Capacity-building for transparency in NDC implementation in Cameroon

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID
10446

Project Type
MSP

Type of Trust Fund
GET

CBIT/NGI
CBIT **Yes**
NGI **No**

Project Title
Capacity-building for transparency in NDC implementation in Cameroon

Countries
Cameroon

Agency(ies)
UNEP

Other Executing Partner(s)
Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development (MEPNSD)

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, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Communications, Awareness Raising, Education, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Participation,

Partnership, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Capacity Development, Knowledge Generation, Training, Knowledge Exchange

Sector
Mixed & Others

Rio Markers
Climate Change Mitigation
Climate Change Mitigation 2

Climate Change Adaptation
Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date
2/25/2022

Expected Implementation Start
10/1/2022

Expected Completion Date
9/30/2025

Duration
36In Months

Agency Fee($)
151,762.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
CCM-3-8	Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through capacity building initiative for transparency	GET	1,597,500.00	711,000.00
		Total Project Cost($)	**1,597,500.00**	**711,000.00**

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

Improve the institutional and technical capacity of national institutions to enhance the implementation of the Paris Agreement through greater transparency in Cameroon

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Strengthening Cameroon?s capacity to collect and process climate change data into useful information for policymaking and reporting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Technical Assistance	1. Cameroon improves its Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system and institutional capacity to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) and improve transparency over time	1.1. National institutions strengthened to coordinate, manage and implement climate transparency activities	GET	168,100.00	60,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
-	Technical Assistance	-	1.2. Technical support, training and tools provided to the country to submit transparent, consistent, comparable, complete and accurate greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories	GET	439,600.00	200,000.00
-	Technical Assistance	-	1.3. Technical support, training and tools provided to the country to track Nationally Determined Contributions (Mitigation and Adaptation) and support needed and received	GET	471,800.00	300,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
-	Technical Assistance	-	1.4. Technical support, training and tools provided to the country to use climate analysis in decision-making	GET	323,800.00	80,000.00
Monitoring and Evaluation	Technical Assistance	-	-	GET	49,000.00	
			Sub Total ($)		**1,452,300.00**	**640,000.00**
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
				GET	145,200.00	71,000.00
			Sub Total($)		**145,200.00**	**71,000.00**
			Total Project Cost($)		**1,597,500.00**	**711,000.00**

Please provide justification

N/A

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($)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	711,000.00
			Total Co-Financing($)	**711,000.00**

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($)	Fee($)	Total($)
UNEP	GET	Cameroon	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	1,597,500	151,762	1,749,262.00
				Total Grant Resources($)	**1,597,500.00**	**151,762.00**	**1,749,262.00**

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 **true**

PPG Amount ($)

50,000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

4,750

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
UNEP	GET	Cameroon	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	50,000	4,750	**54,750.00**
				Total Project Costs($)	**50,000.00**	**4,750.00**	**54,750.00**

Core Indicators

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

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	96	96		
Male	144	144		
Total	240	240	0	0

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

Direct beneficiaries: the expected 240 direct beneficiaries of this project have been estimated during stakeholders consultations. They comprise representatives from data providing institutions in line ministries, local and national institutions involved in the national MRV system, including experts participating in working groups as well as those involved in research on climate transparency, besides representatives of organisations working on communication and awareness-raising regarding climate change. They have been identified as follows: ? 40 beneficiaries of public administration institutions (Ministries in charge of the Environment, Agriculture, Forestry, Energy, Transport, Industry, livestock, town planning); ? 40 beneficiaries of Decentralized Territorial Collectivities (Mainly Urban Communities and Rural Communities with high forestry potential); ? 20 research beneficiaries (Universities and Research Centers); ? 40 beneficiaries from the private sector; ? 50 beneficiaries from NGOs; ? 50 beneficiaries from CSOs and local population. In Cameroon, the minimum rate of women participation in an activity is 30% and any administration has the duty to respect it. However, this project will actively pursue a 40% rate of women participation in its activities.

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1a. Changes in project design

The project?s logical framework (i.e. components, outcome and outputs) at CEO Endorsement submission is the same as the GEF-approved PIF. However, the Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development has decided to increase its in-kind co-finance commitment from US$ 311,000 at PIF stage to US$ 711,000 at CEO Endorsement stage.

1b. Project Description

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

Cameroon, a country located in the intertropical zone, in the second largest natural tropical forest basin in the world, is located at the bottom of the Gulf of Guinea, which is the junction between Central Africa and West Africa. With an area of ??475,442 km2, it is bordered to the northwest by Nigeria, to the north by Chad, to the east by the Central African Republic, to the south by the Republic of Congo, Gabon, and Equatorial Guinea. It has an opening of 364 km of coastline on the Atlantic Ocean. Cameroon is characterized by impressive ecological and cultural diversity. In 2016, the population of Cameroon was estimated at 23.44 million inhabitants (BUCREP[1], 2016), of which 52% are mainly urban, but World Bank estimates in 2021 account for 26.54 million residents[2] . The average annual growth rate is 2.6% and is particularly high in urban areas, with consequent pressure on natural resources. The Sudano-Sahelian zone, which borders Chad, significantly bears the marks of desertification. The same is true for the coastal zone, which faces rising water levels and the degradation of mangroves.

Cameroon, like all developing countries, and especially in its northern part, is extremely vulnerable to climate change. These, coupled with disasters and natural hazards, induce degradation of its ecosystem whose cost of inaction is estimated between 5 to 20% of its GDP. This phenomenon has an impact on economic growth and populations through threats in several sectors including agriculture, livestock, fisheries, forestry, energy, water resources and human health.

These impacts are reflected in the reduction of the current amounts of precipitation over the entire national territory with the following consequences:

- The decrease in water resources, agricultural production, river flows which lead to a decrease in the production of hydroelectric energy necessary for industry;

- The lengthening and repetition of periods of droughts which contribute to the reduction of natural resources (firewood), desertification, the scarcity of pastures, the loss of biological diversity, the development of social tensions;
- The development of diseases related to water and extreme heat such as malaria, cholera, typhoid, diarrhea, meningitis.
- The increase in the frequency of extreme weather situations such as floods, and natural disasters

The warming of the climate system is unmistakable and is probably the major issue of our century. Hundreds of thousands of Cameroonians are affected by disasters related to this phenomenon. Aware of the reality of the adverse impacts of climate change, Cameroon ratified in 1994 the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), adhered to the Kyoto Protocol in 2002 and regularly participates in international climate negotiations. It has signed the Paris Agreement on 22 April 2016 and ratified it on 29 July 2016.

