

# 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 Fourth National Communication and the First Transparency Report (4NC/1BTR) as a combined report and the Second Biennial Transparency Report (2BTR) of Botswana under the UNFCCC

Country(ies)	GEF Enabling Activity ID
<b>Botswana</b>	<b>11315</b>
GEF Agency(ies):	GEF Agency Enabling Activity ID
<b>UNDP</b>	<b>6602</b>
Submission Date	Expected Implementation Start
<b>7/7/2023</b>	<b>10/1/2023</b>
Project Executing Entity(s):	Executing Partner Type
<b>Ministry of Environment and Tourism</b>	<b>Government</b>
GEF Focal Area (s)	Expected Duration (In Months)
<b>Climate Change</b>	<b>48</b>
Type of Report(s)	Expected Report Submission to Convention
<b>UNFCCC Biennial Transparency Report/ National Communication (BTR/NC)</b>	<b>12/31/2024</b>
<b>UNFCCC Biennial Transparency Report (BTR)</b>	<b>12/31/2026</b>

## A. Funding Elements

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

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

If yes, please describe

N/A

## B. Enabling Activity Summary

### Enabling Activity Objective

To assist Botswana in the preparation and submission of the Fourth National Communication and the First Transparency Report (4NC/1BTR) as a combined report and the Second Biennial Transparency Report (2BTR) for the fulfilment of the obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement (PA).

### Enabling Activity Summary

This project is prepared in line with the GEF-8 Climate Change (CC Set-aside) 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; and to fulfil the following goals and objectives:

#### Project Development Objective:

The project will strengthen the technical and institutional capacities of Botswana to assist the country in mainstreaming climate change concerns into sectoral and national development priorities and to enable the government to fulfil international obligations under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement by ensuring continuity and strengthening institutional and technical capacity.

#### Project Immediate Objective:

The project will enable Botswana to prepare and submit its Fourth National Communication and its First Biennial Transparency Report (4NC/1BTR) as combined, and Second Biennial Transparency Report (2BTR) as a standalone report to meet its reporting obligations under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, in line with the modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for the 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](#).

In 2015, Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) concluded negotiations on the Paris Agreement to limit the growth of the average global temperature by the end of this century to below 2 degree Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to reduce the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius.

The agreement unites 194 countries (out of 198 that are Parties to the UNFCCC), developed and developing, in a common undertaking to address climate change and to increase the capacities of countries to address the impacts of climate change through the provision of finance, technology and capacity building.

All Parties are required to put forward and implement their nationally determined contributions (NDCs) outlining their efforts to combat climate change in line with the goals of the agreement and to strengthen their efforts in consecutive NDCs. The efforts undertaken by Parties and their emission levels have to be reported to the UNFCCC Secretariat which serves also the Paris Agreement. Article 13 of the Paris Agreement establishes an Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) for action and support designed to build mutual trust and confidence that all countries are contributing their share to the global effort. By tracking and reporting on the progress in the implementation of their nationally determined climate pledges, countries will have the necessary information to strengthen their ambition in the future, ultimately leading to climate neutrality, and identify new priority areas for action, along with the resources needed to ensure that each NDC cycle builds on and enhances the ambition of the previous one. Outputs from the reporting and review process under the ETF will be considered at a collective level in the course of the Global Stocktake (GST), designed to assess every five years the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the Paris Agreement.

The new transparency system under the Paris Agreement builds on and enhances the existing systems under the Convention. National Communications (NC), Biennial Update Reports (BUR) and International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) have formed part of the experience drawn upon and contributed to improvements of capacity constraints and continuous building of capacity and expertise in advance of the ETF. The new reporting guidelines constitute a noticeable enhancement for developing country Parties in terms of frequency, scope and depth of reporting. Under the new rules on transparency of action and support rooted in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, all countries shall report on their GHG emissions through National GHG inventories (Article 13.7 (a)) and on progress made in implementing their NDCs (Article 13.7(b)) and should, as appropriate, report on climate change impacts and adaptation (Article 13.8). Developing country Parties should also report on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Article 9, 10 and 11 (Article 13.10). All Parties shall undergo a technical expert review of information submitted under Article 13.7 (Article 13.11) and shall engage in facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress with respect to efforts under Article 9, and its respective implementation and achievement of the NDC (Article 13.11).

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) [\[11\]](#) decided that Parties shall submit their first Biennial Transparency Report (1BTR) and national inventory report (NIR), if submitted as a stand-alone report, in accordance with the adopted MPGs, at the latest by 31 December 2024. It was decided as well that the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Development States (SIDS) may submit this information at their discretion. The Modalities, Procedures, and Guidelines (MPGs) were adopted in the Katowice Climate Package through [Decision 18/CMA.1\[2\]](#): *Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement* setting the rules for the implementation of the ETF under the Paris Agreement and operationalized at Conference of the Parties 26 COP26/CMA.3 in Glasgow through [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*.

In line with [Decision 9/CMA.1](#), Parties to the agreement may submit and update their adaptation communication as a component of, or in conjunction with the reports on impacts and adaptation as stipulated in Article 13, paragraph 8, of the PA. Botswana intends to include their Adaptation Communication(s) in conjunction with their 1BTR and 2BTR reports, and within the scope of this project, the Adaptation Communication will be covered under outcome 3.1 (Component 3), while information necessary to prepare the communication will be gathered under outcome 2.2 (Component 2).

There is widespread recognition that developing country Parties will need support to help them apply the new guidelines. Decision 18/CMA.1 requested the Global Environmental Facility to support developing country Parties in preparing their first and subsequent BTRs. The preparation of the 4NC/1BTR and 2BTR with the financial assistance of the GEF will serve to further strengthen the institutional and technical capabilities of Botswana for implementing the Convention, the Paris Agreement and implementation of its reporting obligations to the UNFCCC. The project will provide the platform for furthering the development and implementation of the MRV systems for tracking emissions, mitigation, adaptation and support within the ETF of the PA.

The project objectives will be achieved through the outcomes and outputs as defined in the Project Results Framework table, which is provided under this same section “Enabling Activity Summary.”

#### **Stakeholders involvement:**

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Stakeholder involvement and consultation processes are critical to the success of the project. An effective engagement of key stakeholders has been maintained during project preparation and is envisaged during implementation, monitoring and evaluation to enhance the ownership of the NC and BTR processes and makes these reports more responsive to national needs. The project proposal intends to strengthen stakeholder participation in a collective approach to climate change challenges and responses to climate change through adaptation and mitigation measures. The stakeholders of the project are expected to come from a wide range of backgrounds, including line ministries and agencies, local communities, indigenous communities, local authorities and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), mass media, research institutions, private sector, with particular emphasis on related sectors, and international organizations.

This project proposal has been developed in consultation with the government staff who participated in the previous NC/BUR exercises. Their views and needs were integrated into the design of this new enabling activity project.

The preparation of the joint submission of the 4NC/1BTR and the work on the 2BTR will involve several different stakeholders. The stakeholders of the project are the Government of Botswana, the policymakers at national and local levels, local communities, the scientific community, industry and all those who are potentially affected by climate change. At the national level, a National Committee on Climate Change (NCCC) chaired by the Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Environment and Tourism which was established in 1999 and reconstituted in 2012 will oversee the preparation and implementation of the work programme of the 4NC/1BTR, and, drawing on lessons learnt, the 2BTR. The NCCC is composed of members from government Ministries/Departments, the private sector, academia and non-governmental organizations. Other stakeholders such as community-based organizations, women's organizations and other disadvantaged groups will participate in the project through surveys and stakeholder workshops to share data and information on the impact of adaptation and mitigation policies and measures.

Statistics Botswana will also have an important role as a data custodian, particularly for the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventories. It will also be very important to support the close cooperation of Statistic Botswana with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism to move towards the systematic, ongoing collection of high-quality emissions data. As stated in the 3NC, strengthening the capacity of the authorities to gather data for GHG inventories is a critical task. Other government departments to benefit from capacity-building activities under the 4NC/1BTR and 2BTR project include the Ministry of Minerals and Energy Security through the Department of Energy as well as the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Food Security, the Ministry of Transport and Communication, and the Ministry of Land Management, Water and Sanitation Services. These agencies will play a key role in providing data for the GHG inventory and the development of mitigation scenarios. The technical staff from the above ministries will take part in capacity-building activities for the identification, preparation and implementation of mitigation actions for GHG emissions in their respective economic sectors, while decision-makers will play a key role in the prioritization of identified measures.

