

CI-GEF PROJECT AGENCY

GEF Project Document

**Regional Capacity building of COMESA Member States
in Eastern and Southern Africa for Enhanced
Transparency in Climate Change Monitoring, Reporting
and Verification as defined in the Paris Agreement**

Regional

(The Comoros, Eritrea, Seychelles, Zambia)

April 2020

PROJECT INFORMATION

| | | | |
|--|--|---|---------|
| PROJECT TITLE: | Regional capacity building of COMESA member states in Eastern and Southern Africa for enhanced transparency in Climate Change Monitoring, Reporting and Verification as defined in the Paris Agreement | | |
| PROJECT OBJECTIVE: | To strengthen capacity of COMESA member States to comply with Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement through establishment of an Eastern and Southern Africa Regional CBIT transparency framework for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of climate actions, report on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and knowledge dissemination | | |
| PROJECT OUTCOMES: | <p>1.1 Technical capacities and institutional frameworks of participating countries to transparently plan, monitor and report on their NDC targets and climate actions improved.</p> <p>1.2 A Regional institutional framework for COMESA Member Countries to transparently plan, monitor and report on their NDC targets and climate actions improved.</p> <p>2.1: Capacity of participating national academic institutions strengthened to train relevant Government officials to transparently report on agriculture, forestry, and land-use sector NDC targets.</p> <p>3.1: Enhanced transparency through establishment of a regional platform for learning, sharing and knowledge management.</p> <p>4.1: A monitoring and evaluation framework for the project</p> | | |
| COUNTRY(IES): | The Comoros, Eritrea, Seychelles, Zambia. | GEF ID: | 10093 |
| GEF AGENCY(IES): | Conservation International | CI CONTRACT ID: | |
| OTHER EXECUTING PARTNERS: | <p><u>Executing Agency:</u> The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) - Climate Change Unit.</p> <p><u>Partners:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry Agriculture, Fisheries, Environment, Territory Planning and Urban, The Comoros Ministry of Water, Land and Environment, Eritrea Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change, Seychelles Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, Zambia The Vital Signs Monitoring Programme. The Regional Center for Mapping. Resources for Development (RCMRD). | DURATION IN MONTHS: | 60 |
| GEF FOCAL AREA(s): | Climate Change | START DATE (mm/yyyy): | 06/2021 |
| PRODOC SUBMISSION DATE: | 12/04/2020 | END DATE (mm/yyyy): | 06/2026 |
| PRODOC RE-SUBMISSION DATE: | 15/03/2021 | | |
| ESTIMATED DATE FOR MID-TERM EVALUATION: (MM/YYY): | 10/2023 | ESTIMATED DATE FOR TERMINAL EVALUATION (MM/YYY): | 06/2025 |

| FUNDING SOURCE | AMOUNT (USD) |
|---|------------------|
| GEF PROJECT FUNDING: | 4,200,000 |
| PPG FUNDING: | 142,855 |
| TOTAL GEF GRANT: | 4,342,855 |
| CO-FINANCING 1: THE REGIONAL CENTER FOR MAPPING RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT (RCMRD) | 400,000 |
| CO-FINANCING 2: MINISTRY AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, ENVIRONMENT, TERRITORY PLANNING AND URBAN, THE COMOROS | 100,000 |
| CO-FINANCING 3: MINISTRY OF WATER, LAND AND ENVIRONMENT, ERITREA | 100,000 |
| CO-FINANCING 4: MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE, SEYCHELLES | 400,000 |
| CO-FINANCING 5: MINISTRY OF LANDS AND NATURAL RESOURCES, ZAMBIA | 400,000 |
| CO-FINANCING 6: CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL | 50,000 |
| CO-FINANCING 7: THE COMMON MARKET FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA (COMESA) | 96,000 |
| TOTAL CO-FINANCING: | 1,546,000 |
| TOTAL PROJECT COST: | 5,888,855 |

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and Inhouse Consultants

ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

| | | |
|----------------|---|---|
| AFOLU | - | Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use |
| a. s. l | - | above sea level |
| BURs | - | Biennial Update Reports |
| CBIT | - | Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency |
| CCA | - | Climate Change Adaptation |
| CCU | - | Climate Change Unit |
| CDI | - | Capacity Development Initiative |
| COMESA | - | The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa |
| CPL | - | Country Project Lead |
| ESMF | - | Environmental and Social Management Framework |
| GDP | - | Gross Domestic Product |
| GEF | - | Global Environment Facility |
| GGGI | - | Global Green Growth Institute |
| GHG | - | Green House Gas |
| GHGE | - | Green House Gas Expert |
| GIS | - | Geographical Information System |
| INDC | - | Intended Nationally Determined Contribution |
| IPCC | - | Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change |
| IWRM | - | Integrated Water Resources Management |
| LULUCF | - | Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry |
| MoU | - | Memorandum of Understanding |
| MRV | - | Monitoring, Reporting and Verification |
| NAPA | - | National Adaptation Programme of Action |
| NDC | - | Nationally Determined Contribution |
| REDD+ | - | Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation, and fostering conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks |
| SDGs | - | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SIDs | - | Small Island Developing States |
| SNC | - | Second National Communication |
| STAR | - | System of Transparent Allocation of Resources under the GEF |
| TCA | - | Terrestrial Carbon Accounting |
| TNA | - | Technology Needs Assessment |
| UNEP | - | United Nations Environment Programme |
| UNDP | - | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNFCCC | - | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

| | |
|--|---|
| Adaptation | Adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities (UNFCCC, 2019). |
| Article 13 of the Paris Agreement | Article 13 of the Paris Agreement establishes an enhanced transparency framework for action and support, with built-in flexibility which considers Parties' different capacities and builds upon collective experience. |
| Baselines | This refers to the current/original status or condition of the environment without the project. The project's baseline should always be completely defined and documented before the project execution can begin. Baseline values or conditions are used to assess the success of the project, through the implementation monitoring and evaluation activities. Baselines need to be quantified whenever possible (hectares, tons of CO ₂ , percentage of coverage, number of staff trained and number of participants among others). |
| Capacity building | In the context of climate change, the process of developing the technical skills and institutional capability in developing countries and economies in transition to enable them to effectively address the causes and results of climate change (UNFCCC, 2019). |
| Components | These are sub-sections of a project. They are used to group issues within a project into smaller and manageable parts in terms of size, duration, and responsibility (e.g., systems, subsystems, components, tasks, sub-tasks, and work packages), which include all steps necessary to achieve the objective. Project management is never included as a specific project component; it is not part of the project strategy and expected results. Project management arrangements are described in the project document section on project execution. |
| Gender Mainstreaming | Gender mainstreaming refers to the process of assessing the implications for men, women, youth and any specific interest group of any planned action. It is a strategy for making women's and men's or any interest group concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and social spheres so that the specific groups such as men and women benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The goal is to achieve gender equality (adapted from a definition by the UN Economic and Social Council, 1997). |
| Green House Gases (GHGs) | The atmospheric gases responsible for causing global warming and climate change. The major GHGs are Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂), Methane (CH ₄) and Nitrous Oxide (N ₂ O). Less prevalent but very powerful greenhouse gases are Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF ₆) (UNFCCC, 2019). |
| Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) | INDCs under the UNFCCC refers to reductions in GHG emissions that all countries that signed up agreed to publish in the lead up to the 2015 UNFCCC held in Paris, France in December 2015. It was based on flexibility between "quantified emissions limitation and reduction objective" and "Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)" that the Kyoto Protocol used to describe the different legal obligations of developed and developing countries. Once the Paris Agreement was ratified, the INDCs became NDCs hence greenhouse gas targets under the UNFCCC for both developed and developing countries. |

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| Indicators | Measurable entities related to a specific information need, such as the status of a target, change in a pressure, or progress towards achieving an objective, outcome and/or output. By identifying indicators, the project can develop a rigorous monitoring plan, evaluate the program's responses and progress towards success, and provide for adaptive management. Indicators should be measurable, precise, consistent, and sensitive. |
| Mitigation | In the context of climate change, a human intervention to reduce the sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases (UNFCCC, 2019). |
| MRV | MRV describes the process of measuring data on greenhouse gas emissions and/or other key parameters of mitigation actions (e.g. green jobs, women, health improvements and reduced costs among others), compiling and reporting this information to designated national and International authorities, and then subjecting this reported data to a third party review and verification. MRV Systems are key elements for ensuring greater transparency, accuracy and comparability of national and international efforts to measure progress towards mitigation objectives in order to identify good practice, foster a learning process, and allow for international benchmarking. |
| National Communication (NC) | A document submitted in accordance with the Convention (and the Protocol) by which a Party informs other Parties of activities undertaken to address climate change. Most developed countries have now submitted their fifth national communications; most developing countries have completed their first national communication and are in the process of preparing their second (UNFCCC, 2019). |
| Outcomes | These are the intended or achieved short- and medium-term effects of an intervention's outputs, usually requiring the collective effort of partners. Outcomes represent changes in development conditions which occur between the completion of outputs and the achievement of impact. Outcomes respond to the question of "what are the short- and medium-term impacts or results of the project?" There can be several outcomes for each component. |
| Outputs | The products and services which result from the completion of activities within a development intervention. Outputs respond to the questions of "what does the project do? And who does the project reach/benefit?" There can be several outputs for each outcome. Outputs need to be quantified whenever possible (hectares, tons of CO ₂ , percentage of coverage, number of staff trained and number of participants among others). |
| Target | The change in the baseline value that will be achieved at the end of the project (number of hectares protected, number of species conserved, tons of CO ₂ emissions avoided or captured, legislation passed, plans adopted, and staff trained among others). |
| Technology transfer | A broad set of processes covering the flows of know-how, experience and equipment for mitigating and adapting to climate change among different stakeholders (UNFCCC, 2019). |
| Tier 1 | It is a simple first order approach to GHG assessments that uses spatially coarse default data based on globally available data characterized by large uncertainties and sometimes with methods involving several simplifying assumptions. Tier 1 uses simple tools and methods; scale is very coarse (global data sets) and indirect estimates based on default emission factors. Reporting under this tier is currently used because of low cost as it |

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| | requires minimal capacity. Tier 1 provides least accurate estimates of emissions (sources) and removals (sinks). |
| Tier 2 | A more accurate approach substituting country or region-specific values for the general global defaults and more disaggregated activity data characterized by relatively smaller uncertainties. Tier 2 uses advanced tools and methods (such as remote sensing and field inventories); The scale is of high resolution and disaggregated and uses emission factors and activity data that are all specific. This gives a better estimate of emissions and removals are registered at moderate costs and capacity. |
| Tier 3 | Tier 3 is of higher order methods involving detailed modeling and/or inventory measurement systems driven by data at a greater resolution that provide estimates with lower uncertainties than the previous two methods. Here actual inventories are done with repeated direct measurements over time-panel data. Scale uses specific, disaggregated, and detailed/fine resolution and complex modeling. This reporting ensures good results for baselines, emissions and removals but is very demanding in terms of costs, high analytical capacity, and skills. It optimizes the ability to monetize carbon using full C-accounting models. |
| Vulnerability | The degree to which a system is susceptible to, or unable to cope with, adverse effects of climate change, including climate variability and extremes. Vulnerability is a function of the character, magnitude, and rate of climate variation to which a system is exposed, its sensitivity, and its adaptive capacity (UNFCCC, 2019). |

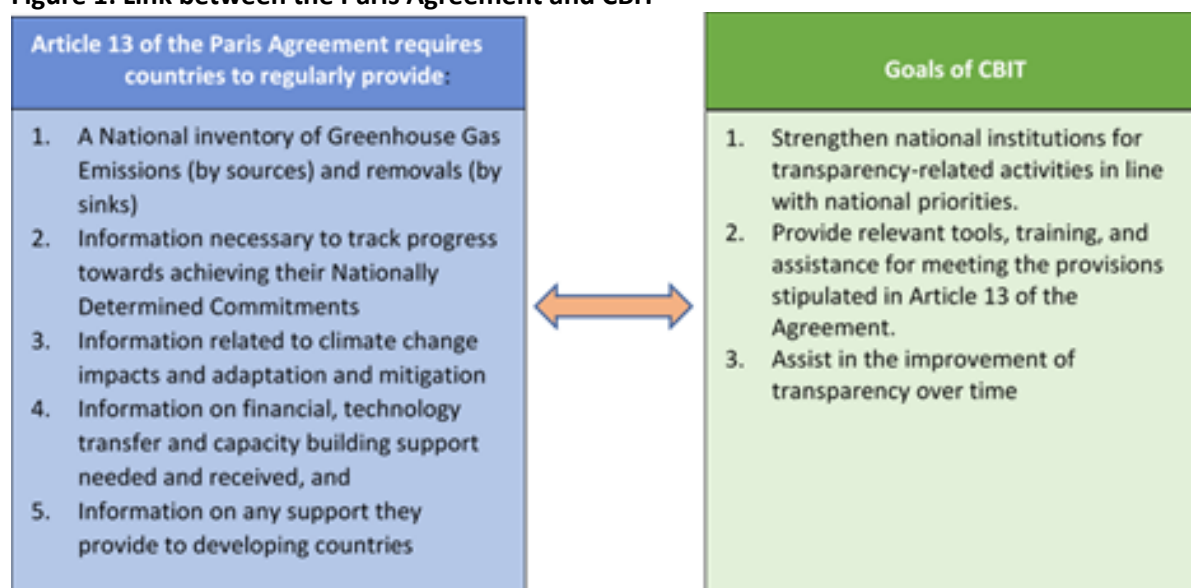
CI-GEF PROJECT AGENCY
**Regional Capacity building of COMESA Member States in Eastern and Southern Africa for
Enhanced Transparency in Climate Change Monitoring, Reporting and Verification as defined
in the Paris Agreement**

PROJECT DOCUMENT

SECTION 1: PROJECT SUMMARY

1. This regional project covers four countries namely, the Comoros, Eritrea, Seychelles, and Zambia. These target countries are Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and are signatory to the Paris Agreement¹.
2. This project is anchored on the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT), which was established in 2016 by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) following a request by the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. The CBIT promotes transparency and accountability, hence, it is one of the ways through which the GEF is supporting countries to successfully implement Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Figure 1 outlines the link between the Paris Agreement and CBIT.

Figure 1: Link between the Paris Agreement and CBIT



3. This project defines three major components to overcome the critical barriers to achievement of the requirements of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement by the four participating countries and to share lessons with the other COMESA countries. The components were identified through a consultative process and they focus on: (i) Strengthening national and regional transparency frameworks for Monitoring and Tracking Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and climate actions; (ii)

¹ The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), (2019, December). *What is the Paris Agreement?*
Retrieved from UNFCCC: <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/what-is-the-paris-agreement>

Strengthening capacity of stakeholders in the project countries to measure, report and verify emissions in AFOLU sectors; and, (iii) Establishment of a regional CBIT integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities.

4. Expected outcomes and outputs of the project components are described below:

Component 1: Strengthen national and regional transparency frameworks for Monitoring and Tracking NDCs and climate actions:

5. Component 1 will support capacity-building with a focus on strengthening tracking implementation progress of each country's NDC. Based on an in-depth capacity needs assessment carried out during the PPG phase, and in consultation with the national governments of the project countries, regional institutions and experts, capacity needs were identified, and a catalogue of priority capacity building activities developed to address the gaps. Selected capacity building initiatives will focus on national Green House Gas emitting sectors/activities with the highest mitigation and adaptation ambition or potential in their NDCs. This component will focus on sector-specific training including energy, transport, waste, industry processes and Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sectors but priority areas will vary from country to country. This Component has two outcomes provided below:
6. Outcome 1.1: Technical capacities and institutional frameworks of participating countries to transparently plan, monitor and report on their NDC targets and climate actions improved.
- **Output 1.1.1:** Focal points in each of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) emission sectors defined, strengthened, institutionalized, and functioning as efficient units of data collection, processing and reporting to the national focal point.
 - **Output 1.1.2:** A national climate change institutional framework with a strengthened national focal point for intra-country coordination established to guide GHG data collection, sharing, tracking and reporting of climate actions.
 - **Output 1.1.3:** A national climate change framework for inter-ministerial coordination and GHG data sharing established in each participating country.
 - **Output 1.1.4:** Country specific MRV system indicators for tracking NDCs and climate actions developed.
 - **Output 1.1.5:** National Green House Gas Inventories (GHGI) and functional on-line MRV platforms established and feeding into the regional online MRV Platform.
 - **Output 1.1.6:** National and Regional Trainings and thematic learning events on MRV systems, tracking NDCs and climate actions undertaken.
 - **Output 1.1.7:** National Transparency Strategy and Action Plans for enhanced transparency systems and CBIT coordination developed.
7. Outcome 1.2: A Regional institutional framework for COMESA Member Countries to transparently plan, monitor and report on their NDC targets and climate actions improved.
- **Output 1.2.1:** A regional climate change co-ordination framework for inter-country coordination established to guide GHG data sharing, tracking and reporting of climate actions.
 - **Output 1.2.2:** Sectoral Technical guidelines and templates to guide MRV data transmission and communication amongst participating countries developed.
 - **Output 1.2.3:** Regional online MRV platform for COMESA countries established and operationalized.

Component 2: Strengthen capacity of stakeholders from participating countries to measure, report and verify emissions in AFOLU and other IPCC sectors:

8. Component 2 focuses on supporting a partnership with Regional and/or National Academic institutions across Eastern and Southern Africa to ensure long- term sustainability of the Capacity Building Programs. Given that AFOLU has been identified as the weakest link in most national Greenhouse Gas Inventories (GHGI), the partnership initially targets and emphasizes developing academic certificate programs in advanced Terrestrial Carbon Accounting (TCA) and Agricultural MRV, but capacity will also be built for GHGI and MRV in all the IPCC sectors. Universities across Eastern and Southern Africa are starting to undertake relevant work and are eager to increase the rigor of these programs. To address barriers identified in both technical capacities and institutional abilities, the academic programs are to be strengthened and focus on supporting government MRV needs. This project will expand and deepen teaching and learning competencies in the region to cover advanced topics (e.g., higher resolution spatial data, enhanced statistics and higher tiers of reporting) and will provide national and regional applied learning opportunities.
9. Outcome 2.1: Capacity of selected national academic institutions strengthened to train relevant Government officials to transparently measure, report and verify emissions on agriculture, forestry, and land-use sector NDC targets.
 - **Output 2.1.1:** Training program on Terrestrial Carbon Accounting and Agriculture MRV developed.
 - **Output 2.1.2:** Training of Trainers (ToT) program delivered to at least two academic institutions.
 - **Output 2.1.3:** Two academic institutions deliver training to 60 national participants from the 4 project participating countries and open to other COMESA Member States.

Component 3: Establishment of a regional CBIT integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities:

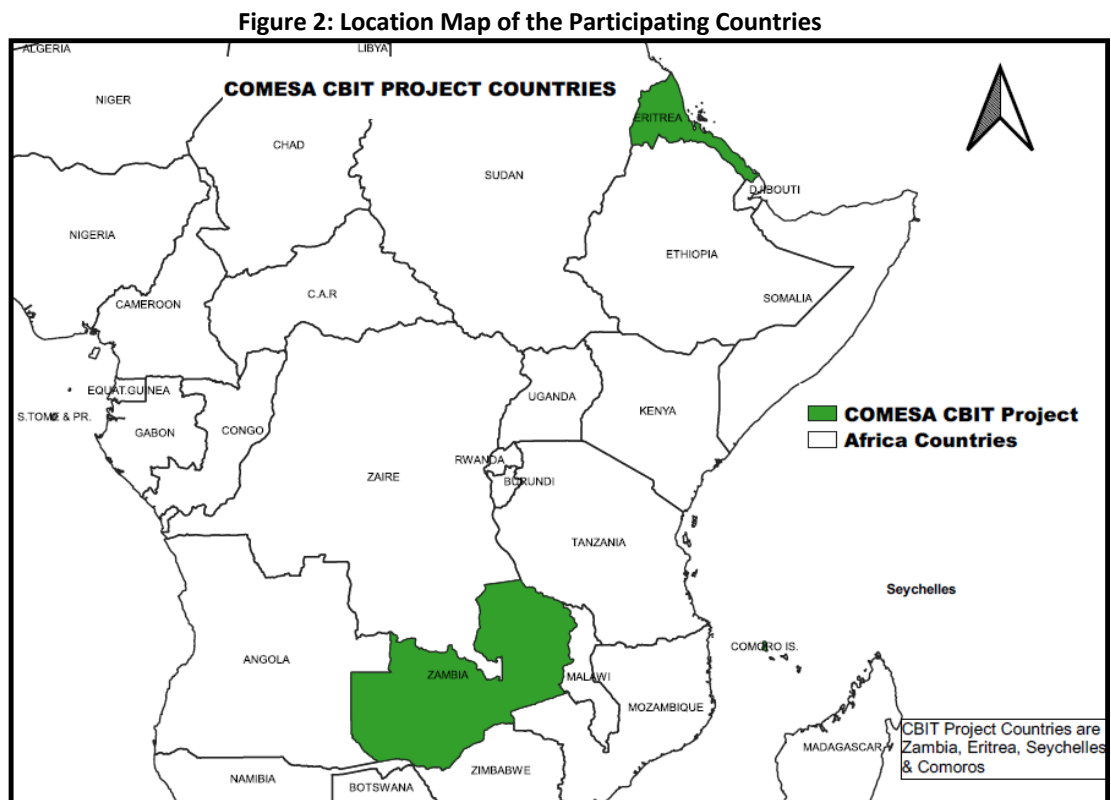
10. This component is designed to support the establishment of regional web-based information sharing platform and the development of four (4) National and one (1) Regional Transparency Strategy and Action Plans. Linkages and partnerships will also be established between government institutions and other stakeholders who will support implementation of the transparency action plans at national and regional levels during and after the project life.
11. Outcome 3.1: Enhanced transparency through establishment of regional platforms for learning, sharing and knowledge management.
 - **Output 3.1.1:** A regional web-based integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities designed and operational.
 - **Output 3.1.2:** Regional Transparency Strategy and Action Plans for enhanced transparency systems and CBIT coordination developed.
 - **Output 3.1.3:** Linkages and partnerships established between government institutions and stakeholders to implement the transparency action plans at national and regional level.
 - **Output 3.1.4:** Regional and national published reports and policy briefs capturing lessons learnt, best case practices, challenges, and opportunities from project countries.

SECTION 2: PROJECT CONTEXT

A. Geographic Scope

This is a regional project encompassing the following countries: Eritrea, the Comoros, Seychelles, and Zambia. The Republic of Seychelles and the Comoros are Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

12. Figure 2 below provides the locations of the four countries.



13. The economies of the four countries largely depend on natural resources and this makes them vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. These countries are experiencing significant impacts of climate change ranging from changing weather patterns, decrease in freshwater availability,

increased sea levels (particularly threatening the two Small Island Developing States), and increased frequency of extreme weather conditions including drought and floods. The natural resources have come under increased pressure arising from human population growth and environmental degradation. Studies show significant decline of forest cover in all the project countries except the Seychelles.

14. Climate change, if not addressed immediately and collaboratively, will continue to affect the ability of physical and biological systems to sustain human development. The global nature of the current environmental problems requires collective action. A regional approach to capacity building for transparency provides an opportunity for peer learning and contributes to address the environmental challenges at a lesser cost.
15. **The Comoros** (11.6455° S, 43.3333° E) are a group of four volcanic islands situated in the Mozambique Channel in the Western Indian Ocean, halfway between the east coast of the African continent and the northern extremity of Madagascar. The biggest island is the Grande Comore (Ngazidja). All Islands together cover a total area of 2,612 km².
16. The Comoros Islands' population currently estimated at 856,769 people² has quadrupled in the last 50 years, twice the global average rate and still growing. This country's population and livelihood are extremely vulnerable to impacts of climate change (such as rising sea levels) since they are located along coastal shorelines as seen in islands such as Grande Comore where more than half of the population is located within 5 km of the shoreline³. This high concentration of people and economic activities not only places significant pressure on limited, but vital, natural resources such as groundwater, but also increases the Comorians' vulnerability to climate change impacts.
17. Rapid population growth has also exacerbated deforestation on the steep, volcanic slopes of the Comoros exemplified in Anjouan that lost 80% of its forest cover from 1995 to 2014. Whilst the minority richer populations acquired the more fertile soils among the lower slopes, poorer populations were relegated to the less fertile, steeper slopes of the island where they clear the land for agricultural practices. Agriculture is conducted extensively utilizing poor agricultural techniques, which will in the long term increase the vulnerability of more than 90 per cent of Comorians who depend on agriculture⁴. High rates of deforestation on this terrain have led to extreme erosion resulting in the loss of topsoil as well as siltation of coastal reefs that subsequently impact negatively marine biodiversity. Deforestation also threatens endemic terrestrial biodiversity such as the Livingstone Fruit bat that is now listed as Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List. Forest loss has also had an impact on the greater environmental ecosystem evidenced by the fact that about 40 to 50 previously permanent rivers now only flow intermittently. The islands lack adequate forest protection measures, however, it has been found that the independent implementation of these measures without addressing the underlying drivers of deforestation (e.g. poverty) may inadequately address the issue or even intensify it⁵.

² Based on the Worldometers elaboration of the latest United Nations data. <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/comoros-population/> Website accessed on 25th October 2019 at 1625hrs.

³ Comte, JC, Cassidy, R, Obando, J, Robins, N, Ibrahim, K, Melchioly, S, ... Davies, J 2016, 'Challenges in groundwater resource management in coastal aquifers of East Africa: Investigations and lessons learnt in the Comoros Islands, Kenya and Tanzania', *Journal of Hydrology: Regional Studies*, vol. 5, pp. 179–199.

⁴ Doulton, H, Mohamed, M, Mohamed, S, Ali, B, Maddison, N & Shepherd, G 2016, 'Addressing forest degradation in a Small Island Developing State: a landscape approach in Comoros', *Unasylva*, vol. 67, no. 247/248, pp. 30–38.

⁵ Doulton, H 2016, What can we learn from Anjouan? | IUCN World Conservation Congress, Dahari Comores, viewed 28 November 2019. <<https://2016congress.iucn.org/news/20160316/what-can-we-learn-anjouan.html>>. Website accessed on 28th November at 1751hours.

18. **Eritrea** is in the Horn of Africa and lies north of the equator between 12° 22' and 18°02' North and 36°26' and 43°13' East. The country shares boundaries with the Sudan in the West, Ethiopia in the South, Djibouti in the Southeast and with the Red Sea in the East, and covers a total area of 125,700km². It has a long and pristine coastline of about 1900 km. Its territorial waters are around 120,000 km² and has about 350 offshore islands, the biggest being the Dahlak Archipelago. The Eritrean coast of the Red Sea is rich in marine biodiversity and the country is situated along the important Red Sea oil and shipping route connecting the Mediterranean Sea with the Indian Ocean⁶.
19. Eritrea experiences deforestation, mainly resulting from expansion of agriculture, fuel-wood harvesting, and land for settlements, as one of the key environmental challenges. In addition, the country is faced with widespread land degradation caused by inappropriate land management, unsustainable agricultural practices, overgrazing, insecure land tenure, limited implementation of best knowledge and technologies by farmers to enhance land quality and productivity and deforestation, resulting in clearing of vegetation cover and increased soil erosion. The overwhelming dependence of the population on biomass energy for domestic use contributes significantly to clearing of forests and woodlands. A number of these unsustainable practices have reduced Eritrea's terrestrial biodiversity thereby affecting the country's resilience to climate change impacts. In the past few years, reducing vulnerability to climate change has been an urgent issue. However, the country lacks the capacity to cope with climate impacts, despite the economy's dependence on climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, water, and activities in the coastal zone. The country's priority, therefore, is to ensure that climate change adaptation remains at the forefront of any sustainable development policy agenda.
20. **Seychelles** lies in the western part of the Indian Ocean (4° and 9° south of the equator and between longitude 46° and 57° East) north of Madagascar (Figure 2). The unique Seychelles islands are an archipelago made up of 115 islands and a massive Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of about 1.37 million square kilometers ⁷. With its crystal-clear waters, white sandy beaches, lush green vegetation and various endemic species, the Seychelles has a total landmass area of 455 square kilometers⁸. The inner granitic islands include the main island of Mahé, followed by Praslin and La Digue while the outer islands are both granitic and coralline.
21. Seychelles mainly lies outside the cyclone belt, so its economic concerns about climate change center on the damage likely to be caused by rises in sea level and temperature to tourism and fishing. Furthermore, one large natural disaster could undo the hard-won macroeconomic stability gains of the past eight years. The main pillar of the economy is tourism. The country is also dependent on the fisheries sector and sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth, job creation and livelihood improvement within the framework of the Blue Economy. The tourism industry accounts for an estimated 25.6% of the total GDP⁹ while the fisheries sector accounts for about 7.7% of total GDP. Seychelles has an estimated population of 96,762 (National Bureau of Statistics, 2018). About 90% of its total population is clustered in the shoreline of the inner islands of

⁶ Ministry of Land, Water and Environment 2019. 6th National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity. December 2019, Eritrea.

⁷ Khan A., Amelie V (2014). Assessing climate change readiness in Seychelles: implications for ecosystem-based adaptation mainstreaming and marine spatial planning. Regional Environmental Change. DOI 10.1007/s10113-014-0662-4.

⁸ Xie, D., Rice, H., Rolf, B., & Rumschlag, J. (2019). Evaluating the Impacts of Sea Level Rise and Storm Surges on Seychelles' Critical Infrastructure. School for Environment and Sustainability, University of Michigan, USA.

⁹ National Bureau of Statistics. (2017). Statistical Bulletin for National Accounts, Third quarter estimates 2018. Retrieved from <https://www.nbs.gov.sc/statistics/national-accounts>

Mahé, Praslin and La Digue. The country relies heavily on its coastal zone as a site for economic development, thus a large share of its critical infrastructure and housing is in the coastal zone¹⁰.

22. The effects of climate change remain a source of concern for the country. Its primary concerns are anchored on the economic costs of temperature rise (coral bleaching and losses to fisheries and tourism); extreme rainfall (crop and fish losses, flooding); and sea-level rise (coastal erosion and salinization, and consequent losses to tourism and food and water security). Furthermore, the majority of Seychelles' infrastructure is located on the narrow coastal plains on the three main islands that are threatened by climate change impacts such as sea level rise, among others. Seychelles faces a visible increase in dry periods and coastal erosion, problems that exacerbate climate change impacts on the coastal environment. Despite the threats of climate change impacts, the country has low adaptive capacity partly due to its insularity, limited adaptation actions exacerbated by a growing human population and competing land uses¹¹.
23. **Zambia** (13.1339° S, 27.8493° E), covering an area of 752,618 km², is a landlocked country in Southern Africa bordered by Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, The United Republic of Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Namibia.
24. Zambia has been experiencing the effects of climate change resulting in extreme weather events such as droughts, rising temperatures and unpredictable rainfall patterns. The frequency and intensity of climate events is expected to rise in future, with negative impact on the economy and livelihoods. It is estimated that the impact of climate change will cost Zambia approximately 0.4 percent of annual economic growth. It is further estimated that without action, rainfall variability alone could lead to losses of 0.9 percent of GDP growth over the next decade, thereby keeping a significant section of Zambia's population below the poverty line. Other adverse effects include increased disease incidences, (with malaria causing 4.0 million cases and 50,000 deaths annually¹²), environment and natural resource degradation, infrastructure damage and biodiversity loss. Government interventions in climate change adaptation and mitigation will result in improved economy, livelihoods and reduced environmental risks¹³.

B. Environmental Context and Global Significance

The Comoros:

25. **Climate trend and impacts of climate change:** By 2019, the Comoros were experiencing an average temperature of 27.62°C. Between 1787 and 2015, the lowest temperature was 22.51°C and the highest was 28.65°C and the average was 25.71°C¹⁴. Changes in climate anticipated in Comoros by year 2050 are estimated to be a raise in mean annual temperature to an average of 28°C and sea level increase of 4 mm/year for a total increase of 20 cm by 2050. Expected impacts include intrusion of salty water in the coastal aquifers; an increase in the occurrence of malaria, food poisoning resulting from consumption of sea foods; a decrease in crop and fisheries yields; flooding

¹⁰ Government of Seychelles (2020). Seychelles' National Climate Change Policy. Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change, Seychelles.

¹¹ Ministry of Home Affairs, Environment, Transport and Energy 2011. Second National Communication under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Government of Seychelles, Victoria.

¹² NAPA for Zambia

¹³ Ministry of National Development Planning 2017. Seventh National Development Plan. Government of Zambia, Lusaka.

¹⁴ Comoros average Temperature 2019. <https://tradingeconomics.com/comoros/temperature>. Website accessed on 28th October 2019 at 1824 hours.

of coastal areas resulting in displacement of 10% of the country's coastal inhabitants; and destruction of coastal infrastructure. The impact is estimated to cause a loss of USD 400 million¹⁵. A projected global increase of 1.5°C to 2.0°C expected to lead to increased wind speeds and flooding resulting from frequent cyclones, which are likely to affect agriculture, forestry, and fisheries activities on which the country depends. This will reduce agricultural production and productivity, aggravate the food and nutrition insecurity, impact human health, reduce household incomes and lead to decline in livelihoods. It is also likely to increase the burden on foreign exchange used for importation of rice.

26. In view of the above, strengthening climate change resilience in the Comoros will require a profound change in the current practices of development planning and implementation. This will entail greater awareness of decision makers about climate change risks and a better understanding of medium- to long-term climate change impacts, among others. To strengthen the country's climate change resilience, it is imperative for the government to align human settlements, community basic infrastructure and economic development plans to strategies for attaining climate change resilience.
27. **Vegetation and biodiversity:** All the Islands contain a variety of vegetation types. The forest cover is rapidly declining and less than 30 percent of the original area is left today. Grande Comoro and Anjouan Island have lowland and montane rainforests. Mangrove habitats are present along the coasts and areas of sparse herbaceous vegetation exist on Grande Comore where lava flows have left little soil. A giant heath (*Phillipia comorensis*) dominates the rugged landscape above 1,800 m on Mount Karthala. Sparse herbaceous vegetation, scrub and cinder fields are found in the lowlands¹⁶. There are 2,000 native plant species, including 175 ferns and 72 species of orchids. The endemic species include more than 500 species of plants, 21 species of birds, 9 species of reptiles, and two species of fruit bats. There are only 8 species of extant native terrestrial mammals (three species of fruit bats, 3 insectivorous bat species, two lemurs), 25 species of terrestrial reptiles and two species of sea turtle. Many of the endemic species are severely threatened and others have gone extinct due to habitat loss, widespread invasive species, frequent cyclones, and volcanic activity¹⁷. Few forests remain intact on Anjouan and Mayotte Islands, while much of the remaining forests that exist on Moheli and Grande Comore are degraded except at higher elevations where the terrain is rugged. On Anjouan, there are two remaining forest tracts which are habitats for the surviving population of the Anjouan scops' owl (*Otus capnodes*) and Livingstone's fruit bat (*Pteropus livingstonii*)¹⁸.

Eritrea:

28. **Climate trend and impacts of climate change:** Eritrea experiences highest temperatures of between 27°C to 40°C and the lowest, especially in the highlands, of close to freezing point, while the average temperature is between 20°C to 26°C. The country is projected to have a temperature increase of above 3 degrees Celsius by 2050 (above the average global value at RCP 8.5); and the area is already experiencing extreme variability in rainfall and affecting the mainly rain-fed agriculture. The rainy

¹⁵ Comoros-Climate, 2019. <https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/indian-ocean/cr-climate.htm>. Website accessed on 28th October 2019 at 1845 hours.

¹⁶ WWF and IUCN. 1994. Centers of plant diversity. A guide and strategy for their conservation. Volume 1. Europe, Africa, South West Asia and the Middle East. IUCN Publications Unit, Cambridge, United Kingdom.

¹⁷ World Conservation Monitoring Center. 1993. Ecologically Sensitive Sites in Africa. Volume III: South-Central Africa and Indian Ocean. The World Bank, Washington D.C.

¹⁸ Stuart, S. N., R. J. Adams, and M. D. Jenkins. 1990. Biodiversity in Sub-Saharan Africa and its Islands: Conservation, Management, and Sustainable Use. Occasional Papers No. 6. IUCN Species Survival Commission.

season in the highlands and western lowlands is June to August while in the eastern lowland's rains fall from November to March. There is also a short rainy season involving a small number of highland areas which occurs between March and May. Annual precipitation in the highlands varies from 400 to 700 mm and increases from north to south. In the dry coastal plains, mean annual precipitation is below 200 mm¹⁹. The impact of extreme climate variability is likely to include decline in agricultural production and productivity, reduced food and nutrition security, low household income and increased movement of livestock and pastoralists in search of water and pasture. Both human and livestock health is likely to be adversely affected by increased incidences of pest and diseases.

29. 70% of the land is classified as hot and arid, receiving an average annual rainfall of less than 350 mm. The eastern lowlands have an average annual rainfall in the northern areas between 50 and 200 mm; the northern areas receive less than 200 mm annually; the southern receive 600 mm, and the central highlands receive about 400-500 mm. Parts of the eastern escarpment receive a bimodal rainfall of up to 800 mm per annum. The rainfall patterns within and between years are extremely variable with spatial variations within very short distances²⁰.
30. **Vegetation and Biodiversity:** Forest cover has declined from about 30 % a century ago to less than 10 % of the land areas currently. Deforestation and some hunting activities have triggered the decline in wildlife populations and affected the viability of forest resources. The main causes of forest loss include land clearing for agriculture, overgrazing, wood for fuel, construction of traditional houses, drought, and prolonged war for independence²¹. A total of 126 mammal species have been listed out of which four are species/sub-species that are extinct namely Gelada (*Theropithecus gelada*), Ethiopian wolf (*Canissimiensis repell*), *Walia albex*, and Black rhinoceros (*Diceros biconi*). A total of 577 bird species are listed in the national checklist, of these 320 are resident. Eritrea has no known national endemic bird species but shares up to 13 regional endemics with Ethiopia.^{22, 23} With regard to marine biodiversity, there is no systematic taxonomic work done in the Eritrean coast. The Ministry of Marine Resources has been investigating the mega-fauna, mangroves, and corals of the Eritrean coast.

Seychelles:

31. **Climate trend and impact of climate change:** Seychelles has a tropical climate characterized by warm and humid with strong maritime influences. The temperature is consistently between 24-32°C.²⁴ The overall pattern is that temperatures are rising indicating that the environment is getting warmer over the years. This trend in temperature has had impacts on ecosystem goods and services in the Seychelles such as the recurrent coral bleaching events, drought, flash floods and others.²⁵

¹⁹ FOSA Country Report – Eritrea. <http://www.fao.org/3/x6782e/X6782E01.htm>. Website accessed on 23rd October 2019 at 19:00 hours.

²⁰ Eritrea Third National Communication to the UNFCCC

²¹ The state of Eritrea 2018. Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) Report to UNFCCC, Asmara, Eritrea.

²² Government of Eritrea (1995). National Environmental Management Plan for Eritrea. Published by the Eritrean Agency for the Environment. Printed in Germany by Druckerei Schwenk & Co.Gmbh, Frankfurt am Main, pp. 1-236.

²³ Department of Environment (undated). Eritrea Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan-The Status of Biodiversity in Eritrea. Ministry of Land, Water and Environment, Government of Eritrea, Asmara.

²⁴ Seychelles Meteorological Authority 2019. Climatic trends 1989 – 2018.

²⁵ Etongo D., Amelie V., Pouponneau A., Leal Filho W (In press). Identifying and overcoming barriers to climate change adaptation in the Seychelles. Handbook on climate change adaptation in Africa. Springer, The Netherlands.

32. There is no distinct dry season, and it is always humid. Average annual precipitation is 2,330 mm, varying from 2,370 mm on Mahe Island, to 1,990 mm on Praslin Island, 1 620 mm on La Digue Island and 1,290 mm on average on the other islands²⁶. Climatic conditions, however, vary considerably between islands, mainly in relation to their altitudes and positions; the mean annual rainfall in the country decreases from the north-eastern to the south-western islands. Rainfall varies from 5,000 mm per year on the top of Morne Seychellois (905 m) on Mahé to 867 mm on the coralline island of Assumption. High intensity rainfall, with intermittent heavy downpours and even occasional torrential rains (up to 250 mm/day) may occur from December to March. The average precipitation has stayed close to 200 mm with minimum and maximum averages approximated at 135 mm and 300 mm²⁷. In addition to coastal threats, Seychelles has been experiencing prolonged droughts and water shortages that affect agricultural productivity and other domestic and industrial needs. New patterns of rainfall distribution are emerging amidst increasing coastal development compared to two decades ago, causing flash floods that last for several days, as seen in some neighborhood on Mahé Island during the May 2019.
33. Seychelles is now enduring annual emergency costs of tropical cyclones that generate wind, flood, and storm surge hazards. On average, storm surge and inland flooding cause high social, economic, and environmental losses. The impact of climate change on coastal livelihoods because of sea level rise, storm and tidal surges, extreme sea-surface temperatures, and coastal flooding will have serious consequences for livelihoods in the Seychelles. The effects of climate change on tourism in small islands are expected to be largely negative. Furthermore, recent studies suggest that changes in long-term rainfall patterns and temperature changes will also have adverse consequences for water, food, and health. However, climate models for Seychelles, over the period 2010-2100, indicate that the rainy season is 'more likely than not' to be wetter, while the dry season is 'more likely than not' to be dryer.
34. **Vegetation and biodiversity:** The flora and fauna have evolved, through tens of millions of years of isolation and have a very high level of endemism (>50%). The rain forests, which are critical for biodiversity conservation, are distinguished by altitude, soils and humidity namely, lowland, submontane, lower montane, tree-fern, dry hill slopes, dry saxicolous, swamp, riverine, coastal, mangrove and secondary rain forests. Over 80% of Seychelles' land area is under some form of forest or vegetation cover. The vegetation is less dense on the islands of Mahé, Praslin and Curieuse since most stretches of land have either been urbanized or cultivated. Invasive species constitute, with uncontrolled housing development, the largest threat to terrestrial ecosystems. They have resulted from the uncontrolled introduction of exotic plants and animals. The main forest management problems include encroachment due to land pressure, invasive exotic plant species competing with endemic and indigenous species for the habitat, and forest fires²⁸. There is a large variety of vegetation types with coastal formations including mangroves and different forest types. In the inner islands, particularly Mahé, the ecosystems can be divided into four categories: vegetation of the coastal plateau, lowland forest (coastal plateau - 300 m), intermediate forest (300-550 m), and mountain mist forest (550-910m)²⁹. There is a fifth vegetation element which cannot be related to altitude comprising vegetation growing on solitary, often monolithic rocks or parts of

²⁶ FAO 2019. FOSA Country Report Seychelles. FAO, Rome.

²⁷ Seychelles Meteorological Authority 2019, *ibid*.

²⁸ Senterre, B. 2011. On the forest types of Seychelles. Plant Conservation Group Newsletter Issue 12.

²⁹ GoS (2014). Seychelles' National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2020.

mountain systems which rise abruptly from their surroundings locally called "glacis-type" of vegetation³⁰.

Zambia:

35. **Climate trend and impacts of climate change:** The climate is tropical or sub-tropical depending on altitude, with a hot, humid, and rainy season from mid-November to March and a dry season from April to mid-November. Highest temperatures during the hot and dry season (August to November) range between 26°C and 38°C. During the cool dry season (May to August) temperatures range from 13°C and 26°C³¹. Zambia's geographic characteristics coupled with high poverty levels (currently estimated at 60%)³² and limited institutional capacity for adaptation, make it a highly vulnerable country to the adverse impacts of climate change especially droughts and floods. Climate projection indicate the country will experience increase in frequency and severity of seasonal droughts, high temperatures and flush floods.
36. **Vegetation and biodiversity:** The high plateau is covered by miombo woodlands with semi-continuous tree cover dominated by *Brachystegia* and *Julbernardia* trees and grassy undergrowth. Mopane woodland is dominated by *Colophospermum mopane* and interspersed with baobab in the drier and hotter Zambezi and Luangwa valleys. Zambezi teak (*Baikiea plurijuga*) occurs in the southern fringe covered by the Kalahari sands while Mukwa (*Pterocarpus angolensis*), a good furniture timber, is found in the Lake Bangweulu area. More than one-tenth of the country has been set aside as forest reserve or protected forest areas. There is a total of 316 endemic, 174 rare and 31 endangered/vulnerable species of plants and animals³³. The main threats to biodiversity include deforestation and habitat destruction, land use conflicts, climate change, introduced species such as lantana (*Lantana camara*), Kariba weed (*Salvinia molesta*) and water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*). The country is covered mostly by Miombo woodlands and grasslands. About 3500 plant species are found in the dry evergreen, dry deciduous, montane, swamp and riparian forests³⁴. The country has abundant water resources from rivers, lakes and wetlands. The wettest areas are the North-Western Province, the Copper-belt, and the Northern Province, where annual precipitation exceeds 1,000 mm. The most arid areas are in the south-west and the southern part of Barotseland. Biodiversity in freshwater bodies face threats such as pollution, poor fishing methods and overfishing. Increase in frequency and severity of seasonal droughts, increased temperatures in valleys and flush floods and changes in growing seasons is affecting Zambia's agricultural productivity³⁵.

C. Socio-Economic and Cultural Context

37. An overview of the socio-economic and cultural context of each project country is presented below.

³⁰ Fleischmann K., Porembski S., Biedinger N., Barthlott W (1996). Inselbergs in the sea: vegetation of granitic outcrops on the islands of Mahe, Praslin and Silhouette (Seychelles). Bulletin of the Geobotanical Institute ETH 62, 61-74.

³¹ Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources 2007. Formulation of the National Adaptation Programme of Action on Climate Change. Final Report. Government of Zambia. Lusaka.

³² World Bank. 2015. Country Overview – Zambia. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/zambia/overview>

³³ Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environment 2015. United Nations Convention on Biodiversity 5th National Report. Government of the Republic of Zambia, Lusaka.

³⁴ Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection 2015. Zambia's Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP -2), Government of Zambia, Lusaka.

³⁵ Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection 2015. Zambia's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the 2015 Agreement on Climate Change. Government of Zambia, Lusaka.

38. **The Comoros:** With an estimated population of 856,769 people³⁶ and GDP of USD 1.2 billion in 2018³⁷, the country is one of the poorest in the world. It has a high population density of about 400 persons per km², and more than half of the population (53%) is under the age of 20. About 18% of the population lives below the international poverty line (USD 1.9 per capita per day). The per capita gross domestic product (GDP) is USD 676. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting are the main economic activities that account for 40% of the GDP and employs 80% of the labor force. The country is not self-sufficient in food production, and rice, which is the staple food, constitutes the bulk of imports.
39. **Eritrea:** A Population and Housing Census has not been conducted in the country in the recent past, however, estimates are between 3.5 million³⁸ and 5,753,934 people³⁹. The GDP was estimated at USD 6.5 billion in 2018⁴⁰ and the country has an economy based on agriculture, pastoralism, and industry. Agriculture and pastoralism are the main source of livelihoods and occupation for more than 80% of the labor force. Agriculture is rain-fed and less than 10% of the arable land is under irrigation⁴¹. Farming is characterized by low input and low output in the nomadic, semi-nomadic and sedentary systems. The agricultural sector, including livestock and fisheries, account for one-fifth of the gross domestic product (GDP). Agriculture accounts for 11.6% of the GDP as compared to 30.6% for industry, and 57.8% for services.
40. **Seychelles:** Comprises about 115 islands, has an estimated population of 97,933 people⁴² (smallest population in Africa) and a GDP of USD 1.6 billion in 2018⁴³. The economy is based on fishing, tourism, processing of vanilla and coconut, boat building, rope, printing, furniture, and beverages. Seychelles has one of the highest incomes per capita in Africa – 15,075 USD⁴⁴.
41. The fisheries sector is vital for food security and economic development. In terms of foreign exchange earnings, it surpasses tourism, although the number of people employed in the sector has remained stagnant (except for the tuna canning factory) accounting for 15% of total formal employment. Marine capture fisheries have progressed considerably over the last two decades in tandem with the development of industrial tuna fisheries in the Western Indian Ocean. Seychelles now serves as the regional hub for industrial tuna fisheries in the region. Fishing activities can be categorized into more than 20 classifications, 3 of which are artisanal, semi-industrial or industrial.
42. Tourism plays a crucial role in the economy of the Seychelles and any shocks that negatively impact the tourism industry are felt throughout the islands. Tourism accounts for about 29% of foreign exchange earnings, 20% of GDP and one third of employment. Tourism impacts on all Seychelles citizens, irrespective of whether they earn a living directly from it or not. Impacts from tourism are related to the location of facilities along the environmentally sensitive coastline and on the smaller islands. They can be grouped under two categories: impacts associated with the construction or

³⁶ Based on the Worldometers elaboration of the latest United Nations data. <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/comoros-population/>. Website accessed on 25th October, 2019 at 1625hrs.

³⁷ Comoros GDP, 2018. <https://countryeconomy.com/gdp/moroni>. Website accessed on 28th October, 2019 at 1430 hours.

³⁸ Department of National Statistics, 2015. Asmara, Eritrea.

³⁹ <https://www.populationpyramid.net/eritrea/2019/>. Website accessed on 25th October, 2019 at 1656hrs.

⁴⁰ Eritrea GDP, 2018. <https://countryeconomy.com/gdp/eritrea>. Website accessed on 28th October 2019 at 1432 hours.

⁴¹ Ministry of Land, Water and Environment 2018. Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) Report to UNFCCC. The State of Eritrea, Asmara.

⁴² Based on the Worldometers elaboration of the latest United Nations data. <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/seychelles-population/>. Website accessed on 25th October 2019 at 1702hrs.

⁴³ Seychelles GDP, 2018. <https://countryeconomy.com/gdp/seychelles>. Website accessed on 28th October 2019 at 1637 hours.

⁴⁴ Commonwealth 2016. Seychelles: Commonwealth Country information. <https://thecommonwealth.org/our-member-countries/seychelles>. Website accessed on 17th October 2019, at 23:00

physical development of new infrastructure and those associated with ongoing tourism operations (sewage and nutrient pollution). The fisheries sector is the second pillar of the Seychelles' economy after tourism. It is significantly vital for both guarantying food security and economic development. Although industrial fisheries constitute a major source of foreign exchange earnings for the Government, it is the artisanal fisheries that remain of great importance in terms of assuring food security to communities, generating local employment and cultural identity⁴⁵.

43. **Zambia:** With an estimated population of 18,024,840 people⁴⁶, and GDP of USD 30.8 billion in 2018⁴⁷, the country is endowed with a wealth of natural resources. It is the second largest producer of copper in Africa and has about 50 million hectares of forests. The country has rich wildlife resources in a protected area system that covers 36% of the total land area. The GDP is based on natural resources, including minerals, tourism, agriculture, and forestry.

D. Global Environmental Problems and Root Causes

44. This section describes the key global environmental problems that this project will address and the respective underlying causes (indirect threats).
45. **Climate change and variability:** This is a global environmental challenge that is already causing negative impacts across several sectors in the countries. The impacts are exacerbated by human population growth, increasing pressure on natural resources, unsustainable resource use practices, poverty, and inadequate awareness of the implications of unsustainable resource use. Climate projections developed for the four participating countries using the models of the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (IPCC AR5) indicate an increase in near surface temperatures. The values in **Table 1** project temperature changes relative to the 1986–2005 mean temperatures (°C)¹ show temperature increase will lead to climate change effects without inaction.

Table 1: Climate projections for the four countries using the IPCC AR5 models

| Country | Under RCP ⁴⁸ | | RCP 8.5 | |
|------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | 2046–2065 Temp. change | 2081–2100 Temp. change | 2046–2065 Temp. change | 2081–2100 Temp. change |
| Comoros | 1°C | 1°C | 2°C | 3.5°C |
| Eritrea | 1.5°C | 1.5°C | 3°C | 5°C |
| Seychelles | 1°C | 1°C | 2°C | 3.5°C |
| Zambia | 1.5°C | 1.5°C | 3°C | 5.5°C |

46. An assessment of the status of adaptation and mitigation efforts indicates that not a lot of interventions have been undertaken in the four project countries. The reasons for the inadequate interventions were explored and the implications for inaction. **Table 2** summarizes the status of adaptation actions.

⁴⁵ Ministry of Home Affairs, Environment, Transport and Energy Government of Seychelles. (2011). Seychelles' Second National Communications; United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

⁴⁶ Based on the Worldometers elaboration of the latest United Nations data. <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/zambia-population/> Website accessed on 25th October, 2019 at 1705hrs.

⁴⁷ Zambia GDP, 2018. <https://countryeconomy.com/gdp/zambia>. Website accessed on 28th October, 2019 at 1640 hours.

⁴⁸ Representative concentration Pathway

Table 2: Status of adaptation efforts and implications for inaction

| Country | Status of adaptation and mitigation efforts | Implications of inaction |
|-------------------|---|---|
| Comoros | <p>The Comoros is one of the poorest countries in the world, thus it faces significant financial limitations in developing and implementing CCA strategies and policies.</p> <p>The main costs of CCA in the Comoros include: - Supporting and strengthening institutional and capacity development in the necessary sectors such as water resource management, and forestry. Mitigation challenges include dependence on wood for fuel and thus deforestation, reduced land productivity and inadequate institutional capacity.</p> <p>The efforts are consequently towards the areas of agriculture, livestock, fishing, and the environment as detailed in the country's agricultural policy and the National Action Plan to combat desertification.</p> | <p>Due its location, size and poor socio-economic status, inaction would come at a great cost for the Comoros including increased vulnerability to sea level rise and epidemics.</p> <p>The country would also be at risk of lacking access to good quality fresh water necessary for drinking, cooking, farming and other basic needs. Fracturing of groundwater access would significantly impact the lives and livelihoods of Comorians³</p> |
| Eritrea | <p>Within the framework of tackling effects of climate change, combating land degradation and enhancing biodiversity conservation and in accordance to its priority actions set (as indicated in NAPA), Eritrea has been implementing different projects with financial and technical support of International partners (GEF, SCCF, AF, LDCF. UNDP, UNICEF).</p> <p>Mitigation efforts are towards reforestation and improvements of agriculture as well as more effective management the environment and natural resources.</p> | <p>Although the efforts that have been undertaken by the country are encouraging in addressing the global climate change problems, the progress has been slow in terms of meeting schedules and delivery of the required outputs and outcomes.</p> <p>Eritrea's slow responses to climate change problems will impact human health, Agriculture, Water, Forestry livestock, Marine ecosystem, livelihood of the community and the Natural resources in general.</p> |
| Seychelles | <p>The Government of Seychelles considers adaptation to climate change as a high priority to reduce the country's vulnerability. The cost of achieving the implementation of adaptation actions by 2030 has been estimated at USD 295 million.</p> <p>In Seychelles, insufficient human resource capacity in any single sector is a challenge to mitigation. The small land area of 455 square kilometers faces competition from other land uses such as agriculture, built-up areas, protected areas, roads,</p> | <p>Climate change is new to many stakeholders in the Seychelles and adaptation actions are yet to maximize their potentials. Seychelles got its first national climate change policy submitted to cabinet for approval in November 2019. Prior, adaptation actions were guided by strategic plans without any framework to implement adaptation actions.</p> <p>Maladaptation has occurred at specific sites while upwelling of the ocean water onto the</p> |

| Country | Status of adaptation and mitigation efforts | Implications of inaction |
|---------------|---|--|
| | etc. Agroforestry – trees on farm with the potential to capture carbon is still at its early development and promotion stages with little uptake of the technology by smallholder farmers. | roads is another challenge that is yet to be addressed. Variability in rainfall patterns within the country is a double-edged sword. In some regions, the problem is prolonged drought, while in others, its excess rainfall. All national plans and strategies that address climate change adaptation consistently mention shortfalls in terms of capacity building and research. |
| Zambia | <p>There are now some efforts for the development of interventions such as Ecosystem -based adaptation actions that focuses on priority areas. Some of Zambia's adaptation measures include promotion of irrigation and efficient use of water resources, strengthening early warning systems and preparedness, and using GIS/remote sensing in mapping of drought and flood prone areas⁴.</p> <p>In Zambia, institutional and human resources capacity constraints also present challenges to climate change mitigation efforts.</p> | <p>There is need for more efforts to scale up climate action; especially taking leveraging opportunities with projects that are already underway to build on their successes and learn from their experience. Funding from both government and donors often have not prioritized key challenges.</p> <p>Some existing plans need to be better Costed and promote implementation. This could improve cost-effectiveness of climate action compared with the case of inaction.</p> |

E. Barriers to Addressing the Environmental Problems and Root Causes

47. The key barriers that this Project will address are described below:

- a. **Inadequate data - gap analysis for completeness, comparability, consistency, and accuracy**
Data availability challenges, incompleteness, data quality, accessibility and data consistency are the key barriers to meeting transparency reporting requirements. Improvement in data collection, analysis and sharing is thus necessary to strengthen the transparency framework for Monitoring and Tracking NDCs and climate actions. As shown in Table 3 the average GHG inventory completeness for the four project participating countries is below the global average of 65 percent for developing countries. Furthermore, the quality of the GHG inventory is low for all project participating countries with all of them below 5 out of 10. In addition, only one of the selected project participating country has submitted beyond a second national communication (NC) to the UNFCCC. All the four countries have embarked on the preparation of their first Biennial Update Report (BUR) and only Zambia has submitted its first BUR. **Table 3** provided the status of GHG inventory in the project countries. The challenge of inadequate data will be addressed through Components 1 and 2.

Table 3: Status of GHG Inventory in the Project Countries

| Country | GHG Inventory completeness (of 100) ^a | Total GHG Inventory Quality (of 10) ^a | National reporting to UNFCCC ^b | | Nominated Technical Experts on UNFCCC Roster of Experts ^c |
|------------|--|--|---|-----|--|
| | | | NC | BUR | |
| Comoros | 42 | 2.9 | 2 | - | NA |
| Eritrea | 67 | 4.3 | 2 | - | 3 |
| Seychelles | 42 | 1.3 | 2 | - | 5 |

| | | | | | |
|--------|----|-----|---|---|---|
| Zambia | 50 | 0.3 | 3 | 1 | 7 |
|--------|----|-----|---|---|---|

^a White, M.K., et al. National greenhouse gas inventory capacity: A global assessment of developing countries. (2018).

^b UNFCCC NC2 Submissions, reviewed 2016, 2017 (retrieved February 19, 2018)

^c UNFCCC Roster of Experts retrieved February 19, 2018, number of updated experts.

^d WRI CAIT, GHG emissions estimated for 2014, retrieved February

- b. Inadequate Institutional and technical capacity at national levels to operationalize MRV especially in the AFOLU sectors:** Underdeveloped institutional arrangements and weak MRV systems are major challenges to transparent reporting. Insufficient human capacity (i.e. few well-trained experts, inadequate knowledge, and scientific expertise), limited tools and equipment, as well as weak organizational frameworks are key barriers to GHG inventory quality and bottlenecks to transparency reporting. The gap analysis on institutional arrangements and MRV system capacity (White *et al.* 2018)⁵, as summarized in **Table 4** reveals that countries have established agencies to coordinate GHG inventory and MRV activities and have sector-specific coordinating institutions. The challenge of inadequate institutional and technical capacity will be addressed through Component 1 and 2.

Table 4: Gap analysis of Institutional arrangements and MRV System capacity

| Country | GHG inventory institutional arrangements and MRV system capacity ^a |
|-------------------|---|
| Comoros | Has sectoral coordinating institutions, continuous inventory improvement plans, and involves stakeholders in the GHG inventory process. The country lacks transparent reporting mechanism on the designated inventory coordinating body, national formal/legal inventory arrangements, the existence of an information archive system, the use of domestic financial resources availability to support a team of experts, and the number of staff/experts employed with domestic funds. |
| Eritrea | Has a designated coordination body for GHG inventory and sectoral coordinating institutions. The country lacks transparent reporting on national formal/legal arrangements, Continuous improvement plans, stakeholder involvement (data providers, research institutions, decision makers), the existence of an information archive system, use of available domestic financial resources to support a team of experts, and the number of staff/experts employed with domestic funds. |
| Seychelles | Has a designated inventory coordination body. Has a process to involve stakeholders in the GHG inventory. Acknowledges a need for an information archive system. Lacks transparent reporting on sectoral coordination institutions, national formal/legal inventory arrangements, plans for continuous improvement, use of domestic financial resources availability to support a team of experts, and the number of staff/experts employed with domestic funds. |
| Zambia | Has a designated inventory coordination body and sectoral coordination institutions with clear roles. Has a plan to facilitate continuous inventory improvement. Acknowledges the need for national format/legal inventory arrangements. Lacks transparent reporting on the involvement of stakeholders (data providers, research institutions, and decision makers), the existence of an information |

| | |
|--|---|
| | archive system, use of domestic financial resources to support a team of experts, and the number of staff/experts employed with domestic funds. |
|--|---|

^a White, M.K., *et al.* National greenhouse gas inventory capacity: A global assessment of developing countries. *In Prep* (2018); and UNFCCC NC2 Submissions, reviewed 2016, 2017.

- c. **Lack of a regional integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities;** An effective transparency mechanism under the Paris Agreement requires accurate and precise MRV of GHG emissions from all participating Parties. However, there is limited data and information sharing among countries to enhance learning. In addition, most African LDCs have little experience in GHG accounting (the process undertaken to measure amount of GHGs emitted by an entity, installation, project, or authority). Sharing of information and experiences among different countries is essential for enhancing completeness and quality of information and effectiveness in transparency reporting. Consequently, there is need for arrangements to foster such learning and knowledge sharing among the participating countries. A regional approach is therefore considered an effective means that will enable countries to track, compare progress and share best case practices in tracking NDCs and implementing transparency activities. An integrated regional platform will provide an opportunity for the four project participating countries to share information and experiences and thus enhance transparent reporting.

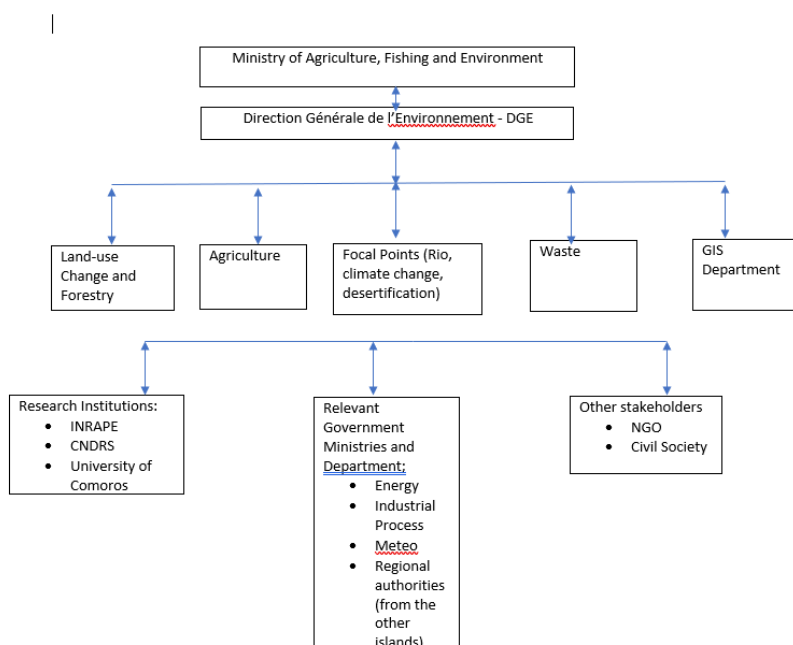
F. Current Baseline (Business-as-Usual Scenario) / Future Scenarios without the Project

48. The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) is a regional free trade bloc comprising of 21 member states, the member states are; Burundi, **Comoros**, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Djibouti, Egypt, **Eritrea**, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, **Seychelles**, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, **Zambia** and Zimbabwe. The four project countries are member states of COMESA. The project focuses on helping the members states overcome barriers to meeting ETF requirements of the Paris Agreement, these are; Inadequate data, Inadequate institutional and technical capacity at national levels to operationalise MRV and Lack of regional platform for learning and knowledge management. These challenges are similar across Member countries most of whom including Kenya, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Madagascar have requested funds through the CBIT to help them build their capacity for climate reporting. The focus on the four countries is expected to help in speeding capacity building through supporting of peer learning.
49. The project participating countries have not yet developed the capacity to prepare robust GHG Inventories and meet the transparency requirements of the Paris agreement with internal resources only. The ETF under Paris Agreement requires countries to submit National communications and Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR). The National communications and BTR should provide among others National greenhouse inventory, progress in implementing and achieving NDCs, climate impacts and adaptation, financial and technology transfer, capacity building among others. Despite these stringent requirements under the ETF, data collection on required information is scattered in

each of the countries, with each sector data collection not clearly aligned to the ETF, BUR, BTR, national communications, GHG Inventory requirements and carried out in uncoordinated manner. There are both completeness and quality gaps in the GHG data collected. There is inadequate institutional coordination in the GHGI and MRV systems in the DINATION

50. e four project countries, inadequate technical and technological capacity to fully operationalize MRV especially at tier two which provides the more reliable data; there is also need for harmonized tools and protocols for reporting both in-country and at the regional level. Regarding UNFCCC reporting obligations, only one of the selected project participating country has submitted beyond a second national communication (NC) to the UNFCCC. All the four countries have embarked on the preparation of their first Biennial Update Report (BUR) and only Zambia has submitted its first BUR. Table 2 provides the status of reporting status in the project countries.
51. In the **Comoros**, the General Directorate of Environment is the coordinating agency responsible for National communications, and GHG inventories, and involves stakeholders in the GHG inventory process. The Department of Environment (Direction Générale de l'Environnement - DGE) is the focal point for day-to-day activities. It is also in the Department of Environment that all environmental projects implemented in the Comoros are based. Two research institutes, the National Institute for Research on Agriculture, Fisheries and Environment (Institut National de Recherche pour l'Agriculture, la Pêche et l'Environnement – INRAPE) and the National Centre for Scientific Research and Documentation (Centre National de Documentation et de Recherche Scientifique – CNDRS) facilitate to fill data needs and compliment the focal department's lack of capacity for transparent reporting. There are also no national formal/legal inventory arrangements, information archive system and there are inadequate financial resources. The current structure of institutional arrangements in the Comoros is given in **Figure 3**.

Figure 3: Current arrangements for GHGI and MRV transparency reporting in the Comoros



52. GHGI are undertaken in five emission sectors/categories that are considered in Comoros namely: Land-Use Change and Forestry, Agriculture, Energy, Waste, and Industrial Process Sectors. The

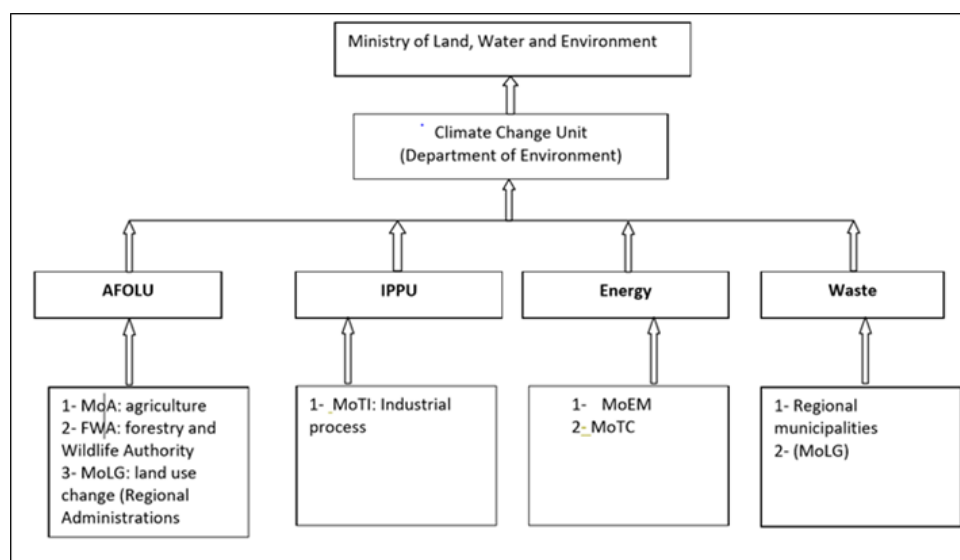
national inventory is always conducted according to the methodology developed by the IPCC, and the values reported calculated using the Revised 1996 IPCC methodology. The analysis of emissions per source shows the predominance of the Land-Use Change and Forestry Sector that constitute the main source of emissions with 775,454 tons CO₂-Eq, followed by Agriculture 459,957 tons CO₂-Eq, Energy 70,524 tons CO₂-Eq and Waste 9,963 tons CO₂-Eq. The analysis of emissions per source shows the predominance of the Land-Use Change and Forestry Sector that constitute the main source of emissions with 775,454 tons CO₂-Eq reported in 2002, followed by Agriculture at 459,957 tons CO₂-Eq, Energy at 70,524 tons CO₂-Eq and Waste at 9,963 tons CO₂-Eq⁴⁹.

53. The analysis of emissions by gas shows that the carbon dioxide (CO₂) is by far the most important GHG in Comoros, with 835,757 tons, ahead of the other direct radiation effect GHG: CH₄ (73,660 tons CO₂-Eq) and N₂O (406,471 tons CO₂-Eq). Other GHG included in the inventory are carbon monoxide (CO), which accounts for 4,445 tons CO₂-Eq, and nitrous oxide NO_x at 140 tons CO₂-Eq. Strengthened capacity will promote better and more accurate data and thus enhance transparent reporting.
54. The Comoros is currently preparing its third national communication on climate change; and is focusing on challenges encountered between the 1st and the 2nd communication period. One of the greatest challenges has been the reliability and robustness of the data collected, because stakeholders at sector level are not sufficiently equipped to provide relevant and verifiable information, and most of the data is provided as estimates.
55. Regarding status of adaptation and mitigation efforts, The Comoros is one of the poorest countries in the world, thus it faces significant financial limitations in developing and implementing CCA strategies and policies. The main costs of CCA in the Comoros include Supporting and strengthening institutional and capacity development in the necessary sectors such as water resource management, and forestry. Mitigation challenges include dependence on wood for fuel and thus deforestation, reduced land productivity and inadequate institutional capacity. The efforts are consequently towards the areas of agriculture, livestock, fishing, and the environment as detailed in the country's agricultural policy and the National Action Plan to combat desertification. The implications of inaction Due its location, size and poor socio-economic status, inaction would come at a great cost for the Comoros including increased vulnerability to sea level rise and epidemics. The country would also be at risk of lacking access to good quality fresh water necessary for drinking, cooking, farming and other basic needs. Fracturing of groundwater access would significantly impact the lives and livelihoods of Comorians.
56. In **Eritrea**, the State monitors and evaluates the implementation of the NDCs through the Ministry of Land, Water and Environment by regular stakeholder's consultative engagement. This facilitates updating and implementation of both mitigation adaption plans. The country has a designated coordination body for GHG inventory and sectoral coordinating institutions, but inadequate provisions for transparent reporting including on national formal/legal arrangements. There is need for continuous improvement plans, more involvement of stakeholders (data providers, research institutions, decision makers) as well as to ensure the existence of an information archive system. Unfortunately, there are inadequate domestic financial resources to support a team of experts and the number of staff/experts employed with domestic funds is therefore limited.

⁴⁹ General Directorate of Environment 2002. Initial National Communication on Climate Change. Ministry of Development, Infrastructures, Post and Telecommunications and International Transports. Moroni, The Comoros.

57. In terms of Greenhouse Gas Status, the BAU scenario for all GHG gas emissions in Eritrea is expected to increase to 5MtCO₂eq in 2020, 5.5MtCO₂eq in 2025 and 6.3MtCO₂eq in 2030. Eritrea however intends to limit its net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in 2030 to less than 3.9MtCO₂eq. This would constitute a 39 percent reduction from the projected business as usual from emissions in 2030 or 80.6 percent reduction from the BAU scenario in 2030. The BAU scenario for all fossil fuel CO₂ emission is expected to increase to 1.7MtCO₂ in 2020, 2.2MtCO₂ and 3MtCO₂ in 2025 and in 2030⁵⁰.
58. Regarding adaptation, within the framework of tackling effects of climate change, combating land degradation and enhancing biodiversity conservation and in accordance to its priority actions set (as indicated in NAPA), Eritrea has been implementing different projects with financial and technical support of International partners (GEF, SCCF, AF, LDCF, UNDP, UNICEF). Mitigation efforts are towards reforestation and improvements of agriculture as well as more effective management the environment and natural resources.
59. Although the efforts that have been undertaken by the country are encouraging in addressing the global climate change problems, the progress has been slow in terms of meeting schedules and delivery of the required outputs and outcomes. Eritrea's slow responses to climate change problems will impact human health, Agriculture, Water, Forestry livestock, Marine ecosystem, livelihood of the community and the Natural resources in general
60. Figure 4 is an illustration of the current arrangement MRV transparency reporting system in Eritrea.

