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•Julien Lheureux

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0.RoadMap

0.CEO Endorsement Form

MALAWI CLIMATE TRANSPARENCY FRAMEWORK

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•Project Identification Form

•GEF Secretariat Reviewer

•PIF Clearance

•CEO Approval Request

- GEF Review
- CEO Approved

CEO Approval (CEO) entry – Medium Sized Project – GEF - 7

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10149

Project Type

MSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

- ☐ CBIT
- ☐ NGI

Project Title
Malawi Climate Transparency Framework

Countries
Malawi

Agency(ies)
UNEP

Other Executing Partner(s):
Environmental Affairs Department (EAD) - Ministry of Environment, Tourism and Wildlife

Executing Partner Type
Government

GEF Focal Area
Climate Change

Taxonomy
Focal Areas, Climate Change, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, Influencing models, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Stakeholders, Type of Engagement, Participation, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Private Sector, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Communications, Education, Awareness Raising, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Capacity Development, Access to benefits and services, Participation and leadership, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Theory of change, Learning, Indicators to measure change, Knowledge Exchange, Knowledge Generation

Rio Markers
Climate Change Mitigation
Climate Change Mitigation 2

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date

10/9/2020

Expected Implementation Start

1/1/2021

Expected Completion Date

12/31/2023

Duration

36

In Months

Agency Fee($)

100,320.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
CCM-3-8	Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency	GET	1,056,000.00	150,000.00
		Total Project Cost($)	**1,056,000.00**	**150,000.00**

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To strengthen the capacity of institutions in Malawi and set up an information system to fulfill the enhanced Transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 1. Establishing the National Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system.	Technical Assistance	1: Malawi's ıs effectively te to track and eenhouse Gas nissions, ctions and eeded and	1.1. Institutional arrangement and inter-ministerial coordination mechanism established and formalized for data management activities 1.2. Country-specific emission factors and activity data for Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU), energy, industry, transport and waste sectors	GET	427,100.00	50,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
			developed and made accessible to stakeholders 1.3. Data collection and sharing protocols and regulations including linkages between hubs customized in line with the recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines and made available to institutions			
Component 2. Developing and operationalizing an integrated platform for data management	Technical Assistance	2: lers use the agement to support the tem	a management platform ed to the country's nces and alized to support the tem.	GET	346,300.00	40,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
			›r data collection and tools for GHG ;, climate actions and eeded and received ed and made available ıt stakeholders.			
			:limate transparency bers and other relevant ers trained on the management and use of latform to track implementation, GHG ;, climate actions and eeded and received			
			from the GHG and MRV system d, entered into the			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
			and made publicly			
Component 3. Targeted capacity building to strengthen institutional and individual capacities to meet the Paris agreement requirements on an Enhanced Transparency Framework.	Technical Assistance	3. The climate ıcy unit, ector ıs and ers perform s in the MRV ı a continuous	data teams from the rs (AFOLU, energy, industry and waste) and trained in data ent. wledge of relevant takeholders on the l Transparency rk of the Paris ıt and their respective anced practices on ıcy requirements of the eement, including ainstreaming, shared d up through peer-	GET	186,600.00	10,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
			programs for relevant ers via South-South ns and the CBIT Global tion Platform.			
				Sub Total ($)	**960,000.00**	**100,000.00**
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
				GET	96,000.00	50,000.00
				Sub Total($)	**96,000.00**	**50,000.00**
				Total Project Cost($)	**1,056,000.00**	**150,000.00**

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)	Evidence
Recipient Country Government	Environmental Affairs Department (EAD) - Ministry of Environment, Tourism and Wildlife	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	150,000.00	
			Total Co-Financing($)	**150,000.00**	

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

N/A

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

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)
UNEP	GET	Malawi	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	1,056,000	100,320
				Total Grant Resources($)	**1,056,000.00**	**100,320.00**

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments?

No

Includes reflow to GEF?

No

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required

☐

PPG Amount ($)

50,000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

4,750

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)
UNEP	GET	Malawi	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	50,000	4,750
				Total Project Costs($)	**50,000.00**	**4,750.00**

CEO Endorsement (CEO)

Core Indicators

To calculate the core indicators, please refer to Results Guidance

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use
Indicator 2 Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use **Indicator 3 Area of land restored** **Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)** **Indicator 5 Area of marine habit under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (excluding protected areas)** **Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated** **Indicator 7 Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management** **Indicator 8 Globally over-exploited fisheries moved to more sustainable levels** **Indicator 9 Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, eliminination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)** **Indicator 10 Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPS to air from point and non-point sources(grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)** **Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment**

View

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

These numbers represent the total number of beneficiaries that will be engaged during project implementation. They include climate transparency unit staff, field data teams, sectoral focal points and policy makers. This number was obtained during stakeholder engagement forums at PPG stage. The public sector is estimated to have more male officials than female and therefore the number of direct female beneficiaries will most likely be lower than that of male beneficiaries. The project will strive to attain a 50-50 gender representation.

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

Briefly Describe

a. **The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed;**

b. **The baseline scenario and any associated baseline Programs;**

c. **The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and com onents of the project;**

d. **Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies;**

e. **Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing;**

f. **Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF);**

g. **Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.**

1a. Changes in project design

The project has not changed in design from the original idea in the PIF stage. However, some of the outputs have been modified or merged to strengthen, make them more specific and improve clarity. The modifications are explained in the table below:

Output/Outcome at PIF stage	Revised Output/Outcome	Remarks
Outcome 1. Malawi's institutions effectively collaborate to track and report GHG emissions, climate actions and support received.	**Outcome 1**. Malawi's institutions effectively collaborate to track and report Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions, climate actions and support needed and received.	The outcome was reworded for the sake of consistency.
Output 1.1 MRV stakeholders mapped and legal & regulatory framework on climate initiatives assessed to define roles and responsibilities.	*Deleted*	Output 1.1 has been merged with Output 1.2. The mapping, consultation and engagement of stakeholders together with the assessment of legal & regulatory framework on climate initiatives to define roles and responsibilities now constitute deliverable 1.1.1.
Output 1.2 Institutional arrangements formalized in EAD and relevant government structures established to assign a climate transparency unit in charge of the national MRV system operation.	**Output 1.1** Institutional arrangement and inter-ministerial coordination mechanism established and formalized for data management activities.	Original output 1.2 has become 1.1 in the new version because outputs 1.1 and 1.2 were merged. Moreover, the scope of institutional arrangements and coordination were broadened to cover all the activities needed for data management.
Output 1.3 Tools and protocols developed for use by EAD and other Ministry staff to track and report GHG emissions, climate actions implemented, and support received.	**Output 1.2** Country-specific emission factors and activity data for Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU), energy, industry, transport and waste sectors developed and made accessible to stakeholders . -	New Output 1.2 is based on the original Output 1.5, including the idea of making results accessible to stakeholders. Original output 1.3 was split into output 1.3 (protocols development) and 2.2 (as tools development is a key aspect of the MRV system and data management platform development).
Output 1.4 Collaborative data collection and processing centres established with formal agreement signed with EAD to enable and advance information exchange	**Output 1.3** Data collection and sharing protocols and regulations including linkages between hubs customized in line with the recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines and made available to institutions	The original output 1.4 is integrated as a deliverable in the institutional framework under revised output 1.1; original output 1.3 has been enhanced in the new output 1.3 including the idea of making results available to stakeholders.
Output 1.5 Country-specific emission factors for energy,	-	Original output 1.5 has been moved to 1.3 in

Output/Outcome at PIF stage	Revised Output/Outcome	Remarks
Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU), transport, industry and waste sectors developed		the new version.
Component 2. Develop an integrated platform for data collection, sharing and decision making	**Component 2.** Developing and operationalizing an integrated platform for data management	The component was reworded to capture the whole data management cycle and make explicit the ambition of operationalizing the platform.
Outcome 2. A data collection, integration and sharing platform is regularly used by a broad set of stakeholders for climate transparency activities	**Outcome 2**. Stakeholders use the data management platform to support the MRV system	The wording was revised to capture the whole data management cycle.
Output 2.1 A data collection, integration and sharing platform established and operationalized	**Output 2.1** A data management platform customized to the country's circumstances and operationalized to support the MRV system	The wording was revised to capture the entire process of data management and its goal of supporting the MRV system; customization refers to the fact that design will build upon experiences in other countries.
Output 2.2 The climate transparency unit members and relevant stakeholders trained to effectively use the data platform and collaborate on planning and decision-making	**Output 2.2**. Sector data collection and reporting tools for GHG emissions, climate actions and support needed and received customized and made available to relevant stakeholders	Original output 2.2 moved to 2.3. New output 2.2 has been extracted from original output 1.3.
Output 2.3 Data of GHG inventory and MRV system aggregated, entered and made publicly available through the integrated data platform	**Output 2.3**. The climate transparency unit members and other relevant stakeholders trained on the effective management and use of the data platform to track NDC implementation, GHG emissions, climate actions and support needed and received	This is the original output 2.2 and also combines original output 3.2. There is also a change to improve clarity of the output title.
	Output 2.4. Data from the GHG inventory and MRV system aggregated, entered into the platform and made publicly available	Same as original output 2.3 worded differently for clarity.
Outcome 3. The climate transparency unit, relevant sector institutions and stakeholders are able to perform their roles in the MRV system on a continuous basis.	**Outcome 3.** The climate transparency unit, relevant sector institutions and stakeholders perform their roles in the MRV system on a continuous basis.	Slight wording change: "perform" instead of "are able to perform".
Output 3.1 Field data teams from the key sectors (AFOLU, energy, transport, industry and waste sectors) assigned and	**Output 3.1**. Field data teams from the key sectors (AFOLU, energy, transport, industry and waste) assigned and trained in	Same as original with only wording change to capture the whole data management process.

Output/Outcome at PIF stage	Revised Output/Outcome	Remarks
trained in collection, processing and transmission of GHG data	data management	
Output 3.2 The climate transparency unit, EAD staff and relevant agencies and/or departments trained on MRV systems, tracking Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), GHG inventories and emissions projections	**Output 3.2** Knowledge of relevant national stakeholders on the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement and their respective roles enhanced	The training on output 3.2 in PIF has been moved to component 2. The revised output now focuses on the enhanced knowledge of relevant stakeholders concerning the ETF under the Paris Agreement.
Output 3.3 Best practices, including gender mainstreaming, shared and scaled up through peer-exchange programs for stakeholders on transparency activities	**Output 3.3**. Best practices on transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement, including gender mainstreaming, shared and scaled up through peer-exchange programs for relevant stakeholders via South-South interactions and the CBIT Global Coordination Platform	The wording has been revised to include the CBIT Global Coordination Platform and South-South exchanges, but the meaning remains the same.

Change in the distribution of GEF budget

The GEF project financing budget has been slightly changed among components to reflect the technical work of the Project Technical Coordinator along the different phases of the project. While at PIF stage, such GEF budget amounted to USD 433,100 for component 1, USD 367,300 for component 2, and USD 159,600 for component 3, this has been revised to USD 425,100 for component 1, USD 347,300 for component 2, and USD 187,600 for component 3.

Change in the distribution of co-finance budget

While the co-finance budget at PIF stage was USD 100,000 for component 1 and USD 50,000 for PMC, this has been revised to include USD 50,000 for component 1, USD 40,000 for component 2, and USD 10,000 for component 3. Hence USD 50,000 were retained for PMC costs, which was the same allocation as in the PIF document. At the project preparation stage, it was noted that component 2 and 3 needed more resources than earlier thought. So, there was a need to reallocate the co-finance budget to these components. In addition, the original output 1.3 was split into two outputs and one of these outputs was moved to component 2 as output 2.2, this also necessitated a redistribution of resources between component 1 and component 2 to cater for the additional work on component 2.

Change in the number of beneficiaries

- After the detailed stakeholder consultations during project design, the need to include more stakeholder in project implementation was identified. As such the number of beneficiaries increased from the original 80 to the current 150. These new beneficiaries include additional government departments e.g. Department of Climate Change and Meteorology (DCCM), Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development (MFEDP), private sector players such as the Malawi Telecommunication Limited (MTL), Winroc International and Tetra Tech.
- On gender disaggregation, the project implementing team will aim to have a 50-50 representation of beneficiaries between men and women. This is despite the heavy representation of men in the public sector compared to women at a ratio close to 40:60 as per the information received during the interview with Winroc International and Tetra Tech who developed the current AFOLU-focused Greenhouse Gas Inventory System (GHG-IS) and during that process they observed that women representation from various sectors and sub-sectors were always below 50%.

1b. Project Description

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

-

Malawi is a Least Developed Country (LDC) and was rated by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Report (HDR, 2007) as one of the most vulnerable countries to the deleterious impacts of climate change in sub-Saharan Africa. This is largely because it is highly dependent on rain-fed agriculture. Major climate related hazards that wreak havoc in the country are floods and droughts leading to seasonal shortages of food supply as a result of poor harvests and soil erosion. The overall total rainfall received over Malawi shows a high degree of inter- and intra-seasonal variability which has been increasing. The vulnerability of the agriculture sector to climate change means that the Malawian economy is vulnerable as well, given that 30-40% of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) comes from agriculture. In 2015, floods affected 15 out of 28 districts in Malawi. About 1.1 million people were affected, 230,000 displaced, 176

killed and 172 reported missing. The total cost of loss and damage that the Government of Malawi incurred during these severe floods was estimated to be US$335 million, and the recovery and reconstruction costs stood at US$494 million[1][1].

1. Malawi's economy is heavily dependent on agriculture, employing nearly 80% of the population, and it is vulnerable to external shocks, particularly climatic shocks. Parts of Malawi were in the path of Tropical Cyclone Idai, from the Mozambican Channel, on and after 4 March 2019. Seventeen geographical areas2 were impacted, with approximately 975,600 people affected, 90,000 people displaced, and 60 people killed. Total effects amounted to US$ 220.2 million, of which US$ 157.7 million (72 percent) was from the total or partial destruction of infrastructure and physical assets, and US$ 62.5 million (28 percent) was losses due to changes in economic flows arising from the disaster. The effects were mostly concentrated in the social sector (US$ 130.3 million, 59.2 percent), followed by infrastructure (US$ 51.5 million, 23.4 percent) and productive activities (US$ 38.4 million, 17.4 percent). In the social sector, the effects were highest in the housing sub-sector with most houses being private property and not following resilient construction standards. Effects were also evident in infrastructure sector especially in road network; drainage systems; power supply lines; irrigation and water supply equipment and flood control structures. Crops at the maturing stage and livestock were submerged or washed away which reduced returns from crop and animal production. Production losses are estimated at about US$ 9.96 million (0.13 percent of GDP). Agriculture, construction, electricity and water supply, wholesale and retail trade, transport and accommodation and food services sectors were affected.[2][2]

2. Climate change poses a threat to national development regarding sustainable development and wealth creation goals. Even if there is still uncertainty about its magnitude, the impacts of climate change are likely to slow or even reverse the current pace of development. Human-induced warming reached approximately 1°C (likely between 0.8°C and 1.2°C) above pre-industrial levels in 2017, increasing at 0.2°C (likely between 0.1°C and 0.3°C) per decade (high confidence)[3][3]. It is virtually certain that the global ocean has warmed unabated since 1970 and has taken up more than 90% of the excess heat in the climate system (high confidence). Since 1993, the rate of ocean warming has more than doubled (likely). Marine heatwaves have very likely doubled in frequency since 1982 and are increasing in intensity (very high confidence). By absorbing more CO2, the ocean has undergone increasing surface acidification (virtually certain). Increases in tropical

cyclone winds and rainfall, and increases in extreme waves, combined with relative sea level rise, exacerbate extreme sea level events and coastal hazards (high confidence).[4][4]

3. Moreover, since the pre-industrial period, the land surface air temperature has risen nearly twice as much as the global average temperature (high confidence). Climate change, including increases in frequency and intensity of extremes, has adversely impacted food security and terrestrial ecosystems as well as contributed to desertification and land degradation in many regions (high confidence). Increases in global mean surface temperature (GMST), relative to pre-industrial levels, affect processes involved in desertification (water scarcity), land degradation (soil erosion, vegetation loss, wildfire, permafrost thaw) and food security (crop yield and food supply instabilities). Changes in these processes drive risks to food systems, livelihoods, infrastructure, the value of land, and human and ecosystem health. Changes in one process (e.g. wildfire or water scarcity) may result in compound risks. Risks are location-specific and differ by region [5][5]

Extreme weather events resulting from a changing climate that could affect Malawi more frequently include heat waves, floods, cyclones, droughts, and forest fires. Such extreme events disturb ecosystems, food production patterns and water availability, destroy houses and other infrastructure, increase mortality and morbidity while destroying habitats and introducing invasive alien species with possible adverse effects on human health and well-being. The whole country is expected to experience between 3-5 degrees C rise by the latter half of the century, but temperatures could rise even more if the world follows high emission trajectories. Southern Malawi will likely experience a higher temperature rise than the rest of the country.

4. Parties to the United Nations Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) agreed in Paris in December 2015 to an international climate agreement to cope with climate change. The adoption of the Paris Agreement made fundamental progress towards meaningfully addressing climate change. Earlier to reaching the Agreement, developed and developing countries submitted their national post-2020 climate action commitments, known then as the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs). These commitments are the foundation of the Paris Agreement. As countries ratified such agreement, their INDCs turned into National Determined Contributions (NDC). Countries are at different stages in developing plans or strategies that will guide the implementation of their NDCs.