The Paris Agreement introduces the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), which increases the reporting requirements for all countries. While the Paris Agreement set the ETF, it was first in COP24 in Katowice that the modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for the ETF were agreed upon, as part of the Paris rulebook. New reporting requirements are thus applicable to all countries, which implies the need to increase capacities at the national and sub-national levels, and to strengthen institutional arrangements enabling the country to establish official and permanent mechanisms to manage information on climate change and to generate the reports needed under UNFCCC.

The Paris Agreement poses an additional challenge for developing countries, as it requires that they integrate long-term development planning and sustainability in the design and implementation of their MRV and M&E systems. As a consequence of the COP24 decisions, developing countries need to build capacities for the preparation of the biennial transparency reports (BTR), which will replace the biennial update reports (BURs) and include information to track progress on the NDC. In addition, a National Inventory Report should also be submitted, either as standalone report or part of the BTR. The BTR should include information related to climate change impacts and adaptation, and information on support needed and received; and the requirement to report through National Communications remains. Countries need to submit the first BTR by 2024. The period up to 2024 can thus be seen as a preparatory phase, where it is important for developing countries to improve and institutionalise the necessary transparency systems to feed into the BTRs. This includes the ones for GHG inventories, MRV of mitigation actions, support needed and received, and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems for adaptation actions.

Article 13 of the Paris Agreement established the Enhanced Transparency Framework so as to enable the tracking, comparing and understanding of national commitments worldwide to fight climate change. The ?transparency framework? requires countries to regularly provide:

i. A national inventory of greenhouse gas emissions (by sources) and removals (by sinks);

ii. Information necessary to track progress towards achieving their Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC);

iii. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation;

iv. Information on financial, technology transfer and capacity building support needed and received;

v. Information on any support they provide to developing countries.

The ETF mechanism, especially for developing countries, foresees the need to build on the existing MRV system at the national and global levels.

Over the years, developing countries have gained substantial experience in the regular preparation of recently reported National Communications (NCs) and BURs in the areas of capacity building; data processing and awareness raising of institutions. The reporting and analysis processes not only helped build capacity and knowledge, but also enabled countries to put in place structures to support the on-going preparation of climate change reports. Therefore, the transition to the ETF regime will be sufficient if we build on the achievements and experiences of the existing national MRV system. It will provide countries with the opportunity to improve the functioning of their national MRV systems by refining the way they operate. This will involve moving from often poorly rationalized MRV structures to an integrated and robust climate reporting system. This is because moving from the current version of the MRV system to an integrated version will allow countries to effectively implement the elements stipulated in the ETF.

Despite its commitment to various international agreements for the protection of the environment, Cameroon does not have significant financial resources to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change. Some responses to adaptation and mitigation challenges in the preparation of NDC implementation include: the establishment of a National GHG Inventory System (SNI-GES), the design and setting up of climate projects, the search for funding both at the national and international level, and the elaboration of a national NDC strategy and a Climate Action Plan. Transparency through reporting the actions undertaken to the international community will build confidence amongst the development partners to financially support Cameroon. If nothing is done to mitigate climate change and seize the opportunities offered to transform the emitting sectors, the phenomenon could destroy the development prospects of the country, which aims to become an emerging economy by 2035.

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 aim is to 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 their 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. The CBIT will enable the development of a transparency pathway to promote compliance with the ETF, building upon existing monitoring and evaluation practices in Cameroon.

The main barriers for strengthening Cameroon?s transparency framework to meet the requirements under the ETF were identified in previous a self-assessment of the SNC and findings available in the framework of the Third National Communication (TNC) and BUR projects, NAP, NDC, national consultations and stocktaking exercises with stakeholders in Cameroon. They can be grouped into the following categories:

B1. *Insufficiency, lack and/or weakness of institutional framework and arrangements for reporting to the UNFCCC (NC, BURs, NDC, and BTRs)*: Cameroon has basic institutional arrangements for the preparation of GHG inventories; however, these inventories need to be effectively framed within an information system to allow for the transition towards the presentation of complete, consistent, transparent, comparable and verifiable reports.

The current institutional framework has a number of limitations since national and sectoral institutional framework are weak for monitoring, collecting, centralizing and documenting information on climate initiatives. There are weak institutional arrangements with relevant stakeholders to regularly provide the required data. Moreover, the roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders and key institutions involved in the process are not clearly defined, and their technical and team capacity are weak. The team responsible for coordinating these efforts is not stable, since there is staff turnover and reliance on external consultants. 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.

The preparation of the Initial and Second National Communications faced several obstacles, as they were conducted only by external consultants who did not rely on an institutional arrangement or a solid formal process for data collection, quality control and quality assurance. In addition, data was not available in many sectors due to the lack of a formal framework and the active engagement of all stakeholders.

In the preparation process of the TNC and BUR1, working groups have been set up by ministerial decrees, whose responsibility is to provide technical support in the process of drafting documents. These working groups present a set of weaknesses in the coordination and management of activities. A wrong assignment of roles can lead to a blockage due to the multiplicity of institutions involved in the process. It is necessary to redefine the precise responsibilities of these different institutions and the types of collaboration allowing better coordination of interventions and in particular avoiding, to varying degrees, overlaps and conflicts of jurisdiction and confusion between mandates and responsibilities.

The country does not have a roadmap to establish the institutional arrangements needed to monitor the progress of NDCs and the different subsystems: MRV of mitigation, M&E of adaptation; and MRV of support needed and received. Significant progress has been made in establishing a MRV system for REDD+, notably the identification of the national institutions capable of performing these MRV

functions, the proposal of an MRV institutional arrangement with clearly defined roles and responsibilities for each actor and a capacity-building plan available and adapted to each structure or institution as well as the development of national MRV guidelines for forests. Moreover, there are plans to develop some elements of M&E of adaptation.

However, there is no mechanism that integrates the implementation of the MRV of mitigation, M&E of adaptation and the MRV of support needed and received. Concerning the MRV of the financial support received, there is no common database; furthermore, agreements are needed to integrate the records of support received by the public sector with those received by the civil society and other sectors.

B2. *Lack of key information to improve the GHG inventories:* Although improvements have been made in recent years to bridge data collection and information gaps for some sectors, the lack of complete data continues to be an important barrier to ensure that reports (NC, NDC and BURs/BTRs) are comparable and verifiable. In this sense, as part of the preparation and review of the NDC and the TNC, it has been possible to identify needs and opportunities to improve the levels of accuracy (tiers) of the activity data and emission factors of several subsectors in the GHG inventory (activity 2.1.4 of the TNC/BUR Project ?Cameroon: Preparation of the Third National Communication and First Biennial Update Report under UNFCCC? ? GEF Umbrella Project 9442).