Figure 4: Eritrea National MRV GHG data acquisition and management structure



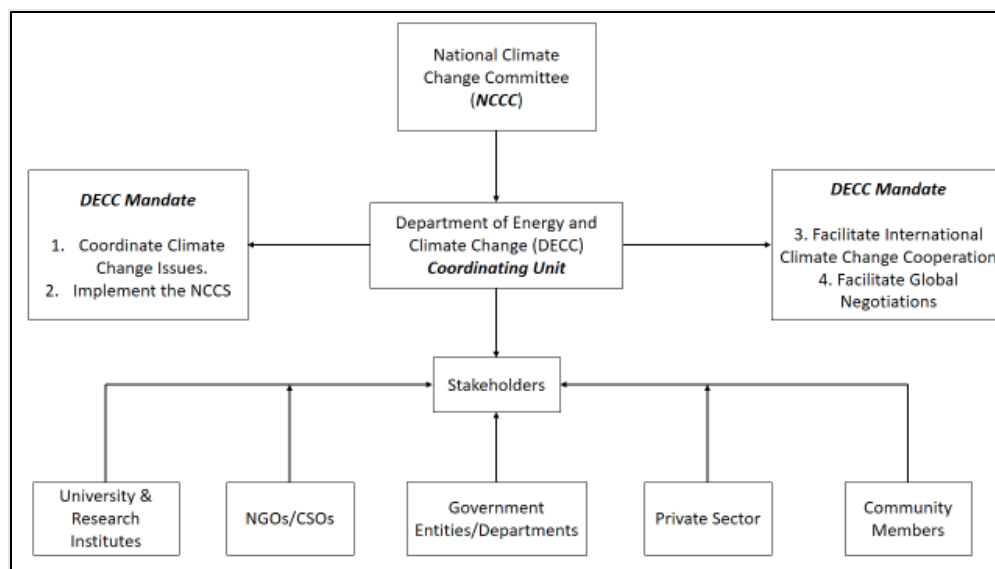
61. **Seychelles** has a designated inventory coordination body and as a process to involve stakeholders in the GHG inventory. The Seychelles National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) was established in 1992 under the joint aegis of the National Meteorological Services and the Division of Environment, which was then under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Planning and Environment. The purpose of the NCCC was to provide the overall coordination of the development and implementation of the national climate programme and to act as an interface between the national climate programme

⁵⁰ Eritrea INDC. 2015. https://www.scribd.com/document/282645487/Eritrea-s-Indc-Report-Sep2015#download&from_embed. Website accessed on 30th October 2019 at 1300 hours.

and the Government of Seychelles (GoS). At that time, the primary objective was to build capacity and to foresee significant natural and man-made climate variability and change that could affect national welfare. The National Climate Change Committee has been merged with the GCCA+ Steering Committee. The members of the committee, which consists of a range of stakeholders (Figure 5), meet once every two months to discuss the progress of Climate Change related works that are ongoing in relation to their specific sectors. With a National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) that will soon go into effect, new institutions might be created to assume a lead role on climate change actions and programs in the Seychelles. An example is the National Climate Change Council which will have a higher mandate as it will become a new national mechanism.

62. The country however acknowledges a need for an information archive system. Seychelles lacks transparent reporting on sectoral coordination institutions, national formal/legal inventory arrangements but plans for continuous improvement, the use of domestic financial resources as they are available to support a team of experts, and the number of staff/experts employed with domestic funds is manageable.
63. According to the Seychelles' Second National Communication, Seychelles' GHG emissions, and removal for the base-year 2000 was that total CO₂ emissions were 273,146 Gg and the total CO₂ removal capacity was 837,380 Gg. This meant that Seychelles was a net sink for CO₂ to the tune of 564,232 Gg and this represented 3 times the amount of emissions. The amount of emissions for the other greenhouse gases was quite low. CH₄ was 2,743 Gg and N₂O was only 1,150 Gg. About 95 percent of the emissions of CO₂ were from fuel combustion, whilst 5 percent were from changes in forest and other woody biomass stocks. Some 57 percent of the CO₂ emissions from fuel combustions were from public electricity production, 25 percent were from transport (19 percent from road transport), 11 percent were from the commercial and institutional sector, 3 percent were from manufacturing and construction, 3 percent were from residential sector, and 1 percent from other sectors. The baseline scenario is based on the doing nothing approach and that the CO₂ emission will continue to rise. The current institutional arrangements for GHGI coordination are shown in **Figure 5** below.

Figure 5: Institutional arrangements and cross-sectoral coordination of climate change actions in the Seychelles



64. The Government of Seychelles considers adaptation to climate change as a high priority to reduce the country's vulnerability. The cost of achieving the implementation of adaptation actions by 2030 has been estimated at USD 295 million. Insufficient human resource capacity in any single sector is a challenge to mitigation. The small land area of 455 square kilometers faces competition from other land uses such as agriculture, built-up areas, protected areas, roads, etc. Agroforestry – trees on farm with the potential to capture carbon is still at its early development and promotion stages with little uptake of the technology by smallholder farmers. Seychelles got its first national climate change policy submitted to cabinet for approval in November 2019. Prior, adaptation actions were guided by strategic plans without any framework to implement adaptation actions. Maladaptation has occurred at specific sites while upwelling of the ocean water onto the roads is another challenge that is yet to be addressed. Variability in rainfall patterns within the country is a double-edged sword. In some regions, the problem is prolonged drought, while in others, its excess rainfall. All national plans and strategies that address climate change adaptation consistently mention shortfalls in terms of capacity building and research.
65. In **Zambia** there is a designated inventory coordination body and sectoral coordination institutions with clear roles. The country's NDC indicates that there are plans to facilitate inventory improvement. Zambia acknowledges a need for national formal/legal inventory arrangements. The country also notes that there are inadequate financial and human resources to support transparent reporting and full involvement of stakeholders (data providers, research institutions, decision makers). In addition, an information archive system for GHGs does not exist, as well as limited use of domestic financial resources to support a team of experts, and the number of staff/experts employed with domestic funds.
66. The national institutional arrangements for GHGI and MRV in Zambia are still evolving. The framework used to undertake MRV under the Paris Agreement comprises the Zambia Environment Management Agency (ZEMA) as the apex body responsible for providing technical support for MRV in form of independent verifiers for both mitigation actions and GHG Inventory. ZEMA, which is closely linked to the Department of Climate Change and Natural Resources, is also expected to serve as the Secretariat for formulating guidelines and procedures applied in mitigation projects submitted by project developers.

67. It should be noted however that the GHG Inventory for the Third National Communication was prepared under the supervision of ZEMA that was the Inventory Coordinator responsible for Quality Assurance and Quality Control QA/QC, inventory compiling and archiving. Sector Lead Institutions namely; Department of Energy, Department of Commerce and Industry, Department of Agriculture, Department of Forestry, and Department of Local Government prepared and estimated the Sectoral GHG inventories for Energy, Industrial Processes, Agriculture, Land Use change and Forestry, and Waste, respectively. Capacity building for QA/QC, therefore, needs to be enhanced to develop more capability for GHGI and MRV in Zambia.
68. As a minimal contributor to global GHG emissions, Zambia places importance and priority on adaptation to the effects of climate change to enhance the resilience of its population, ecosystems, infrastructure, productive and health systems. The key socio-economic sectors identified as most vulnerable to climate change impacts include agriculture, water, forestry, energy, wildlife, infrastructure, and health. All the adaptation actions have strong synergies with mitigation actions⁵¹. The value for total greenhouse gas emissions (kt of CO₂ equivalent) in Zambia was 320,254 as of 2012⁵². The Zambia per capita GHG emissions including Land-Use Change and Forestry utilizing 1990-2014 data is 24.32 tCO₂e⁵³.
69. The formal institutional arrangements shown in **Figure 6 below** are still under discussions.

Figure 6: Institutional arrangements and cross-sectoral coordination of climate change actions in Zambia - Climate change policy perspectives

⁵¹ Government of Zambia. 2015. Zambia's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the 2015 Agreement on Climate Change; Lusaka, Zambia.

⁵² Index Mundi 2012. Zambia - Total greenhouse gas emissions (kt of CO₂ equivalent). <https://www.indexmundi.com/facts/zambia/indicator/EN.ATM.GHGT.KT.CE> Website accessed on 26th June, 2020 at 1210 hours.

⁵³ World Resources Institute (WRI) 2020. CAIT Climate Data Explorer. <https://cait.wri.org/profile/Zambia>. Website accessed on 26th June at 1230hours.

c) Policy accountability: The 4 project countries do not have a robust system for effectively assessing their climate policies and impacts resulting from implementation of the NAPAs and NAMAs. Under the BAU scenario, they will not be able to meet the enhanced and increased ambition in the post-2015 Paris Agreement climate regime that necessitates both the BURs and a national MRV system to meet the increased transparency through tracking mitigation progress and support provided on a more frequent basis. Measuring the actual progress of implementation towards each country's NDCs goals over time would be difficult. As such the 4 countries and other similar Parties will not be able to track the results of climate action in terms of quality, quantity, and timing for the set targets. Under this scenario, it will remain difficult to ascertain the achievement of the expected and actual climate policy goals, and how these compares and contribute to the aggregate global outcomes.

d) Limited scope of stakeholder participation: NDC implementation in the 4 countries is considered a responsibility for government institutions. The involvement of non-state actors such as private sector, academia, CSOs and forest dependent communities remains limited and their contribution to NDC implementation not adequately captured the country's transparency communications. This means that some key sources of emissions remain unaddressed and may therefore not provide a comprehensive picture of emission activity in the countries thus undermining the environmental effectiveness of NDC implementation.

e) Comparability of climate reporting: The 4 country's current capacity to report on their climate actions both nationally and internationally falls along similar sector divisions as in other countries. The reporting largely remains qualitative limited to Tier 1 data, which does not allow for effective comparability between countries.

f) Credibility of climate change action: Implementing their NDCs without a MRV system to produce and check the GHG information will be a challenge for the 4 countries and will limit their ability to track efforts and attract more participation, compliance, ambition and financing.

g) Efficiency of policy action: Without the MRV system, the 4 countries will find it difficult to fully evaluate the performance of different policy designs and instruments in terms of reducing GHG emissions and costs (direct compliance costs and broader social opportunity costs), and ancillary impacts (both co-benefits and countervailing harms in other environmental, social and economic outcomes). For example, reducing emissions from deforestation may also affect biodiversity and local human populations, while the promotion of use of renewable forms of energy-solar and wind energy may affect biodiversity.

G. Alternatives to the Business-as-Usual Scenario

71. Multiple alternative scenarios can be considered to the business as usual and premised on functional institutional governance and data management structures for robust MRV systems and effective data sharing in the four project participating countries. The alternatives to the BAU scenario are to enhance three aspects namely; (i) Strengthening national and regional transparency frameworks for Monitoring and Tracking NDCs and climate actions; (ii) Strengthening capacity of stakeholders in the project countries to measure, report and verify emissions in AFOLU sectors; and, (iii) Establishment of a regional CBIT integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities.

72. The transparency provisions of the Paris Agreement require countries to regularly monitor, analyze, report and have reviewed their progress on the implementation of their NDCs. The Africa Climate Strategy and all the sub-strategies of the African Union's Regional Economic Communities have called for capacity building through a system of coherent and coordinated bodies and entities all working toward a common objective. Given the need to integrate the Paris Agreement's new enhanced transparency framework into the existing national and regional architectures, and the need to further strengthen capacity to comply with the framework, this project proposes a regional approach that will bring together multiple countries to learn and work together, and coordinate existing initiatives and resources.
73. This scenario, which is chosen in this CBIT project, focuses both at national and regional level capacity building and information sharing. This scenario provides for and highlights the need to strengthen country level frameworks as well as at the regional level. The national frameworks feed into the regional frameworks hence, once the National frameworks are strengthened and are functional, the regional frameworks will easily be actualized and operationalized. This scenario offers a great opportunity for improved coordination, strengthening regional collaboration and cross learning as well as sharing implementation human and financial resources. The structure of this approach is that national level hubs are the first priority for strengthening to provide a solid basis for GHGI that generate reliable and accurate data that is fed to the regional level and ensures effective MRV at both national and regional levels. This regional and national level approach thus yields the best results as opposed to Scenario 1 and 2 because capacity is built at both levels and there is great potential for transparency and sustainability of information sharing even when the project closes.
74. COMESA to which the proposed Member States belong and who endorsed this project, have a commitment on the management of environment and natural resources. The environmental objectives and mandates will allow for regional implementation and sharing of lessons and building of synergies. COMESA and other Regional Economic Communities (REC's) remain committed to improving the quality of life of the peoples of their regions through deepening and strengthening integration. COMESA will use its strong ties with other REC's to ensure the implementation of a strategy which is based on a strong working relationship between the Secretariats of COMESA, the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the East African Community (EAC), the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) as well as the African Union Commission (AUC). This network will improve sharing of information and reducing duplication through close cooperation on programs. Climate change is now a full agenda item for all the regional economic communities (RECs) and therefore requires harmonization of approaches towards an eventual regional approach. Countries will thus benefit from this framework as the national level capacity is developed.

H. Cost Effectiveness Analysis of Chosen Alternative

75. Cost-effectiveness assessment was undertaken for Scenario 3, the combination of both national and regional approaches, and this approach benefits from previous lessons learnt. The Capacity Development Initiative (CDI), a strategic partnership between the GEF Secretariat and UNDP, recommended promoting a regional approach to capacity building under its operational principles. The CDI states that in some cases it might be more cost effective to undertake a regional approach

to capacity building particularly when delivering services such as technical support where a regional approach would be largely beneficial to countries that share similar challenges and contexts as seen with the four project countries⁵⁴. The activities of the CBIT COMESA regional approach will benefit from:

- (i) Building on and strengthening existing regional COMESA structures and strategies rather than developing new ones. This activity will involve conducting an overview of existing tools, structures to identify areas of weakness and strength that can be capitalized on and adapted in relevant contexts in the project countries.
- (ii) The monitoring guidelines of capacity building in GEF operations which state that one of the important attributes of capacity building development is ownership where stakeholders get collectively together in setting goals and formulating strategies⁵⁵. In this approach fostering ownership include country level consultations and joint regional Green House Gas trainings - working in close co-operation with relevant ministries, organizations and institutions in the project's participating countries to identify capacity gaps, develop and strengthen strategies, and identify potential co-operation possibilities pursued through COMESA. The bottom-up strategy of national level consultations coalescing into a regional project not only prevents the imposition of a unitary solution to the complex and diverse challenges the projects countries face but also fosters project ownership⁵⁶.
- (iii) Joint training of human resources: The success of a regional approach focused on capacity building is founded in the ability of project countries to effectively participate in project decision making and jointly implement activities such as training.

76. This project will implement capacity building and strengthening institutions through a number of ways such as: the use of an experienced GHGI &MRV expert institution and the Regional Center for Mapping Resources for Development (RCMRD) capacity to mentor relevant institutions and organizations for a period of 1-3 years. This approach will support on-going development of assessments as well as enhancement of analytical and data sharing capacity within and between the project countries. The mentors would focus on transferring knowledge through demonstrative capacity building of national staff to perform tasks. National capacity will also be strengthened through a collaboration between a GHGI & MRV expert institution, RCMRD and regional/ sub-regional African academic institutions to set up and permanently embed certificate programs at selected academic institutions (i.e., universities, teaching/research centers). This will allow the development of a pool of skilled local capacity that will carry on the monitoring activities long after the project's completion.

77. In order to take advantage of the scale of regional leveraging, a GHGI and MRV expert institution and RCMRD will support the counties' NDC reporting skills by identifying points of strength and areas for improvement. In addition:

⁵⁴ GEF Council 2003. Strategic Approach to Enhance Capacity Building, https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/C.22.8_Strategic_Approach_to_Capacity_Building_FINAL_5.pdf (Accessed 4th December 2019).

⁵⁵ UNDP n.d., *Monitoring Guidelines of Capacity Building in GEF Operations*, <https://www.undp.org/content/dam/aplaws/publication/en/publications/environment-energy/www-ee-library/mainstreaming/monitoring-guidelines-of-capacity-development-in-gef-operations/Monitoring> Capacity Development-design-01.pdf> (Accessed 4th December 2019).

⁵⁶ Hanich, Q, Teo, F & Tsamenyi, M 2010, 'A collective approach to Pacific islands fisheries management: Moving beyond regional agreements', *Marine Policy*, vol. 34, pp. 85–91 (Accessed on 4th December 2019).

- (i) Regional meetings on CBIT progress and knowledge sharing. With strengthened national capacity and project ownership, it is anticipated that countries can actively participate in peer learning where knowledge gaps sectors in one country can be filled by another that is performing comparatively better in that sector. This platform can also provide space for drafting regional solutions to various NDC's.
 - (ii) A regional approach will also allow for a regional recruitment strategy particularly helpful in cases where a nation (such as small island nations) may lack human resources nationally. Under this approach countries such as Seychelles and Comoros could participate in human resource sharing to fill any capacity gaps that may arise.
 - (iii) Consultative and participatory development of national CBIT regulations whose compliance is monitored through COMESA.
 - (iv) Development of a regional knowledge database through which countries can access various regional data (particularly helpful for trans-boundary issues that cut across the region).
78. With the regional approach the CBIT framework will be leveraged by the existing institutional structure of COMESA reducing the financial and time intensive burdens of developing a new regional framework or various independent national frameworks. National CBIT regulations will be developed through a consultative participatory process with project countries and their compliance monitored through COMESA. To ensure the success of this regional approach, national capacities will be strengthened through the input of a GHGI &MRV expert and RCMRD staff time in the project countries equipping the local staff with the legal, economic and scientific expertise they need to conduct the MRV reporting into the future. With national capacities strengthened, project countries will be able to effectively participate in peer learning and knowledge sharing and support each other towards more transparent reporting on GHGM.
79. The alternative to this approach is the implementation of CBIT at national level units. This fragmented approach to capacity building does not encourage a high level of knowledge sharing and collaboration between countries. This approach limits cross learning and possible development of diverse solutions. The activities in this approach necessitate access to a substantial pool of national skilled expertise which can be quite limiting for small island nations such as the Comoros and Seychelles. Furthermore, this approach stifles knowledge sharing between countries that face institutional challenges including lack of access to high quality data.
80. The COMESA Climate Change Program already has in place a detailed reporting system that ensures coherence of actions being undertaken by the several implementing agencies and partners and a regular review of plans, activities, and results. At the grassroots level, individual program implementation teams report regularly to the sub-contracted party, or technical or collaborating partner. COMESA has the mandate to influence the policy of its Member States through various policy organs, sector ministerial committees and the Summits of Heads of State and Government to ensure effective implementation. The commonalities and lessons learnt from the region can be shared easily across member states during implementation for effective and better execution and especially harmonization of implementation. A regional program can respond to gaps both at the regional and national levels and having some flexibility to do either is important in the program design. For instance, at regional level it is much easier to design climate change monitoring and evaluation frameworks that cut across targeted Member States.
81. This project will place greater focus on promoting initiatives that have clear regional benefits, in terms of addressing the potential needs of Member States. This focus will come in the form of

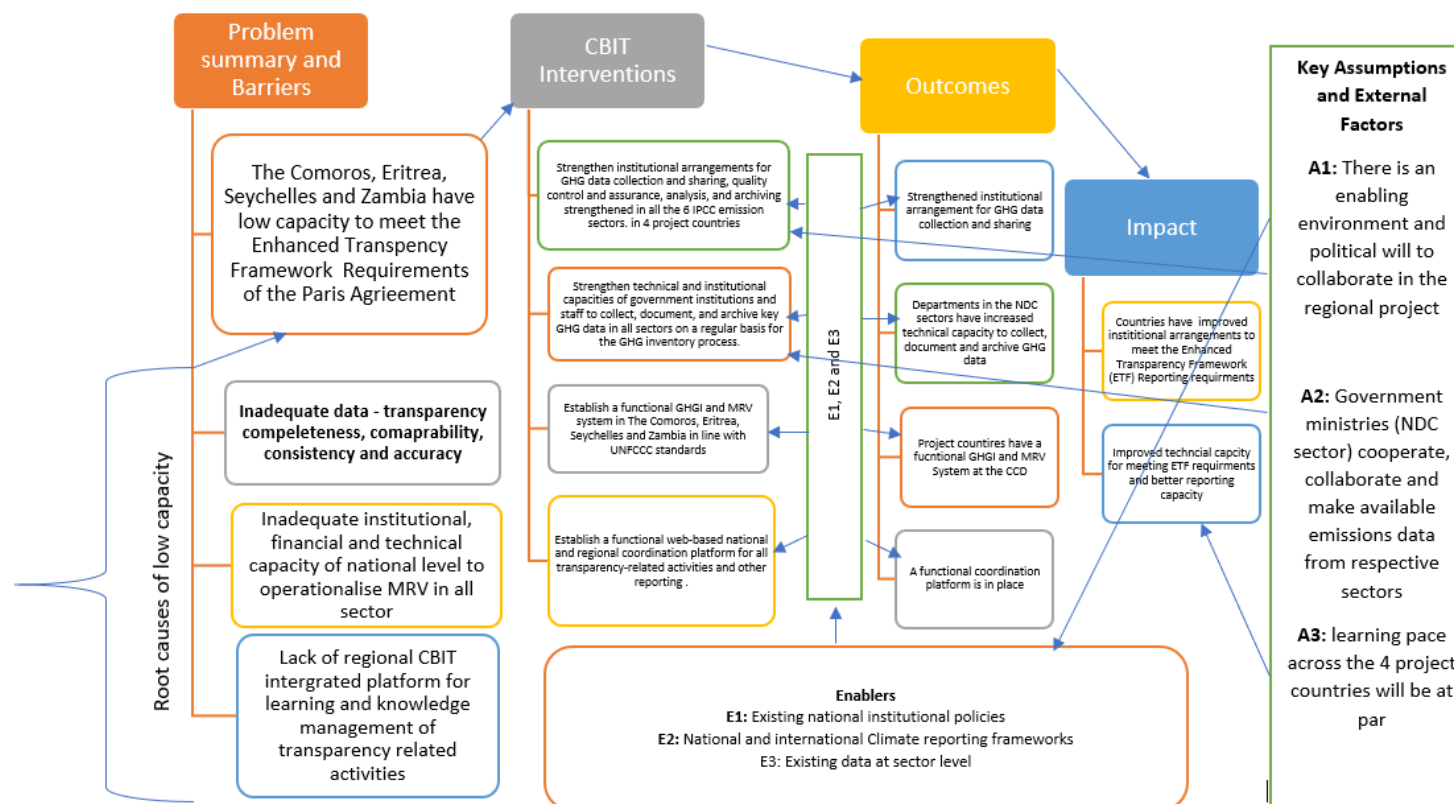
services; information and development of shared strategies to address common problems. Knowledge exchange activities would also be a part of a clearly defined effort for a strong regional integration hence value added in terms of learning, problem solving, and stimulating interest that could lead to replication in other Member States with the attendant multiplier effects outside of the project countries.

82. COMESA has implemented many regional projects in the Member States selected for this proposed project; hence their existing good rapport and relations remains a great asset. COMESA also has a coordinating Ministry in each Member State. COMESA Member States are bound by the same Treaty and same decisions of the Council of Ministers. The countries selected for this project were supported by COMESA to develop their National Climate Change Response Strategies and policies. In many respects, this project will augment the support already provided.
83. Working through existing structures and previously implemented project activity will increase the possibility for project success. There are numerous examples of COMESA regional programs where previous investments paid dividends.
84. COMESA will use its mandate to convene technical and ministerial meetings at the regional level to present reports, share best practices, build consensus, and get binding decisions necessary for the success of the project in the Member States. COMESA will also ensure harmonization (including international accreditation) of standards for training, certification, capacity building, data collection and analysis by the countries, as well as with other Regional Economic Communities and the AUC.

THE PROJECT'S THEORY OF CHANGE

85. The theory of change for this project is presented in **Figure 7.** It guides the implementation of the components to achieve the overall outcome namely to strengthen the capacity of COMESA member States to comply with transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement.
86. The theory of change recognizes that the four project countries have limited capacity to meet the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) requirements as set out in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Therefore, targeted capacity building will not only enhance the capacity at both national and regional level but also help countries be able to report on the ETF requirements.

Figure 7: Theory of Change for the CI-GEF CBIT COMESA Regional project



SECTION 3: PROJECT STRATEGY

A. Objective, Components, Expected Outcomes, Targets and Outputs

87. **Project Objective:** To strengthen capacity of COMESA member States to comply with transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement through establishment of an Eastern and Southern Africa Regional CBIT transparency framework for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of climate actions, report on NDCs and knowledge dissemination.
88. In the short and medium term, the project will enhance the capacity of COMESA Member States to meet the transparency requirements of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Through regional capacity building and cooperative approaches, systems will be established to make the necessary GHG data and information easily accessed, analyzed and used for national MRV and implementation efforts. To operationalize this approach, the project will implement tailored capacity building and establish a regional CBIT integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities. The objective will be achieved through implementation of the following project components:
- (i) **Component 1:** Strengthen national and regional transparency frameworks for monitoring and tracking NDCs and climate actions.
 - (ii) **Component 2:** Strengthen capacity of stakeholders in the participating countries to measure, report and verify emissions in AFOLU and other IPCC sectors.
 - (iii) **Component 3:** Establishment of a regional CBIT integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities.
 - (iv) **Component 4:** Monitoring and Evaluation
89. The project components are described in detail below including the expected outcomes, activities and expected outputs.

Component 1: Strengthen national and regional transparency frameworks for monitoring and tracking NDCs and climate actions

90. Component 1 will support capacity building and particularly focus on tracking implementation progress of each country's NDC. An in-depth capacity needs assessment carried out during the PPG phase revealed capacity needs and gaps that will be addressed in this component. The capacity building initiatives focus on national sectors/activities with the highest mitigation and adaptation ambition or potential in their NDCs and climate actions. Component 1 entails undertaking activities that will engage national stakeholders to maximize the value of capacity-building interventions delivered by the project. This component will focus on sector-specific training including energy, transport, waste, industry processes and Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sectors but priority areas will vary from country to country.
91. The specific capacity gaps of each participating country and the corresponding interventions to be delivered by Component 1 are summarized in **Table 5**.

Table 5: Country-stated capacity needs and priorities to be addressed by Component 1⁵⁷

| Country | Country-Stated Capacity Needs identified | Capacity Constraints to be alleviated by Component 1 |
|-------------------|---|---|
| Comoros | Mitigation policies and actions focused particularly on energy and AFOLU such as National Energy Policy; Residential Energy Self Generation, Forestry Act/Policy, and establishment of the National Forest Estate ⁵⁸ . Capacity building is particularly needed for Energy and AFOLU sectors including data collection, processing, and sharing. | Sector-specific training will be undertaken for energy and forest sectors, in line with the identified gap. Energy sector training is focused on accounting for integrating various renewable energy options to account for self-generation and other off-macro-grid forms of generation. |
| Eritrea | Capacity building focusing on networking existing national, sub regional and regional institutions to facilitate information sharing and use to ensure sustainability of reporting. ⁵⁹ Ambitious renewable energy goals through three primary categories of technology, reducing transmission and distribution losses, and addition of rail transportation ⁶⁰ . | Capacity-building activities will be regionally networked through multi-country workshops and will also train national and subnational stakeholders for maximum impact. These networked workshops will involve dialogues (peer learning) and mentoring to facilitate information sharing and use, thereby increasing institutional knowledge and sustainability. Sustainability of capacity-building programs will be increased through mentoring in-country stakeholders e.g. academics to work with government on UNFCCC reporting. Carbon accounting training will focus on assessments of losses from transmission and distribution and the use of data to identify priority mitigation options. In addition, capacity will be built in assessment of emissions levels. |
| Seychelles | Inadequate capacity to apply the IPCC Guidelines ⁶¹ . | Training will be undertaken to improve capacity on application IPCC Guidelines by the local experts. |
| Zambia | Networking and peer learning on application of IPCC guidelines and participation in climate change research ⁶² . Review of the energy sector policy focused on renewable energy and energy efficiency, as well as focus on waste and forestry ⁶³ . | Focus in “practicum” trainings and mentoring sessions on learning-by-doing for government workers, using real government data to complete technical work products with additional expert input. Using trainings as an opportunity to dialogue and identify research needs that in-country experts can fulfil in the long term. Trainings for the energy sector focused on the emissions reductions from renewable energy as well as energy efficiency accounting (with a focus on interfacing MRV with the M&E approaches of the energy efficiency industry). In addition to the energy sector, sector trainings will be held for waste and AFOLU. |

Source: EU GCCA+⁶⁴; Hamadi, 2018⁶⁵; COMESA, 2018⁶⁶

⁵⁷ Table adapted from the PIF document and updated.

⁵⁸ Source: Comoros NDC

⁵⁹ Eritrea second National Communication (NC2) to the UNFCCC.

⁶⁰ Eritrea NDC

⁶¹ Seychelles Second National Communication (NC2) to UNFCCC

⁶² Zambia Second National Communication (NC2) to UNFCCC

⁶³ Zambia NDC

⁶⁴ Intra-ACP EU GCCA+. (2018). *Climate Ambitions: An analysis of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) in the ACP Group of States*. African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) Group of States.

⁶⁵ Hamadi, Y. (2018). *Comoros: Assessment Report on the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)*. Lusaka, Zambia: COMESA.

⁶⁶ COMESA. (2018). *Seychelles: Establishing the level of NDC implementation in the Seychelles*. Lusaka, Zambia: COMESA

92. Component 1 has two outcomes with outcome 1.1 delivering seven outputs and outcome 1.2 delivering three outputs (Appendix I). The details are provided below:
93. **Outcome 1.1: Technical capacities and institutional frameworks of participating countries to transparently plan, monitor and report on their NDC targets and climate actions improved.** This outcome will enable participating countries to plan, monitor and report on their NDC targets and climate actions in a transparent manner. To achieve this, the project will support activities such as strengthening of national climate change co-ordination frameworks to guide GHG data collection, processing, sharing, tracking and reporting of climate actions at national and regional levels (in Eastern and Southern Africa); establishment of national GHG inventories and MRV systems in the participating countries and build technical capacities of stakeholders at national level with respect to tracking NDCs and the MRV System.

Targets for Outcome 1.1:

- a. 4 functioning national institutional Frameworks -one for each project country; each with technical guidelines/templates on MRV data collection, transmission and tracking tailored to each participating country; and with partnership MoUs signed between Governments of participating countries and national level stakeholders; to guide GHG data sharing, tracking and reporting of climate actions.
- b. 100 people trained and issued certificates per country (Total 400 people with at least 30% women) *In the case of Seychelles, the specific requirement is at least 40% of the 100 people trained and issued certificates are men.*

Outcome 1.1 will be delivered by the following outputs:

- **Output 1.1.1:** Focal points in each of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) emission sectors defined, strengthened, institutionalized and functioning as efficient units of data collection, processing and reporting to the national focal point.
- **Output 1.1.2:** A national climate change institutional framework with a strengthened national focal point for intra-country coordination established to guide GHG data collection, sharing, tracking and reporting of climate actions.
- **Output 1.1.3:** A national climate change framework for inter-ministerial coordination and GHG data sharing established in each participating country.
- **Output 1.1.4:** Country specific MRV system indicators for tracking NDCs and climate actions developed.
- **Output 1.1.5:** National Green House Gas Inventories (GHGI) and functional on-line MRV platforms established and feeding into the regional online MRV Platform.
- **Output 1.1.6:** National and Regional Trainings and thematic learning events on MRV systems, tracking NDCs and climate actions undertaken.
- **Output 1.1.7:** National Transparency Strategy and Action Plans for enhanced transparency systems and CBIT coordination developed.

94. **Output 1.1.1: Focal points in each of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) emission sectors defined, strengthened, institutionalized, and functioning as efficient units of data collection, processing and reporting to the national focal point.** GHG emission sectors need to be sufficiently aware of their roles and responsibilities in GHG data collection, synthesis, and reporting. Sectoral focal points will be supported to deepen their understanding of their roles as well as enhance their capacity to generate, process and share emission data using appropriate and cost-effective methods. This output will be delivered by the following activities:
- (i) **Increasing awareness:** In the context of this project, increasing awareness about GHGI data collection, processing and reporting is a crucial element of capacity building to deliver component 1. In this activity, reliable and accurate information will be gathered, collated, and synthesized by a GHG and MRV consultant. The consultant will then work through the Ministries and agencies in the participating countries responsible for environment and climate change issues. The ministries and agencies will be used as channels for communicating awareness information to the relevant stakeholders and actors. At country level, the extent of awareness varies from sector to sector. There are six IPCC emission sectors that constitute the scope for awareness information sharing. The sharing of awareness information will be through the existing institutional and policy frameworks of the participating countries. Awareness will be a fundamental start for increasing the quality of GHG data collection, effective data processing and reporting within the sectoral agencies.
 - (ii) **Engaging IPCC GHG emission sectors to establish sectoral focal points:** Sectoral focal points (Energy, AFOLU, Solvent and other product use, Transport, Waste, and Industrial Processes) are a major anchor for GHG data collection, processing and sharing. The establishment of these sectoral focal points in the participating countries where they do not exist is critical. The sectors will be engaged to designate persons from their staff with requisite expertise to serve as focal points. These will be trained to equip them with additional knowledge and skills for effective performance.
 - (iii) **Develop Terms of Reference for GHG sectoral focal points:** These sectoral focal points will be guided by clearly defined Terms of Reference (ToRs) in their operations including provision of ancillary services to the national coordination unit for GHG data collection, processing and reporting. Terms of reference will be developed and governments of the project participating countries will be expected to facilitate the functions (equipment, utilities, office space, transport and communication among others) of the sectoral focal points building on the project support.
 - (iv) **Strengthening sectoral focal points:** The quality of GHG data collected, processed, and reported at sectoral level determines the information output shared at national and regional levels. Strong sectoral capacity is therefore important in delivering reliable information to the regional platform in Component 3 of this project thereby contributing to the achievement of the CBIT regional project. The capacity of the sectoral focal points will be built by RCMRD and a GHG/MRV consultant through tailored courses linked to Component 2.
 - (v) **Developing Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) for sectoral collaboration and coordination:** In order to ensure a structured collaboration between the sectors to avoid duplication and enhance quality in data collection, processing and reporting, the functions of the sectoral focal points working with each other and with the national coordination unit will be guided by clearly defined MoUs. This project provides an opportunity for climate change related sectors to work together and collaborate more effectively thereby supplementing each other's efforts. The sectors will be engaged through consultative meetings to identify areas of collaboration and

define the roles and responsibilities of each party. The national focal point in each participating country will take the lead to put in place memorandum of understanding between the sectoral focal points.

95. ***Output 1.1.2: A national climate change institutional framework with a strengthened national focal point for intra-country coordination established to guide GHG data collection, sharing, tracking and reporting of climate actions.*** Lack of a clearly defined framework for coordinating emission sectors hinders effective utilization of GHG data for decision making. The project aims to strengthen information collection, collation and sharing at national level by supporting sectoral focal points to work through formal institutional frameworks. This output will be delivered by the following activities:
- (i) **Establishing a national climate change Institutional framework:** Addressing climate change issues requires a cross sectoral approach to harmonize and standardize data collection, processing and reporting. Establishing a functional national climate change institutional framework is imperative to ensure a coordinated sectoral approach. This activity will involve holding cross sectoral consultative meetings to identify the host institution, the relevant institutions to form the national climate change coordination framework and to put in place a committee to provide an oversight and supervisory function.
 - (ii) **Identifying and appointing national focal points:** This will involve a competitive and transparent process to procure a national focal point person in each participating country (where they do not exist) with relevant expertise. The Ministry in charge of climate change issues will be responsible for the procurement of the national focal point persons.
 - (iii) **Defining the Terms of reference:** The appointing authority will provide clearly defined Terms of Reference for the National focal point person.
 - (iv) **Training of national focal point persons:** The national focal points in each of the participating countries will be trained to enhance their knowledge and skills in coordination of national climate change issues. They will be subjected to short in-service courses in sync with the training focus in Component 2.
 - (v) **Facilitating the National focal point coordination function:** To have a fully functional national focal point coordination office, it will require adequate office space, furniture, equipment (e.g. computers, printers, and photocopiers), utilities, transport and communication. These will be provided by the project in conjunction with the Governments of the participating countries.
96. ***Output 1.1.3: A national climate change framework for inter-ministerial coordination and GHG data sharing established in each participating country.*** In-order to strengthen co-ordination amongst stakeholders at national level, a clear inter-ministerial institutional framework for climate change co-ordination in each participating country will be established, where it does not exist, to provide policy oversight for GHG data collection, processing, sharing, tracking and reporting on NDCs and climate actions. The framework will provide for formal cooperation between government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector and academic institutions that is well defined and institutionalized in regular meetings. This output will be delivered by the following activities:
- (i) **Establishing a multi-sectoral steering committee:** A multi sectoral steering committee that includes government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector and academic institutions will be established in each of the four participating countries. This framework will address technical issues in aspects of tracking NDCs, National communications and creating an

enabling policy framework for GHGI and MRV systems effective functioning as there will be regular interactions between actors.

- (ii) **Determining the operational modalities:** The operational framework will be well defined through clear Terms of Reference for the committee for inter-ministerial coordination and GHG sharing that will outline the involvement of non-state actors such as the CSOs, private sector and academia. Country level experts will be engaged to draft the cooperation frameworks and MOUs which will be reviewed in technical meetings.
- (iii) **Awareness by stakeholders and the public about the coordination framework:** Events will be organized so that stakeholders get to know the coordination framework and what is expected of the various actors.
- (iv) **Develop Sectoral Technical guidelines and templates to guide MRV data transmission and communication amongst sectors:** A number of technical guidelines and templates will be developed to support data collection, transmission, tracking and Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) of GHG emissions in-order to ensure a robust MRV System is established in each project country and this will guide during sectoral discussions. This activity will involve developing the technical guidelines and templates to support data collection; establishing a system of data transmission that is made clear to all the stakeholders and finally developing a system of data tracking; quality assurance and quality control that will be discussed by all stakeholders.

97. **Output 1.1.4: Country specific MRV System indicators for tracking NDCs and climate actions developed.** A series of desk studies and stakeholder consultations will be undertaken to identify country-specific indicators for each of the four participating countries which will be included in the MRV platform to aide tracking of NDCs. The following activities will deliver output 1.1.4:

- (i) **Review adopt and/or develop robust indicators:** Where they exist, indicators will be reviewed for suitability and compliance with IPCC and other national requirement and guidelines. The process will be led by the country leads and consultations held with country experts across the sectors in each of the countries. Technical meetings will then be held to harmonize and adapt the indicators to respond to the national and IPCC requirements.
- (ii) **Develop capacity for data analysis and the use of indicators:** The project will facilitate national experts to pre-examine the suitability of indicators. A technical meeting will be convened to discuss the indicators and have a common understanding of their implications in promoting enhanced reporting. Participation in the technical meeting will contribute to enhancement of staff capacity in the design, monitoring and evaluation of indicators.

98. **Output 1.1.5. National Green House Gas Inventories (GHGIs) and online MRV platforms established and feeding into the regional online MRV Platform.** National level capacity for GHG inventories will be developed to generate data and provide information for effective monitoring and sharing at regional levels. This will entail building capacity at sectoral level to generate, analyze, store and transmit information to national level focal points and ultimately to the regional platform for climate action decision making. This output will be delivered by the following activities:

- (i) **Set up GHGI office units at Sectoral level:** This activity involves an assessment of data types and gaps. The country project lead will conduct a review of the available data and gaps and subsequently facilitate uploads of the data on the national platforms. A technical meeting will be convened at the national level by the experts including private sector, academia, civil society organizations to review the available data across the IPCC sectors in the country.
- (ii) **Establish tools for data entry and reporting:** Technical tools for data entry and sharing will be discussed by national level technical teams and agreed in the inter-ministerial

institutional framework. A national focal point level web-based portal will be developed to facilitate inter and intra sectoral data sharing and learning by the focal points. The portal will be designed to respond to sectoral focal point needs as well as inter country data sharing feeding the regional platform.

99. **Output 1.1.6: National and Regional Trainings and thematic learning events on Tracking NDCs, MRV system undertaken.** These events are intended to enhance learning and build capacity at national and regional levels for improved information collection, analysis and sharing to improve decision making for addressing climate actions. This output will be delivered by the following activities:
- (i) **Undertake national capacity building trainings on the MRV system:** A total of 12 national capacity building trainings will be undertaken focusing on the MRV system (3 trainings per Project country) and will be both in-person and/or online.
 - (ii) **Conduct 5 Regional capacity building trainings on the MRV system:** Capacity building trainings on MRV will be undertaken bringing together all the four project countries in a rotational manner with one in each project participating country conducted by a GHG and MRV consultant supported by the RCMRD.
 - (iii) **Mentoring training on IPCC methodologies and/or inventory/MRV techniques:** Mentoring training on IPCC methodologies and/or inventory/MRV techniques will be delivered by a GHG and MRV consultant and RCMRD both in a classroom setting and demonstratively at field level. In person training will be delivered on specific issues identified for tracking country NDC implementation. This training will be made more effective as a “hybrid workshop” through a combination of online training and write-shops. The focus of these trainings will be beyond the basics, and will address advanced technical applications, use of tools, and practical problem-solving skills. MRV courses will be made available for all sectors and levels. This will include courses on the IPCC Guidelines and IPCC Annual reports for greater awareness. These courses will include examination and certification options for learners and allow for quantifiable evaluation of capacity building impacts.
 - (iv) **Conducting "hybrid workshops"** through a combination of online training and write-shops on MRV technical applications, use of tools, and practical problem-solving skills by GHGI and RCMRD. This will be achieved through an integrated approach that is cost effective and sustainable in the long term. It is intended to deepen the knowledge and skills of sectoral hubs to undertake GHG inventory and MRV of climate actions in the project’s participating countries. While this activity will be undertaken in component 1, it has a close linkage with component 3 through development of capacity to utilize on-line platforms. This is an innovative approach that provides opportunity for building upon knowledge and skills acquired in component 1 during implementation of component 3.
 - (v) **Thematic learning events: four regional thematic learning events** will be held, hosted annually on each of the five IPCC guidelines sectors namely: waste, Industrial processes, energy, agriculture, forestry and land use. The events will bring experts from across the region and also from a roster of international experts (where needed). The events will serve the dual purpose of building the capacity of relevant officials and producing outputs that are directly applicable to their work through a learning-by-doing approach. This innovative approach will allow for south-south exchange, while being focused on producing real reporting outputs and tools, beyond simply networking, or exchanging lessons learned. The outputs will be intended for direct use by national governments for compliance to the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement.

100. **Output 1.1.7: National Transparency Strategy and Action Plans for enhanced transparency systems and CBIT coordination developed.** To ensure sustainability of transparent MRV beyond the project life span, action plans at national level will be developed and initial resources mobilized to implement them. Capacity of institutions to coordinate and implement strategy and action plans will be assessed and enhanced to deliver effective monitoring, reporting and verification of GHG emissions and climate actions. This output will be achieved through the following activities:
- (i) **A capacity needs Assessment for transparency:** A capacity needs assessment will be undertaken in each country resulting in the development of each country's National Transparency Strategy and Action Plan.
 - (ii) **The National Strategy and action plan for enhanced transparency systems and CBIT coordination** will be developed to ensure continuous implementation of monitoring and tracking of NDCs at country level. This will enable countries to communicate sector priorities, sectoral support received and what is required continuously clearly in terms of: climate change adaptation and mitigation, capacity development and building; technology development and transfer; finance.
 - (iii) **Resource mobilization and allocation:** The national and regional transparency action plans will be used for resource mobilization both internally at national levels and regionally by COMESA to ensure that project participating countries and COMESA have resources to maintain the online platforms to operate beyond the project implementation period.
101. Component one will be facilitated by a GHG and MRV consultant under the coordination of COMESA, and with support from the Regional Center for Mapping Resources for Development (RCMRD) and the Vital Signs Monitoring Program (VS).
102. **Outcome 1.2: A Regional institutional framework for COMESA Member Countries to transparently plan, monitor and report on their NDC targets and climate actions improved.** This outcome seeks to enable establishment and strengthening of a regional framework to facilitate countries to effectively share GHGI information as well as to plan, monitor and report on their NDC targets and climate actions in a transparent manner as a region. To achieve this, the project will support activities for establishment of a regional climate change co-ordination framework to guide GHG data sharing, tracking and reporting of climate actions and peer learning at regional levels (in Eastern and Southern Africa); and build technical capacities of stakeholders at regional level with respect to tracking NDCs and the MRV System. In brief, it is anticipated that a regional MRV System will be developed and linked to the MRV systems at country level.

Targets for Outcome 1.2:

- a. 12 data sharing events among COMESA member states involving national focal points of the four project participating countries and COMESA staff.
- b. 1 Partnership MOU signed between COMESA, Governments, and stakeholders to guide data sharing and to implement the regional transparency strategies and action plans.

Outcome 1.2 will be delivered by the following outputs:

- **Output 1.2.1:** A regional climate change co-ordination framework for inter-country coordination established to guide GHG data sharing, tracking and reporting of climate actions.
- **Output 1.2.2:** Sectoral Technical guidelines and templates to guide MRV data transmission and communication amongst participating countries developed.

- **Output 1.2.3:** Regional online MRV platform for COMESA countries established and operationalized.

103. **Output 1.2.1: A regional climate change coordination framework for inter-country coordination established and GHG data sharing established at COMESA level:** In-order to strengthen co-ordination amongst stakeholders at national level, a regional framework for climate change co-ordination will be established and national focal points for inter-country coordination identified to guide GHG data sharing, tracking and reporting of climate actions. It is expected that a national climate change framework for inter-ministerial coordination and GHG data sharing will also be established in each project country.

This output will be delivered by the following activities:

- (i) **Initiate establishment of a regional framework for data sharing:** The PMU based in COMESA will facilitate the establishment of a regional framework for data sharing (put in place a regional climate change coordination secretariat and a GHG data sharing portal at COMESA)
- (ii) **Identify national focal points for inter-country coordination:** National focal points for inter-country coordination will be identified and memorandum of understanding between the national focal points will be developed and put in place to facilitate coordination and oversight of project activities.
- (iii) **Establish inter-ministerial coordination and GHG information sharing:** An inter-ministerial framework will be established to facilitate data sharing arrangements between countries.
- (iv) **Identify key stakeholders for effective coordination at the regional levels:** Stakeholders will be engaged, utilizing the strengthened national focal points in the respective countries, to process and share GHG data.

104. **Output 1.2.2 Sectoral Technical guidelines and templates to guide MRV data transmission and communication amongst project participating countries established to guide regional data exchange.** A number of technical guidelines and templates will be developed to support data collection, transmission, tracking and Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) of GHG emissions in-order to ensure a robust MRV System is established in each project country. This output will be delivered by the following activities:

- (i) **Develop technical guidelines and templates to support data processing and storage:** Technical guidelines and templates will be developed to guide systematic collection, processing and storage.
- (ii) **Establish a system of data transmission:** A system will be established to ensure effective and timely data transmission.
- (iii) **Develop a system of data tracking, quality assurance and quality control:** A formal system of data tracking will be developed through a participatory process to guarantee quality of data transmitted.

105. **Output 1.2.3: Regional online MRV platform for COMESA countries established and operationalized.** Firstly, the project countries will be supported to establish National Green House Gas Inventories (GHGIs) and online MRV platforms (Output 1.1.5). These GHGIs and MRV platforms will be linked to a regional platform at COMESA. The end goal is to establish a regional online MRV platform linked to each COMESA Member State (Output 1.1.6). This regional MRV platform will be at COMESA offices and will provide a platform for learning and sharing amongst COMESA Member States. This output will be delivered by the following activities:

- (i) **Procurement of computer hardware and software to handle online data sharing:** An office will be set up at COMESA equipped with computer hardware to facilitate data sharing.
- (ii) **Establish MoUs for data sharing:** Formal data sharing protocols will be discussed and developed into MOUs to facilitate data sharing between the countries.
- (iii) **COMESA hub and the National Focal Points quarterly meetings:** The national GHGI focal points will utilize budgeted funds under COMESA to interact regularly through physical meetings where possible and digital platforms to harmonize data quality and frequency of sharing. The meetings will facilitate standardization of data across the region.

Component 2: Strengthen capacity of stakeholders in the project countries to measure, report and verify emissions in AFOLU and other IPCC sectors

106. Agriculture, forest and land use capacity building has been prioritized by many LDC states in their NDCs and National Communications to the UNFCCC. LULUCF and agriculture sectors together cover the majority of the region's emissions. Agriculture constitutes 64% of the total regional emissions (excluding LULUCF) across the project countries. Net land-use emissions constitute 61% of the total regional emissions (including LULUCF) across the project countries, a source of emissions that is even more significant when removals are excluded⁶⁷. LULUCF and agriculture are also two of the most technically challenging sectors for carbon accounting, due to the dispersed and highly variable emissions resulting from disturbances of ecological systems. Capacity building will also be focused on each of the five IPCC sectors depending on country specific needs.

107. This component will support a partnership with Regional and/or National Academic institutions across East and Southern Africa to ensure long term sustainability of the Capacity Building Program. Given that AFOLU has been identified as the weakest link in most national Greenhouse Gas Inventories, the partnership will initially focus on developing academic certificate programs in advanced Terrestrial Carbon Accounting (TCA) and Agricultural MRV and then focus on other IPCC sectors as well. The specific thematic priorities will however depend on the country needs, for example, Seychelles highlights energy and waste management as the priority needs (Appendix I). Universities across East and Southern Africa are starting to undertake relevant work and are eager to increase the rigor of these programs. For example, the University of Dar es Salaam (Tanzania) is working with the Environment for Development (EFD) initiative and has relevant expertise on staff. However, to solve barriers identified in technical capacities and institutional abilities, these academic programs must be strengthened and focused on supporting government MRV needs. This partnership will expand and strengthen teaching competencies in the region to cover advanced topics (e.g. higher resolution spatial data, enhanced statistics, higher tiers of reporting) and provide regional, in addition to national, applied learning opportunities.

108. *Outcome 2.1: Capacity of selected national academic institutions strengthened to train relevant Government officials to transparently measure, report and verify emissions on agriculture, forestry and land-use sector NDC targets.*

The GHG and MRV consultant together with the RCMRD will collaborate with African academic institutions to set up and permanently embed the certificate programs at selected academic institutions (i.e. universities, teaching/research centers). The certificate programs will focus on

⁶⁷ Harris, N., et al. 2018. "Comparing Global and National Approaches to Estimating Deforestation Rates in REDD+ Countries" (Ref: WRI CAIT2, estimates for 2013), Working Paper. Washington, DC: World Resources Institute. Available online at wri.org/publication/comparing-global-national-approaches. Website accessed on 30th October 2019 at 0811 hours.

identified gaps, and integrate with existing academic programs and curricula of the selected host academic institutions, with a sustainable business model to provide a long-term source of advanced TCA and AMRV training in the region. Importantly, relevant faculty staff will be mentored through international academic partnerships with institutions such as the Carbon Institute thereby ensuring that capacity building is country-driven, sustainably embedded in national institutes, and tailored to government needs.

Targets for Outcome 2.1:

- a. One TCA-AMRV certificate program established, and institutionalized training being undertaken at each of two African institutions.
- b. 48 persons (12 per country – at least 30% women) trained in TCA and MRV.

Outcome 2.1 will be achieved through the following outputs:

- **Output 2.1.1:** Training program on Terrestrial Carbon Accounting and Agriculture MRV developed.
- **Output 2.1.2:** Training of Trainers (ToT) program delivered to at least two academic institutions.
- **Output 2.1.3:** Two academic institutions deliver training to 48 national participants from the 4 project participating countries and open to other COMESA Member States.

109. *Output 2.1.1 Training program on Terrestrial Carbon Accounting and Agriculture MRV developed.*

There is still inadequate capacity particularly for MRV in AFOLU sectors in spite of the enormous challenges associated with anthropogenic factors causing increased GHG emissions in the sector. CBIT will address this gap through capacity building in TCA and Agriculture MRV in the project participating countries. Further efforts will be directed to fostering partnerships among expertise and experience in building capacity for undertaking national Greenhouse Gas Inventories. This output will be delivered through the following activities:

- (i) **Design certificate programs to cover GHG accounting including TCA and MRV for the AFOLU sectors:** The certificate programs proposed under this component will cover all essential skills and knowledge required for advanced GHG accounting and MRV for the AFOLU sectors. The scope of these programs may be broadened to include other sectors if countries request this. These academic certificate programs will be comprehensively designed (from inception to completion) to last beyond the lifetime of this project.
- (ii) **Pre-test training programs with selected Academic Institutions:** The developed certificate programs will be pre-tested on selected academic institutions to ensure that they are domesticated for the region.

110. *Output 2.1.2: Training of trainer's (ToTs) program delivered to at least two Academic institutions.*

A Training of Trainers program is a sustainability approach that will be used in the CBIT project to deliver capacity to a wider stakeholder base in the GHG emission sectors in the project participating countries. Academic institutions with well-established training infrastructure and relevant faculty will be identified, supported and engaged. Centers of excellence will be considered in the identification and selection of institutions for undertaking ToTs. This output will be delivered through the following activities:

- (i) **Identification of partner academic institutions in the region:** The GHG and MRV consultant will mentor and re-orient staff of selected academic institutions in the COMESA region. Once the academic institutions are identified and partnerships established, the program developed

under output 1 will be delivered to relevant faculty through a comprehensive training-of-trainers program. This will also include developing partnerships with regional experts to deliver topic-specific courses in AFOLU.

- (ii) **Adapting relevant courses:** The partnership will explore adapting existing curricula or developing a new curriculum for AFOLU MRV and GHG accounting in particular; updating the curriculum to be in line with international reporting requirements and the “Paris Agreement Rulebook”; supporting set up of administrative resources to incorporate the certificate programs successfully within the academic institutions; Faculty mentoring, to ensure professors and lecturers at the university are fluent in both the subject matter and in advanced pedagogical skills; and alumni networking and mentoring support for ongoing professional development and learning.
- (iii) **Conduct Training of Trainers (ToTs) Program:** This will be undertaken in a structured way including preparation of a short training curriculum, reading materials and a training program. The ToT will be facilitated by three experts for about 15 participants at a time to last five days.

111. **Output 2.1.3 Two Academic institutions deliver training to 48 national participants from 4 project countries and open to other COMESA member states.** The ToT will have a ripple effect emanating from the mentoring and re-orientation course. Staff of academic institutions will be supported to prepare course outline, teaching and learning materials as well as prepare program for delivery of the training. The training will draw participants from the GHG emission sectors, and feedback will be enlisted from the participants to help improve the quality of the short training course. This output will be delivered through the following activities:

- (i) **Training of academic staff:** Selected academic staff from at least two universities will be trained and provided with approaches to deliver the training program. Once the staff members are trained and ready, they will deliver the training programs to national participants.
- (ii) **Training of national and sectoral focal points:** Staff of the academic institutions together with Regional and/or international experts in MRV will provide training to 30 national participants. The international experts will support faculty at the two universities to develop, launch and improve the programs.
- (iii) **Development of a business model to promote sustainability of the training course:** Approaches will be developed to support sustainable provision of the training through a cost recovery basis. The academic institutions will be supported by GHG and MRV consultant and RCMRD among others to develop the business and sustainability plan for the programs (including ideas for revenue-generating for universities), so that the TCA certificates last beyond the life time of the project. During the early phase of the project, the existing curricula of the selected academic partners will be qualified for setting the baseline of existing instructional capacity. Scheduling of the training and selection of participants will be coordinated with other project components.

112. This component will build from a baseline of existing country capacities identified through an assessment undertaken by the EU GCCA+ (European Union Global Climate Change Alliance Plus)⁶⁸ and address specific country gaps, beginning with the evaluation of country capacity gaps and mitigation ambitions in the forest/land-use and agriculture sectors and then designing programs to specifically fill these gaps. This process is designed to be country-driven to ensure that country-

⁶⁸ Intra-ACP EU GCCA+. (2018). *Climate Ambitions: An analysis of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) in the ACP Group of States*. African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) Group of States.

specific elements address the real needs of government stakeholders. To give a sense of how the TCA programs will be made country specific, [Error! Reference source not found.](#) provides indicative country stated capacity needs. This component will coordinate with the activities of Component 1 to ensure that institutional arrangements and infrastructure can support data management in these data intensive sectors. Mechanisms for data coordination between inventory compilers/GHG experts and the agriculture and forestry staff that are often charged with data generation (particularly at a local level) will be addressed in the TCA university programs in a practical way, ensuring the coursework actually solves real problems. Follow-up instruction and mentoring will maximize the national relevance of the TCA Certificates to ensure that national and regional staff members trained are familiar with the accounting needs, questions, and challenges for particular mitigation policies and actions that their country is carrying out in agriculture and forestry sector.

113. This component will be facilitated by a GHG and MRV consultant and the Regional Centre for Mapping Resources for Development (RCMRD) in close collaboration with CI's International Policy Team and COMESA.

Table 6: Country-stated capacity needs and priorities addressed by Component 2

| Country | Capacity Need(s) addressed | Material emphasized in AFOLU Certificate for national relevance in Component 2 |
|------------|---|---|
| Comoros | There is need to strengthen the capacity in GHG data collection, processing, storage and sharing particularly in AFOLU. Initial activities were focused particularly on reforestation (2,200 ha/year) and afforestation (200 ha//year) ⁶⁹ . | GIS/remote sensing part of the TCA certificate will use real data and help learners estimate increased carbon sequestration from afforestation and reforestation. |
| Eritrea | There is need for capacity enhancement in climate change research, GHG inventory and MRV especially in AFOLU sectors. (1) Strengthening existing national research (such as NARI, Hamelmalo Agricultural College & National Energy Research & Training Centre) and training institutions in order to ensure the sustainability of the capacity-building programmes.” (2) Land degradation and desertification concerns ⁷⁰ . | The TCA Certificate programs will directly strengthen pre-existing national research and training institutions. The focus on mentoring faculty and enrolling both academic and government land-use and agriculture experts will demonstrably improve national capacities for research. The Certificate programs are self-sustaining, providing a sustainable source of long-term capacity. Certificate learners will be encouraged to bring real data to use in the course, furthering research with expert mentors. (2) Carbon accounting for land-degradation and desertification in the land classification and remote sensing courses of the TCA Certificate are planned. |
| Seychelles | There is need for capacity enhancement in climate change research, GHG inventory and MRV especially in AFOLU sectors. (1) Inventory capacity building needs include applying the new IPCC Guidelines, training of local sector experts, and preparation for annual LULUCF inventories. (2) Seychelles Forest Management Plan, (3) mitigation capacity building needs include developing emission factors and reducing data uncertainties in the LULUCF sector ⁷¹ . | (1) Training will be focused on GHG inventories and will encourage enrolment of local (not only national) experts. Emphasis on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, differences between past IPCC Guidelines, how to make the shift, and recalculations required. (2) Activity data and emission factor needs and challenges in accounting for forest management, particularly in the IPCC Guidelines and Field Methods courses. (3) The field methods course will be adjusted to focus specifically on allometric equations to develop local emission factors. The statistics for TCA course is focused on identifying, quantifying, and reducing sources of uncertainty. |
| Zambia | There is need for capacity enhancement in climate change research, GHG inventory and | TCA Certificates will train Zambians on (1) Specifying the types of activity data required to track sustainable agriculture and emissions |

⁶⁹ Comoros NDC

⁷⁰ Eritrea Second National Communication (NC2) to the UNFCCC

⁷¹ Seychelles Second National Communication (NC2) to the UNFCCC

| Country | Capacity Need(s) addressed | Material emphasized in AFOLU Certificate for national relevance in Component 2 |
|---------|---|---|
| | MRV especially in AFOLU sectors. The capacity building is to enhance programs on: (1) Sustainable Agriculture and (2) Sustainable Forest Management ⁷² . | reductions from agriculture. (2) Carbon accounting guidance and challenges for sustainable forest management interventions. |

Source: EU GCCA+⁷³;

Component 3: Establishment of a regional CBIT integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities

114. Reporting is a crosscutting issue and hence many developing countries have recognized the need for a centralized place or process to ensure coherence and coordination among the many initiatives, and funding entities working toward this goal. Given the different levels of capacity among African countries, a regional approach is considered an effective means that will enable countries to track, compare progress and share best case practices in tracking NDCs and implementing transparency activities. Therefore, to address this, Component 3 will: (a) support establishment of a regional integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities in Eastern and Southern Africa (b) collect and disseminate transparency information at national and regional level (c) build technical capacities of stakeholders on matters related transparency (d) improve linkages and partnerships amongst key stakeholders to promote effective implementation of transparency related activities at country and regional levels.
115. It is planned that Component 3 will support development of four (4) National and one (1) Regional Transparency Strategy and Action Plan. Subsequently, four (4) national sub-budgets (one per project country) and one (1) regional sub-budget will be developed during project execution phase to start implementation of activities identified in the transparency action plans. During this phase, linkages and partnerships will also be established between government institutions and stakeholders who will support implementation of the transparency action plans at national and regional levels during and after project life.
116. Component 3 will also establish a regional platform for learning, sharing and knowledge management. Specifically, the Component will support establishment of a regional web-based integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities. Notably, updates on implementation of the transparency action plans, reports and policy briefs and other activities pertaining to this project will be posted on the web platform. During implementation of Component 3, this project will also examine and learn from the recently launched Caribbean MRV Hub.

⁷² Zambia NDC

⁷³ Intra-ACP EU GCCA+. (2018). *Climate Ambitions: An analysis of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) in the ACP Group of States*. African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) Group of States.

117. **Outcome 3.1: Enhanced transparency through establishment of a regional platform for learning, sharing and knowledge management:** This outcome is intended to enhance regional transparency by establishing regional platforms for learning, sharing and knowledge management.

Targets for outcome 3.1

- a. One functional regional platform for learning and knowledge management established.
- b. Four National Transparency strategies and Action plans as well as one Regional Transparency Strategy and Action plan developed to facilitate enhanced transparency.
- c. Four partnership MoUs at national level between Governments and stakeholders; as well as one regional partnership MOU signed between COMESA and project participating countries.
- d. Sixteen national peer exchange programs/workshops (4 in each project country) [10 participants in each national workshop (160 participants with at least 30% women).]
- e. Ten regional peer exchange programs/workshops [10 participants in each regional workshop- 2 from each country (80 participants with at least 30% women)].
- f. A comprehensive consolidated final CBIT project report and a policy brief covering all the four countries will be published at the end of the project.

Outcome 3.1 will be achieved through the following outputs:

- **Output 3.1.1:** A regional web-based integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities designed and operational
- **Output 3.1.2:** Regional and National Transparency Strategy and Action Plans for enhanced transparency systems and CBIT coordination developed
- **Output 3.1.3:** Linkages and partnerships established between government institutions and stakeholders to implement the transparency action plans at national and regional level
- **Output 3.1.4:** Annual regional and national published reports and policy briefs capturing lessons learnt, best case practices, challenges and opportunities from project countries using a common communication language.

118. **Output 3.1.1: A regional web-based integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities designed and operational.** An integrated platform for learning is a set of interactive online services that will provide stakeholders with information, tools and resources to support and enhance GHG data sharing, management and transparent reporting. The platform is intended to be a comprehensive system enabling secure, web-based data exchanges and encouraging interface between the project participating countries, and, will promote great collaboration and learning. This output will be achieved by the following activities:

- (i) **Establish an on-line platform** that will linked to the Global CBIT and act as a one stop shop for all matters pertaining to transparency in Eastern and Southern Africa. Regular communications and outreach will be provided through the online web portal. Quarterly newsletters highlighting current and pertinent policy issues, and capacity building and funding opportunities will also be published and shared. The platform will also provide status updates of the progress made in implementing NDCs in each COMESA country.
- (ii) **Develop a Sustainability Plan for this platform** to ensure it continues to operate beyond the lifetime of the project. In the second year of the project, the project management unit will start to actively engage regional institutions and governments and other donors to support the platform. Governments and other stakeholders will be encouraged to look beyond capacity

building, but also support efforts to increase the ambition of NDCs overtime and SDG implementation, monitoring and reporting.

- (iii) **Establish linkages with regional IT networks and online platforms:** With a focus on ensuring sustainability of the national and regional online platforms the CBIT project will work to achieve compatibility and complementarity of the existing online platforms in project participating countries through establishing functional partnerships. To capitalize on synergies, an analysis of potentially existing online platforms will be undertaken with the aim of strengthening compatibility and complementarity. Compatibility and complementarity of online platforms helps to match the ability and interests of users and increases efficient information sharing. To enhance compatibility, the CBIT online platform will be linked to existing IT regional networks such as for SADC and IT facilities such as the Southern African Agriculture Information and Knowledge Sharing System (SAAIKS) operated by the Centre for the Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development (CCARDESA). The comparative advantage of online platforms resides in their ability to match users on different sides of market by means of the personal and business data that they collect and exploiting the economies of scope inherent to large data sets.

119. Output 3.1.2: Regional and National Transparency Strategy and Action Plans for enhanced transparency systems and CBIT coordination developed. While project participating countries may be at different levels of capacity in GHG data collection and MRV, the intervention will enhance their collaboration and peer learning. To enable effective data sharing even after the project closes, a regional strategy and action plan will be developed based on the nationally developed action plans for transparency reporting. The plans are intended to ensure countries have a clear framework of continuous learning and consistent GHG data collection, storage, analysis and sharing as well as monitoring, reporting and verification of climate actions. This output will be achieved through the following activities:

- (i) **Undertaking a capacity needs assessment:** A capacity needs Assessment for transparency will be undertaken in each project participating country resulting in the development of each country's National Transparency Strategy and Action Plan. Using findings from the national assessment activities will be developed to address future capacity requirements and implementation approaches to achieve full capacity to ensure sustainable transparency reporting.
- (ii) **Developing a Regional Strategy and Action Plan for enhanced transparency reporting:** A Regional Strategy and action plan for enhanced transparency systems and CBIT coordination will be developed for the COMESA region. This will enable countries to clearly communicate sector priorities, sectoral support received and what is required in terms of: climate change adaptation and mitigation, capacity development and building; technology development and transfer and finance. It will also indicate future training needs to ensure quality data and reporting at regional level.

120. Output 3.1.3: Linkages and partnerships established between government institutions and stakeholders to implement the transparency action plans at national and regional levels. There are sometimes untapped capacities within civil society, academic and research institutions at national and subnational levels. It is cost effective to utilise available capacity as well as data that GHG emission sectors can utilise to accurately report rather than duplicate efforts. Capacity may be both at national or regional level within institutions of excellence. Assessments will be undertaken

to tap such capacity and leverage resources to cost effectively enhance GHG emission transparent reporting. The following activities will be implemented to achieve the output:

- (i) **Establishing and strengthening partnerships for enhanced reporting:** This project will support countries to establish, build linkages, partnerships and sign MoUs to implement the Regional and National Transparency Strategy and Action Plans for enhanced transparency systems and CBIT coordination.
- (ii) **Development of MOU for formal operations of partnership to enhance data handling and sharing:** The project will also facilitate negotiation and signing of MoUs for these partnerships. In addition, the project will support implementation of Component 2 through assisting project countries to establish linkages and partnerships between governments, academic institutions (in Component 1) and stakeholders in NDC and AFOLU sector.

121. *Output 3.1.4: Annual Regional and National published reports and policy briefs capturing lessons learnt, best case practices, challenges and opportunities from project countries using a common communication language.*

In-order to enhance knowledge and promote learning, efforts will be invested in documentation of best-case practices to inform future approaches and enhance cost effectiveness. Reports will be shared with stakeholders and where possible inform policy reviews. Policy briefs will be focussed on key issues for learning and improvement of GHG data collection, analysis, storage and sharing processes to enhance monitoring, reporting and verification of climate actions at country and regional levels. The following activities will be implemented to achieve output 3.1.4:

- (i) **Undertaking regional peer exchange programs:** Regional peer exchange programs on best case practices and transparency activities (e.g. establishing domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHGIs) will be held to enhance learning and raise awareness on transparency-related knowledge amongst the project participating countries and whenever to other countries with the relevant expertise.
- (ii) **Holding experience sharing and capacity building workshops/write-shops:** National and Regional workshops will be held to discuss and document best case practices and transparency activities (e.g., establishing domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHGIs). These will also offer an opportunity to enhance learning and raise awareness on transparency-related knowledge amongst the project participating countries.

122. This component will be led by the Vital Signs Monitoring Program in close collaboration with the COMESA Secretariat.

Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

123. A project M&E Framework will be put-in place, implemented and monitored in-order to improve project management and ensure realization of the project's target results.

124. *Outcome 4.1: A monitoring and evaluation framework for the project*

Targets for outcome 4.1 are listed below:

- a. Sixteen (16) Quarterly Technical and Financial Reports
- b. Five (5) Annual Progress Implementation Reports (PIRs)
- c. One (1) Mid-Term Evaluation Report

- d. One (1) Terminal Evaluation Report

Outcome 4.1 will be achieved through the following output:

- Output 4.1.1: Periodic M&E reports generated and submitted to CIGEF Agency.
- Output 4.1.2: Mid-Term and Terminal Evaluation Reports generated by the Project

B. Associated Baseline Projects

125. There are multiple on-going global and regional initiatives already set up to support capacity building:

126. Global Initiatives

- (i) The German government-led “Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement” focuses on the exchange of ideas and sharing of best practices for national climate planning, especially increasing the ambition on mitigation measures.
- (ii) The Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT), founded in 2015 and supported by the governments of Germany and Italy, the Children’s Investment Fund Foundation and the Climate Works Foundation, is expected to help developing countries build capacity to measure and assess the impacts of their climate actions.
- (iii) The Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Reviews undertaken in seven developing countries – supported by international organizations and research institutes – is elaborating the tracking systems for international and national climate finance.
- (iv) The GHG Management Institute is in the process of developing and deploying in-depth technical courses for learners globally on GHG MRV across all sectors and in line with the IPCC Guidelines.
- (v) The NDC Partnership initiative is helping countries to achieve their national climate commitments and ensure that financial and technical assistance is delivered efficiently.

127. Regional Initiatives

- (i) The Secretariat of the Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA) is in the process of implementing a Programme on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation. COMESA recently joined the NDC partnership, a partnership initiative of Governments and various stakeholders that enables access to technical and financial knowledge resources to accelerate climate action through the NDC knowledge portal. The NDC Partnership Knowledge Portal offers, in an easily searchable interface, quick access to knowledge resources drawn from the expertise and input of members and leading institutions. The COMESA Climate Change Initiative is guided by the African Continental Framework on Climate Change. To date, the work has focussed on developing and delivering the African Climate Solution, through the development of common positions and enhancing negotiation capacity, strengthening the scientific basis, and building regional and continental consensus for African Climate Solution. The work has been expanded to include Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) as an appropriate priority adaptation and mitigation strategy for African agriculture. Furthermore, COMESA Member States have developed Common Climate Response and Reporting Strategies and Agriculture Frameworks supported by the COMESA Climate Change Program.
- (ii) The Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR) Directorate of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Secretariat which is tasked with the coordination and harmonisation of agricultural policies and programmes in the SADC region, is coordinating SADCs Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan - serving 16 Member States, of which, Comoros,

Seychelles and Zambia are three out of a total of four of the suggested partner countries. FANR offers a great opportunity for synergy with CBIT activities especially at this time when SADC is in the final stages of developing a new climate resilience programme with the European Union that also targets NDC implementation and enhancement. This CBIT project will build on and explore linkages with these on-going initiatives to support and enhance sustainability of GHG inventories and MRV of climate actions in the project participating countries and other COMESA member states.

- (iii) The Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD) has been working with the US-Environmental Protection Agency (US-EPA) to build the capacity of the governments of Malawi, Rwanda, Zambia, Botswana, Namibia, Mauritius and South Africa in GHG compilation. RCMRD has developed land cover maps while the US-EPA worked with the countries to compile GHG inventories. RCMRD is engaging the countries in building capacity for Agriculture, Forestry and Land use (AFOLU) reporting. One of the biggest barriers identified by RCMRD so far, are the data and capacity gaps in many of the countries which make it difficult to have complete GHG inventories.
- (iv) The African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) at the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) aims to address the need for improved climate information for Africa and strengthening the use of such information in planning and decision-making by improving analytical capacity, knowledge management and dissemination activities. The ACPC is an integral part of the Climate for Development in Africa (ClimDev-Africa) program, which is a joint initiative of UNECA, the African Union Commission (AUC), and the African Development Bank (AfDB). The ACPC has three broad activity areas around which its current program is centred namely, 1) knowledge generation, sharing and networking that consist of research, knowledge management and peer learning, and outreach activities 2) advocacy and consensus building and 3) advisory services and technical cooperation, which comprise capacity mobilization, capacity building and technical assistance. The ACPC serves Regional Economic Communities, governments and local communities across Africa. The centre is actively working with stakeholders and partners to address Africa's climate change challenges.
- (v) The Africa NDCs Hub was established by the AfDB to serve as a resource pool for Regional Member Countries (RMCs), and to coordinate various sector activities with a view to fulfilling obligations related to the Paris Agreement. The hub is anchored on three pillars: (a) fostering long-term climate action (b) mobilizing means for NDC implementation by focusing on finance, capacity building, technology development and transfer and (c) coordination, advocacy and leveraging partnerships to strengthen NDC support activities in Africa.
- (vi) At the same time, there are several climate centres established in Africa to support the improvement of climate data, information, and services. For example, the African Centre for Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD) and the WMO designated Regional Climate Centres (RCCs) for Africa to deliver regionally focused high-resolution data and products as well as training and capacity building.
- (vii) Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) was founded to respond to the critical need to support improved transparency and capacity building under the Paris Agreement. None of the participating countries in this project have benefited from ICAT support.
- (viii) Partnership on Transparency in Paris Agreement (PATPA). The Partnership supports international efforts to engage in practical exchanges and political dialogue on climate transparency. The new enhanced transparency system is of particular importance in this context, as it helps build up mutual trust, fosters partner countries' growing ambitions, and by this, helps to limit global temperature rise to well below 2°C and ideally to 1.5°C.

- (ix) During implementation of Component 3, this project will examine and learn from the recently launched Caribbean MRV Hub.

128. National Initiatives

There are some initiatives specifically at national level in the project participating countries and they are presented in **Table 7**.