5. Article 13 of the 2015 Paris Agreement establishes the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). The framework was set up to enable the tracking, comparing, and understanding of national commitments worldwide to fight climate change. As per the ETF, countries will be required to regularly provide: (i) A national inventory of greenhouse gas emissions (by sources) and removals (by sinks) (ii) Information necessary to track progress toward achieving their NDC (iii) Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation (iv) Information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received; and (v) Information on any support they provide to developing countries. The Paris Agreement requested the GEF to support the establishment and operation of the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) to assist developing countries in meeting the enhanced transparency requirements of the agreement in both the pre- and post-2020 period. The CBIT should enable countries to establish or strengthen their in-house capacity to track progress on national commitments made under the Paris Agreement and also to produce more comprehensive and accurate reports capturing their implementation in the medium to long-term. The CBIT also supports countries to build capacity to enhance the level of ambition under the Paris Agreement, including by enhancing capacities for the generation of more accurate and updated data on emissions in all sectors as well as in the impacts of adaptation measures in increasing resilience of communities and ecosystems.

6. Transparency of action and support is crucial to the effectiveness of the Paris Agreement. At COP 24, held in Katowice in December 2018, countries have established modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Agreement. The guiding principles of these MPGs include the importance of facilitating improved reporting and transparency over time; and providing flexibility to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities. The application of such flexibility is to be self-determined, but the developing country Party concerned shall clearly indicate the provision to which flexibility is applied, concisely clarify capacity constraints, noting that some constraints may be relevant to several provisions, and provide self-determined estimated time frames for improvements in relation to those capacity constraints. Moreover, each Party should, to the extent possible, identify, regularly update and include as part of its Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) information on areas of improvement in relation to its reporting. The MPGs will come into force in 2024 and shall therefore guide the implementation of the CBIT project for Malawi.

7. Malawi's Nationally Determined Contribution notes that the overall goal of the National climate change management policy is *to promote climate change adaptation and mitigation for sustainable livelihoods through measures that increase levels of knowledge and understanding and improve human well-being and social equity, while pursuing economic development that significantly reduces environmental risks and ecological scarcities.*

8. Between 2015 and 2040, total annual GHG emissions in Malawi are expected to increase from the current level of approximately 29,000 Gg CO_2 equivalents (CO_2e) to the range of 42,000 Gg CO_2e, a rise in the order of 38%. Estimates suggest that between 14,000 and 16,000 Gg CO_2e will be cut per year by 2030 if a robust low emission development path is adopted. However, there is at present significant uncertainty about future emissions, particularly beyond the year 2020. The Government of Malawi is currently working with development partners to improve climate change related data management systems.

9. Levels of GHG emissions in Malawi are very low, amounting to 0.04% of the total global emissions in 2015. Despite this observation, the Government of Malawi, through the NDC, has expressed its intention to contribute towards global efforts to reduce GHG emissions. Emission reduction efforts will concentrate in key sectors of forestry, agriculture and energy. Implementing all unconditional and conditional mitigation activities is expected to reduce the emissions of Malawi from 1.4 tCO_2e per capita in 2010 to around 0.7 to 0.8 tCO_2e per capita in 2030 compared to expected business as usual emissions of around 1.5 tCO_2e per capita in 2030. Potential reductions from the energy sector will be additional to the expected overall per capita GHG emissions reduction.

10. Concerning the implementation of the Enhanced Transparency Framework, there are still several barriers and gaps that this project will need to address to build capacity on transparency, as consistently identified and listed in the national communications and BUR:

Insufficient and Unreliable Data in incorrect formats	The statistical data that exists is grossly insufficient and cannot be used to effectively give a status of the current situation let alone to plan based on projected trends. This data challenges can result in failure of some activities that are crucial for monitoring climate sensitive data. It can therefore lead to oversights and inadequate planning and misrepresent the country's efforts. Civil Society and NGOs are estimated to have more climate-related data on Malawi's than the Government itself; the United Nations (UN) system holds a lot more. Data on Agriculture and Soils: although 30-40% of GDP comes from agriculture, the information on climate change impacts on soil carbon, water resources, land use and other factors is grossly insufficient. For the 5,790k ha of agricultural land, the data on its segmentation, soil carbon trends and possible impacts to agricultural production, both for local consumption, and export is missing. The transparency of what Malawi reports under the UNFCCC requirements will therefore not be comprehensive enough unless

	sufficient segmentation and integration is achieved. The Agriculture Sector Wide Approach (ASWAp) of 2011-2015, which mirrored the priorities of the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy II and the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) of the African Union, largely considered climate change but did not mainstream it. For instance, climate change has been treated as a risk to mitigate and manage, but climate information and climate sensitivities have not been quantified. That means unforeseen changes in this crucial sector are likely to have unprecedented adverse effects on the country. This CBIT project aims at mainstreaming sector-specific climate reporting into the overall national planning. Data on forest management and vulnerabilities is scarce even though forests cover 33.6% of the territory, according to a 2014 estimate by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). While, in principle, Malawi should have a forest status monitoring framework since forestry is central to Malawi's NDCs and it is clearly reflected in Malawi's NDC. Threats are mentioned but not quantified in the policy and legal frameworks. Meanwhile, the opportunities are not explored, so although awareness may increase with time, it may not correspond simultaneously to an improved preparedness, unless this lack of integrated information is overcome. This CBIT project, through the MRV system to be established, will pay attention to monitoring forests as part of the sector reporting requirements. Additional barriers exist in terms of rampant duplication of data in collection and maintenance, inconsistent data sharing, a shortage of human resources in Geo-information, absence of policies and regulations. Furthermore, the lack of an institutionalized management of relevant climate data and the absence of centralized data archiving should be highlighted. For the moment, there are no formal agreements with institutions generating data, partly because proprietary data security is not guaranteed and partly because data is absent or incomplete in the first place. Finally, the inconsistency or absence of country-specific emission factors should be noted, as well as the lack of chemical and/or physical characterization of sources (e.g. wastes, solid fossil fuels, limestone), which further hinder data quality, accuracy and reliability.
Inadequate methodologies	According to the Third National Communication (TNC), uncertainties in estimating GHG emissions are mainly due to: (i) lack and inadequacy of data both in quality and quantity; and (ii) insufficient involvement of partners and practitioners in the implementation of GHG mitigation actions through participatory approaches under the current decentralization policy. With the aim of enhancing future GHG emissions inventories and national communications, the SNC put forward several recommendations, such as: to improve data collection by concerned services in charge of energy, agriculture, land use and forestry, industrial processes and waste management.
Inadequate Capacity	Due to the limited human capital (both in numbers and skills), the country is not able to have full sector-specific thematic teams.

	Partly, it stems from low involvement and participation of stakeholders, as well as the need for a network of climate change experts. This points to the need for training and capacity development of researchers and educators, which is currently being undertaken by various projects and initiatives, such as: the NC/BUR and other projects funded by bi-lateral donors including USAID, working on the forestry sector, and GIZ working on energy and waste management projects, and UNDP through the Climate Promise programme on NDCs and the inherited GHG IS. This CBIT project will aim on building on these initiatives with the aim of enhancing transparency reporting.
Institutional aspects	Currently, the data collection is undertaken by personnel that are public officials with other official duties. This then reduces their dedication to the data collection. They can be transferred which negatively impacts the predictability of the inventory roles. Further, the GHG-IS was developed, commissioned by, and remains in the hands of non-government agencies. There is need to bring it in-house under the EAD (Government). The country needs to create a dedicated team across the data collection activities all the way to inventory database system management. There is need for budgetary provision to build, sustain and update the capacity of this dedicated team on aspects of collection and management of GHG and related data, including data interpretation, storage and updating of databases. The GHG inventory work aimed at transitioning to ETF remains project-based.

11. The government of Malawi cites major constraints and barriers in GHG inventory compilation including data-collection and human capacity shortcomings. Stakeholders involved in developing the Malawi GHG-IS[6][6] note the need to coordinate the management of an inventory database system covering all aspects of GHG inventory. This is because the current GHG-IS doesn't cover all sectors to be reported. Currently, the data collection is undertaken by personnel that are public officials with other official duties. This then reduces their dedication to the data collection. Therefore, post-project predictability and sustainability of the inventory roles is not strong under business as usual. Further, the GHG-IS that was developed, commissioned, and remained in the hands of non-government agencies needs to be brought in-house under the Government. This project will achieve this. Malawi still relies on IPCC default emission factors and other default values since national factors are unavailable. For greater transparency, there is need to domesticate emission factors and develop country-specific values. The databases available now are therefore not yet institutionalized and still need improvements.

12. For these reasons, the country needs to create a dedicated team across the data collection activities all the way to inventory database system management. There is need for provision to build, sustain and update the capacity of this

dedicated team on aspects of collection and management of GHG and related data, including data interpretation, storage and updating of databases.

2) Baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

13. Malawi is a landlocked LDC in which poverty and inequality remain persistently high. One in two people in rural areas are poor (the official poverty estimation for 2016/17 released as the Fourth Integrated Household Survey [IHS4][7][7] in November 2017). Poverty is driven by poor performance of the agriculture sector, volatile economic growth, population growth, and limited opportunities in non-farm activities.

14. The challenges associated with current risk reduction strategies include: political and institutional challenges in translating early warning into early action; communication challenges related to Early Warning Systems (EWS); conveying useful information in local languages and communicating EWS in remote areas; national-level mistrust of locally collected data, which are perceived to be inflated to leverage more relief resources; the call for improved user-friendliness of early warning information, including at smaller spatial scales; the need for increased capacity in national meteorological centers; and the need for better linkages between early warning, response, and prevention.

15. Malawi signed the UNFCCC on 10th June 1992 and ratified it on 21st April 1994. Malawi also signed and ratified the Kyoto Protocol on 26th October 2001. Moreover, Malawi has produced its National Communications (NC), GHG inventories, a National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), a Technology Needs Assessment (TNA), a Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and its first Biennial Update Report (BUR), prepared in 2017 and awaiting national validation for official submission to UNFCCC.

Malawi climate related policy framework

16. Since the late 1990s, development in Malawi has been guided by the following national and sectoral policy and strategy documents: (I) Vision 2020 of 2000, (ii) Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy (MPRS) of 2002, (iii) Malawi Economic Growth Strategy (MEGS) of 2004, (iv) Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) of 2006, (v) National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) of 1994 and revised in 2002, and (vi) National Environmental Policy (NEP) of 1996, (vii) National Climate Change Management Policy (NCCMP), (viii) and related policies including the National Transport

Policy, National Climate Change Investment Policy, Mines and Minerals Policy, National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan II, National Disaster Risk Management Policy and National Agriculture Policy.

17. In accordance with the provisions of Articles 4 and 12 of the Convention (UNFCCC) and the guidelines of decision 17/CP.8, Malawi has completed three NCs. Malawi has constituted a National Climate Change Technical Committee (NCCTC) to oversee implementation of the various climate change project activities. It comprises high level experts drawn from key ministries, research institutions, the University of Malawi and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP)

18. The Government of Malawi participated in the 1992 Rio Earth Summit in Brazil. One of its outcomes was the development and publication of the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP). The NEAP was developed through an extensive consultative process involving a wide range of stakeholders and became the operational tool for the implementation of Agenda 21. Nine key environmental concerns were identified as risks to development: soil erosion, deforestation, water resources degradation and depletion, threats to fish resources, threats to biodiversity, human habitat degradation, high population growth, air pollution and climate change. Although the NEAP did not directly address adaptation issues, the key factors identified could closely align with the identified NAPA sectoral studies.

National Environmental Policy (NEP)

19. First published in 1996 and reviewed in 2004, the National Environmental Policy provides an overall framework for sectoral policies to be reviewed for consistency with the principles of sound environmental management and sustainable development. It recognizes climate change, and places local communities in a position to manage natural resources sustainably to promote social equity. The NEP is supported by the Environment Management Act (1996).

National Climate Change Management Policy (NCCMP)

20. The 2016 National Climate Change Management Policy plays the role of integrating climate change into development planning and implementation by all stakeholders – local, district and national – to foster the country's socio-economic growth and subsequently, sustainable development.

Draft National Meteorological Policy

21. The Government of Malawi, through the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services, has published a draft National Meteorological Policy aimed at enabling the monitoring and understanding of Malawi's weather and climate

by all users and stakeholders. It will serve for the growth and development of weather and climate services in the country. The policy will contribute to monitoring and observation of weather and climate systems; analysis and prediction of weather and climate systems; climate and weather services and public participation; climate change and research services and management of meteorological data, amongst others.

The Third National Communication (NC)

22. Malawi has elaborated three National Communications to the UNFCCC under its commitments to the Convention (Articles 4 and 12). The Initial National Communication (INC, 2002), Second National Communication (SNC, 2011), both implemented by UNDP, and the Third National Communication (TNC, ongoing), started in 2017 and to be completed early 2021. The successful implementation of the Malawi Growth and Development Strategies is dependent upon sectors that are vulnerable to a changing climate. The TNC therefore singles out these priority sectors: agriculture and food security, irrigation and water development, transport infrastructure development, energy generation and supply, integrated rural development, and the prevention and management of communicable diseases.

TNA

23. In 2003, under an Enabling Activities Project - Expedited Phase II, a technology transfer and needs assessment component was implemented for the country. More recently, Malawi was included in a GEF Global Project on Technology Needs Assessments - Phase III (TNA Phase III), by UNEP, that has been approved for implementation in 14 March, 2018; other executing partner(s) are the Technical University of Denmark – UDP (UNEP DTU Partnership) and national agencies.

Other climate change reporting processes and documents include:

- **The Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) – 2015**
- **The National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) – 2016**

Climate Information and Data Currently Available

24. Malawi's climate change science and data resources provide an adequate information basis upon which to improve climate transparency by means of this CBIT project. It is possible to identify gaps and needs in order to promote the implementation of the Enhanced Transparency Framework in the country. The climate information currently available is approximately one decade old – it dates back to 2005-2006. More recent data may exist, but it is not captured in the national systems; rather, it still lies in external sources which are not required to share such crucial information with the Government

of Malawi. Thus, this CBIT Project will seek to integrate existing and future information in the national information systems.

25. Data available in Malawi includes:

- Informational data from scientific studies and environmental conservation entities. This is mostly limited in scope and scattered. It can be integrated.
- GHG Inventories in Initial National Communication (INC, reported in 2002), Second National Communication (SNC, reported in October 2011) and ongoing TNC to the UNFCCC.
- Initial data has been collected for the forestry and land use component

26. There are still large sets of data needed in order to achieve a comprehensive MRV of GHG emissions in the country.

27. Climate Change Capacity Building: To ensure the continuity of national communications in Malawi, the EAD coordinates a team of experts that includes focal points from Government departments/agencies, Universities, development agencies and Research Institutions working together towards that end. These experts are involved in the preparation of National Communications, BURs, GHG inventories and NAPA. There are insufficient capacities in the relevant ministries, which are the Ministries of: Natural Resources, Energy and Mining, Department of Disaster Management Affairs; Lands, Housing and Urban Development; Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development; Finance, Economic Planning and Development; Transport and Public Works; Industry, Trade and Tourism; and Health and Population. The same applies to agencies such as the Malawi National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) as well as Higher Education and research institutions, private sector actors and international development organizations present in Malawi. Such capacities need to be integrated to ensure that MRV activities are undertaken in a coordinated and transparent manner. Further capacity enhancement is needed for these institutions and other stakeholders involved in activity data monitoring and carbon stocktaking.

28. For greater transparency in meeting the Paris Agreement, the Second National Communication has proposed: 1) Creating or updating a databank for the inventory of GHG emissions. 2) Involving all partners and practitioners, using participatory approaches under the current decentralization policy, in the use and implementation of GHG mitigations options, 3) Enhancing capacity-building and training programmes for communities and professionals, especially in systems analysis.

29. Furthermore, as per the SNC of Malawi, matters relating to climate change are funded by bi-lateral and multi- lateral donor agencies, especially the GEF. There is no direct funding for climate change research issues by the Government, except for the fact that some Government Departments are provided with financial resources for environmental management, some of which are used on public awareness campaigns. Moreover, it states that capacity-building is needed for the preparation of national communications, especially training at individual and institutional levels. Training would also be required for higher degrees (M.Sc. and Ph.D.) across all the sectors, and so the purchase of equipment, especially personal computers and accessories. In addition, training would be required for frontline extension and research staff, especially those involved in data collection from field experiments. The SNC also points out an urgent need to train Malawian scientists in conducting research, systems analysis, and computer simulation modeling as well as the need for higher degree training in the fields of Agriculture, Engineering, Environment, Wildlife, Meteorology, Climatology, Modeling, Statistics, Mathematical Sciences, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Geography and Earth Sciences, Sociology and Psychology.

30. In 2012 and subsequently, the World Bank commissioned technical assistance on the identification of potential opportunities for Malawi's engagement in carbon markets, as well as an institutional assessment of the country's capacity to effectively secure those opportunities. This included mapping of the stakeholders and their comprehension of the subject. This has helped identify sector capacity gaps that have been partly addressed, some of which this CBIT project will seek to bridge. This CBIT Project will assess what previous work regarding GHG capacity-building initiatives with the World Bank and other partners could be leveraged. For instance, in 2013, UNDP in collaboration with the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation developed Malawi's Strategy for Climate Change learning. The Strategy notes that issues of GHG inventory, climate change science and climate change vulnerability assessments of the various sectors of the economy were not adequately covered. This inadequacy was partially addressed by the National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) Report and Action Plan, which highlighted three main areas of concern: systemic level synergistic issues, institutional level synergistic issues, and individual (human) synergistic level.

31. On March 25, 2013, the Government of Malawi signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) Program, by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), outlining the collaboration to address the primary drivers of deforestation at both national and local scales, improve planning and analysis for low emission development, and secure new sources of climate financing for Malawi. The MoU focuses on the following areas: enhanced coordination and capacity; development of GHG inventories; analytical decision making, and particularly for Bottom-Up Approaches to climate adaptation (BUA) and emission

mitigation strategy; increase capacity for cross-sector and integrated planning, particularly concerning agriculture, forestry and charcoal production.

