



GEF-8 REQUEST FOR Climate Change enabling activity

Proposal for Funding Under the GET
Processing Type: Expedite

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SECTION 1: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Enabling Activity Title

Development of the First Biennial Transparency Report and the combined Second Biennial Transparency and Second National Communication

Country(ies)	GEF Enabling Activity ID
Equatorial Guinea	12366
GEF Agency(ies):	GEF Agency Enabling Activity ID
UNDP	10162
Submission Date	Expected Implementation Start
6/3/2026	7/5/2026
Project Executing Entity(s):	Executing Partner Type
INCOMA (National Institute for Environmental Conservation) (within Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería, Pesca, Bosques, y Medio Ambiente (MAGPBMA) / Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Forestry, and the Environment (MALFFE)) United Nations Development Programme	Government GEF Agency
GEF Focal Area (s)	Expected Duration (In Months)
Climate Change	48
Type of Report(s)	Expected Report Submission to Convention
UNFCCC Biennial Transparency Report/ National Communication (BTR/NC)	12/31/2027 12/31/2029
UNFCCC Biennial Transparency Report (BTR)	

A. Funding Elements

GEF-8 Program	Trust Fund	GEF Financing (\$)
CCM-EA	GET	1,233,000.00
Total Enabling Activity Cost		1,233,000.00

Does the enabling activity deviate from typical cost ranges? ☐Yes ☒No

If yes, please describe

N/A

B. Enabling Activity Summary

Enabling Activity Objective

The project objective is to support Equatorial Guinea in preparing and submission of its first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) and a combined second Biennial Transparency and second National Communication Report (BTR2/NC2) in line with UNFCCC and Paris Agreement requirements. It will ensure reporting is consistent with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (Decision 18/CMA.1 and 5/CMA.3) and will strengthen institutional and technical capacities and mainstream climate change considerations into national development planning and policy.

Enabling Activity Summary

This project is prepared in line with the GEF8 Climate Change Focal Area Strategy and Associated Programming / Pillar II: Foster enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies / Objective 2.2 Support relevant Convention obligations and enabling activities.

The Article 13 of the Paris Agreement establishes an Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) for action and support designed to build trust and confidence that all countries are contributing their share to the global effort.

The CMA [\[11\]](#) decided that Parties shall submit their first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) and National Inventory Report (NIR), if submitted as a stand-alone report, in accordance with the adopted modalities, procedures, and guidelines, at the latest by 31 December 2024 and that Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) may submit this information at their discretion. The MPGs were adopted in the Katowice Climate Package through decision 18/CMA.1, which sets the rules for the implementation of the ETF under the PA. At the COP26, the 'Paris Agreement rulebook'/MPGs has been finalized. This set of rules lays out how countries are held accountable for delivering on their climate action promises and self-set targets under their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and enable the operationalization of the enhanced ETF (Decision 5/CMA.3: Guidance for operationalizing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement).

The preparation of the BTR1/NC2 + BTR2 with the financial assistance of the GEF will serve to further strengthen institutional and technical capacities of Equatorial Guinea for implementing the Convention, Paris Agreement, and reporting thereon to the UNFCCC. The project will provide the platform for furthering the development of the MRV and implementation of the ETF under the PA.

The preparation and submission of BTR1 + BTR2/NC2 will follow the Modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for the enhanced transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement ([Decision 18/CMA.1](#)) and the guidance on operationalizing the MPGs as per [Decision 5/CMA.3](#).

The project objectives will be achieved through the outcomes and outputs as defined in the Project Framework table below. The BTR1/NC2 and BTR2 will be compiled according to the guidelines, requirements, and formats set by the MPGs. Their final formats will follow the outline for Biennial Transparency Report and apply common reporting tables and tabular formats presented in Decision 5/CMA.3. Supplemental chapters on research and systemic observation and on education, training, and public awareness as part of the BTR1/NC2 will be compiled in accordance with applicable guidelines of Decision 17/CP.8.

The project will support Equatorial Guinea in achieving its global environment concerns and commitments to international conventions, and to integrate climate change considerations in national development planning and policy through ensuring continuity of the institutional and technical capacity building, partly initiated, and consequently sustained by reporting instruments under the UNFCCC.

Adaptation Communication will be submitted as a component of the BTR1/NC2 and BTR2 in line with Article 7 of the PA and Decision 9/CMA.1.

The combined BTR1/NC2 is expected to be finalized and submitted to the UNFCCC by 31 December 2027 and the BTR2 is expected to be finalized and submitted to the UNFCCC by 31 December 2029.

On complementarity, Equatorial Guinea has implemented the project “**CBIT – Enhancing Equatorial Guinea’s Institutional and Technical Capacity in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land-Use Sector for Enhanced Transparency under the Paris Agreement**” (GEF Project ID: 10120). The project complements the preparation of Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) by strengthening the data, methodologies, and institutional capacities required for reporting under the ETF. The national forest inventory and land-use planning activities provide key inputs for estimating emissions and removals in the Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector, thereby improving the quality of the national GHG inventory. Coordination with this project will therefore ensure that its data, tools, and technical expertise are effectively utilized in the preparation of Equatorial Guinea’s BTRs. (Please refer to the section ‘Complementary Projects’ of the EA Request for further details)

[1] CMA: The Conference of the Parties, the supreme body of the Convention, shall serve as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement. All States that are Parties to the Paris Agreement are represented at the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA), while States that are not Parties participate as observers. The CMA oversees the implementation of the Paris Agreement and takes decisions to promote its effective implementation (source: UNFCCC, <https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/supreme-bodies/conference-of-the-parties-serving-as-the-meeting-of-the-parties-to-the-paris-agreement-cma>).

ENABLING ACTIVITY COMPONENTS

1. Development of Equatorial Guinea's First Biennial Transparency and Second National Communication Report (BTR1/NC2).

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 150,000.00

Outcome:

1.1. National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases updated.

Output:

1.1.1. National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases updated up to 2025 (two years prior to the year of submission of BTR1/NC2) for the sectors of Energy, IPPU (Industrial Processes and Product Use), Agriculture and LULUCF (Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry), and Waste, using 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

1. Development of Equatorial Guinea's First Biennial Transparency and Second National Communication Report (BTR1/NC2).

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 79,000.00

Outcome:

1.2. Progress made in implementing and achieving the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.

Output:

1.2.1. Information, including indicators, necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the NDCs up to 2025 (two years prior to the year of submission of BTR1/NC2) provided, including estimates of emissions avoided.

1. Development of Equatorial Guinea's First Biennial Transparency and Second National Communication Report (BTR1/NC2).

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 69,000.00

Outcome:

1.3. Climate change impacts and adaptation action under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement

Output:

1.3.1. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation action provided and Adaptation Communication as component of the BTR1/NC2 prepared.

1. Development of Equatorial Guinea's First Biennial Transparency and Second National Communication Report (BTR1/NC2).

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 31,000.00

Outcome:

1.4. Financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity building support needed and received, including areas of improvement and other relevant information.

Output:

1.4.1. Information on financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support needed and received up to 2025 as a minimum (two years prior to the year of submission of BTR1/NC2, or later, if available) provided, areas of improvement and other relevant information (including gender inclusion) described. Information on research, systemic observation, education, training, public awareness, and gender provided, in accordance with applicable guidelines in 17/CP.8 and 6/CP.25.

1. Development of Equatorial Guinea's First Biennial Transparency and Second National Communication Report (BTR1/NC2)

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 226,910.00

Outcome:

1.5. Compilation and submission of the BTR1/NC2 to the UNFCCC enhancing national capacity for transparent climate reporting and international cooperation.

Output:

1.5.1. BTR1/NC2 compiled, adopted in a transparent and participatory process, and submitted to UNFCCC by December 2027.

2. Development of Equatorial Guinea's Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2).

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 150,000.00

Outcome:

2.1. National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases updated.

Output:

2.1.1. National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases updated to 2027 (two years prior to the year of submission of BTR2) for the sectors of Energy, IPPU, Agriculture and LULUCF, and Waste, using 2019 Refinement to the 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

2. Development of Equatorial Guinea's Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 79,000.00

Outcome:

2.2. Progress made in implementing and achieving Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.

Output:

2.2.1. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the NDCs up to 2027 (two years prior to the year of submission of BTR2) provided, including estimates of emissions avoided.

2. Development of Equatorial Guinea's Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 69,000.00

Outcome:

2.3. Climate change impacts and adaptation action under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement

Output:

2.3.1. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation action provided.

2. Development of Equatorial Guinea's Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2).

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 31,000.00

Outcome:

2.4. Financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement.

Output:

2.4.1. Information on financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support needed and received up to 2027 as a minimum (two years prior to the year of submission, or later, if available) provided, areas of improvement and other relevant information

(including gender inclusion) described. Information on research, systemic observation, education, training, public awareness, and gender provided, in accordance with applicable guidelines in 17/CP.8 and 6/CP.25.

2. Development of Equatorial Guinea's Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2).

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 221,000.00

Outcome:

2.5. Compilation and submission of the BTR2 to the UNFCCC enhancing national capacity for transparent climate reporting and international cooperation.

Output:

2.5.1. BTR2 compiled, adopted in a transparent and participatory process, and submitted to UNFCCC by December 2029.

M&E

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 15,000.00

Outcome:

3.1 Project regularly monitored in line with the M&E plan.

Output:

3.1.1. Monitoring and evaluation products delivered in line with the M&E plan:

- Inception Workshop organized, and Inception Report compiled.
- Project annual financial and progress reports and Annual Status Surveys prepared.
- Monitoring of Communications/Visibility Plan of the project, in line with GEF Communications Guidelines.
- EA Completion Memorandum including gender-specific results, lessons learnt, and recommendations for next BTR/NC work compiled.

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$)
1. Development of Equatorial Guinea's First Biennial Transparency and Second National Communication Report (BTR1/NC2).	150,000.00
1. Development of Equatorial Guinea's First Biennial Transparency and Second National Communication Report (BTR1/NC2).	79,000.00



1. Development of Equatorial Guinea's First Biennial Transparency and Second National Communication Report (BTR1/NC2).	69,000.00
1. Development of Equatorial Guinea's First Biennial Transparency and Second National Communication Report (BTR1/NC2).	31,000.00
1. Development of Equatorial Guinea's First Biennial Transparency and Second National Communication Report (BTR1/NC2	226,910.00
2. Development of Equatorial Guinea's Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2).	150,000.00
2. Development of Equatorial Guinea's Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2	79,000.00
2. Development of Equatorial Guinea's Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2	69,000.00
2. Development of Equatorial Guinea's Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2).	31,000.00
2. Development of Equatorial Guinea's Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2).	221,000.00
M&E	15,000.00
Subtotal	1,120,910.00
Project Management Cost	112,090.00
Total Enabling Activity Cost	1,233,000.00

Please provide justification

SECTION 2: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUPPORTING INFORMATION

C. Eligibility Criteria

Please provide eligibility information for this enabling activity.

