



CEO Endorsement (CEO) entry – Full Sized Project – GEF - 7

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.

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10093

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT

NGI

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.

Countries

Regional, Comoros, Eritrea, Seychelles, Zambia

Agency(ies)

CI

Other Executing Partner(s)

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) - Climate Change Unit

Executing Partner Type

Others

GEF Focal Area

Climate Change

Taxonomy

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Climate Change, Focal Areas, Enabling Activities, Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, Climate Change Mitigation, Influencing models, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Beneficiaries, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Consultation, Communications, Awareness Raising, Education, Local Communities, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Capacity Development, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender-sensitive indicators, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Nationally Determined Contribution

Rio Markers**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 1

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date

12/5/2020

Expected Implementation Start

6/19/2021

Expected Completion Date

6/18/2026

Duration

60In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

378,000.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CCM-3-8	Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through capacity building initiative for transparency	GET	4,200,000.00	1,546,000.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			4,200,000.00	1,546,000.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

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.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 1: Strengthen national and regional transparency frameworks for Monitoring and Tracking NDCs and climate actions	Technical Assistance	<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>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</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 1.1.2: Number of gender inclusive technical</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>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,</p>	GET	1,899,886.00	691,844.00

guidelines/templates on MRV data collection, transmission, tracking and communication amongst participating countries established

sharing, tracking and reporting of climate actions.

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 1.1.3: A national climate change framework for inter-ministerial coordination and GHG data sharing established in each project participating country.

Outcome Indicator 1.2.1: Number of data sharing events among COMESA Member States that are participating in the CBIT project.

Output 1.1.4: Country specific MRV system indicators for tracking NDCs and climate actions developed.

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.

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.

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.

Output 1.2.2.: Sectoral Technical guidelines and templates to guide MRV data transmission and

communication
amongst participating
countries established.

Output 1.2.3: Regional
on-line 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 sector	Technical Assistance	<p>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</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Output 2.1.1.: Training program on Terrestrial Carbon Accounting and Agriculture MRV developed.</p> <p>Output 2.1.2.: Training of trainers program delivered to at least two Academic institutions.</p> <p>Output 2.1.3.: Two Academic institutions deliver training to 48 (12 per country) national participants from 4 participating countries and open to the other COMESA member states</p>	GET	940,412.00	353,068.00
		<p>Outcome Indicator 2.1.2: Number of people trained on TCA and AMRV</p>				

Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation	Technical Assistance	Outcome 4.1: A monitoring and evaluation framework for the project	Output 4.1.1: Periodic M&E reports Reports generated and submitted to CIGEF Agency	GET	199,951.00	73,602.00
		Outcome Indicator 4.1.1: Number of M&E Reports generated by the project	Output 4.1.2: Mid-Term and Terminal Evaluation Reports Reports generated by the project			
Component 3: Establishment of a regional CBIT integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities	Technical Assistance	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	GET	966,449.00	355,876.00
		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.	Output 3.1.2.: A Regional Transparency Strategy and Action Plan for enhanced transparency systems and CBIT coordination developed and in use			
		Outcome indicator 3.1.2: Number of National and Regional	Output 3.1.3.: Linkages and partnerships established between government			

Transparency Strategy and Action Plans developed

institutions and stakeholders to implement the transparency action plans at national and regional level.

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

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

Outcome indicator
3.1.4: Number of regional peer exchange programs/workshops held and Number of participants (Male and Female)

Outcome indicator
3.1.5 Number of published comprehensive consolidated CBIT project reports and policy briefs covering all the four countries

	Sub Total (\$)	4,006,698.00	1,474,390.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)			
	GET	193,302.00	71,610.00
	Sub Total(\$)	193,302.00	71,610.00
	Total Project Cost(\$)	4,200,000.00	1,546,000.00

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Other	The Regional Center for Mapping Resources for Development (RCMRD)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	400,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Environment, Territory Planning and Urban (The Comoros)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	100,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Water, Land and Environment (Eritrea)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	100,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change (Seychelles)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	400,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (Zambia)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	400,000.00
GEF Agency	Conservation International	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	50,000.00
Other	The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	96,000.00
			Total Co-Financing(\$)	1,546,000.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Investment Mobilized is defined as resources mobilized for the project, which has a specific scope of work, and is time-bound.

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
CI	GET	Comoros	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	1,050,000	94,500
CI	GET	Eritrea	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	1,050,000	94,500
CI	GET	Seychelles	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	1,050,000	94,500
CI	GET	Zambia	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	1,050,000	94,500
Total Grant Resources(\$)					4,200,000.00	378,000.00

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required

PPG Amount (\$)

142,855

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

12,855

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
CI	GET	Botswana	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	28,571	2,571
CI	GET	Comoros	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	28,571	2,571
CI	GET	Eritrea	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	28,571	2,571
CI	GET	Seychelles	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	28,571	2,571
CI	GET	Zambia	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	28,571	2,571
Total Project Costs(\$)					142,855.00	12,855.00

Core Indicators

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	530	206		
Male	1,080	482		
Total	1610	688	0	0

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

PIF	JUSTIFICATION/EXPLANATION
MAJOR CHANGE:	
<p>1. Botswana pulled out from the project resulting to reduction in project funds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project comprised of five countries namely: Botswana, Comoros, Eritrea, Seychelles, and Zambia - The Council approved Project amount (5 countries) was US\$ 5,722,500 (US\$ 5,250,000 GEF Project Financing) and US\$ 472,500 (Agency Fees). 	<p>Originally, this Regional Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) Project comprised of five (5) Countries namely: Botswana, Comoros, Eritrea, Seychelles, and Zambia. However, during the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) Phase Botswana pulled out stating that they would like to pursue a stand-alone CBIT Project. The Botswana GEF Operational Focal Point (OFP) officially submitted the withdrawal letter to CIGEF (uploaded on the GEF Portal) which cited the following reasons for Botswana's withdrawal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the Multi-country CBIT project does not address the capacity needs for Botswana and 2. the CBIT Multi-country project proposes regional structures that are incompatible with other initiatives of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) of which Botswana is a member State. The Council approved Project amount was US\$ 5,722,500 (inclusive of Agency Fee). Botswana's allocation for the implementation phase was US\$ 1,144,500 (inclusive of Agency Fee). <p>The Council approved Project amount was US\$ 5,722,500 (inclusive of Agency Fee). Botswana's allocation for the implementation phase was US\$ 1,144,500 (inclusive of Agency Fee). Given Botswana's withdrawal from the project, the overall cost of this regional project is now US\$ 4,578,000 (US\$ 4,200,000 (GEF Project Financing) and US\$ 378,000 (Agency Fees). This information captured in the major amendment document which is uploaded on the Portal.</p> <p>The project currently has four countries (Comoros, Eritrea, Seychelles, and Zambia). There was no technical implication on the project's target results when Botswana pulled out. The 4 remaining countries are supportive of this regional CBIT project and have actively participated in preparation of the CEO Endorsement Package.</p>

The following sections were expanded in the Project Document after consultations in the PPG phase. The table below summarizes the changes (elaborations) from the PIF that were included in the CEO Endorsement.

Relevant Section	Original Information	Summarized changes
1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that	- The section was detailed and it was not clear	- The key barriers that the project aims to address have been summarized and are clearly linked to transparency.

at need to be addressed (systems description);	<p>how the barriers relate to transparency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project comprised of five countries namely: Botswana, Comoros, Eritrea, Seychelles, and Zambia - The status of each country in terms of submission of BURs and NCs was not up to date 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Botswana pulled out from the project. This section therefore focuses on 4 countries instead of 5. - This section has been updated to communicate that all the four countries have embarked on the preparation of their first Biennial Update Report (BUR) and only Zambia has submitted its first BUR.
2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) and The Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA) were not captured under regional initiatives. - The Caribbean Hub was not captured under regional initiatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are no other national or regional transparency initiative active currently apart from ICAT and PATPA, which have been added on the list. The ProDoc's Regional Initiatives section has been updated to capture this. - During implementation of Component 3, this project will examine and learn from the recently launched Caribbean MRV Hub. This has been captured under the narrative under Component 3 to ensure it is undertaken. Caribbean Hub is also captured under the Regional Initiatives section in both the ProDoc and CEO-E request (Part II). - Botswana pulled out from the project. This section therefore focuses on 4 countries instead of 5.
3) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A detailed table is provided below showing the initial titles and modifications undertaken at endorsement. - There was no theory of change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some components, outcomes, and outputs were revised. Some outcomes/outputs/targets were either rephrased, added or omitted. An explanation is also provided below why the respective changes occurred. - A theory of change has been developed
4) alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies	N/A	N/A
5) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing	The total co-financing was USD 1,564,000	The total co-financing at Endorsement is USD 1,546,000
6) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)	- The number of beneficiaries has been reduced	- The number of beneficiaries has been reduced to 688 (Men: 422; Women: 266). The high number was inclusive of bot

	<p>aries has been reduced to 688 (Men: 482; Women: 206). At PIF stage, the target number of beneficiaries was: 1,610 (Men: 1,080; Women: 530)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There was no methodology of how the number of target beneficiaries was estimated 	<p>n: 482; women: 206). 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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A description of how the number of target beneficiaries was estimated is provided (explanation/methodology).
7) innovativeness, sustainability, and potential for scaling up	The PIF did not factor how component 2 will make use of existing training available through FAO, the CGE, etc.	From previous approach we used https://www.aether-uk.com/ and https://ghginstitute.org/ who are renowned specialists in capacity building and GHGI development. These institutions have a certified curriculum. The FAO and CGE resources will be used as additional resources during capacity development. During the consultant contracting process we will ensure that we reiterate on the need to use wide resources during which will include FAO, CGE and other available resources.

1.1 Global environmental /or adaptation problems, barriers and root causes that need to be addressed

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) show temperature increase will lead to climate change effects without inaction.

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

Country	Under RCP 2.6		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

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.

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.</p> <p>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.</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 Comorians</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, 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.</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. 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 res</p>

		earch.
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 areas [4].</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>

[1] IPCC 2014, *Climate Change 2014 Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability Part A: Global and Sectoral Aspects. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Figure RC-2 Pg,139*, [Field, C.B., V.R. Barros, D.J. Dokken, K.J. Mach, M.D. Mastrandrea, T.E. Bilir, M. Chatterjee, K.L. Ebi, Y.O. Estrada, R.C. Genova, B. Girma, E.S. Kissel, A.N. Levy, S. MacCracken, P.R. Mastrandrea, and L.L.White (eds.)]. , New York , NY, USA, <https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/WGIIAR5-PartA_FINAL.pdf> Accessed on 29th November 2019.

[2] Representative concentration Pathway

[3] GEF 2009, *COMOROS: Adapting Water Resource Management in Comoros to Increase Capacity to Cope with Climate Change*, p. 2, <https://www.unclearn.org/sites/default/files/inventory/gef56_0.pdf> (Accessed on 29th November 2019).

[4] United Nations Development Programme UNDP.2016. Climate Change Adaptation. <https://www.adaptation-undp.org/explore/eastern-africa/zambia>. Website accessed on 11th February, 2020.

1.1.2 Barriers to Addressing the Environmental Problems and Root Causes

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. Only Zambia has submitted a Biennial Update Report (BUR). **Table 3** provided the status of GHG inventory in the project countries.

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

The challenge of inadequate data will be addressed through Components 1 and 2,

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), 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 mechanisms 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.

[1] White, M.K., *et al.* (2018) National greenhouse gas inventory capacity: A global assessment of developing countries.

1.2 Baseline scenario and associated baseline projects

1.2.1 Baseline Scenario

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.