Table 7: Baseline initiatives at national level in the project participating countries

| GEF Projects Other Projects/Initiatives | Linkages and Coordination |
|--|--|
| National GEF Projects in the Focus Countries | |
| Comoros | |
| Sustainable Development of Comoros Islands by Promoting the Geothermal Energy Resources (GEF ID: 9040) | Promoting geothermal energy saves forest resources and reduces dependency on biomass energy that contributes to GHG emissions and thus enhancing NDC achievements. CBIT will assist Comoros in MRV to assess the impact of geothermal energy on GHG emissions. |
| GEF-7 Africa Mini grids Program (GEF ID: 10413) | Support African countries to increase energy access by reducing the cost and increasing commercial viability of renewable energy minigrids ('minigrids'). |
| Enhancing Adaptive Capacity and Resilience to Climate Change in the Agriculture Sector in Comoros, UNDP, 2013, Ministry of Fishing, Environment, Livestock, Industry and Agriculture (MPEEIA) (GEF ID: 4974) | Initiatives included support to capacity building, development of tools and technologies and reduction of the vulnerability of agricultural production systems to climate change and climate variability. Through component 1, this project will upscale the capacity building for monitoring AFOLU and enhance monitoring attainment of NDC targets. |
| National Adaptation Programme of Action, UNEP, Directorate of Environment, Ministry of Social Affairs, Telecommunications and the Environment (GEF ID: 2049) | The NAPA development process creates awareness and builds capacity of stakeholders to focus on addressing on effects of climate change. This provides an opportunity for increased interest in monitoring and information sharing. This will benefit the implementation of component 1 and 3. |
| Umbrella Programme for Biennial Update Report to the United National Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (6925) | This project supports thirty-nine (39) Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) prepare and submit good quality initial biennial update reports to the UNFCCC that comply with the convention's reporting obligations. |
| - Umbrella Programme for National Communication to the UNFCCC | This project provides financial and technical support for the preparation of National Communications (NCs) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 12 non-Annex I Parties that have completed preparation of their first national communications. The project seeks to strengthen the information base and institutional capacity of the national institutions involved in the development of national communications in order to integrate climate change priorities into development strategies and relevant sector programs. |
| Eritrea | |

| GEF Projects Other Projects/Initiatives | Linkages and Coordination |
|---|---|
| GEF SGP Sixth Operational Phase- Strategic Implementation Using STAR Resources Tranche 1, Mainly in LDCs and SIDs (Part III) (GEF ID: 9774) | The SGP OPS6 built community level capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation addressing land degradation and biodiversity conservation focusing on AFOLU and this enhanced NDC implementation. CBIT project, particularly Component 2 will upscale the benefits. |
| Technology Needs Assessments (TNA) - Phase III, Technical University of Denmark (GEF ID: 9452) | The TNA project enhanced the capacity of Eritrea to integrate technology needs in addressing climate change actions thereby identify and prioritize application of technologies that reduce greenhouse gas emissions. |
| Mainstreaming Climate Risk Considerations in Food Security and IWRM in Tsilima Plains and Upper Catchment Area, UNDP, 2015, Ministry of Land, Water and Environment (GEF ID: 6923) | This initiative integrated adaptation measures into ecosystem restoration and agricultural production systems to address climate change in Eritrea and secure the benefits of the National Food Security Strategy and IWRM Action Plan. This project therefore links with Component 2 and enhances monitoring AFOLU and contributes to attainment of NDC targets. |
| Operationalization of Protected Areas Management Systems of Eritrea which was originally called the <i>“Integrated Semenawi and Debubawi Bahri-Buri-Irrori- Hawakil Protected Area System for Conservation of Biodiversity”</i> and Mitigation of Land Degradation, UNDP, 2012, Ministry Land, Water and Environment (GEF ID: 4559) | <p>The activities included creation of policy and institutional conditions for the Operationalization of the Protected Area System in Eritrea.</p> <p>There is a need to link the land use sector GHG tracking system with the developed national systems and processes for measuring and reporting greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions at the Ministry of Land, Water and Environment to ensure transparency in tracking and reporting progress on Eritrea’s NDC. Explicitly linking actions in the NDC to LULUCF benefits could present an opportunity for increased financial resources via REDD+ and incentivize maintenance or enhancement of the sink and reduction of gross LULUCF emissions.</p> <p>This project outcome enhances the start-up of capacity building activities in Component 1 as well as monitoring AFOLU contribution to attainment of NDC targets.</p> |
| Umbrella Programme for Biennial Update Report to the United National Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (GEF ID: 6925) | This project supports thirty-nine (39) Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) prepare and submit good quality initial biennial update reports to the UNFCCC that comply with the convention's reporting obligations. |
| Umbrella Programme for National Communication to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 5119) | This project provides financial and technical support for the preparation of National Communications (NCs) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 12 non-Annex I Parties that have completed preparation of their first national communications. The project seeks to strengthen the information base and institutional capacity of the national institutions involved in the development of national communications in order to integrate climate change priorities into development strategies and relevant sector programs. |
| Seychelles | |
| Umbrella Programme for Biennial Update Report to the United National | This project supports thirty-nine (39) Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) prepare and submit good quality initial |

| GEF Projects Other Projects/Initiatives | Linkages and Coordination |
|---|--|
| Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (GEF ID: 6925) | biennial update reports to the UNFCCC that comply with the convention's reporting obligations. |
| Umbrella Programme for National Communication to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 5119) | This project provides financial and technical support for the preparation of National Communications (NCs) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 12 non-Annex I Parties that have completed preparation of their first national communications. The project seeks to strengthen the information base and institutional capacity of the national institutions involved in the development of national communications in order to integrate climate change priorities into development strategies and relevant sector programs. |
| GEF SGP 7th Operational Phase - Strategic Implementation using STAR Resources mainly in LDCs and SIDs (Part 3) (GEF ID: 10655) | This project seeks to promote promote and support innovative and scalable initiatives, and foster multistakeholder partnerships at the local level to tackle global environmental issues in priority landscapes and seascapes. |
| Zambia | |
| Zambia Integrated Forest Land Project (ZIFLP), WB, Ministry of National Development Planning (MNDP) (GEF ID: 9213) | <p>ZIFPL objective is to improve landscape management and increase the flow of benefits for targeted rural communities in the Eastern Province. This project links with Component 2 on capacity and reporting on AFOLU sector and contribute to attainment of NDCs.</p> <p>The forest sector project GHG tracking system with the developed national systems and processes for measuring and reporting greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to ensure transparency in tracking and reporting progress on Zambia's NDC. Explicitly linking actions in the NDC to LULUCF benefits could present an opportunity for increased financial resources via REDD+ and incentivize maintenance or enhancement of the sink and reduction of gross LULUCF emissions.</p> |
| Climate Change Adaptation in Forest and Agricultural Mosaic Landscapes (GEF ID: 10186) | This project seeks to promote climate change adaptation in forest and agricultural mosaic landscapes in Zambia. |
| Umbrella Programme for Biennial Update Report to the United National Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (GEF ID: 6925) | This project supports thirty-nine (39) Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) prepare and submit good quality initial biennial update reports to the UNFCCC that comply with the convention's reporting obligations. |
| Other CBIT National Projects implemented by The COMESA member states: | |
| Kenya: A CBIT project in Kenya - Strengthening National Institutions in Kenya to Meet the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement | This was planned as an 18-month Project implemented from January 2018 to July 2019; with three outcomes. The objective of the project was to enhance the SLEEK system in Kenya to ensure Compliance with the Paris Agreement Transparency Requirements. |

| GEF Projects Other Projects/Initiatives | Linkages and Coordination |
|---|---|
| and Sharing Best Practices in the East Africa Region (GEF ID: 9674) | |
| Madagascar: “Building and strengthening Madagascar’s national capacity to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement” (CBIT Madagascar) (GEF ID: 9948) | Approved by the GEF council in March 2018; this project is jointly developed by the National Office for Coordination of Climate Change (BNCCC) of Madagascar, based in the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD); supported by Conservation International (CI). It is intended to strengthen national capacity to fulfill Madagascar’s reporting obligations under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement, in line with Madagascar’s Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) ⁷⁴ . |
| Rwanda: Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Rwanda to implement the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement (GEF ID: 9997) | Executed by the Rwanda Environment Management Authority and Vital Signs; this 18-month project was planned to be implemented from August 2019 to February 2021 ⁷⁵ . Rwanda’s long-term vision 2050 expressed in the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1) recognizes the need to manage climate change risks and aims to transform the country into a high-income climate resilient economy with secure low-carbon energy supply, green services and industry that ensure high living standards for Rwandans. This project is a step towards realizing the country’s vision. |
| Uganda: Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Uganda to comply with the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement (GEF ID: 9814) | The objective of this medium sized 18-month project (planned for July 2018-January 2020) is to support institutions in Uganda to respond to the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement. This CBIT is to enable Uganda to establish or strengthen in- house capacity to track progress on national commitments made in the NDC. |
| Malawi: Malawi Transparency Framework (GEF ID: 10149) | This CBIT initiative whose objective is to strengthen the capacity of institutions in Malawi and set up an information system to fulfill the enhanced transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement is at concept stage (approved in August 2019). It is being developed through the United Nations Environment Programme and to be implemented by Malawi’s Ministry of natural Resources, Energy and Mining ⁷⁶ . |
| Eswatini: CBIT for review and update of climate change strategy (GEF ID: 10002) | Eswatini highlighted CBIT support as a catalyst for the review and update of their Climate Change Strategy to include stronger linkages to their NDC, as well as the establishment of a transparency unit within the country’s climate change department ⁷⁷ . |

⁷⁴ https://www.conservation.org/docs/default-source/gef-documents/20190425-gefid-9948-cbit-madagascar-prodoc-final.pdf?sfvrsn=8080e67_0

⁷⁵ https://www.conservation.org/docs/default-source/gef-documents/20190729-gefid-9997-ci-rwanda-cbit-prodoc.pdf?sfvrsn=14a91e43_0

⁷⁶ <https://www.cbitplatform.org/projects/malawi-climate-transparency-framework>

⁷⁷ https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/GEF_CBIT_Nov2018_CRA.pdf

C. Incremental Cost Reasoning

129. Climate change activities in the participating countries are funded by national budgets, development partners and some regional initiatives. There are dedicated funding sources from bilateral and multilateral sources. The multilateral institutions through which funds are channeled include the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and other funds through the World Bank and African Development Bank among others. The interventions build on the past work aimed at addressing the gaps of lack of comprehensive national mechanisms to measure and track GHG emissions and to transparently report them.
130. In spite of the baseline interventions, the GHG emissions data quality is still largely low, unreliable and the reporting is intermittent. This is partly attributed to the low institutional and human resource capacity in the project participating countries to collect reliable data. Of all the projects funded under the GEF in the project countries, none is directly focused on strengthening capacity towards improved transparency with GHG reporting. GEF funding has largely supported biodiversity conservation, climate change, land degradation and persistent organic pollutants (chemicals). Under the GEF alternative, the CBIT project will build on the baseline to undertake activities that will help build national capacities for measuring and reporting of the GHG emissions.
131. In the four project participating countries, previous programs have invested in building the foundation of functional MRV systems. The CBIT project will build on these initiatives to ensure that the systems are enhanced for appropriate data collection, means for collecting is identified, the system of sharing of the data is well established, and data analysis is centralized. This will ensure that the governments of Comoros, Eritrea, Seychelles, and Zambia are able to report to UNFCCC and make informed pledges in the future. In addition, the strengthened capacity of data collecting organizations will enable them to provide reliable data to the GHG inventory and national MRV systems and to the regional platform when the reporting tools and the capacity gaps within the countries are addressed.
132. The proposed activities in this CBIT project will thus harness existing data and strengthen partnerships for better reporting and policy making which include, but are not limited to:
- (i) Multiple dynamic and growing data communities, which range from official national statistics and private-sector, civil society, and citizen-based data groups to scientific, open, and big data communities. These communities will choose the types of support they wish to receive and thus, will be country owned, managed, and internalized.
 - (ii) Coordinate the work under Component 2 on sustainable in-country academic partners to support government in the Paris Agreement transparency reporting and implementation through advanced TCA academic certificate programs that are owned nationally and coordinated internationally.
 - (iii) Support countries to build the necessary systems/institutional frameworks to conduct transparency requirements and reporting.
 - (iv) In addition to transparency capacity building, provide recommendations to the project countries to increase ambition of NDCs over time as part of the global stock taking process.
 - (v) Develop capacity building activities that are flexible and country-driven aimed at ensuring that interventions and activities are directly useful for NDC implementation and tracking.
133. This project will bring additional benefits both at the national and regional level including:

- (i) Putting in place a deeper and richer professional class of competent GHG accountants and users (in government and private sector players) in the project countries. This (especially development of sustainable academic centres of excellence for Terrestrial Carbon Accounting teaching in output 2) will help alleviate “brain drain” by creating a critical mass of professionals with advanced skills in multiple ministries and agencies, even if some of the top talents are recruited from outside the national agencies.
- (ii) Strong regional cooperation and coordination on the Paris Agreement on Enhanced Transparency Framework’s plans for each project country.
- (iii) Transparent communication of priorities in adaptation and mitigation needs and actions.
- (iv) Transparent progress towards national GHG goals and identification of areas for additional support.
- (v) Identification of synergistic effects with SDGs and environmental concerns such as air pollution, loss of biodiversity and soil erosion.
- (vi) Enhance national institutional arrangements (academics and government) for AFOLU, which will increase access to REDD+ finance and implementation, where applicable.

134. National reporting of mitigation and adaptation activities to the UNFCCC will have clear and immediate applications, such as the Global Stock take. In addition, it will attract international support for proposed actions or plans. The increased availability of information, as a result of innovative capacity building activities, will be beneficial to the regional and global community by helping in the identification and dissemination of lessons learned and best practices in planning, implementation and funding of climate actions. Enhanced accounting will provide higher resolution (temporal and spatial) outputs that focus on adaptation and mitigation activities in areas with interventions based on application of scientific techniques.

135. Across all interventions, project country experts will be able to access learning and knowledge network to facilitate information sharing, mentorship, and peer-to-peer exchange and professional development opportunities. The network will leverage the GHG Management Institute’s existing network of expertise (a community of practice comprising several inventory specialists) and learner management system to make the interventions cost-effective. In brief, the network will enrich the knowledge base of the professional community of GHG practitioners in the COMESA region, provide a vital platform for exchange of information, encourage shared learning, and catalyse coordination among practitioners.

D. Global Environmental Benefits⁷⁸

The GEF supported alternative will provide the following GEBs (**Table 8**):

Table 8: Summary Table of Global Environment Benefits for this CBIT project

| Baseline | Project Alternative (with the GEF funds) | Global Environment Benefits |
|--|--|---|
| 1. Inadequate institutional framework for GHGI and MRV at national and regional levels | Institutional GHGI and MRV coordination framework established and strengthened at national and regional levels | Due to improved capacity the participating countries will have opportunity for Increased adoption of innovative technologies and management practices for GHG |

⁷⁸The Global Environmental benefits per GEF Focal Area: <https://www.thegef.org/documents/global-environmental-benefits>

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | emission reduction and carbon sequestration |
| 2. No regional GHG information sharing platform | Regional online data sharing platform established and functional | Availability of data and accessibility will help in increasing adoption of innovative technologies and management practices for GHG emission reduction and carbon sequestration |
| 3. Inadequate capacity to collect, analyze and report climate change data and actions | Capacity building undertaken | Since training is across sectors, the capacity building will assist in ensuring sectors adopt innovative technologies and management practices for GHG emission reduction and carbon sequestration. |
| 4. Inadequate information and policy implementation | The project will facilitate generation of and enhance access to valuable information needed to enrich the formulation of climate and development policies in each project participating country | Increased adoption of innovative technologies and management practices for GHG emission reduction and carbon sequestration Mitigated GHG emissions due to better planning of development initiatives to ensure widescale mitigation |
| 5. Inadequate human, financial and physical resources to coordinate, gather, analyze, store and disseminate information on other transparency-related initiatives at the national, regional and global levels. | The project will enhance the capacity of institutions in the project participating countries to coordinate, gather, analyze, store and disseminate information on transparency-related initiatives at the national, regional and global levels. | Increased adoption of innovative technologies and management practices for GHG emission reduction and carbon sequestration due to better planning and data availability for decision making. |
| 6. Inadequate capacity to implement and report on NDCs and REDD+ targets for the different sectors | Training of sectoral staff for efficient MRV systems will strengthen the capacity for collecting information, improve the reporting on climate actions and activities implemented by each project participating country | Increased adoption of innovative technologies and management practices for GHG emission reduction and carbon sequestration |
| 7. Inadequate capacity to green growth economy orientation | Support the project participating countries to track and report progress on their NDC targets and provide opportunity for the project countries to reflect on collective progress made, considering equity which is fundamental to the GST's design. | Increased adoption of innovative technologies and management practices for GHG emission reduction and carbon sequestration |

In terms of GEF Core Indicators this project will contribute to core indicator 11 (beneficiaries) and the total number of direct beneficiaries will be 688 consisting of 482 men and 206 women (**Table 9**).

Table 9: Status of Project Core Indicators

| <i>Project Core Indicators</i> | | <i>PIF Submission</i> | <i>CEO Endorse ment Submissi on</i> |
|--------------------------------|---|---|---|
| 1 | <i>Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Million Hectares)</i> | | |
| 2 | <i>Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Million Hectares)</i> | | |
| 3 | <i>Area of land restored (Million Hectares)</i> | | |
| 4 | <i>Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Million Hectares)</i> | | |
| 5 | <i>Area of marine habitat under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Million Hectares)</i> | | |
| | <i>Total area under improved management (Million Hectares)</i> | | |
| 6 | <i>Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (million metric tons of CO₂e)</i> | | |
| 7 | <i>Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management</i> | | |
| 8 | <i>Globally over-exploited marine fisheries moved to more sustainable levels (thousand metric tons) (Percent of fisheries, by volume)</i> | | |
| 9 | <i>Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (thousand metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)</i> | | |
| 10 | <i>Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources (grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)</i> | | |
| 11 | <i>Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment</i> | Total direct beneficiaries 1,610 (Men: 1,080; Women: 530)⁷⁹ | Total direct beneficiaries :688⁸⁰ (Men: 482; women:206) |

136. Reason for the drop in number of Target beneficiaries from PIF: At PIF stage, the target number of beneficiaries was: 1,610 (Men: 1,080; Women: 530). The high number was inclusive of both direct and indirect project beneficiaries. During PIF development, this number was merely an estimate and thorough stakeholder consultation alongside capacity needs were not yet undertaken. In the PPG Phase, the number of beneficiaries was revised to 688 (Men: 482; Women: 206). The reason for the reduction was:

1. Botswana's withdrawal from the project.
2. The revised core indicator target number of beneficiaries only focuses on direct beneficiaries (trainees). During stakeholder consultation, it was agreed that it will be productive if the limited

⁷⁹ Breakdown in the core indicator worksheet submitted at PIF stage

⁸⁰ This table is provided in Annex IV.

project resources only focussed on direct beneficiaries. This project seeks to build the technical and institutional capacity of the participating countries to fulfil their commitment to the Paris Agreement hence, it was deemed imperative that the project channels resources to key personnel and institutions involved in transparency-related activities in these countries.

3. The revised target number of beneficiaries was derived through a thorough capacity needs assessment in the target institutions. Additionally, during stakeholder consultation, it was established that the existing staff in the target institutions operating in the key GHG sectors were lesser than envisioned and since the project will be working with existing staff, this was scaled down.
4. It was also concluded that for the project activities to have an impact, it will be best to focus on a smaller number of trainees and undertake thorough capacity building activities as opposed to having many beneficiaries and undertake fewer and shallow capacity building activities.

137. Explanation/Methodology on how the number of Target beneficiaries was estimated: The target beneficiaries were estimated based on the target of training at 25-30 participants from each of the 5 NDC sectors (AFOLU, Transport, Energy, IPPU and Waste) and the central coordinating agency (climate change directorate/department). This means an average of 172 trainees per country distributed across sectors and across governments level (national and local). This was considered based on existing human resources in each country and that the trained staff will act as resource persons who will further ensure that sectors have capacity by training more staff within the sectors.

138. The target number of beneficiaries per outcome is outlined below:

Table 10: Target number of beneficiaries per outcome

| OUTCOME | END OF PROJECT TARGET | MEN | WOMEN | TOTAL (DIRECT BENEFICIARIES) |
|---|---|-----|-------|---------------------------------|
| Outcome 1.1.: Technical capacities and institutional frameworks of participating countries to transparently plan, monitor and report on their NDC targets and climate actions improved. | Outcome target 1.1.2: 100 people trained and issued certificates per country (Total 400 people with at least 30% women) – In the case of Seychelles, the specific requirement is at least 40% of the 100 people trained and issued certificates are men. | 280 | 120 | 400 |
| Outcome 2.1.: Capacity of participating national academic institutions strengthened to train relevant Government officials (men and women) to transparently measure, report and verify emissions on agriculture, forestry and land-use sector NDC targets. | Outcome target 2.1.2: 48 persons (12 per country – at least 30% women) trained in TCA and MRV. | 34 | 14 | 48 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|------------|------------|----------------------------------|
| Outcome 3.1.: Enhanced transparency through establishment of a regional platform for learning, sharing and knowledge management <i>Outcome indicator 3.1.4: Number of regional peer exchange programs/workshops held and Number of participants (Male and Female)</i> | Outcome target 3.1.4 (a) Sixteen national peer exchange programs/workshops (4 in each project country) [10 participants in each national workshop (160 participants)]. | 112 | 48 | 160 |
| | Outcome target 3.1.4 (b) Ten regional peer exchange programs/workshops [10 participants in each regional workshop- 2 from each (80 participants)] | 56 | 24 | 80 |
| TOTAL | | 482 | 206 | 688 (At-least 30% female) |

E. Socio-Economic Benefits

139. **Mitigation:** The CBIT project will support countries to establish a GHGI and MRV system which will enable countries to track progress made towards achieving their mitigation and adaptation targets stipulated in their NDCs. The project will also outline additional support the target countries will require to adopt low-carbon pathways and to build climate resilience through multi-sectoral interventions hence achieve sustainable development, green growth and human wellbeing.
140. **Climate Resilience:** The project will support implementation of the following tasks which will increase adaptive capacity and reduce sensitivity and exposure of the population and livelihoods in the project countries:
- **Ecological resilience:** the CBIT project will enhance management of the AFOLU sectors through increased capacity to collect reliable GHG data which will be used for effective management and monitoring and analysis of status of resources in AFOLU thereby sustaining the flow of ecological goods and services.
 - **Climate proof legislative frameworks:** The project will enhance decision making and planning for improved land use, enhanced natural resources management and use and promote sustainability of natural resource based socio-economic activities such as agriculture, tourism. GHG data collected and analyzed in this project will be shared with different government entities to guide and inform policy, operational planning and decision. Building human capacity through training and technical support to collect, assess and report quality GHG data and to identify, respond and manage the current and future threats of climate change will increase science-based decision-making hence enhance climate resilience and coping strategies of the citizens in the target countries.
 - **Food security:** Food and nutrition security is an essential socio-economic parameter of livelihoods. The CBIT project will increase the capacity of project countries to plan, monitor, analyze and link climate change data to agricultural production and productivity which largely account for sustainable food and nutrition security. Furthermore, forestry and related natural resources are critical to the project countries' socio-economic development as they provide environmental support to food and nutrition security in addition to conservation of biodiversity, protection of water catchments, and soil and water conservation, among others. Health security

is inter-related with environment, climate, and water as well as food and nutrition security. All the factors mentioned above simultaneously combine to increase local communities' resilience to climate change impacts and related shocks.

F. Risk Assessment and Mitigation

Corona Virus Pandemic (COVID-19):

141. The project recognizes the enormous risk posed by the Corona Virus Pandemic (COVID-19) which has prolifically spread in the world including in the COMESA member countries thereby disrupting a number of socio-economic activities. The effects of the pandemic may cause delays and/or slow down implementation of project activities such as set-up of the project, recruitment of project staff, procurement and delivery GHGI hardware to the project countries and low stakeholder engagement/ turn out among others.
142. In-order to mitigate the risks outlined above, a **CI-GEF COVID-19 Guideline** (Appendix VI a) will be followed during the project implementation in the participating countries.
143. Additionally, the project proposes the following mitigation measures: (a) Preparation and implementation of relevant safeguard plans which will clearly indicate activities being put in place to address risks sparked off by COVID-19. These safeguards include compliance with Labor and Working Conditions, Accountability and Grievance Mechanism and a Stakeholder Engagement Plan, (b) Preparation and submission of quarterly technical and financial reports to CI-GEF by the project team. The reports will clearly indicate project implementation progress, any delays and adaptive measures being put in place by project teams. These measures will enable the CI-GEF Agency to provide guidance on how best to adapt to the situation on the ground from a technical and financial perspective, (c) Development and implementation of the project's Adaptive Management Plan to the COVID-19 situation by the project team. This plan will also provide activities that will be implemented by project managers (leads) to ensure that their teams deliver selected project activities while working remotely, (d) budget provisions for procurement of and recurrent costs for personal protection equipment (PPE) and utilities such as hand sanitizers, face masks and gloves among others for project staff and (e) Creation of a COVID-19 repository and preparation of a communication strategy for disseminating information related to COVID-19 with project teams and stakeholders. This measure will also entail communicating to stakeholders the impact that COVID-19 will have on the project and the adaptive measures required.

Climate risk:

144. Moderate risk: The project areas are projected to experience increased temperatures, variable precipitation and sea-level rise which could lead to more intense tropical cyclones and storm surges, landslides, flooding, drought, desertification, land degradation, coral bleaching, loss of biodiversity, climate-sensitive diseases, and water and food insecurity. All the project countries have limited adaptive capacity (financial and technical) to respond to climate change. The project is specifically designed to strengthen the institutional and technical capacity of the project beneficiaries, as well as identified a number of mitigation measures for the implementation phase so as to ensure that the project achieves its objectives and outputs.

Table 11: Risk Assessment and Mitigation Planning

| Risks | Rating (High (H), Substantial (S), Modest (M) Low (L)) | Risk Mitigation Measures |
|---|---|--|
| <p>1. Corona Virus Pandemic (COVID-19) which will cause delays and/or slow implementation of project activities including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delays to set-up the project - Delays to recruit project staff - Delay/long periods before the procurement and delivery of GHGI hardware to participating countries. - Low stakeholder turn-out/involvement | High (H) | <p>1. The project will prepare the following safeguard plans which will clearly indicate activities being put in place to address risks brought about by COVID-19:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Labor and Working Conditions - Accountability and Grievance Mechanism - Stakeholder Engagement Plan <p>2. Quarterly technical and financial reports submitted to CI-GEF Agency should clearly indicate project implementation progress, any delays and adaptive measures being put in place by project teams. This measure will enable the Agency to provide guidance on how best to adapt to the situation on the ground from technical and financial perspectives.</p> <p>3. The project team will develop and implement the project's Adaptive Management Plan to the COVID-19 situation. This plan will also include activities that will be implemented by project managers (leads) to ensure that their teams deliver selected project activities while working remotely.</p> <p>4. During implementation, the project budget will cover procurement and recurrent costs of PPE and utilities such as hand sanitizers, face masks, gloves among others, for project staff.</p> <p>5. Creation of a COVID-19 repository and preparing a communication strategy for disseminating information related to COVID19 with project teams and stakeholders. This measure will also entail communicating to stakeholders the impact that COVID-19 will have on the project and the adaptive measures required.</p> |
| <p>2. Due diligence of the Executing Agency (EA) during PPG Phase was inconclusive</p> | High | <p>This task will be completed within the first 3-months of implementation phase.</p> <p>Financial Risk Assessments (FRA) will be completed before granting to any selected partners. Granting will only be done when partners have met the requirements based on the financial risk assessment. The outputs of this assessment will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Financial Risk Assessments (FRA) of partner institutions (including the EA) conducted and applicable mitigation measures put in place. b. Contracts/Agreements signed. |

| Risks | Rating (High (H), Substantial (S), Modest (M) Low (L)) | Risk Mitigation Measures |
|--|---|--|
| 3. Weak inter-sectoral coordination at national and regional levels | High (H) | Strengthen coordination through regular meetings of the National coordination committees and Project Steering committee. |
| 4. Political risks associated with changes in governance, security, and/or government policies | Low (L) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of an inter-ministerial coordinating committee will also ensure sustainability of this project even after any political or institutional changes. 2. -Utilize COMESA as a Regional Economic Cooperation body as it provides a framework for sustainability. |
| 5. Being a regional project, weak coordination and involvement of national institutions | Substantial (S) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A functional PSC represented by project implementation partners and national focal point institutions. 2. Involvement of COMESA country desk officers in each of the project participating country. 3. The PMU will be made more effective and efficient to coordinate countries through regular communication and consultative meetings and by working closely with the project county leads as well as with CBIT national focal points. 4. Holding participatory quarterly project reporting and work planning meetings. |
| 6. Expert retention risks | Modest (M) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The project will train a pool of staff at the national levels that will serve as focal points. 2. ToTs will also be undertaken. |
| 7. Lack/Low number of lecturers to train the courses developed in the universities | High (H) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participating Academic institutions will be actively involved from the beginning in design, implementation and making of management training programmes. 2. Awareness and incentives, especially development of cost recovery strategies for sustainability of all training programmes. |
| 8. Low enrollment in the courses | High (H) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Design deliberate outreach and awareness creation schemes at the start of the project focusing on the value and anticipated positive impacts of the project. |
| 9. No uptake of GHG emission MRV technologies/approaches by recipient countries | High (H) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a project exit strategy and action plan: A project exit strategy and action plan will be developed in consultation with stakeholders. The Strategy will provide actions which will ensure the project's long-term impact – including identification of measures to mitigate the risk of no uptake of GHG emission MRV technologies/approaches by the recipient countries. 2. Identify and empower country specific “influential champions”: The project will identify country specific |

| Risks | Rating (High (H), Substantial (S), Modest (M) Low (L)) | Risk Mitigation Measures |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| | | <p><i>“influential champions”</i> from operational, strategic and political levels across various key stakeholders. The champions will be empowered to communicate and raise awareness about the project at various national and regional forums.</p> <p>3. Active involvement of GHG sectoral teams from government institutions and other state and non-state actors throughout the project cycle: GHG sectoral teams from government institutions and other state and non-state actors will be involved throughout the project cycle (including involvement in planning and decision making among others) – PIF, PPG and Implementation Phase.</p> <p>4. Capacity building activities responsive to country needs: Trainings and other capacity building activities/content will be tailored to respond to each project country’s and stakeholders’ needs.</p> <p>5. Packaging of information tailored to specific audience: Capacity building material/content will be simplified and packaged in a language understood by target stakeholders and tailored to each target audience e.g., government, CSOs, private sector, academia etc.</p> |
| 10. Climate variability | Modest (M) | Weather forecasts will inform when and how project activities (such as workshops, stakeholder engagement, travel etc.) will take place. |

G. Sustainability

145. **Developing and embedding a certificate program on Terrestrial Carbon Accounting and Agriculture MRV in two African academic institutions and strengthening local capacity through ToTs to conduct these courses:** This proposal is premised on the philosophy of ensuring that capacity building remains sustainable beyond the lifetime of the project. For example, by ensuring that: The advanced Terrestrial Carbon Accounting certificate programs are run continuously by the best faculty in the region; Tailoring the training to fill immediate accounting gaps through government involvement in initiating the training and the certificate programs succeed and continue beyond the project lifetime. Potential synergies will be explored with on-going projects in the region; and particular attention will be paid to training institutions that have regional outreach and institutional partnerships to receive support to develop “Terrestrial Carbon Accounting and Agriculture MRV” training programmes under Component 2, since these are a minimum of two instead of one per country.

146. A key aspect of the certificate program is to build a viable business model on a cost recovery basis whereby the courses become self-sustaining financially and exhibit value for money to (a) the institutions responsible for meeting the Transparency Framework and attracting climate finance and (b) individuals through enhanced job opportunities. The certificate programs will also develop

business and marketing plans. Thus, over time, the certificate programs can prosper based on their value, and not donor support. Furthermore, this project goes beyond capacity building to provide recommendations to countries to increase ambitions of NDCs over time as part of the global stocktake process. By linking the NDC progression to the SDG process, the support will enable the project countries to develop more comprehensive ambitions and use the upcoming stocktaking exercises and future NDC updates to closely align their policies and activities with the SDGs and provide clear, transparent, and measurable plans that maximise the potential benefits and improve policy coherence.

147. **Building Technical capacity of national stakeholders:** The proposed project will not solely rely on external consultants/technicians, rather the national technicians across the participating GHG sector institutions will be trained and supported to consolidate institutional methodologies and protocols. These protocols will be well documented and readily available. The capacity building exercises will not be standalone activities, training of trainers (TOTs) will ensure that each institution experiences long-term continuity of capacity building activities.
148. The project will support the project participating countries to develop Regional and National Transparency Strategy and Action Plans for enhanced transparency systems and CBIT coordination. In-order to kick start implementation of these Strategies, the CBIT project will also support these countries to establish partnerships between government institutions and stakeholders to implement the transparency action plans at national and regional level. Notably, these Strategies and action plans will be anchored on the NDCs.
149. **Increased participation and accountability of multi-stakeholders at country level in land use mitigation and decision-making actions encourage sustainability.** MRV systems already exist in the four project countries and there is willingness to ensure that they are made more effective. The project countries (the Comoros, Eritrea, Seychelles and Zambia) have developed NDCs, and submitted National Communications and are, therefore, eager to improve transparency reporting under the Paris agreement. In this project, the MRV systems will be an integral component of the central reporting authorities with adequate staff and budget allocation. The interventions in this project will help to build a case for investments to sustain the systems and facilitate full integration of the MRV system into the planning and budgeting processes. The project interventions justify the value addition through enhanced institutional linkages, improved and consistent flow of quality data as well as ensuring regular feedback and reporting.

H. Innovativeness

150. This is the first regional CBIT project funded by the GEF and through this project the target countries will implement an integrated monitoring, verification, and reporting system in a regionally coordinated manner. Innovative approaches will be developed and used during the project to facilitate data sharing, stakeholder participation and training at national and regional levels.
151. Through this project, the governments of the Comoros, Eritrea, Seychelles, and Zambia will implement an integrated monitoring and reporting system. Rather than report on each sector emissions separately, the project funds will put in place to facilitate establishment of national and a regional platform for data collection, management and sharing. The platforms will be structured to integrate data sets from various sources. This is envisaged to reduce costs and enhance

transparency in reporting. Transparency in data sources, definitions, methodologies, and assumptions will build trust among the project countries and stakeholders as they will be clearly documented to facilitate replication and assessment.

152. Stakeholders will be trained and empowered to conduct independent monitoring at sector specific levels, and capacity will be built at national and regional levels to ensure continued training in the post project period. The independent monitoring process will increase transparency, strengthen data integration approaches and reduce bias at the local level, by combining independent reference data with regional and global datasets.
153. Free and Open access to methods, data, and tools with detailed documentation on data processing will create many opportunities for access by various stakeholders. The state of the art and science in monitoring applications and effectiveness of new technologies e.g. remote sensing technologies to realize greater efficiencies will be introduced. Furthermore, independent monitoring will be allowed but will not substitute the project countries' adaptation and mitigation planning and implementation. Independent monitoring provides a splendid opportunity to integrate independent data sets to fill data gaps and encourage continuous improvements with time.

I. Replicability and Potential for Scaling Up

154. This project is the first of its kind, regionally, and presents a range of environmental and social benefits at national, regional and global levels. COMESA and other national and regional bodies such as the Southern African Development Community (SADC) can upscale and/or replicate the CBIT COMESA approach and outcomes as follows:
- a. Support operationalization of the National GHGIs and the regional online MRV Platform.
 - b. Support countries to implement the Regional and National Transparency Strategy and Action Plans for enhanced transparency systems developed by the CBIT COMESA.
 - c. Support management and operationalization of the regional web-based integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities designed and operational based at COMESA.
 - d. Build on/expound the content of the certificate program offered in the 2 African universities.
 - e. Support their country member states to enroll in the certificate program established by the CBIT COMESA project.
 - f. Build on the national and regional lessons learnt, best case practices, challenges and opportunities published in the CBIT COMESA project reports and policy briefs.
 - g. The faculty that runs the advanced TCA certificates at regional level will be able to share their curricula, teaching expertise and study materials with other countries. Synergies will be scaled up, for example, when the certificate programs improve the capacities of agencies in the project countries to undertake GHG accounting and reporting.

J. Consistency with National Priorities, Plans, Policies and Legal Frameworks

155. In **Table 12** each national priority identified from the national plans and policies of participating countries, presented in the first column, is matched with the corresponding CBIT project consistency elaborated in the second column.

Table 12: Consistency with National Priorities, Plans, and Policies

| National Priorities | CBIT Project Consistency with the National priorities |
|--|--|
| Comoros | |
| <p>Constitution 2009⁸¹ Affirms, among others, the rule of law and democracy and respect the principles of good governance; commitment to the principles and fundamental rights defined by the Charter of the United Nations, by the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, by the Pact of the League of Arab States, by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and by the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, as well as by the international conventions, and proclaim the right to obtain information from a variety of sources and to freedom of the press and the right to an intact environment and the duty of all to preserve that environment.</p> | <p>The project will contribute to strengthening regional cooperation and sharing of information through the regional CBIT integrated platform to increase the capacity for sustainable management of environment and natural resources.</p> |
| <p>Comoros Second National Communication:⁸² The second national communication affirms the commitment to addressing the climate change challenges, especially meeting the NDC targets but also provides challenges that include the need for capacity strengthening.</p> | <p>The project will build the capacity of institutions of relevant sectors in GHGI and MRV of climate change actions, and thus contribute to generation and sharing of information to guide adaptation and mitigation of climate change impacts and contribute to address the challenges envisaged in the SNC.</p> |
| <p>The Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy (SCA2D) aims to strengthen the Comoros social, economic and environmental situation over the period 2015-2019.⁸³ It details specific measures to be taken by the government to achieve such development, notably regarding land degradation, vulnerability to climate change related disasters, the promotion of a green economy, and raising public awareness to climate change.</p> | <p>The project will improve institutional and human capacity, including knowledge and skills in GHGI and MRV of climate actions, increase access and utilization of information to address environment and natural resource degradation and vulnerability and thereby contribute to sustainable development.</p> |
| <p>National Action Programme of Adaptation to Climate Change (NAPA)⁸⁴ The Comoros experiences violent winds and sometimes by tropical cyclones, and stress from landslides, flooding, and other disasters, with significant loss of lives and property. The impact of climate change on sectors such as agriculture, water, health, trade, energy, forest and fishing is recognized, including reduction of their contribution to GDP and undermining efforts to fight poverty. The objective of NAPA is to reduce the adverse effects of climate change on the means of subsistence of the people</p> | <p>The project will contribute by strengthening cross-sectoral coordination and collaboration to generate and share data on climate change to inform decisions to address the negative impacts of climate change. The Project will also provide the needed training and tools to improve the performance of the relevant institutions.</p> |

⁸¹ Oxford University Press, Inc. Comoros's Constitution of 2001 with Amendments through 2009. Translated by Max Planck Institute. https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Comoros_2009.pdf?lang=en accessed 27th November 2019 18:20

⁸² Comoros Second National Communication to the UNFCCC. <https://www.ldc-climate.org/country/comoros/>

⁸³ <http://www.lse.ac.uk/GranthamInstitute/law/accelerated-growth-and-sustainable-development-strategy-2015-2019-sca2d/>

⁸⁴ Ministry of Rural Development, Fisheries, Handicraft and Environment 2006. National Action Programme of Adaptation to Climate change. Moroni, Union of the Comoros

| National Priorities | CBIT Project Consistency with the National priorities |
|--|---|
| and the most vulnerable areas thus increasing their ability to resist to the modification and climate Variability. | |
| Comoros NDC: The NDC indicates that GHG assessments are undertaken in five emission sectors/categories that are considered in Comoros namely: Land-Use Change and Forestry, Agriculture, Energy, Waste, and Industrial Process Sectors. The analysis of emissions per source shows the predominance of the Land-Use Change and Forestry Sector that constitute the main source of emissions. The analysis of emissions by gas shows that the carbon dioxide (CO ₂) is by far the most important GHG in Comoros and there is need for capacity to ensure effective assessments are undertaken. | The project will improve institutional and human capacity, including knowledge and skills in GHGI and MRV of climate actions, increase access and utilization of information to address environment and natural resource degradation and vulnerability and thereby contribute to sustainable development. |
| Eritrea | |
| The Vision of Eritrea ⁸⁵ is based on six goals, namely: i) national harmony; ii) political democracy, iii) economic and social development; iv) social justice; v) cultural revival; and vi) regional and international cooperation. The Country is committed to achieving these goals through policies and strategies conducive to economic development, human resource development and to ensure responsible utilization of natural resources. | The proposed project will contribute by strengthening cross-sectoral coordination and collaboration, information sharing and skills development to increase resilience to shocks including climate change effects |
| Eritrea Second National Communication: The second national communication provides information on the second GHG inventory that addressed key GHG emitting and removal sectors including the Energy, Industrial Processes, Agriculture, Land Use Change and Forestry, and Waste Sectors. The inventory addressed three major direct greenhouse gases including Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂), Methane (CH ₄) The communication notes that because of the challenge of inadequate capacity default factors were used to estimate emissions as there was lack of detailed and regularly updated, checked and published activity data or experimentally measured parameters that assisted in the determination of country specific emission factors. Emission factor and Default Value Sources were obtained from 2006 IPCC - NGGI Guidelines, Vol 4 and GPG 2003. These values were regional values that did not take national circumstances into consideration ⁸⁶ . | The project will improve institutional and human capacity, including knowledge and skills in GHGI and MRV of climate actions, increase access and utilization of information to address environment and natural resource degradation and vulnerability and thereby contribute to sustainable development. The project will enhance effective data collection, storage, analysis and sharing and thus enhance transparent reporting to the UNFCCC. |
| National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) ⁸⁷ The key sectors that are vulnerable to climate change impacts include Agriculture, Livestock, forestry, water resources, marine and costal zones, and public health. The | The project will build the capacity of the vulnerable sector institutions through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools, thereby enhancing their ability to collect relevant data to inform implementation of adaptive activities. |

⁸⁵ People's Front for Democracy and Justice (PFDJ) National Charter. Adopted by the 3rd Congress of the EPLF/PFDJ Naqfa, February 10-16, 1994

⁸⁶ Ministry of Land, Water and Environment. 2012. Eritrea's Second National Communication. Asmara, Eritrea.

⁸⁷ Department of Land, Water and Environment, Department of Environment 2007.

| National Priorities | CBIT Project Consistency with the National priorities |
|--|---|
| <p>main adaptation activities are identified under different Projects to decrease vulnerability of key groups and sectors relative to climate variability, extreme events, and long-term climate change in each of the vulnerable sectors</p> | |
| <p>Eritrea NDC: The NDCs presents measures and steps that need to be taken in the implementation of projects and programs to address climate change issues in the country and they include, capacity building, technology transfer, financial support and partnership with regional and international agencies involved in climate change⁸⁸.</p> | <p>The project will improve institutional and human capacity, including knowledge and skills in GHGI and MRV of climate actions, promote technology transfer and increase access and utilization of information to address environment and natural resource degradation and vulnerability and thereby contribute to sustainable development. The project will improve the implementation of Eritrea's commitment to international and regional obligations through the regional collaborative activities.</p> |
| <p>The 6th National report to the Convention on Biological diversity biodiversity</p> <p>The sixth national report provides an overview of the progress made towards implementation of NBSAP (2015 - 2020). The country is on track towards achieving the Aichi targets. The main challenges include lack of comprehensive information and limited publication and research related to biodiversity.</p> <p>Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) Report for Eritrea</p> <p>The MIA project in Eritrea aims at assessing the existing sources of information, legal infrastructure and capacity for mercury management, developing inventory and ASGM overview in different sectors pertaining to mercury. Mercury emission to the atmosphere is about 1317.7 kg Hg/y and 793.9 kg Hg/y from paints and Open fire waste burning (on landfills and informally) respectively. About 6493.5kg Hg /y are released from gold extraction using mercury amalgam.</p> | <p>The reporting process helps to inform the need for institutional and human resource capacity building for biodiversity conservation. It also promotes access to and utilization of biodiversity information.</p> <p>The project will improve institutional and human resources capacity building, enhance access to data and information and stakeholders' awareness about the environmental and public health risks attributed to mercury.</p> |
| <p>Review and Update of the National Implementation Plan (NIP) for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)</p> <p>The Updated NIP has identified priority activities and strategies that Eritrea will address to ensure the elimination of POPs and implement the Stockholm convention on POPs.</p> | <p>The project will improve institutional and technical capacity in data management and enhancing public awareness about POPs.</p> |
| <p>National Policy on Gender and Action Plan, 2000</p> <p>The policy framework is aimed at providing equal opportunity for women, men, girls and boys to participate in development processes and benefit from a supportive, sustainable and appropriate economic, legal, social and political system.</p> | <p>This project will enhance institutional capacity to mainstream gender and increase women awareness of GHG and its impact on environment. It also increases the capacity of women to participate in decision making on environment and natural resource issues.</p> |

⁸⁸ Government of the State of Eritrea. March 2018. Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) Report to UNFCCC. Asmara, Eritrea.

| National Priorities | CBIT Project Consistency with the National priorities |
|---|---|
| Integrated Semenawi and Debubawi Bahri-Buri-Irrori-Hawakil Protected Area System for Conservation of Biodiversity and Mitigation of Land degradation The project is aimed at establishment of protected areas and focuses on biodiversity conservation as well as measures to enhance mitigation and adaptation to climate change effects. | The project will improve institutional and human resource capacity for biodiversity conservation. It will also enhance access to information for reduction of natural resource degradation. |
| Strategic Partnership Cooperation Framework (SPCF) Between the Government of the State of Eritrea and The United Nations (2017 -2021) The framework aims to improve the livelihoods of natural resources dependent population and mitigate environmental degradation (deforestation, overgrazing, soil erosion, unsustainable land management practices and loss of biodiversity) linked to climate change. | The project will improve institutional and human resource capacity for environment and natural resources management as well as GHGI and MRV of climate actions. |
| National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Eritrea (2014-2020) The NBSAP is aimed at addressing threats to biodiversity conservation in the country. | The project will improve institutional and human resource capacity for biodiversity conservation and information sharing. |
| The Eritrean Environmental Protection, Management and Rehabilitation framework (Proclamation No. 179/2017) The proclamation is aimed at protecting ecosystems and environmental resources to meet economic, social, cultural, spiritual and aesthetic needs of the people. | The project will improve the implementation of the proclamation and strengthen Eritrea's commitment to international and regional obligations to protect ecosystems and environmental resources through regional collaboration. |
| Seychelles | |
| Seychelles Vision 2033⁸⁹ is based on six key pillars: (i) Good governance; (ii) People at the center of development; (iii) Social cohesion (iv) Innovative economy (v) Economic transformation (vi) Environmental sustainability & resilience. The Vision emphasizes collective contribution of government, private sector, cooperating partners, civil society and active individuals towards the realization of 'Vision 2033', whose implementation is elaborated in the national development strategies. | The project will contribute to improving the human capacity and innovative intervention in achieving environmental sustainability and resilience, through training, cross-sectoral coordination and collaboration and information exchange. |
| The National Development Strategy 2019-2023⁹⁰ echoes the six pillars of development, and calls for sector-wide, sector-specific and inter-agency collaboration and coordination to deliver on outcomes and targets. The NDS also focuses on addressing the financial and human resource constraints through investing in building and strengthening institutional and technical capacity and | The proposed project will contribute by strengthening cross-sectoral coordination and collaboration, information sharing and skills development to increase resilience to shocks including climate change effects. |

⁸⁹ Seychelles Vision 2033 http://www.finance.gov.sc/uploads/files/Vision_2033.pdf accessed 22nd November 2019 11:50

⁹⁰ Seychelles National Development Strategy 2019 – 2023. http://www.finance.gov.sc/uploads/files/Seychelles_National_Development_Strategy_2019_2023_new.pdf accessed 25th November 2019 7:20

| National Priorities | CBIT Project Consistency with the National priorities |
|---|--|
| developing human resource capacities at all levels to respond to emerging needs and improve performance | |
| Seychelles Second National Communication (SNC): The SNC notes the National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) that assessed the capacities needed to address climate actions in a synergistic manner, including needs associated with strengthening existing institutional mechanisms and developing networks. | The proposed project will contribute institutional strengthening of emission sector institutions, support cross-sectoral coordination and collaboration, information sharing and skills development to increase GHGI capacity and MRV and subsequently contribute to addressing climate change actions. |
| Seychelles NDC: Seychelles' INDC provides a section 3.4 on gaps, barriers and needs to focus attention in order to address climate change challenges and the first is the need for capacity building as well as research and monitoring. It is noted that Seychelles has inadequate technological capacity to undertake effective research on climate change modeling and risks, GHG inventories and monitoring of climate change impacts ⁹¹ . | The proposed project will improve institutional and human capacity, including knowledge and skills in GHGI and MRV of climate actions, promote technology transfer and increase access and utilization of information to address climate change issues and thereby contribute to sustainable development. |
| Zambia | |
| Vision 2030⁹² - Zambia's Vision Statement is: "A Prosperous Middle-Income Nation by 2030". To implement this Vision, Government has unpacked it through a National Performance Framework (NPF), whose strategic objectives are: a) To diversify and make economic growth inclusive; b) To enforce environmentally and socially sustainable development principles; c) To improve competitiveness and innovation; and d) To strengthen governance mechanisms and institutional capacities for sustained development. | The project will enhance environmental sustainability and contribute to a robust economic growth for sustainable development |
| Zambia Second National Communication: Zambia's Second National Communication highlights the country's progress on climate change actions particularly on greenhouse gas assessments and notes the need technology transfer and capacity building ⁹³ . | The proposed project will contribute to capacity building efforts; including institutional strengthening of emission sector institutions, supporting cross-sectoral coordination and collaboration, information sharing and skills development to increase GHGI capacity and MRV. |
| Zambia NDC: Zambia's NDC highlights the country's commitments to climate change actions and noted that emission reductions were conditional and subject to the availability of international support in form of finance, technology and capacity building. The total budget for implementing NDC commitments is estimated at US\$ 50 billion by the year 2030, with 70% expected to come from external sources ⁹⁴ . | The proposed project will contribute to capacity building efforts; including institutional strengthening of emission sector institutions, supporting cross-sectoral coordination and collaboration, information sharing and skills development to increase GHGI capacity and MRV and subsequently contribute to addressing climate change actions. |
| Zambia NAPA: Zambia developed its NAPA by evaluating the impacts of climate change on the relevant sectors, | The proposed project will contribute to capacity building efforts; including institutional strengthening of emission |

⁹¹ Republic of Seychelles. 2015. Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) Under The United Nations Framework Convention On Climate Change (UNFCCC).

⁹² Republic of Zambia. 2006. Vision 2030: A prosperous Middle-income country by 2030.

⁹³ Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection. 2004. Second National Communication to The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)-2000-2004.

⁹⁴ Zambia's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the 2015 Agreement on Climate Change, Lusaka, Zambia.

| National Priorities | CBIT Project Consistency with the National priorities |
|---|---|
| identified and ranked most urgent needs as well as priority sectors including agriculture and food security (livestock, fisheries and crops), energy and water, human health, natural resources and wildlife. The NAPA identified capacity building as one of the needs to address the climate impacts on the sectors ⁹⁵ . | sector institutions, supporting cross-sectoral coordination and collaboration, information sharing and skills development to increase GHGI capacity and MRV and subsequently contribute to addressing climate change actions. |
| Seventh National Development Plan 2017 - 2023 ⁹⁶ The main goal of the 7NDP is to create a diversified and resilient economy for sustained growth and socio-economic transformation driven by agriculture, mining, and tourism. The Plan also takes cognizance of the need to increase employment opportunities for all Zambians. | The project will contribute to reduced vulnerability of the economic sectors to climate change impacts through improved MRV of climate actions, building institutional and human capacity and information sharing. |

K. Consistency with GEF Focal Area and/or Fund(s) Strategies

156. The four project countries are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and variability due to low adaptive capacity, high exposure and sensitivity attributed to interlinked factors such as high poverty levels, economic dependence on climate sensitive sectors, degraded ecosystems among others. The CBIT project seeks to transition these countries towards a resilient and low carbon pathway through strengthening the country's institutional and technical capacity to respond to the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement. It is imperative to note that the climate change section of the Paris Agreement is anchored on the NDCs submitted by Country of parties - including the four countries. It is expected that this project will enable the countries to regularly generate information that will track implementation progress of the NDC and inform national GHG inventory reports hence improve transparency over time. **Table 13** below demonstrates this project's alignment with the GEF Climate Change focal area.

Table 13: Project's alignment with GEF Climate Change focal area

| GEF focal area | GEF programming areas | Selected GEF influencing model | Objectives of CBIT | Project components (CBIT COMESA) |
|----------------|--|--|---|---|
| Climate Change | 1. NDC preparation and implementation 2. Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency. | 1. Strengthen institutional capacity and decision making 2. Convene multi-stakeholder alliances | 1. Strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities. 2. Provide relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the | 1. Strengthen national and regional transparency frameworks for Monitoring and Tracking NDCs and climate actions. 2. Strengthen capacity of stakeholders from participating countries to measure, report and verify emissions in AFOLU sector. 3. Establishment of a regional CBIT integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of |

⁹⁵ Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, Lusaka, Zambia. <https://www.adaptation-undp.org/projects/zambia-national-adaptation-programme-action-napa>. Website accessed on 11th February, 2020 at 1247hours.

⁹⁶ Ministry of National Development Planning 2017. Seventh National Development Plan 2017-2023. Gaborone, Zambia

| GEF focal area | GEF programming areas | Selected GEF influencing model | Objectives of CBIT | Project components (CBIT COMESA) |
|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| | | | Agreement. 3. Assist in the improvement of transparency over time. | transparency related activities |

L. Linkages with other GEF Projects and Relevant Initiatives

157. The section describes how the CBIT COMESA project will coordinate with other ongoing GEF projects in the same region of similar thematic area. **Table 14** indicates projects at global, regional, and national levels that offer relevant linkages to this CBIT project.

Table 14: Other Relevant Projects and Initiatives

| GEF Projects Other Projects/Initiatives | Linkages and Coordination |
|--|--|
| A. Global GEF projects operating in the focus countries | |
| Global Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) Platform Phase II B: Unified Support Platform and Program for Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (GEF ID: 10088) | The project is to provide streamlined support and capacity building at the country, regional, and global level to establish and maintain reporting and enhanced transparency frameworks to allow developing countries to undertake commitments under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. |
| Building global capacity to increase transparency in the forest sector (CBIT-Forest) (GEF ID: 10071) | The project is to strengthen the institutional and technical capacities of developing countries to meet the enhanced transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement, responding to Article 13 and contributing to tackling climate change. The CBIT-forest project will provide opportunity for countries to learn about the importance of national forest monitoring systems. |
| B. Regional GEF Projects supporting the project countries | |
| Preparation of INDC to the 2015 Agreement under the UNFCCC (project for 9 countries - Democratic Republic of Congo, Dominica, Eritrea , Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Mongolia, South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe) one of which is participating in this project namely, Eritrea (GEF ID: 8004) | The four project participating countries benefited from this initiative through enhanced capacity, operationalized institutional arrangements and data sharing processes that were initiated at national levels. INDCs are already in place and this project will build on the experiences and track NDCs. |
| Umbrella Programme for Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC implemented in 39 countries, three of which are project participating countries namely, The Comoros, Eritrea and Seychelles (GEF ID: 6925) | The initiative built the capacity and supported preparation and submission of initial Biennial Update Reports (BURs) to the UNFCCC. This CBIT project will build on the achievements and augment regional cooperation and enhance transparency reporting in the project participating countries |
| Umbrella Programme for National Communication to the UNFCCC implemented in 2013 by 12 countries, of | The initiative provided financial and technical support for National Communications to the UNFCCC. The initiative strengthened the climate change information base, national institutional capacity, national communications, and integration of climate change priorities into |

| GEF Projects Other Projects/Initiatives | Linkages and Coordination |
|---|---|
| which Comoros, Eritrea and Seychelles participated (GEF ID: 5119) | development strategies and relevant sector programs. This project benefits from the built capacity and enhances regional cooperation and transparency in reporting especially in AFOLU |
| C. National GEF Projects in the Focus Countries | |
| Comoros | |
| Sustainable Development of Comoros Islands by Promoting the Geothermal Energy Resources (GEF ID: 9040) | Promoting geothermal energy saves forest resources and reduces dependency on biomass energy that contributes to GHG emissions and thus enhancing NDC achievements. CBIT will assist Comoros in MRV to assess the impact of geothermal energy on GHG emissions. |
| Strengthening Comoros Resilience Against Climate Change and Variability Related Disaster, 2016, UNDP project (GEF ID: 6912) | Strengthened the adaptive capacity and resilience of the most vulnerable communities to climate change and climate-related disaster risks. This built the capacity of Comoros to manage AFOLU. This project builds on that capacity to enhance monitoring of AFOLU. |
| Building Climate Resilience through Rehabilitated Watersheds, Forests and Adaptive Livelihoods, UNEP, 2015, Ministry of Production, Environment, Energy, industry and Crafts (APEIIA) - Directorate of Environment and Forests (GEF ID: 5694) | Building climate resilience by rehabilitating watersheds and forests and diversifying adaptive livelihoods contributes to AFOLU and therefore achievement of NDCs. This project builds on that capacity to enhance monitoring of AFOLU. |
| Enhancing Adaptive Capacity and Resilience to Climate Change in the Agriculture Sector in Comoros, UNDP, 2013, Ministry of Fishing, Environment, Livestock, Industry and Agriculture (MPEEIA) (GEF ID: 4974) | Initiatives included support to capacity building, development of tools and technologies and reduction of the vulnerability of agricultural production systems to climate change and climate variability. Through component 1, this project will upscale the capacity building for monitoring AFOLU and enhance monitoring attainment of NDC targets. |
| National Adaptation Programme of Action, UNEP, Directorate of Environment, Ministry of Social Affairs, Telecommunications, and the Environment (GEF ID: 2049) | The NAPA development process creates awareness and builds capacity of stakeholders to focus on addressing on effects of climate change. This provides an opportunity for increased interest in monitoring and information sharing. This will benefit the implementation of component 1 and 3. |
| Eritrea | |
| GEF SGP Sixth Operational Phase- Strategic Implementation Using STAR Resources Tranche 1, Mainly in LDCs and SIDs (Part III) (GEF ID: 9774) | The SGP OPS6 built community level capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation addressing land degradation and biodiversity conservation focusing on AFOLU and this enhanced NDC implementation. CBIT project, particularly Component 2 will upscale the benefits. |
| Technology Needs Assessments (TNA) - Phase III, Technical University of Denmark (GEF ID: 9452) | The TNA project enhanced the capacity of Eritrea to integrate technology needs in addressing climate change actions thereby identify and prioritize application of technologies that reduce greenhouse gas emissions. |
| Mainstreaming Climate Risk Considerations in Food Security and IWRM in Tsilima Plains and Upper Catchment Area, UNDP, 2015, Ministry | This initiative integrated adaptation measures into ecosystem restoration and agricultural production systems to address climate change in Eritrea and secure the benefits of the National Food Security Strategy and IWRM |

| GEF Projects Other Projects/Initiatives | Linkages and Coordination |
|---|--|
| of Land, Water and Environment (GEF ID: 6923) | Action Plan. This project therefore links with Component 2 and enhances monitoring AFOLU and contributes to attainment of NDC targets. |
| Operationalization of Protected Areas Management Systems of Eritrea which was originally called <i>the “Integrated Semenawi and Debubawi Bahri-Buri-Irrori- Hawakil Protected Area System for Conservation of Biodiversity”</i> and Mitigation of Land Degradation, UNDP, 2012, Ministry Land, Water and Environment (GEF ID: 4559) | <p>The activities included creation of policy and institutional conditions for the Operationalization of the Protected Area System in Eritrea. There is a need to link the land use sector GHG tracking system with the developed national systems and processes for measuring and reporting greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions at the Ministry of Land, Water and Environment to ensure transparency in tracking and reporting progress on Eritrea’s NDC. Explicitly linking actions in the NDC to LULUCF benefits could present an opportunity for increased financial resources via REDD+ and incentivize maintenance or enhancement of the sink and reduction of gross LULUCF emissions.</p> <p>This project outcome enhances the start-up of capacity building activities in Component 1 as well as monitoring AFOLU contribution to attainment of NDC targets.</p> |
| Seychelles | |
| Promotion and Up-scaling of Climate-resilient, Resource Efficient Technologies in a Tropical Island Context, UNDP, 2013, Seychelles Energy Commission (Ministry of Environment and Energy), Development Bank of Seychelles, Public Utilities Commission, Seychelles Institute of Technology (GEF ID: 4913) | Activities included significantly reducing the rate of electricity consumption and water usage among underserved communities in the residential sector. This project links with Component 1 and 2 on capacity building and monitoring of AFOLU and attainment of NDCs. |
| Grid-Connected Rooftop Photovoltaic Systems, UNDP, 2010, Seychelles Energy Commission (Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Transport) and Public Utilities Corporation (PUC) (GEF ID: 4164) | The project increased the use of grid-connected photovoltaic (PV) systems as a sustainable means of generating electricity in selected main islands and smaller islands of the Seychelles and this reduces dependency on biomass energy thereby linking to Component 2 as well as contributing to attainment of NDC targets. |
| Zambia | |
| Zambia Integrated Forest Land Project (ZIFLP), WB, Ministry of National Development Planning (MNDP) (GEF ID: 9213) | <p>ZIFPL objective is to improve landscape management and increase the flow of benefits for targeted rural communities in the Eastern Province. This project links with Component 2 on capacity and reporting on AFOLU sector and contribute to attainment of NDCs.</p> <p>The forest sector project GHG tracking system with the developed national systems and processes for measuring and reporting greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to ensure transparency in tracking and reporting progress on Zambia’s NDC. Explicitly linking actions in the NDC to LULUCF benefits could present an opportunity for increased financial resources via REDD+ and incentivize maintenance or enhancement of the sink and reduction of gross LULUCF emissions.</p> |

| GEF Projects Other Projects/Initiatives | Linkages and Coordination |
|--|--|
| Promoting Climate Resilient Community-based Regeneration of Indigenous Forests in Zambia's Central Province, UNDP, 2014, Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection (MLNREP); Forestry Department (GEF ID: 5435) | The project increased the rate of forest regeneration and promoted climate-resilient adaptation practices among forest-dependent communities. This project links with Component 1 and 2 on Capacity building and enhanced transparency reporting on AFOLU and contributes to attainment of NDCs. |
| Climate Resilient Livestock Management Project, ADB, 2014, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL) (GEF ID: 5394) | The project strengthened the capacity of livestock farmers to adapt to the impacts of climate change and links with Component 2 on AFOLU and contributes to the attainment of NDC targets. |
| Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems in Eastern and Southern Africa for Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change – Zambia, UNDP, 2012, Ministry of Transport, Works, Supply and Communication (Zambia Meteorological Department) (GEF ID: 4995) | The project strengthened the climate monitoring capabilities, early warning systems and sharing information in order to respond to climate shocks and plan adaptation to climate change effects. This links with all the three components of this project. |
| Strengthening Management Effectiveness and Generating Multiple Environmental Benefits within and around the Greater Kafue National Park in Zambia, UNDP, 2012, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources; Zambia Wildlife Authority; Forestry Department (GEF ID: 4639) | The project contributed to biodiversity conservation and enhanced carbon sinks. It also enhanced capacity of local institutions, communities, and economic actors to respond to climate change effects by applying sustainable forestry management practices, energy conservation and sustainable land management practices. This project links with Component 2 on capacity building and contributes to transparently reporting on AFOLU and attainment of NDC targets. |
| D. Other CBIT National Projects implemented by The COMESA member states: | |
| Kenya: A CBIT project in Kenya - Strengthening National Institutions in Kenya to Meet the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement and Sharing Best Practices in the East Africa Region (GEF ID: 9674) | This was planned as an 18-month Project implemented from January 2018 to July 2019; with three outcomes. The objective of the project was to enhance the SLEEK system in Kenya to ensure Compliance with the Paris Agreement Transparency Requirements. |
| Madagascar: “Building and strengthening Madagascar’s national capacity to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement” (CBIT Madagascar) (GEF ID: 9948) | Approved by the GEF council in March, 2018; this project is jointly developed by the National Office for Coordination of Climate Change (BNCCC) of Madagascar, based in the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD); supported by Conservation International (CI). It is intended to strengthen national capacity to fulfill Madagascar’s reporting obligations under the Enhanced Transparency |

| GEF Projects Other Projects/Initiatives | Linkages and Coordination |
|--|---|
| | Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement, in line with Madagascar's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) ⁹⁷ . |
| Rwanda: Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Rwanda to implement the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement (GEF ID: 9997) | Executed by the Rwanda Environment Management Authority and Vital Signs; this 18-month project was planned to be implemented from August 2019 to February 2021 ⁹⁸ . Rwanda's long-term vision 2050 expressed in the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1) recognizes the need to manage climate change risks and aims to transform the country into a high income climate resilient economy with secure low-carbon energy supply, green services and industry that ensure high living standards for Rwandans. This project is a step towards realizing the country's vision. |
| Uganda: Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Uganda to comply with the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement (GEF ID: 9814) | The objective of this medium sized 18-month project (planned for July 2018-January 2020) is to support institutions in Uganda to respond to the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement. This CBIT is to enable Uganda to establish or strengthen in- house capacity to track progress on national commitments made in the NDC. |
| Malawi: Malawi Transparency Framework (GEF ID: 10149) | This CBIT initiative whose objective is to strengthen the capacity of institutions in Malawi and set up an information system to fulfill the enhanced transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement is at concept stage (approved in August 2019). It is being developed through the United Nations Environment Programme and to be implemented by Malawi's Ministry of natural Resources, Energy and Mining ⁹⁹ . |
| Eswatini: CBIT for review and update of climate change strategy (GEF ID: 10002) | Eswatini highlighted CBIT support as a catalyst for the review and update of their Climate Change Strategy to include stronger linkages to their NDC, as well as the establishment of a transparency unit within the country's climate change department ¹⁰⁰ . |

M. Consistency and Alignment with CI Institutional Priorities

158. CI's work is guided by the "*Southern Cross*" which consists of four interlinked priority areas; (1) Nature for Climate; (2) Sustainable Landscapes and Seascapes; (3) Ocean Conservation at Scale and (4) Innovation in Science and Finance. **This Project falls under Priority one - Nature for Climate** however, it's outcomes are also related to priorities 2, 3 and 4. It is expected that this project will enable the target countries to regularly generate information that will: track implementation progress of the NDC and inform national GHG inventory reports hence improve transparency over time. The section below explains how this project's outcomes are aligned with CI's Priority one (Nature for Climate):

⁹⁷ https://www.conservation.org/docs/default-source/gef-documents/20190425-gefid-9948-cbit-madagascar-prodoc-final.pdf?sfvrsn=8080e67_0

⁹⁸ https://www.conservation.org/docs/default-source/gef-documents/20190729-gefid-9997-ci-rwanda-cbit-prodoc.pdf?sfvrsn=14a91e43_0

⁹⁹ <https://www.cbitplatform.org/projects/malawi-climate-transparency-framework>

¹⁰⁰ https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/GEF_CBIT_Nov2018_CRA.pdf

- **Policy:** This project will inform decision making and guide formulation and implementation of multi-sectoral climate proof legislative frameworks hence transition the 4 project countries to a resilient and low carbon economy.
- **Improved transparency and accountability** will create an enabling environment for climate finance in the four project countries.
- This project will set up a National GHG inventory which will also provide spatial analysis of where there are opportunities for restoration or conservation of GHG sinks to mitigate climate change, and where other investments would enhance adaptation to climate change.
- **Innovation:** Through this project, the four project countries will develop an integrated monitoring and reporting system. Rather than report on each sector emissions separately, the project funds will put in place a national and regional platform.

N. Communications and Knowledge Management

159. **Website of COMESA, government institutions involved in the Project and CI:** This project is anchored in the Ministries responsible for Environment and Natural Resources and climate change coordination in the respective project countries. These institutions already have some approaches they use for communication and outreach such as websites which are avenues for users to obtain information about the project. Other than the websites, increasing awareness about the project amongst relevant government institutions and departments as well as private sector will be continuously done during the implementation phase of the GEF project.
160. **The project will develop a regional platform for learning, sharing and knowledge management giving an opportunity for management and sharing of transparency information across the COMESA member states:** The project will consolidate all GHG and MRV activity under one centralized agency, which is the Climate Change Unit at COMESA. This includes the regional web-based integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities designed and operational.
161. **CBIT Global Coordination Platform:** This project will support the four (4) countries to identify CBIT focal points from respective governments who will be the country's representatives in various meetings and forums organized by the CBIT Global Coordination Platform. The selected focal points will register on the online CBIT Co-ordination platform (<https://www.cbitplatform.org/user/login>) and continually liaise with CI-GEF project Agency, PMU and UNDP-DTU contact persons to feed information about this project on the CBIT portal.
162. **Publication of project reports and policy briefs:** Through project implementation, this Project will publish a Regional and policy briefs capturing lessons learnt, best case practices, challenges and opportunities from project countries. These reports will be circulated widely including on the CBIT Global Coordination Platform
163. **Trainings (workshops):** The project will also arrange technical trainings and awareness sessions with relevant government entities and departments at national and regional levels. With the trainings, the project will get feedback from participants on how the project is performing, their expectations and suggestions on how to make the project achieve greater success in each of the project countries and regionally.

Table 15: Knowledge management and deliverables

| Activity | Deliverable | Timeline | | | | | Budget |
|--|---|----------|--|--|--|--|--------------------|
| Website of COMESA, government institutions involved in the Project and CI | An interactive website for the project, aiding in visibility. | | | | | | USD 150,000 |
| Develop a regional platform for learning, sharing and knowledge management | Interactive website and platform for data sharing and learning | | | | | | |
| CBIT Global Coordination Platform | Periodic sharing and updating CBIT related information on the CBIT Global Coordination Platform | | | | | | Part of PMU costs |
| Publication of project reports and policy briefs | Project reports and policy briefs | | | | | | Part of PMU costs |
| Total | | | | | | | USD 150,000 |

164. **Given the regional nature of this project, the knowledge management approach will have an overall impact on the project as follows:** This project will generate, store, and disseminate information related to climate transparency at national, regional, and global levels. The regional nature of this project provides visibility and a bigger platform to reach a wider audience hence promotes this project's sustainability. For instance,
- countries party to this project may obtain partnership and funding opportunities to implement transparency related activities during project life and/or after project life.
 - the knowledge management approach in this project will encourage other COMESA member states to join the regional MRV framework that will be created by this project hence improve transparency over time at national and regional level in approximately 19 COMESA countries. Additionally, over time, the capacity of COMESA will be built to support its member states to comply with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

SECTION 4: COMPLIANCE WITH CI-GEF PROJECT AGENCY'S ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

A. Safeguards Screening Results and Categorization

165. The screening process was conducted in October 2019 by the CI GEF Project Agency and four safeguards were triggered by this project namely: (i) Stakeholder Engagement, (ii) Gender Mainstreaming (iii) Accountability and Grievance Mechanism and (iv) Labor and Working Conditions.

166. The full results are presented in Appendix (VI). A summary of the environmental and social policies and standards that were triggered by the project and the justification of the screening results are indicated in

167. **Table 16.**

Table 16: Safeguard Screening Results

| Safeguard Triggered | Yes | No | TBD | Justification |
|--|-----|----|-----|--|
| 1. Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) | | X | | <i>No significant adverse environmental and social impacts that are sensitive, diverse, or unprecedented is anticipated. Further, the four project countries, by virtue of their geographical locations are exposed to different environmental risks and hazards, and related climate change impacts. However, the nature of project contributes to their resilience to impacts of climate change and variability.</i> |
| 2. Accountability and Grievance Mechanism | X | | | <i>While the EA outlined a platform for being reached, the mechanism does not outline procedures for processing complaints and addressing confidentiality.</i> |
| 3. Biodiversity Conservation and the Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources | | X | | <i>The project is not proposing activities that would have adverse impacts on natural or critical natural habitats, contravene applicable international environmental treaties or agreements or introduce or use potentially invasive, non-indigenous species.</i> |
| 4. Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement | | X | | <i>The project will not engage in the resettlement of people or restrict the use of and access to natural resources.</i> |
| 5. Indigenous Peoples | | X | | <i>The project does not plan to work in lands or territories traditionally owned, customarily used, or occupied by indigenous peoples.</i> |
| 6. Cultural Heritage | | X | | <i>The project does not plan to work in areas where cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, exists.</i> |
| 7. Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention | | X | | <i>There are no proposed activities related to the use of banned, restricted, or prohibited substances, chemicals or hazardous materials.</i> |

| Safeguard Triggered | Yes | No | TBD | Justification |
|--|-----|----|-----|---|
| 8. Labor and Working Conditions | X | | | <i>The EA has in place some of the necessary policies, procedures, systems and capabilities that meets the requirements set out in the GEF Minimum Standard 8 but needs to demonstrate or put in place policies relating to anti-discrimination and the prevention of harassment.</i> |
| 9. Community Health, Safety and Security | | X | | <i>The project does not expose communities to Health, Safety and Security risks.</i> |

168. The results of the project categorization from the review of the screening process are presented in **Table 17**.

Table 17: Safeguard Categorization

| PROJECT CATEGORY | Category A | Category B | Category C |
|--|------------|------------|------------|
| | | | X |
| <i>Justification:</i> The proposed project activities will have minimal or no adverse environmental and social impact. | | | |

B. Compliance with Safeguard Recommendations

CI-GEF COVID-19 Guidelines:

169. The risk in this project associated with COVID-19 has been elaborated in Section 3(F) and the guidelines are provided in **Appendix VI**. The measures outlined in the guidelines will be implemented in compliance with the safeguard recommendations developed by CI-GEF.

Accountability and Grievance Mechanism (AGM):

170. To ensure that the project complies with CIGEF's AGM Standard, an AGM plan has been developed by the Executing Agency (EA) - COMESA. This will ensure people directly or indirectly affected by the project are able to bring their grievances to the EA for consideration and redress. The mechanism will be in place before the start of project activities, and disclosed to all stakeholders in a language, manner and means that best suits the local context. The EA will monitor and report on the following minimum accountability and grievance indicators:

- a. Number of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project's Accountability and Grievance Mechanism.
- b. Percentage of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project's Accountability and Grievance Mechanism that have been addressed.