Equatorial Guinea ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2000, Kyoto Protocol in 2002 and the Paris Agreement in 2018. As Party to the Convention, Equatorial Guinea has the obligation to implement decisions of the Conference of the Parties (COP) regarding the implementation of policies and measures to adapt to, and mitigate climate change, thereby contributing to the attainment of the objective of the Convention.

So far, Equatorial Guinea has prepared and submitted one [National Communication](#) (NCs): the Initial National Communication (NC1) in 2019. Equatorial Guinea has also prepared and submitted its first [Biennial Update Report](#) (BUR1) in 2025, reaffirming its commitment to ambitious climate action, transparency and collaborative leadership under the principles of equity, transparency and environmental integrity for the benefit of current and future generations. This submission marks a significant milestone in aligning national efforts with the ETF of the PA, the identification of opportunities for improvement, and the facilitation of decision-making regarding climate action.

The preparation process of NC and BUR reports has lead to the following achievements:

- **Re-affirmation of national commitment:** the Government is steadfast in its commitment to global sustainable development and climate goals, as demonstrated by its ratification of UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement. This political will has provided the necessary momentum to build-up a corpus of national policies and strategies addressing climate change, with an increasing level of ambition, and which has been supported by the NDC and BUR [process](#):
 - [Plan de Acción Nacional para el Desarrollo de las Energías Renovables \(PANDER\) / National Action Plan for the Development of Renewable Energy, 2018.](#)
 - [First National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change \(NC1\), 2019.](#)
 - [Estrategia Nacional de REDD+ de Guinea Ecuatorial / National REDD+ Strategy of Equatorial Guinea, 2019.](#)
 - [Programa País de Guinea Ecuatorial para el Fondo Verde para el Clima / Equatorial Guinea Country Programme for the GCF, 2019.](#)
 - [Plan Nacional de Inversión REDD+ de Guinea Ecuatorial / National REDD+ Investment Plan, 2020.](#)
 - [Contribuciones Determinadas a Nivel Nacional \(Actualización 2021\) / Nationally-Determined Contributions \(NDCs\) \(2021 update\), 2021.](#)
 - [Compactos Nacionales de Adaptación Climática / National Climate Adaptation Compacts, 2024.](#)
 - [Estrategia de Desarrollo Baja en Emisiones a Largo Plazo de Guinea Ecuatorial / Long-Term Low-Emissions Development Strategy \(LT-LEDS\) of Equatorial Guinea, 2025.](#)
 - [Estrategia para una Transición Justa en Guinea Ecuatorial y su Plan de Inversiones con Perspectiva de Género 2025-2035 / Strategy for a Just Transition in Equatorial Guinea and its Investment Plan with a Gender Perspective 2025-2035, 2025.](#)
 - [Primer Informe Bienal de Actualización sobre el Cambio Climático de Guinea Ecuatorial / First Biannual Update Report \(BUR1\) of Equatorial Guinea, 2025.](#)

- **Growing NDC ambition:** Equatorial Guinea submitted its first NDC in 2015, with the already significant emissions reductions targets of 20% by 2035 and 50% by 2050 (with reference to the 2010 baseline). After NC1, the NDC was reviewed, producing a more comprehensive and ambitious set of targets, including emissions reductions of 35% by 2030 and reach a 50% reduction by 2050. This has been backed up by concrete actions in climate adaptation and mitigation, especially in the energy sector.
- **Progress towards NDC:** the political will and commitment of the country have already translated into tangible progress on climate adaptation and towards the achievement of the NDC. The continental part of the country has achieved great progress towards decarbonization, thanks to the development of hydropower plants that are now providing 71% of the energy needs of the area, while interconnectivity with Gabon means that Equatorial Guinea is also providing renewable energy to its neighbouring country, and with new hydroelectric projects currently under development. Moreover, the Government has plans to advance renewable energy generation in the islands of Bioko and Annobon, which are currently still reliant on fossil fuels (95% of electricity generation). Similarly, progress in adaptation has also been made, with many of the new infrastructures being developed playing a key role in adaptation to changing weather patterns (especially coastal infrastructures, which have played a key role in adapting to stronger storms).
- **Strengthening and reinforcement of national capacities:** the progressive buildup of a climate policy corpus has contributed to the creation and consolidation of environmental and climate scientific information and to the development of technical capacities on climate issues and UNFCCC procedures across multiple institutions, but specially within MALFFE and the National University of Equatorial Guinea, who are now strategically positioned to contribute to the development of BTR1/NC2 and BTR2.

Equatorial Guinea submitted its [revised Nationally Determined Contribution \(NDC\)](#) in 2022. The updated NDC represents a step forward in ambition for the country, committing to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 35% by 2030 and reach a 50% reduction by 2050, relative to 2010 levels (compared to a 20% reduction by 2035 and 50% by 2050, as in its first NDC), with a total projected reduction of 379,291.54 Gg CO₂eq based on 2019 emissions. The scope of the NDCs encompasses both mitigation and adaptation strategies, targeting key sectors such as energy, industrial processes, agriculture, forestry, land-use change, and waste management. It covers a suite of targeted activities—including renewable energy deployment, efficiency improvements, ecosystem-based adaptation, coastal risk management, and cross-cutting institutional and capacity-building measures. The plan integrates climate resilience into national, regional, and local policies, aligns with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and emphasizes institutional strengthening, public participation, gender mainstreaming, and international cooperation to secure the necessary financial and technical support for implementation. The next update of the NDC is planned for 2027.

This project will build on findings and recommendations from previous NC/BUR work as well as recommendations resulting from the ICA (International Consultation and Analysis) process for BUR, TER and FMCP for BTR1.

Lessons learned from the preparation of the BUR1 include:

- **Building up momentum:** as shown above, the political will and commitment of Equatorial Guinea translates into a growing body of increasingly more ambitious policies and strategies. There is therefore a clear momentum towards sustainable development efforts in the country, with the back of the highest levels of Government. This is a clear opportunity to be leveraged to address climate impacts and scaling up ambition and action in the field.
- **Building up on previous work:** the reports to be produced under this project (BTR1/NC2 and BTR2) will not be produced in a vacuum, since previous efforts have already been made for the elaboration of NC1 and BUR1. There is already a body of knowledge and data that was generated during these exercises, and technical expertise that was built.
- **Data generation and availability:** the latest GHG inventory was produced for its inclusion in the BUR1 report, submitted to UNFCCC in 2025. However, this inventory covered the 2013-2020 period, and is therefore severely outdated. The information therein had significant levels of uncertainty, especially about the waste sector. And there was no quantification of GHG sinks, which remains a key information and knowledge gap (although this is currently being addressed thanks to the first national forest inventory, produced with FAO support in 2025, and pilot projects currently under negotiation for carbon credits). Moreover, Equatorial Guinea does not yet have a formally established National Climatological/Weather Agency/Institute, which limits the quantity and quality of climate information available to the country (besides data generated in a few airports by the Aviation Authority, most of the data used for climate projections in the country relies on international sources). Therefore, even though a significant body of knowledge has been generated for the previous reports (NC1, BUR1), it is out of

date, has significant gaps, and requires further strengthening. Similarly, there is a need to strengthen national capacities not only to produce accurate and relevant climate data, but also to manage, process, and store it in a way that makes it available for all actors and for future use. Specifically, there is a need to strengthen the national mechanisms for information and knowledge generation and management.

- **Continued need for capacity strengthening and reinforcement:** in the period since the ratification of UNFCCC, the numerous reports and strategies produced have contributed to meaningfully reinforce the technical capacities of stakeholders to deal with climate change issues (especially within MALFFE and the University of Equatorial Guinea). Nevertheless, significant gaps remain, especially in other government agencies and economic sectors not directly involved in these matters. This undermines coordination across institutions, as well as the meaningful engagement of different actors in climate action (such as meaningful contribution to reports, workshops, or project implementation).
- **Institutional fragmentation:** there is a big degree of institutional fragmentation across ministries and agencies, with the different bodies of government tending to operate in isolation from one another, and with a perception of mandates existing in isolation. Climate change being a crosscutting challenge, requires efficient inter-institutional cooperation and fluent dialogue, as well as information sharing. This fragmentation therefore undermines efforts to address climate change effectively in the country.
- **Lack of national climate change law and strategy:** despite the great progress on the production of climate-related strategies and policies, there is a great lack of clarity as to how these interact with and relate to other national policies. Moreover, so far there is no formal climate change law and strategy (although MALFFE is working of the first Climate Change Bill of the country) that formally establishes the National Climate Change Office (which currently exists informally within MALFFE, but is not yet backed by a statutory instrument) and clearly defines the roles and responsibilities of different government entities with regards to climate change (including for a national MRV system and for a national GHG inventory system). This regulatory vacuum is a key contributing factor to the institutional fragmentation previously described.
- **Moving towards financing and resource mobilization:** despite the progress regarding policy and strategy, there is a lack of progress towards implementation, especially with regard to the National REDD+ Strategy and Investment Plan. Financial resources are a key limitation to the implementation of REDD+ in the country (although current negotiations with CAFI and GCF will help addressing this funding gap). There is a great need to mobilize the necessary resources for its implementation, leveraging not only traditional bilateral and multilateral donors, but also State and, especially, private sector resources.
- **Involving all actors (whole-of-government and whole-of society):** there is a widespread lack of awareness about environmental and climate issues across all levels of society in Equatorial Guinea, which extends to other Ministries and government agencies not directly dealing with these matters. This contributes to the mentioned institutional fragmentation, but also to the coordination of efforts across sectors and stakeholder groups to undertake effective and coordinated action, be it at the policymaking or the project implementation levels.
- **The potential of renewable energy:** the country has made great progress towards decarbonizing electricity generation thanks to its recent investments on renewable energy, and there is great potential for further development that could be both a source of energy for the country, and of revenue through export to neighboring countries. Nevertheless, in order to materialize this potential, the regulatory framework (technical, legal, and financial) needs to be updated, including a comprehensive Renewable Energy Strategy and Action Plan.

These insights will be applied in the current EA project to enhance efficiency, ensure the timely delivery of outputs, and improve the overall quality of reporting.