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 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. Only Zambia has submitted a Biennial Update Report (BUR). **Table 3** provides the status of reporting status in the project countries.

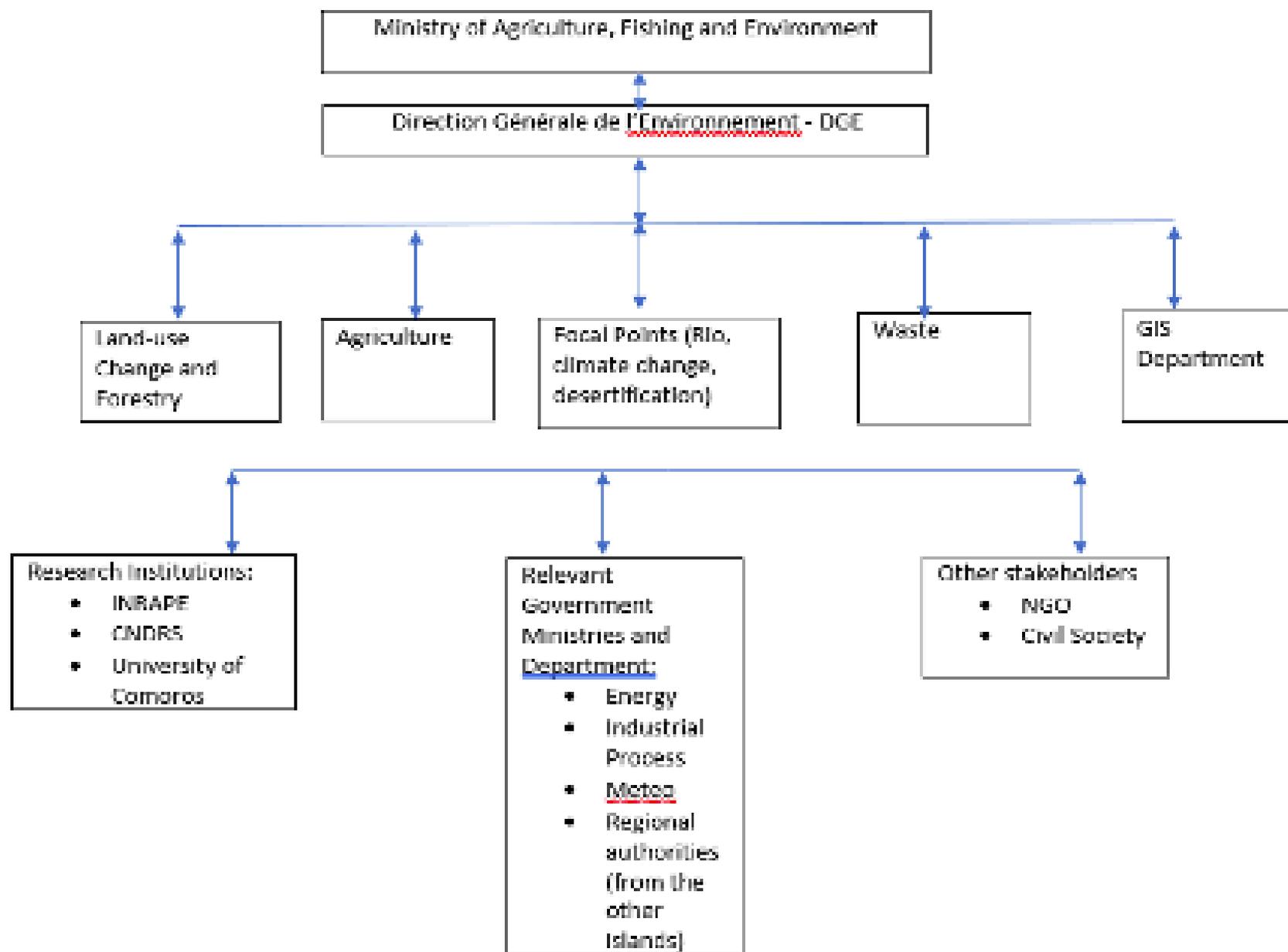
In the **Comoros**, the General Directorate of Environment is the coordinating agency responsible for National communications, and GHG inventories, and involves stakeholders in the GHG inventory process. The Department of Environment (Direction Générale de l'Environnement - DGE) is the focal point for 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.

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-Eq .

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.

The current structure of institutional arrangements in the Comoros is given

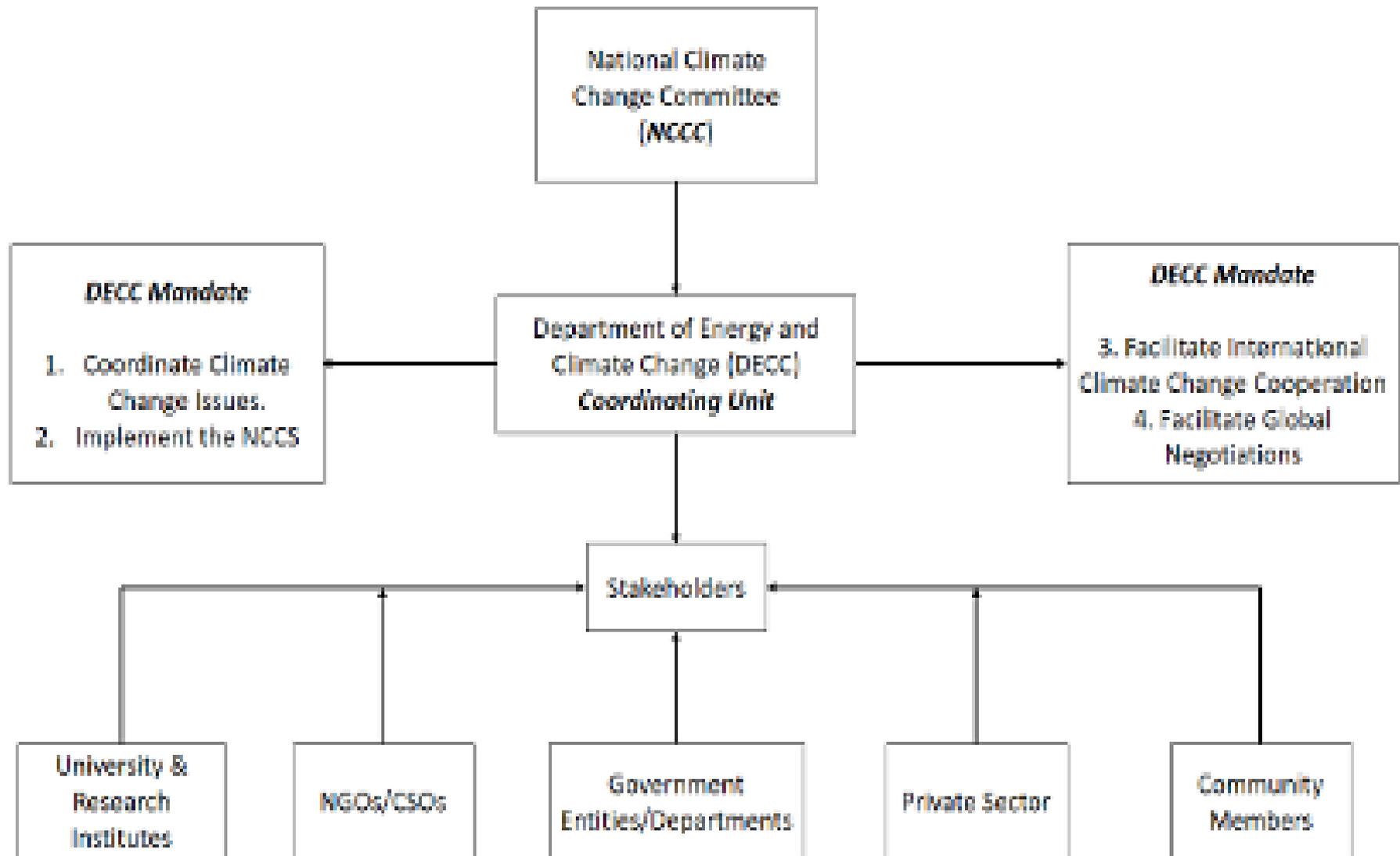
Figure 2. Current arrangements for GHGI and MRV Transparency reporting in the Comoros



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.

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. **Figure 3** is an illustration of the current arrangement MRV transparency reporting system in Eritrea.

Figure 3: Eritrea National MRV GHG data acquisition and management structure



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 2030¹¹.

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.

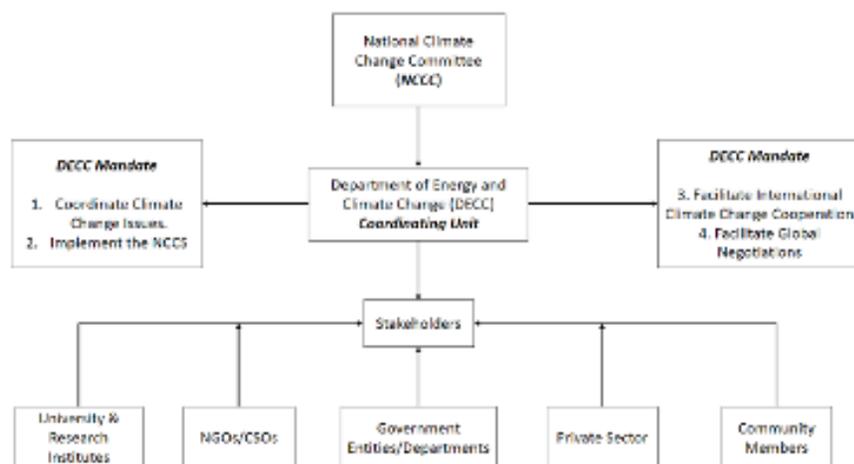
Although the efforts that have been undertaken by the country are encouraging in addressing the global climate change problems, the progress has been slow in terms of meeting schedules and delivery of the required outputs and outcomes. Eritrea's slow responses to climate change problems will impact human health, Agriculture, Water, Forestry livestock, Marine ecosystem, livelihood of the community and the Natural resources in general.

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 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 4**), 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 much higher mandate as it will become a new national mechanism.

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.

The current institutional arrangements for GHGI coordination are shown in Figure 4 below.

Figure 4: Institutional arrangements and cross-sectoral coordination of climate change actions in the Seychelles



According to the Seychelles' Second National Communication, Seychelles' GHG emissions and removal for the base-year 2000 was that total CO₂ emissions were 273,148 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 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.