Labour and Working Conditions:

171. To ensure that the project complies with CIGEF's Labour and Working Conditions Policy, the EA (COMESA) has demonstrated and has in place policies that promote the following: prevent harassment, intimidation, exploitation, and protects vulnerable workers, including but not limited to women, children of working age, migrants and persons with disabilities. Decisions relating to any aspect of the employment relationship, including recruitment, hiring and treatment of workers, are made based on the principles of non-discrimination, equal opportunity and fair treatment, and not on the basis of personal characteristics unrelated to inherent job requirements.

Gender Mainstreaming:

172. To ensure that the project complies with the GEF's Gender Policy, the EA (COMESA) has prepared a Gender Mainstreaming Plan. The EA will monitor and report on the following minimum gender indicators:

- (i) Number of men and women that participated in project activities (e.g., meetings, workshops, consultations).
- (ii) Number of men and women that received benefits (e.g., employment, income generating activities, training, equipment, leadership roles) from the project; and if relevant.
- (iii) Number of strategies, plans (e.g., management plans and land use plans) and policies derived from the project that includes gender considerations.

Stakeholder Engagement:

173. To ensure that the project complies with the GEF's Stakeholders' Engagement Policy, the EA (COMESA) developed a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). The EA will monitor and report on the following minimum stakeholder engagement indicators:

- (i) Number of government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector, indigenous peoples and other stakeholder groups that have been involved in the project implementation phase on an annual basis.
- (ii) Number persons (sex disaggregated) that have been involved in project implementation phase (on a quarterly basis); and
- (iii) Number of engagement (e.g., meeting, workshops, consultations) with stakeholders during the project implementation phase (on a quarterly basis)

174. The five detailed safeguard plans listed here below are provided in appendix VI.

- a. CIGEF COVID-19 Guidelines (Appendix VI a).
- b. Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) – (Appendix VI b).
- c. Gender Mainstreaming Plan (GMP) (Appendix VI c).
- d. Labour and Working Conditions – (Appendix VI d).
- e. Accountability and Grievance Mechanism (AGM) (Appendix VI e).

SECTION 5: IMPLEMENTATION AND EXECUTION ARRANGEMENTS FOR PROJECT MANAGEMENT

A. Execution Arrangements and Partners

Conservation International-GEF (CI-GEF) Agency:

175. Conservation international is the GEF Implementing Agency (CI-GEF) of this project. The overall role of CI-GEF includes technical and financial project oversight and supervision, assuring compliance of the project with GEF policies and procedures as well as monitoring and evaluation. Specifically, CI-GEF will undertake the following tasks:

- Facilitate interactions with the GEF
- Provide technical and financial oversight to the Executing Agency (COMESA) and the PMU.
- Oversee and monitor implementation of the project including reviewing quarterly technical and financial project reports, undertaking annual project site visits and monitoring implementation of and compliance with safeguards.
- Ensure that project management practices (technical, financial and administration) comply with GEF requirements.
- Monitor the project's implementation and achievement of the project outputs, ensure proper use of GEF funds and review, and approve any changes in budgets or work plans.
- Support the UNDP Global CBIT team through attending workshops/forums organized by UNDP as well as following up with the PMU and CBIT country focal points to ensure that the CBIT platform is updated.
- Quality assurance including ensuring that audits are undertaken by external auditors
- Oversee preparation of the annual project implementation report (PIR) for submission to GEFSEC.
- Commission Mid-term and Terminal project evaluations.

The Executing Agency – COMESA (Climate Change Unit)

176. As the Executing Agency (EA), COMESA will be responsible for overall day-to-day project management and execution during implementation phase.

177. COMESA is an international organization of free independent sovereign states which co-operate in the development of natural and human resources for the benefit of their over 560 million¹⁰¹ citizens. As such, it has a wide range of objectives which include priorities for capacity building in environment and natural resources management including climate change effects and actions. The organization offers its member states and partners a broad spectrum of benefits that include free-intra trade amongst the member states, increased agricultural production, food and nutrition security, and sustainable management and exploitation of natural resources¹⁰².

178. The COMESA Climate Change Unit (CCU) will host the Project Management Unit (PMU) for the duration of the project. The PMU will consist of the personnel listed below.

- a. Coordinator/Green House Gas Specialist, and
- b. Finance Officer.

¹⁰¹ <https://www.comesa.int/quick-facts-about-comesa-2/> . Website accessed on 21st May at 1730hours.

¹⁰² <https://www.comesa.int/company-overview-2/> . Website accessed on 30th November 2019 at 1115hours.

179. The PMU team will be supported by a finance and grants officer at Vital Signs, which will provide both capacity building and support in administering the funds. There will also be technical staff in each country, who are not part of the PMU.

- a. National Country Project Lead (CPL)/Greenhouse Gas Expert (GHGE).

180. As the host of the PMU, COMESA will directly manage the project staff, supervise PMU project activities, support monitoring of project progress, manage project staff schedules and carry out other technical and project management functions. The COMESA Climate Change Unit (CCU) is the host institution for the CBIT Project Management Unit (PMU). Due to COVID-19 Preliminary due diligence of identified partners was conducted, but full assessments will be conducted to comply with the GEF Minimum Fiduciary Standards.

The Project Management Unit (PMU) based at COMESA:

181. The PMU will comprise centrally based staff at COMESA. The COMESA based staff will include a **Coordinator/Green House Gas Specialist and Finance Officer**.

182. Country level-based staff: The PMU COMESA based team will be supported by one technical project staff based in each country. The project staff member will be a **National Country Project Lead/GHG Expert**. The country level-based staff should be conversant with each country's specific climate change issues, policies and possess good working relationships with the relevant government institutions. In addition, COMESA will have one Technical specialist that will provide technical inputs.

183. In general, the Project Management Unit (PMU) will be responsible for day-to-day monitoring and reporting on the project and receive overall guidance and support from the COMESA Climate Change Unit (CCU). The PMU will be responsible for project implementation and management, administration, and performance against set plans and budgets, and reporting. The PMU will also provide any support required by the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and the project partners. Additionally, the PMU, with support from COMESA CCU will be responsible for:

- Act as the secretariat for the Project Steering Committee (PSC)
- Financial record keeping
- Reporting and disbursements (financial)
- Project monitoring and reporting (technical)
- Submission of all technical and financial reports
- Contractual obligations
- Actively coordinate the flow of inputs, outputs, and work streams to ensure the project runs smoothly and delivers the specified outputs and overall objectives
- Ensure the smooth running of the project through monitoring and regular communication with the country project leads, country representatives, partners, PSC members, consultants, stakeholders etc.
- The PMU will continually provide guidance and support to the selected government CBIT Focal points from the 4 countries to undertake the following tasks:

- register and upload project information on the CBIT Co-ordination platform:
<https://www.cbitplatform.org/user/login>
- compile and prepare presentations about the CBIT project (results and lessons learnt) to present during the annual Global CBIT workshop
- Share project progress with the GEF Operational Focal Point (OFP) e.g., Via email, send the 5 GEF OFPs a copy of the bi-annual published reports and policy briefs detailing lessons learnt, best case practices, challenges, and opportunities.

184. The key function of the PMU staff is, but not limited to, the following tasks:

(1) Coordinator/Green House Gas Specialist:

- Facilitating the day-to-day technical and operational functioning of the project staff according to ProDoc and according to recommendations and instructions of the PSC.
- Managing human and financial resources in consultation with the Project Steering Committee (PSC) to achieve results in line with the outputs and activities outlined in the project document.
- Leading the preparation and implementation of annual results-based work plans, reports and all other relevant documents for project management, defined jointly with CI-GEF Project Agency and in accordance with GEF requirements.
- Providing feedback on project strategies, activities, progress, and barriers to PSC, CI-GEF Agency and project partners.
- Coordinating project activities with related and parallel activities, managing relationships with project stakeholders including donors, NGOs, government agencies, and others as required.
- Supporting the PSC in organizing PSC meetings

Regarding technical strengthening, the Project Coordinator/Green House Gas Specialist will;

- Strengthen cross-sector collaboration for preparation of GHGs Inventory system at national and regional level
- Plan preparation activities for the GHGIs
- Plan and coordinate preparation of the GHGIs and MRV system
- Coordinate the GHG Training Workshops
- Establish the institutional frameworks in GHGI schema.
- Identify the national team members who will be consulted with for the technical analysis of the BUR
- Establish a team of Sectorial Specialists to perform the GHGs inventory, based on their qualifications in the sector.
- Identify the national team members who will participate in the national and regional trainings
- Oversee the team of Sectoral Specialists to conduct the GHGs national inventory in a consistent manner

- (2) Finance officer:* will be responsible for overseeing financial management of the project based on provisions in the Project Document and instructions of the Project Steering Committee. This includes managing the budget, managing and monitor grantees and contracts, preparation of financial reports, support annual and final financial audits to be conducted by external auditors.

Finance and Grants Specialist: will be responsible for providing technical capacity for COMESA and partners to comply with the GEF Minimum Fiduciary Standards and will provide financial

management to the project supporting COMESA and partners. This will position will be based at Vital Signs

CBIT Global Co-ordination:

185. Implementation of some components will be supported by partners who were identified during concept development. An overview of each partner's role is provided below. A detailed set of Terms of reference (ToR) of each partner's roles is provided in **Appendix IX**.
186. **The Regional Center for Mapping Resources for Development (RCMRD)**¹⁰³. The RCMRD will work closely with a GHG and MRV consultant on the Capacity Building activities in **Components 1 and 2**. The center will also collaborate with Vital Signs to provide support for national and regional capacity building related to data collection, processing, storage and sharing especially within the AFOLU sector. Furthermore, RCMRD will provide remotely sensed data and maps for training and information sharing, demonstrative capacity building at field level in resource surveys, GHG measurements, data processing, reporting and verification.
187. **Vital Signs**¹⁰⁴ supports processes that link environment to development and livelihoods through real-time data collection and analysis to inform decision making and planning. Vital Signs will be responsible for providing support for key data collection, processing and analytical tools for decision-making in **Component 1, 2, and 3**. The programme will support national and regional capacity building for environmental monitoring at the sectoral and national focal points. In collaboration with RCMRD, Vital Signs will provide support to national and regional capacity building related to data collection, processing, storage and sharing especially within the AFOLU sector as well as administration of the funds and support to partners to meet the GEF Minimum Fiduciary Standards.

The Project Steering Committee (PSC):

188. A PSC comprising of the key stakeholders (representing the 4 countries) will be set up. The PSC will meet bi-annually to review project progress and provide overall guidance and strategic direction for the project. The PSC will be chaired by COMESA and Co-chaired by Vital Signs. The PMU will be the Secretariat of the PSC.

National Coordination Committee (NCC):

189. A Technical committee: the NCC comprising the key stakeholders (representing the GHG emission sectors) will be set up at national level in each of the project participating countries. The NCC will meet quarterly to review project activity progress and provide overall guidance and strategic direction for the implementation of activities at national and field level. This is part of the national climate change institutional framework at national level consisting of technical experts drawn from the emission sectors. The NCC will be chaired by a commissioner or Director in charge of climate change issues and the secretary will be the national CBIT focal point.

National CBIT Focal points from the project countries (4):

190. This project will support the four (4) countries to identify CBIT focal points from respective governments who will be the country's representatives in various meetings and forums organized by the CBIT Global Coordination Platform.

¹⁰³ About the Regional Centre for Mapping Resources for Development (RCMRD): <https://www.rcmr.org/>

¹⁰⁴ About Vital Signs: <http://vitalsigns.org/>

191. The selected focal points will register on the online CBIT Co-ordination platform (<https://www.cbitplatform.org/user/login>) and continually liaise with CI-GEF project Agency, PMU and UNDP contact persons to update information on the portal.

CBIT Sector Hubs:

192. The CBIT sector hubs comprise (i) Energy, (ii) Waste, (iii) Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF), (iv) Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), (v) Transport and (vi) Agriculture. These sector hubs will be constituted as part of the project implementation structure and considered as the sectoral focal points for project implementation. The number of CBIT Sector Hubs corresponds to the IPCC GHG sectors outlined as follows:

- **Energy:** is one of the major GHG emission sectors accounting for 40 percent of global emissions of CO₂. Energy supply systems and fossil-fuel systems are the dominant contributors to the emissions of these gases¹⁰⁵.
- **Waste:** waste management activities account for approximately 4% of the global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, particularly from the release of methane from organic waste decomposition in landfills. It is important to understand carbon emissions of different waste management operations as part of GHG assessments¹⁰⁶.
- **Land use, land-use change, and forestry (LULUCF):** is defined by the United Nations Climate Change Secretariat as a "greenhouse gas inventory sector that covers emissions and removals of greenhouse gases resulting from direct human-induced land use such as settlements and commercial uses, land-use change, and forestry activities¹⁰⁷.
- **Industrial processes and Product use (IPPU):** The IPPU sector cover the greenhouse gas emissions resulting from various industrial activities that produce emissions other than energy consumed during the process and the use of man-made greenhouse gases in products. While the IPPU sector is considered less significant compared to Energy and AFOLU, the situation varies from country to country. IPPU emissions need to be assessed as it is important for GHG abatement¹⁰⁸.
- **Transport:** The transportation sector has the greatest annual growth in terms of GHG emissions. Understanding the nature of these emissions is essential for developing efficient strategies to reduce them. Transport emissions — which primarily involve road, rail, air and marine transportation — accounted for over 24% of global CO₂ emissions in 2016. The transportation sector will pose a major challenge to efforts to reduce emissions in line with the Paris Agreement and other global goals¹⁰⁹.
- **Agriculture:** The agricultural sector is the world's second-largest emitter, after the energy sector (which includes emissions from power generation and transport). In the last 30

¹⁰⁵ R. Dones, T. Heck, S. Hirschberg. www.osti.gov/etdweb/servlets/purl. Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Energy Systems: Comparison and Overview. Website accessed on 13th February 2020 at 1720hours.

¹⁰⁶ Belen de la Barrera and Peter S. Hooda. 2016. Greenhouse gas emissions of waste management processes and options: A case study. *Waste Management & Research*, 34(7): 658 –665.

¹⁰⁷ Land use, Land use change and Forestry (LULUCF) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Land_use,_land-use_change,_and_forestry ; Website accessed on 13th February, 2020 at 1710hours.

¹⁰⁸ Verifying Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Methods to Support International Climate Agreements (2010) Chapter: Appendix A: UNFCCC Inventories of Industrial Processes and Waste. The National Academies Press. <https://www.nap.edu/read/12883/chapter/9>

¹⁰⁹ Shiyong Wang and Mengpin Ge 2019. Everything You Need to Know About the Fastest-Growing Source of Global Emissions: Transport. <https://www.wri.org/blog/2019/10/everything-you-need-know-about-fastest-growing-source-global-emissions-transport> Website accessed on 13th February 2020 at 1820hours.

years, global agricultural emissions increased by 8 percent and are expected to increase 15 percent above 2010 levels by 2030, when reaching nearly 7 billion tons per year¹¹⁰.

193. At Country level, the Project Country Leads funded by the project will be based in the ministry responsible for environment and climate change affairs and will work with the National CBIT Focal Point to Coordinate the CBIT sector Hubs and other related technical agencies and projects. The Project Country leads will be hired by COMESA and they are not government staff.
194. At regional level, COMESA/PMU (with the National Project Lead) will work with the CBIT Sector Hubs to align the project outputs to the national and regional agenda.

The GEF Operational Focal Point (OFP) for each of the 4 Countries

195. The GEF OFPs for each country should be updated about the project progress in-order to ensure country ownership. The contact information of the GEF OFP for each country can accessed from the following page: [GEF OFP contacts](#).
- Via email, the Executing Agency (COMESA) will send the 4 GEF OFPs a copy of the bi-annual published reports and policy briefs detailing lessons learnt, best case practices, challenges and opportunities from participating countries (copy CI-GEF).
 - The Final comprehensive report and policy brief summarizing the lessons learnt for the 4 countries and way forward for transparency in these countries and region should also be sent to the 4 OFPs at the end of the Project via email (copy CI-GEF).

Knowledge management and continuous sharing of transparency information nationally, regionally, and globally:

- The project will develop a regional platform for learning, sharing and knowledge management giving an opportunity for management and sharing of transparency information across the COMESA member states:* The project will consolidate all GHG and MRV activity under one centralized agency, which is the Climate Change Unit at COMESA. This includes the regional web-based integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities designed and operational.
- CBIT Global Coordination Platform:* This project will support the four countries to identify CBIT focal points from respective governments who will be the country's representatives in various meetings and forums organized by the CBIT Global Coordination Platform. The selected focal points will register on the online CBIT Co-ordination platform (<https://www.cbitplatform.org/user/login>) and continually liaise with CI-GEF project Agency, PMU and UNDP contact persons to feed information about this project on the CBIT portal.
- CI has a portfolio of CBIT Projects and normally CI supports these countries to coordinate and share lessons.
- Publication of project reports and policy briefs:* Through project implementation, this Project will publish a Regional and policy briefs capturing lessons learnt, best case practices, challenges, and opportunities from project countries. These reports will be circulated widely including on the CBIT Global Coordination Platform.
- COMESA regularly organises training sessions and workshops with members states. Lessons from the 4 participating countries will be valuable during such exchanges. For instance, during the implementation of CBIT Kenya, we were invited to share with other COMESA members

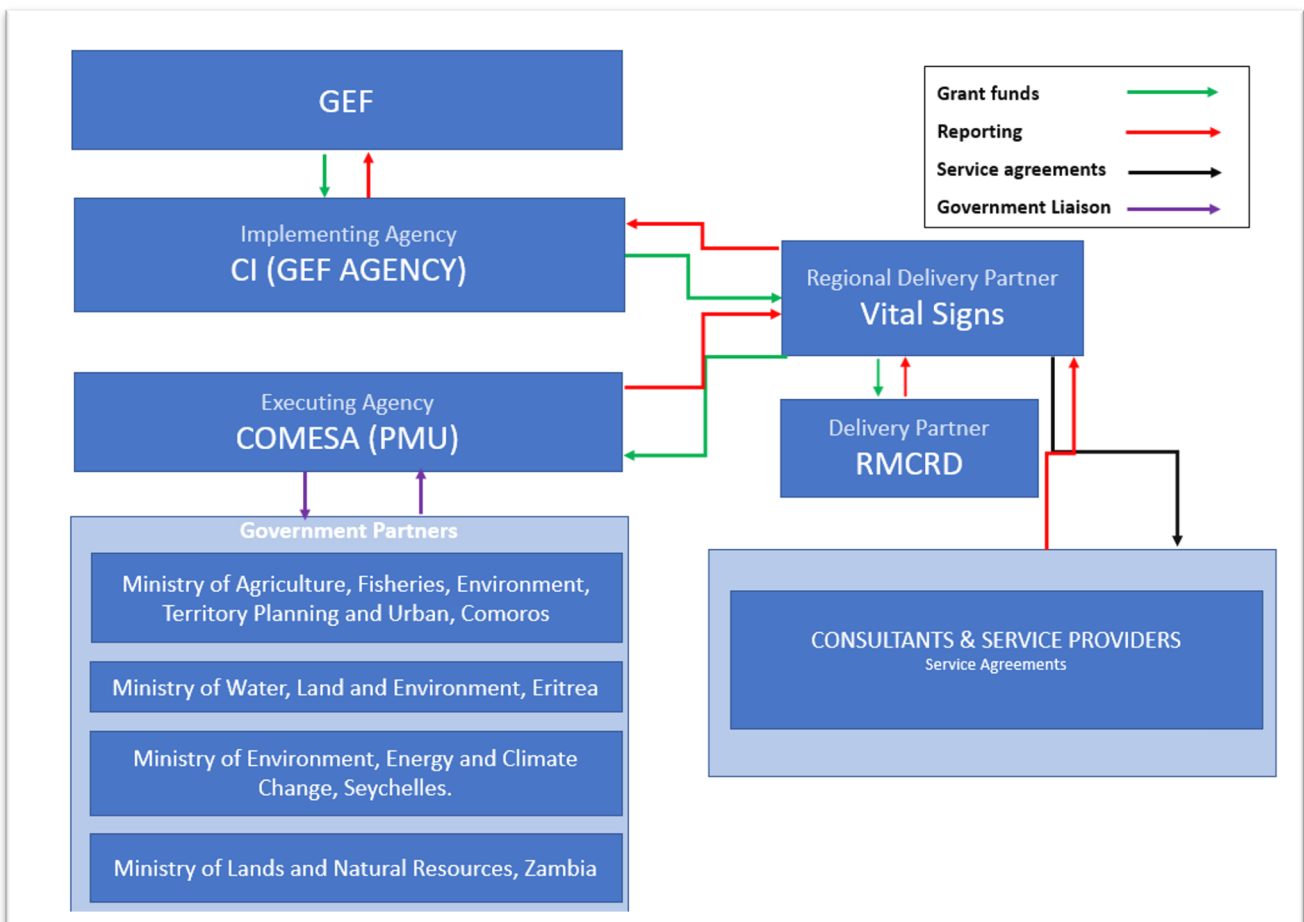
¹¹⁰ Stephen Russell 2014. Everything You Need to Know About Agricultural Emissions, <https://www.wri.org/blog/2014/05/everything-you-need-know-about-agricultural-emissions> Website accessed on 13th February, 2020 at 1800hours.

states on the process of capacity building for MRVs. The workshops held in Victoria Falls in Zimbabwe between 27th – 28th of May 2019 covered fifteen (15) COMESA Member States (Comoros, Ethiopia, Eswatini, Eritrea, DRC, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Malawi, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe. Based on already established exchange modalities, lessons from this regional project will continue being shared.

B. Project Execution Organizational Chart

As indicated in the partner description, CI-GEF oversees the implementation partners and have a grant agreement with Vital Signs, which is providing technical inputs and regional administration support. The executing Agency is COMESA and partners are RCMRD, GHG Consultant, which Vital Signs will provide regional support, while COMESA will host the PMU and overall guidance will be provided by a project steering committee of which implementing partners will be members as well. There will be a National Coordination committee at national level to offer guidance to sectoral level activity implementation and ensure harmonized reporting (Figure 9).

Figure 8: Project implementation arrangements



SECTION 6: MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

196. Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established Conservation International and GEF procedures. The project's M&E plan will be presented and finalized at the project inception workshop, including a review of indicators, means of verification, and the full definition of project staff M&E responsibilities.

A. Monitoring and Evaluation Roles and Responsibilities

197. **The Project Management Unit (PMU)** on the ground will be responsible for initiating and organizing key monitoring and evaluation tasks. This includes the project inception workshop and report, quarterly progress reporting, annual progress and implementation reporting, documentation of lessons learned, and support for and cooperation with the independent external evaluation exercises.

198. **The project Executing Agency** is responsible for ensuring the monitoring and evaluation activities are carried out in a timely and comprehensive manner, and for initiating key monitoring and evaluation activities, such as the independent evaluation exercises.

199. **Key project executing partners** are responsible for providing any and all required information and data necessary for timely and comprehensive project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary and appropriate.

200. **The Project Steering Committee (PSC)** plays a key oversight role for the project, with regular meetings to receive updates on project implementation progress and approve annual work plans. The Project Steering Committee also provides continuous ad-hoc oversight and feedback on project activities, responding to inquiries or requests for approval from the Project Management Unit or Executing Agency.

201. **The CI-GEF Project Agency** plays an overall assurance, backstopping, and oversight role with respect to monitoring and evaluation activities.

202. **The CI General Counsel's Office with the Grants and Contracts Unit** is responsible for contracting and oversight of the planned independent external evaluation exercises at the mid-point and end of the project.

B. Monitoring and Evaluation Components and Activities

203. The Project M&E Plan includes the following components presented in Project Management Costs is \$194,543, which includes PMU administrative costs and audits.

204. **Table 18:**

a. Inception workshop

Project inception workshops will be held within the first three months of project start with the project stakeholders. An overarching objective of the inception workshop is to assist the project team in understanding and taking ownership of the project's objectives and

outcomes. The inception workshop will be used to detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of the CI-GEF Project Agency and the Executing Agency.

b. **Inception workshop Report**

The Executing Agency should produce an inception report documenting all changes and decisions made during the inception workshop to the project planned activities, budget, results framework, and any other key aspects of the project. The inception report should be produced within one month of the inception workshop, as it will serve as a key input to the timely planning and execution of project start-up and activities.

c. **Project Results Monitoring Plan** (Objective, Outcomes, and Outputs)

A Project Results Monitoring Plan will be developed by the Project Agency, which will include objective, outcome and output indicators, metrics to be collected for each indicator, methodology for data collection and analysis, baseline information, location of data gathering, frequency of data collection, responsible parties, and indicative resources needed to complete the plan. Appendix III provides the Project Results Monitoring Plan table that will help complete this M&E component.

In addition to the objective, outcome, and output indicators, the Project Results Monitoring Plan table will also include all indicators identified in the Safeguard Plans prepared for the project, thus they will be consistently and timely monitored.

The monitoring of these indicators throughout the life of the project will be necessary to assess if the project has successfully achieved its expected results.

Baseline Establishment: in the case that all necessary baseline data has not been collected during the PPG phase, it will be collected and documented by the relevant project partners ***within the first year*** of project implementation.

d. **GEF Core Indicator Worksheet**

The relevant section of the GEF Core Indicator Worksheet was updated for the CEO endorsement submission. This worksheet will also be updated i) prior to mid-term review, and ii) prior to the terminal evaluation.

e. **Project Steering Committee Meetings**

Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings will be held annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, as appropriate. Meetings shall be held to review and approve project annual budget and work plans, discuss implementation issues and identify solutions, and to increase coordination and communication between key project partners. The meetings held by the PSC will be monitored and results adequately reported.

f. **The National Climate Change Committees (NCC) at National Level**

All the project participating countries have reported having in place National Climate Change committees. These committees meet regularly and have been vital in promoting collaboration and accountability on implementation of climate change actions at national levels. The NCC meetings will be held semi-annually, or quarterly, as appropriate. Meetings shall be held to share progress of activities and lessons learned as well as promote accountability and harmonizing climate change actions at national level through sharing work plans, discussion of implementation issues and identifying solutions to increase coordination and communication between key project partners.

g. **CI-GEF Project Agency Field Supervision Missions**

The CI-GEF PA will conduct annual visits to the project country and potentially to project field sites based on the agreed schedule in the project's Inception Report/Annual Work Plan to assess firsthand project progress. Oversight visits will most likely be conducted to coincide with the timing of PSC meetings. Other members of the PSC may also join field visits. A Field Visit Report will be prepared by the CI-GEF PA staff participating in the oversight mission and will be circulated to the project team and PSC members within one month of the visit.

h. **Quarterly Progress Reporting**

The Executing Agency will submit quarterly progress reports to the CI-GEF Project Agency, including a budget follow-up and requests for disbursement to cover expected quarterly expenditures. The Executing Agency may be required to submit financial reports more frequently.

i. **Annual Project Implementation Report (PIR)**

The Executing Agency will prepare an annual PIR to monitor progress made since project start and for the reporting period (July 1st to June 30th). The PIR will summarize the annual project result and progress. A summary of the report will be shared with the Project Steering Committee.

j. **Final Project Report**

The Executing Agency will draft a final report at the end of the project.

k. **Independent External Mid-term Review**

The project will undergo an independent Mid-term Review within 30 days of the mid-point of the grant term. The Mid-term Review will determine progress being made toward the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. The Mid-term Review will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions, and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation, and management. Findings and recommendations of the Mid-term Review will be incorporated to secure maximum project results and sustainability during the second half of project implementation.

l. **Independent Terminal Evaluation**

An independent Terminal Evaluation will take place within six months after project completion and will be undertaken in accordance with CI and GEF guidance. The terminal evaluation will focus on the delivery of the project's results as initially planned (and as corrected after the mid-term evaluation, if any such correction took place). The Executing Agency in collaboration with the PSC will provide a formal management answer to the findings and recommendations of the terminal evaluation. The Terms of References for the evaluations will be drafted by the CI-GEF Agency in accordance with GEF requirements.

m. **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 project implementation through lessons learned. The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects. There will be a two-way flow of information between this project and other projects of a similar focus. Estimated budget to be \$9,200.

205. Project Management Costs is \$194,543, which includes PMU administrative costs and audits.

Table 18: M&E Plan Summary¹¹¹

| Type of M&E | Reporting Frequency | Responsible Parties | Indicative Budget from GEF (USD) |
|--|--|---|----------------------------------|
| a. Inception workshop and Report¹¹² <i>(Held as a series of four national workshops and a final validation meeting)</i> | Within three months of signing of CI Grant Agreement for GEF Projects | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Team • Executing Agency • CI-GEF PA | 6,849 |
| b. Inception workshop Report | Within one month of inception workshop | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Team • CI-GEF PA | 20,548 |
| c. Project Results Monitoring Plan (Objective, Outcomes and Outputs) | Annually (data on indicators will be gathered according to monitoring plan schedule shown on Appendix III) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Team • CI-GEF PA | 6,849 |
| d. GEF Core Indicator Worksheet (GEF indicator tracker) | i)At CEO endorsement submission ii) Prior to mid-term, iii) Prior to terminal evaluation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Team • Executing Agency • CI-GEF PA | 61,644 |
| e. CI-GEF Project Agency Field Supervision Missions | Approximately annual visits | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CI-GEF PA | 0 |
| f. Annual Project Implementation Report (PIR) | Annually for year ending June 30 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Team • Executing Agency • CI-GEF PA | 20,548 |
| g. Project Completion Report | Upon project operational closure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Team • Executing Agency | 20,548 |
| h. Independent External Mid-term Review | CI Evaluation Office Project Team CI-GEF PA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximate mid-point of project implementation period | 30,406 |
| i. Independent Terminal Evaluation | CI Evaluation Office Project Team CI-GEF PA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation field mission within three months prior to project completion. | 32,559 |
| TOTAL | | | 199,951 |

¹¹¹ This Summary table only includes activities that are directly related to the M&E budget and therefore does not match with all the activities in Section 6B, which includes knowledge management activities and PMC activities.

¹¹² This will be held as a series of National Workshops and a final Regional workshop to enlist buy-in and support from both national and regional stakeholders.

SECTION 7: PROJECT BUDGET AND FINANCING

A. Overall Project Budget

206. The project will be financed by a full size GEF grant of **USD 4,200,000 with USD 1,546,000** co-financing. A summary of the project costs and the co-financing contributions is given in **Table 19** which provides the project budget by component. The budget may be subjected to revision during project implementation. The detailed Project Budget is provided in Appendix VII attached separately.

Table 19: Planned Project Budget by Component¹¹³

| | Project budget by component (in USD) | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| | Component 1 | Component 2 | Component 3 | M&E | PMC | Total budget |
| <i>Personnel and Professional Services</i> | 827,500 | 564,840 | 727,616 | 111,512 | 114,864 | 2,346,334 |
| <i>Travel, meetings, and workshops</i> | 516,639 | 147,104 | 123,125 | 74,635 | 70,929 | 932,432 |
| <i>Grants & Agreements</i> | 394,077 | 126,234 | 15,000 | 0 | 0 | 535,311 |
| <i>Equipment</i> | 4,484 | 4,209 | 4,207 | 0 | 0 | 12,900 |
| <i>Other Direct Costs</i> | 157,185 | 98,025 | 96,502 | 13,803 | 7,509 | 373,023 |
| TOTAL GEF FUNDED PROJECT | 1,899,886 | 940,412 | 966,449 | 199,951 | 193,302 | 4,200,000 |

B. Overall Project Co-financing

207. The amount of GEF funding requested is **USD 4,200,000** and the total co-financing for the project is **USD 1,546,000** (Table 20)

208. The co-financing commitment letters are attached in the Appendix VIII

¹¹³ Please note that summary budget categories are rounded

Table 20: Committed Co-financing (USD)

| Sources of Co-financing | Name of Co-financier | Type of Co-financing | Investment Mobilized/Recurrent Expenditures | Amount (USD) |
|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------|---|------------------|
| Multilateral Agency | The Regional Center for Mapping Resources for Development (RCMRD) | In-kind | Recurrent Expenditures | 400,000 |
| Government (The Comoros) | Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Environment, Territory Planning and Urban | In-kind | Recurrent Expenditures | 100,000 |
| Government (Eritrea) | Ministry of Water, Land and Environment | In-kind | Recurrent Expenditures | 100,000 |
| Government (Seychelles) | Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change | In-kind | Recurrent Expenditures | 400,000 |
| Government (Zambia) | Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources | In-kind | Recurrent Expenditures | 400,000 |
| NGO | Conservation International | Grant | Investment Mobilized | 50,000 |
| Intergovernmental organization (IGO) | The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (comesa) | In-kind | Recurrent Expenditures | 96,000 |
| TOTAL CO-FINANCING | | | | 1,546,000 |

APPENDIX I: Project Results Framework

| Project Objective: | To strengthen capacity of COMESA Member States to comply with Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement through establishment of an Eastern and Southern Africa Regional CBIT transparency framework for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of climate actions, report on NDCs and knowledge dissemination. | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Indicator(s): | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of countries with a national GHG inventory system that is compliant with IPCC requirements (<i>Target: 4 Countries</i>) 2. Number of stakeholders (men and women) from each country skilled to collect, process and feed GHG data into the GHG inventory system. (<i>Target: 688 direct beneficiaries with 30% female</i>) 3. Number of National Transparency strategies and Action plans as well as one Regional Transparency Strategy and Action plan developed to facilitate enhanced transparency (<i>Target: 4 National Transparency strategies and Action plans and 1 one Regional Transparency; 1 Regional Transparency strategies and Action plans</i>) 4. Number of regional platforms for learning and knowledge management established (<i>Target: 1 functional regional platform</i>) 5. Number of national academic institutions with gender mainstreamed systems strengthened to train stakeholders to transparently measure, report and verify emissions on agriculture, forestry and land-use sector NDC targets (<i>Target: At-least 2 Academic institutions</i>) 6. Number of regional platforms developed for gender inclusive learning, sharing and knowledge management (<i>Target: At-least 1 functional regional platform for learning and knowledge management established</i>) | | |
| Expected Outcomes and Indicators | Project Baseline | End of Project Target | Expected Outputs and Indicators |
| Component 1: Strengthen national and regional transparency frameworks for Monitoring and Tracking NDCs and climate actions | | | |
| <p>Outcome 1.1.: Technical capacities and institutional frameworks of participating countries to transparently plan, monitor and report on their NDC targets and climate actions improved.</p> <p><i>Outcome Indicator 1.1.1: Number of national climate change co-ordination frameworks established to guide GHG data sharing, tracking and reporting of climate actions</i></p> | <p>Comoros – The General Directorate of Environment is the coordinating agency responsible for National communication, and GHG inventories, and involves stakeholders in the GHG inventory process. However, it lacks capacity for transparent reporting. There are also no national formal/legal inventory arrangements, information archive system and there are inadequate financial resources.</p> <p>Eritrea - Has a designated coordination body for GHG inventory and sectoral coordinating institutions, but lacks transparent reporting on National formal/legal arrangements, Continuous improvement plans, Involvement of stakeholders (data providers, research institutions, decision makers), the existence of an information archive system, the use of</p> | <p>Outcome target 1.1.1 4 functioning national institutional Frameworks -one for each project country; each with technical guidelines/templates on MRV data collection, transmission and tracking tailored to each participating country; and with partnership MoUs signed between Governments of participating countries and national level stakeholders; to guide GHG data sharing, tracking and reporting of climate actions</p> | <p>Output 1.1.1: Focal points in each of the IPCC emission sectors defined, strengthened, institutionalized and functioning as efficient units of GHG data collection, processing and reporting to the national focal point.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.1.: Number of IPCC emission sectors with functioning formally established focal points.</i></p> <p>Target 1.1.1: Sectoral focal points for the 5 IPCC GHG emission sectors operational in each of the 4 project participating countries.</p> <p>Output 1.1.2: A national climate change institutional framework with a strengthened national focal point for intra-country coordination established to guide GHG data collection, sharing, tracking and reporting of climate actions.</p> |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| <p><i>Outcome Indicator 1.1.2: Number of gender inclusive technical guidelines/templates on MRV data collection, transmission, tracking and communication amongst participating countries established</i></p> | <p>domestic financial resources availability to support a team of experts, and the number of staff/experts employed with domestic funds.</p> <p>Seychelles - Has a designated inventory coordination body. Has a process to involve stakeholders in the GHG inventory. Acknowledges a need for an information archive system. Also acknowledges the existence of partial data on natural carbon sinks, such as inland forest, mangroves and sea grass beds, but lacking in verification in certain geographical areas for the sea grass. Data gaps, given that data is being collected on an ad-hoc manner. As such monitoring is not regulated. Additionally, data from key emitters, such as energy, power generation, transport and waste, are not easily available to the IPCC National Focal Point due to data gaps/or the use of inconsistent methodology during data collection. Therefore, lacks transparent reporting on sectoral coordination institutions, national formal/legal inventory arrangements, plans for continuous improvement, the use of domestic financial resources availability to support a team of experts, and the number of staff/experts employed with domestic funds</p> <p>Zambia - Has a designated inventory coordination body and sectoral coordination institutions with clear roles. Has plans to facilitate continuous inventory improvement. Acknowledges a need for national format/legal inventory arrangements. The framework has an information archive system. There is use of domestic financial resources that are available to support a team of experts, and the number</p> | <p>Outcome target 1.1.2</p> <p>100 people trained and issued certificates per country (Total 400 people with at least 30% women)</p> <p>– In the case of Seychelles, the specific requirement is at least 40% of the 100 people trained and issued certificates are men.</p> | <p><i>Indicator 1.1.2: Number of functioning formally established national frameworks with functional MoUs between sectors at national level; (For Seychelles -with appropriate legal framework to facilitate data sharing between sectors).</i></p> <p>Target 1.1.2: 4 National institutional Frameworks - one for each project country; -4 National technical guidelines/templates on MRV data collection, transmission and tracking tailored to each participating country; and -4 partnership MoUs signed between Governments of participating countries and national level stakeholders.</p> <p>Output 1.1.3: A national climate change framework for inter-ministerial coordination and GHG data sharing established in each project participating country.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.3.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Number of governance structures.</i> • <i>Number of meetings of the governance structures.</i> <p>Target 1.1.3: 4 national level inter-ministerial coordination committees. (A National Climate Change Council in the case of Seychelles)</p> <p>Output 1.1.4: Country specific MRV system indicators for tracking NDCs and climate actions developed- and for Seychelles mainly specific for the fivefold sector of AFOLU.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.4.: A list of MRV system indicators identified and defined.</i></p> <p>Target 1.1.4: 4 project countries using their country specific indicators to track NDCs and climate actions.</p> |
|---|---|---|--|

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | of staff/experts employed with domestic funds in increasing. | | <p>Output 1.1.5: National Green House Gas Inventories (GHGI) and functional on-line MRV platforms established and feeding into the regional online MRV Platform</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.5.: Number of data sharing platforms.</i></p> <p>Target 1.1.5: 4 National functional GHGI inventory frameworks with associated on-line MRV platforms</p> <p>Output 1.1.6: National and Regional Trainings and thematic learning events on MRV systems, tracking NDCs in the fivefold sector of AFOLU and climate actions undertaken.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.6.: Number of men and women trained, and learning events undertaken.</i></p> <p>Target 1.1.6 (a): 15 National capacity building trainings on MRV system and tracking NDCs and climate actions (3 Trainings per participating country – for Seychelles, the 3 training programs are a specific need on TCA, AMRV and GHG Accounting for landfill Methane); 5 Regional capacity building trainings on the MRV systems; and 4 Regional thematic learning events (Waste, Industrial processes, Energy, Agriculture, and Forestry and Land use)</p> <p>Target 1.1.6 (b): 100 people per country trained and issued certificates (Total 400 people with at least 30% women) – In the case of Seychelles, the specific requirement is at least 40% of the 100 people trained and issued certificates are men.</p> <p>Output 1.1.7: National Transparency Strategy and Action Plans for enhanced transparency systems and CBIT coordination developed.</p> |
|--|--|--|--|

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| | | | <p><i>Indicator 1.1.7: Number of National Transparency Strategies and Action Plans.</i></p> <p>Target 1.1.7: 4 National Transparency Strategies and Action Plans (1 per country)</p> |
| <p>Outcome 1.2.: A Regional institutional framework for COMESA Member Countries to transparently plan, monitor and report on their NDC targets and climate actions improved.</p> <p><i>Outcome Indicator 1.2.1: Number of data sharing events among COMESA Member States that are participating in the CBIT project.</i></p> <p><i>Outcome 1.2.2 Indicator: Number of partnership MOUs signed between COMESA, Governments, and stakeholders to guide data sharing and to implement the regional transparency strategies and action plans.</i></p> | <p>There is no regional institutional framework or guidelines for COMESA member countries to transparently monitor and report on their NDC targets and climate actions.</p> | <p>Outcome target 1.2.1</p> <p>12 data sharing events among COMESA member states involving national focal points of the four project participating countries and COMESA staff.</p> <p>Outcome target 1.2.2</p> <p>1 Partnership MOU signed between COMESA, Governments, and stakeholders to guide data sharing and to implement the regional transparency strategies and action plans.</p> | <p>Output 1.2.1.: A regional climate change framework for inter-country coordination established to guide GHG data sharing, tracking NDCs and reporting of climate actions.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.1: Number of functional data sharing agreements between the participating countries.</i></p> <p>Target 1.2.1: 1 Regional institutional framework for data sharing among COMESA Member States.</p> <p>Output 1.2.2.: Sectoral Technical guidelines and templates to guide MRV data transmission and communication amongst participating countries established.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.2: Number of guidelines and templates to guide MRV data sharing.</i></p> <p>Target 1.2.2: 1 Regional technical guidelines/template on MRV data collection, transmission and tracking amongst participating countries</p> <p>Output 1.2.3: Regional on-line MRV platform for COMESA countries established and operationalized</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.3: Number of regional on-line MRV platforms for COMESA countries.</i></p> <p>Target 1.2.3: 1 regional integrated online MRV platform for COMESA countries.</p> |
| <p>Component 2: Strengthen capacity of stakeholders from participating countries to measure, report and verify emissions in AFOLU and other IPCC sectors</p> | | | |

| | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| <p>Outcome 2.1.: Capacity of participating national academic institutions strengthened to train relevant Government officials (men and women) to transparently measure, report and verify emissions on agriculture, forestry and land-use sector NDC targets.</p> <p><i>Outcome Indicator 2.1.1: Number of long-term sustainable academic certificate programs in Terrestrial Carbon Accounting (TCA) and Agriculture Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (AMRV) established at-least 2 African institutions</i></p> <p><i>Outcome Indicator 2.1.2: Number of people trained on TCA and AMRV</i></p> | <p>National academic institutions in the participating countries have inadequate capacity to train sector staff (men and women) to undertake MRV.</p> <p>Most national academic institutions (such as the lone university in the case of Seychelles), lack equipment to train sector staff (both men and women) on some components of GHG MRV in the AFOLU sector.</p> | <p>Outcome target 2.1.1</p> <p>One TCA-AMRV certificate program established, and institutionalized training being undertaken at each of two African institutions.</p> <p>Outcome target 2.1.2</p> <p>48 persons (12 per country – at least 30% women) trained in TCA and MRV.</p> | <p>Output 2.1.1.: Training program on Terrestrial Carbon Accounting and Agriculture MRV developed.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.1.: Number of curriculums developed (A curriculum totaling at least 2500 teaching hours. (Or a curriculum totaling 1500 contact hours and 500 non-contact hours for both TCA and AMRV each).</i></p> <p>Target 2.1.1: One curriculum for TCA and MRV developed</p> <p>Output 2.1.2.: Training of trainers' program delivered to at least two Academic institutions; (delivered to at least four academic staffs (men and women) of the University of Seychelles).</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.2.: Number of academic institutions with capacity to offer training in MRV</i></p> <p>Target 2.1.2: Two academic institutions conducting training in MRV; possibly including University of Seychelles that specifically expressed the need to conduct training.</p> <p>Output 2.1.3.: Two Academic institutions deliver training to 48 (12 per country – at least 30% women) national participants from 4 participating countries and open to the other COMESA member states</p> <p><i>Indicators 2.1.3.:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Number of persons trained in TCA and MRV by the regional academic institutions.</i> • <i>Percent of men/women enrolled in the TCA – AMRV program</i> |
|--|--|---|--|

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| | | | Target 2.1.3: 48 persons (12 per country – at least 30% women) trained in TCA and MRV. (a specific request from Seychelles is for the 12 persons to be from across the AFOLU sector and university of Seychelles trained in TCA and MRV); and At least 40% of participants enrolled in the TCA-AMRV certificate programs, delivered by regional universities, are women. (In the case of Seychelles, it was recommended that 50% are specifically women) |
| Component 3: Establishment of a regional CBIT integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities | | | |
| <p>Outcome 3.1.: Enhanced transparency through establishment of a regional platform for learning, sharing and knowledge management</p> <p><i>Outcome Indicator 3.1.1: A functional regional web-based integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities in Eastern and Southern Africa.</i></p> <p><i>Outcome indicator 3.1.2: Number of National and Regional Transparency Strategy and Action Plans developed</i></p> <p><i>Outcome indicator 3.1.3: Linkages and partnerships established between governments and stakeholders (e.g. academic institutions, CSOs, Private sector institutions etc.) to implement the National and Regional Transparency Strategy and Action Plans</i></p> | There is no regional CBIT platform for learning and knowledge sharing among the COMESA Member States | <p>Outcome target 3.1.1</p> <p>One functional regional platform for learning and knowledge management established.</p> <p>Outcome target 3.1.2</p> <p>Four National Transparency strategies and Action plans as well as one Regional Transparency Strategy and Action plan developed to facilitate enhanced transparency.</p> <p>Outcome target 3.1.3</p> <p>Four partnership MoUs at national level between Governments and stakeholders; as well as one regional partnership MOU signed between</p> | <p>Output 3.1.1.: A regional web-based integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities designed, operational and regularly updated.</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.1.: Number of updates made to the web-based platform.</i></p> <p>Target 3.1.1: One quarterly update made to the web-based platform by the national focal points.</p> <p>Output 3.1.2.: A Regional Transparency Strategy and Action Plan for enhanced transparency systems and CBIT coordination developed and in use.</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.2.: Number of regional Transparency strategy documents in place and being implemented.</i></p> <p>Target 3.1.2: One regional transparency strategy and Action Plan.</p> <p>Output 3.1.3.: Linkages and partnerships established between government institutions and</p> |

| | | | |
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| <p><i>Outcome indicator 3.1.4: Number of regional peer exchange programs/workshops held and Number of participants (Male and Female)</i></p> <p><i>Outcome indicator 3.1.5 Number of published comprehensive consolidated CBIT project reports and policy briefs covering all the four countries</i></p> | | <p>COMESA and project participating countries.</p> <p>Outcome target 3.1.4 (a)</p> <p>Sixteen national peer exchange programs/workshops (4 in each project country) [10 participants in each national workshop (160 participants).]</p> <p>Outcome target 3.1.4 (b)</p> <p>Ten regional peer exchange programs/workshops [8 participants in each regional workshop- 2 from each country (80 participants)].</p> <p>Outcome target 3.1.5</p> <p>A comprehensive consolidated final CBIT project report and a policy brief covering all the four countries will be published at the end of the project.</p> | <p>stakeholders to implement the transparency action plans at national and regional level.</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.3.: Number of MoUs between Government Institutions and stakeholders.</i></p> <p>Target 3.1.3: Four national MoUs between Governments of the participating countries and stakeholders; as well as one regional MOU signed between COMESA and project participating countries.</p> <p>Output 3.1.4: Annual Regional and National published reports and policy briefs capturing lessons learnt, best case practices, challenges and opportunities from participating countries using a common communication language.</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.4: Number of annual reports and information materials shared.</i></p> <p>Targets 3.1.4: 4 national reports (1 per country) and a 4 policy briefs (1 per country); capturing lessons learnt, best case practices, challenges and opportunities shared annually.</p> |
| Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation | | | |
| <p>Outcome 4.1: A monitoring and evaluation framework for the project</p> <p><i>Outcome Indicator 4.1.1: Number of M&E Reports generated by the project</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need to put in place a project M&E Framework in-order to improve project management and ensure realization of the project's target results | <p>Outcome target 4.1.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sixteen (16) Quarterly Technical and Financial Reports - Five (5) Annual Progress Implementation Reports (PIRs) | <p>Output 4.1.1: Periodic M&E reports generated and submitted to CIGEF Agency.</p> <p><i>Indicator 4.1.1: Number of periodic M&E Reports submitted to CIGEF</i></p> |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One Mid-Term Evaluation Report - One Terminal Evaluation Report | <p>Target 4.1.1: Sixteen (16) Quarterly Technical and Financial Reports; Five (5) Annual Progress Implementation Reports (PIRs)</p> <p>Output 4.1.2: Mid-Term and Terminal Evaluation Reports generated by the project</p> <p><i>Indicator 4.1.2:</i> Number of Mid-Term and Terminal Evaluation Reports generated by the project</p> <p>Target 4.1.2: One Mid-Term Evaluation Report and One Terminal Evaluation Report</p> |
|--|--|--|---|

Note: at midterm the progress will be reported based on the achievement towards end of project target. Capacity building is a continuous and gradual process therefore no explicit target has been set for the midterm. The project achievements (progress, numbers and challenges) will be reported in PIR and used for corrective measures through adaptive management.

APPENDIX II: Project Timeline

| | Timeline | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|
| | Responsible | Year 1 | | | | Year 2 | | | | Year 3 | | | | Year 4 | | | | Year 5 | | | |
| | Partner/ Cost center | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| Start-up Activities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Signing Partnership Contracts | VS | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (ii) Recruitment of project staff (PMU at CCU and at country level) | COMESA/VS/ Countries | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (iii) Inception Meetings (One at Regional level and 5 National level inception meetings for awareness and project ownership) | COMESA/VS/ Countries | | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (iv) Establish the Project Steering committee (PSC) | COMESA/VS/ Countries | | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (v) Establish or strengthen the National Climate Change Committee per country | COMESA/VS/ Countries | | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (vi) Appoint CBIT Focal Point in each country | COMESA/ Countries | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Component 1: Strengthen national and regional transparency frameworks for Monitoring and Tracking NDCs and climate actions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome 1.1: Technical capacities and institutional frameworks of participating countries to transparently plan, monitor and report on their NDC targets and climate actions improved. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Target 1.1.1: Sectoral focal points for the IPCC GHG emission sectors operational in each of the countries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.1.1: Focal points in each of the IPCC emission sectors put in place, strengthened, institutionalized and functioning as efficient units of GHG data collection, processing and reporting to the national focal point. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Increasing awareness on GHGI data collection, processing and MRV | GHG&MRV Consultant/ Countries | | | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (ii)Establishing sectoral focal points - engage sectors to appoint staff | Countries/ COMESA | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (iii)Develop Terms of Reference for GHG Sectoral focal points | Countries/ COMESA | | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (iv) Strengthening sectoral focal points -Training | COMESA/GHG&MRV Consultant/Countries | | | | X | | | X | | | | X | | | | | | | | | |
| (v) Developing Memoranda of Understanding | Countries/ COMESA | X | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (vi)Facilitating the functioning of sectoral focal point hubs (Equipment support – hardware, software etc...) | Countries/ COMESA | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Timeline | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|
| | Responsible | Year 1 | | | | Year 2 | | | | Year 3 | | | | Year 4 | | | | Year 5 | | | |
| | Partner/ Cost center | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| Output 1.1.2: A national climate change institutional framework with a strengthened national focal point for intra-country coordination established to guide GHG data collection, sharing, tracking and reporting of climate actions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Target 1.1.2 (i) 4 National institutional Frameworks - one for each project country; (ii) 4 National technical guidelines/templates on MRV data collection, transmission and tracking tailored to each participating country and (iii) 4 partnership MoUs signed between Governments of participating countries. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Establishing a national climate change Institutional framework - a technical team set at national level per country | Countries/ COMESA | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (ii) Identifying and appointing national focal point staff | Countries/ COMESA | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (iii) Defining the Terms of reference for national focal point staff | Countries/ COMESA | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (iv) Training national focal point staff in GHG data handling | GHG&MRV Consultant/ RCMRD/COMESA | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | | | | | | | | |
| (v) Facilitating the National focal point coordination function (Equipment support – hardware, software etc...) | COMESA/ Countries | | | | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.1.3: A national climate change framework for inter-ministerial coordination and GHG data sharing established in each project country | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Target 1.1.3: 4 national level inter-ministerial coordination committees operational | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Establishing a multi-sectoral steering committee | Countries/ COMESA | | | | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (ii) Determining the operational modalities | COMESA/ Countries | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (iii) Awareness by stakeholders and the public about the coordination framework | Countries/ COMESA | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (iv) Develop sectoral Technical guidelines and templates to guide MRV data transmission and communication amongst sectors | COMESA/ GHG & MRV Consultant | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.1.4: Country specific MRV system indicators for tracking NDCs and climate actions developed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Target 1.1.4: 4 project countries using their country specific indicators to track NDCs and climate actions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Review, adopt and/or develop robust indicators led by National focal points - through technical meetings | COMESA/ Countries | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Timeline | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|
| | Responsible | Year 1 | | | | Year 2 | | | | Year 3 | | | | Year 4 | | | | Year 5 | | | |
| | Partner/ Cost center | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| (ii) Develop capacity for data analysis and the use of indicators - Through technical meetings and peer learning | COMESA/ Countries | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.1.5: National Green House Gas Inventories (GHGI) and functional on-line MRV platforms established and feeding into the regional online MRV Platform | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Target 1.1.5: 4 National functional GHGI inventory frameworks with associated on-line MRV platforms | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Set up GHGI office units at Sectoral level | COMESA/ Countries | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (ii) Establish tools for data entry and reporting | COMESA/ GHG&MRV Consultant | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.1.6: National and Regional Trainings and thematic learning events on MRV systems, tracking NDCs and climate actions undertaken | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Target 1.1.6: 12 National capacity building trainings on MRV system and tracking NDCs and climate actions (3 Trainings per participating country); 4 Regional capacity building trainings on the MRV systems; 4 Regional thematic learning events (Waste, Industrial processes, Energy, Agriculture, and Forestry and Land use) 100 people trained and issued certificates per country (Total 400 people) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Undertake 12 national capacity building trainings on the MRV system (3 trainings per Project country) | COMESA/GHG&MRV Consultant/ Counties | | | X | X | X | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (ii) Conduct Regional capacity building trainings on the MRV system | COMESA/GHG&MRV Consultant | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (iii) Mentoring training on IPCC methodologies and/or inventory/MRV techniques | COMESA/ GHG&MRV Consultant | | | | X | | | X | | | | X | | | | | | | | | |
| (iv) Conducting "hybrid workshops" through a combination of online training and write-shops on MRV technical applications, use of tools, and practical problem-solving skills | COMESA/GHG&MRV Consultant | | | | X | | | X | | | | X | | | | | | | | | |
| (v) Hold four regional thematic learning events, hosted annually on each of the five IPCC guidelines sectors (waste, Industrial processes, energy, agriculture, forestry and land use) | COMESA/ Vital signs/ GHG&MRV Consultant | | | | X | | | | X | | | | X | | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.1.7: National Transparency Strategy and Action Plans for enhanced transparency systems and CBIT coordination developed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Target 1.1.7: 5 National Transparency Strategies and Action Plans | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Timeline | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|
| | Responsible | Year 1 | | | | Year 2 | | | | Year 3 | | | | Year 4 | | | | Year 5 | | | |
| | Partner/ Cost center | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| (i) A capacity needs Assessment for transparency | COMESA/ GHG&MRV Consultant | | | | | | | | X | | | X | | | | | | | | | |
| (ii) Developing a National Transparency Strategy and Action Plan | COMESA/ GHG&MRV Consultant | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | |
| (iii) Resource mobilization and allocation | COMESA | | | | | | | | | | | X | | X | X | | | | | | |
| Outcome 1.2: A Regional institutional framework for COMESA Member Countries to transparently plan, monitor and report on their NDC targets and climate actions improved | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.2.1: A regional climate change framework for inter-country coordination established to guide GHG data sharing, tracking NDCs and reporting of climate actions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Target 1.2.1: 1 Regional institutional framework for data sharing among COMESA Member States | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Initiate establishment of a regional framework for data sharing | COMESA/ GHG&MRV Consultant | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (ii) Identify national focal points for inter-country coordination | COMESA/ Countries | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (iii) Establish inter-ministerial coordination and GHG sharing | COMESA/ Countries | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (iv) Identify key stakeholders for effective coordination at the regional levels | COMESA/ Countries | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.2.2: Sectoral Technical guidelines and templates to guide MRV data transmission and communication amongst participating countries established | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Target 1.2.2: 1 Regional technical guidelines/template on MRV data collection, transmission and tracking amongst participating countries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Develop technical guidelines and templates to support data processing and storage | COMESA/VS/ GHG&MRV Consultant | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (ii) Establish a system of data transmission | COMESA/ GHG&MRV Consultant | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (iii) Develop a system of data tracking; quality assurance and quality control | COMESA/VS/ GHG&MRV Consultant | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.2.3: Regional online MRV platform for COMESA countries established and operationalized | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Target 1.2.3: 1 regional integrated online MRV platform for COMESA countries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Procurement of computer hardware and software to handle online data sharing | COMESA | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Timeline | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|
| | Responsible | Year 1 | | | | Year 2 | | | | Year 3 | | | | Year 4 | | | | Year 5 | | | |
| | Partner/ Cost center | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| (ii) Establish MoUs for data sharing | COMESA/GHG&MRV Consultant/Countries | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (iii) COMESA hub and the National focal points quarterly meetings | COMESA | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | x | | | | |
| Target 1.2.4: 1 Partnership MOU signed between COMESA, Governments and stakeholders to implement the regional transparency strategies and action plans | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Component 2: Strengthen capacity of stakeholders from participating countries to measure, report and verify emissions in AFOLU sector | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome 2.1: Capacity of participating national academic institutions strengthened to train relevant Government officials to transparently measure, report and verify emissions on agriculture, forestry and land-use sector NDC targets | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 2.1.1: Training program on Terrestrial Carbon Accounting and Agriculture MRV developed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Target 2.1.1: TCA-AMRV certificate programs established at two institutions. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Design certificate programs to cover all essential skills and knowledge required for advanced GHG accounting and MRV for the AFOLU and other IPCC sectors | COMESA/VS/ GHG&MRV Consultant/ Countries | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (ii) Pre-test training programmes with selected Academic Institutions | COMESA/VS/ GHG&MRV Consultant/ Countries | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 2.1.2: Training of trainers program delivered to at least two Academic institutions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Target 2.1.2: Two academic institutions conducting training in MRV | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Identification of partner academic institutions in the region | COMESA/ GHG&MRV Consultant | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (ii) Adapting relevant courses in the curriculum for effectively addressing AFOLU and other IPCC Sectors MRV and GHG accounting | COMESA/GHG&MRV Consultant/ RCMRD | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (iii) Conduct Training of Trainers (ToTs) Program | COMESA/GHG&MRV Consultant/ RCMRD | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 2.1.3: Two Academic institutions deliver training to 60 (12 per country) national participants from 5 participating countries and open to the other COMESA member states | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Targets under 2.1.3: 48 persons (12 per country) trained in TCA and MRV; and At least 40% of participants enrolled in the TCA-AMRV certificate programs, delivered by regional universities, are women. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Training of academic staff from university and other tertiary institutions in the region | GHG&MRV Consultant/ RCMRD | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Timeline | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|
| | Responsible | Year 1 | | | | Year 2 | | | | Year 3 | | | | Year 4 | | | | Year 5 | | | |
| | Partner/ Cost center | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| (ii) Training of national and sectoral focal points in Monitoring, Reporting and Verification | GHG&MRV Consultant/ RCMRD | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (iii) Development of a business model to promote sustainability of the training course | GHG&MRV Consultant/ RCMRD/COMESA | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Component 3: Establishment of a regional CBIT integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome 3.1: Enhanced transparency through establishment of a regional platform for learning, sharing and knowledge management | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 3.1.1: A regional web-based integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities designed and operational | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Target 3.1.1: 1 regional platform for learning and knowledge management | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Establishing an on-line platform at COMESA linked to the Global CBIT platform | VS/COMESA/ GHG&MRV Consultant | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (ii) Developing a sustainability plan for the platform to ensure it continues to operate beyond the lifetime of the project | VS/COMESA/ GHG&MRV Consultant | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | |
| (iii) Establishment of linkages with regional IT networks and online platforms | VS/COMESA/ GHG&MRV Consultant | | | | | | | X | | X | X | X | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 3.1.2: A Regional Transparency Strategy and Action Plan for enhanced transparency systems and CBIT coordination developed and in use | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Target 3.1.2: One Regional Transparency Strategy and Action plan for enhanced transparency | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Undertaking a capacity needs assessment to enable development of each country's National Transparency Strategy and Action Plan | GHG&MRV Consultant/ COMESA | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (ii) Developing a Regional Strategy and Action Plan for enhanced transparency reporting for the COMESA region | GHG&MRV Consultant/ COMESA | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 3.1.3: Linkages and partnerships established between government institutions and stakeholders to implement the transparency action plans at national and regional level | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Target 3.1.3: At least 4 MoUs between Governments of the participating countries and stakeholders | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Establishing and strengthening partnerships for enhanced reporting | COMESA/VS | | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | | | | | | | | | |
| (ii) Development of MOU for formal operations of partnership to | COMESA/ | | | | | | | | | X | X | | | | | | | | | | |

| | Timeline | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|
| | Responsible | Year 1 | | | | Year 2 | | | | Year 3 | | | | Year 4 | | | | Year 5 | | | |
| | Partner/ Cost center | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| enhance data handling and sharing at regional level | GHG&MRV Consultant/VS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 3.1.4: Annual Regional and National published reports and policy briefs capturing lessons learnt, best case practices, challenges and opportunities from participating countries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Target 3.1.4: 4 national reports and policy briefs shared annually | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Undertaking Regional peer exchange programs to enhance learning and documentation for publications | COMESA/VS | | | | | | | | X | | | | X | | | | | | | | |
| (ii) Holding experience sharing and capacity building workshops/write-shops to enhance effective and timely publications and reporting | COMESA/VS/ VS | | | | | | | X | X | | | X | | | | | | | | | |
| Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Inception Workshop and Report | COMESA/VS | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (ii) Quarterly progress reporting and Work planning | COMESA/VS | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | | | |
| (iii) Discussion and refinement of the M&E Plan | COMESA/VS | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (iv) Information collection and synthesis on M&E Indicators (M&E plan) | COMESA/VS | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | | | | |
| (v) Annual progress and implementation reporting (APR/PIR) | COMESA/VS | | | | X | | | | X | | | | X | | | | X | | | | X |
| (vi) Documentation of lessons learned and best practices | COMESA/VS | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | X | | | | X |
| (vii) Project Steering Committee Meetings (bi-annually) | COMESA/VS | | X | | X | | X | | X | | X | | X | | X | | X | | X | | |
| (viii) CI-GEF Project Agency Field Supervision Missions | CI-GEF | | | X | | | | X | | | | X | | | | X | | | | | |
| (ix) Mid Term Review – commissioned by CI-GEF | CI-GEF/ COMESA/VS | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | |
| (x) Financial Statements Audit | VS/COMESA | | | | | X | | | | X | | | | X | | | | | | | X |
| Close-up Activities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Technical Reporting - PIR and other Technical Reports (A Comprehensive consolidated final | COMESA/CI/VS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | |

| Timeline | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|--|
| | Responsible | Year 1 | | | | Year 2 | | | | Year 3 | | | | Year 4 | | | | Year 5 | | | | |
| | Partner/ Cost center | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | |
| CBIT Project report and policy brief covering 4 countries to developed) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (ii) Financial Reporting –Final Financial Report | COMESA/CI-GEF | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | |
| (iii)Terminal Evaluation (<i>Starts after project implementation officially ends – Year 5</i>) ¹¹⁴ | CIGEF COMESA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | |

¹¹⁴ Terminal Evaluation will be commissioned in the First quarter of Year 5.