32. Protecting Ecosystems and Restoring Forests in Malawi (PERFORM), 2014-2019, is one of USAID/Malawi's primary activities under the Presidential Global Climate Change Initiative, working with the Government of Malawi and a wide range of Malawian organizations to mitigate the country's vulnerability to climate change. The program provides support in implementing the national REDD+ strategy/action plan; establishing GHG inventory capacity priorities; providing technical assistance for Malawi's NDC. Thus, among the activities in cooperation with USAID, stands the development of a National GHG Inventory System: Malawi has established a cross-ministerial network to compile a GHG inventory, led by the environmental affairs Department with MoU's between the different government departments. U.S. climate change experts are working with Malawi's EAD to improve the quality of GHG inventory data and reporting. Under PERFORM, data collection protocols and a computerized National GHG management systems were developed, and Ministries, Departments and key sectors have designated their focal points. The National GHG Management System has been finalized under such cooperation, and results were officially launched on 4th April 2019. It, therefore, sets a basis for inventory management upon which this CBIT project will build. All work resulting from this cooperation with the US will be leveraged for this CBIT Project, providing the basis for future work on GHG inventories.

33. Another baseline project to be considered is the "Scaling Up of the Use of Modernized Climate Information and Early Warning Systems in Malawi", funded by the Green Climate Fund (GCF). Such project is supporting the Government of Malawi (GoM) to take steps to save lives and enhance livelihoods at risk from climate-related disasters. It addresses technical, financial, capacity, and access barriers related to weather and climate information by investing in enhanced hydro-meteorological capacity for early warnings and forecasting, development and dissemination of tailored products including for smallholder farmers and fishers, and strengthening capacities of communities to respond to climate-related disasters.

34. Finally, the CBIT project will build upon previous and concurrent participation in activities and especially African Regional Workshops organized by the former International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV, renamed "Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement" (PATPA). Representatives from Malawi have attended workshops on GHG inventories, BURs, NDCs and other themes related to climate transparency.

35. Concerning global initiatives, the CBIT Global Coordination Platform is a baseline initiative upon which the Project will certainly build. Established to support the management of the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency, in line

with the programming directions for CBIT (paragraph 20), it brings together practitioners from countries and agencies in order to:

- Enable coordination
- Identify needs and gaps in national transparency systems
- Share lessons learned through regional and global meetings
- Enable knowledge sharing to facilitate transparency enhancements
- Track progress in the enhancement of countries' capacity to meet enhanced transparency requirements
- Facilitate access to emerging practices, methodologies, and guidance on transparency of climate action and support

36. Furthermore, concerning the AFOLU sector, an important initiative is called “Global capacity-building towards enhanced transparency in the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector”, a Global CBIT Project implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) that serves as an umbrella for all national CBIT AFOLU-based projects. Its objective is to strengthen developing country technical and institutional capacity, through a coordinated dissemination of knowledge, to meet enhanced transparency framework requirements when implementing priority actions for achieving their respective nationally determined contributions in the AFOLU sector. Through such initiative, IT equipment and training will be provided to ensure a good foundation of transparency and demonstrate or validate REDD + results-based payment activities. The FAO project's activities cover two main axes: capacity-building for the technical agents on the process of GHG inventory in the AFOLU sector and the training of the national team on controlling the new tools of follow-up in time but also the dynamics of biomass through a diachronic analysis of satellite images.

37. Moreover, FAO implements the global CBIT project “Building global capacity to increase transparency in the forest sector (CBIT-Forest)”, which aims to strengthen institutional and technical capacities of developing countries on forest-related data collection, analysis and dissemination processes to meet the ETF requirements, under implementation from 2019 to 2021. The project targets an existing global network of National Correspondents for the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2020 (FRA 2020) from at least 185 countries and territories. In addition, free flow and sharing of knowledge and information will be promoted through the already existing knowledge networks, including CBIT and Global Forest Observations Initiative (GFOI). The following outcomes are expected: 1- “Relevant national institutions responsible for forest-related data are able to report and respond to the transparency requirements thanks to improved institutional capacity”; 2- “Enhanced technical capacity of governmental counterparts in pilot countries in reporting, accuracy and consistency of forest-related data”; 3- “Increased knowledge sharing among transparency practitioners and experts”.

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3) The proposed alternative scenario with the proposed project, with a brief description of the expected outcomes and components of the project:

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1. The *objective* of this project is to strengthen the capacity of institutions in Malawi and set up an information system, to fulfill the enhanced Transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement.

2. The Government of Malawi is keen to improve the access and use of data for decision making support and sustainable development. The proposed National Meteorological Policy is part of the effort to ensure local data is available for planning in climate-sensitive sectors. This will contribute to reducing climatic uncertainty which is forcing farmers (80% of the Malawian population depends on agriculture) to stick to conservative farming strategies which sacrifice productivity, resilience and sustainability so as to minimize the risk of loss on their part. The Malawi Government has given EAD the mandate to safeguard the economy from economic shocks due to climate events. This will be achieved through the development of platforms for weather and climate information services, like Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP) – a process that enables actors to explore potential future changes, their associated impacts and develop a locally relevant action plan – , scenario-based planning that blends 'indigenous' and scientific climate information, and monitoring while communicating the situation on the ground. The data management platform will inform community actions, local development plans as well as external responses to support interventions. This CBIT action will support PSP as a climate service linked to other climate services. It will promote risk-awareness and enable scenario-based planning, which will play an integral role in supporting the climate-resilient green economy strategy.

The capacity development would broadly be targeted at the following sources of data:

3. *Government of Malawi:* to mainstream climate information in official reports, studies, inventories, and communications produced by the Government of Malawi (such as by the EAD, under the Ministry of Environment, Tourism and Wildlife). The bulk of information and data is so far produced by consultants. In terms of meteorological and weather data sets, Malawi's Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS) has an extensive, high quality time series of weather data collected from a network of stations across the country.

4. *United Nations Organization*: The UN has a significant share of quality resources that exist on climate change in Malawi. The Africa Adaptation Programme (AAP), for instance, produced a wealth of data and information that has

contributed a lot to the solid foundation of current information. UNEP, UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and other UN agencies have also commissioned or funded reports.

5. *Scientific Institutions in and outside Malawi:* Research Institutions like the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), the Climate Systems Analysis Group (CSAG), and others who remain a credible source of climate change science and information related to Malawi and the broader region. Services provided by these institutions include modelling, mapping, and raw data.

6. *Climate Research Departments at Universities*: Several foreign universities have research departments that have generated peer-reviewed climate change research published in academic and scientific journals. While some of these studies may have been conducted in partnership with Malawian universities, there remains a significant gap in local capacity development. There are often gaps and blind spots in the data. Universities in Malawi can contribute a great deal to more locally relevant research, with added capacity.

7. *Civil Society and Non-Governmental Organizations:* International NGOs such as Oxfam, ActionAid, Care International, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and local NGOs such as Civil Society Network on Climate Change (CISONECC), Centre for Environmental Policy and Advocacy (CEPA) and others who continue to produce several useful reports on climate change in Malawi, including sector-specific materials that speak to specialized areas such as food security, public health, children, gender etc. Mainstreaming climate change reporting into this crucial work would go a long way in enabling Malawi's aspirations on transparency under the UNFCCC.

8. Current and potential sources of funding for climate information: Malawi main climate finance sources have been geared towards or are planned to bring capacity-building assistance and funds from international partners and organizations. The GCF project "Scaling Up of the Use of Modernized Climate Information and Early Warning Systems in Malawi", for which a $16.3M funding is provided to support the Government of Malawi (GoM) to take steps to save lives and enhance livelihoods at risk from climate-related disasters. It addresses technical, financial, capacity, and access barriers related to weather and climate information by investing in enhanced hydro-meteorological capacity for early warnings and forecasting, development and dissemination of tailored products including for smallholder farmers and fishers, and strengthening capacities of communities to respond to climate-related disasters.

9. The Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) developed a policy brief for the Future Climate for Africa (FCFA) programme exploring how making better use of medium- to long-term climate information could help the country meet these goals. Jointly funded by the UK's Department for International Development (DFID) and the Natural Environment Research Council (NERC), it highlights key findings from a pilot case study in Malawi on how climate information can be used to improve humanitarian and development policy. It identifies the current barriers that prevent use of weather and climate information in planning, which are: the scale, accessibility and timing of information, as well as the nature of policy-planning cycles and lack of linkages with indigenous knowledge. As such, DFID remains one of the possible sources of funding resources for climate information, research and reporting for Malawi. There is potential to link with the Global Framework for Climate Services, a global partnership of governments and organisations that produce and use climate information and services.

Component 1: Establishing the National Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system

10. An MRV system is central to the transparency framework. However, the country lacks an effective MRV system which should generally integrate institutional framework for climate data management, centralized data storage, integrated information and accurate, reliable and complete quality data. This project intends to establish a well-coordinated MRV system by establishing and/or strengthening the success factors for collection, processing, interpreting and reporting of data relevant to transparency reporting. The component will focus on stakeholders who are the custodians of data, coordination of framework and inter-sectoral linkages and data flows. This component will build upon results of the PERFORM Programme (USAID), especially the development of a National GHG Inventory System: the cross-ministerial network to compile the GHG inventory, improvements in the quality of GHG inventory data and reporting, data collection protocols and lessons learnt from arrangements that have designated focal points in the Ministries, Departments and key sectors.

11. An effective MRV system means that institutions will be aware of the roles they should play within the system, are able to document and submit required data, and are in communication with one another and with the coordinating unit. This consequently leads to effective collaboration of institutions in tracking and reporting GHG emissions, climate actions and support needed and received. The planning and execution of all activities to produce the expected deliverables will take into account the new requirements under theMPGs for the Enhanced Transparency Framework.

Outcome 1: Malawi's institutions effectively collaborate to track and report Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions, climate actions and support needed and received

The current (limiting) behavior that will be addressed to support realization of the outcome	**Desired/transformation behavior**
Public and private stakeholders outside the Ministry of Environment, Tourism and Wildlife perceive data compiling and sharing as a burden and an additional workload that they do not benefit from. The purpose of sharing and compiling data is not clear among stakeholders and the inconsistent approach applied to compile data causes confusion and insecurity about the use of the data. This leads to reluctance towards allocating resources to data generation and sharing data. There is a general mistrust among key stakeholders about the use of data and data collection is not a priority for the involved ministries. In addition, data is not perceived as a resource to design climate policies and plan for an efficient NDC implementation process.	Stakeholder consultations and capacity building activities related to a systematic data compiling system and a public online data management platform will help support the change of attitude towards data collection, sharing, processing, analysis and storage. By creating a user-driven system and a common understanding of the benefits related to applying data for reporting and accountability, all involved actors will understand their roles and the purpose of generating, sharing and compiling data. Engaging all stakeholders from an early stage creates a sense of ownership of the data system and will allow for a change of behaviour towards data generation, sharing and compiling. Lastly, because of a more systematic MRV system, the benefits of applying data in climate planning become visible and enhance the motivation to contribute to the MRV system.

Outputs:

- **Output 1.1: Institutional arrangement and inter-ministerial coordination mechanism established and formalized for data management activities**

12. Stakeholders, especially those involved in climate change actions, are important actors within any MRV system. They are the main source of data on GHG emissions, climate change activities under implementation and support needed and received. It will therefore be important to map out all the critical stakeholders who will be involved in data management and reporting. In addition, the stakeholders will be consulted and engaged for buy-in and, also to provide input on the status of legal and regulatory framework on climate initiatives. The related legal and regulatory framework will also be assessed, and proposals drafted to fill any identified gaps, building upon previous assessments eventually undertaken, especially under NC and BUR projects and international cooperation initiatives.

13. This output includes defining and establishing a coordination framework for MRV. The first element is to establish the Climate Transparency Unit in the department of Environmental Affairs under the Ministry of Environment, Tourism and Wildlife. This will include the drafting of roles and responsibilities of the referred unit and its members; assessment of staffing needs and deployment of competent officers. This will require the amendment of the official structure of the EAD to establish the Climate Transparency Unit and to ensure its sustainable funding through public finance mechanisms. The next aspect will be to establish data collection hubs in all Ministries with each Ministry focusing on receiving and aggregating data from their respective sectors. Focal point persons will also be appointed for each data hub. The focal points will be responsible for ensuring that data is compiled and submitted to the Climate Transparency Unit. Five data collection hubs will be established, as per the priority sectors to be covered by the project – AFOLU, Energy, Transport, Waste, and Industry. The terms of reference and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for the referred unit and focal point persons will also be developed. The key deliverables will include:

❏ Deliverable 1.1.1. Report on stakeholder analysis and engagement as well as assessment of legal & regulatory framework on climate initiatives.

❏ Deliverable 1.1.2. Government Gazette notice establishing the Institutional arrangement and Climate Transparency Unit and defining roles in the National MRV system

❏ Deliverable 1.1.3 Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Climate Transparency Unit and data collection hubs.

❏ Deliverable 1.1.4 Formal documentation appointing data collection hubs' focal points.

❏ Deliverable 1.1.5 Terms of reference and Key Performance Indicators for the Climate Transparency Unit and data collection hubs' focal points.

- **Output 1.2 Country-specific emission factors and activity data for AFOLU, energy, industry, transport and waste sectors developed and made accessible to stakeholders**

14. For the sake of measurement and reporting of emissions, it is important that the country adopts emission factors that consider the country specific data such as fuels used and fuel energy content among others. The emission factors will be used by the country to calculate emissions and prepare reports. This output will therefore involve recruiting a consultant to facilitate the development of sector-specific emission factors and activity data for the country. The consultant will work

closely with major stakeholders including research and academia as well as other relevant sector players. The deliverables under this output will include:

❏ Deliverable 1.2.1. Report detailing the methodology, approach and timelines for developing country-specific activity data and emission factors for the 5 key sectors;

❏ Deliverable 1.2.2. Report on the country-specific emission factors developed, including the methodologies, tools and assumptions adopted as well as a calculation report.

❏ Deliverable 1.2.3. Report on the country-specific activity data developed, including the methodologies, tools and assumptions adopted as well as a calculation report.

- **Output 1.3: Data collection and sharing protocols and regulations including linkages between hubs customized in line with the recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines and made available to institutions**

15. This output is focused on quality assurance in data management. The MRV system will involve different actors at different stages in the data management process from; planning research, data collection, data processing and analysis, information publishing and sharing, data preservation and data reuse, this poses a challenge of data integrity. It is therefore important to define standard procedures in data management as well as regulations to set guidelines. A consultant will therefore be brought on board to support the Climate Transparency Unit to undertake this exercise, working closely with major stakeholders including research and academia as well as other relevant sector players. This output will build upon results of the PERFORM Programme (USAID), especially on the data collection protocols already developed. The following deliverables will be produced:

❏ Deliverable 1.3.1. Report of the proposed data collection and sharing protocols and regulations

❏ Deliverable 1.3.2. Report on the adoption of data sharing protocols and regulations

Component 2: Developing and operationalizing an integrated platform for data management

16. An effective MRV system will demand appropriate data management, which includes planning research, data collection, data processing and analysis, information publishing and sharing, data preservation and data reuse, this poses a challenge of data integrity. It is therefore important to define standard procedures in data management, so that quality information is used

to support decision- and policy-making processes while ensuring adequate reporting under the ETF. Different types of data will be generated from different sources. A data management platform will therefore be required to integrate the data and support the different stages of the data management lifecycle. This component will focus on establishing an ICT supported Information system for managing MRV processes. The system will be able to intake data and generate information on GHG emissions, climate actions as well as support needed and received within the country by various actors. The system will have the capabilities to support the entire data management lifecycle, that is planning research, data collection, data processing and analysis, information publishing and sharing, data preservation and data reuse to support the development of required reports. This component will also build upon results of the PERFORM Programme (USAID), especially the development of computerized National GHG management systems. Furthermore, the planning and execution of all activities to produce the expected deliverables will take into account the new requirements under the MPGs for the Enhanced Transparency Framework.

Outcome 2: Stakeholders use the data management platform to support the MRV system

The current (limiting) behavior that will be addressed to support realization of the outcome	**Desired/transformation behavior**
Currently climate relevant data at sectoral level is barely collected and, where it is collected, the main aim is to feed into sectoral planning and other sectoral specific needs. Therefore, most of this data is not compatible with the reporting requirements of the Paris agreement and to convert it to this format requires heavy man-hour investments. In addition, cross-sectoral data sharing is seldomly done, as most sectors operate in silos, with minimal interactions at the operational level. Therefore, data aggregation from the various sectors barely happens even though the National Statistics Office (NSO) compiles some of these data to inform national planning. Data collection tools and modalities within the sectors vary widely and therefore to harmonise the data would require a lot of man-hours investments. In addition, lack of a uniform guidance on data collection procedures and protocols complicates the issues of quality control and quality assurance, minimising the usability of the data to meet the Paris Agreement reporting requirements.	Sectoral focal points will effectively collect climate relevant data and process it as per the data collection and processing protocols developed under this project. Hence the data collected across all sectors will meet the requirements of the MRV system.

Outputs:

- **Output 2.1 A data management platform customized to the country's circumstances and operationalized to support the MRV system**

17. This output will be facilitated by a consultant firm which will be expected to undertake an assessment and submit a report on the existing technological and institutional capacity needs, constraints and gaps relating to development of an online data platform, building upon previous assessments. This report will be presented to key stakeholders for validation. The firm will then identify and recommend a suitable online Information management System for data management after an assessment of existing systems locally and internationally. The firm will hold another workshop with stakeholders to scope and receive input on the structure of the online data management platform for data planning research, data collection, data processing and analysis, information publishing and sharing, data preservation and data reuse that will support the implementation of the national MRV system. The data management platform will be an online platform that hosts data on climate relevant activities including climate finance flows, climate relevant actions from both public and private sectors, GHG emissions data from the five selected sectors among others. The platform will be set-out to allow sector focal points to directly input their sector climate relevant data and information directly. Once entered, this data will be cleared and processed by the Climate Transparency Unit and the final data output will be open access to the public through a website interface. Some of the envisaged users of the data platform include policymakers, researchers, the community of practice and CSOs, among others.