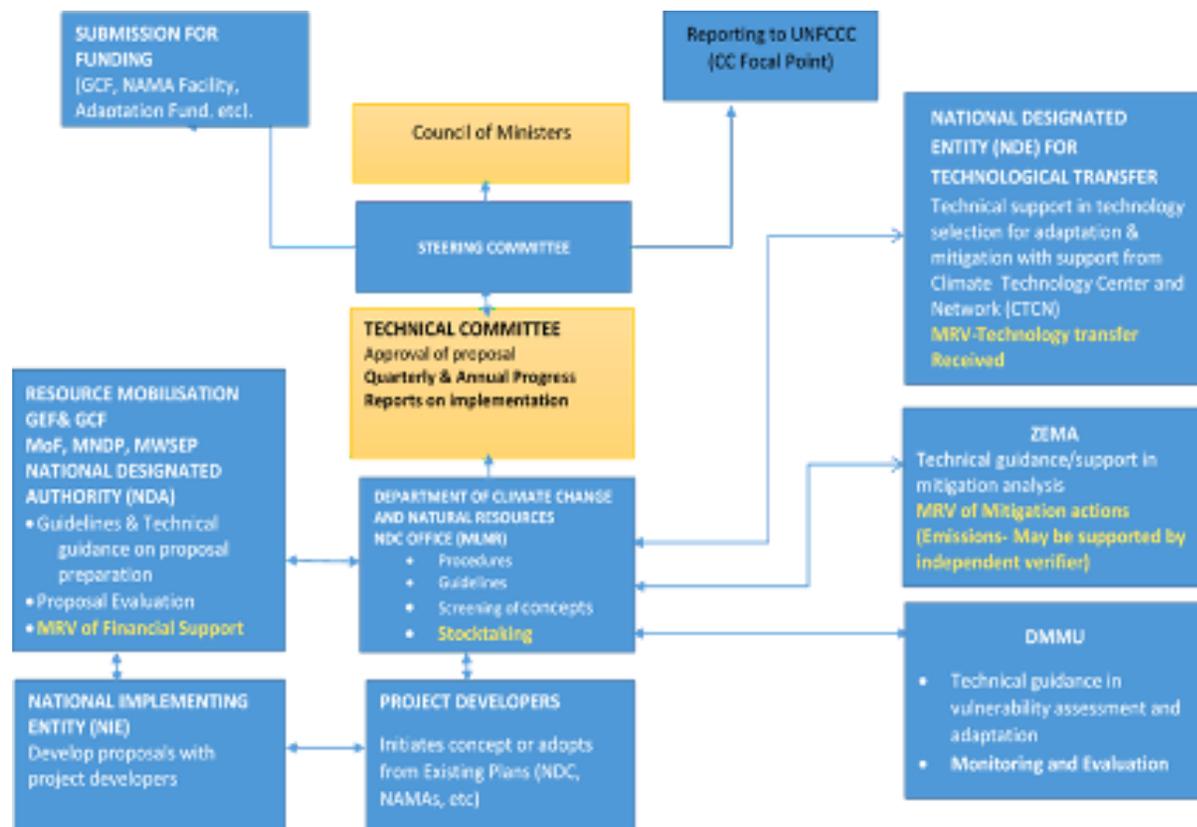
In **Zambia** there is a designated inventory coordination body and sectoral coordination institutions with clear roles. The country's NDC indicates that there are plans to facilitate inventory improvement. Zambia acknowledges a need for national formal/legal inventory arrangements. The country also 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.

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.

It should be noted however that the GHG Inventory for the Third National Communication was prepared under the supervision of Zambia Environment and Management Agency (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, therefore, needs to be enhanced so as to develop more capability for GHGI and MRV in Zambia.

As a minimal contributor to global GHG emissions, Zambia places importance and priority on adaptation to the effects of climate change in order 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 actions^[1]. The value for total greenhouse gas emissions (kt of CO₂ equivalent) in Zambia was 320,254 as of 2012^[2]. The Zambia per capita GHG emissions including Land-Use Change and Forestry utilizing 1990-2014 data is 24.32 tCO₂e^[3]. Zambia's formal institutional arrangements shown in **Figure 5** are still under discussions.

Figure 5: Institutional arrangements and cross-sectoral coordination of climate change actions in Zambia - Climate change policy perspectives



Implications for BAU Scenario

a) **Institutional coordination:** Absence of a functional overall coordination structure for GHG governance and management is a major setback to the four country's climate mitigation and adaptation efforts and ambitions. NDC sectoral data collection and reporting, and implementation of NAMA and NAPA projects will remain fragmented with the BAU scenario.

b) **Compliance with UNFCCC and Paris Agreement:** The 4 project countries are signatory to the Paris Agreement and will continue to be subject to the transparency requirements under article 13 of the Paris Agreement and the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) as per the Katowice climate package. This project will support the movement towards then enhanced transparency framework requirements, which will usher in a new reporting regime from the current MRV arrangements ensuring countries submit their final biennial updates by 31st December 2024. The Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) allow for building on and enhancing the transparency arrangements under the Convention, recognizing the special circumstances of the LDCs and SIDS, and implementing the transparency framework in a facilitative, non-intrusive, non-punitive manner, respecting national sovereignty, and avoiding placing undue burden on Parties. The MPGs recognize the importance of facilitating improved reporting and transparency over time; providing flexibility to developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities and promoting transparency, accuracy, completeness, consistency and comparability. This project therefore will support capacity building towards readiness for compliance with MPGs for the enhanced transparency framework reporting.

Further all the four project countries have low capacity to meet the enhanced transparency requirements as noted in their GHG Inventory completeness, only two countries (Eritrea-67 and Zambia -50) score more than 50 percent score out of 100 percent, while both Comoros and Seychelles have less than 50 percent. In terms of the quality of the inventory, none of the country has more than 5 out of 10. Each of these countries have inherent capacity gaps in

complying with Paris Agreement and UNFCCC reporting capacity therefore meeting the transparency requirements. therefore, this project will be of great assistance in moving the countries towards increasing their

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 compare 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 Liberia thus undermining the environmental effectiveness of NDC implementation.

e) *Comparability of climate reporting:* The four 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 four 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 population, while the promotion of use of renewable forms of energy-solar and wind energy may affect biodiversity.

1.2.2 Associated Baseline Projects

There are multiple on-going global and regional initiatives already set up to support capacity building. The global initiatives are presented in (a) while the regional initiatives are elaborated in (b) and the national initiatives are provided in (c).

(a) 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.

(b) 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.

(c) National Initiatives

There are some initiatives, specifically at national level, in the project participating countries and they are presented in **Table 6**.

Table 5: 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 (MP EEIA) (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.
<u>National Adaptation Programme of Action</u> , 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 Nations 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 or

	Institutions involved in the development of national communications in order to integrate climate change priorities into development strategies and relevant sector programs.
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 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 <i>the "Integrated Semenawi and Debubawi Bahri-Buri-Irri- Hawakil Protected Area System of 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 Nations 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 Nations 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.
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 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>ZIFLP 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 Nations 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 and Sharing Best Practices in the East Africa	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.

Identifying 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) ^[1] .
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 ^[2] . 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 ^[3] .
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 ^[4] .

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

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

[3] <https://www.cbitplatform.org/projects/malawi-climate-transparency-framework>

[4] https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/GEF_CBIT_Nov2018_CRA.pdf

1.2 Proposed alternative scenario and a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

1.3.1 Proposed alternative scenario

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.

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.

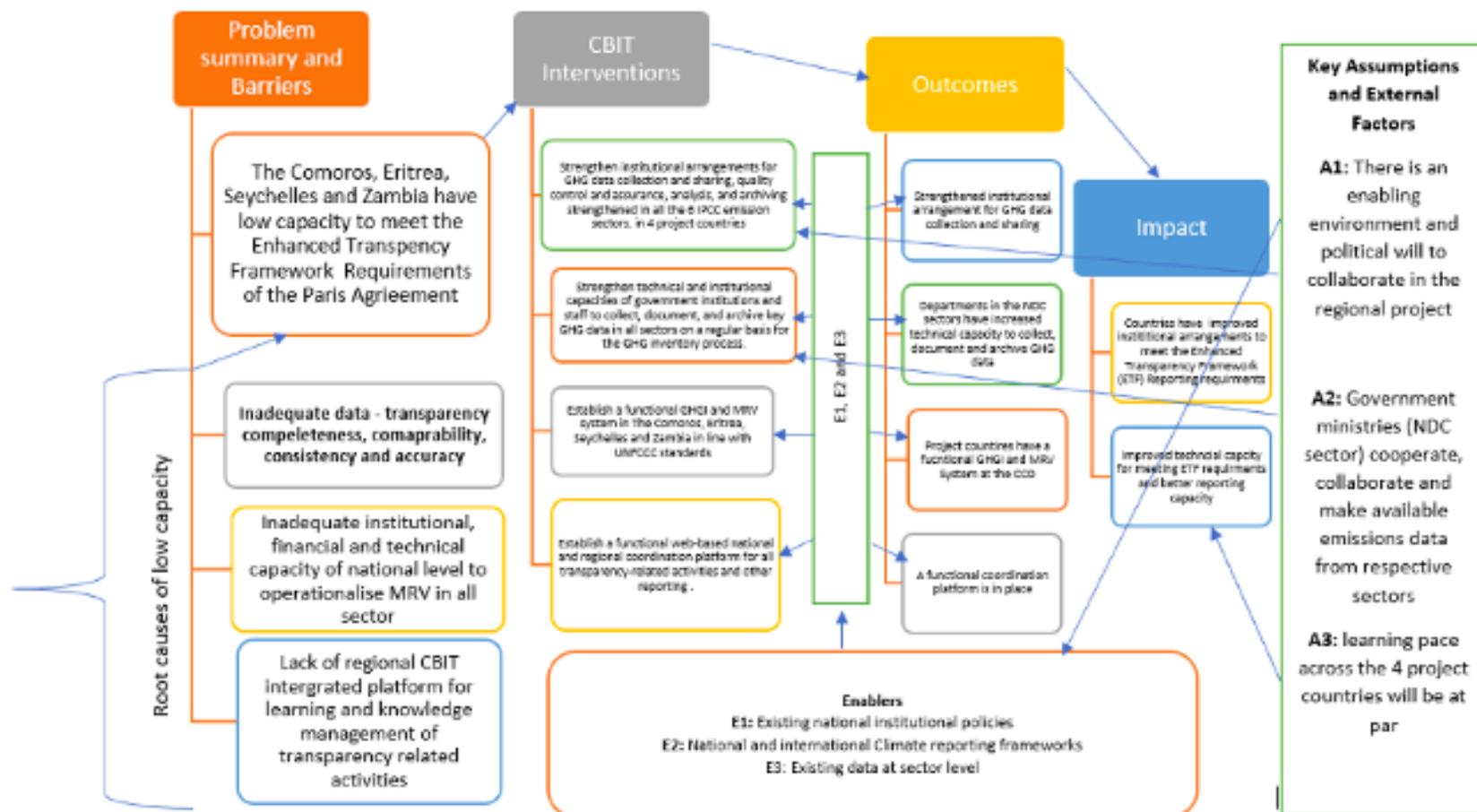
This scenario which is this CBIT project focuses both at national and regional level capacity building and information sharing. This scenario provides for and highlights the need to strengthen country level frameworks as well as at the regional level. The national frameworks feed into the regional frameworks 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.

COMESA and SADC Regional Economic Communities, to which the proposed Member States belong and who endorsed this project, have treaty provisions that call on the member States to cooperate in the management of environment and natural resources even though they have overlapping memberships. Their similar 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.

Theory of Change:

The theory of change for this project is presented below. 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.

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.



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.

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

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

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.

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 1 ^[1]

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 [2]. 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. [3] Ambitious renewable energy goals through three primary categories of technology, reducing transmission and distribution losses, and addition of rail transportation [4].	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 [5].	Training will be undertaken to improve capacity on application of IPCC Guidelines by the local experts.
Zambia	Networking and peer learning on application of IPCC guidelines and participation in climate change research [6]. Review of the energy sector policy focused on renewable energy and energy efficiency, as well as focus on waste and forestry [7].	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+ [8]; Hamadi, 2018 [9]; COMESA, 2018 [10]

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:

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 aid 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.

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.

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.

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.

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).

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.

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.

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.

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

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 excluded^[11]. 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.

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.

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 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.

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.

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.

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.

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) ^[12] 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-specific elements address the real needs of government stakeholders. To give a sense of how the TCA programs will be made country specific, **Table 6** 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.