Equatorial Guinea is yet to submit its First Biennial Transparency Report to the UNFCCC. Following submission of Equatorial Guinea's BTR1, it will be key to reference to the improvements plans and Technical Expert Review (TER); Facilitative, Multilateral Consideration of Progress (FMCP). The information submitted by the Party under Article 13, paragraphs 7 and 9 of the Paris Agreement shall undergo a TER in accordance with chapter VII of the MPGs. The TER will be implemented in a facilitative, non-intrusive, non-punitive manner, be respectful of national sovereignty and avoid placing undue burden on Parties. The TER must also pay particular attention to the respective national capabilities and circumstances of developing country Parties. Likewise, the ETF

includes an FMCP with respect to each Party's efforts under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement and its respective implementation and achievement of its NDC. The FMCP will be conducted in accordance with chapter VIII of the MPGs.

Stakeholder engagement plan (SEP):

Stakeholder involvement and consultation processes are critical to the success of the project. An effective engagement of key stakeholders has been done during project preparation and is envisaged during implementation, monitoring and evaluation to enhance ownership of the NC and BTR processes and makes these reports more responsive to national needs. The SEP intends to strengthen stakeholder's participation to collectively participate in addressing climate change issues and challenges related to the identification and prioritization of activity data, mitigation, and adaptation options and indicators as well as support and capacity building.

Principles of Engagement:

Inclusivity: Engage a broad range of stakeholders, including marginalized and vulnerable groups.

Gender Sensitivity: Integrate gender perspectives at all stages of engagement.

Transparency: Foster open communication and access to information.

Equity: Ensure fair representation and participation opportunities.

Capacity Building: Empower all stakeholders with knowledge and tools to participate meaningfully.

Stakeholders mapping: The stakeholders of the project come from a wide range of backgrounds, including line ministries and agencies, local communities, local authorities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), mass-media, research institutions, private sector, and international organizations, with particular emphasis on related sectors.

<i>Stakeholder</i>	<i>Role in the project</i>	<i>Means of Engagement</i>
<i>Governmental Institutions</i>		
<i>Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería, Pesca, Bosques y Medio Ambiente (MAGPBMA) / Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Forestry, and the Environment (MALFFE)</i>	Executing Agency for this project, leading the implementation and overall coordination of the project. Chair the Project Board and coordinate stakeholder involvement through inter-institutional liaison.	Executing Agency Project Board Chair Inter-institutional meetings and workshops
<i>Dirección General de Medio Ambiente y Lucha contra el Cambio Climático (DGMALCC) / Directorate General for the Environment and the Fight Against Climate Change (DG-EFACC), within MALFFE</i>	Project Executing Entity Chair of the Project Technical Working Groups. Provision of data on environmental trends, risks, challenges, and opportunities in the country.	Executing Entity Chair of Technical Working Groups Inter-institutional and bilateral

		meetings and workshops
<i>Oficina Nacional de Cambio Climático (ONCC) / National Climate Change Office (NCCO), within MALFFE</i>	Host of the Project Management Unit, in charge of day-to-day execution and coordination of the project. Quality control of scientific data and scientific analysis.	Focal Point for UNFCCC Project Management Unit Inter-institutional and bilateral meetings and workshops
<i>Ministerio de Hacienda, Planificación y Desarrollo Económico (MHPDE) / Ministry of Finance, Planning, and Economic Development (MFB)</i>	Member of the Project Board. Provision of data on land use and economic activity. Provision of data and information on climate change impacts, mitigation, and adaptation. Provision of relevant data for improving information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received.	Project Board Inter-institutional and bilateral meetings and workshops
<i>Ministerio del Interior y Administraciones Locales (MIAL) / Ministry of the Interior and Local Administrations (MILA)</i>	Member of the Project Board.	Project Board Inter-institutional and bilateral meetings and workshops
<i>Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores y Cooperación (MAEC) / Ministry of External Affairs and Cooperation (MEAC)</i>	Member of the Project Board and the Project Technical Working Groups. Provision of relevant data for improving information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received.	Project Board Inter-institutional and bilateral meetings and workshops
<i>Ministerio de Asuntos Sociales e Igualdad de Género (MASIG) / Ministry of Social Affairs and Gender Equality (MSAGE)</i>	Member of the Project Board and the Project Technical Working Group/s. Supporting the mainstreaming of gender equity, IPLCs, youth, and social inclusion in the implementation project activities and delivery of outcomes.	Project Board Technical Working Group/s member

	Provision of data and information on climate change impacts and adaptation.	Inter-institutional and bilateral meetings and workshops
<i>Ministerio de Electricidad y Energías Renovables (MEER) /</i> Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy (MERE)	Member of the Project Board and the Project Technical Working Group/s. Provision of data for GHG inventory. Provision of data on energy generation and its associated emissions. Provision of data and information on climate change impacts, mitigation, and adaptation. Provision of relevant data for improving information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received.	Project Board Working Group/s member Inter-institutional and bilateral meetings and workshops
<i>Ministerio de Minas e Hidrocarburos (MMH) /</i> Ministry of Mines and Hydrocarbons (MMH)	Member of the Project Board and the Project Technical Working Group/s. Provision of data for GHG inventory. Provision of data on the mining, oil, and gas sectors. Provision of data and information on climate change mitigation.	Project Board. Technical Working Group/s member Inter-institutional and bilateral meetings and workshops
<i>Ministerio de Trabajo, Fomento de Empleo y Seguridad Social (MTFESS) /</i> Ministry of Work, Employment Promotion, and Social Security (MWEPS)	Member of the Project Board and the Project Technical Working Group/s. Provision of data and information on climate change impacts and adaptation. Provision of relevant data for improving information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received.	Project Board Technical Working Group/s member Inter-institutional and bilateral meetings and workshops
<i>Ministerio de Sanidad y Bienestar Social (MSBS) /</i> Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MHSW)	Member of the Project Board.	Project Board

	Provision of data and information on climate change impacts and adaptation.	Inter-institutional and bilateral meetings and workshops
<i>Ministerio de Educación, Ciencia y Enseñanza Universitaria y Profesional (MEDEUP) / Ministry of Education, Science, and University and Professional Training (MESUPT)</i>	Member of the Project Board and the Project Technical Working Group/s. Provision of relevant data for improving information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received.	Project Board Technical Working Group/s member Inter-institutional and bilateral meetings and workshops
<i>Ministerio de Transportes, Tecnologías, Correos y Telecomunicaciones (MTTCT) / Ministry of Transport, Technology, Mail, and Telecommunications (MTTMT)</i>	Member of the Project Technical Working Group/s. Provision of data for GHG inventory. Provision of data on the transport sector. Provision of data and information on climate change impacts, mitigation, and adaptation. Provision of relevant data for improving information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received.	Technical Working Group/s member Inter-institutional and bilateral meetings and workshops
<i>Ministerio de Aviación Civil (MAC) / Ministry of Civil Aviation (MCA)</i>	Member of the Project Technical Working Group/s. Provision of data for GHG inventory. Provision of data on climate and weather. Provision of data and information on climate change impacts and adaptation.	Technical Working Group/s member Inter-institutional and bilateral meetings and workshops
<i>Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Promoción Empresarial (MCIPE) / Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Business Promotion (MCFBP)</i>	Member of the Project Technical Working Group/s.	Technical Working Group/s member

	Provision of data for GHG inventory.	Inter-institutional and bilateral meetings and workshops
	Provision of data and information on climate change impacts, adaptation, and mitigation.	
<i>Ministerio de Obras Públicas, Viviendas y Urbanismo (MOPVU) / Ministry of Public Works, Housing, and Urbanism (MPWHU)</i>	Member of the Project Technical Working Group/s.	Technical Working Group/s member
	Provision of data for GHG inventory.	Inter-institutional and bilateral meetings and workshops
	Provision of data and information on climate change impacts and adaptation.	
<i>Instituto Nacional para la Conservación del Medio Ambiente (INCOMA) / National Institute for the Conservation of the Environment (NICE), within MAGPBMA/MALFFE</i>	Provision of data on environmental trends, risks, challenges, and opportunities in the country.	Inter-institutional and bilateral meetings and workshops
	Provision of data and information on climate change impacts, mitigation, and adaptation.	
<i>Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo Forestal y Manejo del Sistema de Áreas Protegidas (INDEFOR-AP) / National Institute for the Development of Forests and the Management of the Protected Areas System (NIDFMPAS), within MAGPBMA/MALFFE</i>	Provision of data on environment, biodiversity, forests, and land use.	Inter-institutional and bilateral meetings and workshops
	Provision of data and information on climate change impacts and adaptation.	
<i>Agencia Nacional para el Desarrollo de Guinea Ecuatorial (ANDGE) / National Agency for the Development of Equatorial Guinea (NADGE), within MHPDE/MFB</i>	Member of the Project Technical Working Group/s.	Technical Working Group/s member
	Provision of data for GHG inventory.	Inter-institutional and bilateral meetings and workshops
	Provision of data and information on climate change impacts, mitigation, and adaptation.	
	Provision of relevant data for improving information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received.	
<i>Instituto Nacional para la Promoción de la Agricultura en Guinea Ecuatorial (INPAGE) / National Institute for the Promotion of Agriculture in Equatorial Guinea (NIPAE), within (MAGPBMA/MALFFE)</i>	Member of the Project Technical Working Group/s.	Technical Working Group/s member
	Provision of data for GHG inventory.	Inter-institutional and bilateral meetings and workshops
	Provision of data on agriculture, farming, livestock, and land use.	