Academic and Research institutions, particularly the University of Botswana, Botswana Institute for Technology Research and Innovation (BITRI), Botswana University of Agriculture and Natural Resources (BUAN), Botswana International University of Science and Technology (BIUST) will play a key role as strategic partners in the development of the mitigation scenarios, in particular assumptions regarding sector-specific mitigation plans and in updating the baseline scenario and other scenarios through 2050 based on the most recent available data.

The Private sector, civil society and academia will have an advisory role in the identification of mitigation actions and their environmental, social and economic impacts. Stakeholders from the private sector include representatives of the energy industry and the petrochemical, metallurgical, and mining industries. The civil society will be represented via dominant environmental NGOs, which will be represented in turn by Botswana Council for Non-Governmental Organizations (BOCONGO), partners such as the UN Women, Botswana National Youth Council (BNYC) as well as other youth and gender-specific community-based organizations. In the area of adaptation, the Ministry of Minerals and Energy and the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Food Security, the Ministry of Transport and Communication, the Ministry of Land Management, Water and Sanitation Services and other stakeholders will be

involved in the collection of data and the capacity strengthening activities. In addition to those agencies, the Ministry of Trade and Industry, and the Ministry of Health and Wellness will also benefit from capacity-strengthening activities and improved capabilities to use analytical tools.

The table below presents the main stakeholders at the national level that will be involved in the project. The table also provides an overview of their potential roles in the project and means of engagement:

Stakeholder	Role	Means of Engagement
<b>Governmental Institutions</b>		
Ministry of Environment and Tourism (Department of Meteorological Services)	Executing entity and overall coordination.  Coordination and development of National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (NGHGI); Analysis of Climate Scenarios  Activity Data (AD) and other information on the vulnerability in touristic strategic areas  AD and other information on waste	Focal point;  Interinstitutional meetings and workshops
Statistics Botswana	AD, statistical data, disaster prevention and risk management	Interinstitutional meetings and workshops
Ministry of Agriculture	GHG inventory lead for Agriculture and land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF)	Interinstitutional meetings and workshops
Ministry of Minerals and Energy	GHG inventory lead for Energy	Interinstitutional meetings and workshops
Ministry of Transport and Public Works	AD and other information on transport, road infrastructure	Interinstitutional meetings and workshops
Ministry of Education and Skills Development	GHG inventory lead for Industrial Process and Product Use (IPPU);  Support in the process of gender mainstreaming and youth empowerment, Dissemination of results	Interinstitutional meetings and workshops
Ministry of Finance	Activity data (AD) on IPPU; information about economic activities	Interinstitutional meetings and workshops
Ministry of Infrastructure and Housing Development	AD and other information on infrastructure and housing	Interinstitutional meetings and workshops
Ministry of Health	AD and other information on Health Sector	Interinstitutional meetings and workshops
Ministry of Youth, Gender, Sports and Culture	Dissemination of results; Lead on the process of gender mainstreaming; provide gender-disaggregated data:	Interinstitutional meetings and workshops



Stakeholder	Role	Means of Engagement
	Support in the process of youth empowerment	
<b>Academia</b>		
Academia: the University of Botswana, Botswana International University of Science and Technology, Botswana University of Agriculture and Natural Resources and others	Information about vulnerability, adaptation, mitigation	Workshops
<b>Municipalities / Local Governments</b>		
Local-level municipalities	Information on climate risks and vulnerabilities in specific areas of their respective municipalities	Workshops, Surveys, focused meetings, site visits
<b>Private sector</b>		
Private sector: agricultural livestock, industry [names of business organisations] etc.	Information about vulnerability and GHG emissions in different economic sectors; public consultations	Workshops, Surveys, focused meetings
<b>NGO / CSO</b>		
Civil society and NGOs represented by BOCONGO, women groups and young people, local communities.	Advocacy, public consultations	Workshops, Surveys, focused meetings, site visits, and others

A preliminary Stakeholder engagement plan envisages the following meetings:

- Inception workshop to discuss conceptual framework and design for each report/area of work; discuss and assess any safeguards issues and/or risks, and highlight any prevailing challenges to data acquisition and sharing, monitoring assessment and reporting.
- Stakeholder consultations' workshops or surveys to include them in the reporting process and to enable them to provide relevant information for specialized sectors, especially for inventories.
- Capacity-building workshops on the thematic areas of the NCs, the ETF and BTRs.
- 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 the accuracy of the analyses and assure the quality of the results.
- Final dissemination workshop to discuss findings, raise awareness and reinforce collaboration and networking.

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

#### **Covid-19 considerations:**

The stakeholders' engagement plan will include measures to manage risks that the COVID-19 pandemic and the possible reinstatement of containment measures may pose on the mobility and engagement of both, project staff and stakeholders. In the event of these risks materialising, the Project will employ videoconferencing equipment/tools for virtual meetings and

workshops, revise the work plan, apply social distancing and provide personal protective equipment (PPE) to prevent exposure amongst project staff, all stakeholders and participants if and when necessary. The budget for IT support and PPE will be included accordingly.

Upfront to the commencement of the project, a risk assessment of the potential impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic will be performed and measures to mitigate its effect on the project will be identified and implemented. The impact of COVID-19 on the project progress will be closely monitored and adaptive management will be used to minimize, and address impacts it may have on the availability of technical expertise, capacity and changes in timelines. The project will focus on strengthening capacity and experience for remote work and online interactions as well as limited remote data and information access.

The national process of the preparation of the BTRs and NCs can assist COVID-19 efforts to build back better and greener plans. Like many countries, one of the challenges Botswana must face after the COVID-19 pandemic is the strengthening of its governmental administration and the reactivation of the economy while implementing the NDC; in this way, the transition can be directed towards a model of national development that is sustainable, inclusive, low in emissions and resilient to climate change.

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#### **Gender dimension:**

In Botswana, gender systems are established in different socio-cultural contexts, which determine what is expected, allowed and valued in women and men in these specific contexts. Gender roles are learned through socialization processes; they are not fixed but are changeable over time and between cultures, as a result of gender-responsive grassroots advocacy, project interventions, market and policy signals.

Over the last two decades, Botswana has taken concrete actions to promote and integrate gender equality into the broader policy-making agenda and has achieved advances in women's education, participation in the labour force, senior positions in public and private sectors and as voters in elections. Botswana continues to recognize gender equality as central to socio-economic, political and cultural development through its *National Vision 2036*.

While the gender gap in labour force participation is small, women mostly occupy junior positions in civil service and are employed in the informal economy with limited access to, and control over productive resources. Only 41% of women are employed in the wage labour market, compared to 59 per cent of men. Overall, women in Botswana earn less than men, they occupy 76 per cent of the lower-paying jobs, compared to 24 per cent for men, with a gender gap range of 0.93 and 0.98. Nationally, 32 per cent of males and 28 per cent of females receive incomes from agricultural activities and about 8.1 per cent of males and 12.8 per cent of females receive their incomes from household activities. Labour patterns in Botswana have historically involved significant male migration; hence many women bear full responsibility for household chores and childcare. In addition, the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic has led to a high number of female-headed households, and this has been linked to poverty and vulnerability. Botswana has the largest gender gap in the region with regard to financial inclusion and access to credit. However, for informal non-bank lending (i.e., through microfinance institutions) access is the same for men and women. Women are often economically dependent on their partners and struggle to access resources such as land, cattle, or credit from larger financial institutions because of a lack of collateral.

Although gender representation was considered in the decision-making process of climate change-related activities and during the preparation of previous NC (NC3) and the Biennial Update Reports (BURs), it is still critical to understand how different social roles and the economic status of men and women affect and are affected by climate change. The update of the National Circumstances section of the 4NC/1BTR and 2BTR will include **gender considerations and sex-disaggregated data**<sup>[1]</sup> where possible to better understand how social and economic differences between men and women in Botswana may potentially impact the country's ability to adopt climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies. Several studies have acknowledged women as agents of change who make important contributions to climate change adaptation and mitigation. A gender perspective will be incorporated in the V&A assessment and preparation of mitigation actions. In addition to that, the update on vulnerability, impacts, and adaptation will incorporate a gender perspective in sectoral analyses, particularly in areas such as Agriculture, health and rural development.