18. The consultant firm will then establish the online platform to support the fulfillment of transparency and reporting requirements both domestically and under the ETF. Specific deliverables under this output will include:

❏ Deliverable 2.1.1. A report assessing needs, constraints and gaps of existing technological and institutional capacity for the development of an online data management platform.

❏ Deliverable 2.1.2. One (1) stakeholder workshop to validate the assessment of needs and gaps under 2.1.1 and one (1) stakeholder engagement workshop to get inputs on the structure of the online data management platform.

❏ Deliverable 2.1.3. An online data management platform to support the national MRV system established with a report on its operationalization.

- **Output 2.2 Sector data collection and reporting tools for GHG emissions, climate actions and support needed and received customized and made available to relevant stakeholders**

19. The nature of tools used for data management, including planning research, data collection, data processing and analysis, information publishing and sharing, data preservation and data reuse, are important in determining the quality of data that is generated by the MRV system. A gap analysis on the existing tools, templates and guidelines currently used will be undertaken, building upon previous assessments. The recommendations will be applied in the development or customization of appropriate tools such as excel spreadsheets, questionnaires, checklists, templates and guidelines, which will be sector-specific where needed. The deliverables 2.2.2 and 2.2.3 will integrate the content of training under output 3.1. The following will be the deliverables under this output:

❏ Deliverable 2.2.1. A report on gap analysis of current data collection tools, templates and guidelines in Malawi's MRV system;

❏ Deliverable 2.2.2. Country-specific tools, templates and guidelines for data management;

❏ Deliverable 2.2.3. A National Climate Transparency Manual detailing the processes and steps in the various aspects of the MRV system.

- **Output 2.3 The climate transparency unit members and other relevant stakeholders trained on the effective management and use of the data platform to track NDC implementation, GHG emissions, climate actions and support needed and received**

20. After the establishment of the online data management platform, it will be important to build the capacity of the users including those who are involved in planning research, data collection, data processing and analysis, information publishing and sharing, data preservation and data reuse on its operation and management. It is recommended that the consultant who develops the platform is engaged in training these actors. The deliverables under this output will include:

❏ Deliverable 2.3.1. One training module and one training manual on the online data management Platform’s use, operation and maintenance.

❏ Deliverable 2.3.2. A report on the training of the Climate Transparency Unit members and other relevant stakeholders on the use and management of the online data management platform (including results of a training survey).

- **Output 2.4 Data from the GHG inventory and MRV system aggregated, entered into the platform and made publicly available.**

21. This output will be basically a process of testing of the established MRV system and institutional arrangement. It will involve the collection of preliminary data on GHG emissions, climate actions, support needed and received, challenges and vulnerabilities from the stakeholders within the system, processing the data and generating the first report through the system in line with UNFCCC transparency requirements. This output will have the following deliverables:

❑ Deliverable 2.4.1. Data on GHG emissions, climate actions, support needed and received, challenges and vulnerabilities uploaded in the online data management platform

Component 3: Targeted capacity building to strengthen institutional and individual capacities to meet the Paris agreement requirements on an enhanced transparency framework

22. An effective MRV system will require an improved capacity for institutions and individuals tasked with the management of the system. This capacity development process should consider existing capabilities and the capacity gaps that need to be enhanced. The individual capacity development plans should mainly focus on the data collection teams and focal points from the various sectors of interest that is; AFOLU, energy, transport, industry and waste sectors. This team should be trained mainly on best practices in data management, which cut across the several steps and processes in data management, that is planning research, data collection, data processing and analysis, information publishing and sharing, data preservation and data reuse. The institutional capacity development will focus on the lead institution, that is EAD, and the training will be on best practices in the management of the MRV system. This training will be delivered through various means, one of which will be a south-south learning. Where the MRV system management team will be able to learn from their peers within the region on the best practice in MRV system management. In addition, the team will be able to learn lessons learned in MRV system management through the CBIT Global Coordination platform.

23. The planning and execution of all training and awareness-raising activities to produce the expected deliverables will consider the new requirements under the MPGs for the Enhanced Transparency Framework.

Outcome 3. The climate transparency unit, relevant sector institutions and stakeholders perform their roles in the MRV system on a continuous basis.

The current (limiting) behavior that will be addressed to support realization of the outcome	**Desired/transformation behavior**
There are no dedicated and trained personnel to support data collection for purposes of climate transparency. While there are various actors involved in climate action in the country who are required to submit data for national reporting purposes, they have not been able to effectively do so due to inadequate capacity. Another challenge to climate transparency in the country has been limited awareness leading to low buy-in and support from relevant stakeholders and authorities due to low awareness and understanding of the Paris Agreement and lack of appreciation of the Transparency framework and the need for reporting. Inadequate awareness on effective climate transparency systems by responsible authorities has also been a hindrance to designing and developing a suitable MRV system.	It is proposed under this component to have dedicated data teams in various sectors to support data collection, processing and transmission to the MRV system. These teams will be trained to ensure they have the capacity to collect, process and transmit data without compromising data quality. With adequate capacity they will also be able to undertake their responsibility with ease. Key stakeholders and policy makers will be sensitized to increase awareness on the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement. This will enhance their appreciation of the need for climate transparency and thus promote buy-in and support. Introducing best practices on MRV systems as well as lessons learned through the CBIT Global Coordination platform to the relevant authorities and stakeholders will make them ensure that such best practices are adopted in the national MRV system.

Outputs:

- **Output 3.1 Field data teams from the key sectors (AFOLU, energy, transport, industry and waste) assigned and trained in data management**

24. Data for the MRV data platform will be coming from stakeholders in the various sectors who are the custodian of the required data. This data will be collected by various teams whose capacity needs to be developed to ensure that data quality is not compromised during the different stages such as collection, processing and transmission. They need to understand the concept of MRV, the information requirement and how the processing and reporting will be undertaken. The content of training packages shall address specific gaps and needs identified under previous outputs and take into account new requirements under the MPGs for the Enhanced Transparency Framework. Moreover, such content shall be updated during project implementation so as to avoid overlaps with other capacity-building initiatives, especially under the NC and BUR

projects. The training materials will be shared with the trainees as future reference materials and remain available through government websites for consultation to ensure sustainability. Training materials under the capacity development activities will be available through government websites. The deliverables expected under this output are:

❑ Deliverable 3.1.1. Three (3) training modules (including: presentations, guides, handout notes) and a manual for field data collection teams on data management.

❑ Deliverable 3.1.2 A report on the training of the field data collection teams on data management (including results of a training survey)

- **Output 3.2 Knowledge of relevant national stakeholders on the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement and their respective roles enhanced**

25. The key actors in the MRV transparency framework need to be aware of the transparency requirements in the context of the Paris Agreement and the UNFCCC if the MRV system is to get a buy-in. In this regard, a consultant will support the development of a policy brief as a tool for sensitizing policy-makers and other actors on Transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement. A workshop will be held with policy and decision-makers to disseminate the policy brief and sensitize them on the importance of the Enhanced Transparency Framework and its relationship with the country's commitment to the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement. Semi-annual sensitization workshops will be held with key staff drawn from the Climate Transparency Unit, EAD and other relevant agencies. These workshops will focus on the ETF and their respective roles. Key activities will include preparation of sensitization materials and facilitating the workshops.

❑ Deliverable 3.2.1. One policy brief on transparency requirements in the Paris Agreement and the UNFCCC

❑ Deliverable 3.2.2. Six (6) workshop reports form semi-annual sensitization meetings with policy makers and key staff drawn from the Climate Transparency Unit, EAD and other relevant agencies.

- **Output 3.3: Best practices on transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement, including gender mainstreaming, shared and scaled up through peer-exchange programs for relevant stakeholders via South-South interactions and the CBIT Global Coordination Platform.**

26. The various actors within the Malawi transparency framework including representation drawn from the Climate Transparency Unit, data collection hubs in various sectors and other stakeholders will undertake an exchange learning activity in a country within Sub-Saharan Africa. The country will be identified based on its demonstrated success and best practice in establishing and implementing the Enhanced Transparency Framework. The deliverables under this output are annual reports that demonstrate learnings achieved from the two streams (South-south and CBIT Global Coordination Platform). Moreover, lessons learned regarding the AFOLU sector will be sought through exchanges with the "Global capacity-building towards enhanced transparency in the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector" and the "Building global capacity to increase transparency in the forest sector (CBIT-Forest)", two Global CBIT Projects implemented by FAO.

27. The two streams will run independently and contribute to the output concurrently.

❑ Deliverable 3.3.1. An annual report on five peer-to-peer exchange activities events at the regional and international level;

❑ Deliverable 3.3.2. An annual report on peer-to-peer learning through participation in the CBIT Global Coordination Platform.

4) Alignment with GEF Focal Area and/or Impact Program strategies

28. This CBIT project is addressing the GEF Focal Area Climate Mitigation 3-8 "Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through capacity building initiative for transparency".

29. The GEF-7 Climate Change Focal Area Strategy aims to support developing countries to make transformational shifts towards low emission and climate-resilient development pathways. The CBIT, as per paragraph 85 of the Conference of Parties (COP) decision adopting the Paris Agreement, complies with this Focal Area Strategy by:

- Strengthening national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities;
- Providing relevant tools, training and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement; and
- Assisting in the improvement of transparency over time.

This CBIT project for Malawi is aligned with the third objective under the GEF Climate Change Focal Area Strategy, which aims to support developing countries make transformational shifts towards low-carbon and climate-resilient development pathways. Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency, the main objective of this Project, is one the three activities of the GEF Climate change Mitigation focal area objective. This will be done through fostering enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies for Malawi.

Set up in the framework of the article 13 of the Paris agreement, the CBIT aims at i) strengthening national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities; ii) provide relevant tools, training and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement; assisting in the improvement of transparency over time. The CBIT project for Malawi contributes to this by building institutions (Output 1.1) and enabling the actors engaged in the transparency process under the UNFCCC (Output 1.2, 1.3, 2.3), to develop and ensure ownership (Output 1.2) by national stakeholders of tools on data management (Output 2.1, 2.2), GHG and mitigation, vulnerability and adaptation.

The project, through Output 1.1 (Institutional arrangement and inter-ministerial coordination mechanism established and formalized for data management activities) and Output 1.2 (Country-specific emission factors and activity data for AFOLU, energy, industry, transport and waste sectors developed and made accessible to stakeholders), will enable Malawi to craft a country-driven framework for transparency data management. Such efforts will comprise the establishment of a dedicated climate transparency unit and formal institutional arrangements through a Government Gazette notice (1.1.2) as well as MoUs signed between such unit and data collection hubs (1.1.3), whose functioning will be guided by ToRs and Key Performance Indicators (1.1.5). By the end of the project, the relevant national institutions and stakeholders will be strengthened to manage transparency-related activities in line with national priorities.

Furthermore, the project will provide tools, training and assistance to actors tasked with meeting the provisions of the Paris Agreement, through outputs geared towards Outcome 2 (Stakeholders use the data management platform to support the MRV system). The tools include the customized data management platform under Output 2.1 (A data management platform customized to the country's circumstances and operationalized to support the MRV system.) Other tools include those under Output 2.2. (Sector data collection and reporting tools for GHG emissions, climate actions and support needed and received customized and made available to relevant stakeholders). The project will deliver country-specific tools, templates and guidelines for data management (Deliverable 2.2.2) and a national Climate Transparency manual detailing detailing the processes and steps in in the various aspects of the MRV system under deliverable 2.2.3 as well as a training module and manual on platform use, operations and maintenance (deliverable 2.3.1). Trainings and assistance to actors include: training

members of climate transparency unit and other relevant stakeholders on the effective management and use of the data platform to track NDC implementation, GHG emissions, climate actions and support needed and received under Output 2.3; training for field data teams from the key sectors (AFOLU, energy, transport, industry and waste) on data management; besides general sensitization training on the ETF (Outputs 3.2) under deliverable 3.2.2 conducted semi-annually; and peer-to-peer exchange activities at the regional and international level (Output 3.3).

Finally, the project will assist Malawi in the improvement of transparency over time by developing the national transparency framework and increasing in-country data management capabilities and understanding of ETF. The project will set Malawi on the path to the improvement of transparency over time by several strategies:

- The financial sustainability will be ensured beyond the project lifespan since transparency activities in national and subnational strategies are mainstreamed into the budgeting processes through a Government Gazette notice establishing the institutional arrangement and Climate Transparency Unit and defining roles in the National MRV system (Output 1.1, deliverable 1.1.2) and the training of policy-makers, ministry staff/Local authorities and other relevant stakeholders on how to integrate climate data and projections into decision-making processes (Output 2.3 and Output 3.1, 3.2);
- The project will develop country-specific emission factors that will be critical in future estimation of GHG emissions, which will make the reporting more accurate over time (Output 1.2);
- The establishment of the online data management platform will support the national MRV system thereby easing the elaboration and update of projections and scenarios for Malawi (Output 2.1).

5) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing

30. The CBIT programme is designed to improve mandatory reporting of signatories of the UNFCCC. As such, this project is financed on a fully agreed cost basis. In the case of this programme, eligible activities have been described in the GEF document Programming directions for the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (GEF/C.50/06). The activities of this project are consistent with the scope of the programming directions. Co-financing is not a necessary requirement for this project, however USD150,000 there is a foundation of activities that are considered co-financing.

Business as Usual (without project)	**Incremental Benefits (with project –contributions to the baseline)**

Insufficient Capacity (Institutional and individual), Methodologies and Data for MRV	This project will strengthen the capacity of Institutions in Malawi (particularly the EAD) and set up an information system to fulfill the Transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement. It seeks to increase transparency and widen stakeholder participation while providing open data access and tools. The resulting monitoring and reporting system will lead to: ● Increased participation and accountability of stakeholders. ● Increased transparency of data sources, methodologies and assumptions with open methods, data, and tools – all free and accessible to all stakeholders. ● Increased attention to accuracy, completeness, and consistency of GHG emission estimates. ● All data and information services will be kept compatible with IPCC definitions and standards ensuring GHG accounting and resulting uncertainties will be quantified and reduced. ● Multiple partner centres for sourcing, monitoring and reporting data with a formal arrangement with EAD integrated into a multi-stakeholder, flexible, open and diverse system. ● Knowledge exchange and sharing forums to be established that will lead to an expert community, thus increasing opportunities for participation and enhanced transparency.

6) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

31. Malawi's sustainable development is sensitive to emissions in the sense that emission-intensive options are the current norm. A transition to low-carbon development pathways is a paramount ambition of the Government. Estimates suggest that between 14,000 and 16,000 $MtCO_2e$ will be saved per year by 2030 if a robust low emission development path is adopted. This project will support Malawi to track its agenda towards that path for the various national and international frameworks geared towards reduction of emissions and transparency.

32. Malawi's NDC aims to promote sector-specific policies which mainstream adaptation and mitigation activities, as well as implementation frameworks that foster technology transfer and development as well as capacity-building. Hence, climate change mitigation activities contribute to international efforts, while adaptation interventions ensure sustainable development with an increased resilience for the national economy. As previously mentioned, there is still significant uncertainty about future emissions, particularly beyond the year 2020. This project will reduce those uncertainties and ensure that Malawi's contribution to global emissions reduction are more accurately measured and monitored.

33. This project is linked to the GEF-7 climate change mitigation focal area, Indicator 3 on MRV systems for emissions reductions in place and reporting verified data. The indicator has 10 levels and the baseline and target will be set during project development.

34. The project will monitor an additional indicator for qualitative assessment of institutional capacity built for transparency-related activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The baseline and target will be set during the project development phase, following the scale of 1-4 as per the guidance on Annex IV: Indicator for qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency-related activities of the CBIT programming direction.

7) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

Innovation:

35. This CBIT will establish one central platform instead of reporting on each sector separately. Thus, Malawi will have an online data management platform that will host all sectoral data in a central place accessible through internet connection. This platform will have the ability to integrate data sets from various sources. Data sources, definitions, methodologies and assumptions will be clearly documented to increase transparency and facilitate replication and assessment. Open access to methods, data and tools with detailed documentation on data processing and creation will provide better data (more extensive and detailed). Moreover, this project will strive to mainstream Participatory Scenario Planning in the priority sectors, supporting the inclusion of stakeholder-focused climate information services in agricultural and other development planning. This innovative approach aims to avoid climate information be supply-driven – driven by those who produce it, not by those who use it –; the intention is thus to produce and manage climate information that meets the needs of stakeholders for decision-making and planning purposes. Such strategy is expected to encourage and engage the partner data collection centres in the collection and sharing of data to the government and other stakeholders. The PSP approach will ensure a collaborative design and delivery of user-focused MRV services.

Sustainability:

36. The CBIT project adopts a multi-stakeholder approach with increased participation in decision-making and monitoring, which ensures sustainability. The institutionalization of the MRV system and data collection is another means of increasing sustainability since it raises the interest in transparency. The envisaged MRV system and the integrated platform will be

hosted within existing government structures so that, beyond CBIT project implementation, planning and budgeting processes will continue to invest in the system.

37. Training materials under the capacity development activities will be available through government websites. Regarding sustainability for the platform to be developed under this CBIT project, maintenance will be undertaken by EAD, which makes up the core executing team, after the initial training by the developer. As such, the knowledge and proficiency will be internalized and the costs of running the system will be mainstreamed in public finance.

38. The project will ensure that local capacity for MRV processes is developed. The direct beneficiaries to be trained under the CBIT will be selected from relevant departments and institutions. This will ensure that the knowledge acquired will be available to the country beyond the project duration. This will also ensure that the costs/budgets for sustaining the expertise is integrated into the public planning process, mentioned on paragraph 58 above.