	Provision of data and information on climate change impacts and adaptation.	
<i>Instituto Nacional de Estadística de Guinea Ecuatorial (INEGE)</i> / National Institute of Statistics of Equatorial Guinea (NISGE)	Member of the Project Technical Working Group/s. Provision of data for GHG inventory. Provision of data and information on climate change impacts, mitigation, and adaptation. Provision of relevant data for improving information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received.	Technical Working Group/s member Inter-institutional and bilateral meetings and workshops
Central African Forest Commission (COMIFAC), within MAGPBMA/MALFFE	Provision of data on forests and land use. Provision of data and information on climate change impacts and adaptation.	Inter-institutional and bilateral meetings and workshops
Academia		
<i>Consejo de Investigación Científica y Tecnológica (CICT)</i> / Council of Scientific and Technological Research (CSTR)	Member of the Project Board and the Project Technical Working Group/s. Provision of data and scientific analysis for GHG inventory. Quality control of scientific data and scientific analysis. Provision of relevant data for improving information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received.	Project Board Technical Working Group/s member GHG inventory data provider
<i>Universidad Nacional de Guinea Ecuatorial (UNEGE)</i> / National University of Equatorial Guinea (NUEG)	Member of the Project Board and the Project Technical Working Group/s. Provision of data and scientific analysis for GHG inventory.	Project Board Technical Working Group/s member GHG inventory data provider

	Undertake mitigation and Vulnerability and Adaptation (V&A) assessments. Develop national emissions factors. Provision of relevant data for improving information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received. Provision of training and capacity building to other stakeholders.	
<i>Universidad Afro-Americana de África Central (AAUCA) / Afro-American University of Central Africa (AAUCA)</i>	Member of the Project Board and the Project Technical Working Group/s. Provision of data and scientific analysis for GHG inventory. Undertake mitigation and Vulnerability and Adaptation (V&A) assessments. Develop national emissions factors. Provision of relevant data for improving information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received. Provision of training and capacity building to other stakeholders.	Project Board Technical Working Group/s member GHG inventory data provider
Private sector		
<i>Consejo Nacional para el Desarrollo Económico y Social (CNDES) / National Council for Economic and Social Development (NCESD)</i>	Member of the Project Board and the Project Technical Working Group/s. Sectoral expertes for GHG inventory and Mitigation Actions. Provision of data for GHG inventory.	Project Board Technical Working Group/s member Focus groups, workshops, site visits, surveys,

		and other forms of consultation Targeted dialogues, sectorial roundtables, and data-sharing partnerships
<i>Sociedad Eléctrica de Guinea Ecuatorial (SEGESA)</i> / Electric Society of Equatorial Guinea (ESEG)	Sectoral expertes for GHG inventory and Mitigation Actions. Provision of data for GHG inventory.	Focus groups, workshops, site visits, surveys, and other forms of consultation Targeted dialogues, sectorial roundtables, and data-sharing partnerships
<i>Consorcio Ecuatoguineano de Empresas</i> / Equaoguinean Consortium of Entreprises (ECE)	Sectoral expertes for GHG inventory and Mitigation Actions. Provision of data for GHG inventory.	Focus groups, workshops, site visits, surveys, and other forms of consultation Targeted dialogues, sectorial roundtables, and data-sharing partnerships
<i>Guinea Ecuatorial de Petróleos (GEpetrol)</i> / Equatorial Guinea Petroleum (GEpetrol)	Sectoral expertes for GHG inventory and Mitigation Actions. Provision of data for GHG inventory.	Focus groups, workshops, site visits, surveys, and other forms of consultation Targeted dialogues, sectorial roundtables, and data-sharing partnerships
<i>Sociedad Nacional de Gas de Guinea Ecuatorial (SONAGAS)</i> / National Gas Society of Equatorial Guinea (SONAGAS)	Sectoral expertes for GHG inventory and Mitigation Actions. Provision of data for GHG inventory.	Focus groups, workshops, site visits, surveys, and other forms of consultation

		Targeted dialogues, sectorial roundtables, and data-sharing partnerships
<i>Equatorial Guinea Liquefied Natural Gas (EGLNG)</i>	Sectoral expertes for GHG inventory and Mitigation Actions. Provision of data for GHG inventory.	Focus groups, workshops, site visits, surveys, and other forms of consultation Targeted dialogues, sectorial roundtables, and data-sharing partnerships
<i>GETOTAL</i>	Sectoral expertes for GHG inventory and Mitigation Actions. Provision of data for GHG inventory.	Focus groups, workshops, site visits, surveys, and other forms of consultation Targeted dialogues, sectorial roundtables, and data-sharing partnerships
<i>GEOGAM</i>	Sectoral expertes for GHG inventory and Mitigation Actions. Provision of data for GHG inventory.	Focus groups, workshops, site visits, surveys, and other forms of consultation Targeted dialogues, sectorial roundtables, and data-sharing partnerships
<i>TRADEX GE</i>	Sectoral expertes for GHG inventory and Mitigation Actions. Provision of data for GHG inventory.	Focus groups, workshops, site visits, surveys, and other forms of consultation

		Targeted dialogues, sectorial roundtables, and data-sharing partnerships
<i>National Alliance of Hydrocarbons Services Companies (NAHSCO)</i>	Sectoral expertes for GHG inventory and Mitigation Actions. Provision of data for GHG inventory.	Focus groups, workshops, site visits, surveys, and other forms of consultation Targeted dialogues, sectorial roundtables, and data-sharing partnerships
<i>Empresa Nacional de Reciclaje de Guinea Ecuatorial (EMRGE) / National Recycling Enterprise of Equatorial Guinea (NREEG)</i>	Sectoral expertes for GHG inventory and Mitigation Actions. Provision of data for GHG inventory.	Focus groups, workshops, site visits, surveys, and other forms of consultation Targeted dialogues, sectorial roundtables, and data-sharing partnerships
<i>Asociación Guineana de Mujeres Jefas de Empresas (AGMJE) / Guinean Association of Women Entrepreneurs (GAWE)</i>	Sectoral expertes for GHG inventory and Mitigation Actions. Supporting the integration of gender equity in the implementation project activities and delivery of outcomes.	Focus groups, workshops, site visits, surveys, and other forms of consultation GHG inventory data provider Targeted dialogues, sectorial roundtables, and data-sharing partnerships
NGOs, CSOs		
<i>Bioko Biodiversity Protection Programme (BBPP)</i>	Advocacy, public awareness, mobilizing support, and offering policy recommendations.	Focus groups, workshops, site visits, surveys,

	Provision of relevant data and information for improving the information to be reported in the BTRs/NC.	and other forms of consultation
<i>La Voz del Medio Ambiente (LVMA) / The Voice of the Environment (VoE)</i>	Advocacy, public awareness, mobilizing support, and offering policy recommendations. Provision of relevant data and information for improving the information to be reported in the BTRs/NC.	Focus groups, workshops, site visits, surveys, and other forms of consultation
<i>Amigos de la Naturaleza y el Desarrollo en Guinea Ecuatorial (ANDEGE) / Friends of Nature and Development in Equatorial Guinea (FNDEG)</i>	Advocacy, public awareness, mobilizing support, and offering policy recommendations. Provision of relevant data and information for improving the information to be reported in the BTRs/NC.	Focus groups, workshops, site visits, surveys, and other forms of consultation
<i>Simbiosis</i>	Advocacy, public awareness, mobilizing support, and offering policy recommendations. Provision of relevant data and information for improving the information to be reported in the BTRs/NC.	Focus groups, workshops, site visits, surveys, and other forms of consultation
<i>Guinea Flores</i>	Advocacy, public awareness, mobilizing support, and offering policy recommendations. Provision of relevant data and information for improving the information to be reported in the BTRs/NC.	Focus groups, workshops, site visits, surveys, and other forms of consultation
<i>TOMAGE</i>	Advocacy, public awareness, mobilizing support, and offering policy recommendations. Provision of relevant data and information for improving the information to be reported in the BTRs/NC.	Focus groups, workshops, site visits, surveys, and other forms of consultation
<i>Jóvenes y Desarrollo Sostenible (JDS) / Youth and Sustainable Development (YSD)</i>	Advocacy, public awareness, mobilizing support, and offering policy recommendations. Provision of relevant data and information for improving the information to be reported in the BTRs/NC.	Focus groups, workshops, site visits, surveys, and other forms of consultation



	Supporting the mainstreaming of youth equity in the implementation project activities and delivery of outcomes.	
<i>De la Gracia Recibisteis (DGR)</i> / From Grace You Received (FGUR)	Advocacy, public awareness, mobilizing support, and offering policy recommendations. Provision of relevant data and information for improving the information to be reported in the BTRs/NC.	Focus groups, workshops, site visits, surveys, and other forms of consultation
<i>Acción Duradera para el Medio Ambiente (ADMAB)</i> / Durable Action for the Environment (DAE)	Advocacy, public awareness, mobilizing support, and offering policy recommendations. Provision of relevant data and information for improving the information to be reported in the BTRs/NC.	Focus groups, workshops, site visits, surveys, and other forms of consultation
<i>Asociación de los Pueblos Indígenas del Archipiélago (APIA)</i> / Association of Indigenous Peoples from the Archipelago (AIPA)	Advocacy, public awareness, mobilizing support, and offering policy recommendations. Provision of relevant data and information for improving the information to be reported in the BTRs/NC. Supporting the mainstreaming of IPLCs in the implementation project activities and delivery of outcomes.	Focus groups, workshops, site visits, surveys, and other forms of consultation
<i>Asociación de Apoyo a la Mujer Africana (APMA)</i> / Association for Support to the African Woman (ASAW)	Advocacy, public awareness, mobilizing support, and offering policy recommendations. Provision of relevant data and information for improving the information to be reported in the BTRs/NC. Supporting the mainstreaming of gender equity in the implementation project activities and delivery of outcomes.	Focus groups, workshops, site visits, surveys, and other forms of consultation
<i>Asamblea Nacional de Mujeres de la República de Guinea Ecuatorial (ANMRGE)</i> / National Association of Women from Equatorial Guinea (NAWEG)	Advocacy, public awareness, mobilizing support, and offering policy recommendations. Provision of relevant data and information for improving the information to be reported in the BTRs/NC.	Focus groups, workshops, site visits, surveys, and other forms of consultation

	Supporting the mainstreaming of gender equity in the implementation project activities and delivery of outcomes.	
International Organizations		
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	UNDP will provide execution support services to the project under the National Implementation Modality, while also ensuring oversight and quality assurance functions in line with GEF policies and procedures. Member of the Project Board.	Project Board Inter-institutional and bilateral meetings and workshops Focus groups, workshops, site visits, surveys, and other forms of consultation
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Provision of relevant data and information for improving the information to be reported in the BTRs/NC.	Inter-institutional and bilateral meetings and workshops Focus groups, workshops, site visits, surveys, and other forms of consultation
Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI)	Advocacy, public awareness, mobilizing support, and offering policy recommendations. Provision of relevant data and information for improving the information to be reported in the BTRs/NC. Provision of training and capacity building to other stakeholders.	Inter-institutional and bilateral meetings and workshops Focus groups, workshops, site visits, surveys, and other forms of consultation

The project will identify synergies and will be implemented in close collaboration and coordination with other ongoing initiatives and projects to increase cost-effectiveness and enhance consistencies with various national development priorities and programmes undertaken at national and local levels.