APPENDIX III: Project Results Monitoring Plan

| Indicators | Metrics | Methodology | Baseline | Location | Frequency | Responsible Parties | Indicative Resources ¹¹⁵ |
|---|--|--|---|--|-----------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Objective: To strengthen capacity of COMESA Member States to comply with Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement through establishment of an Eastern and Southern Africa Regional CBIT transparency framework for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of climate actions, report on NDCs and knowledge dissemination. | | | | | | | |
| Indicator 1: Number of countries with national GHG inventory that is compliant with IPCC requirements | Number of countries with functional GHG inventory | Survey of the inventory systems Review of the progress reports from the project participating countries | Number of countries with functional GHG inventory at project start. | Relevant Ministry at country level in each of the project participating countries. | Annually | Relevant Ministry (National focal point) and COMESA at regional level | N/A |
| Indicator 2: Number of stakeholders (men and women) from each country skilled to collect, process and feed GHG data into the GHG inventory | Number of stakeholders (men and women) from each country skilled to collect, process and feed GHG data into a central repository | Surveys and Progress reports | Number of stakeholders (men and women) providing quality data | National focal point | Annually | National focal point and the PMU within COMESA linking with the country leads at national level | |
| Indicator 3: Number of regional climate change co-ordination frameworks established to guide GHG data sharing, tracking and reporting of climate actions in Eastern and Southern Africa. | Number of regional climate change co-ordination frameworks to guide GHG data sharing, tracking and reporting of climate actions | Sectoral surveys Review of progress reports | Number of regional climate change co-ordination frameworks guiding GHG data sharing, tracking and reporting of climate actions at start of the project. | Sectorial Ministries | Annually | Ministry and COMESA as well as Vital Signs | |
| Indicator 4: Number of national academic institutions strengthened to train stakeholders to transparently measure, report and verify emissions on agriculture, forestry and land-use sector NDC targets | Number of national academic institutions strengthened to train stakeholders | National surveys Review of progress reports, Training assessments. | Number of national academic institutions currently training stakeholders to transparently measure, report and verify emissions on agriculture, forestry and land-use sector NDC targets | Sectoral Ministries and Academic Institutions | Annually | Concerned Ministry Vital Signs and COMESA | |
| Indicator 5: Number of regional platforms developed for learning, sharing and knowledge management | Number of regional platforms | Surveys | Current number of regional platforms for knowledge management | National focal points | Annually | COMESA | |
| Component 1: Strengthen national and regional transparency frameworks for Monitoring and Tracking NDCs and climate actions | | | | | | | |

¹¹⁵ Refer to M&E costs in the project budget

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|----------------------|----------------------------------|---|--|
| Indicator 1.1.: Number of national climate change co-ordination frameworks established to guide GHG data sharing, tracking and reporting of climate actions | Number of national-climate change coordination frameworks established | Survey of GHG data Review of progress reports Review of tracking tools such as minutes of meetings | Number of GHG frameworks established Number of GHG data sharing, tracking reports written and minutes shared | National focal point | Annually | Concerned Ministry COMESA and Vital signs | |
| Indicator 1.1.1.: Number of IPCC emission sectors with functioning formally established focal points in each country. | Number of functioning sectoral focal points | Surveys of the sectoral focal points, Review of project reports | Current number of functioning IPCC emission sectors | Sectoral ministries | Annually | National focal point | |
| Indicator 1.1.2.: Number of functioning formally established national frameworks with functional MoUs between sectors at national level. | Number of functional MoUs between sectors at national level. | Review progress reports and observation. | Number of functional MoUs | Sectors | Annually | National focal point office | |
| Indicator 1.1.3: Number of governance structures. Number of meetings of the governance structure | Number of governance structures involved Number of CBIT meetings that the stakeholders are involved in | Review of CBIT implementation report. Review of CBIT implementation report. | Number of Involved governance structures | Ministry responsible | Twice a year Twice a year | Ministry | |
| Indicator 1.1.4: Number of MRV system indicators identified and defined. | Number of MRV indicators identified and defined | Review progress reports | Number of MRV indicators identified and defined | Selected Ministry | Annually | Ministry concerned | |
| Indicator 1.1.5.: Number of data sharing platforms. | Number of data sharing platforms established | Review data sharing platforms | Number of functional data sharing platforms | ICT Ministry | Quarterly | Concerned Ministry | |
| Indicator 1.1.6.: Number of trained people and learning events undertaken | Number of people | Review training reports and learning events | Number of staff trained | Selected Ministry | Annually | Ministry concerned | |
| Indicator 1.1.7: Number of National Transparency Strategies and Action Plans | Number of functional transparency strategies and Action plans | Reviewing of national transparency strategies and Action Plan | Number of National transparency strategies and Action plans | Selected Ministry | Annually | Concerned Ministry | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|---|--------------|---|--|
| Indicator 1.2.: Number of data sharing events among COMESA Member States | Number of functional data sharing events held among COMESA member states | Reviewing functional data sharing | Number of functional data sharing | ICT Ministry/sector | Quarterly | ICT Ministry | |
| Indicator 1.2.1.: Number of functional data sharing agreements between the participating countries. | Number of functional data sharing agreements between the participating countries | Reviewing MoUs and agreements between participating countries. | Number of MoUs and agreements signed by participating countries. | Concerned Ministry | Annually | Concerned Ministry | |
| Indicator 1.2.2.: Number of guidelines and templates to guide MRV data sharing | Number of guidelines and templates to guide MRV data sharing | Reviewing guidelines and templates to MRV guide data sharing | Number of functional guidelines and templates to guide MRV data sharing | Concerned Ministry | Annually | Concerned Ministry | |
| Indicator 1.2.3: A functional regional on-line MRV platform | Number of visits to the regional on-line MRV platform | Review of the web MRV platform | Number of visits to the on-line MRV platform | ICT concerned Ministry | Twice a year | PMU within COMESA, Vital signs and the Concerned Ministry at National level | |
| Component 2: Strengthen capacity of stakeholders from participating countries to measure, report and verify emissions in AFOLU sector | | | | | | | |
| Indicator 2.1.: Number of long-term sustainable academic certificate programs in Terrestrial Carbon Accounting (TCA) and Agriculture Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (AMRV) ³ established at African institutions | Number of long-term sustainable academic certificate program in TCA | Reviewing of the academic programmes. | Number of sustainable academic certificate programs in TCA, Agriculture, monitoring established | Academic institutions | Annually | Ministries responsible for Education | |
| Indicator 2.1.1.: A curriculum totaling at least 2500 teaching hours | Number of curriculum hours for established training sessions | Reviewing of the curriculum that has been established | Existing timetable and curriculum | Academic institution | Annually | Ministry responsible for capacity building | |
| Indicator 2.1.2.: Number of academic institutions with capacity to offer training in MRV | Number of academic institutions identified to offer training in MRV | Reviewing progress reports on MRV training | Number of functional academic institutions identified to offer capacity in MRV | Academic institutions both private and government | Annually | Ministry responsible for Education and for climate change issues | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|--------------|---|--|
| Indicator 2.1.3: Number of persons trained in TCA and MRV by the regional academic institutions. | Number of people trained in TCA and MRV by regional academic institutions | Reviewing of training reports | Number of people trained in TCA and MRV | Identified academic institutions | Annually | Ministry responsible for education and /or climate change issues | |
| •Percent of men/women enrolled in the TCA – AMRV program | % of men and women enrolled in the TCA-AMRV program | Reviewing of the aggregated data of men and women enrolled | % increase of men and women enrolled in the TCA-AMRV program | Identified institution | Annually | | |
| Component 3: Establishment of a regional CBIT integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities | | | | | | | |
| Indicator 3.1: Number of functional regional web-based integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities in Eastern and Southern Africa. | A functioning regional web based integrated platform | Internet survey and review of reports. | Number of regional web reports and internet survey | Regional web-based platform | Twice a year | The National focal points, concerned Ministry and PMU within COMESA | |
| Indicator 3.2: Number of National and Regional Transparency Strategy and Action Plans developed | Number of national and regional transparency strategy and action plans developed | Review progress reports and Action plans | Number of National and Regional transparency strategy and Action plans developed. | National and Regional transparency and Action plans developed. | Annually | The National focal points, concerned Ministry and PMU in COMESA, and VS. | |
| Indicator 3.3: Linkages and partnerships established between governments and stakeholders (e.g. academic institutions, CSOs, Private sector institutions etc.) to implement the National and Regional Transparency Strategy and Action Plans | Number of partnerships between governments and stakeholders | Survey of the stakeholders, government institutions through KII Review of progress reports | Number of partnerships established | National focal point and Concerned Ministry | Twice a year | The National focal points and concerned Ministry as well as the PMU within COMESA | |
| Indicator 3.4: Number of regional peer exchange programs/workshops held and Number of participants (Male and Female) | % Increase in the number of regional peer exchange programs held % of men and women who participated program | Review of regional workshop reports | Number of reports reviewed | National focal point persons | Once a year | The National focal points and concerned Ministry PMU with COMESA, and Vital Signs | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| Indicator 3.1.1: Number of visits to the website seeking information | Number of online system visits | Internet survey and Review of progress reports | Number of reports reviewed, and internet surveys done | Web Portal | Twice a year | COMESA, The National focal points, and/or ICT Ministry and other concerned Ministry | |
| Indicator 3.1.2: Number of institutions implementing the strategy | Number of institutions implementing the strategy | Review of reports on institutions to assess strategy implementation | Number of reports on institutions | Ministries of Environment | Annually | | |
| Indicator 3.1.3: Number of MoUs between Government Institutions and stakeholders. | Number of MoUs | Review of progress reports | Number of MoUs signed between the government institutions and Stakeholders. | Concerned Ministries and selected NGO/stakeholder | Annually | | |
| Indicator 3.1.4: Number of annual reports and information materials shared. | Number of annual reports and information materials | Review annual reports and information shared | Number of annual reports and information shared | | Annually | | |
| Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) | | | | | | | |
| Indicator 4.1.1: Number of M&E Reports generated by the project | Number of periodic M&E Reports submitted to CIGEF | Review periodic M&E Reports submitted to CIGEF | Number of periodic M&E Reports submitted to CIGEF | National | Quarterly | CIGEF and VS | |
| | Number of Mid-Term and Terminal Evaluation Reports generated by the project | Review Mid-Term and Terminal Evaluation Reports | Number of Mid-Term and Terminal Evaluation Reports generated by the project | National | Mid-term Evaluation: Once during project life Terminal Evaluation: Once after project life | CIGEF and VS | |
| Safeguard Plans: | | | | | | | |
| Indicator 1.1.: Cases reported | Number of conflicts and complaint cases reported to the CBIT Accountability and Grievance Mechanism Committee | Review of minutes of project Accountability and Grievance Mechanism | n/a | COMESA PMU and Project teams at country level in each of the project participating countries. | Annually | COMESA | |
| Indicator 1.2.: Justice | % of conflict and complaint cases reported and resolved | Review of minutes of project Accountability and Grievance Mechanism | n/a | COMESA PMU and Project teams at country level in each of the project participating countries. | Annually | COMESA | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|---|--------------|--------|--|
| Indicator 2.1.: Participation | Number of men and women represented on GHGI and MRV related committees | Review of training reports | Base on existing establishment staffing | COMESA PMU and Project teams at country level in each of the project participating countries. | Annually | COMESA | |
| Indicator 2.2.: Project planning considerations | Number of strategies, plans and policies derived from the CBIT that include gender considerations | Policy documents | Zero | COMESA PMU and Project teams at country level in each of the project participating countries. | Annually | COMESA | |
| Indicator 2.3.: Activities | Number of women trained to manage GHG data and participation in project planning and implementation (e.g. Co-opt women on PSC) | Training and project reports | Base on existing establishment staffing | COMESA PMU and Project teams at country level in each of the project participating countries. | Biennial | COMESA | |
| Indicator 2.4.: Existing gender capacity | Number of women engaged in CBIT Hubs and related activities | Surveys | N/A | COMESA PMU and Project teams at country level in each of the project participating countries. | Annually | COMESA | |
| Indicator 2.5.: Gender conscious | No of institutions with Gender FPs of relevance to the project | Surveys and project reports | N/A | COMESA PMU and Project teams at country level in each of the project participating countries. | Annually | COMESA | |
| Indicator 3.1.: Institutional involvement | Number of government agencies, CSO, Private and other non-state actors involved in the project activities | Review of implementation project reports | N/A | COMESA PMU and Project teams at country level in each of the project participating countries. | Twice a year | COMESA | |
| Indicator 3.2.: Activities of engagement | Number of project activities (meetings, workshops, consultations) in which GHGI and MRV stakeholders are engaged CBIT | Review of project implementation reports | N/A | COMESA PMU and Project teams at country level in each of the project participating countries. | Twice a year | COMESA | |

APPENDIX IV: GEF-7 Core Indicators

The Core Indicator sheet has been completed below:

The target beneficiaries was estimated based on the target of training at 25-30 participants each of the 5 NDC sectors (AFOLU, Transport, Energy, IPPU and Waste) and the central coordinating agency (climate change directorate/department). This means an average of 172 trainees per country distributed across sectors and across governments level (national and local).

| Core Indicator 1 | Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use | | | | | (Hectares) |
|------------------------|---|---------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| | Hectares (1.1+1.2) | | | | | |
| | Expected | | | Achieved | | |
| | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE | | |
| Indicator 1.1 | Terrestrial protected areas newly created | | | | | |
| Name of Protected Area | WDPA ID | IUCN category | Hectares | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | (select) | | | | |
| | | (select) | | | | |
| | | Sum | | | | |
| Indicator 1.2 | Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness | | | | | |
| Name of Protected Area | WDPA ID | IUCN category | Hectares | METT Score | | |
| | | | | Baseline | | Achieved |
| | | | | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | (select) | | | | |
| | | (select) | | | | |
| | | Sum | | | | |
| Core Indicator 2 | Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use | | | | | (Hectares) |
| | Hectares (2.1+2.2) | | | | | |
| | Expected | | | Achieved | | |
| | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE | | |
| Indicator 2.1 | Marine protected areas newly created | | | | | |
| Name of Protected Area | WDPA ID | IUCN category | Hectares | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | (select) | | | | |
| | | (select) | | | | |
| | | Sum | | | | |
| Indicator 2.2 | Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness | | | | | |
| Name of Protected Area | WDPA ID | IUCN category | Hectares | METT Score | | |
| | | | | Baseline | | Achieved |
| | | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR TE |
| | | (select) | | | | |
| | | (select) | | | | |
| | | Sum | | | | |
| Core Indicator 3 | Area of land restored | | | | | (Hectares) |

| | | Hectares (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4) | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------|-------------|----------|-------------------|
| | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| Indicator 3.1 | Area of degraded agricultural land restored | | | | |
| | | Hectares | | | |
| | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Indicator 3.2 | Area of forest and forest land restored | | | | |
| | | Hectares | | | |
| | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Indicator 3.3 | Area of natural grass and shrublands restored | | | | |
| | | Hectares | | | |
| | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Indicator 3.4 | Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored | | | | |
| | | Hectares | | | |
| | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Core Indicator 4 | Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas) | | | | (Hectares) |
| | | Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4) | | | |
| | | Expected | | Expected | |
| | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | |
| Indicator 4.1 | Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity | | | | |
| | | Hectares | | | |
| | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Indicator 4.2 | Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations | | | | |
| Third party certification(s): | | Hectares | | | |
| | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Indicator 4.3 | Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems | | | | |
| | | Hectares | | | |
| | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------|----------|----|--|--|
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 4.4 | Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided | | | | | |
| Include documentation that justifies HCVF | Hectares | | | | | |
| | Expected | | Achieved | | | |
| | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Core Indicator 5 | Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity | | | | | (Hectares) |
| Indicator 5.1 | Number of fisheries that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations | | | | | |
| Third party certification(s): | Number | | | | | |
| | Expected | | Achieved | | | |
| | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 5.2 | Number of large marine ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollution and hypoxial | | | | | |
| | Number | | | | | |
| | Expected | | Achieved | | | |
| | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 5.3 | Amount of Marine Litter Avoided | | | | | |
| | Metric Tons | | | | | |
| | Expected | | Achieved | | | |
| | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Core Indicator 6 | Greenhouse gas emission mitigated | | | | | (Metric tons of CO₂e) |
| | Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (6.1+6.2) | | | | | |
| | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE | | |
| | Expected CO ₂ e (direct) | | | | | |
| | Expected CO ₂ e (indirect) | | | | | |
| Indicator 6.1 | Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector | | | | | |
| | Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e | | | | | |
| | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE | | |
| | Expected CO ₂ e (direct) | | | | | |
| | Expected CO ₂ e (indirect) | | | | | |
| | Anticipated start year of accounting | | | | | |
| | Duration of accounting | | | | | |
| Indicator 6.2 | Emissions avoided Outside AFOLU | | | | | |
| | Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e | | | | | |
| | Expected | | Achieved | | | |
| | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE | | |
| | Expected CO ₂ e (direct) | | | | | |
| | Expected CO ₂ e (indirect) | | | | | |
| | Anticipated start year of accounting | | | | | |
| | Duration of accounting | | | | | |
| Indicator 6.3 | Energy saved | | | | | |

| | | | MJ | | | |
|-------------------------|---|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|----------|----------------------|
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 6.4 | Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology | | | | | |
| | | Technology | Capacity (MW) | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | (select) | | | | |
| | | (select) | | | | |
| Core Indicator 7 | Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management | | | | | (Number) |
| Indicator 7.1 | Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation | | | | | |
| | | Shared water ecosystem | Rating (scale 1-4) | | | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 7.2 | Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional Management Institutions to support its implementation | | | | | |
| | | Shared water ecosystem | Rating (scale 1-4) | | | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 7.3 | Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministerial Committees | | | | | |
| | | Shared water ecosystem | Rating (scale 1-4) | | | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 7.4 | Level of engagement in IWLEARN through participation and delivery of key products | | | | | |
| | | Shared water ecosystem | Rating (scale 1-4) | | | |
| | | | Rating | | Rating | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Core Indicator 8 | Globally over-exploited fisheries Moved to more sustainable levels | | | | | (Metric Tons) |
| Fishery Details | | | Metric Tons | | | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| Core Indicator 9 | Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products | | | | | (Metric Tons) |
| | | | Metric Tons (9.1+9.2+9.3) | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | PIF stage | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 9.1 | Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type) | | | | | |
| | POPs type | | Metric Tons | | | |

| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
|--------------------------|--|------------|----------------------------|-------------|-----------|---|
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| (select) | (select) | (select) | | | | |
| (select) | (select) | (select) | | | | |
| (select) | (select) | (select) | | | | |
| Indicator 9.2 | Quantity of mercury reduced | | | | | |
| | | | Metric Tons | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 9.3 | Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) Reduced/Phased out | | | | | |
| | | | Metric Tons | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 9.4 | Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste | | | | | |
| | | | Number of Countries | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 9.5 | Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities | | | | | |
| | | Technology | Number | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 9.6 | Quantity of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided | | | | | |
| | | | Metric Tons | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | PIF stage | Endorsement |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Core Indicator 10 | Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources | | | | | (grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ) |
| Indicator 10.1 | Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air | | | | | |
| | | | Number of Countries | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 10.2 | Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented | | | | | |
| | | | Number | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| Core Indicator 11 | Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment | | | | | (Number) |
| | | | Number | | | |

| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
|--|--|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------|----|
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR ¹¹⁶ | TE |
| | | Female | 530 | 206 | | |
| | | Male | 1,080 | 482 | | |
| | | Total | 1,610 | 688 | | |

APPENDIX V: Safeguard Screening Form

The Safeguard Screening form is attached below:

☐ **Preliminary Screening** (check if performed at GCF Concept Note (CN) Stage or GEF Project Identification Form (PIF) Stage)

☒ **Secondary Screening** (check if performed at GCF Project Preparation Facility (PPF) Stage or GEF Project Preparation Grant (PPG) Stage)

1. The CI-GEF Project Agency undertakes environmental and social safeguard screening for every project at the beginning of the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) phase to determine the risk categorization for the project, the safeguard policies triggered by the project, and the mitigation measures to be put in place by the project.
2. The CI-GEF Project Agency classifies the project into one of three categories, depending on the type, location, sensitivity and scale of the project and the nature and magnitude of its potential environmental and social impacts. The descriptions of the categories and lists of types of projects identified in Appendix I of the CI-GEF ESS Policy and these which are meant to serve as guidance and are not meant to be exhaustive.
3. CI-GEF does not fund projects that involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams, and resettlement of people. CI cannot support projects that contradict its mission and policies.
4. The Executing Agency (EA) is responsible for providing accurate responses to each question in this screening form and to submit the completed form to CI-GEF Project Agency in a timely manner.
5. The CI-GEF Project Agency is responsible ensuring that the project complies with the CI-GEF ESS, Gender and Stakeholder Engagement policies and will use the completed screening form to determine the mitigation measures for the EA to implement.
6. In addition to preparing and implementing mitigation plans for the ESS policies triggered, the EA will also need to prepare a Gender Mainstreaming Plan and a Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

¹¹⁶ MTR: Note: At midterm the progress will be reported based on the achievement towards end of project target. Capacity building is a continuous and gradual process therefore no explicit target has been set for the midterm. The project achievements (progress, numbers and challenges) will be reported in PIR and used for corrective measures through adaptive management.

7. The EA is responsible for informing the CI-GEF Project Agency in a timely manner, if at any time during the preparation and implementation of the project, the information provided in this Screening Form changes which results in the risks of the project being increased.

| I. PROJECT INFORMATION | | |
|---|---|---|
| GEF Project ID: 10093 | Country: Regional (the Comoros, Eritrea, Seychelles, Zambia ¹¹⁷) | |
| Project Title: Regional capacity building of COMESA member states in Eastern and Southern Africa for enhanced transparency in Climate Change Monitoring, Reporting and Verification as defined in the Paris Agreement. | | |
| Name of the Executing Entity: The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) - Climate Change Unit. | | |
| Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Vital Signs Monitoring Programme. The Regional Centre for Mapping Resources for Development (RCMRD). | | |
| Length of Project: 60 months | Proposed Start date: July 2021 | Anticipated End date: June 2026 |
| GEF Focal Area(s): Climate Change | | |
| GEF Project Amount: USD 4,200,000 | Co-Financing Amount: USD 1,546,000 | |
| Project Objectives: To strengthen capacity of COMESA member States to comply with Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement through establishment of an Eastern and Southern Africa Regional CBIT transparency framework for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of climate actions, report on NDCs and knowledge dissemination. | | |
| Project Components and main Activities Proposed: <p>Component 1: Strengthen regional transparency frameworks for Monitoring and Tracking NDCs and climate actions.</p> <p>Activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity-building for tracking implementation progress of each country's NDC. - Establishment of national and regional climate change co-ordination frameworks to guide GHG data sharing, tracking, and reporting of climate actions. - Establishment of regional partnerships for cost effective use of capacity building resources. - Build regional information management systems for GHG Monitoring, Reporting and Verification. <p>Component 2: Strengthen capacity of stakeholders from participating countries to measure, report and verify emissions in AFOLU sector.</p> <p>Activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building (institutional and individual) at national levels for MRVs of GHGs emissions and sinks in the AFOLU sector | | |

¹¹⁷ Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda and Madagascar are COMESA member states but have not been included in this list because they have submitted or are in the process of submitting national proposals, however they will be invited to benefit from the work of this project.

- Establishment of a framework for partnership between regional and national academic institutions for capacity building in Terrestrial Carbon Accounting (TCA) and Agricultural Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (AMRV) at national level.
- Identification and mapping of capacity gaps in MRV in the AFOLU sector

Component 3: Establishment of a regional CBIT integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities.

- Establishment of a regional web-based integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities in Eastern and Southern Africa.
- Formulation of Regional Transparency Strategy and Action Plans
- Collection and dissemination of transparency information at national and regional level.
- Build technical capacities of stakeholders for knowledge management to enhance transparency; and
- Strengthen linkages and partnerships amongst key stakeholders to promote effective implementation of transparency related activities at country and regional level.

Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation. A project M&E Framework will be put-in place, implemented and monitored in-order to improve project management and ensure realization of the project's target results. Key activities include periodic M&E reports and Evaluation Reports (Mid-Term Evaluation and Terminal Evaluation Reports).

Safeguard Screening Form Prepared by: Victor Esendi

Date of Submission/Resubmission to CI-GEF: 31st May 2020

Comments: Refer to the CIGEF Safeguards analysis and results report

II. PROJECT CONTEXT

Project Location

This is a regional Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) project focusing on four COMESA member states namely, Eritrea, the Comoros, Seychelles, and Zambia. Notably, COMESA is the Executing Agency. Figure 1 provides the location of the 5 countries. A synopsis of each country location is provided below the map.

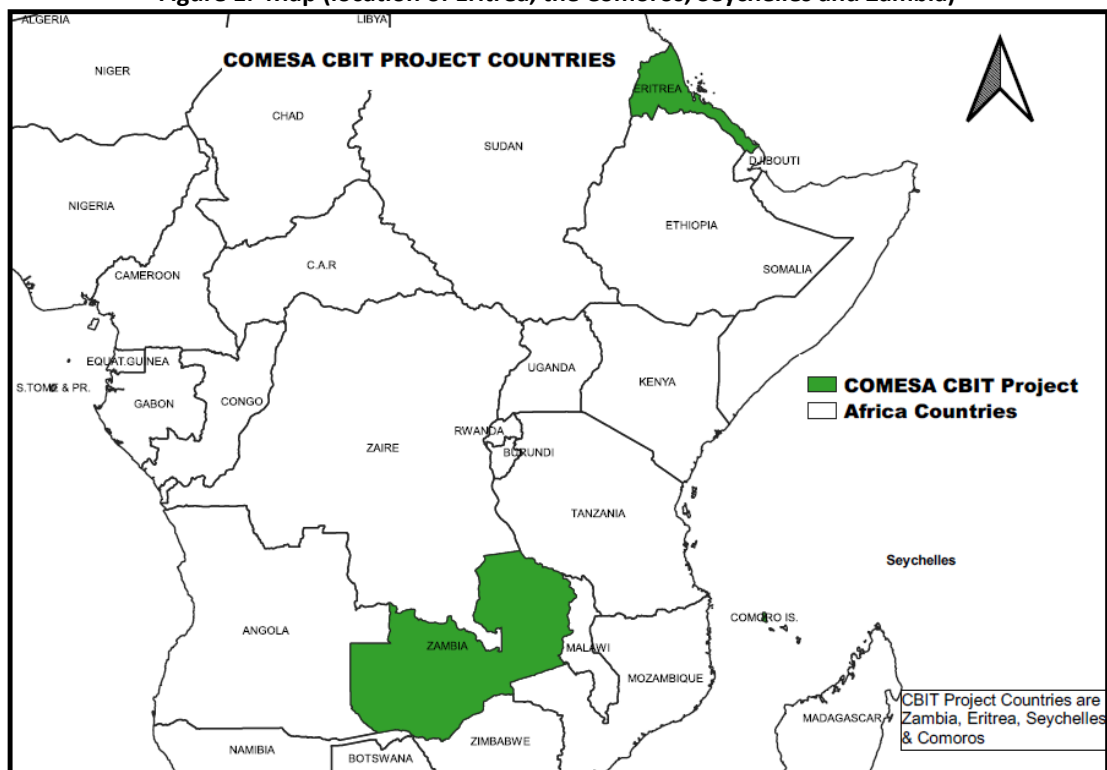
The Comoros (11.6455° S, 43.3333° E) are a group of four volcanic islands situated in the Mozambique Channel in the Western Indian Ocean, halfway between the east coast of the African continent and the northern extremity of Madagascar. The biggest island is the Grande Comore (Ngazidja) together with the other Islands, covers a total area of 2,612 km².

Eritrea (12040"-18002" N and 36o30"- 43o23" E) is situated in the north-eastern part of Africa bordered by Sudan, Ethiopia, Djibouti, and the Red Sea. It covers an area of 125,700 km².

Seychelles (4.6796° S, 55.4920° E) lies in the western part of the Indian Ocean, north of Madagascar and covers an area of 459 km². It is composed of 115 islands, the largest and most economically important of which is Mahé and the islands are spread over an Exclusive Economic Zone of about 1.3 million km².

Zambia (13.1339° S, 27.8493° E), covering an area of 752,618 km², is a landlocked country in Southern Africa bordered by Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, The United Republic of Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Namibia.

Figure 1: Map (location of Eritrea, the Comoros, Seychelles and Zambia)



Biological Context of Project Area

The biological contexts of the four project countries in terms of species endemism and threatened species, environmental conditions and climate change impacts are summarized below:

The Comoros: the country is home to a large number of endemic species and is considered one of the five 'hottest' biodiversity spots in the world due to the large number of species that are found here and nowhere else on the planet. Approximately 2,000 species of plants are listed in the Comoros and there is a significant link between the

flora of the Comoros and that in Madagascar and East Africa. Amongst endemic species found in the Comoros are *Weinmannia comorensis*, *Ocotea comorensis* and *Saba comorensis*. 101 species of birds, 56 of them endemics, are found in the Comoros. Each island has its own endemic species –19 in Anjouan, 27 in Grande Comore and 22 in Mohéli –several of which are considered endangered. The Scops Owl is a striking example, with a different species in every island – the Karthala Scops Owl (*Otus pauliani*), endemic to Grande Comore, the Mohéli Scops Owl (*Otus moheliensis*) and the Anjouan Scops Owl (*Otus capnodes*). These owls are currently classified as ‘Critically Endangered’ on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. The Comoros Islands are also home to a rich and dense variety of reptiles, such as geckos, chameleons, snakes and skinks. There are 24 species of reptile, 10 of which are endemics. Two of the best known are the St Johann’s Tree Snake (*Lycodryas sancti johannis*), which is classified as ‘Near Threatened’ and the Comoro Ground Gecko (*Paroedurus sancti johannis*), considered to be ‘Threatened’, according to the IUCN¹¹⁸.

The country experiences a tropical climate and episodes of cyclones with the rainy season from November to April. The geographical location of Madagascar often protects the Comoros from the direct path of cyclones, reducing the violent impacts¹¹⁹.

SIDS are vulnerable to climate change impacts resulting from global warming, rising sea levels and erratic rainfall. The impact of climate change and variability on SIDS is higher than in other areas because islands are more exposed to natural disasters due to their geographic location hence increased susceptibility to disasters especially cyclones. Vulnerability of SIDS is also increased due to low adaptive capacity. For instance, the Comoros island has low adaptive capacity due to geographical isolation; limited natural resources availability and accessibility; escalated deforestation and degradation. Additionally, the country is highly sensitive to impacts of climate change and variability due to economic dependence on climate sensitive sectors such as agriculture and tourism.

Eritrea: Eritrea has records of about 600 bird species, and it is an important migration route and stop-over location for many species of migratory birds. A total of 14 Important Bird Areas (IBA) have been identified for Eritrea. Also recorded are about 700 species of plants, 90 reptiles, and 19 amphibian species. There are 12 species of global conservation concern. There are two possible endemic reptiles namely Loggerhead (*Caretta caretta*) and Olive Ridley (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) and one possible endemic amphibian Demarchi’s Frog (*Rana demarchii*). The country possesses one of the least ecologically disturbed parts of the Red Sea relative to other enclosed water bodies¹²⁰. The main threats to biodiversity conservation include land degradation, deforestation, soil loss and the expansion of desertification, especially in the critical agricultural areas. Seventy percent of the country experiences hot to very hot conditions with mean annual temperature of more than 27°C; The annual rainfall varies from less than 200 mm to 700 mm and increases from north to the south. The country has increasingly experienced climatic variability in the last thirty years. This has led to reduced food and nutrition security¹²¹.

Seychelles: The country has recorded 997 species of plants (consisting of 218 species of mosses and liverworts, 72 species of ferns and allies and 707 vascular plants), and 2,738 species of animals of which 2,545 are insects, 65

¹¹⁸ Dahari 2019. The Biodiversity of the Comoros. <https://daharicomores.org/en/portfolio-view/la-biodiversite-des-comores/> accessed 24th October 20:34

¹¹⁹ General Directorate of Environment 2002. Initial National Communication on Climate Change to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Ministry of Development, Infrastructures, Posts, Telecommunications and International Transports, The Comoros.

¹²⁰ Ministry of Land, Water and Environment 2015. Revised National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Eritrea, (2014–2020). Government of Eritrea, Asmara

¹²¹ Ministry of Land, Water and Environment 2018. Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) Report to UNFCCC. The State of Eritrea, Asmara.

species are birds, 22 species are reptiles, 15 species of fish, 11 species of amphibians and 6 species of mammals¹²². The country exhibits a high rate of endemism, with insects having the highest number (1,368 species). Other endemic species include birds (65 species), Mollusca (50 species), amphibians (15) and mammals (4). The main threats to terrestrial biodiversity are Invasive Alien Species (IAS) and loss of habitat/change in land use. Climate change is a cross-cutting threat and complicating factor in assessing priority threats to terrestrial biodiversity. In marine ecosystems the primary threat is that of overfishing. There is strong evidence showing significant and progressive overfishing of the demersal fishery and “fishing down” of the food chain which can destabilize ecosystems.

The country’s climate is influenced by south-east trade winds that blow from May to October. The north-west monsoon winds bring heavy rain. January is the wettest month, July and August the driest. The climate change impacts affect human settlements in the coastal areas, fisheries resources, human health, water resources; and the impacts are also a trigger of natural disasters. The impacts are mainly through the high risks of flooding from heavy rains, storm surges, landslides and sea level rise¹²³.

Zambia: A total of 8017 species of organisms has been recorded, of which plants constitute 47%, fauna 45% and microorganisms constitute 8 percent. In addition, a total of 316 species are endemic, 174 rare and 31 are endangered/vulnerable species of plants and animals. The main threats to biodiversity include deforestation and habitat destruction, land use conflicts, climate change and variability, introduced species such as lantana (*Lantana camara*), Kariba weed (*Salvinia molesta*) and water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*). The country is covered mostly by Miombo woodlands and grasslands. About 3500 plant species are found in the dry evergreen, dry deciduous, montane, swamp and riparian forests¹²⁴.

The country experiences tropical climate with abundant water resources from rivers, lakes and wetlands. The wettest areas are the North-Western Province, the Copper-belt, and the Northern Province, where annual precipitation exceeds 1,000 millimeters. The most arid areas are in the south-west and the southern part of Barotseland. Biodiversity in freshwater bodies face threats such as pollution, poor fishing methods and overfishing. Climate change has increased frequency and severity of seasonal droughts, increased temperatures in valleys and flush flood and changes in growing seasons¹²⁵.

Socio-economic Context of Project Area

The project countries represent a broad diversity in terms of the environments, culture, size, economies, and geography. They are low income countries and economies structured around tourism, agriculture, services, and industry. An overview of the socio-economic context of each project country is presented below:

The Comoros: With an estimated population of 856,769 people¹²⁶ and GDP of USD 1.2 billion in 2018¹²⁷, the country is one of the poorest in the world. It has a high population density of about 400 persons per km², and more

¹²² Government of Seychelles 2014. Seychelles’ National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015 – 2020. Editors: John Nevill, Jacques Prescott, Nirmal Jivan Shah and Marie-May Jeremie. Seychelles, Victoria.

¹²³ Republic of Seychelles 2015. Intended Nationally Determined contributions (INDC) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Victoria.

¹²⁴ Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection 2015. Zambia’s Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP -2), Government of Zambia, Lusaka.

¹²⁵ Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection 2015. Zambia’s Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the 2015 Agreement on Climate Change. Government of Zambia, Lusaka.

¹²⁶ Based on the Worldometers elaboration of the latest United Nations data. <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/comoros-population/> Website accessed on 25th October, 2019 at 1625hrs.

¹²⁷ Comoros GDP, 2018. <https://countryeconomy.com/gdp/moroni>. Website accessed on 28th October, 2019 at 1430 hours.

than half of the population (53%) is under the age of 20. About 18% of the population lives below the international poverty line (USD 1.9 per capita per day). The per capita gross domestic product (GDP) is USD 676. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting are the main economic activities that contribute 40% of the GDP and employs 80% of the labour force. The country is not self-sufficient in food production, and rice, which is the staple food, constitutes the bulk of imports. Politically, Comoros has experienced protracted political instability since gaining independence in 1975. Although conflict in the Comoros has generally been low intensity, the country has experienced recurring political instability, including 21 successful and attempted military coups, and various secession attempts by some of the islands¹²⁸. This has made it difficult for formal institutions to take root and establish their legitimacy. Local communities cope with the absence of the State by relying on traditional governance structures. As a result, Comoros is at times referred to as a “confederation of villages” rather than a nation state. Consequently, Comoros has been unable to establish an environment of trust that would encourage private investment. In addition, the general investment climate in terms of supporting infrastructure and regulations is weak; the rule of law is often not respected putting in question the enforceability of contracts¹²⁹.

Eritrea: With an estimated population of 5,753,934 people¹³⁰ and GDP USD 6.5 billion in 2018¹³¹ has an economy based on agriculture, forestry and industry. Agriculture is the main source of livelihoods and occupation for more than 80% of the labour force. Agriculture is rain-fed and less than 10% of the arable land is under irrigation¹³². Farming is characterized by low input and low output in the nomadic, semi-nomadic and sedentary systems. Poverty level is high (50%) and exacerbated by the impact of emigration and refugees. There are some existing and potential conflicts over land such as the competition over land and the settlements of diverse ethnic groups in the Gash-setit which often cause tension¹³³. In addition to these, there have been an on-going conflict with Ethiopia; a liberation war that lasted for three decades (1961-1991) that destroyed Eritrea’s major infrastructure. This conflict had tremendous effects on the environment at large and the economy in particular¹³⁴. The country is now in the reconstruction phase.

Seychelles: Comprises about 115 islands, has an estimated population of 97,933 people¹³⁵ (least population in Africa) and a GDP of USD 1.6 billion in 2018¹³⁶. The economy is based on fishing, tourism, processing of vanilla and coconut, boat building, rope, printing, furniture, and beverages. Seychelles has one of the highest incomes per capita in Africa – USD 16, 434¹³⁷. There is an increasing awareness of the importance of gender in natural resources management especially for communities dependent upon natural resources such as forests for their livelihoods in which gender

¹²⁸ World Bank, 2019. Towards a more United & Prosperous Union of Comoros: Systematic Country Diagnostic. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/354101559590231457/pdf/Comoros-Towards-a-More-United-and-Prosperous-Union-of-Comoros-Systematic-Country-Diagnostic.pdf>. Website accessed on 31st October, 2019 at 1230 hours.

¹²⁹ World Bank, 2019. Towards a more United & Prosperous Union of Comoros: Systematic Country Diagnostic. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/354101559590231457/pdf/Comoros-Towards-a-More-United-and-Prosperous-Union-of-Comoros-Systematic-Country-Diagnostic.pdf>. Website accessed on 31st October, 2019 at 1230 hours.

¹³⁰ <https://www.populationpyramid.net/eritrea/2019/>. Website accessed on 25th October 2019 at 1656hrs.

¹³¹ Eritrea GDP, 2018. <https://countryeconomy.com/gdp/eritrea>. Website accessed on 28th October 2019 at 1432 hours.

¹³² Ministry of Land, Water and Environment 2018. Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) Report to UNFCCC. The State of Eritrea, Asmara.

¹³³ Naty, A. 2015. Potential conflicts in the former Gash-Setit region in Western Eritrea; Threat to peace and security. A PhD Thesis. https://www.harep.org/ifaapr/Kunama_conflicts_Alexandria_pdf. Website accessed on 31st October 2019 at 1334 hours.

¹³⁴ Eritrea NDC.

¹³⁵ Based on the Worldometers elaboration of the latest United Nations data. <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/seychelles-population/>. Website accessed on 25th October, 2019 at 1702hrs.

¹³⁶ Seychelles GDP, 2018. <https://countryeconomy.com/gdp/seychelles>. Website accessed on 28th October 2019 at 1637 hours.

¹³⁷ Seychelles GDP, 2018. <https://countryeconomy.com/gdp/seychelles>. Website accessed on 28th October 2019 at 1644 hours.

roles and relations can affect access to resources, income and food generating activities¹³⁸. There is no-ongoing conflict in Seychelles; neither any significant displacement except from environmental hazards such as floods.

Zambia: With an estimated population of 18,024,840 people¹³⁹, and GDP of USD 30.8 in 2018¹⁴⁰, the country is endowed with a wealth of natural resource. It is the second largest producer of copper in Africa and about 50 million hectares of forests. The country has rich wildlife resources in a protected area system that covers 36% of the total land area. The GDP is based on natural resources, including minerals, tourism, agriculture and forestry. Available information doesn't indicate any on-going conflict in Zambia that could result in risks to project implementation, although there is mention of land conflicts especially in highly populated areas around Lusaka, where land governance system has been associated with issues such as illegal allocation of land, invasion of idle or undeveloped private or public land, double allocations, insufficient supply of affordable state land, insufficient monitoring of land use, and ineffective cadastral surveying¹⁴¹.

Climate Change and Natural Disaster Risks and Hazards

The four project countries, by virtue of their geographical locations are exposed to different environmental risks and hazards, and related climate change impacts. The details of the risks and hazards specific to each country are elaborated below as well as how the CBIT project will increase their resilience to impacts of climate change and variability. In the context of this project, resilience is the ability to prepare and plan for, absorb, recover from, and more successfully adapt to adverse events of climate change. It includes the ability to withstand and re-cover rapidly from deliberate attacks, accidents, natural disasters, as well as unconventional stresses, shocks, and threats arising from climate change.¹⁴²

The **Comoros** is experiencing a current average temperature of 27.62°C. Between 1787 and 2015, the lowest temperature was 22.51°C and the highest was 28.65°C and the average was 25.71°C¹⁴³. Changes in climate anticipated in Comoros by year 2050 are estimated to be a raise in mean annual temperature to an average of 28°C and sea level increase of 4 mm/year for a total increase of 20 cm by 2050. Expected impacts include intrusion of salty water in the coastal aquifers; an increase in the occurrence of malaria, food poisoning resulting from consumption of sea foods; a decrease in crop and fisheries yields; flooding of coastal areas resulting in displacement of 10% of the country's coastal inhabitants; and destruction of coastal infrastructure. The impact is estimated to cause a loss of USD 400 million¹⁴⁴. A projected global increase of 1.5°C to 2.0°C expected to lead to increased wind speeds and flooding resulting from frequent cyclones, which are likely to affect agriculture, forestry and fisheries activities on which the country depends. Consequently, the country is likely to reduce agricultural production and productivity, aggravate the food and nutrition insecurity, poor human health, reduced household incomes and

¹³⁸ Gender affects access to and use of resources. <https://environmentalevidencejournal.biomedcentral.com/articles/10>. Website accessed on 31st October 2019 at 1244 hours.

¹³⁹ Based on the Worldometers elaboration of the latest United Nations data. <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/zambia-population/> Website accessed on 25th October 2019 at 1705hrs.

¹⁴⁰ Zambia GDP, 2018. <https://countryeconomy.com/gdp/zambia>. Website accessed on 28th October 2019 at 1640 hours.

¹⁴¹ Mushinge, Anthony, Munshifwa, Ephraim, Shamaoma, Hastings 2018. An Analysis Of Causes of Conflicts on State Land In Zambia: Evidence From The City Of Lusaka. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/329371474_An_analysis_of_causes_of_conflicts_on_state_land_in_zambia_evidence_from_the_city_of_lusaka. accessed 30th October 2019:10:30

¹⁴² Center for climate and energy solutions, 2019. What is climate resilience and why does it matter? <https://www.c2es.org/site/assets/uploads/2019/04/what-is-climate-resilience.pdf>. Website accessed on 28th October 2019 at 1500 hours.

¹⁴³ Comoros average Temperature 2019. <https://tradingeconomics.com/comoros/temperature>. Website accessed on 28th October, 2019 at 1824 hours.

¹⁴⁴ Comoros-Climate, 2019. <https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/indian-ocean/cr-climate.htm>. Website accessed on 28th October, 2019 at 1845 hours.

decline in livelihoods. It is also likely to increase the burden on foreign exchange used for importation of rice. However, this CBIT project will contribute to addressing these risks, hazards and thus reduce the impacts.

In view of the above, strengthening climate change resilience in the Comoros will require a profound change in the current practices of development planning and implementation. This will entail greater awareness of decision makers about climate change risks and a better understanding of medium- to long-term climate change impacts among others. In order to strengthen the country's climate change resilience, it is imperative for the government to align human settlements, community basic infrastructure and economic development plans to strategies for attaining climate change resilience.

Eritrea experiences highest temperatures of between 27°C to 40°C and the lowest, especially in the highlands, of close to freezing point, while the average temperature is between 20°C to 26°C¹⁴⁵. The country is projected to have a temperature increase of above 4 degrees Celsius by 2050 (above the average global value)¹⁴⁶; and the area is already experiencing extreme variability in rainfall and affecting the mainly rain-fed agriculture. The impact of extreme climate variability is likely to include decline in agricultural production and productivity, reduced food and nutrition security, low household income and increased movement of livestock and pastoralists in search of water and pasture. Both human and livestock health is likely to be adversely affected by increased incidences of pest and diseases. Building capacity for knowledge sharing and adoption of best practices using the established regional CBIT integrated platform is likely to enhance, rather than adversely impacts on the Project outcomes.

The **Seychelles** is economically, culturally and environmentally vulnerable to the potential effects of climate change and associated extreme events¹⁴⁷. Vulnerability characteristics such as concentration of development on narrow coastal zones, non-resilient populations and ecosystems make the Seychelles extremely sensitive to climate change and its associated impacts¹⁴⁸. The impact of climate change on coastal livelihoods because of sea level rise, storm and tidal surges, extreme sea-surface temperatures, and coastal flooding will have serious consequences for livelihoods in the Seychelles¹⁴⁹. The effects of climate change on tourism in small islands are expected to be largely negative¹⁵⁰. Furthermore, recent studies suggest that changes in long-term rainfall patterns and temperature changes will also have adverse consequences for water, food and health¹⁵¹. However, climate models for Seychelles, over the period 2010-2100, indicate that the rainy season is 'more likely than not' to be wetter, while the dry season is 'more likely than not' to be dryer¹⁵². Seychelles has a tropical climate characterized by warm and humid with strong maritime influences. The temperature is consistently 24-32°C. There is no distinct dry season and it is always humid. Seychelles is now enduring annual emergency costs of tropical cyclones that generate wind, flood, and storm surge hazards. On average, storm surge and inland flooding cause high social, economic and environmental losses. The country is unlikely to endure these risks and hazards in future, in the absence of capacity for enhanced transparency in climate change MRV. It is unlikely that these environmental risks and hazards related to climate change will affect the project.

Zambia's experiences sub-tropical climate with highest temperatures during the hot and dry season (August to November) ranging between 26°C and 38°C; and cool dry season (May to August) with temperatures ranging from

¹⁴⁵ Climate of Eritrea, 2019. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_Eritrea. Website accessed on 29th October 2019 at 0859 hours.

¹⁴⁶ Eritrea Climate, 2019. <http://www.madote.com/2016/03/eritrea-coping-with-climate-change.html>. Website accessed on 25th October 2019 at 1805 hours.

¹⁴⁷ The Seychelles National Climate Change Committee. Seychelles National Climate Change Strategy: https://www.preventionweb.net/files/20091100_seychelles_climate_change_strategy_2009.pdf

¹⁴⁸ Ibid

¹⁴⁹ Ibid

¹⁵⁰ Ibid

¹⁵¹ Ibid

¹⁵² Ibid

13°C and 26°C¹⁵³. Zambia's geographic characteristics coupled with high poverty levels (currently estimated at 60%)¹⁵⁴ and limited institutional capacity for adaptation, make it a highly vulnerable country to the adverse impacts of climate change especially droughts and floods. The country is likely to continue to experience increase in frequency and severity of seasonal droughts, high temperatures and flush floods. It is unlikely that these environmental risks and hazards related to climate change will affect the project.

Institutional Capacity

COMESA has a team that has substantial experience in climate change and project management. Additionally, the team has an M&E Expert who will monitor implementation of the project activities including safeguards. In the CI-GEF Risk Assessment documents, we (COMESA) have also confirmed that we have capacity to manage environmental and social safeguards and will adhere to the CI-GEF safeguard policies.

An overview of the personnel who will be involved in this project is provided below:

- (1) **Climate Change Advisor (Dr Mclay Kanyangarara):** will provide overall leadership, strategic direction and overall supervision for the project and its staff, backstop climate change negotiations to ensure successful implementation and achievement of results. He will be the direct liaison contact with the Member States and represent the Programme to Secretariat management and Policy Organs. He has extensive experience and exposure at government, corporate, regional and international levels that are essential to position the programme high on the priorities of COMESA structures and the Member States. He spearheaded the formation of the Climate Change Unit in COMESA and since 2009 has been leading it. He holds engineering degrees from Oxford and London Universities.
- (2) **Programme Manager (Edith B Tibahwa):** Under the supervision of the Climate Change Advisor, Edith will directly manage and support the performance of the project team, including short term technical assistance expert as well as sub partners and will have responsibility for the development and management of project work plans and budgets and reports. Further she will be responsible for liaising with partners and ensuring compliance with agreed reporting requirements. Ms Tibahwa has over 15 years of practical experience in project design, planning and implementation management; grants management (technical and financial); strategic planning; business development and monitoring & evaluation. Edith holds an MBA and a First-Class Post-Graduate Diploma in Project Planning and Management (PgD PPM) and has been the Programme Manager at COMESA (Climate Change Programme) since November 2012.
- (3) **Finance Specialist (Ms Fungwa Kabati):** Fungwa will oversee the financial management of the project ensuring timely reporting and management of the budget as well as overseeing the audit aspects of the project. She is a member of the Association of Certified Chartered Accountants (ACCA) and is finalizing her Master's in Science (MSc) in international accounting and Finance with the University of Liverpool. She has 10 years' experience in development finance having obtained from COMESA: as a senior Auditor (2009-2015) and with ACTESA and RISM Programmes and currently with the Climate Change Unit. She has experience in project financial management and accounting systems, grants and contracts including sub-granting.
- (4) **Project Officer (Lwembe Mwale):** Mr. Mwale will play a pivotal role in executing the project. He is conversant with national policies, legislative and regulatory frameworks, and piloting innovative economic and financial tools. He has been involved in climate finance access interventions targeting the GCF, Global Environment Facility (GEF), Adaptation Fund and the African Development Bank's African Climate Change Fund (ACCF). He will support the policy-related work, and policy and plan reviews. He has successfully convened regional climate change trainings, workshops, and meetings. He has been with the Climate

¹⁵³ Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources 2007. Formulation of the National Adaptation Programme of Action on Climate Change. Final Report. Government of Zambia. Lusaka.

¹⁵⁴ World Bank. 2015. Country Overview – Zambia. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/zambia/overview>

- Change Unit for 6 years. He holds a bachelor's degree in Environmental Studies from the University of Zambia and is currently completing a Master of Philosophy with focus on Multilateral Environmental Agreements and national environmental law and policy regulation.
- (5) **Monitoring & Evaluation Expert (Ms Cissy Kirambaire):** For quick programme start-up, it is essential that the M&E system be developed and operationalised early as it will be used by all programme partners and beneficiaries. It is thus essential to have the M&E Expert right at the start of the Programme. She will develop and sustain effective M&E systems and practices for the project; produce M&E reports; collect, analyse and disseminate baseline and all data related to the project. She is currently working as an M&E Expert at COMESA specifically attached to the EU funded programmes. She has provided technical M&E support to the COMESA Climate Change Programme from time to time. She has over 15 years of experience in Monitoring and Evaluation and Strategic Planning for country-level and regional donor-funded Projects. She holds an Upper Second-Class Honours degree in Economics and French and master's degree in Development Economics and post-graduate training in Project Management, M&E, strategic planning.

III. ESS SCREENING

This section will help the CI-GEF Project Agency to determine the category of the project and the ESS policies triggered by the project. Please provide accurate answers and details including supporting documents, where requested.

| Will the project: | Yes | No |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| I. Propose to create significant destruction or degradation of <i>critical natural habitats</i> ¹⁵⁵ of any type or have significant negative socioeconomic and cultural impacts that cannot be cost-effectively avoided, minimized, mitigated and/or offset? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| II. Propose to create or facilitate significant degradation and/or conversion of <i>natural habitats</i> of any type including those that are legally protected, officially proposed for protection, identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation value, or recognized as protected by traditional local communities? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| III. Propose to carry out <i>unsustainable</i> harvesting of natural resources -animals, plants, timber and/or non-timber forest products (NTFPs)- or the establishment of forest plantations in <i>critical natural habitats</i> ? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| IV. Propose the introduction of exotic species that can certainly become invasive and harmful to the environment? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| V. Contravene major international and regional conventions on environmental issues? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| VI. Involve <i>involuntary resettlement, land acquisition, and/or the taking of shelter and other assets</i> belonging to local communities or individuals? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

¹⁵⁵ Habitats considered essential for biodiversity conservation, provision of ecosystem services and the well-being of people at the local, national, regional or global levels. They include, among others, existing protected areas, areas officially proposed as protected areas, areas recognized as protected by traditional local communities, as well as areas identified as important for conservation, such as Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) Sites, Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs), Biodiversity Hotspot, Ramsar Sites, areas identified as important for ecosystem services such as carbon storage, freshwater provision and regulation, etc.

| | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| VII. Propose the use of pesticides that are unlawful under national or international laws? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| VIII. Involve the removal, alteration or disturbance of any <i>physical cultural resources</i> ? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| IX. Include the construction, rehabilitation and/or operation of large or complex dams? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| X. Involve trafficking of persons, procuring commercial sex acts, or the use of other forms of forced labor as described in CI's Anti-Trafficking policy? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| XI. Produce the conditions for or include activities involving harmful or exploitative forms of forced labor/harmful child labor? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Minimum Standard 1: Environmental and Social Assessment, Management and Monitoring

Will the project potentially:

- (a) cause significant adverse environmental and social impacts (which may affect an area broader than the project area) that are sensitive, diverse, or unprecedented; or
- (b) cause adverse environmental and social impacts (which are site-specific and few if any of them are irreversible) on human populations or environmentally or socially important areas?

☒ NO

☐ YES (If Yes, please provide details)

- (c) Has a full or limited ESIA that covers the proposed project already been completed?

☒ NO

☐ YES (If Yes, answer the following)

| | Yes | No |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) 1. Is the assessment a: <input type="checkbox"/> A FULL ESIA <input type="checkbox"/> A LIMITED ESIA | | |
| b) 2. Does the assessment meet its terms of reference, both procedurally and substantively? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) 3. Does the assessment provide a satisfactory assessment of the proposed project? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) 4. Does the assessment describe specific environmental and social management measures (e.g., avoidance, minimization, mitigation, compensation, monitoring, and capacity development measures)? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) 5. Does the assessment identify capacity needs of the institutions responsible for implementing environmental and social management issues? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f) 6. Was the assessment developed through a consultative process with key stakeholder & rightsholder engagement, including issues related to gender mainstreaming and Indigenous Peoples? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g) 7. Does the assessment assess the adequacy of the cost of and financing arrangements for environmental and social management issues? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

For any "no" answers, describe below how the issue has been or will be resolved or addressed.

Minimum Standard 2: Accountability, Grievance and Conflict Resolution

Does the EA have in place an accountability system that:

- (a) is able to receive complaints/grievances from stakeholders;
- (b) is independent, transparent and effective;
- (c) is accessible and broadly advertised to stakeholders;
- (d) keeps complainants abreast of progress with cases brought forward;
- (e) maintains records on all cases and issues brought forward for review, with due regard for the confidentiality of complainants' identity and of information; and
- (f) takes appropriate and timely measures to minimize the risk of retaliation to complainants?

☐ NO

☒ YES (If Yes, please provide details)

The EA (COMESA) has established management procedures that will ensure the above has been met.

COMESA:

COMESA Court of Justice:

The COMESA Court of Justice performs the following functions: -

1. Generally, the Court has jurisdiction to adjudicate upon all matters which may be referred to it pursuant to the COMESA Treaty.
2. It shall interpret the provisions of the Treaty and whether an obligation by a Member State or the Council of Ministers has been infringed.
3. It shall determine the legality of any act, regulation, directive or decision of the Council where such act, regulation, directive or decision is ultra vires or unlawful or an infringement of the provisions of the Treaty or any other rule of law relating to its application or amounts to a misuse or abuse of power.
4. It shall determine whether, on a reference to it by the Secretary General, a Member State has failed to fulfil an obligation under the Treaty.
5. It shall determine on a reference to it by any person who is a resident in a Member State the legality of any act, regulation, directive or decision of the Council or of a Member State on the grounds that such act, directive, decision or regulation is unlawful or an infringement of the provisions of the Treaty, provided such a person has first exhausted local remedies in the national courts or tribunals of the Member State.
6. It shall hear disputes between the Common Market and its employees regarding the application and interpretation of the Staff Rules or disputes regarding the terms and conditions of employment.
7. It shall determine claims by any person against the Common Market or its Institutions for acts of their servants or employees in performance of their duties.
8. It shall hear and determine any matter referred to it under an Arbitration Clause contained in a Contract to which the Common Market or any of its Institutions is a party.
9. It shall hear and determine any matter arising from a dispute between Member States regarding the Treaty if the dispute is submitted to it under a Special agreement between the Member States concerned.
10. At the request of a national court it will give a preliminary ruling as to the application or interpretation of the Treaty or the validity of any act, regulation, directive or decision of the Common Market.
11. Where any question is referred to it by a national court to give a preliminary ruling in a case pending before such national court or tribunal of a Member State against whose judgement there is no judicial remedy under the national law of that Member State, the national court or tribunal shall refer the matter to the COMESA Court of Justice for determination.

12. The Court of First Instance Division shall consider and determine every reference made to it pursuant to the Treaty in accordance with the Rules of the Court, and shall deliver in public sessions reasoned judgements which, subject to the provision of the said Rules as to review shall be conclusive but open to appeals to the Appellate Division of the Court.
13. The First Instance Division of the Court shall hear and determine applications for revision of its judgements.
14. It shall give advisory opinions regarding questions of law arising from provisions of the Treaty affecting the Common Market on request by the Authority, the Council or a Member State.

How to access the COMESA court of Justice:

1. Online portal: The Committee can be accessed through the following online portal:
<https://comesacourt.org/contact-us/>
2. Telephone: 260 211 229 725
3. Postal Address: P.O BOX 30051, Ben Bella Road, Lusaka, Zambia.

The COMESA Technical Committees:

These are comprised of sector specific technical officials from the Member States. These committees are responsible for the preparation of comprehensive implementation programmes and timetables, which serve to prioritize the programmes with respect to each sector. In addition, they monitor and review the implementation of the programmes on co-operation and may request the Secretary-General to undertake specific investigations. Articles 15 and 16 of the Treaty stipulate that the Technical Committees of the Common Market shall be the following:

1. The Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Matters.
2. The Committee on Agriculture.
3. The Committee on Comprehensive Information Systems.
4. The Committee on Energy.
5. The Committee on Finance and Monetary Affairs.
6. The Committee on Industry.
7. The Committee on Labour, Human Resources and Social and Cultural Affairs.
8. The Committee on Legal Affairs.
9. The Committee on Natural Resources and Environment.
10. The Committee on Tourism and Wildlife.
11. The Committee on Statistical Matters.
12. The Committee on Trade and Customs; and
13. The Committee on Transport and Communications.

How to access the Technical committees: The Committee can be accessed through the following channels:

4. Online portal: The Committee can be accessed through the following online portal:
<https://comesacourt.org/contact-us/>
5. Telephone: 260 211 229 725
- Postal Address: P.O BOX 30051, Ben Bella Road, Lusaka, Zambia.

CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL GEF (CIGEF)

The CI-GEF Project Agency is fully streamlined with GEF policies and procedures, reducing the time needed to move a project through the GEF Project Cycle, thus mobilizing GEF resources as quickly as possible. As a small unit integrated within a global NGO, the CI-GEF Project Agency has operational flexibility as a private organization, with limited bureaucracy. All CI-GEF projects must adhere to the following policies and procedures:

- a) Code of Ethics

- b) Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)
- c) Procurement Policy: English | Español
- d) Monitoring and Evaluation Policy
- e) Cancellation Policy
- f) Accountability and Grievance Mechanism
- g) Logo Use Guidelines

How to access CI-GEF:

1. CIGEF Manager Africa
2. CIGEF Director of Compliance responsible for the CI Accountability and Grievance Mechanism
Director of Compliance
Conservation International
2011 Crystal Drive, Suite 500
Arlington, VA 22202, USA.

3. Conservation International Code of Ethics

Conservation International's reputation derives from commitment to the core values: Integrity, Respect, Courage, Optimism, and Passion and Teamwork. CI's Code of Ethics (the "Code") provides guidance to CI employees, consultants, independent experts, interns, and volunteers in living CI's core values, and outlines minimum standards for ethical conduct which all staff must adhere to.

CI relies on the personal integrity, good judgement and common sense of individuals acting on behalf of the organization to deal with issues not expressly addressed by the Code. Failure of a staff member to adhere to the Code may result in disciplinary action up to and, including discharge from employment and filing of criminal charges.

Any violations of the Code of Ethics should be reported to Conservation International via its Ethics Hotline at www.ci.ethicspoint.com.

CBIT PROJECT AGM (COMESA AND VS PROJECT LEADS):

In addition to the above platforms, an AGM specific to this project will be developed. The project's AGM will define the system by which inquiries, complaints or clarifications regarding the project are received, responded to, problems with implementation are resolved, and complaints and grievances are addressed efficiently and effectively. **The contacts of project Leads from COMESA and Vital Signs will be provided in the AGM.**

Additionally, channels of accessing the project Leads from COMESA and Vital Signs will also be provided.

Stakeholders should firstly reach out to project Leads from COMESA and Vital Signs:

- a) Vital Signs Programme:
Attention: Dr. Peter Alele, Senior Director, Conservation Science Africa, Africa Vital Signs
P.O Box 1963-00502, Karen, Nairobi.
E-mail: palele@conservation.org
- b) Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA):
Attention: Dr. Mclay Kanyangarara, COMESA Climate Change Coordinator,
P.O BOX 30051, Ben Bella Road, Lusaka, Zambia.
E-mail: mkanyangarara@comesa.int

Minimum Standard 3: Biodiversity Conservation and the Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

Will the project:

- (a) involve adverse impacts on Critical Habitats¹⁵⁶, including forests that are Critical Habitats, including from the procurement of natural resource commodities, except for adverse impacts on a limited scale that result from conservation actions that achieve a Net Gain of the Biodiversity values associated with the Critical Habitat;
- (b) contravene applicable international environmental treaties or agreements; or
- (c) introduce or use potentially invasive, non-indigenous species?

☒ **NO**

☐ **YES (If Yes, please provide details)**

Minimum Standard 4: Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

Will the project

- (a) involve the voluntary or involuntary resettlement of people.
- (b) restrict land use and access; or
- (c) cause economic displacement of people?

☒ **NO**

☐ **YES (If Yes, please provide details)**

¹⁵⁶ Critical Habitat means a Habitat with high Biodiversity value, including (i) Habitats of significant importance to Critically Endangered or Endangered species, as listed on the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of threatened species or equivalent national approaches, (ii) Habitats of significant importance to endemic or restricted-range species, (iii) Habitats supporting globally or nationally significant concentrations of migratory or congregatory species, (iv) highly threatened or unique ecosystems, and (v) ecological functions or characteristics that are needed to maintain the viability of the Biodiversity values described in (i) to (iv).

Minimum Standard 5: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES ¹⁵⁷

Does the project plan to:

- (a) work in lands or territories traditionally owned, customarily used, or occupied by indigenous peoples?
- (b) cause impacts on land and natural resources, including restrictions on land use or loss of access to natural resources, subject to traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation, or the location of a project or program on such land or the commercial development of such natural resources;
- (c) cause relocation of Indigenous Peoples from land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership, or under customary use or occupation; or
- (d) cause significant impacts on an Indigenous People's cultural heritage that is material to the identity and/or cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual aspects of the affected Indigenous People's lives, or the use of such cultural heritage for commercial purposes.

☒ NO

☐ YES (If Yes, please provide details)

Minimum Standard 6: Cultural Heritage ¹⁵⁸

Will the project implement activities that affect cultural heritage?

☒ NO

☐ YES (If Yes, please provide details)

¹⁵⁷ According to CI Policy on Indigenous Peoples, "CI identifies indigenous peoples in specific geographic areas by the presence, in varying degrees, of: a) Close attachment to ancestral and traditional or customary territories and the natural resources in them; b) Customary social and political institutions; c) Economic systems oriented to subsistence production; d) An indigenous language, often different from the predominant language; and f) Self-identification and identification by others as members of a distinct cultural group".

¹⁵⁸ Cultural Heritage means both tangible and intangible cultural heritage, including movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance, located in urban or rural settings, above ground, underground or under water; as well as

Minimum Standard 7: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention

Will the project:

- (a) promote the trade in or use of any substances listed under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, or other chemicals or hazardous materials subject to international bans, restrictions or phaseouts due to high toxicity to living organisms, environmental persistence, potential for bioaccumulation, or potential depletion of the ozone layer, consistent with relevant international treaties and agreements;
- (b) generate wastes and effluents, and emissions of short- and long-lived climate pollutants;
- (c) involve pest management measures, Integrated Pest Management or Integrated Management of Vectors and Intermediate Hosts;
- (d) procure pesticides; or
- (e) use energy, water and other resources and material inputs, where significant water consumption is involved and would cause adverse impacts on communities, other water users, and the environment?

☒ **NO**

☐ **YES (If Yes, please provide details)**

practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, or skills – as well as the instruments, objects, artifacts and cultural spaces associated therewith – that communities, groups, and in some cases individuals, recognize as part of their heritage, as transmitted from generation to generation and constantly recreated by them in response to nature and a shared history

Minimum Standard 8: Labor and Working Conditions

Does the EA have in place the necessary policies, procedures, systems and capabilities to ensure that:

- (a) the fundamental rights of workers, consistent with the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Declaration on the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work are respected and protected;
- (b) written labor management procedures are established in accordance with applicable national laws;
- (c) workers are provided with clear and understandable documentation of employment terms and conditions, including their rights under national law to hours of work, wages, overtime, compensation and benefits;
- (d) workers are provided regular and timely payment of wages; adequate periods of rest, holiday, sick, maternity, paternity, and family leave; and written notice of termination and severance payments, as required under national laws and the labor management procedures;
- (e) decisions relating to any aspect of the employment relationship, including recruitment, hiring and treatment of workers, are made based on the principles of non-discrimination, equal opportunity and fair treatment, and not on the basis of personal characteristics unrelated to inherent job requirements;
- (f) appropriate measures are in place to prevent harassment, intimidation, and exploitation, and to protect vulnerable workers, including but not limited to women, children of working age, migrants and persons with disabilities;
- (g) workers who participate, or seek to participate, in workers' organizations and collective bargaining, do so without interference, are not discriminated or retaliated against, and are provided with information needed for meaningful negotiation in a timely manner;
- (h) forced labor and child labor are not used in connection with the project or program;
- (i) occupational health and safety (OHS) measures are applied to establish and maintain a safe and healthy working environment;
- (j) workers are informed of applicable grievance and conflict resolution systems provided at the workplace level; and
- (k) workers may use these mechanisms without retribution, and the grievance and conflict resolution systems does not impede access to other judicial or administrative remedies available under the law or through existing arbitration procedures, or substitute for grievance systems provided through collective agreements?

☐ **NO**

☒ **YES (If Yes, please provide details)**

COMESA DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION: <https://www.comesa.int/services/administration-division/>

The Division of Administration offers a key support service to the COMESA Secretariat. The mandate of the division is to provide Member States, Executive Management, Secretariat and other stakeholders with the Administrative services and advice they need. The Division also ensures that all the resources, i.e. both budgetary and extra budgetary funds and human and physical assets, are properly accounted for in an efficient, secure and appropriately controlled Administrative environment.

The specific focus areas are as follows:

HUMAN RESOURCES:

Objective: To ensure that the Secretariat is adequately staffed with appropriately qualified, experienced and motivated personnel who are continuously developing their skills, knowledge and attitude to meet the challenges of Regional Integration. The Unit therefore plays the following role:

- Recruitment of staff under COMESA established & non established posts and the recruitment of staff under Projects
- Review and updating of job descriptions for the various posts, whenever necessary
- Preparation and Renewal of contracts for professional and general service staff in both established and non-established positions
- Implementation of Council decisions on all administrative and staff matters
- Implementation the approved staff development programmes
- Ensure implementation monitoring of the Performance Management System and the appropriate remuneration policy
- Improving the human resources record systems to ensure that the both the electronic and manual records are up to date
- Attend to staff welfare issues

CONFERENCES:

Objective: To provide support services to the Secretariat and Member States in terms of organisation and management of meetings including logistics and procurement of services required for the same. It is their responsibility to ensure that all meetings conducted by the Secretariat are properly organised and managed towards achieving the planned output of the meeting. This involves the following:

- Organizing appropriate venues for meetings
- Providing translation services for meetings
- Providing interpretation services for meetings
- Hiring of interpretation equipment
- Ensuring all technical facilities are in place and in good working order
- Providing documentation services for meetings

PROCUREMENT AND GENERAL SERVICES:

Objective: To effectively and efficiently provide quality goods and services required by the Secretariat to successfully implement its projects at the right time within approved resources. The Procurement and General Services section ensures that all procurement of goods, services and works is based on sound economic and financial principles such as transparency, competitiveness, and cost-effectiveness. In addition, the Unit performs other support functions such as arranging official travel, protocol duties including official functions, provision of communication and registry services, stores management and provision of official transport. The Unit performs the following key functions:

- Procurement planning.
- Advise requisitioning Divisions and Projects on the full range of procurement issues, providing support and guidance at all stages of the procurement cycle.
- Ensure procurement activities are processed in a timely and cost-effective manner that best fulfils the requirements of the Secretariat.
- Make transport and travel arrangements for staff and delegates,
- Inventory management

ESTATES:

Objective: The Estates Unit is responsible for the maintenance of all the Secretariat's fixed assets. These include the COMESA Centre and the Executive residences as well as all the movable and immovable assets. In pursuit of providing the Secretariat with a pleasant, safe and secure environment the Unit ensures that COMESA properties are well managed and maintained. This is done by the following activities:

- Constant maintenance of the buildings and repair of any defects,
- Housekeeping of public areas of the Secretariat both inside and outside the buildings,
- Provision and maintenance of office space, furniture, fixtures, and fittings,
- Provision of Security services at the COMESA properties,
- Responsible for capital developments

Minimum Standard 9: Community Health, Safety and Security

Will the project:

- (a) **potentially expose communities including disadvantaged or vulnerable groups or Individuals in particular women and children to both accidental and natural hazards, particularly where the structural elements of the project or program are accessible to members of the affected community, or where their failure could result in injury to the community;**
- (b) **generate risks and impacts to the health and safety of the affected communities; or**
- (c) **pose potential conflicts at the project site to the affected communities or the workers?**

☒ **NO**

☐ **YES (If Yes, please provide details)**

IV: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Identify any other risks not captured in Section III that can affect the success of the project. Also, describe any important external factors that may affect your project from implementing safeguard measures/plans.

Corona Virus Pandemic (COVID19):

The project recognizes that the Corona Virus Pandemic (COVID19) may cause delays and/or slow down implementation of project activities such as: delays to set-up the project; delays to recruit project staff; delay/long periods before the imported GHGI hardware arrive in the country and low stakeholder engagement/turn out. In-order to mitigate the risks outlined above, the project proposes the following mitigation measures:

- a) The project will prepare and implement relevant safeguard plans which will clearly indicate activities being put in place to address risks triggered by COVID19. These safeguards include: Labor and Working Conditions; Community Health, Safety and Security; Accountability and Grievance Mechanism and a Stakeholder Engagement Plan.
- b) The project team will prepare and submit quarterly technical and Financial reports to CIGEF. The reports will clearly indicate project implementation progress, any delays and adaptive measures being put in place by project team. This will enable the Agency to provide guidance on how best to adapt to the situation on the ground from a technical and financial perspective.;

- c) The project team will develop and implement the project's Adaptive Management Plan to the COVID19 situation. This plan will also provide activities that will be implemented by the project manager (lead) to ensure the team delivers selected project activities while working remotely.
- d) During implementation phase, the project budget will cover recurrent costs for purchasing hand sanitizers, face masks, gloves etc. for project staff.; and
- e) The project will create a COVID19 repository and prepare a communication strategy for disseminating information related to COVID19 with project teams and stakeholders. This will also entail communicating to stakeholders the impact COVID19 will have on the project and the adaptive measures that will be put in place by the project

| CI-GEF/GCF Project Agency Climate Risk and Related Disaster Screening Form | |
|---|---|
| Project phase | PPG |
| Project title | Regional Capacity building of COMESA Member States in Eastern and Southern Africa for Enhanced Transparency in Climate Change Monitoring, Reporting and Verification as defined in the Paris Agreement |
| Country | Regional (The Comoros, Eritrea, Seychelles, Zambia) |
| Region | Africa |
| Date of the screening | 21 st November 2020 |
| Climate risk rating | Moderate risk: The project areas are projected to experience increased temperatures, variable precipitation and sea-level rise which could lead to more intense tropical cyclones and storm surges, landslides, flooding, drought, desertification, land degradation, coral bleaching, loss of biodiversity, climate-sensitive diseases, and water and food insecurity. All the project countries have limited adaptive capacity (financial and technical) to respond to climate change. The project is specifically designed to strengthen the institutional and technical capacity of the project beneficiaries, as well as identified a number of mitigation measures for the implementation phase so as to ensure that the project achieves its objectives and outputs. |

1. Climate risk and related disasters

The major climate risk on this project is increased short rains in East Africa due to the pattern of Indian Ocean warming¹⁵⁹. This is likely to affect normal activities in the region with some of the aftermath of the increased short rains include flooding succeeded by droughts and increase in diseases such as Malaria, dengue fever, yellow fever among other diseases spread by mosquitoes.

Eritrea: Climatically 70% of the country is hot to very hot with annual mean temperatures of 27°C; 20% is mild with temperature of 19°C and the remaining 10% is cool with mean temperature of less than 19°C. Eritrea is vulnerable to climate change and both the marine and terrestrial ecosystems have been negatively affected. Over the past 60 years temperature has risen by approximately 1.7°C with tremendous impact on biodiversity losses, sea level rise and coral bleaching due to increase in sea water temperature, decline in food production, loss of biodiversity and overall loss of resilience of the ecosystem. Hence, the country plans to adapt climate smart technologies to counteract the adverse impacts of climate change, to improve the health and social wellbeing of the population¹⁶⁰.

The impact of climate change is manifested in recurrent droughts, desertification, sea level rise and increase in sea water temperature, depletion of ground water, widespread land degradation and emergence of climate sensitive diseases. The combined net effect has resulted in food insecurity.

Zambia: Climate variability and change is a major threat to sustainable development in Zambia. The country is already experiencing climate induced hazards which include drought and dry spells, seasonal and flash floods and extreme temperatures. Some of these hazards, especially droughts and floods have increased in frequency and intensity over the past few decades and have adversely impacted food and water security, water quality, energy and livelihoods of the people, especially in rural communities.

Climate trends based on records from 1960 to 2003 indicate that mean annual temperature has increased by 1.3°C, since 1960, an average rate of 0.34°C per decade. On the other hand, the mean rainfall over Zambia has decreased by an average rate of 1.9 mm/month (2.3%) per decade since 1960. The future trends in the country

are towards a higher average temperature, a possible decrease in total rainfall, and some indication of heavy events of rainfall¹⁶¹.

Seychelles; The main climate change threats facing Seychelles are similar to those threatening other small island developing states: changes in rainfall patterns leading to flooding, landslides on one hand and extended periods of drought on the other, increases in sea temperature, changes in acidity and damage to marine ecosystems, increases in storms and storm surges, and sea level rise during the longer term. The threats caused by climate change will have significant impacts on Seychelles in the short, medium and longer term on infrastructure, agriculture, fisheries, tourism, energy and water security, biodiversity, waste management and on human health and well-being¹⁶².

Comoros: Is particularly vulnerable to climate change, like other small island developing states (SIDS). The main hazards impacting Comoros are: temperature increase; the rise of sea level (erosion and submersion); more intense tropical cyclones, modification of the regime precipitation; modification of the wind regime; ocean acidification and modification of fundamental cycles. In addition, the economy of Comoros is heavily dependent on agriculture, which represents around 50% of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and most of the population lives in coastal areas. The effects of climate change are already very visible and strongly undermine the development efforts undertaken by Comoros during this past decade¹⁶³.

2. Adaptive Capacity

All the project countries have limited adaptive capacity to the impacts of climate change. This stems from limited financial resources, for instance Eritrea about USD 7 billion over the next fifteen years to be able to finance adaptation in AFOLU, water, marine and health¹⁶⁴. In Zambia, the key socio-economic sectors identified as most vulnerable to climate change impacts include agriculture, water, forestry, energy, wildlife, infrastructure and health. However, these adaptation needs might not be met due to lack of financial resources.

Seychelles and Comoros are among the six African Small Island Developing States (SIDS), these countries are highly vulnerable to climate change with little adaptive capacity both financial and technical. In its Fifth Assessment Report, published in 2014, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) underscored that small island States will continue to be threatened in the twenty-first century by rising sea levels, tropical and extratropical cyclones, rising air and sea surface temperatures and changing rainfall patterns. Because of the low elevation of many island coastlines and atolls, rising sea levels are considered the most significant threat to those States. Furthermore, in addition to irreversible and life-threatening climate induced change, Seychelles and Comoros face challenges related to dwindling resources and limited income-generating opportunities for their citizens¹⁶⁵.

¹⁵⁹ <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/region/africa/climate-data-historical>

¹⁶⁰ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Eritrea/1/ERITREA'S%20INDC%20REPORT%20SEP2015.pdf>

¹⁶¹ https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Zambia/1/FINAL+ZAMBIA'S+INDC_1.pdf

¹⁶² <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Seychelles/1/INDC%20of%20Seychelles.pdf>

¹⁶³ https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Comoros/1/INDC_Comores_Version_Francaise.pdf

¹⁶⁴ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Eritrea%20First/NRC%20Eritrea.pdf>

¹⁶⁵ <http://www.climdev-africa.org/sites/default/files/DocumentAttachments/Climate%20Change%20in%20the%20African%20Small%20Island%20Developing%20States%2CFrom%20Vulnerability%20to%20Resilience-The%20Paradox%20of%20the%20Small%20-%20ENGLISH.pdf>

3. How Climate Risks Are Addressed in the Project

This project's overall goal is "To strengthen capacity of COMESA member States to comply with Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement through establishment of an Eastern and Southern Africa Regional CBIT transparency framework for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of climate actions, report on NDCs and knowledge dissemination ».

The specific outcomes of the project will be;

- 1.3 Technical capacities and institutional frameworks of participating countries to transparently plan, monitor and report on their NDC targets and climate actions improved.
- 1.4 A Regional institutional framework for COMESA Member Countries to transparently plan, monitor and report on their NDC targets and climate actions improved.
- 1.5 Capacity of participating national academic institutions strengthened to train relevant Government officials to transparently report on agriculture, forestry, and land-use sector NDC targets.
- 1.6 Enhanced transparency through establishment of a regional platform for learning, sharing and knowledge management.

The major climate risks associated with this project are increased flooding which might make it difficult for beneficiaries to attend meetings and capacity building events. This will be addressed by having alternative approaches to training such as online training. In addition, trainings will be scheduled during dry seasons to avert this risk.

4. Checklist

| Existing Hazards Guiding Questions: | Yes | No | TBD |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Observed climate and weather hazards in the project area: | | | |
| Extreme temperature (heat/cold) | X | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Extreme precipitation and flooding | X | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Agricultural Droughts and/or dry spells | X | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Storms (Tropical storms, snowstorms, hailstorms, dust storms, etc.) | X | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Winds (Typhoons, Cyclones, Hurricanes, Tornadoes, Harmattan) | X | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Sea level rise (from global warming and storm surges) | X | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other natural hazards observed in the project area: | | | |
| Earthquakes | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | X |
| Tsunamis | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | X |
| Volcanic eruptions | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | X |
| Landslides or avalanches | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | X |
| Wildfires | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | X |
| Salinization | X | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Ocean acidification | X | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Projected Hazards Guiding Questions | Yes | No | N/A |
| Do future climate scenarios foresee an incremental increase of potential hazards and climate change compared to the baseline that may affect the project over its lifetime? | | | |
| Extreme temperature | <input type="checkbox"/> | X | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Extreme precipitation and flooding | X | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Agricultural Droughts and/or dry spells | <input type="checkbox"/> | X | <input type="checkbox"/> |

| | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Change in temperature | <input type="checkbox"/> | X | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Change in rainfall | <input type="checkbox"/> | X | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Exposure Guiding Questions | Yes | No | N/A |
| Is the project located in high exposure areas? | | | |
| Low-lying areas (valleys or coastal zones) | <input type="checkbox"/> | X | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Arid and semi-arid zones | <input type="checkbox"/> | X | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mountains zones and permafrost areas | <input type="checkbox"/> | X | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Are the agricultural systems (crops, livestock, fisheries, forests) targeted by the project affected by climate related hazards? | | | |
| Is crop productivity affected by rainfall variability, changes in temperature or pests and diseases? | <input type="checkbox"/> | X | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Is livestock productivity affected by rainfall variability, changes in temperature or parasites and diseases? | <input type="checkbox"/> | X | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Is fisheries productivity affected by ocean acidification, changes in sea temperature or variation of water salinity? | <input type="checkbox"/> | X | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Is forest productivity affected by wildfires, diseases, rainfall variability or changes in temperature? | <input type="checkbox"/> | X | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Is any stage of the agricultural value chain (production, storage, processing and marketing) affected by climate related hazards? | <input type="checkbox"/> | X | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Vulnerability Guiding Questions | Yes | No | TBD |
| Is the target population in the project area living below poverty line? | <input type="checkbox"/> | X | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Are the livelihoods of the target population sensitive to climate change? | <input type="checkbox"/> | X | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Is the target population income exclusively from agriculture? | <input type="checkbox"/> | X | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Is the population migrating due to food insecurity as a consequence of climate change? | <input type="checkbox"/> | X | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Is the project targeting sensitive groups (indigenous people or other marginalized groups) that are likely to be affected by climate change? | <input type="checkbox"/> | X | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Is climate change affecting certain groups more than others in the project area? | <input type="checkbox"/> | X | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Adaptive Capacity Guiding Questions: | Yes | No | TBD |
| Does the target population have access to climate information? | X | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Are there any early warning systems in the project area to anticipate and respond to climate-related events and disasters or climate-driven pest and diseases? | X | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Does the government or other institutions support the target population/communities with the necessary social and economic resources to prepare for or respond to climate-related events? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | X |
| Is the target population carrying out self-adaptation? | <input type="checkbox"/> | X | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Do policies exist that make financial credit, loans and agricultural insurance available? | <input type="checkbox"/> | X | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Project Modulation of Risks Guiding Questions: | Yes | No | TBD |
| 1. Policies and planning | | | |
| Does the project support the integration of climate into national policies and planning? | X | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Does the project support the increased use of climate data and information in national long term and strategic planning? | X | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Capacity building, training and outreach | | | |
| Would the project invest in institutional development and capacity-building for national institutions involved in climate related activities? | X | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Would the project invest in increased information and dissemination of climate-related information to target groups? | X | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

| | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Does the project have opportunities to strengthen rural and indigenous climate risk management capabilities? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Does the project support capacity of target groups to utilize and apply climate services at the farm level? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Data gathering, monitoring and information management | | | |
| Will the project support the infrastructure and technology necessary to monitor climate variables and collect data required from climate impact assessment and modelling? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Will the project support the national institutions to develop the skills required to monitoring and collect climate related information? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Will the project support development of databases and repositories of climate information? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Mitigation | | | |
| Will the project invest in measures that will reduce or mitigate emissions of GHGs from the energy sector? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Will the project invest in measures to reduce or mitigate emissions of GHGs from livestock or agricultural production (e.g. rice production) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Will the project invest in measures to reduce or mitigation emissions of GHGs through reforestation or land use change? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Will the project invest in renewable energy and green technologies? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Will the project invest in other measures to reduce or mitigate GHG emissions? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Adaptation | | | |
| Will the project invest in climate smart agriculture activities? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Will the project promote climate resilient practices for crops, livestock and fisheries? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Will the project promote sustainable natural resources management? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Does the project support Nature-based Solutions for climate change and disaster risk reduction? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Will the project invest in agricultural insurance? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Recommendations | | | |
| This section will be completed by CI-GEF/GCF Project Agency. Projects will be rated Low, Moderate, High or Very high risk. Projects rated Moderate and above will be required to conduct a more detailed climate vulnerability assessment during the PPG/PPF stage and incorporate mitigation measures into the design of the project. | | | |

CI-GEF PROJECT AGENCY SCREENING RESULTS AND SAFEGUARD ANALYSIS

☐ Preliminary Screening (Concept Stage) ☒ Secondary Screening (Proposal Stage)

I. PROJECT INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Profile

| | |
|---|------------------------------|
| Countries: Comoros, Eritrea, Seychelles, Zambia | GEF Project ID: 10093 |
| Project Title: Regional capacity building of COMESA member states in Eastern and Southern Africa for enhanced transparency in Climate Change Monitoring, Reporting and Verification as defined in the Paris Agreement. | |
| Executing Agency: The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) - Climate Change Unit | |
| GEF Focal Area: Climate Change | |
| GEF Project Amount: USD\$4,200,000 | |
| CI-GEF Project Manager: Charity Nalyanya | |
| Safeguard Analysis Performed and Approved by: Ian Kissoon | |
| Date of Review: November 23, 2020 | |

B. Summary of Project Risk Categorization, Safeguards Triggered and Mitigation Plans Required

| Project Category: | Category A | Category B | Category C |
|--|---|------------|------------|
| | | | X |
| The proposed project activities are likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental and social impacts. | | | |
| Safeguards Triggered: | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental & Social Impact Assessment | <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Heritage | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Protection of Natural Habitats and Biodiversity Conservation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Labour and Working Conditions | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resett. & Physical/Economic Displacement | <input type="checkbox"/> Community Health, Safety and Security | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Peoples | <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector Direct Investments and Financial Intermediaries | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resource Efficiency & Pollution Prevention | <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Risk and Related Disasters | | |
| Mitigation Measures Required: | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Environment & Social Impact Assessment | <input type="checkbox"/> Resource Efficiency & Poll. Prevention Plan | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental & Social Management Plan | <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Heritage Management Plan | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plan for Natural Habitat Protection and Biodiversity Conservation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Labour Management Procedures | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Voluntary Resettlement Action Plan | <input type="checkbox"/> Community Health, Safety and Security Plan | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Process Framework | <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental and Social Management Framework | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Peoples Plan | <input type="checkbox"/> Climate and Disaster Risk Management Plan | | |

C. Project Objective:

To strengthen capacity of COMESA member States to comply with transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement through establishment of an Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) framework for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of climate actions, report on NDCs and knowledge dissemination.