39. Private sector involvement in MRV system operations will be of critical importance in ensuring the systems sustainability beyond the project duration. Discussion with the Malawi Telecommunications Limited indicated the potential for supporting the data transmission component, which according to the EAD has historically been a challenge as the costs associated with the initiative were rarely captured in government budgeting. In addition, there is interest from the country's development partners in supporting future works on the MRV system, this is driven by the needs to monitor and track climate action globally and in particular in developing nations. Such interest is evident by the interest from USAID in supporting GHG inventories development for the AFOLU sector.

Potential for scaling up:

40. An increased capacity in Malawi due to the implementation of this CBIT project will provide important information to future projects. This project will improve MRV approaches, tools and capacity, thus supporting the adoption of green economy interventions for Malawi's sustainable development. Moreover, working with UNEP always brings experience from elsewhere in the world and also helps to share the lessons and experiences learned from Malawi. The partnership with UNEP, as well as the active participation in the CBIT Global Coordination Platform, will therefore be instrumental in scaling up climate action elsewhere, especially in Africa. Moreover, scaling up through the FAO "Global capacity-building towards enhanced transparency in the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector" and "Building global capacity to increase transparency in the forest sector (CBIT-Forest)", projects will be considered.

[1] Malawi's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC, 2017), available at: https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Malawi%20First/MALAWI%20INDC%20SUBMITTED%20TO%20UNFCCC%20REV.pdf

[2] World Bank, Malawi Economic Monitor June 2019: Charting A New Course

[3] IPCC, 2018: *Global Warming of 1.5°C. An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty* [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, H.-O. Pörtner, D. Roberts, J. Skea, P.R. Shukla, A. Pirani, W. Moufouma-Okia, C. Péan, R. Pidcock, S. Connors, J.B.R. Matthews, Y. Chen, X. Zhou, M.I. Gomis, E. Lonnoy, T. Maycock, M. Tignor, and T. Waterfield (eds.)]. In press.

[4] IPCC, 2019: Summary for Policymakers. In: *IPCC Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate* [H.-O.Pörtner,D.C.Roberts,V.Masson-Delmotte,P.Zhai,M.Tignor,E.Poloczanska,K.Mintenbeck,A.Alegría,M.Nicolai, A. Okem, J. Petzold, B. Rama, N.M. Weyer (eds.)]. In press.

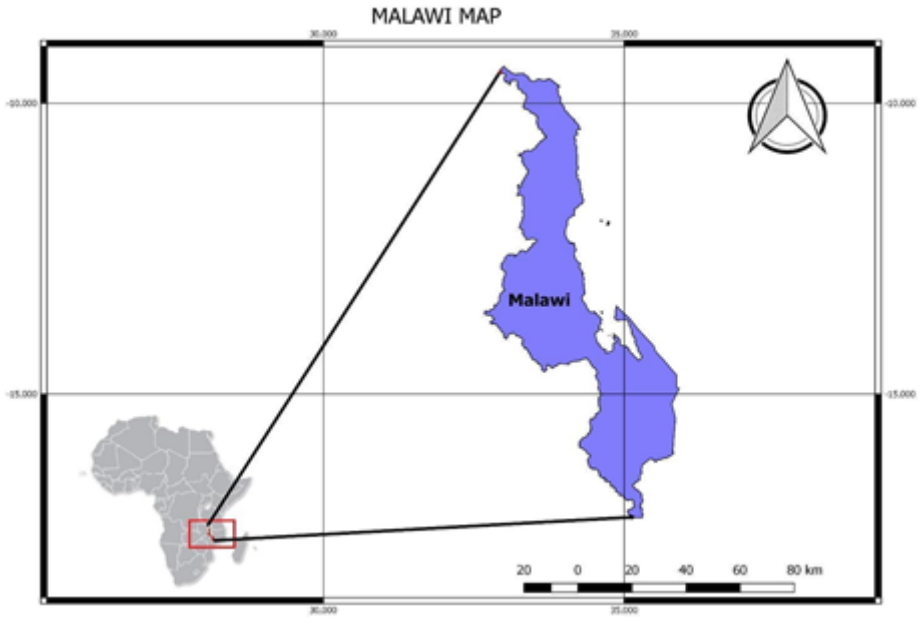
[5] IPCC, 2019: Summary for Policymakers. In: *Climate Change and Land: an IPCC special report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems* [P.R. Shukla, J. Skea, E. Calvo Buendia, V. Masson-Delmotte, H.- O. Pörtner, D. C. Roberts, P. Zhai, R. Slade, S. Connors, R. van Diemen, M. Ferrat, E. Haughey, S. Luz, S. Neogi, M. Pathak, J. Petzold, J. Portugal Pereira, P. Vyas, E. Huntley, K. Kissick, M. Belkacemi, J. Malley, (eds.)]. In press.

[6] GHG-IS developed by Winrock international: https://www.winrock.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/GHG-IS-Brochure_v2.pdf

[7] IHS4 on poverty: in 2017, 74 percent of the households in Malawi were poor using subjective self- assessment. Further, 36 percent of the households in Malawi were extremely poor by self-assessment with 7 percent of the households being perceived rich. The proportions were higher in rural areas with 41 percent of them being perceived very poor by self as compared to 15 percent for their urban counterparts

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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



1c. Child Project?

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

N/A

2. Stakeholders

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

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above,please explain why:

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

1. In Malawi, there are several stated departments, local and international non-governmental institutions, private organizations and community based organisations whose mandates/activities touch on climate and climate change issues at various differentiated levels. Ministries whose work impacts or will be impacted by climate change will be engaged at various stages of the project depending on their roles within the CBI and on data collections, processing and management under the MRV arrangements. The CBIT project institutional arrangement will build on that of the NCs and BUR. The institutions that will be playing key roles are identified in the Stakeholders Engagement Plan (Table 1) below.

Table 1: Stakeholders Engagement Plan

Stakeholder name & Main Group	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Content engagement, contributions to the project (identified by Component or Output)	Timing and frequency of engagement	Dissemination of information	Human Resources needed throughout project cycle
Environmental Affairs Department (EAD) (Government)	Currently managing the preliminary (AFOLU) GHG inventory for the country	Overall hosting/coordination and management of project activities as follows: - as the lead implementer the institution will play a major part in all the components and outputs - data collection, reporting, capacity building and Institutional arrangements. - managing National GHG Emissions Inventory and MRV system development. - strengthening the capacity of stakeholders; and - managing and monitoring data collection and reporting as well as timely submitting national communications.	Year 1,2,3. Enegagement with the project is full-time/throughout the project period as it holds the responsibility of coordinating the project activities.	Any official document on the project	

National Climate Change Technical Committee (Government)	No current ongoing projects/activities linked to this project. However, the committee has been collecting climate action data that will inform the current project.	This will serve as the National Project Steering Committee for the CBIT project, thus participating in the strategic decision-making and providing overall guidance and supervision. As the project's overall supervision body, this committee will play a major part in all components and outputs. This committee will form various thematic groups as required to support project implementation.	Year 1: at inception. Year 1,2,3: Thereafter bi-annually on stakeholder trianings under Output 3.2 (deliverable 3.2.2).	Project document and all other documents/reports on the projects	Chairperson of SC and Project Focal Point
Ministry of Environment, Tourism and Wildlife (Government)	No current ongoing projects/activities linked to this project. However, the ministry has been collecting sector data that has climate nexus that will inform the current project.	Sectoral focal point. This institution will promote the establishment of institutional arrangements to ensure they are formalized for project implementation. They will also provide policy direction where such is required. They will be critical in implementing component 1 and 2 under outputs 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4.	Year 1 at the development of interministerial coordination mechanism. Thereafter, mostly through Year 2 and early part of year 3. Part of the bi-annual workshops (Yr.1,2,3)	Project Document	Sector Focal Point/Follow-up officer
Africa Sustainability Center (ASCENT) (Think Tank)	Has regional experience designing and implementing MRV systems. This experience will inform the development of the MRV system for Malawi.	ASCENT will support EAD in project execution and especially on technical matters such as specialized training. As a technical support institution, it will play a key role in the implementation of component 1 and 2 under the following outputs: 1.1, 1.3, 2.1 and 2.3.	Year 1 and 2.	Project document and all other documents/reports on the projects. Progress reports on the CBIT project of the CBIT project	Focal Point and Activity Coordinator
Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development (Government)	No current ongoing projects/activities linked to this project. However, the ministry has been collecting sector data that has climate nexus that will inform the current project.	Will act as a sector focal point and will be collecting and attributing crops and livestock production data, water resources availability and projections as well as water-crop production nexus data. They will be critical in implementing component 1 and 2 under outputs 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4.	Year 1 at the development of interministerial coordination mechanism. Thereafter, mostly through Year 2 and early part of year 3. Part of the bi-annual workshops (Yr.1,2,3)	Minutes of official meetings, official memos and letters. Project reports	Sector Focal Point

Ministry of Finance (Government)	No current ongoing projects/activities linked to this project. However, the ministry has been collecting sector data that has climate nexus that will inform the current project.	Provide data on climate finance to facilitate better tracking of resources within the climate change space. In addition, it will mainstream climate transparency activities in the government budgeting and planning process. They will be critical in implementing component 1 and 2 under outputs 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4.	Year 1 at the development of interministerial coordination mechanism. Thereafter, mostly through Year 2 and early part of year 3. Part of the bi-annual workshops (Yr.1,2,3)	Minutes of official meetings, official memos and letters. Project reports	Focal Point/Follow-up officer
Ministries of Industry, Trade and Tourism (Government)	No current ongoing projects/activities linked to this project. However, the ministry has been collecting sector data that has climate nexus that will inform the current project.	Will act as sector focal point to facilitate data collection for the private sector and climate finance flows in sectors under their jurisdiction They will be critical in implementing component 1 and 2 under outputs 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4.	Year 1 at the development of interministerial coordination mechanism. Thereafter, mostly through Year 2 and early part of year 3. Part of the bi-annual workshops (Yr.1,2,3)	Minutes of official meetings, official memos and letters. Project reports	Focal Point/Follow-up officer
Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare (Government)	No current ongoing projects/activities linked to this project. However, the ministry has been collecting sector data that has climate nexus that will inform the current project.	Will act as the focal point for articulating Gender consideration in data collection, analysis and management Will also act as the focal point to UNFCCC on gender issues They will be critical in implementing component 1 and 2 under outputs 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4.	Year 1 at the development of interministerial coordination mechanism. Thereafter, mostly through Year 2 and early part of year 3. Part of the bi-annual workshops (Yr.1,2,3)	Minutes of official meetings, official memos and letters. Project reports	Follow-up officer
Ministry responsible for information and civic education (Government)	No current ongoing projects/activities linked to this project. However, the ministry has extensive experience is information dissemination will support wide use of the MVRs system	Will act as the focal point for information dissemination on climate change and the MRV system. They will be critical in implementing component 1 and 2 under outputs 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4.	Year 1 at the development of interministerial coordination mechanism. Thereafter, mostly through Year 2 and early part of year 3. Part of the bi-annual workshops (Yr.1,2,3)	Minutes of official meetings, official memos and letters. Project reports	Follow-up officer
Ministry responsible for local government (Government)	No current ongoing projects/activities linked to this project	Will lead in implementing the MRV system at the local level. They will be critical in implementing component	Year 1 at the development of interministerial coordination mechanism.	Minutes of official meetings, official memos and letters.	Follow-up officer

		1 and 2 under outputs 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4.	Thereafter, mostly through Year 2 and early part of year 3. Part of the bi-annual workshops (Yr.1,2,3)	Project reports	
Ministry of Disaster and Public Events (Government)	No current ongoing projects/activities linked to this project. However, the ministry has been collecting sector data that has climate nexus that will inform the current project.	Will Provide information on climate change impacts, resilience building project and initiatives Will coordination with other sectors on climate disaster risk management. They will be critical in implementing component 1 and 2 under outputs 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4.	Year 1 at the development of interministerial coordination mechanism. Thereafter, mostly through Year 2 and early part of year 3. Part of the bi-annual workshops (Yr.1,2,3)	Minutes of official meetings, official memos and letters. Project reports	Follow-up officer
Ministry Lands, Housing and Urban Development (Government)	No current ongoing projects/activities linked to this project. However, the ministry has been collecting sector data that has climate nexus that will inform the current project.	Will act as the focal point for the sector to provide data sets on: land tenure, human settlement and resilient cities among others. They will be critical in implementing component 1 and 2 under outputs 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4.	Year 1 at the development of interministerial coordination mechanism. Thereafter, mostly through Year 2 and early part of year 3. Part of the bi-annual workshops (Yr.1,2,3)	Minutes of official meetings, official memos and letters. Project reports	Follow-up officer
Ministry of Transport and Public Works (Government)	No current ongoing projects/activities linked to this project. However, the ministry has been collecting sector data that has climate nexus that will inform the current project.	They will be the sector focal point and will collect and provide data on GHG emissions from the transport sector. They will be critical in implementing component 1 and 2 under outputs 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4.	Year 1 at the development of interministerial coordination mechanism. Thereafter, mostly through Year 2 and early part of year 3. Part of the bi-annual workshops (Yr.1,2,3)	Minutes of official meetings, official memos and letters. Project reports	Follow-up officer
Ministry of Health and Population (Government)	No current ongoing projects/activities linked to this project. However, the ministry has been collecting sector data that has climate nexus that will inform the current project.	Will be the sector focal point and will provide information on; human health impacts relating climate change; sanitation and hygiene; climate sensitive diseases, among others. They will be critical in implementing component 1 and 2 under outputs 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4.	Year 1 at the development of interministerial coordination mechanism. Thereafter, mostly through Year 2 and early part of year 3.	Minutes of official meetings, official memos and letters. Project reports	Follow-up officer

			Part of the bi-annual workshops (Yr.1,2,3)		
Department of Energy Affairs (Government)	No current ongoing projects/activities linked to this project. However, the department has been collecting sector data that has climate nexus that will inform the current project.	Will act as the focal point for the sector and will provide GHG emission data from the sector. They will be critical in implementing component 1 and 2 under outputs 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4.	Year 1 at the development of interministerial coordination mechanism. Thereafter, mostly through Year 2 and early part of year 3. Part of the bi-annual workshops (Yr.1,2,3)	Minutes of official meetings, official memos and letters. Project reports	Sector Focal Point/Follow-up officer.
National Statistical Office of Malawi and Research Institutions and Universities/Colleges (Government)	No current ongoing projects/activities linked to this project. However, the Office has been collecting sector data that has climate nexus that will inform the current project.	Collection and integration of national level statistics, and research and geo-spatial data collection and mapping, crops data collection, research and crop growth modeling, soil carbon data collection. Assessment of training needs and coordination (plus support) of training programmes for identified needs/stakeholders. They will be critical in implementing component 1 and 2 under outputs 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4.	Year 1 at the development of interministerial coordination mechanism. Thereafter, mostly through Year 2 and early part of year 3. Part of the bi-annual workshops (Yr.1,2,3)	Minutes of official meetings, official memos and letters. Project reports	Focal Point
Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS) (Government)	No current ongoing projects/activities linked to this project. but the department houses a lot of climate change relevant data that will be useful for this project	Act as a sector focal point and provide data on weather and climate change for Malawi They will be critical in implementing component 1 and 2 under outputs 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4.	Year 1 at the development of interministerial coordination mechanism. Thereafter, mostly through Year 2 and early part of year 3. Part of the bi-annual workshops (Yr.1,2,3)	Minutes of official meetings, official memos and letters. Project reports	Focal Point
Department of Forestry (Government)	No current ongoing projects/activities linked to this project. However, the Department has been collecting sector data that has climate nexus that will inform the	Act as a sector focal point and provide data for emissions and sequestration of GHG within the sector. They will be critical in implementing component 1 and 2 under outputs 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4.	Year 1 for the development of interministerial coordination mechanism. Thereafter, mostly through Year 2 and early part of year 3.	Minutes of official meetings, official memos and letters. Project reports	Sector Focal Point

	current project.		Participation in the bi-annual workshops (Yr.1,2,3)		
Research institution and think tanks (Academia)	No current ongoing projects/activities linked to this project. However, the universities have played a key role in supporting the EAD with reporting requirements of the UNFCCC, especially the university of Malawi.	Technical partners: they will be supporting the project team on data quality assurance and quality control. They will also be instrumental in evaluating the effectiveness of the data collection tools and methodologies. They will play a major part in component 1, outputs 1.2 and 1.3.	Year 1 for Component 1 execution.	Progress reports	Focal contact/representative and Academia Focal Point
Malawi Telecom Limited (MTL) (Private Sector)	No current engagement. However, lessons from the GHG-IS project showed that an arrangement with a telecoms company would be necessary for sustainable real-time data transmission. Malawi Telecom Ltd is a leading telecommunication company in Malawi.	To be engaged during component 2 implementation. Data collected from the various sectors will be transmitted to the data aggregation point through the company's network. The Climate Transparency Unit will ensure their early and continuous engagement in project implementation MTL is expected to participate in the inter-ministerial coordination mechanism as well as in the Project Steering Committee for purposes of integration. MTL will be expected to avail and maintain tailor-made gadgets only for this purpose and only charge for data handling (including internet connectivity).	From Year 2 through to the end of project.	Project reports	Activity Focal Point
National Climate Change Technical Committee; Climate Action Network (CAN); Civil Society Network on Climate Change (CISONECC) Malawi; PACENET (Pan African Civic Educators Network); National Youth Network on Climate Change (NYNCC) (Civil Society Organisations)	No current ongoing projects/activities linked to this project. However, CSOs have supported and continues to support climate action and this information will be critical in the operationalization and the accuracy of the data presented by the MRV system	Technical partners: usually supporting governmental action in building resilience, they will be engaged to technically contribute to this project and validate the design of its deliverables. They will play a major part in component 2, output 2.4.	Year 2.	Project progress reports.	CSO Focal Point

UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and other UN agencies (UN)	No current ongoing projects/activities linked to this project. However, the agencies have a lot of local data on climate change that will be relevant to this project.	Technical partners: usually supporting governmental climate action. The project will promote their engagement so that they technically contribute to project activities and provide data. They will play a major part in component 2, output 2.4	Year 1 at inception, then Year 2.	Project Document, project reports, policy briefs.	Focal Point
Universities in Malawi (Local Universities)	No current ongoing projects/activities linked to this project. However, their experience in data collection will be useful in this project	Technical partners: they will be useful in designing data collecting tools and developing data quality control procedures They are expected to play a major part in component 1, outputs 1.2 and 1.3	Year 1 only.	Project Document, project reports, policy briefs.	Academia Focal Point
Oxfam, ActionAid, Care International, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) (International NGOs)	No current ongoing projects/activities linked to this project. However, the agencies have a lot of local data on climate change that will be relevant to this project.	Technical partners: usually supporting governmental climate action. The project will promote their engagement so that they support project activities by providing sectoral data they have. They will play a major part in component 2, output 2.4	Year 2 only.	Project Document, project reports, policy briefs.	INGO Focal Point

Stakeholders consulted during PPG (Project Preparation)

2. To arrive at the list of stakeholders to be involved in implementation, a consultative process was launched during the PPG phasethat involved multiple engagements with relevant stakeholders. Some possible stakeholders initially included in the PIF were then found irrelevant while others were identified for inclusion as described in Table 1 above. Stakeholders included: government bodies, policy makers, academia, NGOs, Private sector. The engagement process encouraged gender inclusivity, through the participation of women during all stakeholder consultations. Most of these consultations were carried out through one-on-one interviews, roundtable discussion, workshops and meetings. Continuous stakeholder engagement is critical to the success of the project and as such the following stakeholders will be consulted throughout project implementation.