Complementary Projects:

Project Name	Timeframe	Baseline Information	Linkages with BTR1/NC2 – BTR2
Green Climate Fund Equatorial Guinea Country Programme Responsible entity: MALFFE Budget: N/A	Since 2019	In 2019, MALFFE elaborated its National GCF Country Programme. It provides an overview of the national scenario, the country's political framework and its plans and priorities for combating climate change.	MALFFE currently working on its readiness to qualify to receive and implement GCF funds, including the preparation of the National GCF Country Programme, which includes a set of projects and programmes for submission to the GCF, which will contribute to national adaptation, mitigation, and reporting efforts. Nevertheless, more work remains to be done before the readiness process is fulfilled and the country is eligible to receive funds.
Review and update of the National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA) Responsible entity: MALFFE Budget: proposal under preparation	On preparation	The first NAPA was prepared in 2013 with support of UNDP and GEF funds. MALFFE is now preparing a proposal for GCF to review and update the NAPA, as one of the first GCF-funded activities to be prioritized from the National GCF Country Programme.	MALFFE expects to be able to review and update the NAPA with GCF support once the GCF readiness process is completed. The updated NAPA will lay the strategic direction for adaptation efforts in the country, and identify the technical and financial needs to accomplish the strategy.
REDD+ Responsible entity: MALFFE Budget: N/A	Since 2019	MALFFE developed Equatorial Guinea's National REDD+ Strategy in 2019, and its National REDD+ Investment Plan in 2020. However, the plan remains non-operational while funds for implementation are mobilized.	MALFFE is currently negotiating with CAFI the financing of some of the elements of the Investment Plan. The further development of the REDD+ will benefit greatly from the updated GHG inventory, while contributing to adaptation, mitigation, and technology and financial transfer.
Quantification and registry of national forest carbon sinks, and participation in international carbon markets Responsible entity: various Budget: N/A	On preparation	Equatorial Guinea is yet to develop a national carbon sink inventory and registry that would enable it to access international carbon markets. As a first step, a national forest inventory has been conducted with the support of FAO (see project GCP/EQG/016/GFF). Moreover, MALFFE is currently negotiating MoUs with several private companies (SkyBlue Carbon, Mameland) for the development of carbon credit	The development of carbon markets in the country will contribute to both mitigation and adaptation efforts, while contributing to the mobilization of the necessary financial resources for the implementation of the REDD+ strategy and NAPA. Moreover, this process will benefit from the updated GHG inventory.

		pilot projects in the country, as well as a roadmap for accessing international carbon markets is currently under development with technical support of the World Bank.	
GCP/EQG/016/GFF “Enhancing Equatorial Guinea’s institutional and technical capacity in the agriculture, forestry, and other land-use sector for the enhanced transparency under the Paris Agreement” (MSP) (FSP) GEF project ID: 10120 Responsible entity: FAO Budget: USD 863,242.09	February 2021 to April 2025 (extended)	This project (funded by the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) of GEF and implemented by FAO), aims to enhance Equatorial Guinea's institutional and technical capacity in the Agriculture and LULUCF (Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry) sectors to respond to the Enhanced Transparency Framework requirements under the Paris Agreement.	This project directly contributed to the implementation of the ETF by contributing to the strengthening of national capacities to report GHG emissions and removals in the Agriculture and LULUCF sectors. Under this project, FAO conducted a first phase of an inventory of national forests, which was finalized in 2025, and covered most of the forests in the country. The project also supported the development of a national land use planning strategy. FAO is now undertaking the second phase of this project (also to be funded by CBIT), with special emphasis on completing the forest inventory, which will assess the remaining forest cover. This will positively contribute to the National GHG inventory. Due to the strong links with this project, the Project Team will have to liaise closely with FAO during the Inception Phase in order to maximize synergies and avoid duplication of efforts.
GCP/EQG/018/GFF “Promoting Community-based Forestry for Climate Change Mitigation and Sustainable Livelihoods” (FSP) GEF project ID: 10034 Responsible entity: FAO Budget: USD 5,329,455	December 2021 to November 2026	This project (funded by GEF and implemented by FAO) aims to conserve and enhance forest carbon stocks and promote sustainable livelihoods through a community-based sustainable model of forest and land management.	This project contributed to strengthening the national forest regulatory framework, while overall contributing to the implementation of the national REDD+ strategy through both adaptation and mitigation actions.
UNJP/EQG/031/UNJ “Just Energy Transition in Equatorial Guinea: Enhancing Food	November 2024 to October 2025	The joint programme (funded by the UN Joint SDG Fund and implemented by UNDP, FAO, and UNIDO) aims to address socio-economic disparities in	The programme enhances food security and livelihoods in rural Equatorial Guinea by providing solar-powered electricity and supporting agricultural value addition, with a focus on empowering local farmers and entrepreneurs. It establishes solar mini-grids and food processing units, significantly improving access to clean energy

Security and Livelihoods through Renewable Energy Solutions in Rural Communities” Responsible entities: UNDP, FAO, UNIDO Budget: USD 250,000		rural areas by providing solar-powered electricity and supporting agricultural value addition, thereby improving food security and creating sustainable livelihood opportunities.	and reducing post-harvest losses. The initiative strengthens the artisanal fish value chain and promotes sustainable energy solutions, contributing to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to clean energy, zero hunger, and decent work, ultimately fostering inclusive growth and climate resilience in the region, therefore contributing to national adaptation goals.
UNJP/EQG/030/UNJ “Localizing SDGs for the preservation of biodiversity in Equatorial Guinea” Responsible entities: UNDP, FAO, UNICEF Budget: USD 406,000	October 2024 – July 2025	This joint programme (funded by the UN Joint SDG Fund and implemented by UNDP, FAO, and UNICEF) aims to enhance local planning and community participation in biodiversity preservation through SDG localization, focusing on training local actors, especially youth and women, to engage effectively in decision-making processes.	The programme results in the creation and implementation of three integrated SDG-focused local plans, directly benefiting 1,000 individuals in targeted areas. By fostering community participation, particularly among youth and women, the programme significantly contributes to climate resilience and the achievement of SDGs, ensuring sustainable management of the country's rich biodiversity, and contributing to the National REDD+ Strategy, as well as adaptation and mitigation goals.
Support for the implementation of an action plan for climate transparency in Equatorial Guinea by 2026 Responsible entity: MALFFE Budget: USD 200,000	Since 2025	This project (funded by ICAT and implemented by MALFFE) reinforces the national legislative framework through, among others, developing a MRV system, reinforcing inter-institutional cooperation arrangements, the drafting a national climate change bill, and developing a national gender and climate strategy.	The key output of this ICAT project is Equatorial Guinea’s first National Climate Change Bill, which is currently under draft form. Currently, this Bill is pending technical and political validation before being submitted to the National Chambers for its ratification. The adoption of a National Climate Change Bill will provide a clear, reliable institutional and regulatory framework for climate change action in the country (including the legal basis for UNFCCC reporting and the ETF under the Paris Agreement), laying the foundation for better inter-institutional coordination and cooperation, and providing the National Climate Change Office with a clear mandate and empowerment to achieve it.
Review and Update of Equatorial Guinea’s Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC 3.0)	October 2025 – June 2026	This project (funded by the Government of Germany through the NDC Partnership and implemented by UNDP) will update Equatorial Guinea’s NDC. It will include the following activities: - Undertake a review and update of GHG emissions by	This NDC Partnership project complements, expands, and builds upon the work of the project Support for the implementation of an action plan for climate transparency in Equatorial Guinea by 2026. Therefore, it lays a significant building block to the work on this project, mainly through the update of the GHG inventory (up to 2024). However, the limited financial resources under this project mean that the BTR-NC project will be able to allocate larger resources to the GHG inventory, updating it and further refining and improving the methodology, as well as contributing to further

Responsible entity: UNDP		sector and sub-sector at the national scale. - Review and update interinstitutional cooperation frameworks. - Develop a Renewable Energy Sector Action Plan. - Review and update the Climate Change Bill (including through the mainstreaming of gender considerations).	capacity development of local technical experts. This project will also review and update as necessary the National Climate Change Bill and MRV system, complementing the work undertaken under the ICAT project. In order to maximise synergies, the Project Team will liaise closely with the NDC Partnership project during the inception phase in order to coordinate actions and avoid duplication of actions.
Budget: USD 280,800			

Engagement Activities:

A preliminary Stakeholder engagement plan envisages the following activities:

- Inception workshop to discuss conceptual framework and design for each report/area of work; and to highlight any prevailing challenges to data acquisition and sharing, monitoring assessment and reporting.
- Stakeholder consultations workshops to engage stakeholders and ensure their continuous involvement in the reporting process.
- Capacity building workshops on the thematic areas of the ETF, BTRs, and NCs.
- Individual meetings of thematic working groups with sector representatives.
- Group discussions to solicit ideas, create synergies and opportunities for networking, knowledge sharing and joint actions.
- Validation workshops to discuss results and validate accuracy of the analyses and assure quality of the results.
- Final dissemination workshop to discuss findings, raise awareness, and reinforce collaboration and networking.

The stakeholder engagement plan will be implemented in conjunction with the Gender Action Plan thus ensuring that gender equality considerations are firmly integrated throughout project interactions with stakeholders.

Gender analysis and action plan:

National reporting processes can be a meaningful entry point for training, awareness-raising, and capacity-building efforts to ensure women's equal engagement in and benefit from climate change action. Preparation of reports can also influence other, ongoing climate change planning and policymaking processes.

Up to now, gender has been mainstreamed into national reporting process in the following ways:

- [*Plan de Acción Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático \(PANA\) / National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation \(NAPA\), 2013*](#): The PANA incorporates gender mainstreaming as one of its strategic principles, and it required the consideration of gender roles and norms into all the identified priority projects. Nevertheless, these were general directions, and no concrete activity, data, objective, target, indicator, or policy (beyond the strategic direction and requirement to consider gender roles in project design) was identified to ensure gender equality and a meaningful gender-positive approach. The PANA, therefore, was a gender-sensitive document, and a significant first step, but not yet a gender-positive one.
- [*Plan de Acción Nacional para el Desarrollo de las Energías Renovables \(PANDER\) / National Action Plan for the Development of Renewable Energy, 2018*](#): this strategic document did not incorporate a gender perspective. It qualifies as a gender-neutral policy.
- [*First National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change \(NC1\), 2019*](#): from a gender perspective, this document continued along the same path as the PANA. It restated the need for an integration of a gender perspective in adaptation projects, without providing data, objectives, targets, indicators, or specific recommendations on this matter. It therefore qualifies as well as a gender-sensitive document.
- [*Estrategia Nacional de REDD+ de Guinea Ecuatorial / National REDD+ Strategy of Equatorial Guinea, 2019*](#): this Strategy represents a step-forward in the mainstreaming of gender issues in the fight against climate change in Equatorial Guinea. For the first time, gender equity features in the document's vision statement, and its promotion features in its strategic axes E1 (agriculture), E3 (priority ecosystems), E5 (land use planning), E6 (governance), E7 (economic opportunities), and E8 (knowledge and communication) in specific lines of action. Moreover, the document includes a chapter specifically dedicated to safeguards and the gender approach, which includes specific guidelines on the gender approach as a cross-cutting axis of the Strategy, with concrete recommendations. This is the first gender-positive climate policy of the country.
- [*Programa País de Guinea Ecuatorial para el Fondo Verde para el Clima / Equatorial Guinea Country Programme for the GCF, 2019*](#): this strategy is gender positive and, even though it does not specifically identify gender as a cross-cutting element, it dedicates a section to gender policy in the country. It identifies the need to plan gender awareness raising activities and streamline gender in climate related research programmes, as well as in protected area management plans, in a gender-positive manner.
- [*Plan Nacional de Inversión REDD+ de Guinea Ecuatorial / National REDD+ Investment Plan, 2020*](#): this Investment Plan builds upon the National REDD+ Strategy, incorporating a gender perspective into 8/10 of its strategic investment programmes, including specific expected results targeting gender, and one

specific indicator mentioning it. In the chapter describing the consultations that took place, participants' data is disaggregated by gender. This policy is the first step transitioning from a gender-positive to a gender-transformative approach.