Increasing the accuracy of activity data and emission factors needs to be followed by the design of guidelines and protocols to ensure information quality and reduce uncertainty throughout the process. This barrier is closely related to the lack of inter-institutional coordination and the absence of an integrated system that could provide access to data to those responsible for preparing the reports.

According to the National Communications (INC and SNC) and NDC, 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.

According to the SNC, Project Implementation Plan for the TNC, and assessments undertaken during NDC preparation, the following gaps can be highlighted:

? lack of data or reliable data in some source categories (N_20 emissions from agricultural soils, CO_2 emissions and removals in the forest sector, sectoral data on energy consumption in particular in the transport and residential and commercial buildings, volume of wood used for fuel);

? the absence of specific emission factors to the country;

? uncertainty about the sources and sinks were not estimated;

? Capacity building in the IPCC methodologies for GHG inventory is necessary because several sector administrations and some other key stakeholders are still struggling to understand;

? insufficient implementation of the QA/QC plan and QA/QC verification activities to minimize errors, ensure better time-series consistency and enhance the accuracy and transparency of the reporting;

? need to create a dedicated team across the data collection activities all the way to inventory database system management;

? Insufficient data verification and archiving;

? Lack of disaggregated activity data on end-uses of fuels;

? Low level of availability and reliability of activity data;

? Inappropriate format for storing and archiving data with data-holding structures;

? Unavailability of activity data for certain subcategories of data;

? Uncertainties in the data collected and made available by institutions;

? Inappropriate format for storing and archiving data with data-holding structures;

? Insufficient financial resources to undertake data collection from stakeholders in rural areas.

B.3 Lack of indicators, baseline, guidelines, protocols and standardized tools to track the NDCs, and lack of staff trained to prepare high quality reports: Although Cameroon has proposed the idea of a system to monitor the progress of NDCs comprised of several sub-systems, this idea and the tools for each of these sub-systems need further development. Moreover, the institutions responsible for preparing the reports lack the adequate number of personnel to carry out the related tasks, and the high staff turnover in key areas makes it difficult to maintain and strengthen teams. It is necessary to increase training and to develop information sharing tools that would help to build technical capacity in the different institutions that provide information to prepare the reports.

Cameroon still suffers from an absence or insufficiency of data collection, storage and archiving systems. Notably, the country lacks a national data management platform for climate initiatives and IT infrastructure capable of archiving data. The under-equipment of NOCC and its potential partners is a consequence of the insufficient financial resources.

The work undertaken for developing the NDC has shown that many data and information is not transparent. There were discrepancies or differences in the data for certain sectors in many of the documents consulted. Thus, the results of the national GHG Inventory and those of the mitigation measures showed some inconsistencies due to the quality of the activity data.

There?s need to build capacities of the experts and institutions responsible for carrying out the studies. Concerning the mitigation component, the capacity needs to be enhanced to estimate quantitative emission reduction co-benefits from the programmes and projects, apply methodologies and assumptions for mitigation actions and report them, apply the appropriate tools for assessing the implementation of mitigation actions, and report the progress of implementation and the results

achieved. The capacity of institutions for data collection, storage and update also needs to be enhanced.

During stakeholders consultations at PPG stage, the following types of capacity building and more specifically training needs have been highlighted:

? Training concerning climate change awareness at various levels;

? Awareness of climate action in terms of vulnerability and mitigation;

? Training on data collection and formatting;

? Training on database management;

? Training on cartographic tools;

? Training in the use and management of equipment.

B.4 Lack or insufficiency of mechanisms and awareness to integrate climate data and projections into national planning processes. Cameroon is making strides towards mainstreaming climate change into its planning processes, but this is hampered by insufficient awareness and capacity of technical staff in the different institutions involved in planning decisions. In addition, it is not clear when climate considerations should be integrated into the decision-making supporting materials and processes.

Currently, there?s a low integration of climate change issues into the decision-making processes and development policies.V&A assessment is not based on climate scenarios and socioeconomic scenarios. Moreover, there are weaknesses in the collection and processing of information on socio-economic data, energy data and energy and environmental projects.

The following recommendations also derive from stakeholders consultations at PPG stage:

- Capacity building in the area of data collection for vulnerability assessment;
- The promotion of research and the popularization of adapted technologies;
- Promotion of education, training and knowledge building on the issue of climate change;
- Support for the establishment of an evaluation and monitoring mechanism;
- Capacity building of actors in the planning, programming, budgeting and monitoring chain to allow for a better understanding of climate change issues.

Using the Annex III - GEF-6 climate change mitigation focal area indicator on mrv and annex 4-Annex IV ? Indicator for qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency- related activities contained in the GEF Programming Directions for the Capacity-Building Initiative For Transparency, the assessment of Cameroon's current performance against each indicator is presented in Table 1. This assessment indicates that the basic capacity of Cameroon?s government agencies to meet ETF requirements using current systems and processes is weak.

Table 1 : Assessment of Cameroon's basic capacity in terms of MRV and transparency based on the GEF-6 CBIT indicator and the rating system.

Indicators	Scale	Rating	Comment
Quality of MRV systems ensuring the monitoring of results linked to the development with a low GIIC index and the mitigation of GHG emissions	1-10	3	Measurement systems are in place, but data is of poor quality and / or methodologies are not robust. Reports are made only on demand or to a limited audience or only partially. Verification is not practiced.
Institutional capacity for transparency related activities	1-4	1	The National Observatory on Climate Change (NOCC) is the designated transparency institution and has a staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. NOCC has the power or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13[3]. Lack of awareness and coordination with other partners. Activities are not integrated with national planning or budgeting activities. Limited financial resources to carry out transparency-related activities.

Root causes

C.1. Insufficient or/and lack of technical personnel employed to manage challenges arising from climate change. Cameroon, like many developing countries, faces numerous competing urgent demands for resources and attention from the government. This results in strained budgets for technical personnel to manage these technical issues, and situations where the national climate change office is significantly understaffed compared to its needs. This is aggravated by the fact that there are few qualified staff in the country to occupy the positions made available. Insufficient technical and financial resources remain a major obstacle to the continued preparation of national communications. With regard to human capacities, there are very few technicians and scientists in the institutions

concerned to help better manage the technical and scientific aspects of collection, processing, storage, quality control, verification, documentation, archiving and reporting. One of the shortcomings is the lack of a dedicated climate leadership at MENPSD.

C.2. Dependency on international support for both technical assistance and financing of the climate transparency-related work. Highly related to the root cause above is the dependency on international support for transparency work. This manifests in various ways. First, many of the technical personnel are hired in Cameroon under project-specific contracts, with their financing tied to project budgets and timelines. Second, the work carried out, be it by the technical staff or consultants, is not financed by domestic but by international funds. This results in a lack of country ownership.