Table 2: Stakeholders consulted during PPG

Organization name	Brief description of stakeholder	Potential interest in project	Mode of consultation during the PPG phase	Purpose of consultation	Person/s consulted
EAD	EAD is both the custodian of climate finance initiatives in Malawi. EAD is also leading and coordinating transparency (MRV) efforts.	Primary Executing Entity	Roundtable meetings, calls, and workshops. Follow-up engagements have gone on for two years in the project development process.	Lead project executor	GEF OFP; Director of EAD, various officials
NCRP (National Climate Resilience Programme)	Housed in EAD as coordinator of NCRP, they are current custodian of the GHG-IS initiated in a legacy Programme	The CBIT project will borrow lots of experiences from this legacy program.	One to one roundtable meeting.	To understand the history of transparency efforts in Malawi; validate the key stakeholder list and propose engagement modalities, share information on any other project that this project might leverage.	Programme coordinator
Tetra Tech (private sector)	Tetra Tech is a leading provider of consulting and engineering services. The Company supports government and commercial clients focused on water, environment, infrastructure, resource management, energy, and international development.	Company was the developer of Malawi's GHG-IS upon which MRV/Transparency initiatives are built on. It will remain of interest to this CBIT project owing to this	Roundtable meeting.	To review the GHG-IS capabilities, the lessons drawn from its development and its future. To compare that with the planned CBIT outcomes	Chief of Party

Malawi Telecom Limited (Private sector)	Malawi Telecom ltd is a leading telecommunication company in Malawi.	Data collected from the various sectors will be transmitted to the data aggregation point through the company's network	One to one roundtable meeting	To provide data transmission services	Regional manager for Lilongwe
Winroc International (private sector)	Winroc was contracted by Tetra Tech and an expert hosted in EAD to coordinate the development of the system, tools and protocols	Company may not have much interest despite being crucial for institutional memory	One to one roundtable meeting.	To establish the history of the GHG-IS and associated processes undertaken. Plus, the experiences on attempted operationalization	Low Emissions Development Manager
NSO (National Statistics Office)	The Government agency responsible for statistics- data collection, validation, analysis and dissemination.	NSO will remain at the centre of the arrangements created by the Transparency Framework to be created	One to one roundtable meeting.	To explore the possible synergy and leverage NSO and the Transparency Framework can establish. Also, to understand legal requirements of data collection, handling, transmission	Director
Environmental Health Service department under the Ministry of Health and Population	The Government agency responsible for environmental health	EHS is key in enforcement of any policy requirements that transparency may demand from major emitters	One to one roundtable meeting.	The legal side of Environmental Health has implication on transparency of emissions and other pollutants	Director environmental health department
LEAD	CSO involved in climate action in Malawi and a key ally of the EAD	As a local thinktank and research institution, and having been involved with emissions analysis, research on low carbon development	One to one roundtable meeting.	Research, emission factors, reporting and data analysis. Convening CSO in the sector	CEO, LEAD

		of Malawi, etc. they are a key stakeholder in MRVs. Links with universities crucial too			

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

The relevant stakeholders will be actively involved from the project outset and, depending on each individual case (as detailed in this section and under *Annex H: Project Implementation Arrangements*), engaged to: act as sectoral focal points; and/or to take part in the National Climate Change Technical Committee serving as the National Project Steering Committee for this Project; and/or to integrate the five Technical (or Thematic) Working Groups for the AFOLU, Energy, Transport, Industry and Waste sectors to be formed by the said Committee in support of project implementation; and/or to act as technical partners. The thematic working groups will be in charge of overseeing the collection and management of climate data and information. Aligned with sectoral focal points, these working groups will also oversee data analysis, ensure quality assurance and control of reporting, as well as the appropriate documentation and archiving of data. The project will make sure to engage all sectoral stakeholders at inception and to reach an agreement on their respective roles and responsibilities.

The means of engagement will include the meetings of the Project Steering Committee (to be first convened at inception) as well as those of the thematic working groups, project workshops, and specific one-to-one roundtable meetings, as needed. The timing and frequency of such engagement and human resources needed throughout project cycle are specified for each stakeholder in Table 1: Stakeholders Engagement Plan. The means of disseminating information will include minutes of official meetings, official memoranda, letters, project reports and policy briefs. Other resource requirements may include communication materials on the project and the use of already existing channels in line with the National Environment and Climate Change Communication Strategy.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

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

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

1. Sections 20 and 41 of the Constitution of Malawi prescribe equal rights for men and women and prohibit any discrimination based on gender or marital status. The Constitution of Malawi was adopted in 1994 and consists of 23 Chapters and 215 sections. It seeks to enshrine the principle of equality not only in general terms but it is also quite specific in mandating gender equality (section 13), promoting women's rights (section 24), and prohibiting any kind of discrimination based on gender (section 20), even though it does not legally define discrimination. The Republic of Malawi ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against

Women in 1987. Malawi signed the Optional Protocol in 2000 but has yet to proceed with ratification. It ratified the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa in 2005. Women in Malawi face unequal status shaped by cross-cutting factors such as general poverty, discriminatory treatment in family and public life as well as a higher vulnerability to climate change. At the family and community level, systemic perpetuation of during implementation.

2. Despite all current efforts, there remain major challenges in Malawi, such as:

- Limited and often non-existent budgetary allocations for advancing Women and Gender Issues.
- Absence of reliable data and information on gender disparities and challenges, partly because of cultural blind spots;
- Sociocultural hindrances that place women at a disadvantage from the onset.

3. Given the fact that gender is a matter barely considered in the sectors and not anchored in the government, discrimination against women happens with respect to control over resources. Women in Malawi are generally far worse than their male counterparts on most social and economic indicators, including wage equality, political participation, secondary and tertiary education enrolment and literacy. Hence, the Government's efforts to increase equality will have to be supported by this project. The National Gender Policy will be followed in the process of establishing the institutional coordination mechanisms for this project to ensure gender responsiveness structure, resulting in weak capacity in implementing gender approaches;

4. During stakeholders consultations at PPG stage, a majority of women participants was observed in the workshops. Moreover, one can notice that there is already a majority or balanced representation of women officers handling climate change issues in governmental institutions. Departing from this favorable landscape, the project will promote the continuous inclusion of women in its implementation, from the Project Steering Committee board and project management team to consultants, and from training to active participation in consultation workshops. In this sense, project management and monitoring will be gender-sensitive, including gender-disaggregated indicators showing who is involved and whose views are represented.

5. In short, gender considerations will be cross-cutting in this project, both in terms of its products and its processes. Indeed, with its focus on transparency, shedding light on how women and men participate in climate change-related decision making, the project will contribute to women's equal engagement in and benefit from climate change action. Following CBIT Programming Directions and the GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming and its Gender Equality Action Plan, as well as UNEP policy and strategy for gender equality and the environment, based on this substantive initial mainstreaming effort, a gender responsive results- based framework will be developed during the PPG design phase.

6. In addition, this project will strengthen the capacity of focal points in collecting and disseminating gender disaggregated data. It will also ensure gender mainstreaming and gender equality based on the GEF Equality Action Plan by actively giving visibility and support to both women's and men's individual contributions as well as equal treatment of women and men in policies, and equal access to resources, right to be heard and services.

7. Institutions to be consulted on gender engagement will include, but not be limited to: Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare, the gender focal point for the UN Framework convention on climate change, civil society organizations e.g. CISONECC and Malawi PACENET as well as research institutions and development partners working in the fields of gender and climate change.

Gender Action Plan:

Table 3: Gender action plan

Relevant results	Activities	Indicators	Target	Period	Responsible
Output 1.1: Institutional arrangement and inter-ministerial coordination mechanism established	Ensuring women engagement ininstitutional arrangement and inter-	% of women appointed as Focal point	50% of women are appointed as focal point	Year 1	EAD/All state department and

and formalized for data management activities	ministerial coordination mechanism for data collection activities				ministries
Output 2.2: Sector data collection and reporting tools for GHG emissions, climate actions and support needed and received customized and made available to relevant stakeholders	Ensuring that gender aspect is included in the sector data collection and reporting tools	# of tools for data collection and reporting including gender aspects	At least 2 tools include gender consideration elements	Year 2	EAD
Output 3.1: Field data teams from the key sectors (AFOLU, energy, transport, industry and waste) assigned and trained in data management	Strengthen the gender inclusivity in the data collection, processing and management	% of women in assigned field data teams % of women trained in data management	50% of women in assigned field data team 50% of women trained in data management	Year 3	EAD
Output 3.2: Knowledge of relevant national stakeholders on the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement and their respective roles enhanced	Ensure gender aspect inclusivity and participation to policy and decision-making processes Raise awareness of decision-making bodies on the importance of creating a sustainable institutional capacity and of mainstreaming gender in their institutions to fulfill reporting commitments under the UNFCCC. Strengthen the gender inclusivity in the data management and reporting	% of women people participating in sensitization workshops	50% of women people participating in sensitization workshops	Year 2	EAD
Output 3.3: Best practices on transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement, including gender mainstreaming, shared and scaled up through peer-exchange programs for relevant stakeholders via South-South interactions and the CBIT Global Coordination Platform.	Strengthen the gender inclusivity in sharing and scaling up	% of women participating peer-to-peer exchange activities events % of women using the CBIT Global Coordination Platform	50% of women participating peer-to-peer exchange activities events 50% of women using the CBIT Global Coordination Platform	Year 3	EAD

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

Yes

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

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women

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

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

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

1. The Private sector will be consulted on means of catalysing innovation and investment: the private sector is expected to play a transformative role in promoting innovation and delivering climate resilient and low carbon growth. As such, Malawi's private sector is expected to stimulate enhanced climate change products and services. Specifically, the private sector in Malawi is crucial in the establishment of a sustainable framework because they bring in possible business models that can sustainably support the MRV system implementation even beyond project implementation. For instance, mobile phone companies, and specifically Malawi Telecom Limited (MTL), were identified as critical partners during stakeholder consultation as they can provide data transmission and data hosting. Particularly, these mobile telephony companies will offer connectivity, provision of enabled hand-held devices and digital data hosting. The project will negotiate with them to consider being more than just service providers by both subsidizing the services as well as co-designing the tools (Apps and short codes services) to be used in data collection. MTL is expected to participate in the inter-ministerial coordination mechanism as well as in the Project Steering Committee for purposes of integration. MTL will be expected to avail and maintain tailor-made gadgets only for this purpose and only charge for data handling (including internet connectivity). That shall keep

MTL in the process even after the project lifespan due to the business segment created. This arrangement was in use with the GHG-IS on which this project builds.

2. Tetra Tech limited indicated the willingness and intention to continue advising the project particularly on the development of the MRV system based on their experience in developing the GHG-IS.

3. Winroc International has developed the first GHG inventory for the AFOLU sector in Malawi with financial support from Tetra Tech Limited; it will be regularly consulted to identify major challenges that were encountered in the first GHG Inventory and how these challenges were overcome. In addition, they will provide information on some of the best practices in GHG inventory formulation and where private sector innovations can be of value in delivering the MRV system and associated online data management platform.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

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

Table 4: Project risks and proposed mitigation strategies and actions

Risk description	Main category	Risk level rating	Risk mitigation Strategy and Safeguards	By Whom / When?
Change of key personnel within Ministries and implementing departments	*Institutional*	Medium	Involvement of several staff members in the project implementation and dialogue with stakeholders will increase awareness and ensure minimal impacts of any changes. This will ensure that established capacity is more sustainable in the long term by avoiding the possibility that changes in one ministry could undo or negatively impact the established/strengthened capacity resulting from this project.	Project Technical Coordinator

Inadequate participation of all stakeholders and partners in capacity building events leading to incomplete knowledge loop to sustain project results	*Institutional*	Medium	Participating institutions will be actively involved from the beginning in design, implementation and management decisions Roles and responsibilities will be explicit Project implementation agreements will be signed between implementing organisation and a focal contact person will be selected for each participating institution	Project Technical Coordinator
Insufficient human, technical resources to design and implement a comprehensive national climate monitoring, reporting and verification framework and support partners	*Technical*	Medium	Some of the more specialized skill will be sourced globally to ensure the right skills are hired during project implementation Identify and harness existing capacities and skill sets in order to increase participation all national experts Where consultants are to be recruited, they will be paired with local expert to facilitate knowledge transfers As much as possible, include experts from national academic/research institutions, CSO and the private sector; The project will develop systems and processes to ensure that the impact of staff turnaround is minimized. Key information will be stored and maintained in a manner that is accessible to all future staff members. Training materials will be in place to ensure that new staff are able to learn quickly and effectively in order to become successful members of the team.	Project Technical Coordinator
Lack of political goodwill leading to delayed project implementation	*Political*	Low	Ensure continuous engagement and dialogue with the government of Malawi will be maintained during project implementation.	Project Technical Coordinator

Misappropriation of funds leading to loss of funds and non-achievement of project objectives	*Financial*	Medium	Funds will be released in tranches based on the work plan to ensure that results are achieved from previous disbursement.	UNEP
Delayed fund disbursement from the donor affecting project implementation schedule	*Financial*	Medium	During project implementation efforts towards ensuring compliance to all agency requirements will be emphasized. Ensure the timeline for the accounting and reporting is done within the timelines set between the agency and implementing entities.	Project Technical Coordinator
Delays and possible restriction in project activities due to the coronavirus pandemic	*Technical*	*Medium*	The Project Management Unit will organize and participate in virtual meetings and webinars whenever possible to overcome restrictions posed by the coronavirus pandemic.	Project Technical Coordinator
Climate Change Risk Climate change impacts may disrupt the project activities and result in loss of data.	*Technical*	Low	The impacts of climate change will be taken into account in the design of tools, systems and online platform to be developed as well as in the choice of appropriate equipment and timing of training events so as to ensure resilience and adaptation to climate change events.	Project Technical Coordinator

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

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

Institutional arrangements:

1. Malawi has appointed UNEP as the GEF Implementing Agency for this CBIT project. The Executing Agency for this CBIT project will be the Environmental Affairs Department (EAD) (Ministry of Environment, Tourism and Wildlife).

2. The activities in the proposed project cut across several sectors and state departments, which are agriculture, environment, energy, water and trade & industry, among others. Therefore, for effective implementation, a management structure that brings together the various experts and stakeholders from these departments will be formed. Further details on the project implementation arrangements and bodies may be found in Annex H.

Coordination with other initiatives:

3. The CBIT project will ensure that no effort is duplicated with regard to related initiatives, particularly those projects that support national communications and BUR processes. Coordination will be facilitated by the fact that the Executing Agency (EAD) and Implementing Agency (UNEP) are in charge of both projects. Institutional arrangements instituted under the BUR and TNC will also be used to manage this CBIT project.

4. Special attention will be drawn to leverage results achieved by the ongoing TNC project concerning its expected "Output 3: GHG Methodologies and guidelines analyzed, validated and adapted for Malawi", under "4.2.2. Outcome 1: Completed National Greenhouse Gas Inventories for the Republic of Malawi".

5. The same applies to the BUR Project, where the CBIT Project will complement results obtained under "Output 2.2: GHG Methodologies and guidelines analyzed, validated and adapted for Malawi; Outcome 2: Completed National Greenhouse Gas Inventories for Malawi", and "Output 6.1: Information on Domestic Measurement, Reporting and Verification is provided; Outcome 6: Domestic MRV arrangements for mitigation actions and its effects defined and established; a description provided in the 1st BUR". Notably, the following activities under BUR shall provide valuable input to the project implementation: "6.1.1. Strengthen technical capacities of national teams on identified needs and support received (…); 6.1.2. Assess and describe the national arrangements for MRV related to mitigation actions and their effects; 6.1.3. Design and set up a domestic MRV system to support the implementation of the Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions; and 6.1.4. Describe MRV arrangements related to the identified needs and support received".

6. The NPMU will also ensure that the project builds on the achievement of the capacities developed under the PERFORM initiative in cooperation with USAID, which came to a close in September 2019. Upon completion of the PERFORM programme, the country had developed the first Greenhouse Gas Inventory System. The GHG-IS management has now been inherited by NCRP (National Climate Resilience Programme) which is being managed by the UNDP and overseen by the host, EAD in Malawi. For example, guidance documents have already been developed, as well as customized excel calculators based on IPCC guidance so there is no need of rebuilding this under this project. The CBIT project will adapt/migrate it and take over its running, thus ensuring sustainability.