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-STATE 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) ^[13] .	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 ^[14] .	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 ^[15] .	(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 MRV especially in AFOLU sectors. The capacity building is to enhance programs on: (1) Sustainable Agriculture and (2) Sustainable Forest Management ^[16] .	TCA Certificates will train Zambians on (1) Specifying the types of activity data required to track sustainable agriculture and emissions reductions from agriculture. (2) Carbon accounting guidance and challenges for sustainable forest management interventions.

Source: EU GCCA+ ^[17];

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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)

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.

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

[1] Table adapted from the PIF document and updated.

[2] Source: Comoros NDC

[3] Eritrea second National Communication (NC2) to the UNFCCC.

[4] Eritrea NDC

[5] Seychelles Second National Communication (NC2) to UNFCCC

[6] Zambia Second National Communication (NC2) to UNFCCC

[7] Zambia NDC

[8] 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.

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

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

[11] 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.

[12] 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.

[13] Comoros NDC

[14] Eritrea Second National Communication (NC2) to the UNFCCC

[15] Seychelles Second National Communication (NC2) to the UNFCCC

[16] Zambia NDC

[17] 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.

1.4 Alignment with GEF focal areas/ and impact programme strategies

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 8** below demonstrates this project's alignment with the GEF Climate Change focal area.

Table 8: 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 Agreement; 3. Assist in the improvement of transparency over time.	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 transparency related activities

1.5 Incremental cost reasoning

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.

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.

In the four project participating countries, previous programmes 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.

The proposed activities in this CBIT project will thus harness existing data and strengthen partnerships for better reporting and policy making which include, but 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.

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.

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.

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.

1.6 Global environmental and adaptation benefits

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 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 wide scale 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

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 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.

The target number of beneficiaries per outcome is outlined below:

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)

1.7 Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

1.7.1 Innovativeness

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.

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.

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.

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.

1.7.2 Sustainability

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 life-time 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 life-time. 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.

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.

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.

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.

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

a. *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.

b. *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.

c. *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.

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.

1.7.3 Potential for scaling up

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:

1. Support operationalization of the National GHGs and the regional online MRV Platform.
2. Support countries to implement the Regional and national Transparency Strategy and Action Plans for enhanced transparency systems developed by the CBIT COMESA.
3. 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.
4. Build on/Expound the content of the certificate program offered in the 2 African universities.
5. Support their country member states to enroll in the certificate program established by the CBIT COMESA project.
6. Build on the national and regional lessons learnt, best case practices, challenges and opportunities published in the CBIT COMESA project reports and policy briefs.
7. 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.

[1] Table adapted from the PIF document and updated.

[2] Source: Comoros NDC

[3] Eritrea second National Communication (NC2) to the UNFCCC.

- [4] Eritrea NDC
- [5] Seychelles Second National Communication (NC2) to UNFCCC
- [6] Zambia Second National Communication (NC2) to UNFCCC
- [7] Zambia NDC
- [8] 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.

-
- [1] https://www.conservation.org/docs/default-source/gef-documents/20190425-gefid-9948-cbit-madagascar-prodoc-final.pdf?sfvrsn=8080e67_0
 - [2] https://www.conservation.org/docs/default-source/gef-documents/20190729-gefid-9997-ci-rwanda-cbit-prodoc.pdf?sfvrsn=14a91e43_0
 - [3] <https://www.cbitplatform.org/projects/malawi-climate-transparency-framework>
 - [4] https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/GEF_CBIT_Nov2018_CRA.pdf

-
- [1] Government of Zambia. 2015. Zambia's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the 2015 Agreement on Climate Change; Lusaka, Zambia.
 - [2] 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.
 - [3] World Resources Institute (WRI) 2020. CAIT Climate Data Explorer. <https://cait.wri.org/profile/Zambia>. Website accessed on 26th June at 1230hours.
-

- [1] 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.
-
- [1] General Directorate of Environment 2002. Initial National Communication on Climate Change. Ministry of Development, Infrastructures, Post and Telecommunications and International Transports. Moroni, The Comoros.
-
- [1] White, M.K., et al. (2018) National greenhouse gas inventory capacity: A global assessment of developing countries.
-
- [1] Kesete Ghebrehiwet.2019. Mitigating Climate Change: Eritrea's Concrete Action as Part of Global Effort <http://www.shabait.com/articles/nation-building/20808-mitigating-climate-change-eritreas-concrete-action-as-part-of-global-effort-> Website accessed on 8th February, 2020 at 1800hours.
- [2] GEF 2009, *COMOROS: Adapting Water Resource Management in Comoros to Increase Capacity to Cope with Climate Change*, p. 2, <https://www.uncclean.org/sites/default/files/inventory/gef56_0.pdf> (Accessed on 29th November 2019).
- [3] Matakala, P, Kokwe, M & Statz, J 2015, *ZAMBIA NATIONAL STRATEGY TO REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION (REDD+)*, <[https://info.undp.org/docs/pdc/Documents/ZMB/Zambia REDD+ Strategy %28FINAL ed.%29 %28%29.pdf](https://info.undp.org/docs/pdc/Documents/ZMB/Zambia%20REDD%20Strategy%20FINAL%20ed.%20%28%29.pdf)> (Accessed 30th November 2019).
- [4] Government of Seychelles 2012, *National Preparations for the United Nations Conference for Sustainable Development*, <[https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/1019Seychelles National Report.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/1019Seychelles%20National%20Report.pdf)> (Accessed 30th November 2019).
- [5] Mwaanga, P, Silondwa, M, Kasali, G and Banda M.P. 2019. Preliminary review of mine air pollution in Zambia. Heliyon publications, Volume 5, Issue 9, September 2019, e02485. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2405844019361456>. Website accessed on 30th October, 2019 at 0613 hours.
- [6] Conserve Energy Future 2020. Environmental pollution. Article downloaded from website: <https://www.conserve-energy-future.com/causes-and-effects-of-environmental-pollution.php> on 23rd January 2020 at 2030 hours.
- [7] El Confidencial 2020. The link between climate change and air pollution. Article downloaded from website: <https://www.activesustainability.com/climate-change/link-between-climate-change-air-pollution/> on 23rd January 2020 at 1940hours.
- [8] Earth Institute 2018. What is Biodiversity and how does Climate Change affect it? Article downloaded from website: <https://blogs.ei.columbia.edu/2018/01/15/biodiversity-climate-change/> on 23rd January 2020 at 1950hours.
- [9] CBD 2019. Climate Change and Biodiversity. Article downloaded from website: <https://www.cbd.int/climate/> on 23rd January 2020 at 1953hours.
- [10] Mweemba Liberty and Wu Hongjuan, 2008. Environmental Degradation and Rural Poverty in Zambia: A Silent Alliance. Research Journal of Applied Sciences, 3: 369-376. URL: <http://medwelljournals.com/abstract/?doi=rjasci.2008.369.376>. Website accessed on 30th October, 2019 at 0730 hours.
- [11] 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', *Unasyuva*, vol. 67, no. 247/248, pp. 30-38.

[12] Ghebregabher, M, Yang, X & Wang, C 2019, 'Assessment of desertification in Eritrea: land degradation based on Landsat images', *Journal of Arid Land*, vol. 11, no. 3, pp. 319–331 <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s40333-019-0096-4> (Accessed on 30th Novemebr 2019).

[13] Dookhun, A 2018, *Final Report: Land Degradation Neutrality Target Report-Seychelles*, <[https://prais.unccd.int/sites/default/files/2018-08/Land Degradation Neutrality Target Report Seychelles Final July 2018.pdf](https://prais.unccd.int/sites/default/files/2018-08/Land%20Degradation%20Neutrality%20Target%20Report%20Seychelles%20Final%20July%202018.pdf)> (accessed 30th November 2019).

[1] GEF 2009, *COMOROS: Adapting Water Resource Management in Comoros to Increase Capacity to Cope with Climate Change*, p. 2, <https://www.uncclearn.org/sites/default/files/inventory/gef56_0.pdf> (Accessed on 29th November 2019).

[2] GCF portfolio projects in the Comoros. <https://www.greenclimate.fund/countries/comoros> . Website accessed on 8th February, 2020 at 1740hours.

[3] GEF 2009, *COMOROS: Adapting Water Resource Management in Comoros to Increase Capacity to Cope with Climate Change*, p. 2, <https://www.uncclearn.org/sites/default/files/inventory/gef56_0.pdf> (Accessed on 29th November 2019).

[4] United Nations Development Programme UNDP.2016. Climate Change Adaptation. <https://www.adaptation-undp.org/explore/eastern-africa/zambia>. Website accessed on 11th February, 2020.

[1] Ramamasy, S. and Bass, S. (2007) Climate Variability And Change: Adaptation To Drought In Bangladesh. Rome: Asian Disaster Preparedness Center Food And Agriculture Organization Of The United Nations. . Accessed on 25th January 2020. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/3/a1247e/a1247e02.pdf>.

[2] IRI – International Research Institute for Climate and Society (2019) *Climate Variability*. Available at: <https://iri.columbia.edu/our-expertise/climate/climate-variability/> (Accessed: 31 January 2020).

[3] United Nations (1992) United Nations Framework Convention On Climate Change, p. 33. . Accessed on 25th January 2020. Available at: https://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/background_publications_htmlpdf/application/pdf/conveng.pdf,

[4] Stocker, T. F. *et al.* (2013) *Climate Change 2013 The Physical Science Basis Working Group I Contribution to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Edited by*. Available at: www.cambridge.org (Accessed: 31 January 2020).

[5] European Commission (2019) *Causes of climate change | Climate Action*. Available at: https://ec.europa.eu/clima/change/causes_en (Accessed: 30 January 2020).

[6] Stocker, T.F., D. Qin, G.-K. Plattner, L.V. Alexander, S.K. Allen, N.L. Bindoff, F.-M. Bréon, J.A. Church, U. Cubasch, S. Emori, P. Forster, P. Friedlingstein, N. Gillett, J.M. Gregory, D.L. Hartmann, E. Jansen, B. Kirtman, R. Knutti, K. Krishna Kumar, P. Lemke, J. Marotzke, V. Masson-Delmotte, G.A. Meehl, I.I. Mokhov, S. Piao, V. Ramaswamy, D. Randall, M. Rhein, M. Rojas, C. Sabine, D. Shindell, L.D. Talley, D.G. Vaughan and S.-P. Xie, 2013: Technical Summary. In: *Climate Change 2013:*

The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Stocker, T.F., D. Qin, G.-K. Plattner, M. Tignor, S.K. Allen, J. Boschung, A. Nauels, Y. Xia, V. Bex and P.M. Midgley (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA. Accessed on 25th January 2020. Available at: http://www.climatechange2013.org/images/report/WG1AR5_TS_FINAL.pdf.

[7] Buizer, M., Humphreys, D. and De Jong, W. (2014) 'Climate change and deforestation: The evolution of an intersecting policy domain', *Environmental Science and Policy*. Elsevier BV, 35, pp. 1–11. doi: 10.1016/j.envsci.2013.06.001. Available at: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1462901113001287>. Accessed on 30th Jan 2020.

[8] Nobre, C. A., Sellers, P. J. and Shukla, J. (1991) 'Amazonian Deforestation and Regional Climate Change', *Journal of Climate*. American Meteorological Society, 4(10), pp. 957–988. doi: 10.1175/1520-0442(1991)004<0957:adarcc>2.0.co;2. Available at: [https://journals.ametsoc.org/doi/abs/10.1175/1520-0442\(1991\)004%3C0957:ADARCC%3E2.0.CO;2](https://journals.ametsoc.org/doi/abs/10.1175/1520-0442(1991)004%3C0957:ADARCC%3E2.0.CO;2). Accessed on 30th Jan 2020.