The project will encourage the active participation of women and men in decision-making processes. Gender balance will be considered in all project capacity-building actions (training, workshops). The guidance on gender integration through the NCs and BURs developed by the Global Support Programme (GSP) through UNDP and in collaboration with UNEP and GEF will be applied.

In line with the GEF SEC's policy on gender equality<sup>[2]</sup> and the Guidance to advance gender equality in GEF projects and programs<sup>[3]</sup>, the project will prepare and finalize the Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan<sup>[4]</sup> during its inception phase<sup>[5]</sup>. 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 are required. The areas where data and information on gender and climate change are not available will be identified with priorities and steps to fill the gaps.

Gender analysis will follow the structure of five priority areas of the UNFCCC Gender Action:

- Capacity building, knowledge sharing and communications;
- Gender balance, participation and women's leadership;
- Coherence;
- Gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation;
- Monitoring and reporting.

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 are 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<sup>[6]</sup> with the objective to improve understanding of 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 analyses included in the project (national circumstances, mitigation actions and vulnerability assessment), gender-disaggregated data<sup>[7]</sup> from the national statistical agency and approved international sources will be included for the

following topics: education level, employment by economy sectors and other sectors identified as GHG emitters, gender pay gap (general and by sectors), economic empowerment, and health among others will be included to summarize status of women and men nationally and by sector.

Finally, gender balance will be considered in project management with regard to the technical team to be hired to prepare the 4NC/1BTR and 2BTR

The Project will seek to include on equal terms the indigenous peoples to identify the particularities from their viewpoint in the adaptation measures to climate change.

[1] Gender considerations and collection of gender sensitive data under this project is expected to be based on gender binary data, i.e., men/women.

[2] [http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN\\_GEF.C.53.04\\_Gender\\_Policy.pdf](http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.53.04_Gender_Policy.pdf)

[3] [http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN\\_GEF.C.54.Inf\\_05\\_Guidance\\_Gender\\_0.pdf](http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.54.Inf_05_Guidance_Gender_0.pdf)

[4] Guide to Conducting a Participatory Gender Analysis and Developing a Gender Action Plan for projects supported by UNDP with GEF financing:

[https://intranet.undp.org/unit/bpps/sdev/gef/\\_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/unit/bpps/sdev/gef/Gender%20Library/UNDP%20GEF%20Guidance.%20How%20to%20conduct%20gender%20analysis%20and%20gender%20action%20plan.pdf&action=default](https://intranet.undp.org/unit/bpps/sdev/gef/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/unit/bpps/sdev/gef/Gender%20Library/UNDP%20GEF%20Guidance.%20How%20to%20conduct%20gender%20analysis%20and%20gender%20action%20plan.pdf&action=default)

[5] The GEF Enabling Activities and policy/strategy work 33. Enabling Activity projects provide financing for the preparation of a plan, strategy, or national program to fulfill the commitments under the Conventions that the GEF serves, including national communication or reports to the Conventions. Similarly, many GEF-financed medium- and full-size projects include activities that focus on developing and preparing national policies or strategies and, as such, do not work directly with beneficiaries on the ground. These plans and strategies provide an essential opportunity to recognize, build capacity, and to develop actions to advance GEWE. Some possible actions to include in these national documents include the following:

- request that gender experts review draft plans and strategies;
- ensure that any background and stocktaking exercises associated with development of the plans and strategies adequately account for the different roles for women and men;
- ensure that women are effectively engaged as members of stakeholder groups consulted during development of the strategies and plans;
- consider including gender-disaggregated data collection and/or gender-specific indicators; and
- consider how national gender policies can be incorporated into sectoral strategies and action plans.

[6] Gender considerations and collection of gender sensitive data under this project is expected to be based on gender binary data, i.e., men/women.

[7] Gender considerations and collection of gender sensitive data under this project is expected to be based on gender binary data, i.e., men/women.

## ENABLING ACTIVITY COMPONENTS

### Component 1: National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (NGHGI) and progress in tracking implementation and achieving NDCs under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 771,000.00

Outcome:

**Outcome 1.1:**

Botswana's National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks will be reviewed and updated

**Outcome 1.2:**

Progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC, data collection and MRV of NDC mitigation measures strengthened and NDC mitigation scenarios aligned with a long-term low-emission development strategy

**Output:**

1.1.1.: National GHG inventory for the years 1994-2022 for Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and waste sector activities updated, and the quality of the previous inventories reviewed and improved, using the 2006 IPCC guidelines and the GHG-LULUCF 2003 guidelines.

1.1.2. An analysis of key GHG emitting sectors carried out, and uncertainty analysis is conducted.

1.1.3. Update of GHG emission projections until 2050

1.1.4. Strengthened human, scientific, technical and institutional capacities to undertake a review and update of the National GHG inventory and enhance the transparency of the NC and BTR.

1.1.5. Quality assurance and Quality control plan developed, QA/QC process implemented.

1.2.1. Information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving the NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement and mitigation measures assessed, gaps identified and addressed to the extent possible.

1.2.2. Evaluation of mitigation policies and measures, their effects and implications for the achievement of NDC targets.

1.2.3. Alignment of NDC mitigation scenarios with a long-term mitigation strategy.

1.2.4. Elaboration of Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) mechanisms, including institutional arrangements in place to track the progress of the NDC.

## Component 2: Information on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, support needed and received, and other relevant information including supplemental NC chapters

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 290,000.00

Outcome:

### **Outcome 2.1:**

Updated data on national circumstances related to climate change to better inform climate change policy updated

**Outcome 2.2:** Improved and updated information on climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, and adaptation measures for vulnerable sectors reflecting gender issues specific to Botswana

**Outcome 2.3:** Data collection and M&E established for other relevant information including supplemental NC chapters analysed and compiled information on finance, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement

Output:

2.1.1 Analysis and update of information on the socio-economic and environmental conditions that provide an overall understanding of climate change concerns in the context of national development priorities.

2.2.1. Assessment of climate change impacts and vulnerability of priority sectors to update understanding of adaptation challenges and risks.

2.2.2. Strengthening capacity for adaptation assessment (human, scientific, technical, institutional)

2.2.3. Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation policies and measures.

2.2.4. Gender analysis to collect and analyze sex-disaggregated data and information in relation to climate change, to inform the design, implementation and reporting

2.3.1. The process and organisational structure for M&E established and operationalized.

2.3.2. Assessment of constraints related to accessing technology development and transfer, and description of financial assistance needs.

2.3.3. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement collected and assessed.

2.3.4. Assessment of needs, gaps and priorities for research/systematic observation, education, training and public awareness programmes.

### Component 3: Compilation and submission of the reports

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 50,000.00

Outcome:

**Outcome 3.1.** The Fourth National Communication and the First Biennial Transparency Report (4NC/1BTR) as a combined report and the Second Biennial Transparency report (2BTR) of Botswana as a stand-alone report compiled, adopted by the government after stakeholders' consultations and submitted to the UNFCCC

Output:

3.1.1. Compilation of 4NC/1BTR, adoption by the government after participatory, inclusive stakeholders' consultations and submission to the UNFCCC by December 2024



3.1.2. Compilation of 2BTR, its transparent, public consultations, adoption by the government and submission to the UNFCCC by December 2026

## M&E

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 10,000.00

Outcome:

**Outcome 4.1.** Project inception workshop organised, monitoring and evaluation ensured, lessons learned compiled and disseminated

Output:

4.1.1. Inception report prepared and inception workshop organised,

4.1.2. Annual progress reports and financial reports, Annual Status Surveys prepared in line with the workplan,

4.1.3. Final project report with lessons learned prepared and final workshop organised

## Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$)
Component 1: National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (NGHGI) and progress in tracking implementation and achieving NDCs under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement	771,000.00
Component 2: Information on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, support needed and received, and other relevant information including supplemental NC chapters	290,000.00
Component 3: Compilation and submission of the reports	50,000.00
M&E	10,000.00
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,121,000.00</b>
Project Management Cost	112,000.00
<b>Total Enabling Activity Cost</b>	<b>1,233,000.00</b>

Please provide justification

\*Gender considerations and collection of gender sensitive data under this project is expected to be based on gender binary data, i.e., men/women. (Output 2.2.4)

## SECTION 2: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUPPORTING INFORMATION

### C. Eligibility Criteria

Please provide eligibility information for this enabling activity.