- [*Contribuciones Determinadas a Nivel Nacional \(Actualización 2021\) / Nationally-Determined Contributions \(NDCs\) \(2021 update\), 2021*](#): the communication and consultation strategy for the elaboration of the NDCs followed a gender-sensitive approach. Nevertheless, it failed to incorporate a gender approach throughout the objectives and indicators, qualifying as a gender-neutral policy.
- ***Compactos Nacionales de Adaptación Climática / National Climate Adaptation Compacts, 2024***: this document summarizes adaptation actions to date, identifying challenges, opportunities for the future, funding and data gaps, governance, and a resource mobilization strategy for adaptation. It mentions gender issues and particularities, and the need to incorporate a gender-equity approach in the governance structure. Nevertheless, it is a general document, and lacks concrete objectives and indicators, instead focusing on the identification of priority adaptation projects. It is a gender-sensitive document.
- [*Estrategia de Desarrollo Baja en Emisiones a Largo Plazo de Guinea Ecuatorial / Long-Term Low-Emissions Development Strategy \(LT-LEDS\) of Equatorial Guinea, 2025*](#): this ambitious strategy recognizes the central role of a gender perspective for the implementation of the LT-LEDS, and places gender equity as one of its three cross-cutting approaches (education and capacity building, gender equity, and just transition). Amongst the priority adaptation measures, it highlights community capacity building and awareness raising programmes that include a gender perspective. For the first time, it recommends the gender-disaggregation of all data gathered through its implementation, including the country's MRV system, but without prescribing any specific targets or indicators. It is a gender-positive policy.
- [*Estrategia para una Transición Justa en Guinea Ecuatorial y su Plan de Inversiones con Perspectiva de Género 2025-2035 / Strategy for a Just Transition in Equatorial Guinea and its Investment Plan with a Gender Perspective 2025-2035, 2025*](#): this Strategy recognizes a gender approach as crosscutting, and identifies that gender influences social, economic, environmental, and climate vulnerability. For the first time, this strategy provides a well-defined set of KPIs, for which data is meant to be disaggregated by gender (whenever possible), as well as a specific mention of women in one of the general objectives. The gender approach is incorporated throughout the document as a key building block and cross-cutting element, making it a gender-positive policy.
- [*Primer Informe Bienal de Actualización sobre el Cambio Climático de Guinea Ecuatorial / First Biannual Update Report \(BUR1\) of Equatorial Guinea, 2025*](#): the consultation strategy for the elaboration of BUR1 followed a gender-sensitive approach. It identifies a direct connection between gender and emissions in the Agriculture and LULUCF (Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry) sectors. Nevertheless, there is no further gender-disaggregated information or data in the document, which qualifies as gender-sensitive.

Therefore, although there is abundant representation of women in Government institutions and bodies (with gender parity visible in many governmental offices, and 32% of Parliament seats being held by women), a strong need for capacity building for gender mainstreaming in policy making, development, and implementation, in order to appropriately reflect the circumstances of women in the baseline data gathering

and analysis, policy design, consultation processes, indicators, and implementation has been recognised. This project can play a strong role in reinforcing the capacity of Government to mainstream gender in national regulatory frameworks and operations through specific capacity building activities, participation in project activities, and the mainstreaming of gender in the work and the final outputs (BTR1/NC2 and BTR2).

This project will apply the “CBIT- GSP Transparency Gender Responsive Toolkit” and follow [the GEF SEC’s policy on Gender Equality\[1\]²](#) and [Guidance to advance Gender Equality in GEF Projects and Programs\[2\]³](#).

An initial stocktaking and gender analysis across all areas – and inclusion of stakeholders who understand gender issues in relation to their sectors – will be conducted to assess and understand where deeper analysis and action is required. The areas where data and information on gender and climate change is not available will be identified with priorities and steps to fill gaps.

The update of the national circumstances under each component will disaggregate relevant data by sex with the objective to better understand how the social and economic differences between men and women affect the capability of dealing with mitigating and adapting to climate change. Seeing that women are being acknowledged as agents of change who make important contributions to climate change adaptation and mitigation, a gender perspective will be incorporated in the climate change impacts and adaptation and NDC progress assessment and preparation of mitigation actions.

For all analysis included in the project, sex-disaggregated data from national statistical agency and international approved sources for the following topics will be included to summarize the status of women and men nationally and by sector: education level, employment by economy sectors and other sectors identified as GHG emitters, gender pay gap (general and by sectors), leadership, economic empowerment, and health, among others.

The Project will provide capacity-building in relation to NC/BTR purpose and content, gender issues in environment, and their role in the NC/BTR processes if necessary.

The project will encourage active participation of women and men in decision-making processes. Gender balance will be considered in project management structures and capacity building actions (trainings, workshops).

Objective	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Timeline	Responsible Agencies
1. Build Gender Capacity in Climate Governance					
Conduct gender mainstreaming trainings for TWGs (GHG, Mitigation, Adaptation, Support)	# of trainings conducted	0	6	Years 1–4	MAGPBMA/MALFFE, UNDP, MAASIG/MSAGE
Strengthen capacity of national climate bodies on gender integration	# of capacity-building sessions	0	8	Years 1–4	MAGPBMA/MALFFE, UNDP, MAASIG/MSAGE, INEGE/NISGE, ANDGE/NADGE
Increase inclusion of women’s organizations and gender experts in NCRC & TWGs	# of women organizations/ gender experts involved	1 (MAASIG/MSAGE)	3	Years 1–4	MAGPBMA/MALFFE
2. Promote Equal Participation					

Ensure gender-balanced participation in TWGs/Trainings/PSC	% of women in TWGs/Trainings/PSC	TBD	50%	Years 1–4	MAGPBMA/MALFFE
3. Institutionalize Gender in Climate Planning					
Develop gender-responsive action plans for TWGs	# of plans developed	0	2	Years 1, 3	MAGPBMA/MALFFE, UNDP, MAASIG/MSAGE
Organize high-level consultation on gender and climate actions	Consultation held	0	1	Year 2	MAGPBMA/MALFFE, UNDP, MAASIG/MSAGE
4. Strengthen Gender-Responsive Implementation & Monitoring					
Evaluate gender responsiveness of climate actions in key sectors	# of gender-responsive actions identified	0	12	Years 2, 4	MAGPBMA/MALFFE, MAASIG/MSAGE, University of Equatorial Guinea, ANDGE/NADGE
Improve collection of sex-disaggregated climate data in key thematic areas	% of sex-disaggregated data in key thematic areas	20%	40%	Years 1–4	MAGPBMA/MALFFE, INEGE/NISGE, University of Equatorial Guinea, ANDGE/NADGE
Integrate gender indicators into MRV/Transparency systems	# of indicators integrated	0	6	Years 2, 4	MAGPBMA/MALFFE, INEGE/NISGE, University of Equatorial Guinea, ANDGE/NADGE
Mainstream gender into BTRs and National Communications	Gender considerations included in BTRs/NCs	0	3	Years 2, 4	MAGPBMA/MALFFE

[1] http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.53.04_Gender_Policy.pdf

[2] http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.54.Inf_05_Guidance_Gender_0.pdf

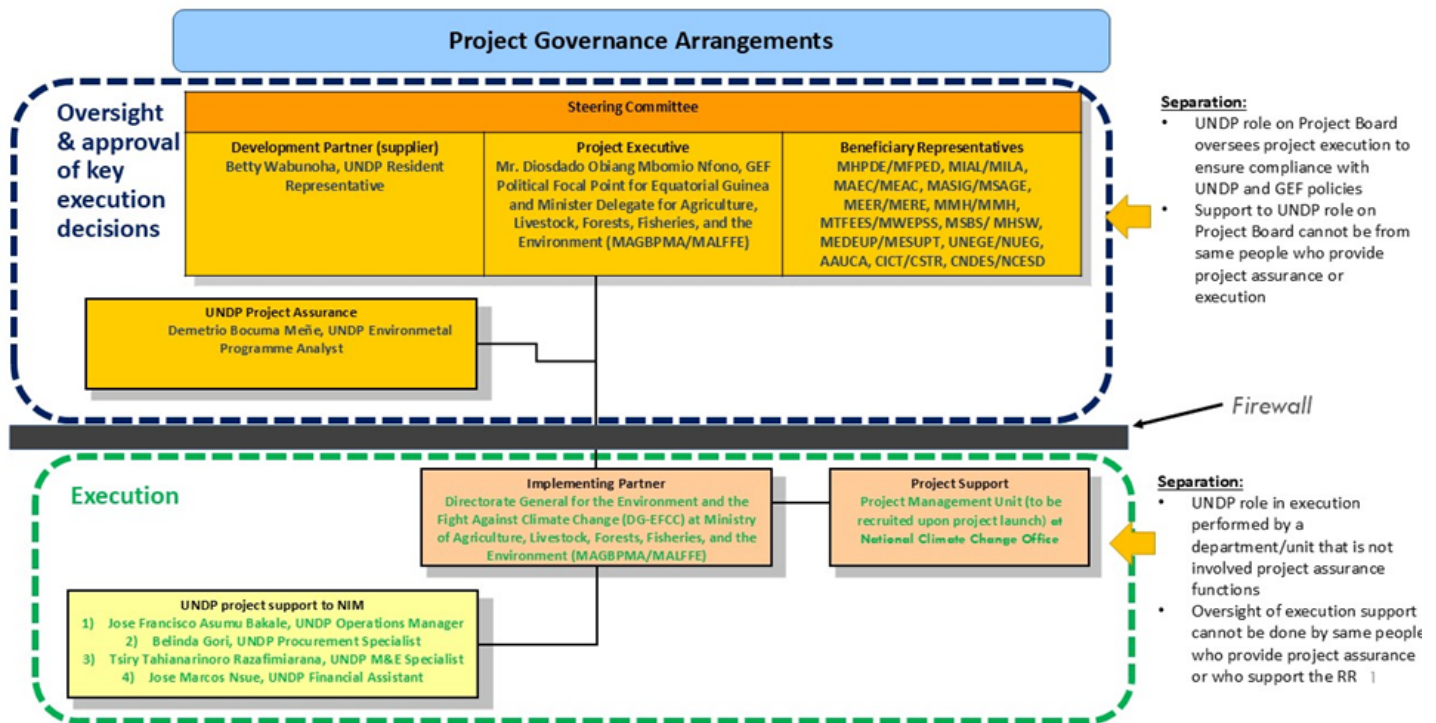
D. Institutional Framework

Describe the institutional arrangements for implementation of the enabling activity.