D. Project Description:

The project will be executed under the following components:

Component 1: Strengthen regional transparency frameworks for Monitoring and Tracking NDCs and climate actions.

Activities include:

- Capacity-building for tracking implementation progress of each country's NDC.
- Establishment of national and regional climate change co-ordination frameworks to guide GHG data sharing, tracking and reporting of climate actions.
- Establishment of regional partnerships for cost effective use of capacity building resources.
- Build regional information management systems for GHG Monitoring, Reporting and Verification.

Component 2: Strengthen capacity of stakeholders from participating countries to measure, report and verify emissions in AFOLU sector.

Activities include:

- Capacity building (institutional and individual) at national levels for MRVs of GHGs emissions and sinks in the AFOLU sector
- Establishment of a framework for partnership between regional and national academic institutions for capacity building in Terrestrial Carbon Accounting (TCA) and Agricultural Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (AMRV) at national level.
- Identification and mapping of capacity gaps in MRV in the AFOLU sector

Component 3: Establishment of a regional CBIT integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities.

- Establishment of a regional web-based integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities in Eastern and Southern Africa.
- Formulation of Regional Transparency Strategy and Action Plans
- Collection and dissemination of transparency information at national and regional level.
- Build technical capacities of stakeholders for knowledge management to enhance transparency; and
- Strengthen linkages and partnerships amongst key stakeholders to promote effective implementation of transparency related activities at country and regional level.

E. Project location and biophysical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis:

The project will be implemented in Eritrea, the Comoros, Seychelles, and Zambia. The project countries represent a broad diversity in terms of the environments, culture, size, economies, and geography. They are low-income countries and economies structured around tourism, agriculture, services, and industry.

The five project countries, by virtue of their geographical locations are exposed to different environmental risks and hazards, and related climate change impacts. The project will contribute to their increased resilience to the impacts of climate change and variability. In the context of this project, resilience is the ability to prepare and plan for, absorb, recover from, and more successfully adapt to adverse events of climate change. It includes the ability to withstand and re-cover rapidly from deliberate attacks, accidents, natural disasters, as well as unconventional stresses, shocks, and threats arising from climate change.

F. Executing Agency (EA)'s Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies:

The EA indicated capability (including having M&E staff) in implementing the safeguard requirements but did not demonstrate experience in implementing safeguard policies.

II. SAFEGUARDS TRIGGERED BY THE PROJECT

Based on the information provided by the EA in the Screening Form, the following safeguards were triggered:

| Safeguard Triggered | Yes | No | TBD | Justification |
|--|-----|----|-----|--|
| ESS 1: Environmental & Social Impact Assessment | | X | | <i>No significant adverse environmental and social impacts that are sensitive, diverse, or unprecedented is anticipated</i> |
| ESS 2: Protection of Natural Habitats and Biodiversity Conservation | | X | | <i>The project is not proposing activities that would have adverse impacts on natural or critical natural habitats, contravene applicable international environmental treaties or agreements or introduce or use potentially invasive, non-indigenous species.</i> |
| ESS 3: Resettlement and Physical and Economic Displacement | | X | | <i>The project will not engage in the resettlement of people or cause physical and economic displacement.</i> |
| ESS 4: Indigenous Peoples | | X | | <i>The project does not plan to work in lands or territories traditionally owned, customarily used, or occupied by indigenous peoples.</i> |
| ESS 5: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention | | X | | <i>There are no proposed activities related to the use of banned, restricted or prohibited substances, chemicals or hazardous materials.</i> |
| ESS 6: Cultural Heritage | | X | | <i>The project does not plan to work in areas where cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, exists.</i> |
| ESS 7: Labor and Working Conditions | X | | | <i>The EA has in place some of the necessary policies, procedures, systems and capabilities that meets the requirements set out in the GEF Minimum Standard 8 but needs to put in place practices relating to anti-discrimination and the prevention of harassment.</i> |
| ESS 8: Community Health, Safety and Security | | X | | <i>The project does not anticipate risks to community health, safety and security.</i> |
| ESS 9: Private Sector Direct Investments and Financial Intermediaries | | X | | <i>The project does not plan to make either direct investments in private sector firms, or channels funds through Financial Intermediaries.</i> |
| ESS 10: Climate Risk and Related Disasters | | X | | <i>Moderate risk: The project areas are projected to experience increased temperatures, variable precipitation and sea-level rise which could lead to more intense tropical cyclones and storm surges, landslides, flooding, drought, desertification, land degradation, coral bleaching, loss of biodiversity, climate-sensitive diseases, and water and food insecurity. All the project countries have limited adaptive capacity (financial and technical) to respond to climate change. The project is specifically designed to strengthen the institutional and technical capacity of the project beneficiaries, as well as identified a number of mitigation measures for the implementation phase so as to ensure that the project achieves its objectives and outputs.</i> |

III. PROJECT CATEGORIZATION

Based on the information provided by the EA in the Screening Form, the project is categorized as follows:

| PROJECT CATEGORY | Category A | Category B | Category C |
|--|------------|------------|------------|
| | | | X |
| <i>Justification: The proposed project activities are likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental and social impacts.</i> | | | |

IV. MANAGEMENT OF SAFEGUARDS TRIGGERED

The EA has developed the following measures for the Implementation Phase:

I. Labour and Working Conditions Plan

The EA has developed a Labour and Working Condition Plan to prevent harassment, intimidation, and exploitation, and to protect vulnerable workers, including but not limited to women, children of working age, migrants and persons with disabilities; and decisions relating to any aspect of the employment relationship, including recruitment, hiring and treatment of workers, are made based on the principles of non-discrimination, equal opportunity and fair treatment, and not on the basis of personal characteristics unrelated to inherent job requirements. The EA is required to implement the Plan and monitor and report on the implementation of the Plan to CI-GEF Project Agency.

Other Plans

Apart from the safeguard policy, the project is required to comply with the GEF's policies on Accountability and Grievance, Gender, and Stakeholder Engagement. As such, the project has developed the following plans:

I. Accountability and Grievance Mechanism

The EA has outlined an Accountability and Grievance Mechanism to ensure people affected by the project are able to bring their grievances to the EA for consideration and redress. The EA is required to ensure that the mechanism is in place before the start of project activities, and to disclose the mechanism to all stakeholders in a language, manner and means that best suits the local context.

In addition, the EA is required to monitor and report on the following minimum accountability and grievance indicators:

- 1. Number of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project's Accountability and Grievance Mechanism; and*
- 2. Percentage of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project's Accountability and Grievance Mechanism that have been addressed.*

II. Gender Mainstreaming

To ensure that the project complies with the GEF's Gender Policy, the EA has developed a Gender Mainstreaming Plan.

The EA is required to implement the GMP and monitor and report on the following minimum gender indicators:

- 1. Number of men and women that participated in project activities (e.g., meetings, workshops, consultations);*
- 2. Number of men and women that received benefits (e.g., employment, income generating activities, training, access to natural resources, land tenure or resource rights, equipment, leadership roles) from the project; and if relevant*
- 3. Number of strategies, plans (e.g., management plans and land use plans) and policies derived from the project that include gender considerations.*

III. Stakeholder Engagement

To ensure that the project complies with the GEF's Stakeholders' Engagement Policy, the EA has developed a Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

The EA is required to implement the SEP, and monitor and report on the following minimum stakeholder engagement indicators:

- 1. Number of government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector, indigenous peoples, and other stakeholder groups that have been involved in the project implementation phase on an annual basis.*
- 2. Number persons (sex disaggregated) that have been involved in project implementation phase (on an annual basis); and*
- 3. Number of engagement (e.g., meeting, workshops, consultations) with stakeholders during the project implementation phase (on an annual basis)*

V. DISCLOSURE

Following the approval by the CI-GEF/GCF Project Agency, the plans must be disclosed within 30 days of the approval date to the relevant stakeholders. This may require translation of the document or dissemination in a means/manner appropriate to local context.

COVID-19 Guidelines

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, projects are required to follow the guideline issued by CI-GEF/GCF Project Agency during the project development and implementation phases.

APPENDIX VI: Safeguard Compliance Plans

This appendix consists of COVID-19 Guidelines and four Safeguard Compliance Plans listed below and provided in detail in subsequent sections.

- a. COVID-19 Guidelines
- b. Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)
- c. CI-GEF Gender Mainstreaming Plan (GMP)
- d. Labour and Working Conditions Safeguards Plan
- e. Accountability and Grievance Mechanism (AGM)

CIGEF COVID-19 GUIDELINES



CI- GEF/GCF Agency's Guidelines for Projects during the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic

Issue date: March 23, 2020

In accordance with CI-GEF/GCF Agency donor safeguard requirements, *“Projects and programs avoid, where feasible, or **minimize the risk of community exposure to disease and other relevant health risks**, taking into account differentiated levels of exposure, and the needs and exposure of Disadvantaged or Vulnerable Groups or Individuals”*

As such, the CI-GEF/GCF Agency at this time recommends that project activities continue with the following guidelines:

- Stop project-related travel and restrict to only essential travel such returning home to be with family. Project-related travel includes visits to project communities, especially those that have vulnerable populations. You can maintain communication with communities via phone calls, teleconference or other appropriate ways. Those returning from travels in high risk areas should self-quarantine for 14 days and follow the guidance of local authorities. Please wait to hear from us on when it is appropriate to resume project-related travel.
- Avoid large gatherings and in-person meetings/events at this time. Postpone large gatherings to a later date or consider teleconference using tools such as Skype, Zoom, Whatsapp and Microsoft Team. If you do hold essential meetings/events, please retain the names and contact details of all participants for at least one month. This will help public health authorities trace people who may have been exposed to COVID-19, if one or more participants become ill shortly after the meeting/event.
- Actively encourage sick project staff, contractors and stakeholders to stay away from the workplace and to get medical help. If a project staff becomes sick at the workplace with COVID-19 symptoms, they should immediately inform their supervisor. The supervisor must act on the information including isolating the project staff, and notifying other project staff of possible exposure (while maintaining confidentiality of the sick staff).
- Explore and establish policies and practices, such as flexible worksites (e.g. telecommuting) and flexible work hours (e.g. staggered shifts) to increase the physical distance among project staff and other stakeholders. Note that some project staff may need to work from home if they have children where their school/day care have been closed or if they need to care for a sick family member.
- Emphasize the need for proper respiratory etiquette and hand hygiene by all project staff, contractors and stakeholders. Place posters at the entrance to the workplace and in other workplace areas where they are likely to be seen on the signs and symptoms of COVID-19, coughing and sneezing etiquette, proper hand washing techniques,



social/physical distancing and other important information such as local contact numbers for public health authorities. Provide in the workplace soap and water and/or alcohol-based hand rubs containing at least 60% alcohol, and ensure that these are refilled regularly.

- Maintain good housekeeping. Routinely clean all frequently touched surfaces in the workplace, such as workstations, countertops, phones, and doorknobs. Use the recommended cleaning agents and follow the directions on the label (e.g. concentration, application method and contact time).
- Follow guidance given by national and local public health authorities, World Health Organization (WHO), and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).
- Prepare a plan of action in the event of an outbreak in the project area. This may include how to decide if/when to suspend project activities, and carry out an assessment on how the suspension will impact project activities and revising timeline of deliverables. We are working on guidance regarding the administrative and financial implications and will share that with you shortly.
- Continue to monitor the local situation carefully and implement the plan of action. Also, immediately notify CI-GEF/GCF Agency when there are confirmed cases in the project area.

We will continue to closely monitor the situation and issue new guidelines as necessary.

Please contact us at cigef@conservation.org or cigcf@conservation.org should you have any questions.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP)

SECTION I: Project Information

| | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------|-----------|
| PROJECT TITLE: | Regional capacity building of COMESA member states in Eastern and Southern Africa for enhanced transparency in Climate Change Monitoring, Reporting and Verification as defined in the Paris Agreement | | |
| GEF PROJECT ID: | 10093 | PROJECT DURATION: | 60 months |
| EXECUTING AGENCY: | Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) | | |
| PROJECT START DATE: | (07/2021) | PROJECT END DATE: | (06/2026) |
| SEP PREPARED BY: | CI-GEF | | |
| DATE OF (RE)SUBMISSION TO CI-GEF: | June 02, 2020 | | |
| SEP APPROVED BY: | Ian Kissoon | | |
| DATE OF CI-GEF APPROVAL: | 19 th November 2020 | | |

SECTION II: Introduction

The processes of developing the full sized GEF ProDoc started in July 2019 when the the project titled, “***Regional capacity building of COMESA member states in Eastern and Southern Africa for enhanced transparency in Climate Change Monitoring, Reporting and Verification as defined in the Paris Agreement***” was approved at the June 2019 GEF Council Meeting. The Implementing Agency (IA) is Conservation International, and the Executing Agencies (EAs) are the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and Vital Signs. This GEF funded project seeks to support the Comoros, Eritrea, Seychelles and Zambia to meet the enhanced transparency requirements defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

The main objective of the Project is to strengthen capacity of COMESA member States to comply with Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement through establishment of an Eastern and Southern Africa Regional CBIT transparency framework for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of climate actions, report on NDCs and knowledge dissemination. The Project has three components namely:

Component 1: Strengthening national and regional transparency frameworks for Monitoring and Tracking NDCs and climate actions.

Component 2: Strengthening capacity of stakeholders in the project countries to measure, report and verify emissions in AFOLU and other IPCC sectors; and,

Component 3: Establishment of a regional CBIT integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities.

Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation

The preparation and implementation of this four-country regional GEF project is expected to be stakeholder driven by all key stakeholders namely country-led and country-driven, but with great regional inputs.

Stakeholder participation is important for creating awareness about the project, providing opportunity for the various actors to contribute their views, clarifying the roles of key stakeholders in project formulation and implementation, and ensuring ownership of the project. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) was prepared in response to GEF Policy requirement, guided by the CI-GEF Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF). In particular, the ESMF provides for the following as the minimum stakeholder engagement indicators that the project is required to monitor and report on.

1. Number of government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector, Forest Dependent peoples, and other stakeholder groups that have been involved in the project implementation phase on a quarterly basis.
2. Number persons (sex disaggregated) that have been involved in project implementation phase (on a quarterly basis);
3. Number of engagement (e.g. meeting, workshops, and consultations) with stakeholders. In addition to responding to the GEF policy requirement, the SEP is intended to strengthen the stakeholder engagement processes that started with the PPG phase, and define modalities to build, strengthen and sustain the stakeholder engagement processes through the implementation of this project

The process for elaboration of the project through development of the Project document package is intended to be participatory involving representatives of all major stakeholders, including at national levels by relevant sectoral Government agencies, relevant CSOs, Private Sector, and, at the regional level by the key partners such as COMESA, Vital Signs and RCMRD. The SEP provides for:

- (i) Mapping of the stakeholders in the climate change sectors of the four countries.
- (ii) Strategies and actions for ensuring effective and inclusive engagement at all levels and across sectors.

The overall goal of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is “Climate Change stakeholders in the four countries and regional level effectively contributing to the project document formulation process and development of a regional GHG data sharing framework”. This goal obligates CI-GEF and COMESA to; i) ensure that stakeholders are adequately mobilized and facilitated to participate in the entire ProDoc development process and; ii) objectively listen to stakeholders aiming at securing ownership of the project development process and the resultant output. Therefore, the purpose of the SEP is to provide a roadmap for ensuring an effective structured engagement of stakeholders in the project development process, enhancing inclusivity and ensuring improved understanding of priority intervention areas within the climate change sectors in the four countries for enhancement of GHG data collection, processing and reporting. The SEP recognizes that involvement of stakeholders, (CI-GEF, climate change stakeholders at national and sub national levels and Regional Partners in climate change issues), is

critical for strengthening ownership and ensuring relevance to the recommended project objectives and priorities.

The SEP elaborates on the stakeholders to be engaged in the PPG process, Stakeholder interests, capacity and information needs that are necessary for effectiveness in participating in the project development process, stakeholder engagement approaches, strategies and interventions.

The SEP recommends several engagement approaches that include Face to Face meetings, Focused Group Discussion meetings, dialogue platforms/workshops and via electronic communications at successive stages of the project development process. Different approaches will be applied for purpose of:

- Information sharing for effective participation in consultative and dialogue sessions of the project development process. This approach aims to ensure that stakeholders are prepared for participation and are provided opportunity to participate and provide knowledge and or ideas.
- Analysis of issues through dialogue platforms (workshops, meetings) or through providing comments and inputs into various reports.
- Securing stakeholder commitments to own and implement the project Strategy and actions through negotiations and consent platforms aiming at ensuring that the project strategy options and actions reflect institutional/stakeholder interests and consent.
- Providing technical and policy oversight and monitoring role (by the CI-GEF and COMESA, respectively) during the project development process.

SECTION III: Stakeholder Mapping

| Stakeholder Name and Function <i>Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function</i> | Stakeholder's Interest <i>What are the stakeholder's main interests in and concerns about the project?</i> | Impact of Project on Stakeholder <i>How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and negatively) by the project?</i> | Influence of Stakeholder <i>How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?</i> | Risk Management <i>(Is this a low, medium or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high risk stakeholders)</i> |
|---|---|--|---|---|
| Government <i>(Add rows as necessary)</i> | | | | |
| Ministries responsible for environment, natural resources, climate change: <i>Governing institution for environmental matters in the country. Also serves as the GEF OFP and oversees GEF projects</i> | Overall leadership and policy guidance, planning and coordination. Improved performance through training and acquisition | Built technical and institutional capacity for effective and efficient GHG data management, governance, and UNFCCC reporting. Improved institutional linkages and data sharing, harmonization | Project promoters at national level. Key decision makers on environment and natural resource management, GHG data collection, management, dissemination, and | Low |

| Stakeholder Name and Function <i>Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function</i> | Stakeholder's Interest <i>What are the stakeholder's main interests in and concerns about the project?</i> | Impact of Project on Stakeholder <i>How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and negatively) by the project?</i> | Influence of Stakeholder <i>How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?</i> | Risk Management <i>(Is this a low, medium or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high risk stakeholders)</i> |
|--|---|---|--|---|
| <p>The Comoros: MINISTERE DE L'AGRICULTURE LA PECHE ET L'ENVIRONNEMENT</p> <p>Eritrea: Ministry of Land, Water and Environment</p> <p>Seychelles: Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change (MEEC)</p> <p>Zambia: The Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources</p> | <p>of required equipment and tools.</p> <p>Project Beneficiary</p> | <p>of data protocols and tools</p> | <p>usage</p> <p>Implement adaptation and mitigation projects in environment and natural resources sector</p> | |
| <p>Designated National Authority (DNA) and climate change focal point to the UNFCCC.</p> <p>The Comoros: Direction Général de l'Environnement et des forêts</p> <p>Eritrea: Department of Environment</p> <p>Seychelles: Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change (MEECC) Meteorological Service</p> <p>Zambia: -Department of Climate</p> | <p>Lead coordinating agency on GHG MRV and climate change actions at national level.</p> <p>Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools.</p> <p>Project Beneficiary</p> | <p>Built technical and institutional capacity for effective and efficient GHG data management, governance, and UNFCCC reporting</p> <p>Improved institutional linkages and data sharing, harmonization of data protocols and tool</p> | <p>Coordination at national level of IPCC sector hubs and other stakeholders</p> <p>Compiling national data on GHG and UNFCCC reporting.</p> | Low |

| Stakeholder Name and Function <i>Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function</i> | Stakeholder's Interest <i>What are the stakeholder's main interests in and concerns about the project?</i> | Impact of Project on Stakeholder <i>How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and negatively) by the project?</i> | Influence of Stakeholder <i>How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?</i> | Risk Management <i>(Is this a low, medium or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high risk stakeholders)</i> |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| Change and Natural Resources | | | | |
| Ministry responsible for Agriculture The Comoros: Ministry of Agriculture, Fishing and Environment Eritrea: Ministry of Agriculture Seychelles: Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture Zambia: -Ministry of Agriculture. -Ministry of Livestock and Natural Resources. | Policy guidance, planning and coordination on agricultural matters. Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools. Beneficiary | Capacity building for GHG and MRV governance and data management Improved institutional linkages and data sharing, harmonization of data protocols and tool | Policy and administrative support to improve oversight and coordination of Project activities for GHGI & MRV in Agriculture Sector. Implement adaptation and mitigation projects in agriculture sector | Low |
| Ministry responsible for energy The Comoros: Ministry of Economie, Investissement Energy Integration Economique, Tourisme and Artisanat Eritrea: Ministry of Energy and Mines Seychelles: Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change (MEECC) Zambia: Ministry of Energy | Policy guidance, planning and coordination on energy matters. Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools. Project Beneficiary | Capacity building for GHG and MRV governance and data management. Improved institutional linkages and data sharing, harmonization of data protocols and tool | Policy and administrative support to improve oversight and coordination of Project activities for GHGI & MRV in the Energy Sector. Implement adaptation and mitigation projects in energy sector | Low |
| Ministry responsible for land management and | Policy guidance, planning and | Capacity building for GHG and MRV | Policy and administrative | Low |

| Stakeholder Name and Function <i>Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function</i> | Stakeholder's Interest <i>What are the stakeholder's main interests in and concerns about the project?</i> | Impact of Project on Stakeholder <i>How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and negatively) by the project?</i> | Influence of Stakeholder <i>How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?</i> | Risk Management <i>(Is this a low, medium or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high risk stakeholders)</i> |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| <p>administration</p> <p>The Comoros: Ministry of Land Amenagement, Urbanisme Foncier, Transport terrestre</p> <p>Eritrea: Ministry of Local Government</p> <p>Seychelles: Ministry of Habitat, Lands, Infrastructure and Land Transport</p> <p>Zambia: Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (Surveyor General's Office)</p> | <p>coordination on land matters.</p> <p>Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools.</p> <p>Project Beneficiary</p> | <p>governance and data management</p> <p>Improved institutional linkages and data sharing, harmonization of data protocols and tools</p> | <p>support to improve oversight and coordination of Project activities for GHGI & MRV in the Land Sector</p> <p>Implement adaptation and mitigation projects under land sector</p> | |
| <p>Ministry responsible for Transport</p> <p>The Comoros: Ministry of Marine transport and aerien</p> <p>Eritrea: Ministry of Transport and Communication</p> <p>Seychelles: Ministry of Habitat, Lands, Infrastructure and Land Transport</p> <p>Zambia: Ministry of Transport and Communication</p> | <p>Policy guidance, planning and coordination on transport matters.</p> <p>Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools.</p> <p>Project Beneficiary</p> | <p>Capacity building for GHG and MRV governance and data management</p> <p>Improved institutional linkages and data sharing, harmonization of data protocols and tools</p> | <p>Policy and administrative support to improve oversight and coordination of Project activities for GHGI & MRV in Transport Sector.</p> <p>Implement adaptation and mitigation projects in transport sector</p> | Low |
| <p>Ministry responsible for Industry</p> <p>The Comoros: Ministry</p> | <p>Policy guidance, planning and coordination on matters related to</p> | <p>Capacity building for GHG and MRV governance and data management</p> | <p>Policy and administrative support to improve oversight and</p> | Low |

| Stakeholder Name and Function <i>Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function</i> | Stakeholder's Interest <i>What are the stakeholder's main interests in and concerns about the project?</i> | Impact of Project on Stakeholder <i>How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and negatively) by the project?</i> | Influence of Stakeholder <i>How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?</i> | Risk Management <i>(Is this a low, medium or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high risk stakeholders)</i> |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| <p>of Economie, Investissement Energy Integration Economique, Tourisme and Artisanat</p> <p>Eritrea: Ministry of Trade and Industry</p> <p>Seychelles: Ministry of Finance, Trade Investment and Economic Planning</p> <p>Zambia: Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry</p> | <p>industrial processes.</p> <p>Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools.</p> <p>Project Beneficiary</p> | <p>Improved institutional linkages and data sharing, harmonization of data protocols and tools</p> | <p>coordination of Project activities for GHGI & MRV in Industrial processes Sector.</p> <p>Implement adaptation and mitigation projects under industrial processes</p> | |
| <p>Agency/Department responsible for energy</p> <p>The Comoros: Direction General de l'énergie</p> <p>Eritrea: Department of Energy</p> <p>Seychelles : Seychelles Energy Commission (SEC)</p> <p>Zambia: Department of Energy</p> | <p>Capacity building for GHG and MRV governance and data management.</p> <p>Project Beneficiary</p> | <p>Improved institutional linkages and data sharing, harmonization of data protocols and tools.</p> <p>Improved hub performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools.</p> | <p>Hub for the GHGI & MRV in the Energy Sector</p> <p>Involvement in data collection and transmission activities</p> | Low |
| <p>Department / agency responsible for forestry</p> <p>The Comoros: Direction Generale de l'Environnement et des Forets</p> <p>Eritrea: Forestry and</p> | <p>Capacity building for GHG and MRV governance and data management.</p> <p>Project Beneficiary</p> | <p>Improved institutional linkages and data sharing, harmonization of data protocols and tools.</p> <p>Improved hub performance through training and acquisition</p> | <p>Hub for the GHGI & MRV in Forestry Sector; Lead institution for MRV REDD+</p> <p>Involvement in data collection and transmission</p> | Low |

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|---|--|--|--|---|
| Wildlife Authority <i>Seychelles:</i> Biodiversity Conservation Section, MEECC <i>Zambia:</i> Forestry Department | | of required equipment and tools. | activities | |
| Department responsible for Industrial processes <i>The Comoros:</i> Direction Generale de l'Industrie <i>Eritrea:</i> Department of Industrial Development <i>Seychelles:</i> Department of Industry and Entrepreneurship Development <i>Zambia:</i> Department of Industry | Capacity building for GHG and MRV governance and data management. Project Beneficiary | Improved institutional linkages and data sharing, harmonization of data protocols and tools. Improved hub performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools. | Hub for the GHGI & MRV in Industrial Processes Sector Involvement in data collection and transmission activities | Low |
| Department / Agency responsible for solvents and other products <i>The Comoros:</i> Direction Générale de l'énergie <i>Eritrea:</i> Department of Industrial Development <i>Seychelles:</i> Seychelles Ozone Unit <i>Zambia:</i> Zambia Environmental Management Agency | Capacity building for GHG and MRV governance and data management Project Beneficiary | Improved institutional linkages and data sharing, harmonization of data protocols and tools. Improved hub performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools. | Hub for the GHGI & MRV in Solvents and Other Products Sector Involvement in data collection and transmission activities | Low |

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|---|--|---|--|---|
| (ZEMA) | | | | |
| <p>Department / Agency responsible for waste management</p> <p>The Comoros: Direction Générale de l'Environnement et des Forêts /National Direction of Environment and Forest (DGEF)</p> <p>Eritrea: Regional Administration (City Municipalities)</p> <p>Seychelles: Landscape and Waste Management Agency</p> <p>Zambia: 1.Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA) 2.Ministry of Local Government through Local and District Councils</p> | <p>Capacity building for GHG and MRV governance and data management</p> <p>Project Beneficiary</p> | <p>Improved institutional linkages and data sharing, harmonization of data protocols and tools.</p> <p>Improved hub performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools.</p> | <p>Hub for the GHGI & MRV in Waste Sector</p> <p>Involvement in data collection and transmission activities</p> | Low |
| <p>Department / Agency responsible for Agriculture</p> <p>The Comoros: Direction Nationale de l'Élevage des Stratégies Agricoles(DNESA)</p> | <p>Capacity building for GHG and MRV governance and data management</p> <p>Project Beneficiary</p> | <p>Improved institutional linkages and data sharing, harmonization of data protocols and tools.</p> <p>Improved hub performance through</p> | <p>Hub for the GHGI & MRV in Agriculture Sector</p> <p>Involvement in data collection and transmission activities</p> | Low |

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|---|--|---|--|---|
| Eritrea: Department of Agricultural Development Seychelles: Seychelles Agricultural Agency Zambia: 1. Department of Agriculture 2. Department of Livestock and Veterinary Services | | training and acquisition of required equipment and tools. | | |
| Ministry responsible for Finance, Planning and Economic Development The Comoros: Ministere des Finances et du Budget Eritrea: Ministry of Finance Seychelles: Ministry of Finance, Trade Investment and Economic Planning Zambia: Ministry of Finance | Policy, Planning and Coordination. Lead ministry for finance and planning issues | Training on data collection, processing, and transmission | Policy and administrative support to improve environmental planning and budgeting Integration of climate change, GHGI & MRV and climate actions in national accounting systems, national planning frameworks and national budget frameworks | Low |
| Department / agency responsible for National Planning The Comoros: Commissariat General au Plan Eritrea: Ministry of | Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools. | Training on data collection, processing and transmission | Integration of climate change, GHGI & MRV and climate actions in national accounting systems, national planning frameworks and national budget frameworks | Low |

| Stakeholder Name and Function <i>Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function</i> | Stakeholder's Interest <i>What are the stakeholder's main interests in and concerns about the project?</i> | Impact of Project on Stakeholder <i>How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and negatively) by the project?</i> | Influence of Stakeholder <i>How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?</i> | Risk Management <i>(Is this a low, medium or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high risk stakeholders)</i> |
|---|--|---|--|---|
| <p>National Development</p> <p>Seychelles: Ministry of Finance, Trade Investment and Economic Planning</p> <p>Zambia: Ministry of National Development Planning (GCF Focal Point)</p> | Project Beneficiary | | | |
| <p>Agency responsible for national Statistics</p> <p>The Comoros: Direction Nationale des Statistiques</p> <p>Eritrea: National Statistics Office</p> <p>Seychelles: National Bureau of Statistics</p> <p>Zambia: Zambia Statistical Agency (ZSA)</p> | <p>Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools.</p> <p>Project Beneficiary</p> | Training on data collection, processing, and transmission | Integration of climate change, GHGI & MRV and climate actions in national accounting systems and national statistics | Low |
| <p>Population Secretariat</p> <p>The Comoros: Direction Nationale des Statistiques</p> <p>Eritrea: N/A</p> <p>Seychelles: National Bureau of Statistics</p> <p>Zambia: Zambia Statistical Agency (ZSA)</p> | <p>Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools.</p> <p>Project Beneficiary</p> | Training on data collection, processing and transmission | | Low |
| Districts/Local Governments | Improved performance through | Training on data collection, processing, and transmission | Stakeholder mobilization, awareness creation | Low |

| Stakeholder Name and Function <i>Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function</i> | Stakeholder's Interest <i>What are the stakeholder's main interests in and concerns about the project?</i> | Impact of Project on Stakeholder <i>How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and negatively) by the project?</i> | Influence of Stakeholder <i>How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?</i> | Risk Management <i>(Is this a low, medium or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high risk stakeholders)</i> |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| The Comoros: Gouvernorats Eritrea: Zoba/regional Administration Seychelles: Seychelles Local Government Department Zambia: Ministry of Local Government | training and acquisition of required equipment and tools. Project Beneficiary | Built technical and institutional capacity | and training Service delivery and coordination of implementation of decentralized functions, including GHGI & MRV adaptation and mitigation activities | |
| Committee responsible for climate change The Comoros: NCCC Eritrea: Seychelles: NCCC Zambia: NCCC | Lead coordinating agency on GHG MRV and climate change actions at national level. Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools. Project Beneficiary | Built technical and institutional capacity for effective and efficient GHG data management, governance, and UNFCCC reporting | Compiling national data on GHG and UNFCCC reporting. | Low |
| In The Comoros: Members of parliament, ministry of justice , justice auxiliaries | | Awareness, sensitization, have the required tools/data for decision making Clear rules and missions | Research and complementarity (synergy) of different actors | |
| The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) - Climate Change Unit | Regional cooperation Providing leadership and guidance in Project activities | Institutional support and development | Service delivery | Low |

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|--|--|---|--|---|
| | Service delivery | | | |
| Southern African Development Community (SADC) | Regional cooperation and linkages | Information sharing | Information sharing | Low |
| CSOs/NGOs (Add rows as necessary) | | | | |
| The Comoros: Rural Women Associations, Women network for development, women platform for sustainable development Eritrea: National Eritrean Women Association Seychelles: Citizens Engagement Platform Seychelles (CEPS); Seychelles Farmers Association Zambia: NGOCC, Women for Change etc... | Gender mainstreaming | Training on data collection, processing, and transmission | Public awareness, education, and advocacy Service delivery to support implementation of GHGI & MRV adaptation and mitigation activities | Low |
| NGOs/CSOs in environment and natural resources, waste, and industrial processes The Comoros: Dahari , 2 mains , AIDE , Muhashiricho , Ulanga , ID Eritrea: N/A | Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools. Project Beneficiary | Training on data collection, processing, and transmission | Public awareness, education, and advocacy Service delivery to support implementation of GHGI & MRV adaptation and mitigation activities | Low |

| Stakeholder Name and Function <i>Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function</i> | Stakeholder's Interest <i>What are the stakeholder's main interests in and concerns about the project?</i> | Impact of Project on Stakeholder <i>How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and negatively) by the project?</i> | Influence of Stakeholder <i>How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?</i> | Risk Management <i>(Is this a low, medium or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high risk stakeholders)</i> |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| <p>Seychelles: Sustainability for Seychelles (S4S); Seychelles Island Foundation (SIF); Wildlife Club of Seychelles (WCS)</p> <p>Zambia: Zambia Climate Change Network, ZENGO; NGOCC, WWF, BioCarbon Partners. Zambia Institute of Environmental Management</p> | | | | |
| <p><i>NGOs/CSOs in Energy sector</i></p> <p>The Comoros: N/A</p> <p>Eritrea: N/A</p> <p>Seychelles: Small Grants Programme UNDP. Sustainability for Seychelles (S4S)</p> <p>Zambia: ZENGO; CEEEZ, Snow Systems. Vitalite, Supamoto, 3 Rocks Limited, COMACO, BioCarbon Partners, C-Quest Capital, SNV Zambia.</p> | <p>Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools.</p> <p>Project Beneficiary</p> | <p>Training on data collection, processing, and transmission</p> | <p>Public awareness, education, and advocacy</p> <p>Service delivery to support implementation of GHGI & MRV adaptation and mitigation activities</p> | Low |
| <p><i>NGOs/CSOs in Agriculture sector</i></p> <p>The Comoros: Dahari , 2 mains , AIDE ,</p> | <p>Improved performance through training and acquisition</p> | <p>Training on data collection, processing, and transmission</p> | <p>Public awareness, education, and advocacy</p> <p>Service delivery to</p> | Low |

| Stakeholder Name and Function <i>Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function</i> | Stakeholder's Interest <i>What are the stakeholder's main interests in and concerns about the project?</i> | Impact of Project on Stakeholder <i>How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and negatively) by the project?</i> | Influence of Stakeholder <i>How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?</i> | Risk Management <i>(Is this a low, medium or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high risk stakeholders)</i> |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| <p>Muhashiricho , Ulanga , ID</p> <p>Eritrea: N/A</p> <p>Seychelles: Local Producers Association; Seychelles Farmers Association</p> <p>Zambia: Golden Agriculture Research Institute, Livestock Development Trust, Musika, COMACO</p> | <p>of required equipment and tools.</p> <p>Project Beneficiary</p> | | <p>support implementation of GHGI & MRV adaptation and mitigation activities</p> | |
| <p><i>NGOs/CSOs dealing with solvents and other products</i></p> <p>The Comoros: N/A</p> <p>Eritrea: N/A</p> <p>Seychelles: (None exists in Seychelles)</p> <p>Zambia: Zambia Association of Manufacturers, Zambia Institute of Environmental Management, Zambia Climate Change Network</p> | <p>Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools.</p> <p>Project Beneficiary</p> | <p>Training on data collection, processing, and transmission</p> | <p>Public awareness, education, and advocacy</p> <p>Service delivery to support implementation of GHGI & MRV adaptation and mitigation activities</p> | <p>Low</p> |
| Project Partners | | | | |
| Conservation International (CI) | Support countries to develop decision | Increased field knowledge, experience, | Monitoring of project implementation to | Low |

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|---|---|---|--|---|
| | making conservation tools, information sharing and leveraging financial resources for environments and natural resources management | exposure, and field skills and improving quality and diversity of data; | ensure timely delivery of project output. Maintaining oversight of all technical and financial management aspects | |
| The Vital Signs Monitoring Programme; | Collecting and integrating data on agriculture, ecosystems and livelihoods using standardized protocols and methods including household surveys, vegetation | Increased field knowledge, experience, exposure, and field skills and improving quality and diversity of data; | Training of institutions to increase their capacity to collect and manage data on climate change impacts and actions for adaptation and mitigation | Low |
| A Greenhouse Gas and MRV expert | Building capacity in GHG accounting, auditing and management and equipping professionals in GHG measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) | Increased field knowledge, experience, exposure, and field skills and improving quality diversity of data; | Training of the beneficiaries in GHG MRV | Low |
| The Regional Center for Mapping Resources for Development (RCMRD); | Building the capacity in developing comprehensive GHG inventories | Increased field knowledge, experience, exposure, and field skills and improving quality diversity of data | Training of the beneficiaries in GHG inventories | Low |
| Private Sector | | | | |
| Zambia: Foreign Direct Investment UNIDO; Southern Africa development community | Improved performance through training and acquisition of required | Participation in some aspects of Training on data collection, processing, and transmission | Public awareness, education and advocacy Service delivery to support | Low |

| Stakeholder Name and Function <i>Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function</i> | Stakeholder's Interest <i>What are the stakeholder's main interests in and concerns about the project?</i> | Impact of Project on Stakeholder <i>How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and negatively) by the project?</i> | Influence of Stakeholder <i>How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?</i> | Risk Management <i>(Is this a low, medium or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high risk stakeholders)</i> |
|---|--|---|--|---|
| | equipment and tools. | | implementation of GHGI & MRV adaptation and mitigation activities | |
| Academia/Others | | | | |
| The Comoros: Comoros_Universite des Comores Seychelles | Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools. Part of targeted Project beneficiary | Training on data collection, processing, and transmission | Public awareness, education, and advocacy Service delivery to support implementation of GHGI & MRV adaptation and mitigation activities | Medium |
| Eritrea: College of Science and Technology and Hamelmalo Agricultural College | Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools. Part of targeted Project beneficiary | Training on data collection, processing, and transmission | Public awareness, education, and advocacy Service delivery to support implementation of GHGI & MRV adaptation and mitigation activities | Medium |
| Seychelles: University of Seychelles | Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools. Targeted Project beneficiary | Training on data collection, processing, and transmission | Public awareness, education, and advocacy Service delivery to support implementation of GHGI & MRV adaptation and mitigation activities | Medium |
| Zambia – University of Zambia, Copper belt | Improved performance | Training on data collection, processing | Public awareness, education and | Medium |

| Stakeholder Name and Function <i>Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function</i> | Stakeholder's Interest <i>What are the stakeholder's main interests in and concerns about the project?</i> | Impact of Project on Stakeholder <i>How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and negatively) by the project?</i> | Influence of Stakeholder <i>How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?</i> | Risk Management <i>(Is this a low, medium or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high risk stakeholders)</i> |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| University, National Institute for Scientific and Industrial Research, National Scientific and Technology Center(NSTC) among others. | through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools. Project Beneficiary | and transmission | advocacy Service delivery to support implementation of GHGI & MRV adaptation and mitigation activities | |

SECTION IV: Stakeholder Engagement during PPG Phase

| Stakeholder Name | Date, Location and Method of Engagement¹⁶⁶ | Outcomes |
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| <i>Name the key stakeholder contacted during PPG in this column. Add rows, as necessary.</i> | <i>When and where did you meet? Was it a meeting, consultation, workshop, etc?</i> | <i>What was the aim/rationale? What was discussed? What decisions were made, if any? How did this contribute to the design of the project? If/how do they want to be engaged during the implementation phase?</i> |
| ○ The Comoros | | |
| Meeting the 3 National focal points (Climate change, Biodiversity, and desertification) | Meeting individually with staff in their office on 28 February 2020 | Focal points are required to provide data during their activity report but in reality these are compilations which are done randomly; they proudly welcome this initiative with great enthusiasm and are ready to support it, accompany it and play a driving role with all their strength for its success. |
| General Director of Environment and forest | Meeting with his staff in his office one week before workshop on 3 rd March 2020 | The meeting focused on how to set up a long-term structure for the collection of analysis and monitoring of climate and GHG data, data which would be more relevant and reflect reality; the DGEF wishes to be at the center of all national initiatives. He noted the need for capacity building and equipment |

¹⁶⁶ Method of engagement can be face-to-face meeting, telephone call, workshop, consultation, survey, etc.

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| ANACM (météo) | Meeting with his staff in his office on 3 rd March 2020 | The weather department collects a lot of data on climate issues, but they have difficulties in collecting and sharing them for dissemination; the structure wishes to benefit from technical support including resources for the maintenance of their equipment |
| INRAPE | Meeting with his staff in his office on 4 th March 2020 | INRAPE involvement in the project is for its research and development needs. The organization has focused its capacity needs on improving capability for collecting up-to-date scientific data on climate changes and hopes to participate actively in the establishment of the operational platform and may assign staff for the establishment of the database. |
| Université of Comoros | Meeting with the staff of in the office; on 2 nd March 2020-one week before workshop | University officials are aware of the gaps in data collection and are willing to actively collaborate to train staff for data collection and set up the national and regional platforms |
| ONG Mhachiricho | Meeting with staff in the Mhachiricho offices (Moheli) on 26 th February, 2020 | The NGO supports training and technical supervision initiatives for the populations in Mohéli and needs to provide reliable and verifiable data to give credibility to their extension work; the NGO is grateful to participate in the CBIT initiative and are ready to support the project implementation process |
| CNDRS | Meeting with staff at the office on 4 th March 2020 | The managers of this scientific research structure are aware of the gaps existing in data collection and are ready to collaborate actively to participate in data collection and in setting up the national and regional platforms. |
| ○ Eritrea | | |
| Ministry of Land, Water and Environment | Consultative meeting held on 3 rd March 2020 and 18 th March 2020 at the Ministry of Land, Water and Environment | <p>The aim of the meeting was to introduce the project and solicit Ministry's support in facilitating preparation of the project document.</p> <p>The Ministry is the focal point for the UNFCCC, and it endorsed the project. The discussions included approaches on the involvement of key stakeholders.</p> <p>The ministry provided the supporting letter for data collection from the key institutions.</p> <p>The role of the Ministry and expected benefits from the project were clarified and it was concluded that the Ministry will be engaged as the lead executing agency for the project.</p> |
| Department of Environment, Ministry of Land, Water and Environment | The meetings were held on 3 rd and 18 th March 2020 at the office of the Director General | The aim was to discuss the role of the Department and the participation of stakeholders in the sector. The discussions were also held with UNFCCC, GEF and GCF focal persons. The meeting generated a list of relevant stakeholders expected to participate in the project. It was agreed that the Department of Environment will be responsible for coordination the project activities. |

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| Ministry of Agriculture | The consultative meetings were held on 9 th and 15 th March 2020 at the Ministry of Agriculture building | <p>The aim was to introduce the project to the Ministry of Agriculture and the Departments of Agricultural Development and Extension and discuss the Ministry's contribution to assess GHG emissions.</p> <p>The discussion was to nominate appropriate focal department/person to be consulted and engaged in the provision of the required information and data. Ministry's role and expectations were defined in terms of implementation of the project. The Ministry designated the Department of Agriculture Extension to be responsible for coordinating the project.</p> |
| Ministry of Energy and Mines | The consultative meetings were held on 10 th and 16 th March 2020 at the Ministry of Energy and Mines | <p>The Ministry of Energy and Mines is one of the main GHG contributors and discussions were held together with the Department of Energy to introduce the project and its linkage to the energy sector. The Ministry was requested to nominate appropriate focal department/person to be consulted and engaged in the provision of the required information and data. The roles and expectations of the Ministry in the implementation of the project were defined. The Ministry designated the Department of Energy to be responsible for coordinating the project.</p> |
| Ministry of Local Government | The consultative meetings were held on 9 th and 16 th of March 2020 at the Ministry of Local Government | <p>The Ministry of Local Government, under which the six regional administrations and municipalities operate, is responsible for land use, land use change and waste management.</p> <p>The project was introduced to the Ministry and discussions focussed on the ways in which the Chief of Operation of the Ministry will be involved in the project.</p> <p>The Chief of Operations designated a focal person to coordinate project activities. The focal person was given a detailed brief about the project in the same meeting. It was agreed that the Ministry will be one of the GHGI hubs for land use, land use change, forestry, and waste sectors. The Ministry's contribution and the expected benefits from the project were discussed. Awareness and appreciation of the project by the Ministry was enhanced.</p> |
| Ministry of Transport and Communication | The consultative meetings were held on 9 th and 16 th March 2020 at the Ministry of Transport and Communication | <p>The Ministry of Transport and Communication is the responsible sector for transport emissions. The project was introduced to the Ministry and the discussions focussed on and the expected engagement of the Ministry's agencies. The Ministry designated a lead person for the project who was given a detailed brief in the same meeting. It was agreed that the Ministry will be one of the GHGI hubs for assessing emissions in the transport sector. The Ministry's contribution and expected benefits from the project were discussed and awareness enhanced.</p> |
| Ministry of Trade and Industry | The meetings were held on 9 th , 10 th and 17 th March 2020 at the Ministry of Trade and Industry | <p>The Ministry of Trade and Industry is the responsible for assessing Industry related emissions. The project was introduced to the Ministry, Forestry and Wildlife Authority and the Department of Industrial Development, and discussions focussed on the expected engagement and responsibilities of the Ministry and the Authority. The Ministry designated a lead person for the</p> |

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| | | project who was fully briefed about the project in the same meeting. It was agreed that the Ministry will be one of the GHGI hubs for the industrial related emissions. The expected Ministry's contribution and benefits from the project were discussed. Awareness and appreciation of the project by the Ministry was enhanced. |
| City Administration (Ministry of Local Government) | The meetings were held on 15 th and 17 th March 2020 at the Zoba Maekel Administrator and Municipality Waste Management offices | Discussions were held with the head of Department of Social Services, and the head of Asmara Waste Management Unit. The project was introduced to them and the information required from the sector, participation in project implementation and the benefits from the project were discussed. |
| Ministry of National Development | The meeting took place on 10 th March 2020 at the Ministry of National Development | The project was introduced to the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of National Development and the National Statistics Office, and, the meeting discussed how the project will be aligned to National Development strategies. They agreed on provision of national development information and statistics to the project. |
| National Union of Eritrean Women (NUEW) | The meeting took place on 9 th March 2020 at the Building of the National Union of Eritrean Women (NUEW) | The project was introduced to the National Union of Eritrea Women and discussions focussed on information required from the union, benefits from the project and participation of the union in project implementation. They discussed ways in which gender will be mainstreamed in the project implementation phase and beyond. The Union's awareness about the project was enhanced. |
| The Academia | The meetings were held on 11 th and 16 th March 2020 at the building of the Department of Environment | The meetings were held with Maïnefhi College of science and Hamelmalo Agricultural college. The College of Science and technology is one of the key academia of science in the country. The project was introduced to the colleges and their expected roles in the implementation of the project discussed. It was agreed that the colleges will be involved in preparation of Environment related documents for the project, participate in development of the National communication (NC) to the UNFCCC and preparation of the Biennial Update Report. Hamelmalo Agricultural college expressed interest and commitment to support and ensure the project's sustainability using its academic capability and responsibility. |
| ○ Seychelles | | |
| Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change (MEECC) | 31 st January 2020, at the University of Seychelles, Consultation | The aim of the consultation was to map the stakeholders. During the consultation with MEECC, key stakeholders in the AFOLU sector were identified. All the relevant stakeholders were identified during the consultation with MEECC. An invitation to the national consultative workshop was sent to these stakeholders on the 13 th of February 2020. Additional |

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| | | information provided by MEECC is that one of its department engaged in the NDC process will be invaluable to the CBIT project especially on MRV. |
| Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA+), Seychelles | 11 th February 2020, meeting held at the Programme Coordination Unit (PCU), in Victoria | The aim of the meeting was threefold: (i) to discuss the institutional framework of climate change governance in the Seychelles, (ii) to identify some non-GEF funded projects, and (iii) sourcing for documentation on capacity building on climate change related issues in the Seychelles. The GCCA+ provided the national consultant with two of its reports: (1) Climate Change Capacity Needs Assessment for Seychelles, (2) Climate Change Capacity Building Implementation Plan. Another achievement of this meeting is that the GCCA+ project was also identified as a non-GEF funded project. Finally, the GCCA+ provided feedback on the institutional framework as it were back in 1992 when it was established with the list of all the stakeholders at that time. |
| Seychelles Energy Commission (SEC) | 31 st January 2020 at the University of Seychelles, and on the 11 th of February 2020 at PCU, Victoria. Both were consultations with the Principal Secretary for SEC | The rationale of the consultation included – emission reduction targets; strategies for transitioning from fossil fuel to renewable energy technologies; and non-GEF projects that are ongoing or completed. During the consultation it was gathered that SEC targets a 5% and 15% in 2020 and 2030 of the current energy consumptions through increased energy efficiency and the promotion of Renewable Energy Technologies nationally. Information on two energy projects funded by the Government of Seychelles were provided during this consultation. SEC is will to participant in the CBIT project especially on issues related to MRV in the energy sector. |
| UNDP Seychelles | 11 th February 2020, a meeting at PCU | The aim of the meeting was two-fold: (i) to discuss the capacity needs related to ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change in Seychelles, and (ii) and ways in which UNDP might want to engage with the CBIT project in Seychelles. One of the issues that came out clearly during this meeting is that building capacity for community groups such as Watershed Committees to manage watershed under a changing climate is urgent. A key area for capacity building is this domain relates to basic trainings on water quality assessment among community members. |
| Seychelles Conservation and Climate Adaptation Trust (SeyCCAT) | 11 th February 2020, a consultation at PCU, Victoria | The rational for this consultation was to gather information on non-GEF projects implemented by SeyCCAT on climate change related issues and identify ways SeyCCAT can engage with the CBIT project. A list of Climate Change projects supported by SeyCCAT was provided during the consultation. Additionally, SeyCCAT is working together with Pew Charitable Trusts on Blue Carbon Mapping in the Seychelles. This is an ongoing project that can benefit the CBIT project. |

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| Wildlife Clubs of Seychelles (WCS) | 14 th February 2020, a meeting at the University of Seychelles Environment Education Centre | The aim of the meeting was to identify activities of WCS that the CBIT project could build upon. One of the initiatives of WCS on capacity building is developing a Climate Change Curriculum Guide for Primary and Secondary Schools in Seychelles. Such initiative, according to WCS, could be promoted by the CBIT project to reach out many schools and community members. |
| ○ Zambia | | |
| Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA). | Meeting | The aim of the meeting was to discuss project framework as well as implementation arrangements. ZEMA is the overall inventory coordinating institution and responsible for Quality Assurance and Quality Control QA/QC as well as inventory compiling and archiving. |
| Department of Energy | Meeting | Energy-Data collection and estimation of GHG from Energy Sector |
| Department of Industry | Meeting | Industrial Processes and Product Use-Data Collection and estimation of GHG from Industry Sector |
| Department of Agriculture and Department of Livestock and Veterinary Services | Meeting | Agriculture component of AFOLU-Data collection and estimation of GHG for Agriculture and Livestock Sectors |
| Forestry Department | Meeting | Forestry and Land Use components of AFOLU-Data collection and estimation of GHG for LULUCF |
| National Remote Sensing Centre and Surveyor General's Office | Meeting | Remote sensing and mapping of land for the Land Use Land Use Change and Forestry Sector |
| Ministry of Local Government - Local and District Councils | Meeting | Waste-Data Collection and estimation of GHG for Waste Sector |
| Zambia Statistical Agency | Meeting | National Datasets on Energy, Industry, Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Waste Sectors – Provision of data to sectors |

a. Reporting of indicators during PPG

| Indicator | Numbers | |
|---|--|----|
| The Comoros | | |
| Number (and name) of stakeholder groups involved in project design and preparation process | 9(DGE, INRAPE, University of Comoros, ministry of justice, NGOs, CNDRS, Meteorology Department, direction of agriculture, women association) | |
| Number of people who have been involved in the project design and preparation process | Men: 13 | 16 |
| | Women: 3 | |
| Number of engagements (meetings, workshops, consultations, etc...) with stakeholders during PPG phase | 10 | |

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| Eritrea | | |
| Number (and name) of stakeholder groups involved in project design and preparation process | 19: Ministries of: Land, Water and Environment, Agriculture, Energy and Mines, Local Government, Finance, National Development, Trade and Industry, Transport and communication; Departments of: Environment, Energy, Agricultural Development, Agricultural Extension, Industrial Development, National Statistics Office, Forestry and Wildlife Authority, Zoba Maekel and the Zoba regional administration, City Administration, Asmara Waste Management unit, National Union of Eritrean Women (NUEW) and Academia. | |
| Number of people who have been involved in the project design and preparation process | Men: 14 | Total: 16 |
| | Women: 02 | |
| Number of engagements (meetings, workshops, consultations, etc...) with stakeholders during PPG phase | 19 consultative meetings | |
| Seychelles | | |
| Number (and name) of stakeholder groups involved in project design and preparation process | 48: 1 UNFCCC National Focal Point; 10 Energy and Climate Change Department/Ministry of Environment Energy and Climate Change (MEECC); 5 Environment Department/MEECC; 3 Department of Land Transport – Ministry of Habitat, Lands, Infrastructure and Land Transport]; 1 Department of Fisheries – Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture; 2 Seychelles Agricultural Agency; 1 Seychelles National Parks Authority (SNPA); 4 Seychelles Energy Commission; 2 Plant Conservation Action Group; 2 Global Climate Change Alliance + Seychelles; 4 University of Seychelles; 3 National Institute of Science Technology and Innovation (NISTI); 3 NDC Unit; 1 UNDP-SGP; 2 Civil Society of Seychelles; SeyCCAT 4 Ecosystem Based Adaptation Project | |
| Number of people who have been involved in the project design and preparation process | Men: 20 | Total: 39 |
| | Women: 19 | |
| Number of engagements (meetings, workshops, consultations, etc...) with stakeholders during PPG phase | 3 meetings, 1 workshop, and 6 consultations. | |
| Zambia | | |
| Number (and name) of stakeholder groups involved in project design and preparation process | 15: Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA; Department of: Energy, Industry; Petroleum, Agriculture, Livestock and Veterinary Services, and Forestry; National Remote Sensing Centre and Surveyor General’s Office; Ministry of Local Government (Local and District Councils), Zambia Statistical Agency; Zambia Compulsory Standards. | |

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| Number of people who have been involved in the project design and preparation process | Men:10 | Total: 15 |
| | Women:5 | |
| Number of engagements (meetings, workshops, consultations, etc...) with stakeholders during PPG phase | 15 | |
| Total | | |
| Number (and name) of stakeholder groups involved in project design and preparation process | 95 | |
| Number of people who have been involved in the project design and preparation process | Men: 57 | Total: 86 (men and women) |
| | Women: 29 | |
| Number of engagements (meetings, workshops, consultations, etc...) with stakeholders during PPG phase | 54 | |

b. Lessons Learned during PPG

- (i) **Stakeholder Engagement:** Stakeholder engagement is important during PPG but requires adequate planning and time for meaningful participation especially for a multi stakeholder project such as this CBIT project.
- (ii) **Communication:** Preparation of a Regional project requires timely and well packaged information to be communicated regularly to all stakeholders using appropriate medium.
- (iii) One-on-one consultative meetings with stakeholders help to increase understanding, acceptance and ownership of the project.
- (iv) National workshops enhance galvanisation of a common vision and understanding of implementation approaches for a project.
- (v) Stakeholders consultations need to be country specific and conforming to local conditions, for example considering that the Union of Comoros is an Islands state, it was challenging and required more innovation to ensure all the sectors and from the 2 others islands (Mohéli and Anjouan) would be effectively consulted.
- (vi) Early consultations with focal points provide opportunity to plan for a project's sustainability.

SECTION V: Stakeholder Engagement for Implementation Phase

| Stakeholder Name | Method of Engagement | Location and Frequency | Resources Required | Budget ¹⁶⁷ |
|--|--|--|---|---|
| <i>Name the key stakeholder and group type to be engaged. Add columns as necessary.</i> | <i>How will you involve and engage this stakeholder? (meeting, consultation, workshop, discussion, etc)</i> | <i>Where and When will you engage with this stakeholder?</i> | <i>What materials (presentations, websites, brochures, surveys, translation) are needed? What personnel are needed to lead and monitor these engagements?</i> | <i>How much will this engagement cost? Consider resources required, staff, transportation, etc. (Resources are provided in the budget)</i> |
| The Comoros | | | | |
| Ministry of Agriculture, Fishery and Environment | | | | |
| GIS Department | Technical Team member, Trainings Mode: Meeting, consultation, workshop, emails, memos, official letters | In Moroni, monthly | Materials: Presentations, Booklets, website posting, interview templates Management: National project Lead, Regional Project Management staff | Workshops and meetings: -Awareness raising (USD 2,300) -Engagement and training of IPCC sectors (USD 14,800) -Public information, education, and communication materials (USD 1,000) Total =USD 18,100 |
| National Climate Change Committee | PSC member, Technical expertise, Participate at UNFCCC and CBIT events Trainings Mode: Meeting, consultation, workshop, emails, memos, official letters | In Moroni monthly | Materials: Presentations, Booklets, website posting, interview templates Management: National project Lead, Regional Project Management staff | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directorate General of Environment Department of Waste Management and | PSC member, Technical Team member, Trainings Mode: Meeting, consultation, | In Moroni; monthly | Materials: Presentations, Booklets, website posting, interview templates Management: National | |

¹⁶⁷ This is presented as a consolidated budget covering stakeholder engagement events at national level. It is mostly expensed at the ministry responsible for climate change.

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| Pollution Control • Protected areas national network • Department of Forestry | workshop, emails, official letters | | project Lead, Regional Project Management staff | |
| • Directorate General of Agriculture: Department of Animal Health | PSC member, Technical Team member, Trainings Mode: Meeting, consultation, workshop, emails, official letters | In Moroni quarterly | Materials: Presentations, Booklets, website posting, interview templates Management: National project Lead, Regional Project Management staff | |
| Ministry of Economy, Investments and Energy, in charge of Economic Integration, Tourism and Handicrafts | | | | |
| Directorate General of Economy and Investment | PSC member, Technical Team member, Trainings Mode: Meeting, consultation, workshop, emails, official letters | In Moroni quarterly | Materials: Presentations, Booklets, website posting, interview templates Management: National project Lead, Regional Project management staff | |
| Directorate General of Energy | PSC member, Technical Team member, Trainings Mode: Meeting, consultation, workshop, emails, official letters | In Moroni quarterly | Materials: Presentations, Booklets, website posting, interview templates Management: National project Lead, Regional Project Management staff | |
| Directorate General of Tourism and Handicrafts | Technical Team member, Trainings Mode: Meeting, consultation, workshop, emails, official letters | In Moroni Quarterly | Materials: Presentations, Booklets, website posting, interview templates Management: National project Lead, Regional Project Management staff | |
| Ministry of Spatial Planning, Town Planning, Responsible for Land Affairs | | | | |

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|---|--|---------------------|--|--|
| Directorate General of Spatial Planning | Technical Team member, Trainings Mode: Meeting, consultation, workshop, emails, official letters | In Moroni monthly | Materials: Presentations, Booklets, website posting, interview templates Management: National project Lead, Regional Project Management staff | |
| Directorate General of Town Planning | PSC member, Technical Team member, Trainings Mode: Meeting, consultation, workshop, emails, official letters | In Moroni Monthly | Materials: Presentations, Booklets, website posting, interview templates Management: National project Lead, Regional Project Management staff | |
| Ministry of Transport | | | | |
| National Agency of Civil Aviation and Meteorology | Technical Team member, Trainings Mode: Meeting, consultation, workshop, emails, official letters | In Moroni monthly | Materials: Presentations, Booklets, website posting, interview templates Management: National project Lead, Regional Project Management staff | |
| Ministry of Finance | | | | |
| Directorate General of Customs | PSC member Mode: Meeting, consultation, workshop, emails, official letters | In Moroni monthly | Materials: Presentations, Booklets, website posting, interview templates Management: National project Lead, Regional Project Management staff | |
| Commissioners of Local Government | PSC member Mode: Meeting, consultation, workshop, emails, official letters | In Moroni quarterly | Materials: Presentations, Booklets, website posting, interview templates Management: National project Lead, Regional Project Management staff | |
| Academia/Others | | | | |

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| University of Comoros | Technical Team member, Trainings Mode: Meeting, consultation, workshop, emails, official letters | In Moroni quarterly | Materials: Presentations, Booklets, website posting, interview templates Management: National project Lead, Regional Project Management | |
| Private Sector | | | | |
| Private sector | Trainings Mode: Meeting, consultation, workshop, emails, official letters | In Moroni quarterly | Materials: Presentations, Booklets, website posting, interview templates Management: National project Lead, Regional Project Management | |
| NGOs and CSOs | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dahari • 2 mains • AIDE • Muhashiricho • Ulanga • ID • rural women Associations • Women network for development • women platform for sustainable development | Trainings Mode: Meeting, consultation, workshop, emails, official letters | In Moroni quarterly | Materials: Presentations, Booklets, website posting, interview templates Management: National project Lead, Regional Project Management | |
| Eritrea | | | | |
| Ministry of Land, Water and Environment | | | | |
| Department of Environment | As focal point for the UNFCCC will coordinate the implementation of the project, participating in consultative meetings and workshops | Asmara (Head Office and its regional Branch offices) throughout implementation period | Presentations, brochures, and facilitators | Workshops and meetings: -Awareness raising (USD 2,300) -Engagement and training of IPCC sectors (USD 14,800) Public information, education, and communication materials (USD 1,000) Total = USD 18,100 |

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| Forestry and Wildlife authority | Workshops, consultative meetings and through active/direct engagement in the activities of the project relevant to the Forestry and Wildlife authority. The sector will serve as a Hub for the forestry sector | In Asmara, as well as at each regional administration capitals Throughout the project implementation period | Presentations, Brochures and facilitators | |
| Ministry of Trade and Industry | | | | |
| Department of Industrial Development | Workshop, consultation meetings and discussions, and through active/direct engagement in the activities of the project relevant to the Department and will serve as Hub for the industry sector | The meetings and workshops will be held in Asmara, throughout the project implementation period | Presentations, brochures and facilitators | |
| Ministry of Energy and Mines | | | | |
| Department of Energy | Workshops, consultative meetings, and discussions, and through active/direct engagement in the activities of the project related to the Department of Energy and also serving as hub for the energy sector | In Asmara (Head office). biannually throughout the project implementation period | Presentations, brochures and facilitators | |
| Ministry of Local Government | | | | |
| City Administration | Workshop, consultation meetings and discussions, and through active/direct engagement in the activities of the project relevant to the Waste sector and it will serve as waste hub | At each Capital city of the regional administrations throughout the project implementation period | Presentations, brochures and facilitators | |
| Zoba/regional Administration | Workshops, consultation, meetings, and active involvement in activities relevant to land use, land use | At each of the six-regional headquarters, throughout implementation | Presentations, brochures and facilitators | |

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| | change and waste management | period | | |
| Ministry of Agriculture | | | | |
| Department of Agricultural Development | Workshop, consultation meetings and discussions, and through active/direct engagement in the activities of the project relevant to the Department, it will serve as a Hub for the Agriculture sector | In Asmara throughout the project implementation period | Presentations, brochures and facilitators | |
| Ministry of National Development | | | | |
| National Statistics Office | Consultative workshops and meetings to discuss issues related to national statistics | In Asmara (Head office); biannually | Presentations, brochures and facilitators | |
| Ministry of Labour and Human Welfare | | | | |
| National Eritrean Women Association | Consultative workshops, meetings and discussions for active engagement and gender mainstreaming | In Asmara (Head office and six branches); biannually | Surveys, presentations, and facilitators | |
| Ministry of Education | | | | |
| College of Science and Technology | Workshops, consultative meetings and discussions of research and human capacity development | Main-Nefhi (Head office); biannually | Surveys, presentations, and facilitators | |
| Hamelmallo Agricultural College | Workshops, consultative meetings and discussions of research and human capacity development | At Hamelmalo Agricultural College (Head office); biannually | Survey, presentations, and facilitators | |
| Seychelles | | | | |
| Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change (MEECC) | | | | |

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|--|---|--|--|--|
| Stakeholders in the AFOLU sector (Agriculture, Forestry, Land transport, Waste, Energy, and Blue Economy Department) | Workshop for more awareness raising about GHG MRV key institutions must understand which type of data are needed and how to gather these data | SAVOY Hotel at the start of the CBIT project | Presentations and breakout groups for each sector. The University of Seychelles will lead the engagement process | Workshops and meetings: -Awareness raising (USD 2,300) -Engagement and training of IPCC sectors (USD 14,800) -Public information, education, and communication materials (USD 1,000) Total = USD 18,100 |
| Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change (MEECC) | Workshop to identify data gaps and how to improve on MRV reporting | At the MEECC office 1 st quarter of the CBIT project | Presentation on barrier to an effective and efficient NDC and strategies for improvement. To be led by the Director of Climate Science and Data Management Section at the MEECC. | |
| Seychelles Energy Commission (SEC) & Public Utility Corporation (PUC) | Joint workshop between SEC and PUC on standard methodology in reporting emissions from the energy sector | Conference room of SEC during the 3 rd quarter in year 1 of the project. | Presentations and group exercises to be led by a national consultant | |
| Forestry Section – MEECC and Seychelles National Park Authority (SNPA) | Networking meeting on the on-going forest inventory by FAO and lessons learnt | University of Seychelles Manchester Theatre. To occur during the 4 th quarter in year 1 of the project. | Presentation of forest inventory methodology and collected data and its relevance to GHG MRV in the forestry sector. To be led by a national consultant with technical expertise in forestry inventory | |
| Landscape and Waste Management Agency (LWMA) | Workshop to introduce how to account for landfill Methane and its consistency with current methodology used by LWMA | Conference Room of LWMA. Should occur during the 3 rd quarter in year 1 of the project. | Presentation on introducing how to account for landfill Methane – data types and collection method. This should be led by a national consultant. | |
| Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture | | | | |
| Seychelles Agricultural Agency (SAA) | Meeting with the research and extension officers | Office of SAA south of Mahé. This meeting should occur | Presentation on sector specific need on data collection and type of data needed for MRV in | |

| | | | | |
|---|---------|--|--|--|
| | | during the 2 nd quarter in year 1 of the CBIT project | the agricultural sector. | |
| Zambia | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Department of Energy | Meeting | Lusaka quarterly | Presentations and Surveys – National Consultant with the Sector Leads and Technical Working Groups | Workshops and meetings: -Awareness raising (USD 2,150) -Engagement and training of IPCC sectors (USD 14,800) -Public information, education, and communication materials (USD 1,000) Total = USD 17,950 |
| Department of Industry | Meeting | Lusaka and Copper-belt; quarterly | Presentations and Surveys – National Consultant with the Sector Leads and Technical Working Groups | |
| Department of Agriculture and Department of Livestock and Veterinary Services | Meeting | Lusaka | Presentations and Surveys – National Consultant with the Sector Leads and Technical Working Groups | |
| Forestry Department | Meeting | Lusaka, quarterly | Presentations and Surveys – National Consultant with the Sector Leads and Technical Working Groups | |
| National Remote Sensing Centre and Surveyor General's Office | Meeting | Lusaka | Presentations and Surveys – National Consultant with the Sector Leads and Technical Working Groups | |
| Ministry of Local Government - Local and District Councils | Meeting | Lusaka | Presentations and Surveys – National Consultant with the Sector Leads and Technical Working | |

| | | | | |
|---|---------|-------------------|--|--|
| | | | Groups | |
| Zambia Statistical Agency | Meeting | Lusaka, quarterly | Presentations and Surveys – National Consultant with the Sector Leads and Technical Working Groups | |
| University of Zambia | Meeting | Lusaka | Presentations and Surveys – National Consultant with the Sector Leads and Technical Working Groups | |
| Copper-belt University | Meeting | Kitwe | Presentations and Surveys – National Consultant with the Sector Leads and Technical Working Groups | |
| ZARI | Meeting | Meeting | Presentations and Surveys – National Consultant with the Sector Leads and Technical Working Groups | |
| National Water and Sanitation (NWASCO) | Meeting | Lusaka | Presentations and Surveys – National Consultant with the Sector Leads and Technical Working Groups | |
| Snow Systems | Meeting | Lusaka | Presentations and Surveys – National Consultant with the Sector Leads and Technical Working Groups | |
| Centre for Energy, Environment and Engineering Zambia (CEEZ); | Meeting | Lusaka | Presentations and Surveys – National Consultant with the Sector Leads and Technical Working Groups | |

SECTION VI: Monitoring and Reporting

The project will report on progress made towards the implementation of the SEP on a quarterly basis using the CI-GEF Quarterly Reporting template.