[9] Peng, W. *et al.* (2020) 'The ongoing cut-down of the Amazon rainforest threatens the climate and requires global tree planting projects: A short review', *Environmental Research*. Academic Press Inc., 181(108887), pp. 1–3. doi: 10.1016/j.envres.2019.108887. Available at: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S001393511930684X>. Accessed on 30th January 2020.

[10] Stabile, M. C. C. *et al.* (2020) 'Solving Brazil's land use puzzle: Increasing production and slowing Amazon deforestation', *Land Use Policy*. Elsevier Ltd, 91(104362), pp. 1–6. doi: 10.1016/j.landusepol.2019.104362. Available at: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0264837719309809>. Accessed on 30th January 2020.

[1] Representative concentration Pathway

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.





Coordinates

The regional project is for GHGI/MRV capacity building in four countries namely; Eritrea, the Comoros, Seychelles and Zambia. The Republic of Seychelles and the Comoros are part of the Small Island Developing States (SIDs).

The Comoros: 11.6455° S, 43.3333° E; **Eritrea** 12040"-18002" N and 36⁰30"- 43⁰23"E; **Seychelles:** 4° - 9°S and 46° - 57° E and **Zambia:** 13.1339° S, 27.8493° E.

1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Private Sector Entities

If none of the above, please explain why:

Stakeholder Name	Date, Location and Method of Engagement	Outcomes
<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>
A. The Comoros		
Meeting the 3 National focal points (Climate change, Biodiversity, and de certification)	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
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	University officials are aware of the gaps in data collection and are willing to actively collaborate to train staff for data collection

Universite of COMOROS	nd March 2020-one week before workshop	u 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.
B. 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	The aim of the meeting was to introduce the project and solicit Ministry's support in facilitating preparation of the project document. The Ministry is the focal point for the UNFCCC, and it endorsed the project. The discussions included approaches on the involvement of key stakeholders. The ministry provided the supporting letter for data collection from the key institutions. 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.
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 coordinating the project activities.
Ministry of Agriculture	The consultative meetings were held on 9 th and 15 th March 2020 at the Ministry of Agriculture building	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. 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.
Ministry of Energy and	The consultative meetings were held on 10 th and 16 th March 2020	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 persons to be consulted and engaged in the provision of the required information and data.

Mines	020 at the Ministry of Energy and Mines	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.
Ministry of Local Government	The consultative meetings were held on 9 th and 16 th of March, 2020 at the Ministry of Local Government	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. 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. 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.
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	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.
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	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 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	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.

	nt offices	
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 Eritrean 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 Mainefhi 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.
C. 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 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) so urging 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 1 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 at 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 in 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 rationale 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.
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.
D. 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

[1] *Method of engagement can be face-to-face meeting, telephone call, workshop, consultation, survey, etc.*

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

SEP attached

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier; Yes

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; Yes

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assessment.

A Gender Mainstreaming Plan (GMP) (inclusive of a Gender Action Plan, Gender Analysis/Assessment, and a gender mainstreamed results framework) has been developed and it is included as a separate attachment and annexed in the ProDoc (Appendix VI). The Gender Mainstreaming Plan consists of two parts: (1) a Gender Analysis/Assessment, and (2) a Gender Action Plan.

The Gender Analysis/Assessment identifies the entry points and constraints for introducing gender considerations, the engagement of stakeholders, and establishes understanding of the technical capacity and political commitment for effective planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the project. For this project, the gender analysis helped to ensure that there are no skewed gender roles and responsibilities in project implementation. The GMP has a detailed section on Gender Analysis/Assessment. Findings during the assessment include:

1. 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.
2. There is a need to 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.
3. 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.
4. There should be financial support to allow women to participate in climate change meetings.
5. Organizing networking and mentoring activities for women at various levels especially women at grass root levels.
6. 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.
7. 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.

The Gender Action Plan details corresponding gender-responsive measures to address gender differences, impacts, risks, and opportunities.

Gender action plan

Project Level	Activities	Target	Resources Required	Budget
Component 1: Strengthen national and regional transparency frameworks for Monitoring and Tracking NDCs and climate actions c				
Output 1.1.1: Focal points in each of the IPCC emission sectors put in place, strengthened, institutionalized and fu	Increasing awareness on GHG I 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

functioning as efficient units of GHG data collection, processing and reporting to the national focal point	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 GHG data sharing established in each project country.	Establishing a multi-sectoral steering committee	Encourage nomination of at least 30% women as members of the multi-sectoral steering committee		USD 21,375
	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-solving skills by GHGI and RCMRD	Number of men and women that participated in the training		USD 13,250
	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 c	initiate establishment of a regional framework for data sharin	1 regional framework with gender co		USD 21,875

Regional climate change framework for inter-country coordination established to guide GHG data sharing, tracking NDCs and reporting of climate actions	Develop national framework for data sharing	Work with gender consideration		
	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 templates to guide MRV data transmission and communication amongst participating countries established	Develop technical guidelines and templates to support data processing and storage			Covered under the training of national focal points in GHG 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, Room 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 institutions deliver training to 60 (12 per country) national participants from 5 participating countries and open to the other COMESA member states	Training of academic staff from university and other tertiary institutions in the region	At least 10% of the trainees are women	Technical personnel, computer, Ream of paper, pens, e-learning platform	USD 122,500
	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 t	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 partners		Technical personnel pens ream o	USD 15,900

...ers to implement t he transparency acti on plans at national and regional level	...ntial operations or partnere hip to enhance data handlin g and sharing		...ner, pens, team o f paper, pens,	
Output 3.1.4: Annual Regional and Nation al published reports and policy briefs ca pturing lessons lear nt, best case practic es, challenges and o pportunities from p articipating countrie s	Undertaking Regional peer exchange programs to enha nce learning and document ation for publications	Encourage gender inclusive peer exch ange programmes	Transport facilitat ion, notebooks, pens, computer s, field allowanc es	USD 185,600
	Holding experience sharing and capacity building works hops/write-shops to enhanc e effective and timely public ations and reporting	Encourage gender inclusive experienc e sharing worksho ps	Technical person nel, Transport fa cilitation, notebo oks, pens, comp uters, field allow ances	USD 82,820

This project's target gender results areas are: Capacity development; Awareness raising; knowledge generation; participation and leadership; and access to benefits and services. In this project, gender will be mainstreamed by (a) ensuring men and women are beneficiaries of the capacity building activities, as well as information sharing; (b) monitoring and reporting on the sex disaggregated indicators and Gender sensitive indicators in-order to determine the extent of participation of women and men in project activities, including consultations, meetings, workshops, trainings and GHG data processing and knowledge sharing activities. The target number of **direct beneficiaries is 688 trainees (482 men and 206 women)**. The EA will 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, equipment, leadership roles) from the project; and if relevant.
3. Number of strategies, plans and policies derived from the project that includes gender considerations.

Outcomes and outputs with gender targets:

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)

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women No

Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

The private sector plays an integral role in transitioning countries towards a resilient and low carbon pathway. It is therefore imperative that the private sector actively participates in this project. Examples of key roles played by the private sector may include include:

- a) Providing innovative technologies, products and services needed to facilitate transition to low carbon pathways;
- b) Providing resources and funds necessary to finance the transition, beyond what the public sector can provide;
- c) Important actors in the transition, as organisations responsible for emissions, as well as organisations that are vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

It is expected that private sector partners will be engaged during Implementation Phase . During the PPG phase, the project explored the potential private sector actors in the 4 countries. Examples of areas where the private sector will be involved in this project include:

- Determining country specific indicators for tracking NDCs and for the MRV system developed
- Participate in trainings on GHG and MRV system
- Operationalization and management of the GHG tracking system
- Co-financing

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

Risk mitigation is an important aspect of project planning. This CBIT Regional project may face some challenges. This section provides a description of possible risks, including COVID-19, climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved. **Table 10** shows the identified risks and the proposed measures that address the risks at the time of project implementation.

Corona Virus Pandemic (COVID-19)

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. In-order to mitigate the risks arising from the COVID-19 pandemic, a **CI-GEF COVID-19 Guideline** (Appendix VI a attached separately to the project document) will be followed during the project implementation in the participating countries.

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 COVID19 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:

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 3: Risk Assessment and Mitigation Planning

Risks	Rating (High (H), Substantial (S), Moderate (M) Low (L))	Risk Mitigation Measures
1. Corona Virus Pandemic (COVID-19) which will cause delays and/or slow implementation of project activities including: - Delays to set-up the project - Delays recruiting project staff	High (H)	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: - Labor and Working Conditions - Accountability and Grievance Mechanism - Stakeholder Engagement Plan

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delays recruiting project staff - Delay/long periods before the procurement and delivery of GHGI hardware to participating countries. - Low stakeholders turn-out/involvement 		<p style="text-align: center;">Stakeholder Engagement Plan</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 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. 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.
2. Due diligence of the Executing Agency (EA) during PPG Phase was inconclusive	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> <ol 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.
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 t

Local institutions		<p>2. Involvement of COMESA country desk officers in each of the project participating country.</p> <p>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 country leads as well as with CBIT national focal points.</p> <p>4. Holding participatory quarterly project reporting and work planning meetings.</p>
6. Expert retention risks	Modest (M)	<p>1. The project will train a pool of staff at the national levels that will serve as focal points.</p> <p>2. ToTs will also be undertaken.</p>
7. Lack/Low number of lecturers to train the courses developed in the universities	High (H)	<p>1. Participating Academic institutions will be actively involved from the beginning in design, implementation and making of management training programmes.</p> <p>2. Awareness and incentives, especially development of cost recovery strategies for sustainability of all training programmes.</p>
8. Low enrollment in the courses	High (H)	<p>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.</p>
9. No uptake of GHG emission MRV technologies/approaches by recipient countries	High (H)	<p>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.</p> <p>2. Identify and empower country specific “influential champions”: The project will identify country specific “<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 countries 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.</p>

		academia etc.
10. Climate variability	Modest (M)	Weather forecasts will inform when and how project activities (such as workshops, stakeholder engagement, travel etc.) will take place.

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

Conservation International-GEF (CI-GEF) Agency:

-

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)

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

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 million^[1] 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 resources^[2].

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.

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).

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 project management functions. The COMESA Climate Change Unit (CCU) is the host institution for the CBIT Project Management Unit (PMU).

The following personnel from the COMESA Climate Change Unit will support the PMU to execute their functions:

(1) **Programme Manager:** 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 Project Management Unit (PMU) based at COMESA:

The PMU will comprise centrally based staff at COMESA and staff based at country level. The COMESA based staff will include a **Co-ordinator/Green House Gas Specialist and Finance Officer.**

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.

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.

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.

Project Partners

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**. 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 Regional Center for Mapping Resources for Development (RCMRD)^[3] 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.

Vital Signs^[4] 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.

The Project Steering Committee (PSC)

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)

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)

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 contact persons to update information on the portal.

CBIT Sector Hubs

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 gases.
- **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 assessments.
- **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 activities.
- **Industrial processes and Product use (IPPU):** The IPPU sector covers 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 abatement.
- **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 goals.
- **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 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 year.

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.