Without the CBIT project, the government will continue to have an underdeveloped capacity to meet increased transparency requirements for reporting on actions of NDCs and related national plans, especially in the sectors: energy, agriculture and land use. Since these sectors play a particularly important role in Cameroon?s development trajectory and emissions profile, priority should be given to improving transparency systems and processes in these sectors. However, lessons learned from actions carried out in these sectors will also be relevant for other relevant sectors (eg industry, construction, transport), which will be associated with and informed of the activities of this project. It is likely that, without intervention, emissions from the sectors will be measured using outdated methodologies and reports will be produced without appropriate quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) procedures, and adaptation actions will be poorly monitored and reported.

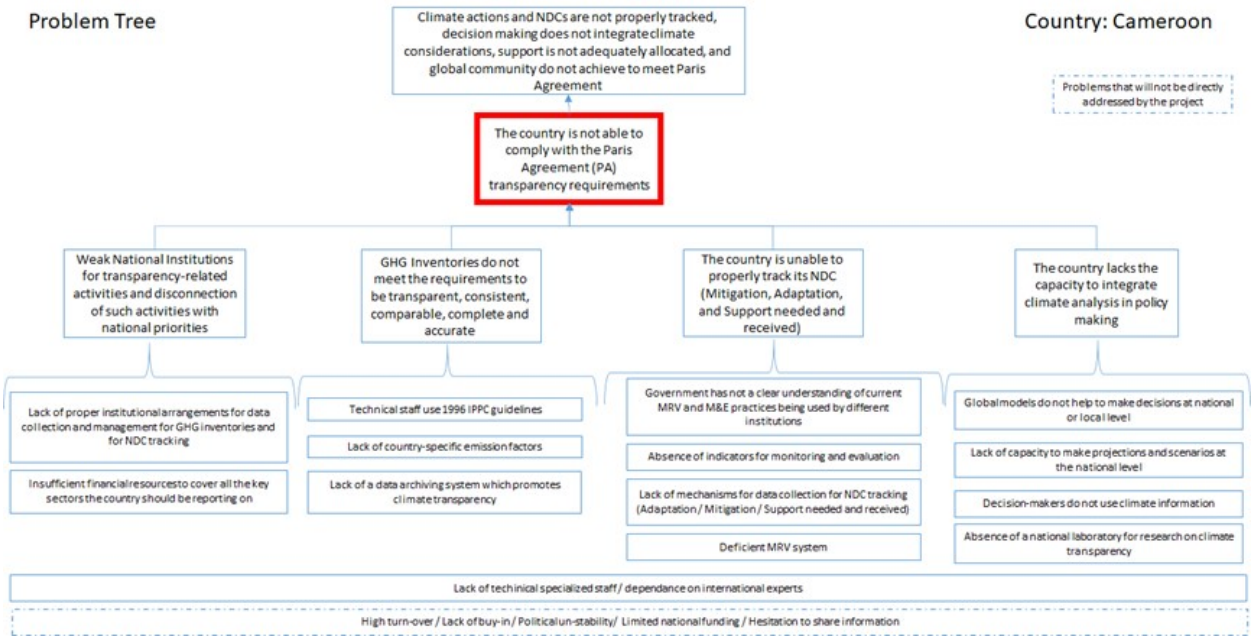


Figure 1. Problem Tree

2) Baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

This section presents the baseline scenario, which is comprised of the following sub-sections: (a) an overview of the national legal and regulatory framework for climate action and transparency; (b) a description of related institutional arrangements; (c) an analysis of national reporting to the UNFCCC; (d) an overview of relevant baseline projects.

a) Legal and regulatory framework for climate action

The framework law on environmental management in Cameroon is Law No. 96/12 of 5 August 1996. The general objective of this policy is to promote a comprehensive and rational management of the environment to improve the living conditions of the populations with a view to sustainable development.

Overall strategic guidance is provided by Vision 2035, the long-term development policy document, which in phase I (2010-2019) entailed the implementation of an ambitious environmental protection policy and combating the adverse effects of climate change, which should be intensified in its phase ii (2020-2027). This Vision, which aims to make Cameroon an emerging country, democratic and united in its diversity by 2035, experienced its first phase through the Strategy Document for Growth and Employment (DSCE), which served as a development compass for the period 2010-2019.

The new strategic development framework for the period 2020-2030 is in line with the implementation of the long-term development vision adopted by Cameroon in 2009. In 2017, the National Strategy for Sustainable Development (SNDD, acronym in french) was elaborated, with its 2030 vision whose objective is "an emerging Cameroon in a healthy environment integrating the requirements of sustainable development in all public policies?. The SND30 therefore comes to replace the DSCE to consolidate the achievements and face the new development challenges of the second phase of the Vision. The new strategy aims to create favorable conditions for economic growth and ensure the necessary structural changes for the industrialization of the country; improve the living conditions of the populations and their access to basic social services by ensuring a significant reduction in poverty and underemployment; strengthen adaptation and mitigation measures for the effects of climate change and environmental management to ensure economic growth and sustainable and inclusive social development and improve governance to strengthen the performance of public action in order to achievement of development objectives.

Cameroon had its National Adaptation Plan (NAP) approved in 2015, the vision of which is that in 2035 ?climate change in the five agroecological zones of Cameroon is fully integrated into the sustainable development of the country, thus reducing its vulnerability, and even turning the problem of climate change into a development solution / opportunity. It provides a framework to guide the coordination and implementation of adaptation initiatives in Cameroon. The adaptation projects contained in the NDC derive from the adaptation options proposed in the NAP.The monitoring and evaluation system for the NAP comprises regional and national adaptation committees composed of

representatives of sectoral ministries, representatives of civil society, representatives of the national scientific community and representatives of political parties. Five-year reviews are planned.

The national strategy for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, sustainable forest management, forest conservation and increase in carbon stocks was enacted in 2019 (SNREDD + 2019). Its main goal is to contribute to the stabilization of the climate by the reduction of GHG emissions resulting from deforestation and forest degradation, the conservation of forest carbon stocks, the increase of forest carbon stocks and sustainable forest management, while improving the livelihoods of local communities and forest-dependent populations and ensuring fair, equitable and sustainable economic and social development. A national vision REDD + was defined, together with small-scale REDD + pilot projects and a multi-sectoral steering committee.

The long-term vision of the national REDD+ strategy is that by 2050, the emergence of the green economy and low GHG emission is effective, obeying the standards and principles of conservation and sustainable and participatory management of forest ecosystems, while ensuring the objectives of economic growth and poverty reduction, human and social development of local communities in a context of social, cultural and gender equity. The overall objective of Cameroon's REDD+ strategy is to achieve a 30% forest cover rate by 2050, which will lead to the creation of carbon sinks and effective carbon sequestration. Programs and projects at the sub-national level are expected to reflect the diversity of Cameroon's five agroecological zones.