7. The CBIT project will be shared on the GEF-CBIT Global Coordination Platform database and climate initiative, aiming to ensure easy tracking of implementation and joint reporting. The Global Coordination Platform project will provide Malawi additional guidance on the transparency requirements under Article 1 of the Convention. Moreover, capacity-building activities under CBIT will continuously build upon participation in activities organized by the "Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement".

8. Meanwhile, the Government of Malawi will ensure coordination with another project proposed to the GEF, to be implemented by UNDP, aimed at building the capacity of Malawi's government to advance the National Adaptation Plan process, especially regarding integration between and no duplication of efforts on information management systems. Another related GEF project is "Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems in Malawi to Support Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change" (also with UNDP), a country project implemented from 2013 to 2019. The GEF project sought to strengthen the weather, climate and hydrological monitoring capabilities, early warning systems and available information for responding to extreme weather and planning adaptation to climate change in Malawi. A follow-up project funded by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) titled "Scaling up of modernised climate information and early warning systems in Malawi" will offer practical application aspects of climate information by achieving the following:

- Investing in meteorological and hydrological observation network and capacities of hydrometer agencies to ensure spatial coverage and accuracy covering vulnerable areas;
- Investing in packaging and use of tailored, demand-based climate information/products/services to enhance 'last-mile' access; and

- Investing in empowering the communities in preparedness and response to climate related disasters through participatory and decentralized early warning systems and disaster risk reduction measures.

9. Concerning the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals, Malawi is going to present its first VNR at the high-level political forum (HLPF) on 2020, under the auspices of ECOSOC. As part of its follow-up and review mechanisms, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development encourages member states to conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and sub-national levels, which aim to facilitate the sharing of experiences with a view to accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, The VNRs are expected to serve as a basis for the regular reviews by the HLPF. The project will ensure coordination with the preparation of the 2nd voluntary national review (VNR) during its implementation to allow for the integration of project results.

10. Furthermore, synergies will be explored with the "Global capacity-building towards enhanced transparency in the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector", a Global CBIT Project implemented by FAO that serves as an umbrella for all national CBIT AFOLU-based projects, as well as with the Global CBIT-Forest project, also led by FAO. From the outset, the Project Technical Coordinator for this national CBIT project will actively engage with the Global AFOLU & Forest CBIT projects led by FAO and continuously consult on all AFOLU aspects for best practices and lessons learnt to be integrated or factored in the local processes.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

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

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

National strategies plan or reports, assessments	Linkages & provision of baseline information to the CBIT project
National Environment and Climate Change Communication Strategy	It aims at facilitating information sharing and enhancing public awareness on environmental and climate change matters. The Government, through the African Adaptation programme, has established climate information centres in seven pilot

	districts where the programme is being implemented. Such information centres shall be integrated into the MRV system through this CBIT Project implementation.
Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) III	It emphasizes climate priorities, alongside agriculture and water resources, in a vision that runs through 2022 and builds on the previous version. It is designed to align with specific Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The MGDS III also is designed to dovetail with the African Union Agenda 2063 goals, as well as those of the regional Southern African Development Community (SADC).
NAPA	Malawi's NAPA singles out "improving existing early warning systems to enhance disaster preparedness and response" as a focal area; this CBIT project will support such data-based decision-making approach.
NC	The TNC comprises mitigation and adaptation actions and aims to: ● Undertake national stocktaking and stakeholder consultations to review work carried out under previous climate change enabling activities; ● Identify gaps and propose relevant activities to be undertaken in the relevant sectors: ○ Mitigation sectors: Energy, Agriculture, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), AFOLU and waste; ○ Adaptation sectors: AFOLU, human health, wildlife and water resources. The CBIT project is expected to significantly improve the quality and quantity of information contained in future National Communications, including the GHG inventories, by: developing country-specific emission factors as well as tools and protocols for MRV; institutionalizing an MRV system and an integrated data platform.
NDC	Malawi's NDC outlines mitigation and adaptation action plans that will lead Malawi into a low-carbon development path. The CBIT project will allow for enhanced and upscaled MRV activities regarding the implementation of such action plans.
TNA	Malawi implemented a United Nations Climate Change Enabling Activities Project -Expedited Phase II from March 2003 to June 2003. Important activities included a TNA component. A new assessment of Malawi's needs will be made under the GEF Global Project TNA Phase III, by UNEP. This links to CBIT in the sense that information technology and data management is part of the framework to be developed.
BUR	With support from the UNEP, Malawi has produced its first BUR which awaits validation for submission. The CBIT Project will help fill in information gaps identified by the BUR, such as insufficient data, inadequate methodologies and

	inadequate capacity.
SDGs	This project is also contributing to the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) No. 13 to combat climate change and its impacts and it will contribute to the specific target 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning and indicator 13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions.
United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2019-2023)	The project is aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2019-2023 for Malawi, concerning Strategic Priority 1: Peace, Inclusion and Effective Institutions , Outcome 1: Rights holders in Malawi access more accountable and effective institutions at the central and decentralised levels that use quality disaggregated data, offer integrated service delivery and promote civic engagement, respect for human rights and rule of law. Moreover, it is in line with Strategic Priority 3: Inclusive and Resilient Growth, Outcome 7: Households have increased food and nutrition security, equitable access to healthy ecosystems and WASH and resilient livelihoods.

8. Knowledge Management

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

1. The five data collection hubs to be established as per the priority sectors – AFOLU, Energy, Transport, Waste, and Industry – in the relevant Ministries will receive and aggregate data from their respective sectors, with focal points being appointed for each data hub. The focal points shall ensure that data is compiled and submitted to the Climate Transparency Unit. Data is expected to be collected and processed as per the protocols to be developed under this project, and then shared through the online data management platform for data planning research, data collection, data processing and analysis, information publishing and sharing, data preservation and data reuse will support the implementation of the national MRV system. Such platform will host data on climate relevant activities including climate finance flows, climate relevant actions from both public and private sectors, GHG emissions data from the five selected sectors among others. The platform will be set out to allow sector focal points to directly input their sector climate relevant data and information directly.

Once entered, this data will be cleared and processed by the Climate Transparency Unit and the final data output will be open access to the public through a website interface. Some of the envisaged users of the data platform include policymakers, researchers, the community of practice and CSOs, among others.

2. Information on processes, new findings, addressing barriers and success stories will be consistently collected and documented throughout the project implementation phase. The CBIT Project results will be disseminated at the national level through existing information sharing platforms, networks and forums. The project will identify and participate in scientific, policy-based and/or other networks, which may be complementary to project implementation through lessons learned. In this framework, the project will identify, analyse, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects in Malawi or in other countries in the region. These results will be analysed, documented and disseminated within and beyond the project intervention through existing information sharing networks and fora. Moreover, training materials under the capacity development activities will be available through government websites.

3. The budget (refer to the GEF budget breakdown in Annex I-1) and timeline (refer to the project's Workplan in Annex L) concerning the Knowledge Management Approach for this project are mainly those indicated for Output 3.2 " Knowledge of relevant national stakeholders on the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement and their respective roles enhanced" (USD 42,000). Output 3.2 is expected to improve awareness and understanding of the ETF and its modalities, procedures and guidelines by national experts and practitioners. This output will help them consider opportunities to improve Malawi's current reporting systems and plan for the operationalization of of intended (Output 1.1) institutional arrangements. In addition, Output 3.3 "Best practices on transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement, including gender mainstreaming, shared and scaled up through peer-exchange programs for relevant stakeholders via South-South interactions and the CBIT Global Coordination Platform" (USD 40,000), contributes to knowledge dissemination through the following deliverables:

Deliverable 3.2.1. One policy brief on transparency requirements in the Paris Agreement and the UNFCCC

Deliverable 3.2.2. Six (6) workshop reports form semi-annual sensitization meetings with policy makers and key staff drawn from the Climate Transparency Unit, EAD and other relevant agencies.
Deliverable 3.3.1. An annual report on five peer-to-peer exchange activities events at the regional and international level;
Deliverable 3.3.2. An annual report on peer-to-peer learning through participation in the CBIT Global Coordination Platform.

4. The multi-stakeholder approach will justify the value added through enhanced institutional linkages – improved and consistent flow of high-quality data as well as feedback, use and data reporting. Extensive engagement will be part of the process of development of the data platform, and training of focal points and key stakeholders.

5. Component 3 will be complemented with exchange trips and the participation of relevant government staff in international conferences, workshops and meetings to cement the knowledge acquired. Monitoring and constant evaluation will ensure that lessons learned are continuously incorporated into planning.

6. Furthermore, as part of the international exchanges, the country will participate in the CBIT Global Coordination Platform and other relevant platforms and networks, providing and receiving inputs. The project proposal will therefore define how national CBIT information shall be regularly shared and updated on the Global Coordination Platform. Sharing lessons learnt and experiences on the platform will ensure alignment of this proposed CBIT project with other national, regional and global transparency initiatives.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

1. The project will be reviewed yearly through the Project Implementation Review (PIR). Its purpose is to assess project performance, to analyze whether the project is on track, what problems and challenges the project is encountering, and which corrective actions are required

so that the project can achieve its intended outcomes by project completion in the most efficient and sustainable way. It is the responsibility of the UNEP Task Manager to monitor whether the agreed recommendations are being implemented.

2. In-line with UNEP Evaluation Policy and the GEF's Monitoring and Evaluation Policy the project will be subject to a Terminal Evaluation (TE) commissioned by the Evaluation Office of UNEP (EOU).

3. The EOU will be responsible for the TE and liaise with the UNEP Task Manager throughout the process. The TE will provide an independent assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. It will have two primary purposes:

- to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and
- to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UNEP and executing partners.

4. The direct costs of the evaluation will be charged against the project evaluation budget. The TE will be initiated no earlier than six months prior to the operational completion of project activities and, if a follow-on phase of the project is envisaged, should be completed prior to completion of the project and the submission of the follow-on proposal.

5. The draft TE report will be sent by the EOU to project stakeholders for comments. Formal comments on the report will be shared by the EOU in an open and transparent manner. The project performance will be assessed against standard evaluation criteria using a six-point rating scheme. The final determination of project ratings will be made by the Evaluation Office when the report is finalized and further reviewed by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office upon submission. The evaluation report will be publicly disclosed and may be followed by a recommendation compliance process.

6. A summary of the planned M&E activities is provided in Annex J. The total GEF contribution for M&E activities (including the Inception Workshop and the Terminal Evaluation) is US$ 48,000.

10. Benefits

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

1. Firstly, Transparency of climate actions and support in the implementation of the Paris Agreement requires countries to subject their NDC actions and the support they receive from partners to high accountability standards. Malawi's CBIT project aims at strengthening the country's capacity to participate in the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement effectively. In doing so, many benefits are likely to be delivered through the project. First, it will allow Malawi at any point in time to have the best view of the progress it is making to achieve its NDC goals as well as assess the effectiveness of the climate actions it is pursuing to inform any future revisions. With such high-quality information, the policy decision will be better informed with available evidence.

2. Secondly, Malawi will be in a better position to make its climate reporting to the domestic audience as well as be able to meet its international reporting obligations on a sustainable basis. The project will also create awareness on climate reporting among critical stakeholders in the line ministries and the private sector. Once the various national actors become aware and are capable of undertaking climate reporting more regularly, it will spur others to take up more efforts that are ambitious.

3. Thirdly, the implementation of the CBIT project is expected to contribute to building human and institutional capacities, especially for the selected NDC sectors. The capacity-building component of the project will introduce not only national experts to new topics on domestic MRV but also make sure that those who get the chance to be involved in the MRV activities pass on the capacity to new ones who join the team along the way. Awareness of the workings of the domestic MRV system is a significant incentive for getting buy-in from key line ministries and the other stakeholders. With the intention to make MRV topics more visible in the development discourse of the line ministries, there is every reason to ensure that the CBIT project increases awareness among crucial actors through educational programmes lined up in the project.

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

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

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	Low		

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

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

This is a low risk project. UNEP ESSF guiding principles-- resilience and sustainability; human rights, gender equality and women empowerment, accountability and leave no one behind--are still applicable for low risk projects. Special attention should be given to marginalized and vulnerable population to climate changes.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
CBIT Malawi ESERN_2020.07.09	CEO Endorsement ESS	

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

Project Objective	Objective level Indicators	Baseline	End of project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	UNEP MTS reference
To strengthen the capacity of institutions in Malawi and set up an information system to fulfill the enhanced Transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement.	Indicator A: # sectors on which the country is collecting and processing data on GHG emissions, climate actions, support needed and received	Baseline A: 1 (AFOLU - Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses)	End-of-project target A: 5 (AFOLU, energy, transport, industry and waste)	Reports generated on GHG emissions, climate actions, support needed and received	All targeted sectors will accept to collect and process climate data	UNEP MTS 2018-2021 Climate Change Objective: Countries increasingly transition to low-emission economic development and enhance their adaptation and resilience to climate change
Project Outcomes	**Outcome level Indicators**	**Baseline**	**End of project Target**	**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions & Risks**	**MTS Expected Accomplishment**
Outcome 1: Malawi's institutions effectively collaborate to track and report Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions, climate actions and support needed and received	Indicator 1.1: Data collecting and sharing protocols and regulations (in line with recent IPCC guidelines) are adopted by key institutions	Baseline 1.1: No	End-of-project target 1.1: Yes	Official statement on the adoption of the data collecting and sharing protocols and regulations	Stakeholders reach consensus on the data collection and sharing protocols and regulations.	EA (b): Countries increasingly adopt and/or implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologies
Output 1.1 Institutional arrangement and inter-ministerial coordination mechanism established and formalized for data management activities; Output 1.2. Country-specific emission factors and activity data for Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU), energy, industry, transport and waste sectors developed and made accessible to stakeholders ; Output 1.3. Data collection and sharing protocols and regulations including linkages between hubs customized in line with the recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines and made available to institutions	Indicator 1.2: # of institutions using data collection and sharing protocols	Baseline 1.2: 0	End of project Target 1.2: At least 20 institutions (*)	Stakeholder engagement reports	Satekeholders are willing to participate in Transparency reporting	
Outcome 2: Stakeholders use the data management platform to support the MRV system	Indicator 2.1: # of government staff and other relevant stakeholders using the data management platform (gender-disaggregated)	Baseline 2.1: 0	End-of-project target 2.1: At least 24 (of which at least 50% are women)	Online counting mechanism and interviews with government staff and other relevant stakeholders	Stakeholders will adopt the data management platform	EA (b): Countries increasingly adopt and/or implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologies
Output 2.1:A data management platform customized to the country's circumstances and operationalised to support the MRV system.; Output 2.2: Sector data collection and reporting tools for GHG emissions, climate actions and support needed and received customized and made available to relevant stakeholders ; Output 2.3: The climate transparency unit members and other relevant stakeholders trained on the effective management and use of the data platform to track NDC implementation, GHG emissions, climate actions and support needed and received;Output 2.4: Data from the GHG inventory and MRV system aggregated, entered into the platform and made publicly available.	Indicator 2.2: % of trained officers from the climate transparency unit and other sectors specific focal points declaring to be in a better position to implement MRV systems (gender disaggregated)	Baseline 2.2: 0	End-of-project target 2.2: 50% (of which at least 50% are women)	Training surveys and attendance lists (gender-disaggregated)	Climate transparency unit members and other relevant stakeholders will be available for the trainings as scheduled	
Outcome 3: The climate transparency unit, relevant sector institutions and stakeholders perform their roles in the MRV system on a continuous basis	Indicator 3.1: Qualitative rating of Malawi's institutional capacity for transparency-related activities *(Based on the GEF 1-4 rating scale outlined in Annex IV of the CBIT's Programming Directions)*	Baseline 3.1: Level 1	End-of-project target 3.1: Level 3	CBIT Global Coordination Platform self-assessment tool Climate change information management system Survey of the system's use by the targeted organizations / stakeholders	The climate transparency unit, EAD staff and relevant agencies and/or departments will be available for the trainings as scheduled	EA (b): Countries increasingly adopt and/or implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologies
Output 3.1: Field data teams from the key sectors (AFOLU, energy, transport, industry and waste) assigned and trained in data management; Output 3.2 Knowledge of relevant national stakeholders on the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement and their respective roles enhanced; Output 3.3 Best practices on transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement, including gender mainstreaming, shared and scaled up through peer-exchange programs for relevant stakeholders via South-South interactions and the CBIT Global Coordination Platform	Indicator 3.2: # of trained sectoral field data teams declaring to be in a better position to manage data	Baseline 3.2: 0 teams	End -of-project target 3.2: At least 3 teams out of the 5 sectors (AFOLU, energy, transport, industry and waste)	Training surveys	Sectoral field data collection team members will be available for the trainings as scheduled	

(*) 20 institutions among the following: EAD ; National Technical Committee on Climate Change ; National Steering Committe on Climate Change ; Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining ; Ministry of Trade and Toursim ; Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare ; Ministry responsible for information and civic education ; Ministry responsible for local government ; Ministry of Disaster and Public Events ; Ministry of Transport and Public Works ; Ministry of Health and Population ; Ministry of Education ; Department of Energy Affairs ; Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS) ; Department of Forestry ; Malawi Energy Regulatory Authority ; National Statistical Office ; Research Institutions ; Universities / Colleges (LUANAR, Polytechnic, Chancellor College, Malawi University Science Technology) ; National Youth Network on Climate Change (NYNCC) ; Civil Society Network on Climate Change (CISONECC) ; etc.

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

Malawi Climate Transparency Framework

GEF Secretariat Review for Full Sized Project

Basic Information

GEF ID

10149

Countries

Malawi

Project Title

Malawi Climate Transparency Framework

GEF Agency(ies)

UNEP

Agency ID

UNEP: 01690

GEF Focal Area(s)

Climate Change

Program Manager

Dustin Schinn

PIF

Part I – Project Information

Focal area elements

1. Is the project/program aligned with the relevant GEF focal area elements in Table A, as defined by the GEF 7 Programming Directions?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

JDS/DS, March 15, 2019: Yes.