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

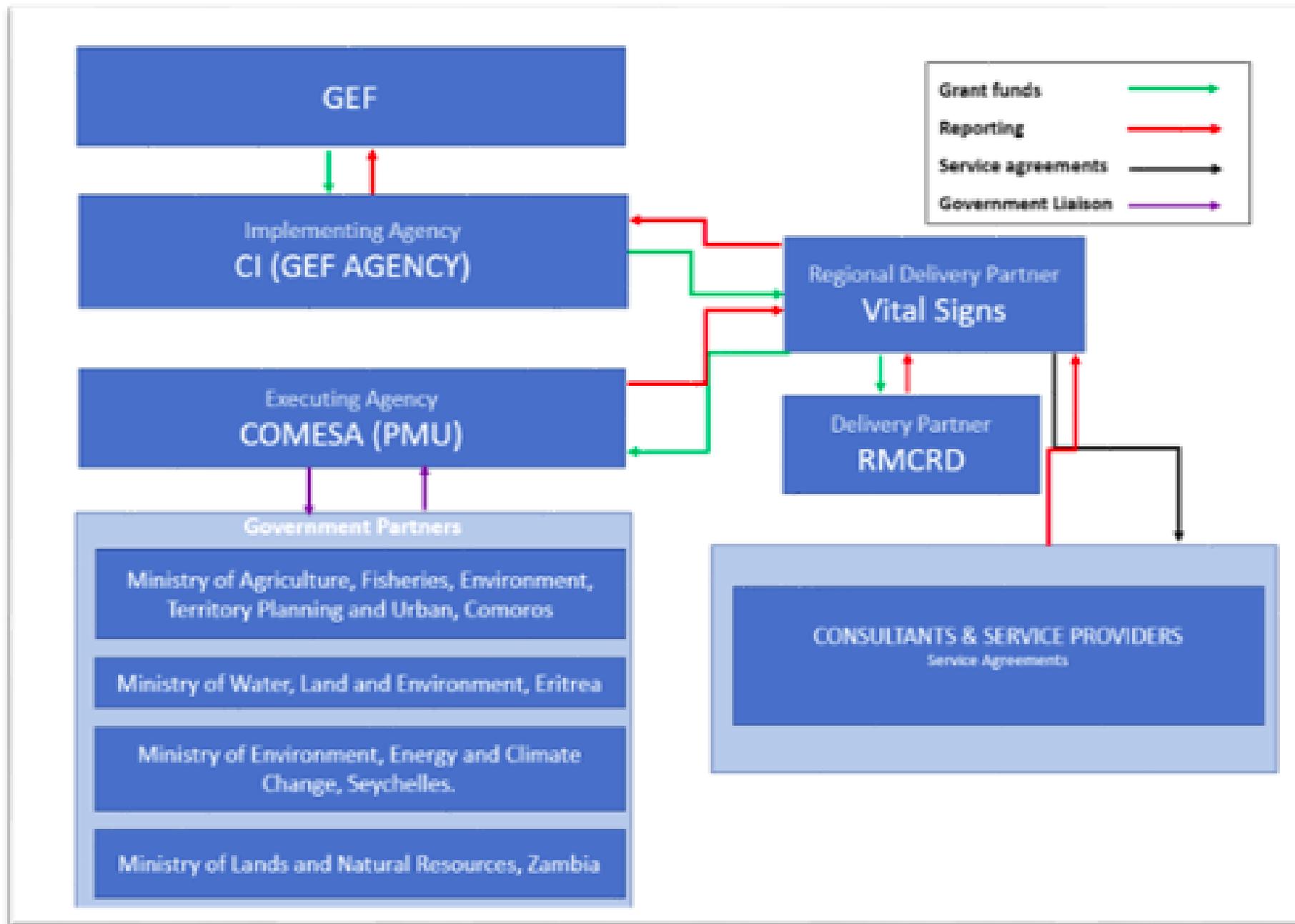
The GEF OFPs for each country should be updated about the project progress in-order to ensure country ownership. The contact information of the GEF OFP for each country can accessed from the following page: [GEF OFP contacts](#).

- 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).

A. 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 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 7)

Figure 7: Project implementation arrangements



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

- a. *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.
- b. *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.
- c. CI has a portfolio of CBIT Projects in Uganda, Rwanda, Liberia and Madagascar and CI supports these countries to coordinate and share lessons.
- d. *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.
- e. 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 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.

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

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

[3] *About the Regional Centre for Mapping Resources for Development (RCMRD):* <https://www.rcmrd.org/>

[4] *About Vital Signs:* <http://vitalsigns.org/>

[5] R. Dones, T. Heck, S. Hirschberg. www.osti.gov › [etdeweb](#) › [servlets](#) › [purl](#). Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Energy Systems: Comparison and Overview. Website accessed on 13th February 2020 at 1720hours.

[6] 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.

[7] 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.

[8] 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>

[9] Shiyang 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.

[10] 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.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

The consistency of the project with national strategies and plans is described here. Each national priority identified from the national plans and policies of each project participating country, presented in the first column, is matched with the corresponding CBIT project consistency elaborated in the second column of **Table 11**.

Table 11: Consistency with National Priorities, Plans, and Policies

National Priorities	CBIT Project Consistency with the National priorities
<p>Comoros</p> <p>Constitution 2009^[1] 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 a n 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:^[2] 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.^[3] 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)^[4] The Comoros experiences violent winds and sometimes by tropical cyclones, and stress from landslides, flooding and other disasters. with significant loss of lives and</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</p>

<p>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 and the most vulnerable areas thus increasing their ability to resist to the modification and climate Variability.</p>	<p>nance of the relevant institutions.</p>
<p>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 (CO₂) is by far the most important GHG in Comoros and there is need for capacity to ensure effective assessments are undertaken.</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>Eritrea</p>	
<p>The Vision of Eritrea [5] 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.</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>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 (CO₂), Methane (CH₄) 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 [6].</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. The project will enhance effective data collection, storage, analysis and sharing and thus enhance transparent reporting to the UNFCCC.</p>
<p>National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) [7]</p>	<p>The project will build the capacity of the vulnerable sector i</p>

<p>National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) The key sectors that are vulnerable to climate change impacts include Agriculture, Livestock, forestry, water resources, marine and coastal zones, and public health. The 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>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.</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 change.</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 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 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) 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 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>

political system.	
<p>Integrated Semenawi and Debubawi Bahri-Buri-Irrori-Hawakil Protected Area System for Conservation of Biodiversity and Mitigation of Land degradation</p> <p>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.</p>	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.
<p>Strategic Partnership Cooperation Framework (SPCF) Between the Government of the State of Eritrea and The United Nations (2017 -2021)</p> <p>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.</p>	The project will improve institutional and human resource capacity for environment and natural resources management as well as GHGI and MRV of climate actions.
<p>National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Eritrea (2014-2020)</p> <p>The NBSAP is aimed at addressing threats to biodiversity conservation in the country.</p>	The project will improve institutional and human resource capacity for biodiversity conservation and information sharing.
<p>The Eritrean Environmental Protection, Management and Rehabilitation framework (Proclamation No. 179/2017)</p> <p>The proclamation is aimed at protecting ecosystems and environmental resources to meet economic, social, cultural, spiritual and aesthetic needs of the people.</p>	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	
<p>Seychelles Vision 2033^[9] 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.</p>	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.
<p>The National Development Strategy 2019-2023^[10] 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 developing human resource capacities at all levels to respond to emerging needs and improve performance</p>	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.
Seychelles Second National Communication (SNC): The	The proposed project will contribute institutional strengths

<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>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^[11].</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Zambia</p>	
<p>Vision 2030^[12] - 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.</p>	<p>The project will enhance environmental sustainability and contribute to a robust economic growth for sustainable development</p>
<p>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^[13].</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>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^[14].</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Zambia NAPA: Zambia developed its NAPA by evaluating the impacts of climate change on the relevant sectors, 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^[15].</p>	<p>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.</p>

<p>Seventh National Development Plan 2017 - 2023 ^[16] 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.</p>	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.
---	--

- [1] 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
- [2] Comoros Second National Communication to the UNFCCC. <https://www.ldc-climate.org/country/comoros/>
- [3] <http://www.lse.ac.uk/GranthamInstitute/law/accelerated-growth-and-sustainable-development-strategy-2015-2019-sca2d/>
- [4] Ministry of Rural Development, Fisheries, Handicraft and Environment 2006. National Action Programme of Adaptation to Climate change. Moroni, Union of the Comoros
- [5] People's Front for Democracy and Justice (PFDJ) National Charter. Adopted by the 3rd Congress of the EPLF/PFDJ Naqfa, February 10-16, 1994
- [6] Ministry of Land, Water and Environment. 2012. Eritrea's Second National Communication. Asmara, Eritrea.
- [7] Department of Land, Water and Environment, Department of Environment 2007.
- [8] Government of the State of Eritrea. March, 2018. Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) Report to UNFCCC. Asmara, Eritrea.
- [9] Seychelles Vision 2033 http://www.finance.gov.sc/uploads/files/Vision_2033.pdf accessed 22nd November 2019 11:50
- [10] 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
- [11] Republic of Seychelles. 2015. Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) Under The United Nations Framework Convention On Climate Change (UNFCCC).
- [12] Republic of Zambia. 2006. Vision 2030: A prosperous Middle-income country by 2030.
- [13] Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection. 2004. Second National Communication to The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)-2000-2004.
- [14] Zambia's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the 2015 Agreement on Climate Change, Lusaka, Zambia.
- [15] 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.

[16] Ministry of National Development Planning 2017. Seventh National Development Plan 2017-2023. Gaborone, Zambia

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

Knowledge management in the project will include consolidation of project reports and documenting lessons learned and sharing these lessons utilizing various approaches including aspects described below namely:

(i) 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.

(ii) 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.

(iii) 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 contact persons to feed information about this project on the CBIT portal.

(iv) 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

(v) 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 13: 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

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:

- a. countries party to this project may obtain partnership and funding opportunities to implement transparency related activities during project life and/or after project life.
- b. 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.

Lessons Learned During the PPG Phase and from other Relevant GEF Projects

The lessons learned during the PPG phase mainly result from stakeholder engagements as well as close interaction with the project executing agencies; and they include:

- a. The CBIT project would be supplementing the on-going efforts in the MRV in the project countries.
- b. The degree and commitment of the climate change actors –stakeholders of the CBIT is high and need to explore ways and means to sustain this during implementation.
- c. Most of the obstacles encountered would be linked to lack of awareness and lack of capacity in the project countries.
- d. Development of the baseline and choice of MRV of the GHG emissions, mitigation actions and support should be flexible and contextual.
- e. Support is necessary to pilot test and scale up methodologies/protocols that have been developed at project and sub national level.
- f. Participation of local communities is valuable to sustainable development of MRV
- g. Capacity building e.g. assessment, monitoring, information management and technology transfer is critically needed.
- h. Seconding national staff of MRV to UNFCCC may help.
- i. Guidance is needed in financial mobilization to ensure the sustainability of the MRV.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

The Project M&E is provided in the Agency Project Document as Appendix III and the budgeted costs for all the M&E activities of the project are indicated in Table 12 below.

Table 12: M&E Plan Summary

Type of M&E	Reporting Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Budget from GEF (USD)
<i>a. Inception workshop and Report (Held as a series of four national workshops and a final validation meeting)</i> ^[1]	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
<i>b. Inception workshop Report</i>	Within one month of inception workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Project Team · CI-GEF PA 	20,548
<i>c. Project Results Monitoring Plan (Objective, Outcomes and Outputs)</i>	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
<i>d. GEF Core Indicator Worksheet (GEF indicator tracker)</i>	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
<i>e. CI-GEF Project Agency Field Supervision Missions</i>	Approximately annual visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · CI-GEF PA 	0
<i>f. Annual Project Implementation Report (PIR)</i>	Annually for year ending June 30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Project Team · Executing Agency · CI-GEF PA 	20,548
<i>g. Project Completion Report</i>	Upon project operational closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Project Team · Executing Agency 	20,548
<i>h. Independent External Mid-term Review</i>	CI Evaluation Office Project Team CI-GEF PA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Approximate mid-point of project implementation period 	30,406
<i>i. Independent Terminal Evaluation</i>	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

^[1] 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.