Regarding sectoral policies, the Rural Sector Development Strategy Document (DSDSR, acronym in french) was enacted in 2002, which is considered the productive component of implementing the poverty reduction strategy. Moreover, the National Agricultural Investment Plan (NAIP) was enacted in 2014, whose strategic approach is based on second-generation agriculture, which aims at the sustainable growth of the sector, respectful of the environment.

b) **Institutional arrangements**

In Cameroon, the Ministry of the Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development is designated as the political and operational focal point for the implementation of the UNFCCC. The Directorate of Conservation and Management of Natural Resources (DCGR) is responsible for participating in the negotiation and implementation of international agreements and conventions on the environment and nature protection. Its Sub-Directorate of Ecological Monitoring and Climate Monitoring (SDMESC) leads and coordinates the activities related to National Communications, Biennial Update Reports and the NDC.

The Sub-Directorate of Ecological Monitoring and Climate Monitoring is responsible for: developing, implementing and monitoring programs relating to climate change; the development of the environmental monitoring strategy in conjunction with the administrations concerned; the development and implementation of information policy relating to the environment, nature protection and sustainable development; management of geographic information systems on the environment, nature

protection and sustainable development; liaison with existing networks and information systems in the environment, nature protection and sustainable development sector, nationally and internationally; setting up and running a platform for the exchange of information between the focal points of international conventions and agreements on the environment, nature protection and sustainable development; centralization of data on information and documentation in all sectors of the environment, in conjunction with the administrations concerned; the conservation, provision and enhancement of environmental information, documentation and archives; support for the production, dissemination and provision of environmental information and documentation; the promotion of culture on the environment, nature protection and sustainable development; monitoring the activities of the National Observatory on Climate Change (NOCC); participation in the prevention and management of natural or man-made disasters.

In order to carry out its mission, the Directorate of Conservation and Management of Natural Resources, for each of the UNFCCC mechanisms implemented at the national level, proceeds by setting up an interministerial committee to supervise and monitor implementation. The SDEMCM works in collaboration with the other institutions in charge of the management of international conventions on issues related to climate change, in particular the NCs, BURs/BTRs, NDCs and MRV.

As such, MENPSD hosts the coordinators and managers of several projects related to the implementation of the UNFCCC, in particular, the enabling activity projects funded by the GEF. Indeed, the coordinator of NC and BUR, the Focal Point of the CDM, the Focal Point for the GCF and the person in charge of the NAP sit in the MENPSD. Up to date, a few ministries have designated their focal points for climate change, but all ministries have designated their NDC focal points for their sectors.

Created in December 2009, under the supervision of MENPSD, the National Observatory on Climate Change?s mission is to monitor and assess the socio-economic and environmental impacts, prevention, mitigation and / or adaptation measures to the adverse effects and risks associated with climate change. As such, it is responsible for:

? establishing the relevant climate indicators for monitoring environmental policy;

? carrying out prospective analyzes aimed at providing a vision of the evolution of the climate in the short, medium and long terms;

? monitoring climate change, provide meteorological and climatological data and information to all sectors of human activity concerned and draw up Cameroon?s annual climate report;

? initiating and promote studies on the identification of indicators, impacts and risks linked to climate change;

? collecting, analyzing and making available to public and private decision-makers, as well as to various national and international organizations, reference information on climate change in Cameroon

? promoting awareness-raising and preventive information on climate change;

? serving as an operational instrument within the framework of greenhouse gas reduction activities and in the monitoring of the implementation of the contribution determined at the national level;

? carrying out annual inventories of greenhouse gases and the annual carbon footprint by sector of socio-economic activities in agroecological zones * of Cameroon;

? monitoring, at the operational level, activities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in development projects;

? proposing preventive measures to the government to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, as well as mitigation and or adaptation measures to the harmful effects and risks associated with climate change;

? serving as a cooperation instrument with other regional or international observatories operating in the climate sector;

? facilitating obtaining compensation due to the services provided to the climate by forests through the development, conservation and restoration of ecosystems;

? building the capacities of institutions and organizations responsible for collecting data relating to climate change, so as to create, at the national level, a reliable network for the collection and transmission of such data.

NOCC produces multiple forecast bulletins. In addition to the forecasts developed, these documents present the potential risks and impacts of climatic disturbances on socio-economic development activities (agriculture, livestock, health, public works, etc.), as well as response proposals by sector of activity, for the five agro-ecological zones of Cameroon. NOCC also supports SDEMCM in carrying out GHG inventories in all sectors of activity. Handling the huge amount of data that NOCC uses for this work requires a fairly powerful data management system, for collection, processing, analysis to validation of results and their archiving.

In addition, the National Observatory on Climate Change is in charge of monitoring the National Adaptation Plan (NAP). MENPSD works in close collaboration with the Prime Minister, the National Assembly and other sectoral ministries so that adaptation is part of the country?s development strategy. However, Cameroon still lacks an institutional framework relating to adaptation.

With regard to research and education on climate change, one should note that Cameroon has eight (08) State Universities spread over the five (05) agro-ecological zones of the country. Within the Faculties of Sciences, there are departments that deal with subjects such as natural resources, genetic resources, environmental sciences, biodiversity, Agroforestry like the departments of Plant Biology and Physiology. In the Faculties of Arts, Letters and Human Sciences, Departments of Geography which have lectures related to climate change, geomatics and others. In the Polytechnic Schools, Departments that deal with issues of renewable energies and environmental sciences.

In the development, preparation for implementation, updating of Cameroon?s NDC, working groups have been set up. Added to this is the designation of NDC focal points in all sectoral administrations, as depicted in the figure below.