Project Execution:

The project will be executed under the National Implementation (NIM) modality with the **INCOMA (National Institute for Environmental Conservation) (within Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería, Pesca, Bosques, y Medio Ambiente (MAGPBMA) / Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Forestry, and the Environment (MALFFE))** as the Executing Entity.

Segregation of oversight and execution in project governance arrangements



The Executing Entity is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Executing Entity will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Overseeing the management of project risks as included in this project document and new risks that may emerge during project implementation.
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources.
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets.
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan.
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

The **Project Implementation Unit** (i.e., the National Climate Change Office (NCCO)) will be the executing and operational unit that will coordinate and implement the project activities for the preparation of the BTR1/NC2 and BTR2.

The Government will provide support to the project through the use of equipment and premises for conference and meetings.

Day-to-day management of the project will be assured by the project manager, who will be responsible for setting up the project team, while the national focal point will monitor and verify the project results.

The Executing Entity and the GEF Operational Focal Point have requested UNDP to provide execution support services in the amount of *USD\$ 41,018* for the full duration of the project. These execution support services have been approved by the GEF and will be provided by UNDP under the Support to National Implementation Modality (NIM). The execution support services will be financed through non-GEF resources and will not be charged to the GEF project budget. The scope, cost, and modalities of these services have been formalized through a Letter of Agreement (LOA) between UNDP and the Implementing Partner, which is attached to the project documentation.

In accordance with UNDP's Internal Control Framework and GEF fiduciary requirements, UNDP's execution support services are delivered independently from its oversight, quality assurance, and accountability functions related to the GEF grant.

Project Oversight – Project Board:

The Project Board will be the highest policy-level body, which will provide support and guidance to the implementation of the project and ensure that the project findings are disseminated to, and validated by, all relevant stakeholders in Equatorial Guinea. To ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition.

The Project Board will be composed of representatives from the following institutions:

- UNDP (through the UNDP Country Representative)
- *Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería, Pesca, Bosques y Medio Ambiente (MAGPBMA)* / Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Forestry, and the Environment (MALFFE), acting as Project Board Chair
- *Ministerio de Hacienda, Planificación y Desarrollo Económico (MHPDE)* / Ministry of Finance, Planning, and Economic Development (MFPED)
- *Ministerio del Interior y Administraciones Locales (MIAL)* / Ministry of the Interior and Local Administrations (MILA)
- *Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores y Cooperación (MAEC)* / Ministry of External Affairs and Cooperation (MEAC)
- *Ministerio de Asuntos Sociales e Igualdad de Género (MASIG)* / Ministry of Social Affairs and Gender Equality (MSAGE)
- *Ministerio de Electricidad y Energías Renovables (MEER)* / Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy (MERE)
- *Ministerio de Minas e Hidrocarburos (MMH)* / Ministry of Mines and Hydrocarbons (MMH)
- *Ministerio de Trabajo, Fomento de Empleo y Seguridad Social (MTFESS)* / Ministry of Work, Employment Promotion, and Social Security (MWEPS)
- *Ministerio de Sanidad y Bienestar Social (MSBS)* / Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MHSW)
- *Ministerio de Educación, Ciencia y Enseñanza Universitaria y Profesional (MEDEUP)* / Ministry of Education, Science, and University and Professional Training (MESUP)
- *Universidad Nacional de Guinea Ecuatorial (UNEGE)* / National University of Equatorial Guinea (NUEG)
- *Universidad Afro-Americana de África Central (AAUCA)* / Afro-American University of Central Africa (AAUCA)

- *Consejo de Investigación Científica y Tecnológica (CICT) / Council of Scientific and Technological Research (CSTR)*
- *Consejo Nacional para el Desarrollo Económico y Social (CNDES) / National Council for Economic and Social Development (NCESD)*

The two main (mandatory) roles of the Project Board are as follows:

(1) High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Executing Entity (as explained in the “Provide Oversight” section of the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures). This is the primary function of the project board and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the project, and decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The PSC reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, evaluations, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The PSC is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.

(2) Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Executing Entity with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Executing Entity (as explained in the “Manage Change” section of the UNDP POPP).

UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Implementing Partner to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. The UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Implementing Partner, retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project. **UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the Project Board and attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.**

UNDP will exercise its accountability and oversight through its representation (by the UNDP CO Resident Representative) in the Project Board and the Project Assurance function (UNDP CO Programming Team). Decisions at the Project Board will be made by consensus. In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP representative on the board will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

The institutional structure of the project will be based on the existing institutional arrangements. Preparation processes of the BTR1/NC2 and BTR2 will be closely coordinated by the UNFCCC National Focal Point in Equatorial Guinea.

The following thematic working groups will be formed to assist with the preparation of various components of the NC and BTR:

- (i) National Greenhouse Gas Inventory,
- (ii) Tracking the progress of NDC implementation and achievement,
- (iii) Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation,
- (iv) Support needed and received and other information.

Each thematic working group will comprise of a number of experts drawing both from public and private sectors, communities, and NGOs, as appropriate.

E. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Describe the budgeted M&E plan.

The project monitoring and evaluation will be carried out according to UNDP and GEF programming policies and procedures.

Inception Workshop and Report: A project Inception Workshop will be held within 2 months from the First disbursement date, with the aim to:

- a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
- b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
- c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
- d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget, if applicable; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
- e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework (where relevant) and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
- f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
- g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan. Finalize the TOR of the Project Board.
- h. Formally launch the Project.

The Project Manager will prepare the inception report no later than one month after the Inception Workshop. The Inception Report will be prepared in one of the official UN languages, duly signed by designated persons, cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP Climate Hub Regional Technical Adviser, and will be approved by the Project Board.

Annual progress: Status Survey Questionnaires to indicate progress and identify bottlenecks as well as technical support needs will be carried out once a year, in line with GEF and UNFCCC reporting requirements for NCs and BTRs. Within the third year of implementation, a mid-term workshop shall be held in order to assess the project implementation effectiveness with key stakeholders, in order to enable real co-management of project implementation.

Lessons learned and knowledge generation: Results from the project, including gender-specific results, will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyze and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally. Knowledge products will highlight key achievements, lessons learned, and good practices in promoting gender equality and women's empowerment and ensure their effective dissemination among stakeholders.

EA Completion Memorandum: Six months before the project ends, the project team will organize the end of project workshop to present the final results and the way forward (to agree on priorities, follow up projects and their implementation modality). During the last three months prior to the operational closure, the project team will prepare the EA Completion Memorandum. This comprehensive report (in English) will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. This Report will also document lessons learned, best practices, and key achievements related to gender-specific results, as well as progress and experiences in implementing the Gender Action Plan (GAP). It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's results. The EA Completion Memorandum shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lessons learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:		
GEF M&E Requirements	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Inception Workshop	5,000	Within 2 months from the date First Disbursement
Inception Report	None	Within 30 days after Inception Workshop
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	None	Annually
Supervision missions ^[3] ⁴	None	Annually
Mid-term workshop	5,000	Two months after submission of BTR1/NC2
End of Project Workshop	5,000	Six months before operational closure
EA Completion Memorandum	None	3 months before operational closure
TOTAL indicative COST	15,000	

^[3] The costs of UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

SECTION 3: INFORMATION TABLES

F. GEF Financing Resources Requested by Agency, Country and Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$)	Agency Fee (\$)	Total (\$)
UNDP	GET	Equatorial Guinea	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000.00	117,135.00	1,350,135.00
Total GEF Resources					1,233,000.00	117,135.00	1,350,135.00

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
Total GEF Resources					0.00

G. Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Desertification
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Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1	No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0
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H. Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point(s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Please attach the *Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s)* with this template.

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Antonio MICHA ONDO ANGUE	GEF Operational Focal Point for Equatorial Guinea - Director General of INCOMA	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forests, and Environment	5/15/2025

ANNEX A: RESPONSES TO STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS

Describe how the enabling activity has addressed comments from stakeholders, including Council Members, Convention Secretariats, and STAP (if applicable).

N/A

ANNEX B: PROJECT BUDGET TABLE

Attach the project budget table.

Attached separately

ANNEX B: Project Budget Table

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)				Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	M&E	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Contractual services-Company	Company/Firm to conduct diagramming and graphic design of final BTR1/NC2 publication. Total: USD 4,000	4,000				4,000	INCOMA
	Company/Firm to conduct diagramming and graphic design of final BTR2 publication (Y4), in the amount of 4,000 USD.		4,000			4,000	INCOMA
Sub-total Contractual Services-Company		4,000	4,000	-	-	8,000	
Contractual services-Individual	Project Management Unit staffs 1. Project Manager. 48 months x USD 1,100 = USD 52,800				52,800	52,800	INCOMA
	2. Project Administration & Finance Assistant. 48 months x USD 800 = USD 38,400				38,400	38,400	INCOMA
Sub-total Contractual Services-Individual		-	-	-	91,200	91,200	

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)				Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1	Component 2	M&E	PMC		
Equipment	Communication & Audio-Visual Equipment for online meeting tools for effective communication between actors located in different places Total: USD 5,910	5,910				5,910	INCOMA
	Laptops for PMU. 2 laptops x USD 1,400 = USD 2,800				2,800	2,800	INCOMA
Sub-total Equipment		5,910	-	-	2,800	8,710	
International Consultants	International Consultant (IC1) for GHG Inventory. Develop gap analysis and methodology, lead and guide data collection to improve GHG inventory, train national experts (on 2006 IPCC guidelines and its 2019 refinements, use of latest IPCC and LEAP software), compile inventory in line with QA/QC plan, prepare GHG Inventory improvement plan, produce the NID and NIR chapter (including GHG emissions, removals, projections, and trends) and their annexes for inclusion in BTR1/NC2. 60 days x USD 600 = USD 36,000	36,000				36,000	INCOMA
	International Consultant (IC1) for GHG Inventory. Develop gap analysis and methodology, lead and guide data collection to improve GHG inventory, train national experts (on 2006 IPCC guidelines and its 2019 refinements, use of latest IPCC and LEAP software), compile inventory in line with QA/QC plan, prepare GHG Inventory improvement plan, produce the NID and NIR chapter (including GHG emissions, removals, projections, and trends) and their annexes for inclusion in BTR1/NC2. 60 days x USD 600 = USD 36,000		36,000			36,000	INCOMA
	International Consultant (IC2) - Mitigation expert - Guide data and information collection for tracking climate mitigation actions as per the MPGs, train national experts on MPGs and mitigation assessment, compile data and information for reporting as per Decision 5/CMA.3, produce Mitigation chapter for inclusion in BTR1/NC2. 60 days x USD 500 = USD 30,000	30,000	30,000			60,000	INCOMA