Botswana signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June 1992. Botswana ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on 27 January 1994 and the Kyoto Protocol on 8 August 2003. The Department of Meteorological Services under the Ministry of Environment and Tourism is the focal point for climate change. The Ministry was established in 1999 and reconstituted in 2012 to oversee the preparation and implementation of climate change activities. A National Committee on Climate Change (NCCC) chaired by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. Botswana signed and ratified the Paris Agreement in 2016.

Botswana submitted its first [Nationally Determined Contribution](#) in 2016. The Country intends to achieve an overall emissions reduction of 15% by 2030, taking 2010 as the base year. The emission reduction target was estimated in reference to the baseline inventory for the three GHGs: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) and nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O). The reductions will be realized from the energy sources categorized as stationary and mobile sources. The UNDP Climate Promise Botswana is currently supporting a review of the current NDC but Botswana does not intend to change the 15% GHG emission reduction target. The revised NDC will include 3 new sectors namely, Land Use, Land use change and Forestry (LULUCF), Manufacturing and Industry and Biodiversity and ecosystems services. The revised NDC is expected to be communicated to the UNFCCC by June 2023.

Since Botswana became a Party to the UNFCCC, a number of projects/initiatives have been implemented including:

1. Project entitled 'Removing Barriers to PV Electrification' was financed by GEF and the Government of Botswana and implemented by Botswana Power Corporation (BPC). One of the activities of the project was to support and technically assist BPC Lesedi in the development of the business model, products and services. BPC Lesedi was established in 2009 as a franchise network to promote, sell, rent and maintain solar systems in off-grid rural communities. The project was implemented in the period 2005-2013.

2. Incorporating Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) Facilities in the city of Gaborone funded by the Botswana Government and GEF. The implementation of the project resulted in NMT being integrated into the draft Integrated Transport Policy (2011) and the Botswana Police has introduced bicycle patrols at some police stations in the city of Gaborone. The project started in May 2005 and ended in June 2010.

3. The Environment, Climate Change and Energy Programme supported a Strategy and Action Plan to operationalize the Climate Change Policy. The Climate Change Policy has been developed with support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and has been approved by parliament in April 2021. The Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan are available.

4. The Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) and Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest (REDD+) MRV Project. The German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ) is providing partial support on REDD+ measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of 3.5 million Euros covering three pilot sites in Botswana, Mozambique

and Malawi/Zambia. The support will develop an inventory to assess the carbon stocks and also reference emission levels (RELS). The developed MRV design is being used as a template for SADC standards for REDD+ MRV systems.

5. The Project for Enhancing National Forest Monitoring System for the Promotion of Sustainable Natural Resource Management financed by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) whose purpose is the regular monitoring of the status of the forest by utilizing the national forest monitoring system. The output was the development of the Botswana Forest Distribution Map (BFDM). The National Forest Inventory (NFI) survey aims at periodic collecting and recording the up-to-date accurate data of the forests in Botswana. The survey started in June 2015 and the first cycle of the NFI has been completed at the end of 2020.

6. The initial national communication (INC) of Botswana was submitted in October 2001 to the UNFCCC. The emissions of greenhouse gases for Botswana for the base year of 1994 form a part of this communication, along with summaries of the anticipated impacts of climate change and a statement of the actions taken and planned by Botswana to avoid and respond to climate change, and the needs of Botswana in this regard.

7. The second National Communication (2NC) of Botswana was submitted to the UNFCCC in January 2013. The report contains the greenhouse gas inventory for Botswana for the base year 2000 as well as the main findings of studies which assessed the possible impact of climate change and the vulnerability of various economic sectors. The report also contains an analysis of potential measures to abate the increase in greenhouse gas emissions:

8. The Third National Communication (3NC) and the First Biennial Update Report (1BUR) were submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in November 2019. The reports contain reductions relative to projected baseline scenarios. The national greenhouse gas inventories were prepared in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories, using IPCC 2006 Inventory Software Version 2.54 for data entry, emission calculation, results and analysis, for all sectors. Four main sectors: (1) Energy, (2) Industrial Processes and Product Use (3), Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU), and (4) Waste, emissions were estimated based on inventories by sources categories taking 2000 calculations as a baseline and covering the period until 2015.

8. Kgalagadi Ghanzi Dryland Ecosystem Project promotes an integrated landscape approach to managing Kgalagadi and Ghanzi drylands for ecosystem resilience, improved livelihoods and reduced conflicts between land uses (biodiversity conservation, economic and livelihood activities). Benefits are training of communities and law enforcement of officers and provision of equipment to communities like firefighting equipment. The project started in January 2017 and is expected to end in December 2024.

9. Promoting the production and utilization of biogas from agro-waste in South-Eastern Botswana is a GEF-financed project that commenced in April 2017 and ended in March 2022. The Biogas Project wants to facilitate low-carbon investments and public-private partnerships in the production and utilization of biogas from agro-waste in the districts of South-eastern Botswana capacity building for farmers, govt personnel, banking institutions and demonstration sites were established. The project influenced the review of the waste management act to incorporate agro-waste and small-scale digester programmes to encourage participants to own and utilize biogas digesters for cooking, heating and lighting as well as management of agro-waste and reduction in the cost of and access to energy for rural households has been initiated.

10. The Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) project aims to support countries to mobilize resources for biodiversity and conservation. Through a series of studies, BIOFIN helped the Botswana government to develop its biodiversity blueprint. In its phase 1 (2015 to 2019) BIOFIN supported the development of 4 outputs studies namely, the Botswana

biodiversity Policy and Institutional Review report, the Botswana Biodiversity Expenditure Review report, The Botswana Finance needs assessment report and The Botswana Biodiversity Finance Plan all developed through a partnership between the government of Botswana and the UNDP Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) project. This builds on progress already made in Botswana to suggest finance solutions that expand the country's biodiversity finance agenda. Further, the plan makes recommendations for financing the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. Phase II started in April 2019 with a focus on supporting kick-start activities for the biodiversity solutions contained in the first draft of the Botswana Biodiversity Finance Plan and it will continue until December 2025.

11. Okavango River Basin Water Commission (OKACOM) and UNDP with finance from the GEF supported three countries (Angola, Botswana and Namibia) that share the resources of the Cubango-Okavango River basin (CORB). The Project Objective is strengthening the joint management and cooperative decision-making capacity of the CORB states on the optimal utilization of natural resources in the basin, aiming to support the socio-economic development of the basin communities while sustaining the health of the basin ecosystems. Benefits are related to tourism, access to water, sustainable livelihoods, biodiversity conservation, and the reduced risk of conflict. The project was commissioned in September 2017 and it ended in July 2022.

The government of Botswana has intensified its efforts in implementing and undertaking feasibility studies for projects that will ultimately reduce the country's GHG emissions. These efforts are in accordance with a commitment to limit GHG and a resultant increase in temperature to below 1.5°C by the year 2050. Some of the efforts that are currently in operation include solar PV power stations; a 1.3 MW plant in Phakalane, a suburb of Gaborone through the installation of PV solar streetlights, proposed two (2) 50 MW plants, switch to solar powered boreholes and control of veldt fires through the Sustainable Land Management approaches amongst others. There are other planned projects with the potential to significantly reduce GHG emissions and these include biogas plants, an improved public transport system, veldt fire monitoring and management and rangeland management to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. Implementation of all these projects has the potential to reduce the overall country's GHG emissions by 12% by the year 2030 at a cost above BWP 22.656 billion. The biggest emission reduction will come from the energy sector which accounts for well over 60% of the country's GHG emissions. This will be the low-emission pathway for the country. Although commendable efforts have been undertaken in implementing some mitigation projects, a lot of work is still required to encourage investment in large-scale projects that have the potential to significantly reduce the country's GHG emissions.