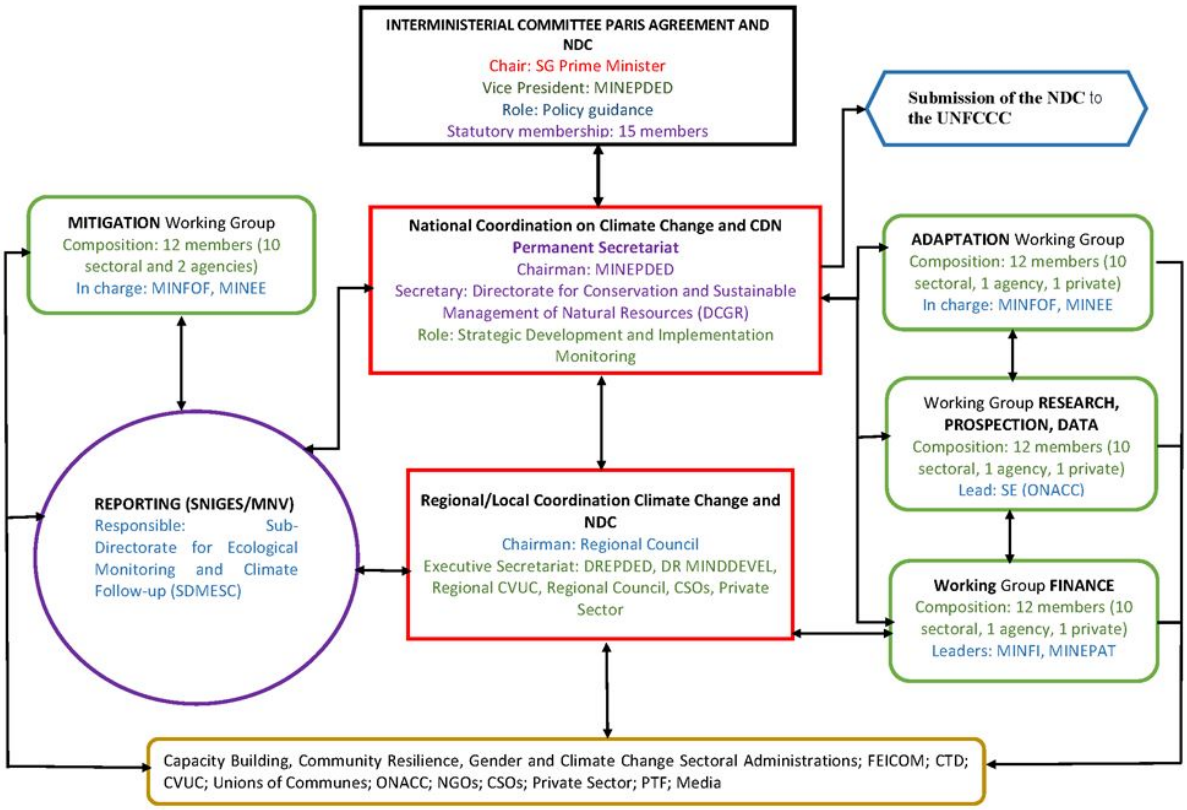


Figure 2: Proposal of the institutional arrangement structure diagram for the implementation of the UNFCCC in Cameroon (updated version of the NDC validated on september 30, 2021)

MENPSD is officially designated for the implementation of the REDD + process. The institutional arrangements for REDD+ implementation comprise a Technical Secretariat which acts as the National REDD + Coordination (CN REDD +), a Steering Committee made up of sectoral administrations, development partners and CSOs (both created by Order No. 103 / CAB / PM of June 13, 2012), the REDD & CC Platform and the decentralized administrative services for the management of the REDD + process. This Steering Committee is responsible for: formulating policy and strategy proposals for the REDD + initiative; issue reasoned opinions on strategies for implementing the REDD + mechanism; develop project selection criteria with a view to submitting them for validation by the MENPSD; evaluate and submit for approval to the MENPSD the project ideas proposed by the promoters; promote REDD + activities; validate the work and approve the action plan of the Technical Secretariat. An institutional framework for monitoring the performance of REDD + through MRV of effective reductions will bring together the institutions responsible for assessing ?activity data? (area of ??forest cover and land use change), estimating emission factors (carbon stock per unit of land use) and accounting for GHG flows.

With regard to the institutional framework to carry out the development of the Third National Communication and the first biennial update report, the following applies:

? A project management team consists of a Deputy Focal Point of the UNFCCC, an assistant and an accountant;

? The group of technical experts is composed of an expert in energy issues, a socio-economic expert, a forestry expert and an expert in industrial matters, an agricultural expert, a waste management expert and an expert in clean technologies. Each expert also deals with issues related to capacity building;

? Each technical group is supervised or managed by a team leader and is composed of experts from different sectors (government institutes, research institutes, universities, NGOs and private sector) working full time or part time.

The National Project Coordinator is responsible for the technical expert groups, in collaboration with the managers of each working group from the project management team. Each head of a working group responsible for developing the work plan of its industry. A general program of work established on the basis of proposals of the various activities of different groups. The institutional arrangements for the implementation of project activities are described in Figure 3 below.

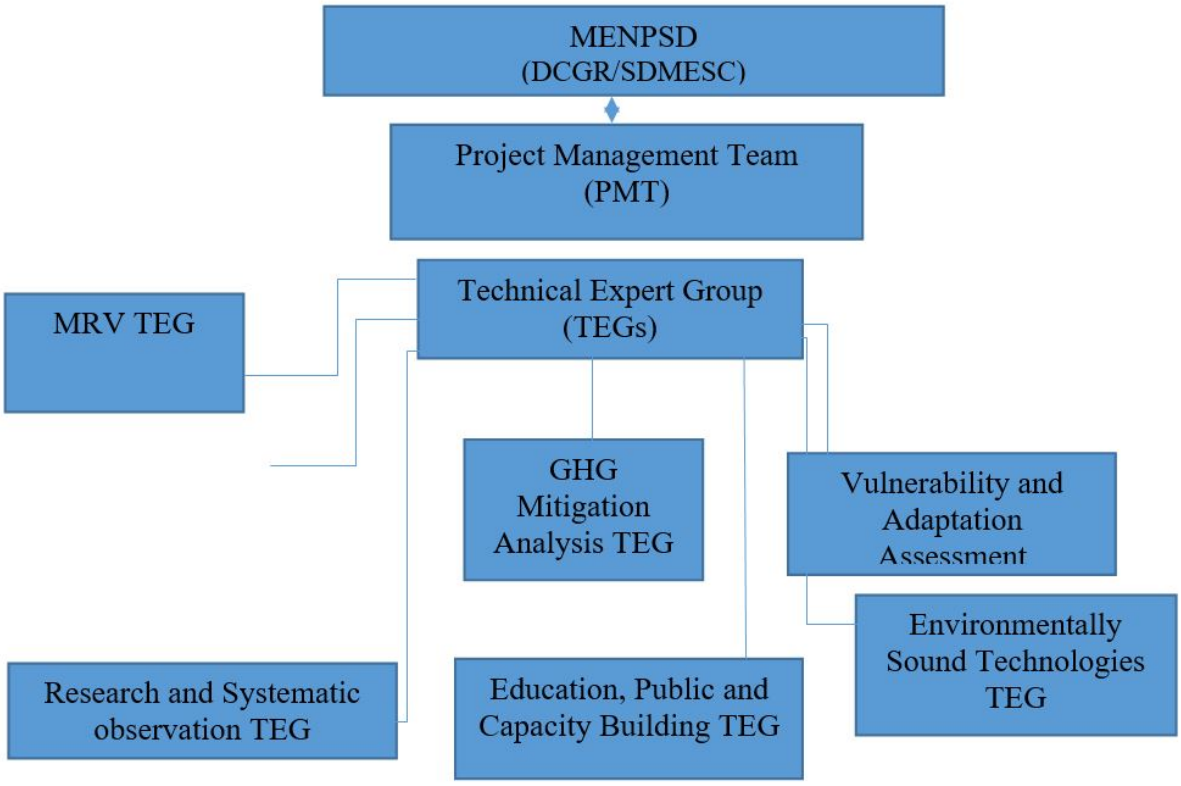


Figure 3: Institutional arrangement of the Third National Communication and Biennial update report