Agency Response

Indicative project/program description summary

2. Are the components in Table B and as described in the PIF sound, appropriate, and sufficiently clear to achieve the project/program objectives and the core indicators?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

JDS/DS, March 15, 2019:

Partly unclear. The project is overall structured in a clear and appropriate manner, however, please:

(i) provide further details on the envisaged tools to be developed under Output 1.1.3. Please consider avoiding duplication of efforts and utilize tools developed by other partner agencies or by different CBIT projects in other countries. Please also specify whether the most recent IPCC guidelines will be used here.
(ii) describe how the project will tackle climate change monitoring and tracking in cooperation with various relevant ministries. This could be dealt with as an individual activity to enhance inter-ministerial coordination, and/or integrated in the section on stakeholders.
(iii) provide further details on the envisaged data processing centers in Component 1 in the main document of the PIF. How many data centers, and how will the "collect and process" data in a way that is efficient?

Agency Response

UN Environment, June 2019:

(i) Under Output 1.1.3, GHG inventory and projections tools, templates and guidelines will be adapted to the national context, including, inter alia, Excel-based tools for data collection, calculation, tracking and quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) of GHG emissions, projections and climate actions. Tools developed under the scope of other CBIT project(s) will then be customized, as appropriate – the identification of such tools will be facilitated by the CBIT Global coordination platform. The most recent IPCC guidelines available will inform all activities on GHG inventories (please refer to page 14) Further details on the tools shall be provided in the CEO Endorsement Request document.

(ii) Output 1.1.4 has been slightly revised to highlight the cooperation aspect of the process. Establishing collaboration agreements between relevant institutions and enhancing inter-ministerial coordination to carry out MRV activities is indicated as a potential activity to be further detailed at PPG stage (please refer to page 15).

(iii) Additional text has been included regarding data collection and processing centres in the PIF (please refer to p.15). Further details on the quantity and functioning of data centers will be identified at PPG stage.

Co-financing

3. Are the indicative expected amounts, sources and types of co-financing adequately documented and consistent with the requirements of the Co-Financing Policy and Guidelines, with a description on how the breakdown of co-financing was identified and meets the definition of investment mobilized?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

JDS/DS, March 15, 2019: Yes.

Agency Response

GEF Resource Availability

4. Is the proposed GEF financing in Table D (including the Agency fee) in line with GEF policies and guidelines? Are they within the resources available from (mark all that apply):

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

JDS/DS, March 15, 2019: Yes.

Agency Response

The STAR allocation?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

Agency Response

The focal area allocation?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

Agency Response

The LDCF under the principle of equitable access

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

Agency Response

The SCCF (Adaptation or Technology Transfer)?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

Agency Response

Focal area set-aside?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

JDS/DS, March 15, 2019: Yes.

Agency Response

Impact Program Incentive?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

Agency Response

Project Preparation Grant

5. Is PPG requested in Table E within the allowable cap? Has an exception (e.g. for regional projects) been sufficiently substantiated? (not applicable to PFD)

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

JDS/DS, March 15, 2019: Yes.

Agency Response

Core indicators

6. Are the identified core indicators in Table F calculated using the methodology included in the correspondent Guidelines? (GEF/C.54/11/Rev.01)

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

JDS/DS, March 15, 2019: Yes

Agency Response

Project/Program taxonomy

7. Is the project/ program properly tagged with the appropriate keywords as requested in Table G?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

JDS/DS, March 15, 2019: Yes.

Agency Response

Part II – Project Justification

1. Has the project/program described the global environmental / adaptation problems, including the root causes and barriers that need to be addressed?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

JDS/DS, March 15, 2019: Yes.

Agency Response

2. Is the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects appropriately described?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

JDS/DS, March 15, 2019: A few questions.

1) The proposal suggests that Malawi completed its first BUR in 2017, yet the document cannot be located on the UNFCCC website. Has the BUR officially been submitted?

2) Human capacity within the government has been characterized as low. Where feasible, please provide additional detail in the baseline scenario on the level of current capacities within different ministries (Section 12).

3) Where applicable, please provide additional details for current or past GHG capacity building activities and resources that could be leveraged for this CBIT project: EC-LEDS, PATPA, bilaterals, etc...

Agency Response

UN Environment, June 2019:

1) Malawi has prepared its first BUR in 2017, but the report has not yet been officially submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat, since it still awaits internal validation. This has been clearly stated in p. 8.

2) Further information on capacity needs has been included in section 12 (p. 10).

3) Additional details for current or past GHG capacity building activities and resources that could be leveraged for this CBIT Project have been provided in Section 12 under baseline scenario, including on EC-LEDS and PATPA (p. 9).

3. Does the proposed alternative scenario describe the expected outcomes and components of the project/program?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

JDS/DS, March 15, 2019: Yes.

Agency Response

4. Is the project/program aligned with focal area and/or Impact Program strategies?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

JDS/DS, March 15, 2019: Yes.

Agency Response

5. Is the incremental / additional cost reasoning properly described as per the Guidelines provided in GEF/C.31/12?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

JDS/DS, March 15, 2019: Yes.

Agency Response

6. Are the project's/program's indicative targeted contributions to global environmental benefits (measured through core indicators) reasonable and achievable? Or for adaptation benefits?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

JDS/DS, March 15, 2019: Yes.

Agency Response

7. Is there potential for innovation, sustainability and scaling up in this project?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

JDS/DS, March 15, 2019: Please include more information on the Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP) activities in the Innovation section, as this could be beneficial to the project.

Agency Response

UN Environment, June 2019:

Additional information has been provided on the Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP) in the Innovation section (please refer to p. 19).

Project/Program Map and Coordinates

Is there a preliminary geo-reference to the project's/program's intended location?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

JDS/DS, March 15, 2019: Yes.

Agency Response

Stakeholders

Does the PIF/PFD include indicative information on Stakeholders engagement to date? If not, is the justification provided appropriate? Does the PIF/PFD include information about the proposed means of future engagement?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

JDS/DS, March 15, 2019: Yes.

Agency Response

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Is the articulation of gender context and indicative information on the importance and need to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women, adequate?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

JDS/DS, March 15, 2019: Yes.

Agency Response

Private Sector Engagement

Is the case made for private sector engagement consistent with the proposed approach?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

JDS/DS, March 15, 2019: Yes.

Agency Response

Risks

Does the project/program consider potential major risks, including the consequences of climate change, that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved or may be resulting from project/program implementation, and propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

JDS/DS, March 15, 2019: Yes.

Agency Response

Coordination

Is the institutional arrangement for project/program coordination including management, monitoring and evaluation outlined? Is there a description of possible coordination with relevant GEF-financed projects/programs and other bilateral/multilateral initiatives in the project/program area?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

JDS/DS, March 15, 2019: Please provide further details in Section 6 on how the CBIT project will maximize resources and avoid duplication of other enabling activities (e.g. Malawi's TNC or BUR work, other capacity building initiatives).
Also, given the described lack of human capacity and resources within the Government, please consider how other country resources can be formalized, utilized and incorporated into the overall structure of the institutional arrangements and MRV processes for Malawi's GHG transparency efforts.

Agency Response

UN Environment, June 2019:

Clarifications on coordination with related initiatives, especially concerning NC and BUR processes, have been added in the section on Coordination, p. 25. Further in the same section (pp. 25-26), please refer to the new text on how to incorporate other country resources into the overall structure of the institutional arrangements and MRV processes: the National Climate Change Committee shall serve as Project Steering Committee for the CBIT project; and resources and capacities built under the PERFORM initiative (with USAID) will be leveraged.

Consistency with National Priorities

Has the project/program cited alignment with any of the recipient country's national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

JDS/DS, March 15, 2019: Yes.

Agency Response

Knowledge Management

Is the proposed "knowledge management (KM) approach" in line with GEF requirements to foster learning and sharing from relevant projects/programs, initiatives and evaluations; and contribute to the project's/program's overall impact and sustainability?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

JDS/DS, March 15, 2019: Yes.

Agency Response

Part III – Country Endorsements

Has the project/program been endorsed by the country's GEF Operational Focal Point and has the name and position been checked against the GEF data base?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

JDS/DS, March 15, 2019: Yes.

Agency Response

GEFSEC DECISION

RECOMMENDATION

Is the PIF/PFD recommended for technical clearance? Is the PPG (if requested) being recommended for clearance?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

JDS/DS, March 15, 2019: Not yet. Please address the comments provided above and submit revised package through Portal.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Additional recommendations to be considered by Agency at the time of CEO endorsement/approval.

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

Review Dates

	Agency Response
First Review	
Additional Review (as necessary)	
Additional Review (as necessary)	
Additional Review (as necessary)	
Additional Review (as necessary)	

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Save & Continue Cancel

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

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: **USD 50,000**			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	***GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)***		
	Budgeted Amount	***Amount Spent To date***	***Amount Committed***
International consultants	30,000	13,000	17,000.00

Local consultants	7,500	4,500	3,000.00
Workshops	9,000	9,000	00.00
Travel	3,500	3,500	0.00
Total	50,000	30,000	20,000.00

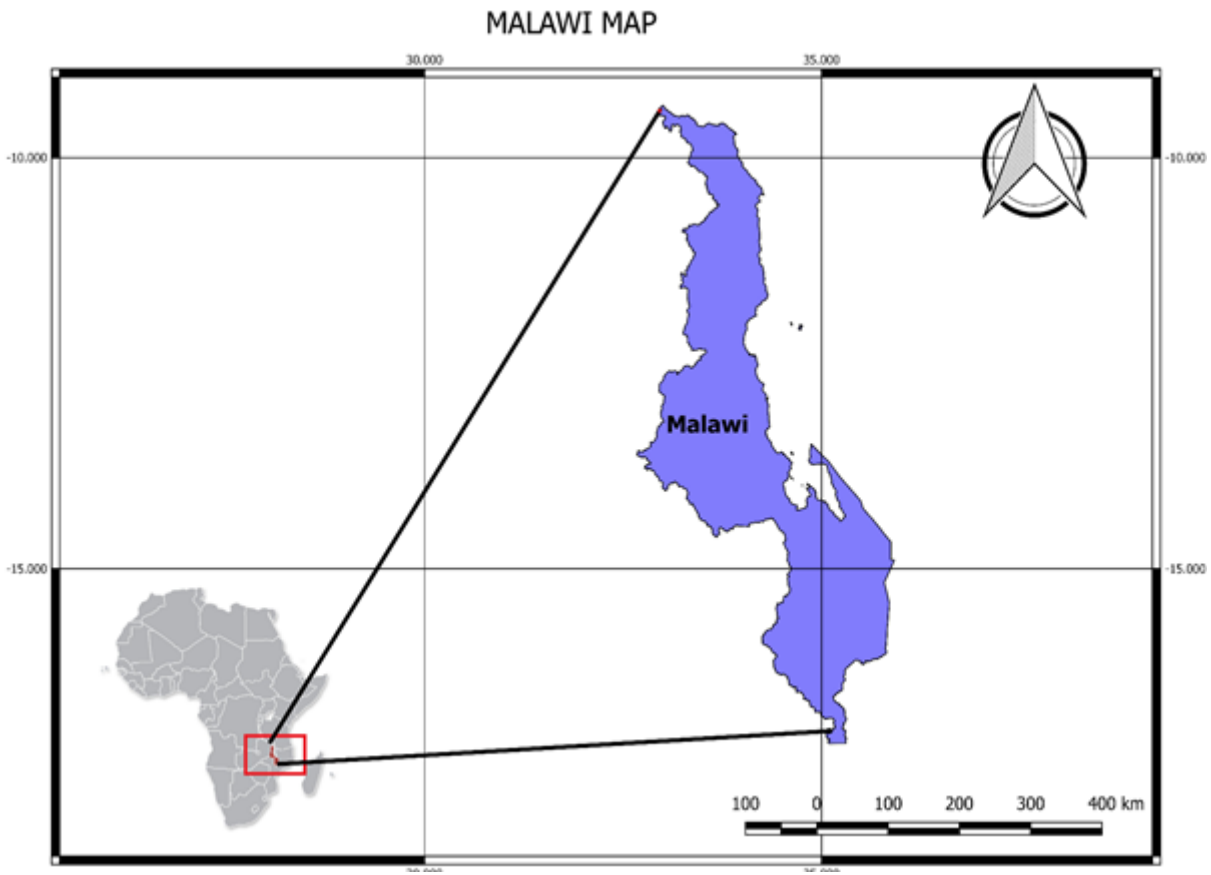
ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

Not Applicable

ANNEX E: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

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



ANNEX F: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Project Components	Project Outputs	Umoja budget class	Budget line number	Budget line description	Budget allocation per Year			
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
Component 1: Establishing the National Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system.	Output 1.1 Institutional arrangement and inter-ministerial coordination mechanism established and formalized for data management activities	140 - Transfers & Grants to Implementing Partners	1401	International firm to map MRV stakeholders and assess legal and regulatory framework on climate initiatives	15.000	-	-	15.000
		120 - Contract Services	1201	Inception workshop	3.000			3.000
		010 - Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	0101	Local consultant to support establishment of Institutional framework for Climate Transparency	9.000	-	-	9.000
		120 - Contract Services	1202	Stakeholder meetings to consult on the assessment of legal & regulatory framework on climate initiatives and engage stakeholders	40.000	-	-	40.000
		160 - Travel	1601	International and local travels for 1401 and 1202	4.860	-	-	4.860
		140 - Transfers & Grants to Implementing Partners	1402	International firm to support establishment of Institutional framework for Climate Transparency	15.000	-	-	15.000
		120 - Contract Services	1203	Consultation meetings with stakeholders during establishment of institutional arrangement and inter-ministerial coordination mechanism	40.000	-	-	40.000
		010 - Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	0102	Project Technical Coordinator	12.000	-	-	12.000
		160 - Travel	1602	International and local travels for the experts from the international firm in 1402 and for local consultant in 0101.	3.930	-	-	3.930
				Sub-total Output 1.1	***142.790***	-	-	***142.790***
	Output 1.2. Country-specific emission factors and activity data for Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU), energy, industry, transport and waste sectors developed and made accessible to stakeholders	120 - Contract Services	1204	Stakeholder meetings to validate reports on country specific emission factors and activity data for Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU), Energy, Industry, Transport and Waste sectors	9.000	-	-	9.000
		160 - Travel	1603	Local Travels for stakeholders on 1204	1.000			1.000
		120 - Contract Services	1205	Local Consultancy Firm to develop country specific emission factors and country specific activity data	207.450	-	-	207.450
				Sub-total Output 1.2	***217.450***	-	-	***217.450***
	Output 1.3. Data collection and sharing protocols and regulations including linkages between hubs customized in line with the recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines and made available to institutions	120 - Contract Services	1206	Stakeholder meetings to validate a report on the proposed data collection and sharing protocols and regulations	15.200	-	-	15.200
		160 - Travel	1604	Local Travels for stakeholders on 1206	800	-	-	800
		010 - Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	0102	Project Technical Coordinator	16.000	-	-	16.000
		140 - Transfers & Grants to Implementing Partners	1403	International firm to support the development of data collection and sharing protocols and regulations	15.000	-	-	15.000
		160 - Travel	1605	International and local travels	4.860	-	-	4.860
				Sub-total Output 1.3	***51.860***	-	-	***51.860***
		120 - Contract Services	1207	Terminal Evaluation	-	-	15.000	15.000
				Sub-total General / Evaluations	-	-	***15.000***	***15.000***
				Total Component 1	**412.100**	-	**15.000**	**427.100**
Component 2:Developing and operationalizing an integrated platform for data management	Output 2.1:A data management platform customized to the country's circumstances and operationalised to support the MRV system.	120 - Contract Services	1208	Workshop to validate a report on assessing needs, constraints and gaps of existing technological and institutional capacity for the development of an online data management platform.	-	9.000		9.000
		160 - Travel	1606	Local Travels for stakeholders on 1208		1.000		1.000
		120 - Contract Services	1209	Workshop to get inputs on the structure of the online data management platform.	-	18.000	-	18.000
		160 - Travel	1607	Local Travels for stakeholders on 1209		2.000		2.000
		125 - Operating & Other Costs	1251	Data collection, transmission and communication costs.	-	23.000	-	23.000
		010 - Staff & Personnel	0102	Project Technical Coordinator	-	28.000	-	28.000
		140 - Transfers & Grants to Implementing Partners	1404	International firm to support in identifying and customising the data management platform	-	135.000	-	135.000
				Sub-total Output 2.1	-	***216.000***	-	***216.000***
	Output 2.2: Sector data collection and reporting tools for GHG emissions, climate actions and support needed and received customized and made available to relevant stakeholders	010 - Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	0103	Local consultant to support the development of sector data collection and reporting tools for GHG emissions, climate actions and support received and needed	-	12.000	-	12.000
		120 - Contract Services	1210	Stakeholder meeting to validate report on gap analysis of current data collection tools, templates and guidelines in Malawi's MRV system		9.000		9.000
		160 - Travel	1608	Local travel for stakeholders in 1210		1.000		1.000
		120 - Contract Services	1211	Stakeholder consultation meetings during development of country-specific tools, templates, guidelines for data management and national GHG manual detailing detailing the processes and steps	-	20.000	-	20.000
		160 - Travel	1609	Local travel for stakeholders in 1211	-	1.300	-	1.300
				Sub-total Output 2.2	-	***43.300***	-	***43.300***
	Output 2.3: The climate transparency unit members and other relevant stakeholders trained on the effective management and use of the	120 - Contract Services	1212	Training workshop on the use, management and maintenance of the data management platform	-	20.000	-	20.000
		140 - Transfers & Grants to Implementing Partners	1405	International firm to train on the use, management and maintainance of the data management platform (the developer)	-	10.000	-	10.000

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