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

The socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels are described in this section and include both to the institutional and individual levels. They include mitigation aspects, climate resilience, and contribution to ecological resilience among others. They are briefly described below:

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.

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 AFOLU 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, soil and water conservation among others. Health security is inter-related with environment, climate, 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.

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Low			

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

The project has been categorized as Category C. The proposed project activities are likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental and social impacts.

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.

6

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)

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
20210315 GEFID 10093 Safeguard Analysis	CEO Endorsement ESS	
20210315 GEFID 10093 Safeguard Screening Form	CEO Endorsement ESS	
20201205 Climate and disaster Screening	CEO Endorsement ESS	

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

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</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 institut</p>	<p>Outcome target 1.1.1</p> <p>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</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</p>

<p><i>sharing, tracking and reporting of climate actions</i></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>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 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</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) – In the case of Seychelles, the specific requirement is at least 40% of the 100 people trained and issued certificates are men.</p>	<p>shed 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 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>
--	---	--	---

funds in increasing.

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

Indicator 1.1.5.: Number of data sharing platforms.

Target 1.1.5: 4 National functional GHGI inventory frameworks with associated on-line MRV platforms

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.

Indicator 1.1.6.: Number of men and women trained, and learning events undertaken.

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)

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.

Output 1.1.7: National Transparency Strategy and Action Plans for enhanced transparency systems and CBIT coordination developed.

Indicator 1.1.7: Number of National Transparen

			<i>cy Strategies and Action Plans.</i> Target 1.1.7: 4 National Transparency Strategies and Action Plans (1 per country)
<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>
Component 2: Strengthen capacity of stakeholders from participating countries to measure, report and verify emissions in AFOLU and other IPCC sectors			
<p>Outcome 2.1.: Capacity of participating national academic institutions strengthened to train relevant</p>	<p>National academic institutions in the participating countries have inadequate capacity to train sector staff (men and women) to undertake MRV.</p>		<p>Output 2.1.1.: Training program on Terrestrial Carbon Accounting and Agriculture MRV developed.</p>

vant Government officials (men and women) to transparently measure, report and verify emissions on agriculture, forestry and land-use sector NDC targets.

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

Outcome Indicator 2.1.2: Number of people trained on TCA and AMRV

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.

Outcome target 2.1.1

One TCA-AMRV certificate program established, and institutionalized training being undertaken at each of two African institutions.

Outcome target 2.1.2

48 persons (12 per country – at least 30% women) trained in TCA and MRV.

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).

Target 2.1.1: One curriculum for TCA and MRV developed

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).

Indicator 2.1.2.: Number of academic institutions with capacity to offer training in MRV

Target 2.1.2: Two academic institutions conducting training in MRV; possibly including University of Seychelles that specifically expressed the need to conduct training.

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

Indicators 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*

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

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.: Enhance 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>	<p>There is no regional CBIT platform for learning and knowledge 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</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 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 (6</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 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 sta</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>onal 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>keholders; 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>	<p>- 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>	<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) - 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:</i> Number of periodic M&E Reports submitted to CIGEF</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:</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>
--	---	---	--

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

Comments from the Germany Council and how they were addressed

Comments from the Germany Council	How the comment was addressed	ProDoc Reference
<p>1. Additional measures to be undertaken to ensure that participating countries and COMESA have resources to maintain the online platforms and that the online platforms are compatible and complementary to other platforms supported by other donors. To ensure project sustainability, the full proposal should identify how the online platforms under Outputs 1.1.5. ("National Green House Gas Inventories (GHGs) and online MRV platforms established and operationalised in each participating country and feeding into the regional online MRV Platform") and 1.1.6 ("Regional online MRV platform for COMESA countries established and operationalised") and outcome 3 ("Establishment of a regional CBIT integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency") will be sustained after the programme comes to an end.</p>	<p>To address the need for continued function beyond the lifetime of the Project, national and regional sustainability plans will be developed based on capacity needs assessment during the project implementation. In addition, regional institutions, governments, and other donors will be engaged through resource mobilization activities to solicit for further support for the platforms beyond the Project. The CBIT project will link with any existing national and regional online platforms to ensure compatibility and complementarity and through establishment of functional partnerships</p>	<p>Activity (ii): Developing a National Transparency Strategy and Action Plan) - under Output 1.1.7</p> <p>Activity (ii): Developing a sustainability plan for the platform to ensure it continues to operate beyond the lifetime of the project - under Output 3.1.1</p> <p>Activity (iii): Resource mobilization and allocation – under Output 1.1.7</p> <p>Activity (iii): Establishment of linkages with regional IT networks and online platforms – under Output 3.1.1</p>
<p>2. To capitalize on synergies, it should be a requirement that an analysis of potentially existing online platforms is undertaken with the aim of strengthening these rather than creating new ones.</p>	<p>The ProDoc provides for capacity needs assessment at national level to establish the existing online platforms so that no new ones are created where they exist; and MOUs utilized for existing ones.</p>	<p>Activity (i): A capacity needs assessment for transparency - under Output 1.1.7</p> <p>Activity (i): Establishing and strengthening partnerships for enhanced reporting – under Output 3.1.3</p> <p>Activity (ii): Development of MOU for formal operations of partnership to enhance data handling and sharing at re</p>

		gional level – under Output 3.1.3
3. Online platforms could be linked to SADC and since the focus is AFOLU, potentially also to the Southern African Agriculture Information and Knowledge Sharing System (SAAIKS) operated by the Centre for the Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development (CCARDESA)	The linkage to existing online platforms has been provided for to strengthen partnerships within the participating countries and other regional networks. In particular, interface with the 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) has been highlighted and integrated. The aim is to enhance compatibility and complementarity of online platforms for increased efficient information sharing.	Activity (iii): Establishment of linkages with regional IT networks and online platforms – under Output 3.1.1
4. Consider potential regional synergies of project activities. Training institutions receiving support to develop “Terrestrial Carbon Accounting and Agriculture MRV” training programmes under Component 2 could have regional outreach, since these are a minimum of two instead of one per country. The so-called SADC Centres of Excellency could be considered	The Project aims at embedding the certificate program on Terrestrial Carbon Accounting and Agriculture MRV in two African academic institutions and strengthening local capacity through ToTs to conduct these courses. The process of selecting the institutions for collaboration will take into consideration the evaluation of the right institutions, and especially those renowned as the Centres of Excellence within the region. Selected academic staff from at least two universities will be trained and equipped with knowledge and skills to deliver the training programme. This is also indicated in the subsection on sustainability to explain the leverage	Introductory text under Output 2.1.2 and integrated under: Activity (i): Identification of partner academic institutions in the region – under Output 2.1.2 Activity (i): Training of academic staff – under Output 2.1.3 Section 3 (D) Sustainability
5. Germany recommends consulting project activities with the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) and its Directorate for Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR) to ensure synergies and avoid duplications. FANR is coordinating SADCs Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan	Indicated in the section on regional initiatives	Section 3 (B)

n Plan - serving 16 member States, of which Comoros, Seychelles and Zambia are three out of a total of four of the suggested partner countries. SADC is in the final stages of developing a new climate resilience programme with the European Union that also targets NDC implementation and enhancement

ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG). (Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: 142,855			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
PPG Grant	142,855	141,498	1,357
Total	142,855	141,498	1,357

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.

The regional project for capacity building in four countries namely, Eritrea, the Comoros, Seychelles and Zambia; all are COMESA member states.

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 36⁰30"- 43⁰23"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

The Republic of **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. 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.

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.



ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USD.)						Total (USD.)	Responsible Entity [Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency][1]	
		Component 1		Component 2	Component 3	Sub-Total	M&E			PMC
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 3.1					
Personnel and Professional Services	Staff- Coordinator / Green house gas specialist	\$ 35,700	\$ 35,700	\$ 69,300	\$ 48,300	\$ 189,000	\$ 10,500	\$ 10,500	\$ 210,000	COMESA
	Staff- Finance Officer	\$ 24,990	\$ 24,990	\$ 29,747	\$ 15,047	\$ 94,774	\$ 7,350	\$ 44,876	\$ 147,000	
	Staff- National Country Lead - the Comoros	\$ 12,240	\$ 12,240	\$ 23,760	\$ 23,760	\$ 72,000			\$ 72,000	
	Staff- National Country Lead - Eritrea	\$ 12,240	\$ 12,240	\$ 23,760	\$ 23,760	\$ 72,000			\$ 72,000	
	Staff- National Country Lead - Seychelles	\$ 12,240	\$ 12,240	\$ 23,760	\$ 23,760	\$ 72,000			\$ 72,000	
	Staff- National Country Lead - Zambia	\$ 12,240	\$ 12,240	\$ 23,760	\$ 23,760	\$ 72,000			\$ 72,000	
	In-House Consultant- Programme Manager	\$ 28,582	\$ 28,582	\$ 55,483	\$ 47,077	\$ 159,724	\$ 8,407		\$ 168,130	
	Staff- Finance and Grants officer	\$ 33,303	\$ 13,269	\$ 56,573	\$ 50,840	\$ 153,984	\$ 8,535	\$ 3,457	\$ 165,977	
	Contractual Services- Overall Project Audit							\$ 12,930	\$ 12,930	
	Contractual Services- Partners/Sub-grants Audit							\$ 43,101	\$ 43,101	
	In-House Consultant- Conservation and Climate lead	\$ 93,990	\$ 82,217	\$ 109,139	\$ 125,582	\$ 410,927	\$ 12,516		\$ 423,443	
	In-House Consultant- Knowledge Management communication Specialist	\$ 2,476	\$ 1,240	\$ 3,097	\$ 3,095	\$ 9,908	\$ 1,240		\$ 11,148	
	In-House Consultant -Policy Specialist				\$ 38,584	\$ 38,584			\$ 38,584	
	International Consultant - GHG & MRV Consultant: developing a Regional Strategy and Action Plan for enhanced transparency reporting				\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000			\$ 10,000	
	International Consultant - GHG & MRV Consultant: Facilitate one 5-day training courses for academic staff in each of the two partner universities or other tertiary institutions in COMESA region			\$ 10,000		\$ 10,000			\$ 10,000	
	International Consultant - GHG & MRV Consultant: Pre-testing training programs with 2 selected Academic institutions			\$ 5,000		\$ 5,000			\$ 5,000	
International Consultant - Project Final Evaluation						\$ 23,153		\$ 23,153		