The 3NC has made the following recommendations:

1. Develop a national mitigation strategy and action plan that will guide the implementation and operation of the mitigation actions in the country. The national strategy and action plan should be used to implement the NAMAs and NDCs.
2. Develop resource and financial mobilization strategy for the climate mitigation sectors with an emphasis on using funds collected from the petroleum sector to finance and subsidize solar appliances and projects.
3. Strengthen collaboration between the Climate Change focal point, the Department of Energy, Botswana Institute for Technology Research and Innovation (BITRI) and Botswana Power Corporation (BPC) to facilitate a platform for coordinated implementation of the climate change projects.
4. Conduct a thorough financial and economic analysis for mitigations to achieve cost-effectiveness.
5. The government is to play an active role in encouraging Public Private Partnerships and act as a guarantor for mitigation projects.
6. Removal of all the barriers by introducing the recommended policy instruments.

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The development of the combined Fourth National Communication and First Biennial Transparency Report, and the Second Biennial Transparency Report will build on findings and recommendations from previous NC and BUR work as well as recommendations resulting from the ICA process for the BUR:

In consultation with Botswana, the Team of Technical Experts (TTE) identified the following needs for capacity-building that could facilitate the preparation of subsequent BTRs and participation in ICA:

- (a) In relation to the GHG inventory:
  - (i) Enhancing the capacity to use the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, including the IPCC inventory software;
  - (ii) Improving capacity and arrangements for data collection and management of AD;
  - (iii) Improving capacity to estimate the uncertainty of both AD and EFs;
  - (iv) Increasing capacity to enhance the transparency of the BTR, including by identifying important information to summarize from the NIR;
- (b) In relation to mitigation actions:
  - (i) Enhancing capacity, including by training additional experts, to identify additional mitigation actions;
  - (ii) Enhancing capacity and institutional arrangements for consultants and relevant institutions to better quantify and report results achieved to date for all ongoing mitigation actions;
  - (iii) Improving capacity to report on the progress of implementation of mitigation actions and underlying steps taken or envisaged to achieve them at the project level;
  - (iv) Improving capacity to develop and define progress indicators for mitigation actions and to use those indicators to track the progress of nationally determined contributions;
  - (v) Enhancing capacity to transparently describe facilitative policies, their status and how they support individual actions, including training relevant experts to better describe policies and actions;
- (c) In relation to institutional arrangements and needs and support:
  - (i) Strengthening institutional arrangements and support for institutions for the continuous provision of higher-quality data;
  - (ii) Improving capacity to report specific needs, such as technology needs and the capacity-building needs of local experts;
  - (iii) Enhancing capacity to provide specific information on technical, financial and technology needs.

The TTE noted that, in addition to the capacity-building needs identified during the technical analysis, Botswana reported in its BUR the need for training in data gathering, GHG inventory methodologies, and data formats for relevant institutions.

#### **D. Institutional Framework**

Describe the institutional arrangements for implementation of the enabling activity.

##### **A. Institutional Framework:**

The project is prepared in line with GEF-8 strategic focal area on climate change mitigation, objective CCM3 on fostering enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies. In particular, Program 5 of this objective aims to mainstream the integration of climate considerations into the national planning process and to help countries mainstream mitigation action in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and SDGs

The long-term objective (**goal**) of the project is to assist Botswana in deepening the mainstreaming and integration of climate change into the country and sectoral development goals and to enable the government to respond to international environmental obligations through strengthening and further development of institutional and technical capacity that has been initiated and sustained by the National Communications and Biennial Update Reports processes to date.

Data is still not accessible and there is a lack of capacity for tracking the progress of nationally determined contributions, for reporting information on financial, and technology development and transfer, **adaptation data gathering and analysis**, and for capacity-building support and mitigation assessments. The project will also enhance existing measurement and reporting (MRV) arrangements which will prepare Botswana for the enhanced transparency framework (ETF) under the Paris Agreement and ensure that Botswana starts preparing for the first Biennial transparency report (BTR) and will follow with the 2BTR.

The specific **objective** of the project is to assist Botswana in the preparation and submission of its Fourth National Communication to the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC and its First Biennial Transparency Report; for the fulfilment of its obligations to the Convention, as well as to assist in the preparation of 2BTR, while strengthening capacities for fulfilling further reporting obligations under the UN Framework Climate Change Convention and the Paris Agreement.

The project outcomes will be achieved through a wide range of outputs and activities, including:

- Description of the features of the country, its population, natural resources, climate and economy which may affect the country's ability to deal with climate change mitigation and adaptation, supported with • **gender considerations and sex-disaggregated data**;
- Description of the institutional arrangements relevant to the continued preparation of the national communications and biennial transparency reports;
- Clarification of an outline of the mechanisms for gender-responsive stakeholders' involvement and participation, enabling the preparation of national communications and biennial transparency reports;
- Description of national development objectives, priorities and circumstances impacted by climate risks, **identification of adaptation objectives** and mainstreaming progress into policy frameworks assessed;
- Initiatives related to Article 6, assessment of the integration of CC issues into educational curriculum (higher education), and training for the state- and subnational-level officials
- Based on the V&A assessment, a cost-benefit analysis, estimating potential costs for a long-term adaptation (at least for the agriculture sector and water sector, performed;
- A study on the technological needs assessment will be conducted, and a list of the most effective/new technology solutions at least for two sectors (e.g., LULUCF) will be compiled;
- A stock-take of all awareness-raising activities, education, and research on climate change that has been carried out within different programmes and projects, including donor-funded interventions, which will be made available on the national knowledge platform;



- Conducting public awareness campaigns on climate change at the national level;
- Conducting training on climate change negotiations for young professionals interested in the international context of the climate change policy;
- Conducting a study on different gender roles in adaptation and mitigation interventions at the community level, supporting policy formulation and decision-making process;
- An update of the GHG inventory using the 2006 guidelines for the years 2020-2021;
- Enhancement of the capacity of participating agencies and planning of a data collection system within the existing institutions;
- Updating emission factors for the key sources if and as needed;
- Strengthening of cross-sectoral collaboration for the preparation of the GHG Inventory;
- Strengthening of data collection and analysis in other key sectors;
- Performing a stocktaking exercise of vulnerability and sensitivity of the country to climate risk;
- Conducting an in-depth vulnerability assessment of key socio-economic sectors (energy, agriculture, transport, forestry, tourism, health, water resources) and natural environment to climate impacts; including an assessment of economic impacts by sector
- Conducting a study integrating response measures in the context of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA);
- Mitigation potential in key development sectors (energy, agriculture, transport, industrial processes) assessed, and reduction measures proposed;
- Mitigation scenarios to model a possible trajectory of greenhouse gas emissions by key-sectors (waste, agriculture and forestry) up to 2050 according to the three developments scenario (S1 - Business as Usual scenario; S2 - with the partial application of mitigation measures; S3 – an advanced scenario with a more intensive application of a comprehensive set of mitigation measures) developed;
- Progress of policies and actions to mitigate GHG from 2010, at national, sub-national and local levels assessed;
- Necessary data and relevant information for scenario development, collected, analyzed and used in the scenario development;
- Capacity assessment for emission projections conducted;
- Mitigation scenarios for current measures and future measures until 2030 developed;
- A Roadmap and Action Plan for the implementation of Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) prepared for the period 2021 – 2030;
- Guidance and recommendations on country-appropriate improvements related to the mechanisms and infrastructure for NAMAs and MRV;
- Information and support on the development of NAMAs, domestic MRV and a national registry system;
- 4NC and 1BTR compiled, approved and submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2024;
- 2BTR compiled, approved and submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2026.

It is also expected that the project outcomes and activities will, as with the INC, SNC, and NC3 preparation process, strengthen individual and organizational capacity in the government departments and civil society to address climate change issues in Botswana and to establish important linkages between climate change issues and Botswana priorities.

The project will be implemented (executed) following UNDP's national implementation modality (NIM). On behalf of Botswana, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, in its capacity as UNFCCC Focal Point will act as the Implementing Partner (Executing Entity) coordinating the project activities for the preparation of the 4NC/1BTR and 2BTR.

The specific tasks of the Executing Entity 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 the 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 Government will provide in-kind support to the project through the use of equipment and premises for conferences and meetings.