The SDEMCM has established a National GHG Inventory System (SNI-GES), with a web platform, in order to have national inventories that are more precise, reliable and containing less uncertainties during the development of the next national communications and biennial reports. This SNI-GES is composed of four (4) working groups in charge of conducting GHG inventories at the national level, according to the activity sectors:

? The AFOLU working group: Coordinator: UNFCCC Focal Point, and led by the AFAT Lead Partner, assisted by the CC and NDC Focal Points MINADER, MINEPIA, NINFOF and the inventors of MENPSD and NOCC.

? The Energy working group. UNFCCC Focal Point, and led by the Energy Leader, assisted by CC and NDC Focal Points MINEE, MINTRANSPOERT and inventors from MENPSD and NOCC.

? The Industrial processes working group. UNFCCC Focal Point, and led by the PIUP Lead Partner, assisted by the CC and NDC MINMIDT Focal Points and the inventors from MENPSD and NOCC.

? The Waste working group. UNFCCC Focal Point, and led by the Waste Leader, assisted by the CC and NDC Focal Points MINHDU, HYSACAM and the inventors of MENPSD and NOCC.

The SNI-GES adopted at the national level is a centralized system. This centralized model is based on the creation of a National Inventory Working Group made up of the various ministries, academics and civil society whose missions are to provide national guidance on the inventory system as well as to control and validate Inventory results. This Working Group relies on a Coordination Unit, Sector Representatives, Experts and Researchers. In this system, two structures play an important role: the Sub-Directorate of Ecological Monitoring and Climate Monitoring within MENPSD and the National Observatory on Climate Change.

c) Reporting to the UNFCCC

Cameroon has submitted its Initial National Communication (INC) to the UNFCCC on 31 January 2005, supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and its Second National Communication (SNC) on 11 March 2016, supported by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) as Implementing Agency. The National Observatory on Climate Change was established in December 2009 to monitor climate-related impacts. The country?s Third National Communication (TNC) and its First Biennial Report (BUR) are under preparation and were planned to be submitted late 2021, with the support of UNEP as Implementing Agency, the Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development also being the Executing Agency.

Concerning the country?s GHG emissions profile, one should note that the Second National Communication (SNC) showed that the national GHG inventory was dominated by absorption as compared to emissions 2000, with total emissions amounting to 40,985.43 Gg of CO2 as compared to an absorption of 107,672.06 Gg, as per the table 2 below. Generally speaking, Cameroon is therefore a GHG sink with a capacity to absorb 46,983 Gg CO2 Eq.

Table 2 - National Aggregated Balance of GHG Emissions and Absorptions in CO_2eq [4]

Emission source/sink category	CO2 Emission	CO2 Absorption	CH4	N2O	Total
National total emissions and absorptions including LULUCF	2990	-76 582	9934	16674	-46983
National total emissions and absorptions excluding LULUCF	2990	0	9909	16672	29571
1-Energy	2800		1661	348	4809
2-Industrial processes	190		0	0	190
3-Use of solvents and other products				NE	NE
4. Agriculture			6523	15998	22521
5. Land use, change of land use and forestry (LULUCF)	0	-76 582	26	3	-76554
6. Waste			1724	326	2051
For the record					
International Bunkers	203		0	1	204
Air	119		0	1	120
Maritime	85		0	0	85
CO2 Emissions	14886				14886

Source: MINEPDEP *Calculations by: ENERGECO Consulting/National Experts*

As part of the implementation of the Paris Agreement, Cameroon has made its commitment by submitting its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Secretariat of the UNFCCC, which has been updated with a 35% emissions reduction target in, of which 23% is conditional upon international financing and 12% unconditional, by 2030. Priority sectors are AFOLU, Energy and Waste.

Table 3 ? Cameroon?s updated NDC: Summary of the elements of understanding of the 2021 NDC[5]

Type of engagement	GHG reduction by conditional and unconditional scenario
Period covered Reference year (base year)	2020 ? 2030 2010
Scope and GHGs covered	? Whole national territory ? CO2, CH4, N2O, HFC, PFC and SF6 with the main targets being the first 3
Level of commitment or reduction of GHG emissions	The level of GHG reduction by 2030 is 35% broken down as follows: ? 23% in a conditional scenario ? 12% unconditional
Priority sectors covered	? AFOLU (Agriculture, forestry and other land use) ? Energy ? Waste

Global Warming Potential (GWP)	Metrics: Global Warming Potential (GWP) in accordance with the guidelines of the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4). The Global Warming Potential GWP values ??used are: CO2 = 1 (by convention) CH4 = 25; N2O = 298; HFCs = 1.5 ? 14,800.
Methodologies for estimating emissions	? Methodologies: 2006 IPCC guidelines for greenhouse gas inventories. ? The 2013 good practice guides, including revised additional methods.
Cost of implementation	57.64 billion USD (28,713 billion FCFA)

d) Associated baseline projects

Cameroon is engaged in a process of institutional and technical capacity building for better management of climate issues related especially to the activities of collecting, storing and archiving data and information and monitoring the quality of this data, improving national MRV practices. This effort entails additional costs and their consequences could undermine Cameroon?s efforts to reduce poverty, develop a highly diversified and competitive economy, and strengthen national unity.

Several national programs, plans and strategies for the implementation of the UNFCCC, aimed at reducing GHG emissions have been developed by Cameroon. The programs adopted result in the execution of a series of projects with the support of national and international partners

A project grant for ?Preparation of Cameroon?s Third National Communication and First Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC? was awarded in 2018 under GEF 9442 ?Umbrella Programme for Preparation of National Communications and Biennial Update Reports to the UNFCCC?. Such project aims to build capacity and prepare and update reports on national circumstances in the country, Cameroon?s national GHG emissions inventory, vulnerability and adaptation reduction actions and monitoring and assessment protocols.