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USD.)					M&E	PMC	Total (USD.)	Responsible Entity [Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency][1]
		Component 1		Component 2	Component 3	Sub-Total				
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 3.1					
Personnel and Professional Services	International Consultant- 2 professional days: Developing MoUs for sectoral collaboration within the country	\$ 10,000				\$ 10,000			\$ 10,000	COMESA
	International Consultant- Consultancy for establishing an on-line platform at COMESA linked to the global CBIT platform - COMESA regional office				\$ 159,600	\$ 159,600			\$ 159,600	
	International Consultant- Develop a system of data tracking; quality assurance and quality control		\$ 10,000			\$ 10,000			\$ 10,000	
	International Consultant- GHG & MRV Consultant: mentoring training on IPCC methodologies and / or inventory MRV techniques undertake at 10 work days x 3 years - 4 countries	\$ 30,000				\$ 30,000			\$ 30,000	
	International Consultant- GHG & MRV Consultant: Development of Technical Guidelines and Templates to guide MRV data transmission and communication among sectors	\$ 20,000				\$ 20,000			\$ 20,000	
	International Consultant- GHG & MRV Consultant: Professionals fees - to facilitate the establishment of a regional framework for data sharing		\$ 10,000			\$ 10,000			\$ 10,000	
	International Consultant- Project Midterm Evaluation						\$ 21,000		\$ 21,000	
	International Consultant- undertake a capacity needs assessment and develop the country National Transparency Strategy and Action Plan (Comoros)				\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000			\$ 50,000	
	International Consultant-Consultant to facilitate review, adoption and development of robust indicators	\$ 25,000				\$ 25,000			\$ 25,000	
	International Consultant-Developing a National Transparency Strategy and Action Plan - the Comoros.	\$ 12,000				\$ 12,000			\$ 12,000	
Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USD.)					M&E	PMC	Total (USD.)	Responsible Entity [Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency][1]
		Component 1		Component 2	Component 3	Sub-Total				
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 3.1					
Personnel and Professional Services	International Consultant-GHG & MRV Consultant, Facilitating 4-day training for National Focal Points and CBIT Sectoral Focal Points	\$ 10,000				\$ 10,000			\$ 10,000	COMESA
	International Consultant-GHG & MRV Consultant: Conducting five 4-day regional capacity building training on MRV systems - 5 training events	\$ 10,000				\$ 10,000			\$ 10,000	
	Project website hosting	\$ 2,828	\$ 2,828	\$ 2,828	\$ 2,828	\$ 11,312			\$ 11,312	
	Staff- GHG Technical Specialist	\$ 56,943	\$ 56,943	\$ 81,933	\$ 81,624	\$ 277,443			\$ 277,443	
	Travel- Reimbursables for Midterm and Final Evaluation						\$ 18,813		\$ 18,813	
	Travel-GHG & MRV Consultants	\$ 38,100	\$ 29,900	\$ 46,700		\$ 114,700			\$ 114,700	
Travel, Meetings and Workshops	Workshop- 2 days Strengthen sectoral focal points –Training by GHGMI (Seychelles, Eritrea, Zambia)	\$ 43,665				\$ 43,665			\$ 43,665	COMESA
	Workshop- 2 days Strengthen sectoral focal points –Training by GHGMI (Comoros)	\$ 14,100				\$ 14,100			\$ 14,100	
	Workshops-1 day Establishing a national climate change Institutional framework - a technical team and steering committee set at national level per country/day meeting engaging (Seychelles, Eritrea, Zambia)	\$ 10,650				\$ 10,650			\$ 10,650	
	Workshop-1 day Establishing a national climate change Institutional framework - a technical team and steering committee set at national level per country (Comoros)	\$ 7,050				\$ 7,050			\$ 7,050	
	Workshops-2-day meeting: develop capacity for data analysis and the use of indicators – Through technical meetings and peer learning (Seychelles, Eritrea, Zambia)	\$ 21,300				\$ 21,300			\$ 21,300	
	Workshops- Develop capacity for data analysis and the use of indicators – Through technical meetings and peer learning (Comoros)	\$ 14,100				\$ 14,100			\$ 14,100	
Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USD.)					M&E	PMC	Total (USD.)	Responsible Entity [Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency][1]
		Component 1		Component 2	Component 3	Sub-Total				
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 3.1					
Travel, Meetings and Workshops	Workshop-1-day stakeholder awareness of AFOLU and other IPCC sector representatives on the coordination framework	\$ 21,700				\$ 21,700			\$ 21,700	COMESA
	Workshop-Hold 4 regional thematic learning events, hosted annually on each of the five IPCC guidelines sectors (waste, Industrial processes, energy, agriculture, forestry and land use)	\$ 86,800				\$ 86,800			\$ 86,800	
	Workshop-12 days (without travel) Hold 4 regional thematic learning events, hosted									

Global Environment Facility (GEF) Operations

Workshop- 12 days without travel, plus 4 regional thematic learning events, hosted annually on each of the five IPCC guidelines sectors (waste, Industrial processes, energy, agriculture, forestry and land use)	\$ 28,400				\$ 28,400			\$ 28,400	
Workshop- Technical Coordination and In-country inception meeting (Seychelles, Eritrea, Zambia)	\$ 2,130	\$ 2,130	\$ 2,130	\$ 2,130	\$ 8,520	\$ 2,130		\$ 10,650	
Workshop- Technical Coordination and in-country inception meeting (Comoros)	\$ 1,410	\$ 1,410	\$ 1,410	\$ 1,410	\$ 5,640	\$ 1,410		\$ 7,050	
Workshops- In-country project steering meetings (Seychelles, Eritrea, Zambia) (4 meetings per year, 2 meetings in the first and last year)	\$ 8,520	\$ 8,520	\$ 8,520	\$ 8,520	\$ 34,080	\$ 8,520		\$ 42,600	
Workshop- In-country project steering meetings (Comoros) 2 meetings in the first and last year, 4 meetings in year 2 and 3	\$ 16,920	\$ 16,920	\$ 16,920	\$ 16,920	\$ 67,680	\$ 16,920		\$ 84,600	
Travel: Regional Coordination	\$ 18,750	\$ 18,750	\$ 37,500	\$ 37,500	\$ 112,500	\$ 37,500		\$ 150,000	
Travel- GHG Training technical supervision	\$ 1,618	\$ 453	\$ 1,325	\$ 903	\$ 4,299	\$ 388	\$ 3,378	\$ 8,065	Vital Signs
Travel-Conference of the parties (Comoros)	\$ 3,550		\$ 1,775	\$ 1,775	\$ 7,100			\$ 7,100	
Travel-Conference of the parties (Eritrea)	\$ 3,100		\$ 1,550	\$ 1,550	\$ 6,200			\$ 6,200	
Travel-Conference of the parties (Zambia team) & COMESA	\$ 9,600		\$ 4,800	\$ 4,800	\$ 19,200			\$ 19,200	
Travel-Conference of the parties (Seychelles)	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 6,000			\$ 6,000	
Travel-Global coordination Platform (Eritrea)	\$ 854	\$ 854	\$ 854	\$ 854	\$ 3,418			\$ 3,418	

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USD.)							Total (USD.)	Responsible Entity [Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency][1]		
		Component 1		Component 2		Component 3		Sub-Total			M&E	PMC
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 3.1							
Travel, Meetings and Workshops	Travel-Global coordination Platform (Seychelles)	\$ 551	\$ 551	\$ 1,103	\$ 1,103	\$ 3,308			\$ 3,308	Vital Signs		
	(Travel-Global coordination Platform meeting COMOROS)	\$ 932	\$ 932	\$ 932	\$ 932	\$ 3,728			\$ 3,728			
	Travel-Global coordination Platform meeting/Zambia and COMESA	\$ 2,520	\$ 2,520	\$ 2,520	\$ 2,520	\$ 10,080			\$ 10,080			
	Travel-Global coordination Platform Vital Signs	\$ 4,586	\$ 4,586	\$ 4,586	\$ 4,586	\$ 18,343			\$ 18,343			
	Travel-Project Monitoring/Steering committee at country level-Comoros					\$ -		\$ 12,024	\$ 12,024			
	Travel-Project Monitoring/Steering committee at country level-Eritrea					\$ -		\$ 11,572	\$ 11,572			
	Travel-Project Monitoring/Steering committee at country level-Seychelles					\$ -		\$ 20,664	\$ 20,664			
	Travel-Regional communication travel to COMESA					\$ -	\$ 7,767		\$ 7,767			
	Travel-semi annual Project financial and project review meetings in Zambia	\$ 23,301		\$ 17,426		\$ 40,726		\$ 23,291	\$ 64,018			
	Travel- Incountry capacity building Training support	\$ 4,479	\$ 4,479	\$ 4,479	\$ 4,479	\$ 17,917			\$ 17,917			
	Travel-Zambia for sustainable policy development				\$ 9,003	\$ 9,003			\$ 9,003			
	Workshop-Stakeholder workshop on raising awareness about GHGI data collection, processing and MRV (4 countries Zambia, Seychelles, Comoros, Eritrea)	\$ 10,800				\$ 10,800			\$ 10,800			
	Workshop-Mentoring training on IPCC methodologies and/or inventory MRV (4 countries: Zambia, Seychelles, Comoros, Eritrea)	\$ 34,047				\$ 34,047			\$ 34,047			
	Workshop-Regional Strategy and Action Plan for enhancing transparency reporting for the COMESA region. (4 countries: Zambia, Seychelles, Comoros, Eritrea)				\$ 11,340	\$ 11,340			\$ 11,340			
	Workshop-5-day training workshops on MRV systems at COMESA	\$ 35,500				\$ 35,500			\$ 35,500			
Workshop-AFOLU and other IPCC sector stakeholders participating in awareness raising workshop on GHGI and MRV (4 countries: Zambia, Seychelles, Comoros, Eritrea)	\$ 10,800				\$ 10,800			\$ 10,800				
Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USD.)							Total (USD.)	Responsible Entity [Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency][1]		
		Component 1		Component 2		Component 3		Sub-Total			M&E	PMC
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 3.1							
Travel, Meetings and Workshops	Workshop-Capacity needs assessment for developing National Transparency Strategy and Action Plans (4 countries: Zambia, Seychelles, Comoros, Eritrea)				\$ 10,800	\$ 10,800			\$ 10,800	Vital Signs		
	Workshop-Consultative workshop on developing a system of data tracking: quality assurance and quality control		\$ 10,800			\$ 10,800			\$ 10,800			
	Workshop-Training academic staff from two partner universities or other tertiary institutions (15 pax travelling to Zambia from 3 countries (Comoros, Seychelles and Eritrea)			\$ 37,275		\$ 37,275			\$ 37,275			
Grants and Agreements	Grant to RCMRD	\$ 269,627	\$ 124,450	\$ 126,234		\$ 520,311			\$ 520,311	Sub-Grants		
	In-Kind grant to COMESA (Computer Server for Online data platform to be based COMESA)				\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000			\$ 15,000			
Equipment	Laptops for new staff- 6 new project staff	\$ 1,600	\$ 1,600	\$ 3,200	\$ 3,200	\$ 9,600			\$ 9,600	COMESA		
	Office printer	\$ 170	\$ 170	\$ 330	\$ 330	\$ 1,000			\$ 1,000			
	Laptops	\$ 472	\$ 472	\$ 679	\$ 677	\$ 2,300			\$ 2,300			
Other Direct Cost	Communication Costs	\$ 1,800	\$ 1,800	\$ 3,600	\$ 3,600	\$ 10,800			\$ 10,800	Vital Signs		
	Rent and Operations	\$ 43,730	\$ 18,953	\$ 34,194	\$ 27,367	\$ 124,245	\$ 10,849	\$ 2,626	\$ 137,720			
	Communication costs	\$ 5,172	\$ 5,172	\$ 5,172	\$ 5,172	\$ 20,689			\$ 20,689			
	COVID masks /Sanitizer	\$ 7,349	\$ 7,349	\$ 7,349	\$ 7,324	\$ 29,372			\$ 29,372			
	Fact sheets	\$ 4,310	\$ 4,310	\$ 4,310	\$ 4,310	\$ 17,241			\$ 17,241			
	Publication materials	\$ 6,601	\$ 6,601	\$ 6,833	\$ 7,733	\$ 27,768			\$ 27,768			
	Rent and Operations Costs-VS	\$ 23,526	\$ 20,511	\$ 36,566	\$ 40,995	\$ 121,597	\$ 2,953	\$ 4,884	\$ 129,435			
Grand Total		\$ 1,289,963	\$ 609,923	\$ 940,412	\$ 966,449	\$ 3,806,747	\$ 199,951	\$ 193,302	\$ 4,200,000			

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit a finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement

stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agency is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies' capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).