The institutional structure of the project will be based on the existing institutional arrangements. The preparation processes of the 4NC/1BTR and 2BTR will be closely coordinated by the UNFCCC National Focal Point in Gaborone. 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 in MET.

The following thematic working groups will be formed to assist with the preparation of various components of the NC and BTR: (i) National Greenhouse Inventory and Mitigation Analysis (ii) Vulnerability and Adaptation; (iii) Research and systematic observation; and Education, training, public awareness and information and networking and Capacity-building. Each thematic working group will comprise a number of experts drawing both from public and private sectors, communities, and NGOs, as appropriate.

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) 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 Botswana. The Project Steering Committee will be responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. 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.

UNDP will act as a GEF Executing Agency and will be accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project whereas the Government will provide support to the project through the use of equipment and premises for conferences 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 **Project Steering Committee (PSC)**, also called 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 Botswana. To ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, PSC decisions should be made in line with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition.

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



High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Executing Entity (as explained in the “Provide Oversight” section of the UNDP POPP). 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.

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 the long-term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Executing Entity (as explained in the “Manage Change” section of the UNDP POPP).

#### **Responsibilities of the Project Steering Committee:**

##### ➤ Consensual decision-making:

- The PSC provides overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints and providing overall oversight of the project implementation.
- Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation, and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs and the combined delivery report.
- The project board is responsible for making management decisions by consensus.
- To ensure UNDP’s ultimate accountability, the PSC decisions should be made in line with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.
- In the case that a consensus cannot be reached within the PSC, the UNDP representative on the PSC will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure that the project implementation is not unduly delayed.

##### ➤ Oversee project execution:

- Agree on the project manager’s tolerances as required, within the parameters outlined in the project document, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager’s tolerances are exceeded.
- Appraise annual work plans prepared by the Executing Entity for the Project; review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the Executing Entity.
- Address any high-level project issues as raised by the project manager and project assurance.

- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor and refer such proposed major and minor amendments to the UNDP BPPS Nature, Climate and Energy Executive Coordinator (and the GEF, as required by GEF policies).
- Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily and according to plans.
- Track and monitor co-financed activities and realisation of co-financing amounts of this project.
- Approve the Inception Report, and if applicable, GEF annual project implementation reports, mid-term review and terminal evaluation reports.
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.

➤ Risk Management:

- Provide guidance on evolving or materialized project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.
- Review and update the project risk register and associated management plans based on the information prepared by the Executing Entity. This includes related risks that can be directly managed by this project, as well as contextual risks that may affect project delivery or continued UNDP compliance and reputation but are outside of the control of the project. For example, social and environmental risks associated with co-financed activities or activities taking place in the project's area of influence and having implications for the project.
- Address project-level grievances.

➤ Coordination:

- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes.
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.

UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Executing Entity 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 Executing Entity, 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 PSC and attends PSC meetings as a non-voting member.

## **Narrative description of project activities:**

The following are the 4NC/1BTR and 2BTR components (M&E component is detailed under Section E):

### **Component 1: National Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory and progress in tracking implementation and achieving NDCs under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement**

#### **Outcome 1.1.: Botswana's National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks reviewed and updated**

The project will address a broad range of inventory-related issues, including a review of the previous inventories to improve their quality, and will prepare and compile GHG emissions data for Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and waste, for the years 2020-2022 following IPCC 2006 and GHG-LULUCF 2003 guidelines.

The 3NC/BUR1 were prepared using the 2006 IPCC guidelines for the four sectors: Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and waste concentrating on the 3 gases: carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide. Major technical constraints in the GHG inventory include gaps in activity data and the lack of emission factors. For example, emissions from savannah burning were not included in the 3NC inventory and the industrial processes only included emissions from beverage production.

Greenhouse gas emissions of Botswana are likely to increase as the population and number of settlements will increase and result in an increased demand for resources, particularly fossil fuel-based resources for energy, transport and sectors such as mining and industry. In the agriculture sector, there is a need for a survey to obtain data on how much fertilizer is applied yearly. Although the 2NC and 3NC made efforts in identifying GHG emissions to the extent possible, there is room for improvement during the implementation of this component by expanding the scope and level of detail of data.

Capacity building is still a challenge since the inventory process has not been institutionalized. The identified gaps and capacity-building needs for GHGI will be addressed by strengthening capacity in the area of inventories through the provision of capacity enhancement training on mitigation analysis and modelling for representatives of relevant institutions. This training will be particularly important in the development of capacities of participating agencies as well as representatives of the sectors covered by GHGI. The focus will be on setting up data collection systems within existing institutions, strengthening the mechanisms for collecting data as well as ensuring cross-sectoral collaboration for the preparation of GHG inventory and monitoring emissions in general.

Under this component, the following activities will be undertaken:

- Update of the National GHG Inventory for 2020-2021;
- Update of the GHG emission projections until 2060;
- Update of the GHG Inventory Database;
- Identifying approaches to uncertainties reduction;
- Collecting missing activity data for the AFOLU sector for improving the completeness of the inventory;

- Improving the institutional arrangements to ensure the annual provision of AD for preparing the inventory;
- Developing and implementing a QA/QC management system;
- Improving AD for the Energy sector to generate Emission factors,
- Developing legal arrangements for collaboration with other institutions for AD;
- Improving on documentation and archiving; and
- Technical and institutional capacity building in various areas of inventory compilation.

Outcome 1.2: Progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC, data collection and MRV of NDC mitigation measures strengthened and NDC mitigation scenarios aligned with a long-term low-emission development strategy

The following activities will be undertaken to strengthen NDC mitigation MRV and data collection and align NDC mitigation scenarios with a long-term low-emission development strategy:

- Assessment of accessible information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving the NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement and mitigation measures, and addressing the identified gaps.
- Evaluation of mitigation policies and measures, their effects and implications for the achievement of NDC targets.
- Alignment of NDC mitigation scenarios with a long-term mitigation strategy.
- Elaboration of Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) mechanisms, including institutional arrangements in place to track the progress of the NDC.

NDC tracking will be reviewed in light of the ETF requirements under the Paris Agreement and improved as relevant, including the National legal and regulatory MRV framework and corresponding institutional arrangements, including plans to involve other stakeholders, as appropriate.

In the course of its duration, the project will focus on improving accuracy, completeness, consistency and transparency through corrective measures, improving procedures of data collection, evaluation and processing, addressing potential problems in monitoring, and ensuring that quality assessment is applied rigorously and consistently. Necessary activities will be undertaken to strengthen the human, scientific, technical and institutional capacity of Botswana to undertake future work on the GHG inventory and MRV of NDC actions through capacity building and improved technical capabilities.

**Component 2: Information on Climate Change impacts and Adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, support needed and received, and other relevant information including supplemental NC chapters**

## Outcome 2.1.: Updated data on national circumstances related to climate change to better inform climate change policy updated

2.1.1 Analysis and update of information on the socio-economic and environmental conditions that provide an overall understanding of climate change concerns in the context of national development priorities.

To achieve this outcome, the project will focus on information on the national circumstances of Botswana based, among others, on updated 2013 population census data which were published after the submission of the 3NC. In addition to the updated demographic data, economic data, development priorities, policies and programmes, this component will also provide the updated geographical and environmental characteristics of Botswana. The project will continue the work of the 3NC in the NDC priority sectors and expand the analysis of mitigation options in energy, transport, industrial processes and agriculture.

An assessment of sectoral and subsectoral interventions contributing to GHG emission reduction at the national level as determined in the current NDC will be conducted through:

- A review of all relevant sectoral data and relevant policy and legal developments, including integration of UNFCCC and PA requirements into national legislation as well as policies and strategies;
- Assessment of the progress of policies and actions to mitigate GHG from 2010 onwards at national, sub-national and local levels;
- An analysis of mitigation activities at the local and national level;
- A review of current baseline and low-emission scenarios;
- Development of mitigation scenarios to model the possible trajectory of greenhouse gas emissions by key sectors (waste, agriculture and forestry) up to 2050 according to the three development scenarios (S1 - Business as Usual scenario; S2 - with the partial application of mitigation measures; S3 - an advanced scenario with a more intensive application of a comprehensive set of mitigation measures);
- Preparation and adoption of the Roadmap and Action Plan for implementation of Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in the period 2020 – 2030.