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)				Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	M&E	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
	International Consultant (IC3) - Adaptation expert - Support and improve the monitoring and evaluation system for tracking climate adaptation actions for reporting in BTRs. Analyse climate change scenarios and determine level vulnerability of key socio-economic sectors, write chapter for the BTR1/NC2 report. 60 days x 500 USD = USD 30,000	30,000	30,000			60,000	INCOMA
	International Consultant (IC4) - Support Needs expert - Guide the data collection on support needed and received for reporting to the convention as per the MPGs, further train national experts on the use of existing tools and templates for data collection and reporting, compile data and information collected as per Decision 5/CMA.3 for reporting in BTR1/CN2, write the chapter for inclusion in the reports. 20 days x 500 USD = USD 10,000	10,000	10,000			20,000	INCOMA
	1. International Consultant (IC5) Lead Technical Advisor - Coordinate delivery of BTR2, including the technical delivery of all chapters; providing advice, expertise, quality of deliverables, and strategic vision throughout the project implementation; technical editing; facilitating stakeholder engagement events; providing technical training and capacity building to TG experts and governmental partners; and compiling the final document. 200 days x USD 600 = USD 120,000		120,000			120,000	INCOMA
	2. International Consultant (IC6) Gender and Climate Expert- Mainstream gender across all project components and provide training on gender mainstreaming to TG experts and government partners. 60 days x USD 450 = USD 27,000		27,000			27,000	INCOMA
	1. International Consultant (IC5) Lead Technical Advisor - Coordinate delivery of BTR1/NC2, including the technical delivery of all chapters; providing advice, expertise, quality of deliverables, and strategic vision throughout the project implementation; technical editing; facilitating stakeholder	120,000				120,000	INCOMA



Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)				Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1	Component 2	M&E	PMC		
	engagement events; providing technical training and capacity building to TG experts and governmental partners; and compiling the final document. 200 days x USD 600 = 120,000						
	2. International Consultant (IC6) Gender and Climate Expert- Mainstream gender across all project components and provide training on gender mainstreaming to TG experts and government partners. 60 days x USD 450 = USD 27,000	27,000				27,000	INCOMA
Sub-total International Consultants		253,000	253,000	-	-	506,000	
Local Consultants	Local Consultant (LC5) to support IC2 by liaising with key stakeholders to improve data and information collection and any other activities related to this output. 60 days x 200 USD = 12,000 USD.	12,000				12,000	INCOMA
	Local Consultant (LC5) to support IC2 by liaising with key stakeholders to improve data and information collection and any other activities related to this output. 60 days x 200 USD= 12,000 USD.		12,000			12,000	INCOMA
	Local Consultant (LC6) to support IC3 for data and information collection and improve the mapping of stakeholders for better coverage. Assist in all activities linked with this output. 60 days x 200 USD = 12,000 USD	12,000				12,000	INCOMA
	Local Consultant (LC6) to support IC3 for data and information collection and improve the mapping of stakeholders for better coverage. Assist in all activities linked with this output. 60 days x 200 USD= 12,000 USD		12,000			12,000	INCOMA
	Local Consultant (LC7) to support IC4 by liaising with key stakeholders to improve data and information collection and any other activities related to this output. 20 days x 200 USD = 4,000 USD.	4,000				4,000	INCOMA
	Local Consultant (LC7) to support IC4 by liaising with key stakeholders to improve data and information collection and any other activities		4,000			4,000	INCOMA

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)				Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1	Component 2	M&E	PMC		
	related to this output. 20 days x 200 USD= 4,000 USD.						
	Local Consultant (LC1) to lead and coordinate GHG Inventory for the Energy Sector. 80 days x USD 200 = USD 16,000	16,000				16,000	INCOMA
	2. Local Consultant (LC2) to lead and coordinate GHG Inventory for the IPPU Sector. 80 days x USD 200 = USD 16,000	16,000				16,000	INCOMA
	3. Local Consultant (LC3) to lead and coordinate GHG Inventory for the Agriculture and LULUCF Sectors. 80 days x USD 200 = USD 16,000	16,000				16,000	INCOMA
	4. Local Consultant (LC4) to lead and coordinate GHG Inventory for the Waste Sector. 80 days x USD 200 = USD 16,000	16,000				16,000	INCOMA
	1. Local Consultant (LC1) to lead and coordinate GHG Inventory for the Energy Sector. 80 days x USD 200 = USD 16,000		16,000			16,000	INCOMA
	2. Local Consultant (LC2) to lead and coordinate GHG Inventory for the IPPU Sector. 80 days x USD 200 = USD 16,000		16,000			16,000	INCOMA
	3. Local Consultant (LC3) to lead and coordinate GHG Inventory for the Agriculture and LULUCF Sectors. 80 days x USD 200 = USD 16,000		16,000			16,000	INCOMA
	4. Local Consultant (LC4) to lead and coordinate GHG Inventory for the Waste Sector. 80 days x USD 200 = USD 16,000		16,000			16,000	INCOMA
Sub-total Local Consultants		92,000	92,000	-	-	184,000	
Office Supplies	Office supplies (stationary, printer...), software subscriptions (MS Office, Adobe Creative Cloud, GHG Inventory software), bank charges, and other logistical needs. Total: USD 4,090				4,090	4,090	INCOMA
Sub-total Office Supplies		-	-	-	4,090	4,090	
Other Operating Costs	Audits. USD 5,000 x 2 audits = USD 10,000				10,000	10,000	UNDP
	Printed copies of the final BTR1/NC2 publication. 100 copies x 40 USD / copy = USD 4,000	4,000				4,000	INCOMA
	Printed copies of the final BTR2 publication. 100 copies x 40 USD / copy = USD 4,000		4,000			4,000	INCOMA

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)				Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	M&E	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Sub-total Other Operating Costs		4,000	4,000	-	10,000	18,000	
Training, Workshops, Meetings	1 workshop - Stakeholder engagement and training workshop on AD collection and reporting of support tracking - Venue, logistics, coffee/tea breaks, lunch and DSA for 50 persons over 2 days. 2 days x USD 5,000/day x 1 event = USD 10,000	10,000	10,000			20,000	INCOMA
	2 workshops - (2 stakeholder consultation/training) for adaptation tracking - Venue, logistics, coffee/tea breaks, lunch and DSA for 50 persons over 2 days. 2 days x USD 5,000/day x 2 events = USD 20,000	20,000	20,000			40,000	INCOMA
	3 workshops - (2 stakeholder consultation and 1 training) for NDC tracking - Venue, logistics, coffee/tea breaks, lunch and DSA for 50 persons over 2 days. 2 days x USD 5,000/day x 3 events = USD 30,000	30,000	30,000			60,000	INCOMA
	3 workshops (1 stakeholder consultation and 2 trainings) for GHG inventory process - Venue, logistics, coffee/tea breaks, lunch and DSA for 50 persons over 2 days. 2 days x USD 5,000/day x 3 events = USD 30,000	30,000	30,000			60,000	INCOMA
	4 workshops (2 stakeholder consultation and 2 training) for GHG inventory process - Venue, logistics, coffee/tea breaks, lunch and DSA for 50 persons over 2 days. 2 days x USD 5,000/day x 4 events = USD 40,000		40,000			40,000	INCOMA
	4 workshops (2 stakeholder consultation and 2 training) for GHG inventory process - Venue, logistics, coffee/tea breaks, lunch and DSA for 50 persons over 2 days. 2 days x USD 5,000/day x 4 events = USD 40,000	40,000				40,000	INCOMA
	Inception workshop (Y1), mid-term workshop (Y3), and final workshop (Y4) (3x5,000 USD each = 15,000 USD.			15,000		15,000	INCOMA
Sub-total Training, workshops, Meetings		130,000	130,000	15,000	-	275,000	
Travel	Travel and DSA for (i) IC2 (USD 4,000 for one trip) (ii) LC5 (3,000 for two trips). Total USD 7,000		7,000			7,000	INCOMA
	Travel and DSA for (i) IC2 (USD 4,000 for one trip) (ii) LC5 (3,000 for two trips). Total: USD 7,000	7,000				7,000	INCOMA

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)				Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1	Component 2	M&E	PMC		
	Travel and DSA for (i) IC3 (USD 4,000 for one trip) (ii) LC6 (3,000 for two trips). Total: USD 7,000	7,000	7,000			14,000	INCOMA
	Travel and DSA for (i) IC4 (USD 4,000 for one trip) (ii) LC7 (3,000 for two trips). Total: USD 7,000	7,000	7,000			14,000	INCOMA
	Travel and DSA for (i) LC1 (USD 8,000 for 2 trips) and (ii) ICs (12,000 for 8 trips). Total USD 20,000		20,000			20,000	INCOMA
	Travel and DSA for (i) LC1 (USD 8,000 for 2 trips) and (ii) ICs (12,000 for 8 trips). Total: USD 20,000	20,000				20,000	INCOMA
	1. Travel and DSA for (i) IC5 (12,000 for 3 trips) and (ii) IC6 (8,000 for 2 trips). Total USD 20,000		20,000			20,000	INCOMA
	2. Travel for participation in Technical Expert Review (TER) and Facilitative Multilateral Consideration of Progress (FMCP) knowledge and experience sharing at the COP. Total: USD 6,000		6,000			6,000	INCOMA
	Travel and DSA for (i) IC5 (12,000 for 3 trips) and (ii) IC6 (8,000 for 2 trips). Total: USD 20,000	20,000				20,000	INCOMA
	2. Travel for participation in Technical Expert Review (TER) and Facilitative Multilateral Consideration of Progress (FMCP) knowledge and experience sharing at the COP. Total: USD 6,000	6,000				6,000	INCOMA
	Travel expenses for participation of PMU in project activities. Total: USD 4,000				4,000	4,000	INCOMA
Sub-total Travel		67,000	67,000	-	4,000	138,000	
Project Total		555,910	550,000	15,000	112,090	1,233,000	

ANNEX C: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

Attached any screening documents or other ESS related documents (if applicable). ESS screening is not required for EAs but should be included if its available.

☐ Check this box is ESS screening is not required per Agency's regulations

Title

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