The following CI-GEF's minimum indicators will be reported on an annual basis using the CI-GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR) template. The project may include other appropriate stakeholder engagement indicators in addition to the CI-GEF's indicators.

| The Comoros | | | | |
|---|----------|-------|--------|-------|
| Indicator | Baseline | | Target | |
| | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| 1. Number of people (sex disaggregated) that have been involved in project implementation phase (on an annual basis) | 13 | 3 | 20 | 10 |
| 2. Number of stakeholder groups (government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector, indigenous peoples, and others) that have been involved in the project implementation phase (on an annual basis) | 9 | | 10 | |
| 3. Number of engagements (meetings, workshops, consultations, etc.) with stakeholders during the project implementation phase (on an annual basis). | 10 | | 15 | |
| Eritrea | | | | |
| Indicator | Baseline | | Target | |
| | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| 1. Number of people (sex disaggregated) that have been involved in project implementation phase (on an annual basis) | 14 | 2 | 20 | 10 |
| 2. Number of stakeholder groups (government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector, indigenous peoples and others) that have been involved in the project implementation phase (on an annual basis) | 19 | | 20 | |
| 3. Number of engagements (meetings, workshops, consultations, etc.) with stakeholders during the project implementation phase (on an annual basis). | 19 | | 20 | |
| Seychelles | | | | |
| Indicator | Baseline | | Target | |
| | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| 1. Number of people (sex disaggregated) that will be involved in project implementation phase (on an annual basis) | 20 | 19 | 40 | 30 |
| 2. Number of stakeholder groups (government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector, indigenous peoples, and others) that will be involved in the project implementation phase (on an annual basis) | 17 | | 20 | |
| 3. Number of engagements (meetings, workshops, consultations, etc.) with stakeholders to be held during the project implementation phase (on an annual basis). | 48 | | 50 | |
| Zambia | | | | |
| Indicator | Baseline | | Target | |
| | Men | Women | Men | Women |

| | | | | |
|--|----------|-------|--------|-------|
| 1. Number of people (sex disaggregated) that have been involved in project implementation phase (on an annual basis) | 43 | 10 | 50 | 20 |
| 2. Number of stakeholder groups (government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector, indigenous peoples and others) that have been involved in the project implementation phase (on an annual basis) | 15 | | 20 | |
| 3. Number of engagements (meetings, workshops, consultations, etc.) with stakeholders during the project implementation phase (on an annual basis). | 10 | | 20 | |
| Summary total for all countries | | | | |
| Indicator | Baseline | | Target | |
| | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| 1. Number of people (sex disaggregated) that have been involved in project implementation phase (on an annual basis) | 94 | 38 | 150 | 80 |
| 2. Number of stakeholder groups (government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector, indigenous peoples and others) that have been involved in the project implementation phase (on an annual basis) | 63 | | 75 | |
| 3. Number of engagements (meetings, workshops, consultations, etc.) with stakeholders during the project implementation phase (on an annual basis). | 80 | | 110 | |

| | |
|--|---|
| Person responsible for implementing and monitoring the SEP: | Vital Signs |
| How/Where will the approved SEP be disclosed¹⁶⁸: | At the inception meeting with stakeholders in the project participating countries |
| When will the approved SEP be disclosed? | At the start of the implementation phase for stakeholders to be aware of their roles and responsibilities |

¹⁶⁸ Approved Safeguard plans are to be disclosed to stakeholders in a manner and form that they will understand and that is culturally appropriate. This may require translation of the document.

CI-GEF GENDER MAINSTREAMING PLAN (GMP)

The Gender Mainstreaming Plan identifies and describes gender differences, gender differentiated impacts and risks, and opportunities to address gender gaps and promote the empowerment of men, women and youth. It is a requirement of the CI-GEF Agency that the project adheres to the GEF's 2018 Policy on Gender Equality. The preparation of this GMP was, therefore, guided by the CI-GEF Gender Policy and the CI-GEF's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).

SECTION I: Project Information

| | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------|-----------|
| PROJECT TITLE: | Regional capacity building of COMESA member states in Eastern and Southern Africa for enhanced transparency in Climate Change Monitoring, Reporting and Verification as defined in the Paris Agreement | | |
| GEF PROJECT ID: | 10093 | PROJECT DURATION: | 60 months |
| EXECUTING AGENCY: | The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) - Climate Change Unit | | |
| PROJECT START DATE: | 07/2021 | PROJECT END DATE: | 06/2026 |
| GMP PREPARED BY: | CI-GEF | | |
| DATE OF (RE)SUBMISSION TO CI-GEF: | November, 2020 | | |
| GMP APPROVED BY: | | | |
| DATE OF CI-GEF APPROVAL: | 19 th November 2020 | | |
| PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTING AND MONITORING THE GMP: | <i>Peter Alele and Victor Esendi</i> | | |
| HOW/WHERE WILL THE APPROVED GMP BE DISCLOSED¹⁶⁹: | <i>At the inception meeting with stakeholders, printed and posted on notice board in community centre, etc.</i> | | |
| WHEN WILL THE APPROVED GMP BE DISCLOSED: | <i>At the start of the implementation phase, before the end of the first quarter during implementation phase, etc</i> | | |

| GENDER TAGS (please check the appropriate boxes): | | JUSTIFICATION FOR SELECTING TAG |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gender Mainstreaming: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries | The Project entails building the capacities of both institutions and individuals by providing training in Terrestrial Carbon Accounting and Agricultural Monitoring and Reporting and Verification so that they are able to measure, report and verify emissions in agriculture, forestry and other land uses (AFOLU). Men and women are therefore beneficiaries of the capacity building program, as well as information sharing |

¹⁶⁹ Approved Safeguard plans are to be disclosed to stakeholders in a manner and form that they will understand and that is culturally appropriate. This may require translation of the document.

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Women groups | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sex-disaggregated indicators | The indicators will determine the extent of participation of women and men in project activities, including consultations, meetings, workshops, training and actual field data collection, processing and sharing activities. |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender-sensitive indicators | MRV of GHG emissions can be successful where the project pays respect to gender sensitive indicators such as gender equality and equity. The indicators measure the gap between men and women, different roles, responsibilities and access to resources of different members of society, gauge progress towards achieving gender equality in the project, allow integration of gender equality issues from project planning to implementation, monitoring and evaluation. They help to show the impact of changes in power relations between women and men in the project. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gender results areas: | <input type="checkbox"/> Access and control over natural resources | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participation and leadership | Men and women will participate in various project activities, including consultations and workshops during the PPG phase, the training, data collection and management and information sharing. The participation processes should be cognizant of the gender roles and interests. |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access to benefits and services | Access to benefits and services are linked to ownership of resources which are critical components for well-being of households and a country. This being a capacity building project, men and women will be given equal opportunity to benefit from capacity building activities such as trainings, exposure trips among others. The benefits from capacity building will eventually trickle to household level through increased opportunities. |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity development | This is a capacity building project, imparting knowledge and skills and equipping with tools for GHG inventory and MRV of climate change effects and actions. Men and women should benefit from the initiative |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Awareness raising | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge generation | |

SECTION II: Introduction

For a long time, GEF has recognized and prioritized gender equality as an integral part of its planning framework for achieving global environmental benefits for mankind. Various policies and strategies have guided GEF and its agencies including CI-GEF to focus on and mainstream gender equality in projects development and implementation such as gender mainstreaming policy¹⁷⁰ the 2020 strategy¹⁷¹

¹⁷⁰ GEF 2012. Policy on Gender Mainstreaming. Washington, DC: Global Environment Facility. http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/Gender_Mainstreaming_Policy-2012. Website accessed on 7th December 2019 at 1420hrs.

¹⁷¹ GEF 2015. GEF 2020: Strategy for the GEF. Washington, DC: Global Environment Facility. https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/GEF2020Strategies-March2015_CRA_WEB_2.pdf. Website accessed on 7th December 2019 at 1440hrs.

and the Gender Equality Action Plan¹⁷². The GEF Policy on Gender Equality seeks to ensure equal and equitable opportunities for women and men to participate in, contribute to and benefit from GEF-financed activities such as this CBIT COMESA regional project. The policy further outlines GEF's aspirations to adopt a gender-responsive approach in its projects. The Policy specifies gender-responsive actions that should be addressed at various stages of project development and implementation as well as in monitoring and evaluation. In many respects, therefore, the policy ensures that activities in GEF programs and projects contribute to equitable access to and use of resources including incorporation of gender responsive decision making. This Gender Mainstreaming Plan (GMP) is aligned to the GEF Policy on Gender Equality.

The significance of gender responsive strategies and interventions in tackling climate change effects is also reaffirmed by UNFCCC COP discussions that prioritise gender issues in the debates. The GEF is cognisant of the need to comprehensively integrate gender issues in programs and projects as a mechanism to create and strengthen synergies between climate actions and gender equality and equity. Gender analysis in this GMP follows the policy requirements as well as results from the safeguards screening process that was conducted and which affirmed the need for a Gender Mainstreaming Plan (GMP) as one of the safeguards for this project.

This regional project covers four project participating countries namely the Comoros, Eritrea, Seychelles and Zambia. It was developed under the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT), which was established at COP 21 in Paris to support developing countries in enhancing transparency requirements as defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The transparency framework under the Agreement requires countries to regularly provide: (i) a national inventory of greenhouse gas emissions (by sources and removals (by sinks) (ii) information necessary to track progress toward achieving their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) (iii) information related to climate change impacts, adaptation and mitigation (iv) information on financial, technology transfer and capacity building support needed and received and (v) information on any support they provide to developing countries. The goals of CBIT are threefold namely to: a) strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities; b) provide relevant tools, training and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement; and c) assist in the improvement of transparency over time. The COMESA Project was approved at the June 2019 GEF Council Meeting. The four project participating countries are parties to the UNFCCC and signatory to the Paris Agreement.

The project comprises three components designed to address the critical barriers to achieve the requirements of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement by the four project participating countries and to share lessons with other COMESA member countries. The components, identified through consultative processes focus on: (i) Strengthening national and regional transparency frameworks for Monitoring and Tracking NDCs and climate actions; (ii) Strengthening capacity of stakeholders in the project participating countries to measure, report and verify emissions in AFOLU sectors; and (iii) Establishment of a regional CBIT integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities. These components are interlinked with activities that inform each other and will enhance

¹⁷² GEF 2014. Gender Equality Action Plans. GEF/C.47/09.Rev.01. Agenda Item 9. GEF Council Meeting held on October 28–30, 2014, in Washington, DC. Washington, DC: Global Environment Facility. www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/councilmeeting-documents/25_EN_GEF.C.47.09.Rev._01_Gender_Equality_Action_Plan_1.pdf. Website accessed on 7th December 2019 at 1520hrs.

quality of information generated, processed and shared, ensuring more effective information sharing and, strengthening cross learning between the project participating countries.

State of gender in general

At the global level, gender mainstreaming has been a focus in all the conventions to ensure gender equity and equality in implementation of projects and programs. Under the UNFCCC, the IPCC has predicted that climate change effects will be differently distributed among different regions, generations, ages, classes, income groups, occupations and gender. Furthermore, the poor, primarily but by no means exclusively in developing countries, will be disproportionately affected by the effects of climate change. The vulnerability of poor men and women to climate change effects will aggravate inequality and inequity in health and access to food, clean water, and other resources¹⁷³. The gender differential vulnerability can be attributed to existing inequalities and inequities such as unequal and inequitable access to resources, gendered divisions of labor and decision-making power, all of which may affect the ability of men and women to respond to the effects of climate change.

Climate change affects men and women differently due to gender differences such as property rights, access to information, divergent cultural backgrounds, social responsibilities, and economic roles. Most women, for instance, in the developing countries remain responsible for undertaking climate-sensitive tasks such as securing food, water and energy which help to ensure food and nutrition security and household well-being. On the other hand, men are responsible for carrying out climate-sensitive tasks such as livestock rearing, land management and forest establishment, management and exploitation. The notion that women are more vulnerable to climate change is based on the fact that:

- (i) Women remain responsible for household tasks, including caring for children and the elderly while men work outside the home to earn income for their households and this is particularly the case in the four project participating countries. In some cases, such as in Zambia, women take part in income generating activities as a way of reducing poverty, implying that they need to have access to natural resources (e.g. plant materials and fibres for making hand crafts such as traditional baskets, winnowers, mats, bags and others).
- (ii) Women have limited access to resources and decision-making power, which increases their vulnerability to climate change effects. The majority of women in rural areas spend much time gathering wild foods, collecting firewood, fetching water, ensuring food and nutrition security and general household livelihoods. Consequently, women's involvement in decision-making is curtailed and participation in actions that influence their livelihoods and lifestyles is reduced. In summary, women tend to be under-represented in decision-making processes at all levels, including decisions on major issues that affect them such as sustainable development, socio-economic growth and environmental challenges including climate change. All these simultaneously impede the ability of women to contribute their unique development needs, provide valuable knowledge, skills and expertise on mechanisms for addressing climate change effects.
- (iii) Women in rural areas remain profoundly affected by climate change effects in various ways

¹⁷³ Chapter 11 Gender, climate change and sustainable development, http://genderlinks.org.za/wp-content/uploads/imported/articles/attachments/19388_chap11baro2014_climatefin.pdf 3.12.20191551hrs

including increased workloads, travelling greater distances to harvest materials for household needs, and coping with environmental events which they do not envisage and are oblivious of, for example, flooding. Climate change may add an additional burden through the degradation and depletion of natural resources and reduction in agricultural production and productivity. Social roles and responsibilities of women and men lead to different degrees of dependency on the natural environment for resources to sustain their livelihoods. Women and men's needs, knowledge, skills, preferences, experiences, and priorities differ, thus making it critical to identify gender-sensitive strategies for responding to the environmental and humanitarian crises caused by climate change as well as clearly defining their roles in addressing and coping with climate change effects¹⁷⁴.

The effects of climate change on women in Africa cannot be addressed in isolation from other environmental stresses and developmental needs. Women play a crucial role in society and lack of awareness on climate change effects imposes extra burden to women and hinders their ability to adapt and apply mitigation measures. Climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts should, therefore, be applied from a gender perspective in the key areas and sectors that impact livelihoods.

Many times, gender differences surface in efforts geared towards climate change mitigation and adaptation and evaluation of gender roles in carbon footprints, amelioration of climate change effects, provision of climate-based solutions, and access to funds for addressing climate change effects. Although climate change mostly affects women, it is incongruous that they do not have sufficient representation in the planning and implementation of climate related programs and projects. The current state of gender and application of the paradigm in various facets of development in the project participating countries are elaborated in the sections below.

State of gender in Eritrea

The current gender differentiated population of Eritrea is 2,831,926 (49.3%) men and 2,914,013 (50.7%) women. The literacy levels are estimated as 2,403,880 persons (73.72%) of adult population (aged 15 years and above) that can read and write while 857,137 adults are illiterate. The corresponding literacy levels for adult male and female population is 82.39 percent (1,310,559) and 65.45% (1,093,321) respectively; while the illiterate men are 280,041 and women are 577,096. Furthermore, the youth literacy rates are 94.55 percent and 91.91 percent for males and females respectively. The overall youth literacy rate is 93.25 percent. The youth literacy rate definition covers the population between the ages of 15 to 24 years¹⁷⁵.

Gender in Eritrea is intricately linked to the country's colonial history and the liberation war. Eritrea was an Italian colony from 1890 until 1941, when the British forces defeated the Italians in Eritrea and placed it under British military administration¹⁷⁶. Eritrea's war of liberation from Ethiopia lasted 30 years during

¹⁷⁴ Chapter 11 Gender, climate change and sustainable development, http://genderlinks.org.za/wp-content/uploads/imported/articles/attachments/19388_chap11baro2014_climatefin.pdf 3.12.2019 15:51hrs.

¹⁷⁵ <https://countrymeters.info/en/Eritrea>. Website accessed on 4.12.2019 at 14:03hrs.

¹⁷⁶ African Development Bank. Eritrea: A Gender Profile. Dossier prepared for the Board of the African Development Bank. Document downloaded from https://www.afdb.org/sites/default/files/documents/projects-and-operations/eritrea_gender_profile.pdf on 10th December 2019 at 14:00 hours.

which gender relations were equalized as one third of the fighters were women¹⁷⁷. The liberation war, which ended in 1994, had a devastating effect on the gender relations in Eritrea, for instance, the number of female headed households increased from 38 percent before the liberation war to 47 percent after the war.

The zeal for social justice and gender equality promoted reforms which uphold women rights¹⁷⁸ as reflected in the country's Constitution¹⁷⁹, policies and programmes¹⁸⁰. In addition, an account by Connell (1998)¹⁸¹ highlights the gender reforms in post-war Eritrea, challenges which Eritrean women have confronted in political and economic reconstruction of the country and the strategies to ensure that gender issues remain at the core of democratic politics. The article notes that in a society where close to 80 percent of the population depends on farming as the major economic activity, women were denied the right to own or inherit land. Girls were routinely married at puberty under contracts arranged at birth. Eritrean society, before the liberation war, was deeply rooted in tradition, with specific roles and expectations for men and women across cultural, familial and societal contexts. Eritrean society emphasizes the domesticity of women by confining their responsibilities to tending to husband, children, and the home. Women were emancipated from their restricted roles during the liberation struggle, helping not only to shoulder the burden of the war, but also to carry the struggle forward over three decades¹⁸².

The Government of Eritrea put in place a National Gender Policy and Action Plan to affirm its commitment to gender equality. The National Union of Eritrean Women (NUEW) that has its history rooted in the liberation struggle as women's wing of the Eritrea People's Liberation Front, has been mandated by government to serve as the national gender machinery. To date it is the largest NGO advocating for and promoting gender equality, coordinating and monitoring gender related activities. It has a broad presence on the ground but lacks a network of gender focal persons in the national ministries which weaken the capacity for advocacy and promotion of gender in the country.

At the international level, the Government of Eritrea has ratified conventions and human rights treaties. Among these are the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights, the African Charter on Human Rights and People's Rights, the Beijing Declaration and Global Platform for Action, and

¹⁷⁷ ERI-PLATFORM 2018. Gender Equality in Eritrea. Document down loaded from https://eri-platform.org/swfiles/files/Gender%20Equality%20in%20Eritrea_11.pdf on 10th December 2019 at 1128 hours.

¹⁷⁸ United Nations 2006. Women's anti-discrimination committee takes up report of Eritrea: gender equality efforts hindered by stereotypes, poverty and war. United Nations © 2014, New York, NY 10017.

¹⁷⁹ The Government of Eritrea. 1997. The Constitution of Eritrea. 1997. Asmara, Eritrea. <http://confinder.richmond.edu/admin/docs/Eritrea1997English.pdf>. Website accessed on 10th December, 2019 at 1631hrs.

¹⁸⁰ UNDP 2019. Women's empowerment – Eritrea. Article down loaded from <https://www.er.undp.org/content/eritrea/en/home/ourwork/womenempowerment/overview.html>. Website accessed on 10th December 2019 at 1348 hours.

Section 1. ¹⁸¹ Connell, D. 1998. *Strategies for Change: Women and Politics in Eritrea and South Africa. Review of African Political Economy* 7: 189-206.

¹⁸² Connell, *ibid*.

International Labour Organization (ILO) Core Convention of 2000 which protects fundamental human rights and promotes equal opportunities for men and women¹⁸³. CEDAW has been translated into local languages and disseminated particularly among women. CEDAW is being implemented in consonance with the implementation of the Global Platform for Action and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)¹⁸⁴.

In Eritrea, gender and the environment are intrinsically linked and the country recognizes that increased deforestation leads to soil erosion, reduced agricultural productivity, decreased water availability and consequently increased burden on women. Low tree cover and water scarcity imply that women cannot concentrate on productive activities such as farming and small-scale enterprises as they spend much time looking for water and fuel wood. Women's traditional knowledge of natural resources having daily contact with the environment makes women develop a special relationship and apply knowledge of traditional plants, herbs and forest products to conserve the environment¹⁸⁵. In spite of patrilineal practice that denies women ownership and decision-making related to land, they participate in land management and conservation of environmental resources.

State of gender in The Comoros

The Comoros has a total population of 850,886, with women accounting for 50.4 percent and men at 49.6 percent. The average annual population growth rate is 2.1 percent while the average national population density is 309 inhabitants per km² and this is expected to reach 575 inhabitants per km² on Nzwani Island. The population is characterized by a large proportion of “non-active persons” comprising children under 10 years of age (29.1%), adolescents between 10 and 14 (13.6%) and people aged 65 and above (5%). The proportion of these persons not in the labor force against the adult population aged between 15 and 64 (52.2%) considered as the “active population” gives a high dependency ratio, which is a pointer to the poverty level in the Comoros¹⁸⁶. The bulk of the population lives in rural areas at 72 percent.

The dependency rate of women, who make up 50.4 percent of the total population, is higher than that of men; female household head supports 4 persons (“non-active”), against 3 for a man. This shows some contradiction between the limited resources of Comorian women and their heavy burden compared to that of men. The average household size is 6 for rural areas as against 5 for urban areas. Female- single-parent headed households represent 40.2% of the total number of households, as against 2.8 percent for male- single-parent headed households. The rate of female- single-parent headed households, which is very high, is even higher in Anjouan (51.8%). This underscores the gravity of gender issues and their interrelation with poverty in the Comoros.

¹⁸³ United Nations 2006. Women’s anti-discrimination committee takes up report of Eritrea: gender equality efforts hindered by stereotypes, poverty and war. United Nations © 2014, New York, NY 10017.

¹⁸⁴ United Nations 2006. Women’s anti-discrimination committee takes up report of Eritrea: gender equality efforts hindered by stereotypes, poverty and war. United Nations © 2014, New York, NY 10017.

¹⁸⁵ Eritrea Gender Profile, November 2008. <https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/Eritrea%20gender%20profile.pdf> Website accessed on 3.12.2019 at 1616hrs.

¹⁸⁶ African Development Bank 2009. Gender profile of the Union of the Comoros. Report down loaded from <https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/Comoros%20-%20Country%20Gender%20Profile.pdf> accessed on 10th December 2019 at 1620 hours.

The labor market in the Comoros is characterized by the feminization of employment and informal activities. The agriculture sector employs the largest number of women (66.9%) while the civil service employs 30 percent of women most of whom occupy low-level jobs. There are more self-employed women (56.1%) than men (47.5%) while 47% of the unemployed are women. In the non-agricultural informal sector (traders, small entrepreneurs and the self-employed), women occupy 19.5 percent of jobs. There are more self-employed women (56.1%) than men (47.5%). Female employment in the Comoros remains low with only 13.7 percent women in the wage-earning group, including 69.2 percent in “unsheltered employment”. Considerable efforts are needed to improve the employment situation of the Comorian woman which is largely due to the low educational level.

The Comorian Government recognizes the importance of gender mainstreaming and full participation of women in the development process as a means of reducing poverty and boosting the country’s economic development. The Government affirms its determination to give women their rightful place in the decision-making and development process¹⁸⁷. The country’s legal system however recognizes three types of law, namely the domestic law, Islamic law and customary law. The law does not provide women with the same rights as men to enter marriage. Marriage is based on guardianship system by which a woman is represented by her matrimonial guardian (the wali) to enter into marriage.

The law does not provide women with the same rights as men to be recognized as the head of household. Nonetheless, women are provided with the same rights as men to be the legal guardian of their children during marriage and the same rights and responsibilities towards their children. In addition, the law does not provide married women with the same rights as married men to choose where to live, as the husband chooses where to live or the parents of the woman choose where she will live upon her marriage. This affects access to, management and utilization of natural resources for household livelihoods. Customary law establishes that women inherit land and property; however, they generally do not have usufruct rights on the land they own¹⁸⁸.

There are efforts towards women’s rights and in this regard the Government has introduced legislative and institutional measures and various sectoral development programmes. The domestic legislation, for example, is in line with mainstreaming of gender perspectives in development policies. Government’s efforts to promote gender equality and equity, is progressing with support of partners in the United Nations system, and these have yielded tangible results in the creation of a social and cultural environment consonant with gender equality and equity. As a testimony to its commitment to gender equality and equity, the Constitution of the Union of the Comoros prohibits all forms of gender-based discrimination. It provides for the equality of men and women and prohibits discrimination in sex, origin, race, religion, creed or ideological conviction, equality of all before the law and the right of every accused person to a defense.

¹⁸⁷ Zeneb Toure (Gender Expert), 2009. African Development bank, African Development fund, Gender Profile of the union of The Comoros. <https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/Comoros%20-%20Country%20Gender%20Profile.pdf>
Website accessed 3rd December, 2019 at 1400hrs.

¹⁸⁸ OECD (2019), Gender, Institutions and Development Database, <https://oe.cd/ds/GIDDB2019>.

In terms of policy, the Government adopted the National Policy on Gender Equality and Equity in 2008, a framework comprising guidelines and strategies for reducing gender inequalities. The Policy guides and coordinates the activities of State and non-State agencies involved in gender affairs and help decision-makers in their planning of activities for improved gender streamlining and the elimination of gender disparities. The Government recently set up gender focal points in each ministry to ensure that gender issues are addressed and should foster gender mainstreaming in each sector. However, more efforts are needed to ensure that the process continues and develops towards a continued improvement of women's socio-economic situation¹⁸⁹.

State of gender in Seychelles

The current population of Seychelles is 50,943 (51.1%) and 48,662 (48.9%) for men and women respectively. The estimated 73,626 (95.21%) of adult population (aged 15 years and above) in Seychelles are able to read and write while 3,703 adults are illiterate. On the other hand, the literacy level for men and women is 94.74 percent (37,255) and 95.7 percent (36,371) respectively while the illiterate men and women are presented as 2,068 and 1,635 respectively. Youth literacy levels are 98.58 percent and 99.56 percent for males and females respectively. The overall youth literacy level is 99.05 percent¹⁹⁰.

The Government of Seychelles is actively addressing mainstreaming gender issues into policies and programmes. The Seychelles' National Gender Policy of 2017 and National Gender Plan of Action 2019 have been developed by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Community Development and Sports, Seychelles. The Policy is aligned to the key provisions of the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development an all-encompassing sub-regional instrument that sets 28 targets to be achieved by 2015. The SADC Gender Protocol takes into consideration international and regional instruments such as the MDGs; Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women CEDAW; Beijing Declaration and Plan of Action; the Commonwealth Plan of Action for Gender Equality 2005-2015, AU Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, AU Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa, the IOC Gender Policy, COMESA Gender Policy and Gender Mainstreaming Strategy 2008-2012 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The policy programme areas include constitutional rights, productive resources, climate change as well as food and nutrition security. Other topics include gender-based violence, HIV and AIDS and gender and the media¹⁹¹.

While gender equality and non-discrimination against women are not explicit in the Constitution, formal discrimination against women in the public sphere is no longer prevalent in Seychelles because of legislative safeguards. The Seychelles Constitution guarantees the right to equal protection before the law for "every person without discrimination on any ground". Seychelles ratified CEDAW in 1992 thus affirming its commitment on gender equity and equality. Its effort to embrace gender mainstreaming

¹⁸⁹ The Comoros: Social Institutions and Gender Index. Article down loaded from <https://www.genderindex.org/wp-content/uploads/files/datasheets/2019/KM.pdf> accessed on 10th December 2019.

¹⁹⁰ <https://countrymeters.info/en/Seychelles>. Website accessed on 4.12.2019 at 1550hrs.

¹⁹¹ Ministry of Social Affairs, Community Development and Sports 2017. The National Gender Policy Republic of the Seychelles. Down loaded from <https://genderlinks.org.za/gmdc/publications/national-gender-policy-republic-seychelles/> on 10th December 2019 at 1840 hours

has been constant though some years have been better than others¹⁹². Literacy is higher among women than men. Boys and girls have equal access to education. The enrolment rate and primary school completion rate is nearly 100 percent for both sexes. There are gender gaps in vocational training but this is gradually changing.

While Seychelles has made great strides in the area of women representation compared to other SADC countries, the country still falls short of achieving the 50% women in decision-making target set in various regional instruments in Cabinet, the National Assembly, judiciary, and police on governing boards and in business (especially proprietors of big businesses). The main challenges to gender equality and women empowerment remain the culture of the country which still has stereotypes about gender roles, the persistent presence of gender-based violence (GBV) and the engagement of fewer women and girls in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM). The culture is more expressed in homes, rather than in the workplace, where women presently dominate in those sectors traditionally favored by males such as information technology, and judiciary.

State of gender in Zambia

The current gender differentiated population of Zambia is 9,278,552 (50.1%) and 9,231,379 (49.9%) of men and women respectively¹⁹³. Of the population 6,085,026 (63.41%) of adults (aged 15 years and above) are able to read and write while 3,511,092 adults are illiterate. The literacy levels for men and women is 3,395,490 (70.89%) and 2,689,536 (55.96%) respectively while the illiterate levels are 1,394,108 for men and 2,116,984 for women. The youth literacy levels are 69.43 percent and 62.13 percent for males and females respectively. The overall youth literacy rate is 65.76 percent.

Although the effects of climate change are far reaching throughout Zambia, Zambian women are the most vulnerable and the effects of climate change on the lives of women is different from the effects on men. The women face a greater burden from the loss of forest resources, for example. The discrepancy in the burden women face due to climate change compared to men is largely a result of the cultural and gender norms which surround African societies. Although more urbanized areas have shifted away from this mentality, issues of gender inequality are still present in rural communities. Not only do cultural norms limit the type of work women are able to do, these norms limit the representation of women in their communities. For example, the dominance of males in African society often leads to men making decisions on behalf of their household and community. As result of these factors, women's participation in a number of development processes is hampered.

Due to the number of factors which put women at a disadvantage in African society, there is a need to address the needs of women as they relate to climate change issues^{194,195}. Zambia developed a Climate

¹⁹² Ministry of Family Affairs 2019. Seychelles National Comprehensive Review. Document submitted to UN WOMEN.
https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared%20Documents/SYC/INT_CEDAW_NGO_SYC_15103_E.pdf Website accessed on 10th December 2019 at 1900 hours.

¹⁹³ <https://countrymeters.info/en/Zambia>. Website accessed on 4.12.2019 at 1559hrs.

¹⁹⁴ Republic of Zambia. 2006. Vision 2030: A prosperous Middle-income country by 2030.

¹⁹⁵ Nathan Ihemeremadu and Lizetta Alexander, November 2017. A Gendered Perspective on Deforestation, Climate Change and Environmental legislation

Change Policy that presents climate change as a cross cutting issue and recognized the ways in which women and youth are affected by climate change in comparison to men. The gender component of the policy is re-enforced by a specific objective listed in section 6.2 of the policy which emphasizes enhancement of gender Climate Change programs and activities. The inclusion of specific gender objectives and recognition of the lack of representation of women in climate change issues is the first step in mainstreaming gender in environmental issues such as climate change. This policy opens the discussion and puts pressure on other ministries to recognize and include a gender component when creating environmental legislation and programs. The country has developed a Climate Change Gender Action Plan (ccGAP) which provides for women leadership in climate change issues. The involvement of gender in climate change issues includes increasing the number of female representatives during the formation of environmental policies and laws as well as including experts and policymakers who understand the ways which both men and women are affected by climate change issues¹⁹⁶. Gender inclusion in rural areas can include pushing for access to information and education on climate change issues. The first step in creating change regarding the environment is making sure the people who are most affected understand the ways they contribute and can adapt to effects of climate change.

In order to further address gender issues, the country developed a specific gender policy. The National Gender Policy aims at ensuring the attainment of gender equality in development process by redressing the existing gender imbalances. It also provides for equal opportunities for women and men to actively participate and contribute to their fullest ability and equitably benefit from national development. The Policy sets priority areas in terms of planning, resource allocation and implementation of development programmes to promote gender equity and equality. The objective of this Policy is to create a Zambian society which has achieved the Vision of 'A nation where there is gender equity and equality for sustainable development'.

In addition, the Policy takes into account the priorities and aspirations of the Government as set out in Development Plans such as the Vision 2030, National Development Plan, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Protocol on Gender and Development. It also outlines broad measures for promoting gender equality including transforming mind sets as well as removing negative attitudes and cultural practices.

Lessons learnt during the development of the GMP:

- i) There is need for continuous tracking and reporting of sex-disaggregated data with respect to stakeholders attending conferences and meetings. The development of the GMP focused on documentation of participants by gender. However, it is important to focus gender disaggregation to encompass those serving in leadership roles such as national focal points, IPCC sectors hubs as well as those facilitating meetings as Chairs and Co-chairs among others.
- ii) There is need to also provide information to participating countries on a regular basis and especially when they are constituting bodies or appointing Chairs and Facilitators, on measures and existing policies and practices to promote gender balance and their involvement in climate change.

¹⁹⁶ Nathan Ihemeremadu and Lizetta Alexander, November 2017. A Gendered Perspective on Deforestation, Climate Change and Environmental legislation in Zambia, Southern African Institute for Policy and Research, Occasional Papers Series. <http://saipar.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/2017-05-Ihemeremadu-and-Alexander.pdf> Website accessed on 3rd December, 2019 at 1500hrs.

- iii) There is need for identifying and mapping gender gaps and subsequently conduct regular training and capacity-building for stakeholders on the integration of a gender perspective in their respective national and intergovernmental processes and leadership and enhance knowledge and skills to respond to climate change effects. It should be noted that the project will work with existing structures therefore might not reverse the current structures.
- iv) There should be financial support to allow women to participate in climate change meetings; and
- v) Organizing networking and mentoring activities for women at various levels especially women at grass root levels.
- vi) There is need for training and capacity-building activities to increase women's participation in leadership and technical positions. Climate change units need to select and ensure that women participate in trainings by nominating them for the trainings and following up to monitor the extent of their participation. In the climate change units where there are no women members of staff, the countries are encouraged to take affirmative action and employ them so that they can be trained, and the countries benefit from their expertise.
- vii) Raise awareness and train both women and men on issues related to gender equality and gender balance in order to enhance their understanding of and responsiveness to climate change.

A gender mainstreaming plan (GMP) has been prepared to ensure that the CBIT project meets the CI-GEF project agency "gender mainstreaming policy" also to respond to the national policies of the four participating project counties. The GEF recognizes gender equality as an important social goal with associated implication for the projects that receive GEF support.

The GMP provides assurance to gender issues to be mainstreamed throughout the project. The major objective of the GMP is to outline actions that will be undertaken during the project, and assures the progress and efficiency in mainstreaming of gender across the different activities of the project

Gender considerations and strategies:

(i) Project design stage (PPG)

The CI-GEF PPG guidelines on the stakeholder engagement are observed. Stakeholder engagement and analyses are conducted in an inclusive and gender-responsive manner, so that the rights of women and men and the different knowledge, needs, roles and interests of women and men are recognized and addressed. Men and women are therefore targeted during the consultations through individual/face to face interviews, Emails, Skype, focus group discussions and workshops. The PPG phase aims at ensuring participation of women and men from the sectoral hubs and national focal points in the governments, civil society organizations, private sector, academia and other stakeholders from the four project participating countries. The key gender policy documents of the four project participating countries have been consulted to assess feasibility of continued gender mainstreaming for project implementation.

(ii) **Project Implementation – Components and activities:**

Component 1: *Strengthen national and regional transparency frameworks for Monitoring and Tracking NDCs and climate actions.* This component is to support capacity-building focusing on tracking implementation progress of each country's NDC. The Project contributes to the enhancement of the performance of key institutions at sectoral, national and regional level, which are responsible for collecting, processing and disseminating data on GHG emissions and climate change actions and for transparent reporting and verification. It is important that these institutions, specifically the sectoral hubs, (i.e. Agriculture, energy, forests and other land use, transport, waste and industrial processes and other contaminants), the five National Focal Points, the Project Management Unit and COMESA, offer equal opportunities to both men and women for training and participation in all project activities. The indicators of effectiveness will include the number of men and women nominated by the institutions to participate in capacity building activities. It will also include assessment of percentage of women and men benefiting from the capacity building activities, and those who are able to participate in the actual field data collection (measuring, reporting and verification).

Component 2: *Strengthen capacity of stakeholders in the project countries to measure, report and verify emissions in AFOLU and other IPCC sectors.* This component will include training and mentorship on collection, processing and archiving of GHG data, and interpretation of gender disaggregated data for the GHGI for strengthening MRV in the AFOLU and other IPCC sectors. In order to encourage participation of women in the project training activities, the participating institutions will be deliberately encouraged to nominate female members of staff to attend trainings. The Project will build the capacity of individuals and institutions through impartation of knowledge, skills and the relevant tools for GHGI and MRV. It is important that the design of the training syllabus takes into consideration gender-inclusivity, because climate change effects and actions impact differently to both men and women. The performance indicator should therefore ensure gender disaggregation, for example, number of men and women trained.

Component 3: *Establishment of a regional CBIT integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities.* This component is designed to support information sharing at regional level. During this phase, linkages and partnerships will be established between government institutions and other stakeholders who will support implementation of the transparency action plans at national and regional levels during and after the project life. This involves practical engagement of personnel in GHG data analysis, testing the systems and sharing of information. The project will encourage at least 30 percent females to be involved in GHGI and MRV processes to ensure that their technical capacities are strengthened. The participation of women on the platform management as part of the governance structure and as users of the information and knowledge will be encouraged. The Project will provide equal opportunities to men and women to access and share GHGI and MRV information. Through affirmative action, IPCC

sectoral institutions will be encouraged to deliberately facilitate women members of staff to access and share GHGI and MRV information with minimum hindrance.

- (iii) **Monitoring and Evaluation:** The following GEF minimum gender indicators will be used to determine the performance indicators across the 3 components of the CBIT regional project:
1. Number of men and women who will participate in project activities (e.g. meetings, workshops, consultations);
 2. Number of men and women who will benefit (e.g. training, employment, leadership roles, etc.) from the project; and
 3. Number of strategies, plans and policies derived from the project that includes gender considerations.
- A Gender Action Matrix has been prepared as a result, highlighting the project components and activities earmarked for gender mainstreaming, related performance indicators and responsibility. The Action Plan will be aligned to the Project Results Monitoring Plan (APPENDIX I).

SECTION III: Gender Analysis

Gender analysis is a critical starting point for gender mainstreaming because it provides the necessary data and information to integrate a gender perspective in a project. Conducting gender analysis allows for the development of interventions that address gender inequalities and meet the different needs of women and men¹⁹⁷. It details the assessment of how and why gender differences and inequalities are significant to consider in a project. It is therefore imperative that gender perspectives are integrated into project development and implementation, including determination of different roles, needs and knowledge of men and women to enable gender responsiveness. Furthermore, it encompasses consideration of the political climate, institutional structures, policy, and legal environment among others, in which the project is contextualized.

The purpose of gender analysis is to identify the entry points and constraints for introducing gender considerations, the engagement of stakeholders, and understanding the technical capacity and political commitment for effective planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of projects. For this project, it has been established that gender analysis helps to ensure that there are no skewed roles and responsibilities in project implementation.

¹⁹⁷ United Nations Development Programme 2016. How to conduct a gender analysis: A guidance note for UNDP staff.
https://info.undp.org/sites/bpps/SES_Toolkit/SES%20Document%20Library/Uploaded%20October%202016/UNDP%20Guidance%20Note%20how%20to%20conduct%20a%20gender%20analysis.pdf Website accessed on 7th December, 2019 at 1700hrs.

Table 21: Gender Analysis for Stakeholders of the COMESA Project¹⁹⁸

| Description of resource users/group (group can be formal or informal) | Roles, Capacities, Knowledge and Expertise, Rights of Access and Control, and Responsibilities | Project impact on the users/group | Influence of users/group on the project |
|---|---|---|--|
| Ministries responsible for gender in each of the four participating countries | <p>Overall leadership and policy guidance, planning and coordination on matters related to gender.</p> <p>Gender mainstreaming in policies, plans, projects, and programmes</p> | The project is to strengthen technical capacity of both women and men in the IPCC sectoral institutions regarding GHG measurement, reporting and operationalization of the MRV system | Providing technical guidance on gender matters. Ensuring that relevant gender aspects are integrated in the training program and the tools applied for collecting and processing GHG data take consideration gender concerns |
| Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies responsible for agriculture, forestry and other land uses, energy, transport, waste and industrial processes and other contaminants | <p>The Technical sectoral teams are government officials based in institutions operating in key GHG emission sectors (agriculture, forestry and land use, energy, transport, industries and waste sectors);</p> <p>During the PPG Phase, it was established that currently, there are few and/or no women with technical expertise in the GHG emission sectors from government sector-based institutions. As a result, the project will target the few women including those in universities to have their capacity built to create a pool of women with GHGI and MRV expertise. The pool of women would then generate a multiplier effect in the project participating countries</p> | The project is to strengthen technical capacity of women and men in the IPCC sectoral institutions regarding GHG measurement, reporting and operationalization of the MRV system. | <p>Lack of or low participation by technical sectoral teams in provision of GHG data, trainings, and operationalization of MRV system will hinder achievement of target results.</p> <p>Active involvement of technical sectoral teams in project implementation will ensure delivery of project results due to availability of GHG sectoral data for the Green House Gas Inventory (GHGI); built technical capacity to operationalize the MRV System and project ownership hence project sustainability</p> |
| COMESA | Implementing Agency of the project, with powers to recruit staff to fill established | The project to strengthen technical capacity of both women and men for GHG | Selection of trainees for capacity building activities will be transparent and |

¹⁹⁸ In this table the stakeholders' mandates, roles, interests, influence and impact on the project are provided in general terms across the project participating countries. Where there are significant differences between the countries, an explanatory footnote is provided.

| Description of resource users/group (group can be formal or informal) | Roles, Capacities, Knowledge and Expertise, Rights of Access and Control, and Responsibilities | Project impact on the users/group | Influence of users/group on the project |
|---|---|--|---|
| | <p>and non-established positions, project workers under the PMU and contractors</p> <p>Providing leadership and guidance in Project activities, including ensuring integration of gender policy requirements</p> | reporting and operationalization of the MRV System | <p>ensure all stakeholders are represented (including both men and women) Considering that there are few women in the IPCC sector institutions, the selection of trainees will take into account gender inclusivity.</p> <p>Deliberate efforts are required to ensure that project activities, including sectoral GHG inventory and MRV, are gender sensitive and gender responsive to maintain a positive influence.</p> |
| Project Management Unit | This is the actual centre of project implementation. The PMU will support implementation of the GMP and encourage the IPCC sectoral institutions to provide equitable capacity building of men and women; ensuring gender inclusivity. | This project creates equal and equitable capacity building opportunity for women and men. | Through the reporting process, the PMU staff members would ensure compliance with the gender inclusivity. |
| Civil Society Organisations focused on empowerment by promoting gender equality, equity, rights | <p>Advocacy and lobbying for gender equality in participation in project activities.</p> <p>Creating awareness about gender-sensitive issues, including gender-sensitive climate change effects and adaptation and mitigation measures</p> <p>Participation in service provision, including data collection, analysis, storage and sharing.</p> | The project provides training to enhance the capacity of the civil society organizations to perform their functions better to enhance local community participation in climate change adaptation and mitigation. Participation of gender focused CSOs increases their visibility and impacts of their actions on climate change effects, and incorporation of women and men in climate change actions. | The civil society organizations contribute to public education and awareness creation, which cause transformational impacts on the local community in the face of climate change. Pro-active selection and participation of gender focused CSOs contribute to attainment of project objectives and deliverables. |
| Academia and Research Institutions | Training, data collection, analysis, storage and sharing | Training to the Academia and access to MRV information | Provide already existing research information and curriculum development. |

| Description of resource users/group (group can be formal or informal) | Roles, Capacities, Knowledge and Expertise, Rights of Access and Control, and Responsibilities | Project impact on the users/group | Influence of users/group on the project |
|---|--|--|---|
| Vital Signs Monitoring Program; The Regional Center for Mapping Resources for Development (RCMRD) | These are other implementing partners responsible for building the capacity of stakeholders, using appropriately designed curricula and tools for measuring, monitoring, reporting and verifying GHG emissions and climate change effects and actions. | Increased field knowledge, experience, exposure, and skills resulting in gathering of quality and diverse data | Gender sensitive and responsive capacity building and information sharing increase delivery of quality project outputs and outcomes to the satisfaction of C-GEF and GEF. |

SECTION IV: Gender Mainstreaming

This section is aimed at improving the Components, Outcomes and Outputs in the Results Framework (RF) approved in the Project Identification Form (PIF), where there are gender implications (potential to impact or affect men and women), by revising the relevant statements so that they are gender inclusive. For example, in the case where the Output in the RF reads: “Persons trained in natural resource management”; this is revised to “Men and women trained in natural resource management”. The changes made are highlighted accordingly in Table 2.

Table 22: Gender mainstreaming Results Framework

| RF (PIF) | Revised RF (gender-sensitive) ¹⁹⁹ |
|--|--|
| Objective: To strengthen capacity of COMESA Member States to comply with Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement through establishment of an Eastern and Southern Africa Regional CBIT transparency framework for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of climate actions, report on NDCs and knowledge dissemination. | Objective: To strengthen capacity of COMESA Member States to comply with Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement through establishment of an Eastern and Southern Africa Regional CBIT transparency framework for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of climate actions, report on NDCs and knowledge dissemination. |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Operational and well-coordinated MRV system in place at country level in each project country delivering accessible, reliable, timely and adequate data on clearly defined climate actions in the country. Relevant sectors are providing quality information in a timely and transparent manner to a central national repository to enable quality progress reporting on NDCs. Up-to-date packaged information on national climate actions disseminated through a comprehensive programme and | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number of countries with a national GHG inventory system that embraces gender inclusivity and is compliant with IPCC requirements. Number of stakeholders (men and women) from each country skilled to collect, process and feed GHG data into the GHG inventory system. Number of regional climate change co-ordination gender inclusive frameworks established to guide GHG data sharing, tracking and reporting of climate actions in Eastern and |

¹⁹⁹ The revised (gender-sensitive) RF must be used to develop and write the Project Document (ProDoc). Also include the revised RF as Appendix I to this GMP.

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| functional pathways at subnational, national and regional levels and being utilized by relevant sectors to reduce GHG emissions and/or increase carbon sinks. | | | Southern Africa. | | |
| 4. Mechanisms (ToTs, Curricular, in-service training) put in place at country and regional level for continuous capacity building of sectoral agencies in TAC and MRV. | | | 4. Number of national academic institutions with gender mainstreamed systems strengthened to train stakeholders to transparently measure, report and verify emissions on agriculture, forestry and land-use sector NDC targets. 5. Number of regional platforms developed for gender inclusive learning, sharing and knowledge management | | |
| Component 1: Strengthen national and regional transparency frameworks for Monitoring and Tracking NDCs and climate actions. | Outcome 1.1: Technical capacities and institutional frameworks of participating countries to transparently plan, monitor and report on their NDC targets and climate actions improved. | Output 1.1.1: <i>Persons</i> trained in natural resource management | Component 1: No changes | Outcome 1.1: No changes | Output 1.1.1: Number of men and women trained in natural resource management Output 1.1.2: |
| | Outcome 1.1.1: Number of national and regional climate change co-ordination frameworks established to guide GHG data sharing, tracking and reporting of climate actions | Output: Number of men and women guided by the national and regional climate change coordinator. Number of men and women participating GHG data sharing and reporting tool. | | Outcome 1.1.1. Number of national and regional gender inclusive climate change co-ordination frameworks established to guide GHG data sharing, tracking and reporting of climate actions | Output: A national climate change framework for inter-ministerial coordination and GHG data sharing established in each project participating country. |
| | Outcome 1.1.2: Number of technical guidelines/templates on MRV data collection, transmission, tracking and communication amongst participating countries established | Output: Number of men and women participating in the data collection, transmission, and communication. | | Outcome 1.1.2: Number of gender inclusive technical guidelines/templates on MRV data collection, transmission, tracking and communication amongst participating countries | Output 1.2.1: Output 1.2.2: |

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| | | | | established | |
| | Outcome 1.1.3: Number of COMESA countries using their country specific indicators to track NDCs. | Output 1.1.3: Number of men and women participating in the NDCs | | Outcome 1.1.3 No changes | Output 1.1.3 No changes |
| | Outcome 1.1.4: An operational regional integrated online MRV platform for COMESA countries | Output: 1.1.4: A list of MRV system indicators identified and defined. | | Outcome 1.1.4 No change | Output 1.1.4 No change |
| | Outcome 1.1.5: Number of National and Regional capacity building trainings on the MRV system and number of persons trained disaggregated by gender | Output 1.1.5: Number of men and women trained in MRV system | | Outcome 1.1.5 | Output 1.1.5: Number of men and women trained in MRV. |
| Component 2: Strengthen capacity of stakeholders from participating countries to measure, report and verify emissions in AFOLU sector | Outcome 2.1: Capacity of participating national academic institutions strengthened to train relevant Government officials to transparently report on agriculture, forestry, and land-use sector NDC targets | Output 2.1.1: Gender inclusive training curriculum Number of men and women government officials trained transparently to report on AFOLU and other IPCC sectors. | Component 2: | Outcome 2.1: | Output 2.1.1 Number of gender-focused institutions identified and integrated Output 2.1.2: Number of government officials (segregated into gender) trained to transparently report on AFOLU sectors and NDC targets |
| | Outcome 2.1.2: Number of long-term sustainable academic certificate programs in Terrestrial Carbon Accounting (TCA) and Agriculture Monitoring, Reporting and Verification | Output 2.1.2: Number of academic institutions identified conducting gender inclusive modules on climate change, agriculture, MRV and GHG emissions. | | Outcome 2.2: | Output 2.2.1: Number of men and women trainees per program that encompass gender inclusive modules on climate change, agriculture, MRV and GHG emissions. |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| | (AMRV) ²⁰⁰ established at African institutions | | | | |
| | Outcome 2.1.3: Number of persons trained in TCA and MRV by the regional academic institutions. Percent of men/women enrolled in the TCA – AMRV program | Output 2.1.3 Number of people trained in TCA and MRV by regional academic institutions • Percent of men and women enrolled in the TCA-AMRV program | | Percent of men/women enrolled in the TCA – AMRV program | Output 2.1.3 No change |
| Component 3: Establishmen t of a regional CBIT integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities | Outcome 3.1: Enhanced transparency through establishment of a regional platform for learning, sharing and knowledge management. | Output 3.1: Number of visits learning, sharing knowledge on the platform. | | | Output 3.1.1: Enhanced transparency through establishment of a regional platform with a module on gender inclusive GHGI and MRV |
| | Outcome 3.1.1: A functional regional web-based integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities in Eastern and Southern Africa | | | | |
| | Outcome 3.1.2: Number of National and Regional Transparency Strategy and Action Plans developed | Output 3.1.2: Number of men and women participating in the development of the national and regional transparency strategy. | | Outcome 3.1.2: Number of gender inclusive National and Regional Transparency Strategy and Action Plans | Output 3.1.2: Number of men and women participating in the development of the national and regional transparency strategy. |

²⁰⁰ These two areas have been identified as the weakest in current national GHG inventories and national communications.

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|--|--|---|--|-----------------------|---|
| | | | | developed | |
| | Outcome 3.1.3: Linkages and partnerships established between governments and stakeholders (e.g. academic institutions, CSOs and Private sector institutions) to implement the National and Regional Transparency Strategy and Action Plans | Output 3.1.3: Number of men and women participating the established partnership between government and stakeholders | | Outcome 3.1.3: | Output 3.1.3: Number of men and women participating in the established government and stakeholder meetings |
| | Outcome 3.1.4: Number of regional peer exchange programs/workshop s held and number of participants (male and female) | Output 3.1.4: Number of men and women participating in regional peer exchange programs | | Outcome 3.1.4: | Output 3.1.4: Number of men and women participating in the national peer exchange programs Number of men and women participants in each national workshop -Number of men and women participants in each regional workshop |

SECTION V: Gender Action Plan

Table 23: Gender action plan

| Project Level | Activities | Target | Resources Required | Budget |
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| Component 1: Strengthen national and regional transparency frameworks for Monitoring and Tracking NDCs and climate actions | | | | |
| Output 1.1.1: Focal points in each of the IPCC emission sectors put in place, strengthened, institutionalized and functioning as efficient units of GHG data collection, processing and reporting to the national focal point | Increasing awareness on GHGI data collection, processing and MRV | At least 30% of the trainees are women. | Technical personnel, data tracking tools, computers, software i.e. data packages MS-excel, MS-access, STATA. | USD 16,200 |
| | Strengthening sectoral focal points Training by a GHG and MRV consultant | At least 30% of the trainees for IPCC sectors are women. | Technical personnel, data, allowances | USD 75,000 |
| Output 1.1.2: A national climate change institutional framework with a strengthened national focal point for intra-country coordination established to guide GHG data collection, sharing, tracking and reporting of climate actions | Establishing a national climate change Institutional framework - a technical team set at national level per country | Technical team at national level includes at least 20% women | | USD 78,250 |
| | Identifying and appointing national focal point staff | Utilise existing position holders | | 0 |
| | Training national focal point staff in GHG data handling | At least 30% of staff trained in GHG data handling are women | | USD 95,700 |
| Output 1.1.3: A national climate change framework for inter-ministerial coordination and | Establishing a multi-sectoral steering committee | Encourage nomination of at least 30% women as members of the multi-sectoral steering committee | | USD 21,375 |

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| GHG data sharing established in each project country. | Awareness by stakeholders and the public about the coordination framework | Ensure gender inclusive awareness about the national coordination frameworks | | USD 20,250 |
| Output 1.1.4: Country specific MRV system indicators for tracking NDCs and climate actions developed | Develop capacity for data analysis and the use of indicators – Through technical meetings and peer learning | Number of men and women participating in the technical meetings and peer learning | | USD 233,000 |
| Output 1.1.5: National Green House Gas Inventories (GHGI) and functional on-line MRV platforms established and feeding into the regional online MRV Platform | Set up GHGI office units at Sectoral level | Encourage establishment of gender inclusive units at sectoral level. | | USD 34,200 |
| Output 1.1.6: National and Regional Trainings and thematic learning events on MRV systems, tracking NDCs and climate actions undertaken | Undertake 15 national capacity building trainings on the MRV system (3 trainings per Project country) | Number of men and women trained on the MRV system | | Budget covered under Mentoring training on IPCC methodologies and/or inventory/MRV techniques |
| | Conduct Regional capacity building trainings on the MRV system | Number of men and women trained on the MRV system in the four project participating countries | | USD 210,050 |
| | Mentoring training on IPCC methodologies and/or inventory/MRV techniques by RCMRD | Number of men and women trained on IPCC methodologies, MRV in the four project participating countries | | USD 205,125 |
| | Conducting “hybrid workshops” through a combination of online training and write-shops on MRV technical applications, use of tools, and practical problem- | Number of men and women that participated in the training | | USD 13,250 |

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| | solving skills by GHGI and RCMRD | | | |
| | Hold four regional thematic learning events, hosted annually on each of the five IPCC guidelines sectors (waste, Industrial processes, energy, agriculture, forestry and land use) | Number of men and women that participated annually | | USD 134,800 |
| Output 1.1.7: National Transparency Strategy and Action Plans for enhanced transparency systems and CBIT coordination developed | A capacity needs Assessment for transparency | Gender inclusive capacity needs assessment. | | Budget under Component 3 Output 3.1.1 Activity (i) |
| | Developing a National Transparency Strategy and Action Plan | Number of transparency strategy and action plans developed with gender consideration Number of men and women participating in the national transparency strategy and action plan | | USD 58,750 |
| Output 1.2.1: A regional climate change framework for inter-country coordination established to guide GHG data sharing, tracking NDCs and reporting of climate actions | initiate establishment of a regional framework for data sharing | 1 regional framework with gender consideration | | USD 21,875 |
| | Identify national focal points for inter-country coordination | Encourage gender inclusive identification of national focal points for in-country coordination. | | USD 7,875 |
| | Establish inter-ministerial coordination and GHG sharing | | | 0 |
| | Identify key stakeholders for effective coordination at the regional levels | | | 0 |
| Output 1.2.2: Sectoral Technical guidelines and | Develop technical guidelines and templates to support data processing and storage | | | Covered under the training of national focal points in GHG |

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| templates to guide MRV data transmission and communication amongst participating countries established | | | | data handling |
| | Establish a system of data transmission. | | Infrastructure (Building) Computer Internet Software for data i.e. MS- excel, MS-access, STATA, electricity, Technical personal | USD 78,250 |
| | Develop a system of data tracking; quality assurance and quality control | | | USD 59,250 |
| Output 1.2.3: Regional online MRV platform for COMESA countries established and operationalized | Establish MoUs for data sharing | | | USD 5,000 |
| | COMESA hub and the National focal points quarterly meetings | | | USD 471,600 |
| Component 2: Strengthen capacity of stakeholders from participating countries to measure, report and verify emissions in AFOLU and other IPCC sectors | | | | |
| Output 2.1.1: Training program on Terrestrial Carbon Accounting and Agriculture MRV developed | Design certificate programs to cover all essential skills and knowledge required for advanced GHG accounting and MRV for the AFOLU sectors | Certificate programs have a gender inclusive module | Facilities for e-learning may be required in view of COVID-19 | USD 44,000 |
| | Pre-test training programmes with selected Academic Institutions | | Technical personnel, computer, Ream of paper, pens, allowances, e-learning platforms. | USD 78,700 |
| Output 2.1.2: Training of trainer's program delivered to at least two Academic institutions | Identification of partner academic institutions in the region | | Technical personnel, computer, Ream of paper, pens, e-learning platforms | USD 25,000 |
| | Adapting relevant courses in the curriculum for effectively addressing AFOLU MRV and GHG accounting | Gender inclusive courses in the curriculum | Technical personnel, computer, Ream of paper, pens | USD 97,250 |
| Output 2.1.3: Two Academic | Training of academic staff from university and other tertiary | At least 10% of the trainees are women | Technical personnel, | USD 122,500 |

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| institutions deliver training to 60 (12 per country) national participants from 5 participating countries and open to the other COMESA member states | institutions in the region | | computer, Ream of paper, pens, e-learning platform | |
| | Training of national and sectoral focal points in Monitoring, Reporting and Verification | At least 20% of the trained national and sectoral are women | Technical personnel, computer, Ream of paper, pens, e-learning platform | Covered under output 1.1.1 |
| | Development of a business model to promote sustainability of the training course | Develop a gender inclusive business model | Technical personnel, computer, Ream of paper, pens | USD 65,625 |
| Component 3: Establishment of a regional CBIT integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities | | | | |
| Output 3.1.1: A regional web-based integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities designed and operational | Establishing an on-line platform at COMESA linked to the Global CBIT platform | A platform established with a module on relevant gender considerations | Internet, computer, technical personnel, allowances, finances | USD 200,975 |
| | Developing a sustainability plan for the platform to ensure it continues to operate beyond the lifetime of the project | A gender inclusive sustainability plan for the platform developed | Internet, computer, technical personnel, allowances, finances | USD 32,250 |
| Output 3.1.2.: A Regional Transparency Strategy and Action Plan for enhanced transparency systems and CBIT coordination developed and in use | Undertaking a capacity needs assessment to enable development of each country's National Transparency Strategy and Action Plan | Gender inclusive capacity needs assessment | Technical personnel, pens, ream of paper, pens, | USD 87,250 |
| | Developing a Regional Strategy and Action Plan for enhanced transparency reporting for the COMESA region | A gender inclusive regional strategy and action plan developed | Technical personnel, pens, ream of paper, pens, | USD 56,375 |
| Output 3.1.3: Linkages and partnerships established between government institutions and stakeholders to implement the transparency action plans at national and regional level | Establishing and strengthening partnerships for enhanced reporting | Encourage gender inclusive partnerships | Technical personnel, pens, ream of paper, pens, | USD 197,800 |
| | Development of MOU for formal operations of partnership to enhance data handling and sharing | | Technical personnel, pens, ream of paper, pens, | USD 15,900 |

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| Output 3.1.4: Annual Regional and National published reports and policy briefs capturing lessons learnt, best case practices, challenges and opportunities from participating countries | Undertaking Regional peer exchange programs to enhance learning and documentation for publications | Encourage gender inclusive peer exchange programmes | Transport facilitation, notebooks, pens, computers, field allowances | USD 185,600 |
| | Holding experience sharing and capacity building workshops/write-shops to enhance effective and timely publications and reporting | Encourage gender inclusive experience sharing workshops | Technical personnel, Transport facilitation, notebooks, pens, computers, field allowances | USD 82,820 |

SECTION VI: Monitoring and Reporting

The new GEF Policy on Gender Equality requires the collection and analysis of sex- disaggregated data and gender information to inform project design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation.

The project is expected to report on a quarterly basis (using the CI-GEF Quarterly Reporting template), progress made towards the achievement of gender mainstreaming activities.

On an annual basis and using the CI-GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR) template, the following CI-GEF's minimum indicators are to be reported. The project can include other appropriate gender indicators in addition to the CI-GEF's indicators.

Table 24: Monitoring and reporting indicators

| Indicator | Baseline | | Target ²⁰¹ | |
|--|----------|-------|---|-------|
| | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| 1. Number of men and women who participated in project activities (e.g. meetings, workshops, consultations). | 94 | 38 | 150 | 75 |
| 2. Number of men and women who received benefits (e.g. trainings: outcome 1.1 Target is 400 people of which 30% women; Outcome 2.1: 48 persons (12 per country – at least 30% women) trained in TCA and MRV) | 0 | 0 | 314 | 134 |
| 3. Number of strategies, plans (e.g. management plans and land use plans) and policies derived from the project that include gender considerations (this indicator applies to relevant projects) | 0 | | Four (4) National Transparency strategies and Action plans as well as one Regional Transparency Strategy and Action plan developed to facilitate enhanced transparency. | |

Gender-mainstreamed Results Framework

²⁰¹ Please collect sex-disaggregated data throughout the implementation of the project so that you can report on the numbers required above. If the project does not achieve its gender target, an explanation and plan to address the shortfall is expected.

| Project Objective: | To strengthen capacity of COMESA Member States to comply with Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement through establishment of an Eastern and Southern Africa Regional CBIT transparency framework for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of climate actions, report on NDCs and knowledge dissemination. | | |
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| Indicator(s): | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of countries with a national GHG inventory system that is compliant with IPCC requirements (<i>Target: 4 Countries</i>) 2. Number of stakeholders (men and women) from each country skilled to collect, process and feed GHG data into the GHG inventory system. (<i>Target: 688 direct beneficiaries with 30% female</i>) 3. Number of National Transparency strategies and Action plans as well as one Regional Transparency Strategy and Action plan developed to facilitate enhanced transparency (<i>Target: 4 National Transparency strategies and Action plans and 1 one Regional Transparency; 1 Regional Transparency strategies and Action plans</i>) 4. Number of regional platforms for learning and knowledge management established (<i>Target: 1 functional regional platform</i>) 5. Number of national academic institutions with gender mainstreamed systems strengthened to train stakeholders to transparently measure, report and verify emissions on agriculture, forestry and land-use sector NDC targets (<i>Target: At-least 2 Academic institutions</i>) 6. Number of regional platforms developed for gender inclusive learning, sharing and knowledge management (<i>Target: At-least 1 functional regional platform for learning and knowledge management established</i>) | | |
| Expected Outcomes and Indicators | Project Baseline | End of Project Target | Expected Outputs and Indicators |
| Component 1: Strengthen national and regional transparency frameworks for Monitoring and Tracking NDCs and climate actions | | | |
| <p>Outcome 1.1.: Technical capacities and institutional frameworks of participating countries to transparently plan, monitor and report on their NDC targets and climate actions improved.</p> <p><i>Outcome Indicator 1.1.1: Number of national climate change co-ordination frameworks established to guide GHG data sharing, tracking and reporting of climate actions</i></p> <p><i>Outcome Indicator 1.1.2: Number of gender inclusive</i></p> | <p>Comoros – The General Directorate of Environment is the coordinating agency responsible for National communication, and GHG inventories, and involves stakeholders in the GHG inventory process. However, it lacks capacity for transparent reporting. There are also no national formal/legal inventory arrangements, information archive system and there are inadequate financial resources.</p> <p>Eritrea - Has a designated coordination body for GHG inventory and sectoral coordinating institutions, but lacks transparent reporting on National formal/legal arrangements, Continuous improvement plans, Involvement of stakeholders (data providers, research institutions, decision makers), the existence of an information archive system, the use of domestic financial resources availability to support a team of experts, and the number</p> | <p>Outcome target 1.1.1 4 functioning national institutional Frameworks -one for each project country; each with technical guidelines/templates on MRV data collection, transmission and tracking tailored to each participating country; and with partnership MoUs signed between Governments of participating countries and national level stakeholders; to guide GHG data sharing, tracking and reporting of climate actions</p> <p>Outcome target 1.1.2 100 people trained and issued certificates per country (Total 400 people with at least 30% women) – In the case of</p> | <p>Output 1.1.1: Focal points in each of the IPCC emission sectors defined, strengthened, institutionalized, and functioning as efficient units of GHG data collection, processing and reporting to the national focal point.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.1.: Number of IPCC emission sectors with functioning formally established focal points.</i></p> <p>Target 1.1.1: Sectoral focal points for the 6 IPCC GHG emission sectors operational in each of the 4 project participating countries.</p> <p>Output 1.1.2: A national climate change institutional framework with a strengthened national focal point for intra-country coordination established to guide GHG data collection, sharing, tracking, and reporting of climate actions.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.2: Number of functioning formally established national frameworks with functional MoUs between sectors at national level; (For Seychelles -with appropriate legal framework to</i></p> |

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| <p><i>technical guidelines/templates on MRV data collection, transmission, tracking and communication amongst participating countries established</i></p> | <p>of staff/experts employed with domestic funds.</p> <p>Seychelles - Has a designated inventory coordination body. Has a process to involve stakeholders in the GHG inventory. Acknowledges a need for an information archive system. Also acknowledges the existence of partial data on natural carbon sinks, such as inland forest, mangroves and sea grass beds, but lacking in verification in certain geographical areas for the sea grass. Data gaps, given that data is being collected on an ad-hoc manner. As such monitoring is not regulated. Additionally, data from key emitters, such as energy, power generation, transport and waste, are not easily available to the IPCC National Focal Point due to data gaps/or the use of inconsistent methodology during data collection. Therefore, lacks transparent reporting on sectoral coordination institutions, national formal/legal inventory arrangements, plans for continuous improvement, the use of domestic financial resources availability to support a team of experts, and the number of staff/experts employed with domestic funds</p> <p>Zambia - Has a designated inventory coordination body and sectoral coordination institutions with clear roles. Has plans to facilitate continuous inventory improvement. Acknowledges a need for national format/legal inventory arrangements. The framework has an information archive system. There is use of domestic financial resources that are available to support a team of experts, and the number of staff/experts employed with domestic funds in increasing.</p> | <p>Seychelles, the specific requirement is at least 40% of the 100 people trained and issued certificates are men.</p> | <p><i>facilitate data sharing between sectors).</i></p> <p>Target 1.1.2: -4 National institutional Frameworks -one for each project country; -4 National technical guidelines/templates on MRV data collection, transmission and tracking tailored to each participating country; and -4 partnership MoUs signed between Governments of participating countries and national level stakeholders.</p> <p>Output 1.1.3: A national climate change framework for inter-ministerial coordination and GHG data sharing established in each project participating country.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.3.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Number of governance structures.</i> • <i>Number of meetings of the governance structures.</i> <p>Target 1.1.3: 4 national level inter-ministerial coordination committees. (A National Climate Change Council in the case of Seychelles)</p> <p>Output 1.1.4: Country specific MRV system indicators for tracking NDCs and climate actions developed- and for Seychelles mainly specific for the fivefold sector of AFOLU.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.4.: A list of MRV system indicators identified and defined.</i></p> <p>Target 1.1.4: 4 project countries using their country specific indicators to track NDCs and climate actions.</p> <p>Output 1.1.5: National Green House Gas Inventories (GHGI) and functional on-line MRV platforms established and feeding into the regional online MRV Platform</p> |
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| | | | <p><i>Indicator 1.1.5.: Number of data sharing platforms.</i></p> <p>Target 1.1.5: 4 National functional GHGI inventory frameworks with associated on-line MRV platforms</p> <p>Output 1.1.6: National and Regional Trainings and thematic learning events on MRV systems, tracking NDCs in the fivefold sector of AFOLU and climate actions undertaken.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.6.: Number of men and women trained, and learning events undertaken.</i></p> <p>Target 1.1.6 (a): 15 National capacity building trainings on MRV system and tracking NDCs and climate actions (3 Trainings per participating country – for Seychelles, the 3 training programs are a specific need on TCA, AMRV and GHG Accounting for landfill Methane); 5 Regional capacity building trainings on the MRV systems; and 4 Regional thematic learning events (Waste, Industrial processes, Energy, Agriculture, and Forestry and Land use)</p> <p>Target 1.1.6 (b): 100 people per country trained and issued certificates (Total 400 people with at least 30% women) – In the case of Seychelles, the specific requirement is at least 40% of the 100 people trained and issued certificates are men.</p> <p>Output 1.1.7: National Transparency Strategy and Action Plans for enhanced transparency systems and CBIT coordination developed.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.7: Number of National Transparency Strategies and Action Plans.</i></p> <p>Target 1.1.7: 4 National Transparency Strategies and Action Plans (1 per country)</p> |
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| <p>Outcome 1.2.: A Regional institutional framework for COMESA Member Countries to transparently plan, monitor and report on their NDC targets and climate actions improved.</p> <p><i>Outcome Indicator 1.2.1: Number of data sharing events among COMESA Member States that are participating in the CBIT project.</i></p> <p><i>Outcome 1.2.2 Indicator: Number of partnership MOUs signed between COMESA, Governments, and stakeholders to guide data sharing and to implement the regional transparency strategies and action plans.</i></p> | <p>There is no regional institutional framework or guidelines for COMESA member countries to transparently monitor and report on their NDC targets and climate actions.</p> | <p>Outcome target 1.2.1</p> <p>12 data sharing events among COMESA member states involving national focal points of the four project participating countries and COMESA staff.</p> <p>Outcome target 1.2.2</p> <p>1 Partnership MOU signed between COMESA, Governments, and stakeholders to guide data sharing and to implement the regional transparency strategies and action plans.</p> | <p>Output 1.2.1.: A regional climate change framework for inter-country coordination established to guide GHG data sharing, tracking NDCs and reporting of climate actions.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.1: Number of functional data sharing agreements between the participating countries.</i></p> <p>Target 1.2.1: 1 Regional institutional framework for data sharing among COMESA Member States.</p> <p>Output 1.2.2.: Sectoral Technical guidelines and templates to guide MRV data transmission and communication amongst participating countries established.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.2: Number of guidelines and templates to guide MRV data sharing.</i></p> <p>Target 1.2.2: 1 Regional technical guidelines/template on MRV data collection, transmission and tracking amongst participating countries</p> <p>Output 1.2.3: Regional on-line MRV platform for COMESA countries established and operationalized</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.3: Number of regional on-line MRV platforms for COMESA countries.</i></p> <p>Target 1.2.3: 1 regional integrated online MRV platform for COMESA countries.</p> |
| <p>Component 2: Strengthen capacity of stakeholders from participating countries to measure, report and verify emissions in AFOLU and other IPCC sectors</p> | | | |
| <p>Outcome 2.1.: Capacity of participating national academic institutions strengthened to train relevant Government officials (men and women) to transparently measure, report and verify emissions on agriculture, forestry and land-use sector NDC targets.</p> | <p>National academic institutions in the participating countries have inadequate capacity to train sector staff (men and women) to undertake MRV.</p> <p>Most national academic institutions (such as the lone university in the case of Seychelles), lack equipment to train sector staff (both men and women) on some components of GHG MRV in the AFOLU sector.</p> | <p>Outcome target 2.1.1</p> <p>One TCA-AMRV certificate program established, and institutionalized training being undertaken at each of two African institutions.</p> | <p>Output 2.1.1.: Training program on Terrestrial Carbon Accounting and Agriculture MRV developed.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.1.:</i> Number of curriculums developed (A curriculum totaling at least 2500 teaching hours. (Or a curriculum totaling 1500 contact hours and 500 non-contact hours for both TCA and AMRV each).</p> <p>Target 2.1.1: One curriculum for TCA and MRV developed</p> |

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| <p><i>Outcome Indicator 2.1.1:</i> <i>Number of long-term sustainable academic certificate programs in Terrestrial Carbon Accounting (TCA) and Agriculture Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (AMRV) established at-least 2 African institutions</i></p> <p><i>Outcome Indicator 2.1.2:</i> <i>Number of people trained on TCA and AMRV</i></p> | | <p>Outcome target 2.1.2</p> <p>48 persons (12 per country – at least 30% women) trained in TCA and MRV.</p> | <p>Output 2.1.2.: Training of trainers' program delivered to at least two Academic institutions; (delivered to at least four academic staffs (men and women) of the University of Seychelles).</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.2.: Number of academic institutions with capacity to offer training in MRV</i></p> <p>Target 2.1.2: Two academic institutions conducting training in MRV; possibly including University of Seychelles that specifically expressed the need to conduct training.</p> <p>Output 2.1.3.: Two Academic institutions deliver training to 48 (12 per country – at least 30% women) national participants from 4 participating countries and open to the other COMESA member states</p> <p><i>Indicators 2.1.3.:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Number of persons trained in TCA and MRV by the regional academic institutions.</i> <i>Percent of men/women enrolled in the TCA – AMRV program</i> <p>Target 2.1.3: 48 persons (12 per country – at least 30% women) trained in TCA and MRV. (a specific request from Seychelles is for the 12 persons to be from across the AFOLU sector and university of Seychelles trained in TCA and MRV); and At least 40% of participants enrolled in the TCA-AMRV certificate programs, delivered by regional universities, are women. (In the case of Seychelles, it was recommended that 50% are specifically women)</p> |
| <p>Component 3: Establishment of a regional CBIT integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities</p> | | | |
| <p>Outcome 3.1.: Enhanced transparency through</p> | <p>There is no regional CBIT platform for learning and knowledge</p> | | <p>Output 3.1.1.: A regional web-based integrated platform for</p> |

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| <p>establishment of a regional platform for learning, sharing and knowledge management</p> <p><i>Outcome Indicator 3.1.1: A functional regional web-based integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities in Eastern and Southern Africa.</i></p> <p><i>Outcome indicator 3.1.2: Number of National and Regional Transparency Strategy and Action Plans developed</i></p> <p><i>Outcome indicator 3.1.3: Linkages and partnerships established between governments and stakeholders (e.g. academic institutions, CSOs, Private sector institutions etc.) to implement the National and Regional Transparency Strategy and Action Plans</i></p> <p><i>Outcome indicator 3.1.4: Number of regional peer exchange programs/workshops held and Number of participants (Male and Female)</i></p> <p><i>Outcome indicator 3.1.5 Number of published comprehensive consolidated CBIT project reports and policy briefs covering all the four countries</i></p> | <p>sharing among the COMESA Member States</p> | <p>Outcome target 3.1.1</p> <p>One functional regional platform for learning and knowledge management established.</p> <p>Outcome target 3.1.2 Four National Transparency strategies and Action plans as well as one Regional Transparency Strategy and Action plan developed to facilitate enhanced transparency.</p> <p>Outcome target 3.1.3 Four partnership MoUs at national level between Governments and stakeholders; as well as one regional partnership MOU signed between COMESA and project participating countries.</p> <p>Outcome target 3.1.4 (a)</p> <p>Sixteen national peer exchange programs/workshops (4 in each project country) [10 participants in each national workshop (160 participants).]</p> <p>Outcome target 3.1.4 (b) Ten regional peer exchange programs/workshops [8 participants in each regional workshop- 2 from each country (80 participants)].</p> <p>Outcome target 3.1.5</p> | <p>learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities designed, operational and regularly updated.</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.1.: Number of updates made to the web-based platform.</i></p> <p>Target 3.1.1: One quarterly update made to the web-based platform by the national focal points.</p> <p>Output 3.1.2.: A Regional Transparency Strategy and Action Plan for enhanced transparency systems and CBIT coordination developed and in use.</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.2.: Number of regional Transparency strategy documents in place and being implemented.</i></p> <p>Target 3.1.2: One regional transparency strategy and Action Plan.</p> <p>Output 3.1.3.: Linkages and partnerships established between government institutions and stakeholders to implement the transparency action plans at national and regional level.</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.3.: Number of MoUs between Government Institutions and stakeholders.</i></p> <p>Target 3.1.3: Four national MoUs between Governments of the participating countries and stakeholders; as well as one regional MOU signed between COMESA and project participating countries.</p> <p>Output 3.1.4: Annual Regional and National published reports and policy briefs capturing lessons learnt, best case practices, challenges and opportunities from participating countries using a common communication language.</p> |
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| | | A comprehensive consolidated final CBIT project report and a policy brief covering all the four countries will be published at the end of the project. | <p><i>Indicator 3.1.4: Number of annual reports and information materials shared.</i></p> <p>Targets 3.1.4: 4 national reports (1 per country) and a 4 policy briefs (1 per country); capturing lessons learnt, best case practices, challenges and opportunities shared annually.</p> |
| Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation | | | |
| <p>Outcome 4.1: A monitoring and evaluation framework for the project</p> <p><i>Outcome Indicator 4.1.1: Number of M&E Reports generated by the project</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need to put in place a project M&E Framework in-order to improve project management and ensure realization of the project's target results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sixteen (16) Quarterly Technical and Financial Reports - Five (5) Annual Progress Implementation Reports (PIRs) - One Mid-Term Evaluation Report - One Terminal Evaluation Report | <p>Output 4.1.1: Periodic M&E reports generated and submitted to CIGEF Agency.</p> <p><i>Indicator 4.1.1: Number of periodic M&E Reports submitted to CIGEF</i></p> <p>Target 4.1.1: Sixteen (16) Quarterly Technical and Financial Reports; Five (5) Annual Progress Implementation Reports (PIRs)</p> <p>Output 4.1.2: Mid-Term and Terminal Evaluation Reports generated by the project</p> <p><i>Indicator 4.1.2: Number of Mid-Term and Terminal Evaluation Reports generated by the project</i></p> <p>Target 4.1.2: One Mid-Term Evaluation Report and One Terminal Evaluation Report</p> |

LABOUR & WORKING CONDITIONS SAFEGUARDS PLAN

SECTION I: Project Information

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| PROJECT TITLE: | Regional capacity building of COMESA member states in Eastern and Southern Africa for enhanced transparency in Climate Change Monitoring, Reporting and Verification as defined in the Paris Agreement | | |
| GEF PROJECT ID: | 10093 | PROJECT DURATION: | 60 months |
| EXECUTING AGENCY: | The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) - Climate Change Unit | | |
| PROJECT START DATE: | (07/2021) | PROJECT END DATE: | (06/2026) |
| SAFEGUARDS PLAN PREPARED BY: | | | |
| DATE OF (RE)SUBMISSION TO CI-GEF: | June 02, 2020 | | |
| PLAN APPROVED BY: | Ian Kissoon | | |
| DATE OF CI-GEF APPROVAL: | 19 th November 2020 | | |

SECTION II: Introduction

The Project, “Regional capacity building of COMESA member states in Eastern and Southern Africa for enhanced transparency in Climate Change Monitoring, Reporting and Verification as defined in the Paris Agreement” covers four countries namely; the Comoros, Eritrea, Seychelles and Zambia. The overall goal of the Project is to strengthen capacity of COMESA member States to comply with transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement through establishment of an Eastern and Southern Africa Regional framework for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of climate actions, report on NDCs and knowledge dissemination. The Project comprises of three main components namely:

Component 1: Strengthen national and regional transparency frameworks for Monitoring and Tracking NDCs and climate actions. Activities include:

- Capacity-building for tracking implementation progress of each country’s NDC.
- Establishment of national and regional climate change co-ordination frameworks to guide GHG data sharing, tracking and reporting of climate actions.
- Establishment of regional partnerships for cost effective use of capacity building resources.
- Build regional information management systems for GHG Monitoring, Reporting and Verification.