## Outcome 2.2: Improved and updated information on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement and adaptation measures for vulnerable sectors reflecting gender issues specific to Botswana

Under this section, an in-depth vulnerability assessment of climate change impacts will be conducted and adaptation measures recommended in sectors that are a priority for socioeconomic development and the natural environment; including the assessment of risks of climate change, climate variability and extreme weather events. The project will also continue efforts to develop and expand adaptation modelling, focus on flood and drought threats, improve vulnerability analysis, and address knowledge gaps in the health and tourism sectors. Assessments were carried out for Water, Livestock, Forestry, Crops and Health sectors and adaptation options were identified under the 3NC. The V&A assessment emphasized the expected climate changes and their impact on the relevant sectors. There is, however, a need to develop baseline scenarios further, including the socioeconomic scenarios under the 4NC/1BTR and developing climate change scenarios using the Precis regional model which will be further used during the preparation of 2BTR. Emphasis will be placed on vulnerability to climate change, impacts of global warming and increased climate variability on adaptation to climate change. In some instances, linkages of the climate-related stressors to global warming and

climate change may not necessarily be clear so there is a need to identify linkages between impacts and vulnerability to develop further adaptation strategies, putting emphasis also on the protection of wildlife.

Linkages to traditional cultural practices and indigenous knowledge need to be further explored. There is a need to identify and investigate the trends in climate-related disasters and their projected impact on Botswana and also to factor climate change into ecological zones.

New areas of work will cover:

- Using integrated assessment models and regional climate models to develop climate change scenarios for temperature and rainfall related to climate change by 2060. Conduct crop, water and biodiversity model simulations for baseline climate and chosen most likely climate scenarios;
- Capacity development to assess future climate risk and adaptation measures for the sectors of agriculture, water resources, ecosystems, settlements and human health, assessment of gender-specific impacts of climate change in the water, agriculture, ecosystem services, health, and human settlements;
- Capacity enhancement to develop an Adaptation Framework describing measures currently implemented and proposed;
- Updated data to inform the developing of adaptation strategies and plans, including project profiles for key adaptation options;
- Enhancing capacity to transparently describe facilitative policies, their status and how they support individual actions, including training relevant experts;
- Work on introducing systematic M&E of adaptation policies implementation.

There is still a need to develop information and knowledge on the effects and impact of climate change on the ecosystem and the impacts on the ecosystems and capitalizing on the opportunities to ensure the climate resilience of such ecosystems. Previously provided information will be verified and knowledge gaps identified.

The project will include the collection, review and assessment of information on Gender issues and the relevant recommendation on how to continue and improve mainstreaming gender concerns into climate action, and a summary of the systematic observation, capacity building and climate change research activities undertaken since the submission of the NC3. Gender analysis and Action plan to include capacity-building, and data collection on gender aspects into relevant BTR+NC components will be elaborated during the Inception phase and incorporated in the Inception Report. To increase the capacities of relevant institutions to consider and track **sex-disaggregated data and gender considerations** related to climate change adaptation and mitigation, the proposed project will conduct a study on different gender roles in adaptation and mitigation interventions at the community level, policy formulation and decision-making process

Outcome 2.3: Data collection and M&E established for other relevant information including supplemental NC chapters analysed and compiled information on finance, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement

The outcome will be achieved, among others, through implementing data collection, processing and utilization as one of the components of the comprehensive MRV of policies and measures implemented by consecutive NDCs and support needed and received (finance, technology and capacity-building)

Activities leading to this outcome will also include:

- Documenting status and needs for research on systematic observations of climate;
- Enhancing public awareness and understanding of climate change;
- Enhancing understanding of climate resilience pathways feasible for Botswana;
- Identifying options for integrating anticipated climate change impacts, with current and future social vulnerabilities and mitigation into development priorities;
- Linking climate change responses with sustainable development;
- Raising awareness about Climate Change and improving climate change education.

The assessment of policies and measures in education, training and public awareness will require that the M&E framework be strengthened. The project will also provide training on climate change policies and measures for young professionals from relevant institutions engaged in implementing climate change policies. To support capacity development, the proposed project will analyze all the relevant awareness-raising, education, and research activities on climate change that have been carried out within different programs and projects and make them available on the national knowledge platform.

Information on the financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement will be collected and assessed. The development of a comprehensive MRV system including mitigation and adaptation action and support will enable transparent and climate-informed policy decision-making as the country continues in its efforts to systemically build a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy. Furthermore, the integrated MRV systems will help identify bottlenecks, capacity constraints and best practices for scaling up the co-benefits of climate action therefore, enabling the country to accelerate the development of targeted policies and regulations and identify projects with the potential for transformative impacts.

Strengthening the capacities of relevant sectors and “training the trainers” will improve the country’s potential to fulfil its reporting requirements to the UNFCCC and address information barriers important for mobilizing climate finance.

Under this component, constraints, gaps, and related financial, technological and capacity-building needs associated with the implementation of climate change activities, measures and programmes, and with the preparation and improvement of national reports will be analysed and presented. This will also include systematic observation capacity building and climate change research activities undertaken since the submission of the NC3.

### **Component 3: Compilation and submission of the reports**

Outcome 3.1: The Fourth National Communication and the First Biennial Transparency Report (4NC/1BTR) as a combined report and the Second Biennial Transparency report (2BTR) of Botswana as a stand-alone report compiled, adopted by the government after stakeholders’ consultations and submitted to the UNFCCC

When the expected outcomes and their respective outputs are completed, the Fourth National Communication and the First Biennial Transparency Report (4NC/1BTR) document will be compiled according to the guidelines, requirements and formats established by the UNFCCC. The compilation and approval process will follow consultation with all relevant national stakeholders. Once finalized, the document will be quality-checked, edited and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat for posting and dissemination through the UNFCCC website. The 4NC/1BTR submission deadline is set for December 2024.

In summary, the following activities will be carried out:

- Collection of data and information necessary for the preparation of the 4NC/1 BTR, including the Adaptation Communication;
- Organization of regular workshops to discuss progress, exchange ideas and present findings of the 1BTR+4NC process;
- Inclusion of studies done for the 4NC/1BTR and compilation of the report;
- Review of 4NC/1BTR by stakeholders;
- Preparation of the Executive Summary;
- Submission of the 4NC/1BTR to the steering committee of the project for technical review;
- Publication of the 4NC/1BTR;
- Submission of the 4NC/1BTR combined report to UNFCCC by 31 December 2024;
- Distribution of the 4NC/1BTR report to stakeholders and its public presentation;
- Organization of the end-of-project workshop;
- Analysis of lessons learned and dissemination of thematic studies and project results.

The project will apply periodic assessments, monitoring and evaluation approach to identify, analyze and share lessons learned (including gender aspect) that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely.

#### Stand-alone 2BTR:

For the preparation of 2BTR, the project intends to continue a similar approach, gathering information and data on mitigation and adaptation, providing workshops, studies and presenting findings in the course of the two years after the submission of the combined 4NC/1BTR report to the UNFCCC and prior to the due submission deadline for 2BTR (31 December 2026).



Knowledge management, Monitoring and Evaluation of the project outcomes and outputs will be undertaken in line with the M&E plan described under section E.

The project financial and progress reports will be prepared regularly and submitted according to the M&E plan.

## **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:

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.

Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.

Review the results framework and monitoring plan.

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.

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.

Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.

Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan. Finalize the TOR of the Project Board.

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-NCE 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 the needs for technical support, will be carried out once a year, in line with GEF and UNFCCC reporting requirements for NCs and BTRs.

### Lessons learned and knowledge generation:

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

### End of Project:

During the last three months, the project team will prepare the End of Project Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure the sustainability and replicability of the project's results. The End of Project Report shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lessons learned and opportunities for scaling up.

<b>Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:</b>		
<b>GEF M&amp;E requirements</b>	<b>Indicative costs (US\$)</b>	<b>Time frame</b>
<b>Inception Workshop</b>	\$3,000	Within 2 months from the date First Disbursement
<b>Inception Report</b>	None	Within 30 days after Inception Workshop
<b>Monitoring of indicators in project results framework, a workshop with key stakeholders</b>	None \$3,000	Annually The third year of project implementation
<b>Supervision missions</b> <sup>[1]<sup>8</sup></sup>	None	Annually
<b>End of project workshop</b>	\$4,000	3 months before operational closure
<b>End of project report</b>	None	3 months before operational closure
<b>TOTAL indicative COST</b>	\$10,000	

[1] 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	Botswana	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000.00	117,135.00	1,350,135.00
<b>Total GEF Resources</b>					<b>1,233,000.00</b>	<b>117,135.00</b>	<b>1,350,135.00</b>

#### Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

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

#### G. Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Desertification
Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1	No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0

#### 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)
Khulekani Mpofu	GEF Operational Focal Point/Deputy Director	Ministry of Environment and Tourism	2/15/2023

### 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.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	M&E	Sub-Total	PMC	Total (USDeq.)	<a href="#">(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]</a>
Equipment	72200 - Equipment and Furniture: \$900 Office furniture - (\$900; year 1)					-	900	900	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
Equipment	72400 - Communication & Audio-Visual Equipment: \$3,500· Computer (2)- (\$3,000; \$1,500/unit; year 1)· Printer (1) - (\$500; year 1)					-	3,500	3,500	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
Equipment	72400- Communication & Audio-Visual Equipment \$4,000 Costs associated with provision of communication and audio-visual equipment to support training workshops to strengthen capacity for adaptation assessment		4,000			4,000		4,000	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
Contractual services- Individual	71800 - Contractual Services-Imp Partn: \$102,000· Project Manager - (\$40,720; \$3,393.33 per months for 12 months; years 1 - 4)· Project Assistant/Finance Assistant – (\$62,880; \$1,310 per month for 48 months; years 1-4)					-	102,000	102,000	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
Contractual services- Company	71800 - Contractual Services-companies: \$165,200· Technical Expert to lead the National GHG inventory for the years 1994-2022 for Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and waste sector activities updated, and the quality of the previous inventories reviewed and improved, using the 2006 IPCC guidelines and the GHG-LULUCF 2003 guidelines - Output	165,200				165,200		165,200	Ministry of Environment and Tourism

	1.2.2 (r 1-\$30,000, yr 2-47,200, Yr 3-\$40,000). PM Salary (\$48,000; 3,428.57 per month for 14 months; year 2 to 4)								
Contractual services- Company	72100-Contractual Services-Companies: \$40,000Expert costs for establishment and operationalization of the and organizational structure for M&E - (\$40,000; \$3,333.33 per months for 12 months; years 1 - 4)		40,000			40,000		40,000	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
International Consultants	71200- International Consultants (\$50,000)Compilation of BTR1+NC4, adoption by the government after participatory, inclusive stakeholders' consultations and submission to the UNFCCC and Compilation of BTR2, its transparent, public consultations, adoption by the government and submission to the UNFCCC			50,000		50,000		50,000	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
International Consultants	71200-International Consultants \$117,000- Expert to undertake analysis of available data and update of input on the socio-economic and environmental conditions that provide an overall understanding of climate change concerns in the context of national development priorities. Experts to undertake an assessment of climate change impacts and vulnerability of priority sectors to update understanding of adaptation challenges and risks and, support collection and analysis of sex-disaggregated data and information in relation to climate change, preparation of inputs to the reports and support with Monitoring and		117,000			117,000		117,000	Ministry of Environment and Tourism

	evaluation of adaptation policies and measures. Assessment of constraints related to accessing technology development and transfer, and description of financial assistance needs.								
International Consultants	71200-International Consultants: \$270,000 Consultancies to analyze key GHG emitting sectors, uncertainty analysis and Update of GHG emission projections until 2050 (Output 1.1.2 and 1.1.3) Expert for elaboration of Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) mechanisms, including institutional arrangements to track the progress of the NDC	270,000				270,000		270,000	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
Local Consultants	71300 - Local Consultants: \$180,000 To support consultancy on National GHG inventory for the years 1994-2022 for Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and waste sector activities updated, and the quality of the previous inventories reviewed and improved, using the 2006 IPCC guidelines and the GHG-LULUCF 2003 guidelines. M&E Expert to support the development of a Community Monitoring Framework and to develop training manuals and other tools for training of community monitors. Expert to support evaluation of mitigation policies and measures, their effects, and implications for the achievement of NDC targets.(Local Consultants -Yr 1-35,000, Yr 2-\$65,000, Yr 3-55,000 and Yr 4-25,000)	180,000				180,000		180,000	Ministry of Environment and Tourism

Local Consultants	71300-Local Consultants \$65,000Consultancy to support data collection on financial, technology and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9–11 of the Paris (\$20,000)National Consultant to support an international expert to undertake an assessment of climate change impacts and vulnerability of priority sectors to update understanding of adaptation challenges and risks (\$25,000) Expert to undertake an assessment of needs, gaps and priorities for research/systematic observation, education, training and public awareness programmes (\$20,000)		65,000			65,000		65,000	Ministry of Environmen t and Tourism
Training, Workshops, Meetings	75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer: \$7,000Project Inception Workshop, mid-term and project closure workshops - Output 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 (\$7,000)				7,000	7,000		7,000	Ministry of Environmen t and Tourism
Training, Workshops, Meetings	75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer: \$71,000. Workshops, meetings and capacity building trainings scientific, technical and institutional capacities to undertake a review and update of the National GHG inventory and enhance the transparency of the NC and BTR - Output 1.1.3 (\$32,000; years 1 ,2,3 and 4). Workshops and meetings for technical review and validation of reports and Training workshops to support elaboration of Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) mechanisms, including institutional	71,000						71,000	Ministry of Environmen t and Tourism



	arrangements in put in place to track the progress of the NDC. ( \$39,000 for year 1-4)								
Training, Workshops, Meetings	75700-Training Workshops and Conferences \$48,000 Training costs associated with strengthening capacities to collect data and analyze financial, technology and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9–11 of the Paris and Costs associated with training workshops to strengthen capacity for adaptation assessment (human, scientific, technical, institutional)		48,000			48,000		48,000	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
Travel	71600 – Travel: \$3,000 Inception workshop, mid-term and project closure workshops: (\$1,000 / year 2-4)				3,000	3,000		3,000	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
Travel	71600 – Travel: \$53,700 Travel cost associated with national GHG Inventory review and update Output 1.1.1 (\$29,700; ) Travel cost associated with learning exchange to strengthen human, scientific, technical and institutional capacities to undertake a review and update of the National GHG inventory and enhance the transparency of the NC and BTR and Travel expenses related to field surveys/ data collection to track progress in implementing and achieving the NDC. Output 1.1.4 (\$24,000; )	53,700				53,700		53,700	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
Travel	71600-Travel- \$16,000 Travel costs associated with data collection to update information on the socio-economic and environmental conditions, Travel		16,000			16,000		16,000	Ministry of Environment and Tourism

	costs associated with conducting the vulnerability study and monitoring and evaluation of adaptation policies and measures. and Travel costs associated with the study on assessment of needs, gaps and priorities for research/systematic observation, education, training and public awareness programmes.-Travel: Yr 1-\$2,000, yr 2-\$3,000, yr 3-\$9,000 and yr 4-\$2,000)								
Office Supplies	72500 – Supplies: \$2,000Office and IT Supplies and Consumables (\$2,000; \$500/year; years 1 to 4)					-	2,000	2,000	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
Office Supplies	72500 – Supplies: \$6,700 Stationeries and supplies costs related to technical activities in support of strengthening human, scientific, technical and institutional capacities to undertake a review and update of the National GHG inventory and enhance the transparency of the NC and BTR - Outputs 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.2.3, and 1.2.4	6,700				6,700		6,700	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
Other Operating Costs	74100 – Professional Services: \$3,600Project audits - (\$3600; years 3 to 4)					-	3,600	3,600	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
Other Operating Costs	74200 - Audio Visual Print Prod Costs: \$24,000Printing of training manuals and other tools for training Output 1.1.1 (\$24,000: year 1-4)	24,400				24,400		24,400	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
	<b>Total</b>	<b>771,000</b>	<b>290,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>1,121,000</b>	<b>112,000</b>	<b>1,233,000</b>	

## 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

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Title

6602\_4NC-1BTR\_2BTR\_Botswana\_SESP\_010623\_for clearance

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