Component 2: Strengthen capacity of stakeholders from participating countries to measure, report and verify emissions in AFOLU sector. Activities include:

- Capacity building (institutional and individual) at national levels for MRVs of GHGs

emissions and sinks in the AFOLU sector

- Establishment of a framework for partnership between regional and national academic institutions for capacity building in Terrestrial Carbon Accounting (TCA) and Agricultural Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (AMRV) at national level.
- Identification and mapping of capacity gaps in MRV in the AFOLU sector

Component 3: Establishment of a regional CBIT integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities.

- Establishment of a regional web-based integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities in Eastern and Southern Africa;
- Formulation of Regional Transparency Strategy and Action Plans
- Collection and dissemination of transparency information at national and regional level;
- Build technical capacities of stakeholders for knowledge management to enhance transparency; and
- Strengthen linkages and partnerships amongst key stakeholders to promote effective implementation of transparency related activities at country and regional level.

The implementation of the CBIT Project will require a workforce spanning from the national level constituted by the four project participating countries namely, the Comoros, Eritrea, Seychelles and Zambia. Each of these countries will have centres of Project implementation, which include the National Focal points, the sectoral focal points for each of the hubs – agriculture, energy, land use change and Forestry, waste, industrial processes and solvents and other products; and the National Coordination Committee put in place to ensure inter-sectoral coordination and collaboration. There are also other national implementing partners who will be identified during project implementation.

The overall implementation of the Project will be supervised by COMESA as the Executing Agency, through their Climate Change Unit in Lusaka, Zambia and having oversight over the activities at national levels in the four project participating countries. There are also other implementing agencies at regional level, which include: (i) Vital Signs Monitoring Programme; (ii) the Green House Gas Management Institute; (iii) the Regional Centre for Mapping Resources for Development.

At national level – the participating countries will employ various staff.

Therefore, the Project will involve a large workforce spanning from subnational, national and regional levels. However, all the workers that will be engaged can be categorized into three groups:

- a) The established and non-established staff working for the centres of project implementation;
- b) Project staff recruited under the Project Management Unit (PMU);
- c) Non-employee workers, including contractors.

The Labour and Working Condition Plan is therefore aimed at providing guidance to stakeholder institutions to utilise the necessary policies, procedures, systems and capabilities to meet the Minimum working Standards. Furthermore, the Plan will enable different project-related parties, for example, staff of the project implementing unit, contractors and sub-contractors and project workers, to have a clear understanding of what is required on a specific labor issue.

SECTION III: Scope

The Labour and Working Conditions will be applied at all Administrative Units and decision-making centres of the project activities at subnational, national and regional levels. The workers' rights and employment conditions also apply to all categories of workers, including established staff, non-established staff, Project staff and those contracted for purposes of executing specific Project activities.

The Labour and Working Conditions Plan is a living document that is subjected to reviews and updates throughout development and implementation of the project in line with the requirements of the GEF Labour and Working Condition Standards.

SECTION IV: The principles and rights at work

The Project will ensure that the rights of the workers are acknowledged, respected, sustained and supported, in accordance with the International Labour Organization (ILO) principles and rights, as specified in the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions²⁰². The four countries have ratified to these conventions. In addition, the CIG-GEF has set a Minimum Standard in respect and protection of the fundamental rights of workers, consistent with the ILO Declaration on the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work²⁰³, including:

- i. Freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining.
- ii. The elimination of discrimination, in respect of employment and occupation.
- iii. The prevention of child labor; and
- iv. The elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labor.

Any national law that addresses requirements of the Minimum Standard will be noted and efforts made to avoid duplication of the provisions. It is noted however, that the Principles do not require the Project to provide the contractors, their sub-contractors or their workers with other benefits that may be provided voluntarily to directly employed workers (such as pension schemes, bonuses, profit sharing).

In pursuance of these obligations, the following aspects will be give pre-eminence:

²⁰² These conventions are:

ILO Convention 87 on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize

ILO Convention 98 on the Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining

ILO Convention 29 on Forced Labor

ILO Convention 105 on the Abolition of Forced Labor

ILO Convention 138 on Minimum Age (of Employment)

ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

ILO Convention 100 on Equal Remuneration

ILO Convention 111 on Discrimination (Employment and Occupation)

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 3

²⁰³ GEF 2018. Updated Policy on Environmental and Social Safeguards. Appendix 1 of the Minimum Standard 8: Labor and Working Conditions.

- (i) The Executing Agency and each of the Focal Points at national level will provide written labor management procedures are established in accordance with applicable national laws;
- (ii) Workers at all levels will be provided with clear and understandable documentation of employment terms and conditions, including their rights under national law to hours of work, wages, overtime, compensation and benefits.
- (iii) Workers will be provided regular and timely payment of wages; adequate periods of rest, holiday, sick, maternity, paternity, and family leave; and written notice of termination and severance payments, as required under national laws and the labor management procedures;
- (iv) Decisions relating to any aspect of the employment relationship, including recruitment, hiring and treatment of workers, are made based on the principles of non-discrimination, equal opportunity and fair treatment, and not on the basis of personal characteristics unrelated to inherent job requirements;
- (v) Appropriate measures will be put in place to prevent harassment, intimidation, and exploitation, and to protect vulnerable workers, including but not limited to women, children of working age, migrants and persons with disabilities.
- (vi) Workers will be allowed to participate, or seek to participate, in workers' organizations and collective bargaining, without interference, discrimination or retaliation against, and information needed for meaningful negotiation will be provided to them in a timely manner.
- (vii) No forced labor or child labor will be used in connection with the project.
- (viii) Occupational health and safety (OHS) measures will be applied to establish and maintain a safe and healthy working environment, and,
- (ix) Workers will be informed of applicable grievance and conflict resolution systems provided at the workplace level.

SECTION V: Implementation Strategies

Objectives:

The main objective is to ensure that the project executing agencies and associated administrative units at the various levels have the required conditions in place for hiring and ensuring enabling working environments for employees.

Strategies:

To operationalize labor rights and Working Conditions at organizational level, the following strategies will be applied:

1. Human Resource Departments/units to provide input to project implementation
2. Development of specific Labour and Working Conditions at regional and national level
3. Communication of the Labour and Working Conditions Policy to all workers
4. Establishing a system for receiving and documenting workers complaints, suggestions and

recommendations

5. Establish a workers' platform or a forum to share and exchange ideas
6. Ensuring adequate staffing and training for project employees to ensure effective delivery of the project

SECTION VI: Monitoring and Evaluation

The project will report on a quarterly basis the implementation of the Labour and Working Conditions (using the CI-GEF Quarterly Reporting template), progress made towards the implementation of the labour and working conditions plan, including the number of conflicts and complaint cases received and the outcome of the processes to address them.

On an annual basis and using the CI-GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR) template, the following CI-GEF's minimum indicators are to be reported. The project can include other appropriate accountability and grievance indicators in addition to the CI-GEF's indicators.

| Indicator | Baseline | Target |
|--|----------|--------|
| Percentage of project implementation partners at the various levels having the required conditions in place. | 80% | 100% |

| | |
|---|--|
| Person responsible for implementing and monitoring the LWC Plan | Dr. Maclay Kanyangarara COMESA Climate Change Advisor |
| How/Where will the approved LWC Plan be disclosed²⁰⁴: | At the inception meeting with stakeholders. |
| When will the approved LWC Plan be disclosed: | At the start of the implementation phase during the first quarter. |
| Budget/Resources required: | Budget at USD 16,200 |

²⁰⁴ Approved Safeguard plans are to be disclosed to stakeholders in a manner and form that they will understand and that is culturally appropriate. This may require translation of the document.

ACCOUNTABILITY AND GRIEVANCE MECHANISM (AGM)

SECTION I: Project Information

| | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------|-----------|
| PROJECT TITLE: | Regional capacity building of COMESA member states in Eastern and Southern Africa for enhanced transparency in Climate Change Monitoring, Reporting and Verification as defined in the Paris Agreement | | |
| GEF PROJECT ID: | 10093 | PROJECT DURATION: | 60 months |
| EXECUTING AGENCY: | The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) - Climate Change Unit | | |
| PROJECT START DATE: | (07/2021) | PROJECT END DATE: | (06/2026) |
| AGM PREPARED BY: | | | |
| DATE OF (RE)SUBMISSION TO CI-GEF: | June 02, 2020 | | |
| AGM APPROVED BY: | Ian Kisson | | |
| DATE OF CI-GEF APPROVAL: | 11 th November 2020 | | |

SECTION II: Introduction

The Project, “Regional capacity building of COMESA member states in Eastern and Southern Africa for enhanced transparency in Climate Change Monitoring, Reporting and Verification as defined in the Paris Agreement” covers four countries namely; the Comoros, Eritrea, Seychelles and Zambia. The overall goal of the Project is to strengthen capacity of COMESA member States to comply with transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement through establishment of an Eastern and Southern Africa Regional framework for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of climate actions, report on NDCs and knowledge dissemination. The Project comprises of three main components namely:

Component 1: Strengthen national and regional transparency frameworks for Monitoring and Tracking NDCs and climate actions. Activities include:

- Capacity-building for tracking implementation progress of each country’s NDC.
- Establishment of national and regional climate change co-ordination frameworks to guide GHG data sharing, tracking and reporting of climate actions.

- Establishment of regional partnerships for cost effective use of capacity building resources.
- Building regional information management systems for GHG Monitoring, Reporting and Verification.

Component 2: Strengthen capacity of stakeholders from participating countries to measure, report and verify emissions in AFOLU sector. Activities include:

- Capacity building (institutional and individual) at national levels for MRVs of GHGs emissions and sinks in the AFOLU sector
- Establishment of a framework for partnerships between regional and national academic institutions for capacity building in Terrestrial Carbon Accounting (TCA) and Agricultural Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (AMRV) at national level.
- Identification and mapping of capacity gaps in MRV in the AFOLU sector

Component 3: Establishment of a regional CBIT integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities. The focus of this component is:

- Establishment of a regional web-based integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities in Eastern and Southern Africa;
- Formulation of Regional Transparency Strategy and Action Plans
- Collection and dissemination of transparency information at national and regional level;
- Building technical capacities and promoting regional networking of stakeholders for knowledge management to enhance transparency; and
- Strengthening linkages and partnerships amongst key stakeholders to promote effective implementation of transparency related activities at country and regional level.

The CBIT Project has a wide range of stakeholders at subnational, national, regional and international levels. All the stakeholders have different expectations with respect to participation, benefit sharing, or risks emanating from project implementation which may include lack of cooperation by some stakeholders or inadequate acceptance of some project approaches. Any form of grievance in general bears negative implications for both the implementation of the CBIT Project and collaboration of stakeholders. Therefore, it is important to anticipate grievances and provide an appropriate mechanism to mitigate and address them. This Accountability and Grievance Mechanism (AGM) is therefore aimed at providing stakeholders the opportunity to make inquiries, raise their complaints or seek clarifications, and for the Project to receive and respond appropriately to mitigate, manage, and resolve potential negative impacts. The AGM is for mutual benefit, where problems with project formulation and implementation are resolved, and complaints and grievances are addressed efficiently and effectively. It contributes to creating positive relationships between the Project and the stakeholders. It also provides an opportunity to apply right-based approaches to address

grievance in accordance with the requirements of United Nations Declaration of Human Rights²⁰⁵.

The main categories of conflicts and grievances may arise among others from; individual stakeholders, implementing institutions, beneficiary sectors and policy conflicts. However, the specific potential areas likely to constitute sources of dissatisfaction, conflicts, friction or risks during Project formulation and implementation are highlighted below.

- Participation in awareness creation, consultations during the PPG phase and project implementation – some people may feel they have been denied opportunity to participate
- Sharing of roles and responsibilities among the local and central Government agencies, non-government organizations, the civil society organizations and the private sector. Unless the roles and institutional mandates are clearly articulated and defined, conflicts within these institutions become inevitable.
- Inconsistencies and gaps in national laws and policies – e.g. related to establishing the national Focal Points and defining the hubs for each of the IPCC Emission sectors, institutional coordination, collaboration and oversight of the Project at national and subnational level.
- Sharing of beneficiary roles during project formulation and implementation, including among others, training and provision of tools for MRV data collection, transmission and tracking.
- Benefiting from provision of tools for MRV data collection, transmission and tracking tailored to each participating country.
- Training in monitoring and tracking Nationally Determined Commitments and climate actions; especially by ensuring transparency and fairness.

The AGM is built upon the following core principles of good practice:

- a) ***Fairness:*** Grievances are treated confidentially, assessed impartially, and handled transparently.
- b) ***Objectiveness and independence:*** The AGM will be operated independently of all interested parties to guarantee fair, objective, and impartial treatment to each case. The responsible staff members have adequate means and powers to investigate grievances and their decisions will be receiving the support of the participating institutional hierarchy.
- c) ***Simplicity and accessibility:*** Procedures to file grievances and seek action will be kept simple enough for project stakeholders and beneficiaries to easily understand them. The following means for filing a grievance will be followed.
 - i. Dedicated telephone number (preferably toll-free) to which stakeholders can call.
 - ii. Dedicated e-mail address where grievances can be sent.
 - iii. Postal address (with contact person outlined) where grievances can be sent.
 - iv. Face to face - stakeholders can voice their grievance to any PMU staff that will then forward to the correct office for recording and follow up.

²⁰⁵ United Nations 1949. United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948.
<https://www.ius.uio.no/lm/en/pdf/un.universal.declaration.of.human.rights.1948.portrait.letter.pdf> accessed 3rd Dec 2019 12:53 Hrs

- v. Grievance to be reported either in English or local language and the responsible staff to translate accordingly.
 - vi. A simple standard form for reporting or filing grievance.
- d) **Responsiveness and efficiency:** The CBIT project will develop specified timelines for responding to grievances received. These timelines will form part of the monitoring and evaluation performance of the project.
- e) **Speed and proportionality:** All grievances, simple or complex, are addressed and resolved as quickly as possible. The action taken on the grievance or suggestion is swift, decisive, and constructive.
- f) **Non retaliation:** Conservation International's Code of Ethics Prohibits Retaliation against any person who has submitted a claim in good faith and is subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination. All reported integrity-related grievances will be investigated and addressed in accordance with CI's Code of ethics²⁰⁶. All grievances will be handled to ensure there is no retaliation relating to the complaints. Stakeholders will also be able to submit grievances/complaints anonymously through any of the platforms shared and an anonymous system of addressing the grievances or complaints will be followed.
- g) **Participatory and social inclusion:** The CBIT project will encourage people and all stakeholders to provide their feedback on the project. Special attention is given to ensure that stakeholders, including the non-state actors and those with special needs, can access the AGM.
- h) **People:** The CBIT project will train specific staff who will be tasked with addressing the grievances so that they can effectively carry out their roles. The training will cover receiving grievances, gathering information, offering feedback at reporting, analyzing the nature of grievances, discussing them with management and providing feedback.
- i) **Processes:** Grievance redress processes play an important role in CBIT project activities and by following it, it will help in smoothening out the grievances being addressed.
- j) **Analysis:** Project management will regularly analyze reports and other monitoring and evaluation data on grievances generated by the GRM teams. The management will then make appropriate project decisions based on data received.

SECTION III: Scope

Eligible grievances and how the AGM will deal with grievances that are ineligible:

- a) The grievances to be handled will largely be confined to Project actions, and therefore all the grievance functions will be integrated into project activities based on the three components. All grievances that fall under this category will therefore be considered eligible for handling.
 - The implication is that all complaints received will be screened, sorting out those which are related to the Project and those which are not.
 - Management will however, always provide an appropriate response to the

²⁰⁶ CI's Prohibited Practices: https://www.conservation.org/docs/default-source/gef-documents/prohibited-practices.pdf?sfvrsn=f1e1d9f3_0

complainants, whether the complaint is eligible or not. Proper explanation should be given to the complainants regarding why their issues cannot be handled, giving them advice on any available alternative redress mechanism.

b) The Executing Agency will be the main center for resolving the grievances as and when they occur. Receiving complaints will thus be by:

- The Climate Change unit at COMESA which will house the PMU, and will be based in Lusaka, Zambia.

Other institutions where the complaints may be lodged but later transmitted to COMESA are each of the project implementing partner namely:

- Vital Signs Monitoring Programme
- The Regional Centre for Mapping Resources for Development

c) It is expected that most of the grievances are likely to come at national level. There are two main centers here where grievances can be handled, possibly in a hierarchal manner, exceptions not withstanding:

- At Sectoral level – the complaints raised at this level will as much as possible be handled by the hubs. But where there is no conclusive resolution, the complainant can be referred to the national focal point.
- The national focal point is the main center for handling the grievances at national level. Where there are still disagreements, then the issues can be referred to the regional level at the COMESA Climate change Unit.

d) Beyond the regional level, the unsatisfied complainant may be referred to the offices below, although it is of good practice to ensure that all grievances are resolved in the shortest time possible and at the center where they are raised.

- through CI's Ethics Point Hotline at <https://secure.ethicspoint.com>
- with the Director of Compliance (DOC) who is responsible for the CI Accountability and Grievance Mechanism and who can be reached at: Director of Compliance, Conservation International 2011 Crystal Drive, Suite 500 Arlington, VA 22202, USA. This information should be clearly communicated to the grievant and recorded.

SECTION IV: Accessibility

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Name of person(s) where grievances can be addressed to | Vital Signs Programme, Attention: Dr. Peter Alele, Senior Director, Conservation Science Africa, Africa Vital Signs |
| Physical address of person(s) above or location of grievance collection box: | Watermark Business Park, Ndege Road, 2nd Floor, Suite 2, Spring Court; P.O Box 1963-00502, Karen, Nairobi, Kenya. |
| Telephone/Fax: | +254 723 346726 |
| Email: | E-mail: palele@conservation.org |

| | |
|---|--|
| Website/software application: | Skype: esendiv Twitter: esendiv www.conservation.org/africa www.vitalsigns.or |
| Other²⁰⁷: | During workshops or meetings |
| 2. Name of person(s) where grievances can be addressed to | The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) Attention: Dr. Mclay Kanyangarara, COMESA Climate Change Coordinator, |
| Physical address of person(s) above or location of grievance collection box: | P.O BOX 30051, Ben Bella Road, Lusaka, Zambia. |
| Telephone/Fax: | + 260 211 229 725 |
| Email: | E-mail: mkanyangarara@comesa.int |
| Website/software application: | https://www.comesa.int/ |
| 3. Name of person(s) where grievances can be addressed to | The Regional Centre for Mapping Resources for Development Attention: Dr. Emmanuel Nkurunziza. Director General |
| Physical address of person(s) above or location of grievance collection box: | P.O. Box 632-00618 Nairobi, Roysambu, Kasarani Nairobi, Kenya. |
| Telephone/Fax: | +254 723 786161 |
| Email: | E-mail: rcmrd@rcmrd.org |
| Website/software application: | https://www.rcmrd.org/ |
| Other²⁰⁸: | During workshops and meetings |
| 4. Name of person(s) where grievances can be addressed to | Project Lead, the Comoros |
| Physical address of person(s) above or location of grievance collection box: | |
| Telephone/Fax: | |
| Email: | |
| Website/software application: | |
| Other²⁰⁹: | During workshops and meetings |
| 5. Name of person(s) where grievances can be addressed to | Project Lead, Eritrea |
| Physical address of person(s) above or location of grievance collection box: | |

²⁰⁷ A grievant may not be able to write or have access to telephone/email services, or even travel to your office. Indicate how you plan to accommodate such circumstances.

²⁰⁸ A grievant may not be able to write or have access to telephone/email services, or even travel to your office. Indicate how you plan to accommodate such circumstances.

²⁰⁹ A grievant may not be able to write or have access to telephone/email services, or even travel to your office. Indicate how you plan to accommodate such circumstances.

| | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Telephone/Fax: | |
| Email: | |
| Website/software application: | |
| Other²¹⁰: | During workshops and meetings |
| | |
| 8. Name of person(s) where grievances can be addressed to | Project Lead, Seychelles |
| Physical address of person(s) above or location of grievance collection box: | |
| Telephone/Fax: | |
| Email: | |
| Website/software application: | |
| Other²¹¹: | During workshops and meetings |
| | |
| 9. Name of person(s) where grievances can be addressed to | Project Lead, Zambia |
| Physical address of person(s) above or location of grievance collection box: | |
| Telephone/Fax: | |
| Email: | |
| Website/software application: | |
| Other²¹²: | During workshops and meetings |

SECTION V: Acknowledgment and Follow-up

Upon receiving the complaint, the responsible person should acknowledge its receipt within five working days of a grievance being submitted. Communication will be made either verbally or in written form. The communication will outline the grievance process; provide contact details and, if possible, the name of the contact person who is responsible for handling the grievance; and also provide how long it is likely to take to resolve the grievance.

The acknowledgement of a grievance will also include a summary of the grievance, method that will be taken to resolve the grievance and an estimated timeframe in which the grievance will be resolved. If required, the acknowledgment provides an opportunity to ask for any additional information or to clarify any issues. The maximum timeframe for resolving any grievance which has been reported is one month. In cases where the time frame is not met, reasons for not resolving the grievance should be provided to the complainant and the matter reported to responsible persons.

²¹⁰ A grievant may not be able to write or have access to telephone/email services, or even travel to your office. Indicate how you plan to accommodate such circumstances.

²¹¹ A grievant may not be able to write or have access to telephone/email services, or even travel to your office. Indicate how you plan to accommodate such circumstances.

²¹² A grievant may not be able to write or have access to telephone/email services, or even travel to your office. Indicate how you plan to accommodate such circumstances.

SECTION VI: Processing

The Project will receive the grievances directly by the responsible persons through a suggestion box, email, SMS, telephone, postal or office report and documenting them. It is important that the reception centers at each of the country leads and the implementing partners are clearly defined and described to enable the stakeholders to access and submit their complaints. The main centers for handling the complaints include:

- 1) Vital Sign Programme Office
- 2) COMESA Climate Change Unit
- 3) At country level, a number of centers will be designated, including:
 - The respective national Focal Points
 - The CBIT sectoral hubs
 - National Coordination Committees

All grievances received will be processed, categorized, assigned priority and routed to the appropriate entity. There will be a standardized system for grievances logging. All grievances will be filed systematically in hard copy with a soft copy file accompanying it. Each grievance will be screened to categorize those which are related to the Project, and those which are not. Management at all levels of Project implementation will concern itself on those grievances which are related to the Project. To guide decision making when addressing grievances, evidence-based approach will be applied.

Relevant information will be gathered and analyzed through a fair investigation process to assist the determination of the validity, relevance, gravity and the appropriate steps to be applied to resolve the grievance. The merit of grievances will be judged objectively based on the design of the project and its expected output. Some of the grievances (e.g. queries, suggestions), are straightforward and require simple explanations. These can be resolved instantly and if the person raising the grievance is satisfied, the grievance is documented and closed. For those that require more extensive investigations, they will be reassigned to actors at higher levels of management. The investigation may require site visits, consulting staff, contacting external stakeholders etc. Records of meetings, discussions and activities will all recorded during the investigation. CBIT Project staff will ensure that investigators are neutral and do not have any stake in the outcome of the investigation.

Top management of the project, in this case the COMESA climate change unit will be responsible for monitoring the complaints- handling performance of grievances. Tracking of the physical location of the source of the grievance (possibly using GPS coordinates), at country level, whenever possible, is important so that grievance patterns can be analyzed spatially, to help identify particular problems and solutions.

SECTION VII: Documentation

A Good-quality documentation minimizes the risks of grievances being raised again and of subsequent

complaints about the resolution²¹³. Up to date records of grievances received and addressed will therefore be maintained the chronology of events related to grievance management. The main focus of documentation will include the following:

- a) Grievances received – all grievances received will be recorded in an appropriate format (Grievance Log Form / Grievance Registry Form). The grievance is entered in the database using a Grievance Registry Form and relevant management is notified for handling.
- b) The grievance will be received through anonymous system such as a complaint box or email to be set-up at the start of the project. In addition, aggrieved person can use the CI Ethics Hotline which with option of reporting anonymously (<https://secure.ethicspoint.com/domain/media/en/gui/10680/index.html>)
- c) Confirmation to the complainant that his or her grievance has been received.
- d) Steps taken to resolve grievances -every step that is applied to address the grievance must be recorded. The records may include investigation notes, interviews, minutes of meetings held by the AGM committees or other bodies and signed agreement to any resolution to a grievance. These will be securely filed by the responsible person to ensure that privacy and confidentiality is maintained for all parties involved
- e) Outcomes of all efforts of resolving the grievances; and
- f) Unresolved grievances, the reasons they are not resolved, and how they will be resolved.
- g) Evidence of informing those who raised the complaint and the public at large about the issues which were brought up, results of their investigations and the actions taken. This process will ensure that trust is increased or maintained. The feedback can be provided by contacting the complainant directly (if his or her identity is known) and/or posting the results of cases in internal memos or leaflets which are sent to stakeholders.

The project will also inform AGM users about their right to an appeal if they are dissatisfied with the decision. If the process does not result in resolution of the grievance, the grievant may choose to file a claim:

- 1) Through CI's Ethics Point Hotline at <https://secure.ethicspoint.com>
- 2) With the Director of Compliance (DOC) who is responsible for the CI Accountability and Grievance Mechanism and who can be reached at: Director of Compliance, Conservation International 2011 Crystal Drive, Suite 500 Arlington, VA 22202, USA. This information should be clearly communicated to the grievant and recorded.

SECTION VIII: Monitoring and Reporting

The reported grievances will be tracked and assessed on the extent to which progress has been made to resolve them. The tracking of the grievances is meant to ensure that the reported cases are dealt with in timely manner and resolved so that project operations are not affected or interfered with. Evaluation of grievances involves analyzing grievance data and using it to make policy and/or process changes to minimize similar grievances in the future.

The project is expected to report on a quarterly basis (using the CI-GEF Quarterly Reporting template), progress made towards the implementation of the grievance mechanism, including the number of

²¹³ UNCTAD–World Bank Knowledge Into Action Note Series.RAI.KN 19: Grievance Redress Mechanism.
<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/145491521090890782/pdf/124294-BRI-PUBLIC-KN19.pdf> accessed.22nd Dec 2019 11:43 Hrs.

grievances received and the outcome of the grievance process.

On an annual basis and using the CI-GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR) template, the following CI-GEF's minimum indicators are to be reported. The project can include other appropriate accountability and grievance indicators in addition to the CI-GEF's indicators.

| Indicator | Baseline | Target |
|--|----------|--------|
| 1. Number of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project's Accountability and Grievance Mechanism | 0 | 3 |
| 2. Percentage of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project's Accountability and Grievance Mechanism that have been resolved | 0 | 3 |

| | |
|--|--|
| Person responsible for implementing and monitoring the AGM: | Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) <i>Attention:</i> Dr. Mclay Kanyangarara, COMESA Climate Change Coordinator Vital Signs Programme <i>Attention:</i> Dr. Peter Alele, Senior Director, Conservation Science Africa. |
| How/Where will the approved AGM be disclosed²¹⁴: | At the start of project implementation during the inception workshop. |
| When will the approved AGM be disclosed: | At the start of project implementation during the inception workshop during the first quarter. |
| Budget/Resources required: | Includes Project Steering Committees, Quarterly Progress Reporting, Annual Project Reporting and Financial Statements/Audits with expenditures incurred mostly through meetings and workshops budgeted at USD 87, 840 . |

²¹⁴ Approved Safeguard plans are to be disclosed to stakeholders in a manner and form that they will understand and that is culturally appropriate. This may require translation of the document.

APPENDIX VII: Detailed Project Budget

Refer to the Excel attachment

APPENDIX VIII: Co-financing Commitment Letters

1. The Eritrea Ministry of Water, Land and Environment

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|---|---|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---|------------------|
| <p>ሃገረ ኤርትራ ሚኒስትሪ መሬት፣ ማይን እኩባብን ክፍል አካባቢ</p> |  <p>THE STATE OF ERITREA Ministry of Land, Water & Environment Department of Environment</p> | <p>دولة ارتريا وزارة الاراضي و المياه و البيئة قسم البيئة</p> | | | | |
| <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 40%;"> <p>ቀን: 05/02/2021 Date</p> </td> <td style="width: 60%; text-align: right;"> <p>التاريخ</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <p>ቁ. መዝገብ: 00F01/04/21 Ref. No.</p> </td> <td style="text-align: right;"> <p>رقم السجل</p> </td> </tr> </table> | | | <p>ቀን: 05/02/2021 Date</p> | <p>التاريخ</p> | <p>ቁ. መዝገብ: 00F01/04/21 Ref. No.</p> | <p>رقم السجل</p> |
| <p>ቀን: 05/02/2021 Date</p> | <p>التاريخ</p> | | | | | |
| <p>ቁ. መዝገብ: 00F01/04/21 Ref. No.</p> | <p>رقم السجل</p> | | | | | |
| <p>Dr. Miguel Morales, Senior Vice President, CI-GEF Project Agency 2011 Crystal Drive Suite 600 Arlington, Virginia 22202 USA</p> <p>SUBJECT: Co-financing support for "Regional capacity building of COMESA member states in Eastern and Southern Africa for enhanced transparency in Climate Change Monitoring, Reporting and Verification as defined in the Paris Agreement."</p> <p>Dear Dr. Morales,</p> <p>On behalf of Ministry of Land, Water and Environment I am pleased to inform you that Ministry of Land, Water and Environment plans to contribute USD 100,000 in co-financing from non-GEF funding in support of the GEF project titled "<i>Regional capacity building of COMESA member states in Eastern and Southern Africa for enhanced transparency in climate change Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification as defined in the Paris Agreement</i>".</p> <p>This co-financing will support all the project Components, Project Management Costs (PMC), and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) during the period of performance (June 2021 – June 2026). The in-kind co-financing covers office operation costs, administrative costs, equipment costs and government staff time.</p> <p>The contribution as described above is intended to qualify as USD 100,000 in-kind co-financing should the project proposal be successful.</p> <p>We look forward to continued partnership for the implementation of this project.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 20px;"> <p>Mr. Kibrom Asmerom, Acting Director General, Department of Environment Ministry of Land, Water and Environment</p> </div>  </div> | | | | | | |
| <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;"> <p>125887 120311 126712</p> </td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;"> <p>P.O. Box 976</p> </td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: right;"> <p>ፋክስ - Fax 291-1- 126095 አስመራ - ኤርትራ Asmara - Eritrea</p> </td> </tr> </table> | | | <p>125887 120311 126712</p> | <p>P.O. Box 976</p> | <p>ፋክስ - Fax 291-1- 126095 አስመራ - ኤርትራ Asmara - Eritrea</p> | |
| <p>125887 120311 126712</p> | <p>P.O. Box 976</p> | <p>ፋክስ - Fax 291-1- 126095 አስመራ - ኤርትራ Asmara - Eritrea</p> | | | | |

2.The Seychelles Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, CLIMATE CHANGE & ENVIRONMENT
ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE DEPARTMENT
 Botanical Gardens, Mont Fleuri
 P.O. Box 445 Victoria, Mahe, Republic of Seychelles
 Tel. No. (+248) 4670568 Telefax No. (+248) 4610638

Please address all correspondence to the Principal Secretary – Mr Wills Agricole

Date: 27th January 2021

Dr. Miguel Morales,
 Senior Vice President, CI-GEF Project Agency
 2011 Crystal Drive
 Suite 600
 Arlington, Virginia 22202
 USA

SUBJECT: Co-financing support for “Regional capacity building of COMESA member states in Eastern and Southern Africa for enhanced transparency in Climate Change Monitoring, Reporting and Verification as defined in the Paris Agreement.”

Dear Dr. Morales,

On behalf of **Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change** I am pleased to inform you that **Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change** plans to contribute **USD 400,000** in co-financing from non-GEF funding in support of the GEF project titled **“Regional capacity building of COMESA member states in Eastern and Southern Africa for enhanced transparency in climate change Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification as defined in the Paris Agreement”**.

This co-financing will support all the project Components, Project Management Costs (PMC), and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) during the period of performance (June 2021 – June 2026). The in-kind co-financing covers office operation costs, administrative costs, equipment costs and government staff time.

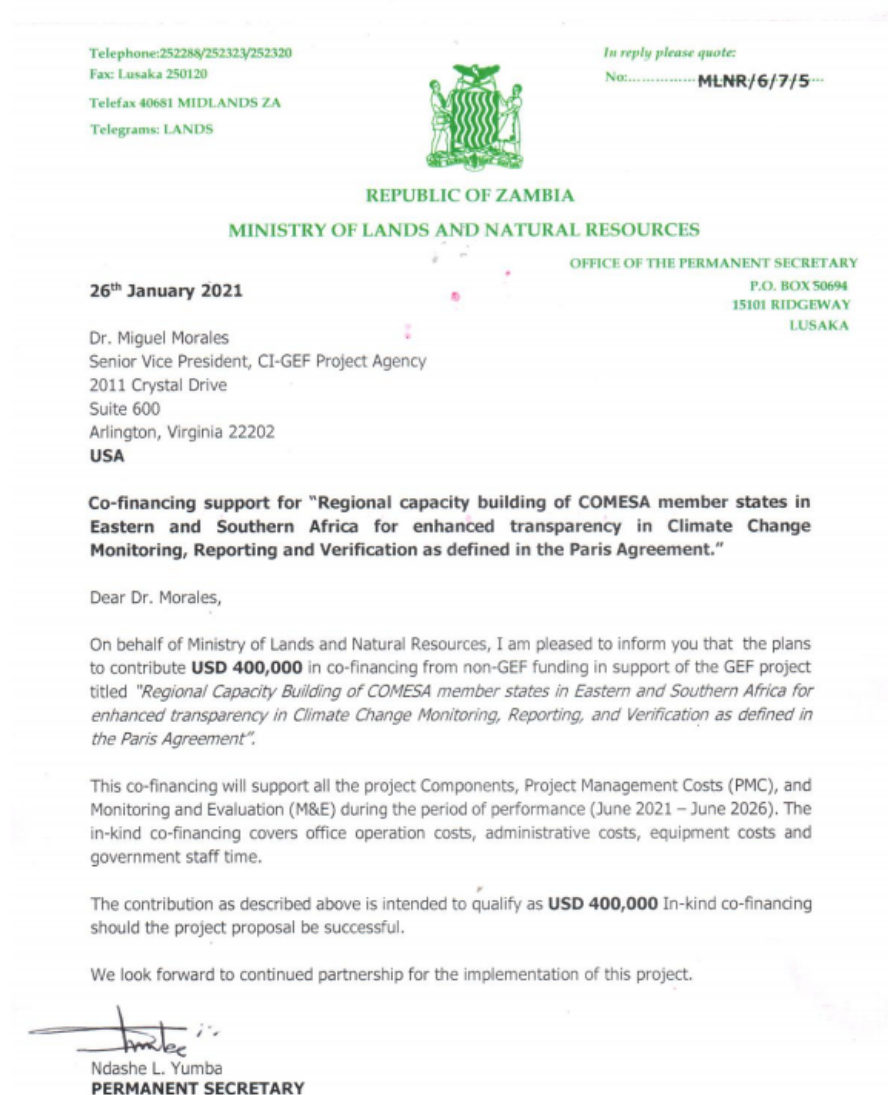
The contribution as described above is intended to qualify as **USD 400,000** In-kind co-financing should the project proposal be successful.

We look forward to continued partnership for the implementation of this project.

Yours Sincerely,

Wills Agricole (Mr.)
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY/ENERGY & CLIMATE CHANGE

3.The Zambia Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources




4. The Comoros Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Environment, Territory Planning and Urban

UNION DES COMORES
 Unité - Solidarité - Développement

 Ministère
 de l'Agriculture,
 de la Pêche, et de l'Environnement,

 Direction Générale
 de l'Environnement et des Forêts

 Directeur Général



جمهورية القمر المتحدة
 الوحدة - التضامن - التنمية

 وزارة الزراعة والصيد والبيئة

 إدارة العام للبيئة والغابات

 مدير عام

Moroni, le 08 Mars 2020

Réf. N°21 - 13 /MAPE/DGEF

Dr. Miguel Morales, Senior Vice President, CI-GEF Project Agency
 2011 Crystal Drive Suite 600
 Arlington, Virginia 22202 USA

SUBJECT: Co-financing support for "Régionale capacity building of COMESA member states in Eastern and Southern Africa for enhanced transparency in Climate Change Monitoring, Reporting and Verification as defined in the Paris Agreement."

Dear Dr. Morales,

On behalf of Ministère de l'Agriculture, de la Pêche et de l'Environnement I am pleased to inform you that Ministère de l'Agriculture, de la Pêche et de l'Environnement plans to contribute USD 100,000 in co-financing from non-GEF funding in support of the GEF project titled "Regional capacity building of COMESA member states in Eastern and Southern Africa for enhanced transparency in climate change Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification as defined in the Paris Agreement".

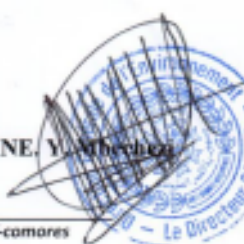
This co-financing will support all the project Components, Project Management Costs (PMC), and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) during the period of performance (June 2021 – June 2026). The in-kind co-financing covers office operation costs, administrative costs, equipment costs and government staff time.

The contribution as described above is intended to qualify as USD 100,000 in-kind co-financing should the project proposal be successful.

We look forward to continued partnership for the implementation of this project.

Sincerely,

Yousseuf ELAMINE, Y. Elmeche



B.P: 41 Moroni-Comores, TEL: (00269) 773 89 94 E-mail: Secretariat @dgef-comores
 Site web: www.dgef-comores.com

5.The Regional Center for Mapping Resources for Development (RCMRD)



Regional Centre for
Mapping of Resources
for Development

CSSM/8/86

3rd February, 2021

Dr. Miguel Morales
Senior Vice President, CI-GEF Project Agency
2011 Crystal Drive, Suite 600
Arlington, Virginia 22202
USA

Dear Dr. Morales,

SUBJECT: Co-financing support for "Regional capacity building of COMESA member States in Eastern and Southern Africa for enhanced transparency in Climate Change Monitoring, Reporting and Verification as defined in the Paris Agreement."

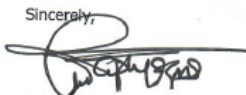
On behalf of Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD), I am pleased to inform you that RCMRD plans to contribute USD 400,000 in co-financing from non-GEF funding in support of the GEF project titled *"Regional capacity building of COMESA member States in Eastern and Southern Africa for enhanced transparency in climate change Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification as defined in the Paris Agreement"*.

This co-financing will support all the project Components, Project Management Costs (PMC), and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) during the period of performance (June 2021 – June 2026). The in-kind co-financing covers office operation costs, administrative costs and equipment costs.

The contribution as described above is intended to qualify as **USD 400,000.00** (Four hundred thousand USD) in-kind co-financing should the project proposal be successful.

We look forward to continued partnership for the implementation of this project.

Sincerely,



Dr. Emmanuel Nkurunziza
DIRECTOR GENERAL



MEMBER STATES:
Botswana, Burundi, Comoros, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles,
Somali, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

P.O Box 632-00618 Roysambu Kariakani, Nairobi, Kenya || Phone: Tel: +254 20 268 0722 / 268 0748
 Mobile: +254 723 786161 / 735 981098 || E-mail: rcmrd@rcmrd.org || www.rcmrd.org

6.Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p> MARCHE COMMUN DE L'AFRIQUE DE L'EST ET AUSTRALE Tel : (260 - 211) 229726/29 Fax : (260 - 211) 227318 Email : secgen@comesa.int Web : http://www.comesa.int </p> |  | <p> السوق المشتركة للشرق والجنوب الأفريقي COMESA Centre Ben Bella Road P O Box 30051 LUSAKA 10101 Zambia </p> |
|---|---|---|

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY GENERAL

Ref: CS/CC/5.6(256) ET-lm
2021

Date: 2nd February

Dr. Miguel Morales,
 Senior Vice President, CI-GEF Project Agency
 2011 Crystal Drive
 Suite 600
 Arlington, VIRGINIA 22202
 USA

Dear Dr. Morales,

SUBJECT: Co-financing support for "Regional capacity building of COMESA member states in Eastern and Southern Africa for enhanced transparency in Climate Change Monitoring, Reporting and Verification as defined in the Paris Agreement."

On behalf of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), I am pleased to inform you that COMESA plans to contribute USD \$96,000 in co-financing from non-GEF funding in support of the GEF project titled "Regional capacity building of COMESA member states in Eastern and Southern Africa for enhanced transparency in climate change Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification as defined in the Paris Agreement".

This co-financing will support (June 2021 – June 2026) office space. The contribution as described above is intended to qualify as US\$ 96,000 in-kind co-financing should the project proposal be successful.

We look forward to continued partnership for the implementation of this project.

Yours Sincerely



Dr Dev Haman

ASSISTANT SECRETARY GENERAL (ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE)

7. Conservation International

2011 Crystal Drive, Suite 600, Arlington, VA 22202, USA
Tel: +1 703 341.2400
Fax: +1 703 553.4817
www.conservation.org

25th February 2021

Mr. Miguel Morales
Senior Vice President, CI-GEF Project Agency
2011 Crystal Drive
Suite 600
Arlington, Virginia 22202
USA



SUBJECT: CO-FINANCING SUPPORT FOR GEF-7 PROJECT "REGIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING OF COMESA MEMBER STATES IN EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA FOR ENHANCED TRANSPARENCY IN CLIMATE CHANGE MONITORING, REPORTING AND VERIFICATION AS DEFINED IN THE PARIS AGREEMENT"

Dear Mr. Morales,

On behalf of Conservation International Foundation (CI), I am pleased to inform you that CI plans to contribute \$50,000 in grant co-financing in support of the GEF Project *"Regional Capacity building of COMESA Member States in Eastern and Southern Africa for Enhanced Transparency in Climate Change Monitoring, Reporting and Verification as defined in the Paris Agreement."* (GEF Project ID 10093).

This co-financing will be provided from non-GEF donor funding over the lifespan of the project and will enable technical staff within the division to provide technical support and oversight to all components of the project, including Project Management Costs and ongoing Monitoring and Evaluation. This support will be provided for the expected project period June 2021 to June 2026.

This contribution as described above is intended to qualify as grant co-financing should the project proposal be successful.

Sincerely,



Barbara DiPietro
Chief Financial Officer

APPENDIX IX: Terms of Reference for Partners, Project Staff charging to Components & PMCs and Inhouse Consultants

This appendix elaborates the terms of reference (TORs) for each partner involved in the implementation of the project. The role of each partner has been defined based on capacity, expertise and operations comparative advantage that they bring for effective delivery of the project. This followed a criteria-based ranking process in which scores were tallied to derive the roles and responsibilities of each partner.

1. Terms of Reference for The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) is an organization of free independent sovereign states which co-operate in the development of natural and human resources for the benefit of their over 560 million citizens. As such, it has a wide range of objectives which include priorities for capacity building in environment and natural resources management as well as climate change effects and actions. The organization offers its member states and partners a broad spectrum of benefits that include increased agricultural production, food security and nutrition security, and sustainable management and exploitation of natural resources. COMESA will participate in managing project activities, monitoring project progress, managing project staff and associated funds, and carrying out other day-to-day project management functions. COMESA will host the PMU and the roles and responsibilities include:

- Providing coordination and support to the PMU and offering guidance and technical assistance to project management functions in conjunction with CI Africa Division.
- Participating in the internal monitoring and evaluation of the Project.
- Offering supervisory role in development of project work plans and budgets as well as executing project activities and ensuring proper use of and accountability for funds.
- Managing project staff associated financial resources and carrying out other project management functions as well as facilitating project steering committee functions.
- Participating in monitoring the project's implementation progress to ensure logical execution of activities, achievement of milestones and delivery of outputs.
- Participating in provision of project assurance, including support to project implementation by maintaining oversight of technical and financial management aspects, and other forms of assistance upon request of the GEF implementing Agency.
- Overseeing procurement of project goods and services.
- Approving project operating procedures for the PMU and participate in resolution of any conflicts that may arise during project implementation.

The details of the activities to be undertaken by COMESA and roles are indicated in Appendix II (the Project Timeline) and will be carried out in close collaboration with other partners, with consultants' inputs.

2. Terms of Reference for Vital Signs Monitoring Program

Vital Signs is a program led by Conservation International in partnership with the Earth Institute at Columbia University and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in South Africa. A key goal of Vital Signs is to increase local and national capacity for environmental monitoring among scientists, civil society, government leaders and the private sector — throughout Africa and globally. Vital Signs supports processes that link environment to development and livelihoods through real-time data collection and analysis to inform decision making and planning. Vital Signs provides key data and analytical tools for decision-makers to evaluate trade-offs, manage risk and inform decisions. By doing so, it influences policymakers to work toward resilient ecosystems and sustainable livelihoods for smallholder farmers. In this CBIT Regional project Vital Signs will among others:

- Be the central partner for coordination of the project, ensuring that each partner receives the resources for implementation of project activities
- Ensure effective collaboration with the other project implementing partners.
- Monitor the project's implementation progress to ensure logical execution of activities, achievement of milestones and delivery of outputs based on the Project Results Framework.
- Provide project assurance, including support to project implementation by maintaining administration of all technical and financial management aspects, and other forms of assistance upon request of the GEF implementing Agency.
- Support national and regional capacity building for environmental monitoring at the sectoral and national focal points.
- Facilitate national focal points to access, share and use climate change and related environmental information resources.
- Support provision of real-time data and diagnostic tools to focal points in the project participating countries to facilitate decision making and planning.
- Support effective delivery of project start up activities, close out activities as well as outcomes 2.1 and 3.1 in close collaboration with COMESA and the project participating countries.
- Support the development of the four national transparency action plans and one regional plan.
- Support project activities that focus on data collection, processing, and reporting.
- Provide support, in collaboration with RCMRD and with GHG/MRV consultants' inputs, to national and regional capacity building needs related to data collection and integration for the AFOLU and other IPCC sectors.
- Support generation of indicators of sustainable agricultural production, water availability and quality, soil health, biodiversity, carbon stocks, climate resilience, household income, nutrition, and market access.
- Provide support for development of analytical tools to guide decision-making related to transparency in monitoring, reporting and verification of climate change effects and actions.

Vital Signs (VS) Monitoring Program will thus play a major role under Components 1 and 3 and the details of activities are presented in Appendix II.

3. Terms of Reference for Green House Gas Inventory and MRV Consultancy

This project will rely on inputs of personnel specialized in GHG inventories and MRV. A consultant will be recruited to provide the services outlined below:

- Facilitate development of advanced accredited and sustainable certificate programs, taught by regional universities and other tertiary institutions in COMESA member countries.
- Mentor academic staff in universities and other tertiary institutions to conduct trainings in GHG measurements, reporting and verification.
- Develop curricula for training in GHG measurements, reporting and verification.
- Train to strengthen institutional and facilitate behavioral changes within the participating counties to enhance transparency in Greenhouse gas MRV and NDC tracking.
- Support establishment of networks among academic institutions in COMESA member states to sustain capacity building in GHG measurements, reporting and verification.
- Initiate a regional scholarship program for short term training in GHG measurements, reporting and verification.
- Develop a long-term capacity building strategy and human resource infrastructure needed to support implementation of climate change policies, including standards for GHG management and accounting.
- Initiate strategic partnerships and collaboration with organizations within and outside COMESA to provide sustained training GHG measurements, reporting and verification.
- Initiate processes for continuous course improvements, monitoring and evaluation.
- Develop business plans for cost recovery and sustainability of training in GHG measurements, reporting and verification including strategies for marketing and recruitment of faculty and students.
- Initiate a process that will lead to establishment of an international network of alumni for peer learning and a community of practice for scaling to other COMESA member states and beyond.

The consultant will undertake training activities under Components 1, 2 and 3; as indicated in Appendix II (the Project Timeline) - and specifically focusing on building capacity for GHG assessments in AFOLU and other IPCC sectors. This consultancy will be long-term covering capacity needs assessment and trainings.

4. Terms of Reference for the Regional Center for Mapping Resources for Development (RCMRD)

The RCMRD is a premier center for training in surveying, mapping and remote sensing and offers advisory services on problems relating to resource surveying and mapping to the governments of the 20 Member States. Except for Eritrea, the project participating countries are members of RCMRD. The Center has a dedicated Unit on GHG Inventory and has recently been working to build the capacity of its member countries in developing comprehensive GHG inventories. The RCMRD will work closely with GHGI/MRV consultants on the Capacity Building activities in Components 1 and 2. RCMRD will, among others, undertake the following:

- In collaboration with Vital Signs Monitoring Programme, provide support to national and regional capacity building related to data collection, processing, storage and sharing especially within the AFOLU sector.
- Provide support for field level demonstrative capacity building in resource surveys, GHG measurements, data processing, reporting and verification.
- Provide remotely sensed data and maps for training and information sharing.
- Provide technical backstopping in resource mapping and surveying to project participating countries whenever needed.
- Provide technical support in establishment of facilities for data capture, processing, storage and sharing in project participating countries.

Regional Center for Mapping and Resource Development is to undertake demonstrative training and assessment activities mainly under Component 1 and 2; as indicated in Appendix II - and specifically focusing on demonstratively building capacity for GHG assessments in the AFOLU and other IPCC sectors. RCMRD will work closely with GHGI/MRV consultants.

PROJECT STAFF TORS BELOW:

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR PROJECT STAFF CHARGING TO BOTH PMC AND COMPONENTS AND IN-HOUSE CONSULTANTS

STAFF: COORDINATOR/ GREEN HOUSE GAS SPECIALIST BASED AT COMESA

Project Objective: To strengthen capacity of COMESA member States to comply with Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement through establishment of an Eastern and Southern Africa Regional CBIT transparency framework for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of climate actions, report on NDCs and knowledge dissemination

This role will be the lead person for COMESA CBIT Project Management Unit (PMU). He/She will ensure that periodic work plans are developed and implemented as per the Project Document. As the overall focal person for the project, he/she will help ensure that the team meets the project deliverables

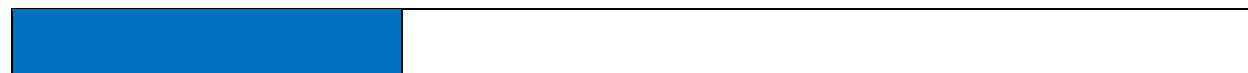
effectively and on time. This will be achieved through the Project Coordinator building on the technical capacities and institutional capacities of countries through training on IPCC guidelines, development of national climate institutional framework and data sharing. The result will be the number of focal points trained, institutional frameworks in place, climate change strategies in place, functional GHG Inventory and MRV platform.

The Coordinator will ensure that there is a regional institutional framework developed through a consultative process. This will help countries to transparently plan, monitor and report on their NDC targets and climate actions in line with UNFCCC requirements and guidelines.

He/She will lead and guide on the capacity building of selected national academic institutions by ensuring government and academic staff are trained to measure, report and verify emissions from AFOLU and other NDC sectors. Finally, lead and ensure enhanced transparency through establishment of regional platforms for learning, sharing and knowledge management

| COMPONENT 1: | Strengthen national and regional transparency frameworks for Monitoring and Tracking NDCs and climate actions |
|---|--|
| Outcome 1.1: Technical capacities and institutional frameworks of participating countries to transparently plan, monitor and report on their NDC targets and climate actions improved. | Output 1.1.1: Number of Focal points in each of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) emission sectors defined, strengthened, institutionalized and functioning as efficient units of data collection, processing and reporting to the national focal point. |
| | Output 1.1.2: Complete and functional national climate change institutional framework with a strengthened national focal point for intra-country coordination established to guide GHG data collection, sharing, tracking and reporting of climate actions. |
| | Output 1.1.3: A complete national climate change framework for inter-ministerial coordination and GHG data sharing established in each participating country. |
| | Output 1.1.4: Complete and IPCC guideline compliant country specific MRV system indicators for tracking NDCs and climate actions developed. |
| | Output 1.1.5: IPCC compliant National Green House Gas Inventories (GHGI) for each country and functional on-line MRV platforms established and feeding into the regional online MRV Platform. |
| | Output 1.1.6: Successful National and Regional Trainings and thematic learning events on MRV systems, tracking NDCs and climate actions undertaken. |
| | Output 1.1.7: National Transparency Strategy and Action Plans for enhanced transparency systems and CBIT coordination developed. |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Outcome 1.2: A Regional institutional framework for COMESA Member Countries to transparently plan, monitor and report on their NDC targets and climate actions improved. | Output 1.2.1: Facilitate the development of a regional climate change co-ordination framework for inter-country coordination established to guide GHG data sharing, tracking and reporting of climate actions. | |
| | Output 1.2.2: Oversee the development of Sectoral Technical guidelines and templates to guide MRV data transmission and communication amongst participating countries developed. | |
| | Output 1.2.3: work with a consultant to ensure that a regional online MRV platform for COMESA countries established and operationalized. | |
| COMPONENT 2: | Strengthen capacity of stakeholders from participating countries to measure, report and verify emissions in AFOLU and other IPCC sectors | |
| Outcome 2.1: Capacity of selected national academic institutions strengthened to train relevant Government officials to transparently measure, report and verify emissions on agriculture, forestry and land-use sector NDC targets. | Output 2.1.1: Work closely with RCMRD and the GHG Consultant to develop a training program on Terrestrial Carbon Accounting and Agriculture MRV developed. | |
| | Output 2.1.2: Support RCMRD and GHG Consultant in Training of Trainers (ToT) in at least two academic institutions. | |
| | Output 2.1.3: At the end of the project two academic institutions deliver training to 60 national participants from the 4 project participating countries and open to other COMESA Member States. | |
| COMPONENT 3: | Establishment of a regional CBIT integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities | |
| Outcome 3.1: Enhanced transparency through establishment of regional platforms for learning, sharing and knowledge management | Output 3.1.1: Work with a consultant to develop a regional web-based integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities designed and operational. | |
| | Output 3.1.2: Oversee the establishment of a regional Transparency Strategy and Action Plans for enhanced transparency systems and CBIT coordination developed. | |
| | Output 3.1.3: Ensure that linkages and partnerships are established between government institutions and stakeholders to implement the transparency action plans at national and regional level. | |
| | Output 3.1.4: Throughout the project lead the development and publication of reports and policy briefs capturing lessons learnt, best case practices, challenges and opportunities from project countries. | |
| COMPONENT 4: | Monitoring and Evaluation | |
| Outcome 4.1: A monitoring and evaluation framework for the project | Output 4.1.1: Timely quarterly reports, annual reports and positive external evaluation feedback which is in tandem with progress reporting. | |
| PMC | - Ensure effective and high-level project management and timely project execution. | |



STAFF: FINANCE OFFICER BASED AT COMESA

Project Objective: To strengthen capacity of COMESA member States to comply with Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement through establishment of an Eastern and Southern Africa Regional CBIT transparency framework for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of climate actions, report on NDCs and knowledge dissemination.

The finance will be responsible for budgetary control and management to ensure effective and efficient utilization of resources in line with COMESA, CI and GEF financial management policies and procedures, other functions include Preparing financial reports, including annual budget execution reports, quarterly financial statements for programme and operational budgets; Monitoring and controlling expenditure within the approved budget. **The Finance Officer will receive support from Finance and Grants Officer at Vital Signs.**

| COMPONENT 1: | | Strengthen national and regional transparency frameworks for Monitoring and Tracking NDCs and climate actions |
|---|--|---|
| Outcome 1.1: Technical capacities and institutional frameworks of participating countries to transparently plan, monitor and report on their NDC targets and climate actions improved. | | Output 1.1.1 to Output 1.1.7: The finance officer will support outputs 1.1.1 to outputs 1.1.7 to assure that there is budgetary control and management for the effective and efficient utilization of resources in line with COMESA, CI and GEF financial management policies and procedures. Maintain budget and expenditure management files and coordinate activities for outputs 1.1.1 to 1.1.7 |
| Outcome 1.2: A Regional institutional framework for COMESA Member Countries to transparently plan, monitor and report on their NDC targets and climate actions improved. | | Output 1.2.1 to Output 1.2.3: The finance officer will assure that the Regional institutional framework will have the proper budgetary control and management to ensure effective and efficient utilization of resources in line with COMESA, CI and GEF financial management policies and procedures. He/she will assure that these outputs are expensed within the approved budget. Maintain budget and expenditure management files and coordinate activities for outputs 1.2.1 to 1.2.3 |
| COMPONENT 2: | | Strengthen capacity of stakeholders from participating countries to measure, report and verify emissions in AFOLU and other IPCC sectors |

| | |
|---|--|
| Outcome 2.1: Capacity of selected national academic institutions strengthened to train relevant Government officials to transparently measure, report and verify emissions on agriculture, forestry and land-use sector NDC targets. | Output 2.1.1 to Output 2.1.3: The finance officer will assure that the outputs for the training program for Carbon, training of trainers, are done within the budgetary limitations and provide support to ensure effective and efficient utilization of resources in line with COMESA , CI and GEF financial management policies and procedures. |
| COMPONENT 3: | Establishment of a regional CBIT integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities |
| Outcome 3.1: Enhanced transparency through establishment of regional platforms for learning, sharing and knowledge management | Output 3.1.1 to 3.1.4: The finance officer will be responsible for assuring that the regional web-based platform is purchased within the budget limitations and will provide support in the coordination the procurement and tracking of expenses as it relates to outputs 3.1.1 to 3.1.4. The finance officer will maintain the budget and expenditure management files for these outputs |
| M&E | Support the lead and assure that all financial aspects of the monitoring and evaluations are properly tackled. |
| PMC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare periodic financial reports; Monthly financial and administrative reports; Annual Budgets, Quarterly Financial reports - Give support to external auditors. - Maintain budget and expenditure management files |

Finance and Grants Officer

Project Objective: To strengthen capacity of COMESA member States to comply with Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement through establishment of an Eastern and Southern Africa Regional CBIT transparency framework for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of climate actions, report on NDCs and knowledge dissemination.

The Finance and Grants Officer will play a key role in assuring that the capacity of the EA is adequately built during the project implementation and provide support in monitoring and compliance of finance, grants and operations management of the project including recruitment and onboarding of new staff personnel, approval of procurement and payments, financial management and donor reporting., contracts and grants management and capacity building of partners.

Tracking of overall project spending against approved donor approved budget and communicate with relevant stakeholders. Other roles include oversight on Desk reviews and audit of the project, capacity building on policies and procedures to meet the GEF Minimum Fiduciary Standards.

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| COMPONENT 1: | | Strengthen national and regional transparency frameworks for Monitoring and Tracking NDCs and climate actions |
| Outcome 1.1: Technical capacities and institutional frameworks of participating countries to transparently plan, monitor and report on their NDC targets and climate actions improved. | Output 1.1.1 to Output 1.1.7: Overall project operations and finance support and Grants monitoring during start-up, implementation and close-out of activities related to the capacities and frameworks of participating project partners, and beneficiary's adherence to donor requirements and CI policies. | |
| Outcome 1.2: A Regional institutional framework for COMESA Member Countries to transparently plan, monitor and report on their NDC targets and climate actions improved. | Output 1.2.1 to Output 1.2.3: The finance and grants officer will provide monitoring and compliance and assure that the Regional institutional framework will have the proper budgetary control and management to ensure effective and efficient utilization of resources in line with CI and GEF financial management policies and procedures. He/she will give final approval ensuring that outputs are expensed within the approved budget following set fiduciary standards by all partners in the project. | |
| COMPONENT 2: | | Strengthen capacity of stakeholders from participating countries to measure, report and verify emissions in AFOLU and other IPCC sectors |
| Outcome 2.1: Capacity of selected national academic institutions strengthened to train relevant Government officials to transparently measure, report and verify emissions on agriculture, forestry and land-use sector NDC targets. | Output 2.1.1 to Output 2.1.3: The finance and Grant's officer will provide operational and financial facilitation of capacity building activities of partners. He/She will ensure that CI and GEF financial management guidelines are followed during the training program. | |
| COMPONENT 3: | | Establishment of a regional CBIT integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities |
| Outcome 3.1: Enhanced transparency through establishment of regional platforms for learning, sharing and knowledge management | Output 3.1.1 to 3.1.4: The finance and grants officer will be responsible for assuring that the regional web-based platform is purchased within the budget limitations and will provide support in the coordination the procurement and tracking of expenses as it relates to outputs 3.1.1 to 3.1.4. The finance and grants officer will have final say on the budget and expenditure management files for these outputs ensuring CI and GEF guidelines are fully adhered to by all partners in the project | |

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| PMC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approve monthly financial and administrative reports. • Support external auditors in auditing the project account • Conduct site visits to ensure compliance and provide financial assistance support to implementing partners. • Provide finance orientation to new contractors/sub-grantees. • Maintain a spreadsheet of funds transferred to subgrantees and expenses liquidated, review financial liquidations, and endorse the release of the next tranche. |
| M&E | Monitoring of programme related activities to align with the reported spending and budget. |

INHOUSE CONSULTANT: PROGRAMME MANAGER BASED AT COMESA BASED AT COMESA (40% FULLTIME EQUIVALENT)

Project Objective: To strengthen capacity of COMESA member States to comply with Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement through establishment of an Eastern and Southern Africa Regional CBIT transparency framework for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of climate actions, report on NDCs and knowledge dissemination

This role will provide overall technical oversight for COMESA CBIT Project Management Unit (PMU). The programme Manager will give overall oversight to PMU staff based at COMESA. The Programme manager will directly manage and support the performance of the project team, including short term technical assistance experts and will have responsibility for the development and management of project work plans and budgets and reports. The Programme manager has vast experience in complex programmes management and will liaison with governments which is core to success of this project.

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| COMPONENT 1: | Strengthen national and regional transparency frameworks for Monitoring and Tracking NDCs and climate actions | |
| Outcome 1.1: Technical capacities and institutional frameworks of participating countries to transparently plan, monitor and report on their NDC targets and climate actions improved. | Deliverable 1.1.1 to 1.1.7: Ensure that the project is line with the Project Document and provide guidance on implementation process. Outputs will include managing relations with governments and ensuring project is implemented to meet country needs and priorities. | |
| Outcome 1.2: A Regional institutional framework for COMESA Member Countries to transparently plan, monitor and | Deliverable 1.2.1 to 1.2.3: Coordinate with countries to political support for the development of a regional climate change co-ordination framework for inter-country coordination established to guide GHG data sharing, tracking and reporting of climate actions. | |

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| report on their NDC targets and climate actions improved. | |
| COMPONENT 2: | Strengthen capacity of stakeholders from participating countries to measure, report and verify emissions in AFOLU and other IPCC sectors |
| Outcome 2.1: Capacity of selected national academic institutions strengthened to train relevant Government officials to transparently measure, report and verify emissions on agriculture, forestry and land-use sector NDC targets. | Deliverable 2.1.1 to Output 2.1.2: Ensure close collaboration with other partners such as RCMRD and the GHG Consultant to develop a training program on Terrestrial Carbon Accounting and Agriculture MRV developed. |
| | Deliverable 2.1.3: At the end of the project two academic institutions deliver training to 60 national participants from the 4 project participating countries and open to other COMESA Member States. |
| COMPONENT 3: | Establishment of a regional CBIT integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities |
| Outcome 3.1: Enhanced transparency through establishment of regional platforms for learning, sharing and knowledge management | Deliverable 3.1.1 to Output 3.1.4: Protocol for access to data from countries for the development of an enhanced transparency platform for the participating countries. |
| COMPONENT 4: | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| Outcome 4.1: A monitoring and evaluation framework for the project | Deliverable 4.1.1: Review and sign off all reports before submission to Vital Signs. |

In-house specialist : Conservation and climate lead

Project Objective: To strengthen capacity of COMESA member States to comply with Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement through establishment of an Eastern and Southern Africa Regional CBIT transparency framework for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of climate actions, report on NDCs and knowledge dissemination

The **Conservation and climate lead** will be overall technical lead for the project. In this capacity he will be responsible for technical oversight, engagement, and coordination of partners for project delivery based on the Project Document. The specific tasks include; provision of technical oversight for project implementation, oversee and support adherence to financial and operational delivery according to policies and standard principles. The technical lead will oversee and support partner engagement and coordination, provide technical backstopping on strengthening national and regional transparency. He will review and approve technical and operational decisions on project implementation.

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| COMPONENT 1: | Strengthen national and regional transparency frameworks for Monitoring and Tracking NDCs and climate actions | |
| Outcome 1.1: Technical capacities and institutional frameworks of participating countries to transparently plan, monitor and report on their NDC targets and climate actions improved. | Deliverable 1.1.1 to 1.1.7: Oversee capacity building approaches meet IPCC and UNFCCC reporting requirements. The capacity building should ensure country needs and the technical expert will oversight this process to ensure country needs are addressed. | Work with project partners to develop and approve terms of reference for consultant to support countries set NDC targets and can report against GHG emissions by source and sink. |
| Outcome 1.2: A Regional institutional framework for COMESA Member Countries to transparently plan, monitor and report on their NDC targets and climate actions improved. | Engage grantees and project partners to ensure their project expectations are met and individual country priorities considered. | Engage governments to ensure their project expectations are met and individual country priorities considered. |
| COMPONENT 2: | Strengthen capacity of stakeholders from participating countries to measure, report and verify emissions in AFOLU and other IPCC sectors | |
| Outcome 2.1: Capacity of selected national academic institutions strengthened to train relevant Government officials to transparently measure, report and verify emissions on agriculture, forestry and land-use sector NDC targets. | Deliverable 2.1.1 to 2.1.3: Review and approve Terms of Reference for GHG Consultant, review and ensure capacity building approaches meet IPCC and UNFCCC reporting requirements. | Review and provide guidance on the training curriculum during capacity building. |
| | | Ensure documentation of successes in implementation and published outcomes from the project through various channels such the CBIT Global Coordination Platform. |
| COMPONENT 3: | Establishment of a regional CBIT integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities | |
| Outcome 3.1: Enhanced transparency through establishment of regional platforms for learning, sharing and knowledge management | Deliverable 3.1.1 to 3.1.4: Review and approve Terms of Reference for consultant to establish the regional data platform. | |
| Component 4: | Monitoring and Evaluation | |

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| Outcome 4.1: A monitoring and evaluation framework for the project | Deliverable 4.1.1: Support development, review and approve quarterly technical reports, annual PIR reports and project completion reports. |
| | Monitoring the implementation and outcomes from the safeguards. |

In-house consultant: Policy Expert

Project Objective: To strengthen capacity of COMESA member States to comply with Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement through establishment of an Eastern and Southern Africa Regional CBIT transparency framework for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of climate actions, report on NDCs and knowledge dissemination

The Policy Expert will be central in ensuring lessons from the project are used for policy and practice beyond the implementing countries ensuring sustainability beyond the project. The policy expert is well in policy processes in the African continent and is currently working with many governments to integrate processes such as Natural Capital Accounting into their development policies and processes.

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| COMPONENT 3: | Establishment of a regional CBIT integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities |
| Outcome 3.1: Enhanced transparency through establishment of regional platforms for learning, sharing and knowledge management | Deliverable 3.1.1 to 3.1.4: Share lessons during project meetings and training session with a view of ensuring that there wide and continued knowledge sharing throughout the project. Engage governments to ensure that outcomes of the project are translated into policy such as using GHG data to inform development planning in relation to climate action. |

In-house consultant: Knowledge Management and Communications Specialist

Project Objective: To strengthen capacity of COMESA member States to comply with Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement through establishment of an Eastern and Southern Africa Regional CBIT transparency framework for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of climate actions, report on NDCs and knowledge dissemination

The Knowledge Management and Communications Specialist will be the focal point in the development of knowledge and communications products to strengthen internal and external visibility of COMESA CBIT Project, activities and progress as well as enhance effective learning, and sharing of lessons. The Expert

will be responsible for developing factsheets, blogs, webinars, social media posts, and newsletters aligned to key project milestones.

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| COMPONENT 1: | Strengthen national and regional transparency frameworks for Monitoring and Tracking NDCs and climate actions | |
| Outcome 1.1: Technical capacities and institutional frameworks of participating countries to transparently plan, monitor and report on their NDC targets and climate actions improved. | Deliverable 1.1.1 to 1.1.7: Quarterly newsletter with information on country progress and lessons/ best practices in technical capacity building and institutional arrangement to optimize training impact and efficiency. | |
| COMPONENT 2: | Quarterly newsletter with information on country progress and lessons/ best practices in technical capacity building and institutional arrangement to optimize training impact and efficiency. | |
| Outcome 2.1: Capacity of selected national academic institutions strengthened to train relevant Government officials to transparently measure, report and verify emissions on agriculture, forestry and land-use sector NDC targets. | Quarterly newsletter with information on country progress and lessons/ best practices in technical capacity building and institutional arrangement to optimize training impact and efficiency. | |
| COMPONENT 3: | Establishment of a regional CBIT integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities | |
| Outcome 3.1: Enhanced transparency through establishment of regional platforms for learning, sharing and knowledge management | Deliverable 3.1.1 to 3.1.4: Quarterly newsletter with information on country progress and lessons/ best practices in technical capacity building and institutional arrangement to optimize training impact and efficiency. | |
| Component 4: | Monitoring and Evaluation | |
| Outcome 4.1: A monitoring and evaluation framework for the project | Deliverable 4.1.1: Quarterly newsletter with information on country progress and lessons/ best practices in technical capacity building and institutional arrangement to optimize training impact and efficiency. Liaise with the CBIT Global Coordination Platform an annual webinar to share lessons and experiences regarding capacity building impact. | |