Table 5: Summary of on-going projects with development partners

Development Partner	Projects	Objective / Description	Relevance	Timeline and Budget (USD)
UNEP / GEF	Third National Communication and First Biennial Update Report under GEF 9442 "Umbrella Programme for Preparation of National Communications and Biennial Update Reports to the UNFCCC"	Facilitation of the Third National Communication and BUR preparation and submission	Reports to the UNFCCC.	2018 – 2022 $ 1,152,000
FAO / Central Africa Forests Commission (COMIFAC) /African Development Bank	Regional Project MRV (Monitoring, Reporting and Verification) Congo Basin Phase I	Expected results at the national level: (i) the legal and institutional framework for REDD + is formulated for some countries and improved for others; (ii) the technical and institutional framework for the development of MRV systems is developed for some countries and improved for others. The expected results at the regional level are: (i) the regional framework for coordination and support of forest monitoring activities and MRV systems is developed; (ii) the regional mechanism for strengthening the technical and scientific capacities of national experts in forest monitoring and MRV systems is developed and; (iii) the Regional Technical Support Framework for National MRV Systems is developed. National and regional capacities will be strengthened to formulate MRV action plans.	MRV activities concerning the AFOLU sector.	2012-2015 $ 6,854,347 (for all the 10 participant countries)
World Bank / COMIFAC / GEF	Institutional capacity building on REDD + for the sustainable management of Congo Basin forests	The objective of the project is to strengthen the capacities of the Congo Basin countries on REDD + issues, in order to help them prepare for and benefit from the future REDD + system for the sustainable management of their forest ecosystems. Specifically, this will improve knowledge and coordination on REDD + issues in the Congo Basin, strengthen technical capacities for measuring and monitoring carbon stocks in the Congo Basin forests in the Congo Basin.	MRV activities concerning forests.	2011-2016 $ 1,086,955 USD
Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) / WorldBank	Support for the development of the national REDD + strategy	The overall objective is the development of the tools essential to the implementation of the REDD +: consultation, dialogues with the key stakeholders, mechanism of benefit sharing, development of the National reference level of the forests, operationalization of the MRV system, development of an information system on safeguards	MRV: Tracking GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation	2014-2018 (First phase) $ 3,600,000 2018-2020 (Second phase) $ 5,000,000 (under negotiation)
United States Forest Service (USFS)	Technical support in MRV	Production of forest cover monitoring maps for activity data, capacity building in remote sensing and GIS	MRV: Tracking GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation	2014-2019 $ 849,247
French Development Agency (AFD).	Adapt'Action: Addressing Climate Impacts Together	Through the use of vulnerability and feasibility studies, guidance in drafting national policy and action plans, as well as capacity-building actions, Adapt'Action provides a leverage effect to help these countries access international climate finance and accelerate their adaptation investment.	MRV of adaptation.	2019-2021 $ 2 000 000

GEF, AFD, World Bank, IFAD, European Commission, African Union	Great Green Wall Initiative	By 2030, the Wall aims to restore 100 million hectares of currently degraded land, sequester 250 million tonnes of carbon and create 10 million jobs in rural areas.	Development of a national strategy and related action plan for restoration of degraded land.	2016- Ongoing
AFR100 - the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative		It is a country-led effort to bring 100 million hectares of land in Africa into restoration by 2030. Reinforce the political agenda on forest landscape restoration with the aim to increase capacities and resources to restore degraded and deforested landscapes Transform areas of deforested and degraded lands into resilient and multifunctional ecosystems with the aim of improving local and national economy with focus on the three Northern Regions of Cameroon Improve sustainable forest management and promote silviculture of 2nd generation in forested areas and to protect biodiversity in forest ecosystems	Successful restoration in Cameroon's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) aims at reducing GHG-emissions to mitigate and adapt to climate change Restoration and reforestation are key areas identified in the development of Cameroon's strategy to reduce emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+)	2017-ongoing $ 15 553 272

3) Proposed alternative scenario with a description of project components, outcomes, outputs and activity/deliverables

With the adoption of the Paris Agreement, the country embarked on its implementation through the development of the relevant national road map. It will strive to achieve the 32% goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 2035. A national GHG inventory system and an effective national MRV system are essential to guide Cameroon towards a low-carbon development strategy.

The National GHG Inventory System (SNI-GES) adopted at the national level is a centralized system. The CBIT project in Cameroon will enable the establishment of an efficient and comprehensive climate-related information system and build technical and human capacities. Thus, national institutions in each relevant sector will compose technical groups responsible for managing data. The CBIT project will also enable Cameroon to strengthen the skills of stakeholders. Indeed, the actors who take part in MRV activities will be trained on inventory modules, but also on MRV of mitigation, adaptation and support. Strengthening the capacities of national institutions and staff will lead to the generation of harmonized data at the domestic level, and significantly improve the quality of data. In turn, the production of quality data will improve the quality of decision-making and especially policy-making.

The objective of the CBIT project in Cameroon is to ?Improve the institutional and technical capacity of national institutions to enhance the implementation of the Paris Agreement through greater transparency in Cameroon?.

Therefore, building technical and institutional capacity for the implementation of the National GHG Inventory System and the National MRV system as a whole will enable Cameroon to successfully implement the Paris Agreement through its NDC. The project will be structured around one single component:

? Strengthening Cameroon?s capacity to collect and process climate change data into useful information for policymaking and reporting to the UNFCCC.

Under this component the project has one expected outcome:

? Expected Outcome 1: Cameroon improves its Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system and institutional capacity to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) and improve transparency over time.

Under this outcome, the following project outputs are expected and described in detail in the subsequent sections:

? Output 1.1: National institutions strengthened to coordinate, manage, and implement climate transparency activities.

? Output 1.2: Technical support, training and tools provided to the country to submit transparent, consistent, comparable, complete and accurate greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories

? Output 1.3: Technical support, training and tools provided to the country to track Nationally Determined Contributions (Mitigation/Adaptation) and support needed and received.

? Output 1.4: Technical support, training and tools provided to the country to use climate analysis in decision-making

Component 1: Strengthening Cameroon?s capacity to collect and process climate change data into useful information for policy-making and reporting to the UNFCCC

The Government of Cameroon is keen to improve the access and use of quality data for decision-making to support poverty alleviation and sustainable development. The proposed capacity-building for national institutions is part of the effort to ensure national and local data is adequately collected and made available for planning in climate-sensitive sectors. This will contribute to reducing climatic

uncertainty which is forcing farmers to stick to conservative farming strategies which sacrifice productivity, resilience and sustainability so as to minimize the risk of crop losses.

In the baseline senario, Cameroon 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. The first step in assessing the existing MRV institutional capacity will be undertaken through a mapping of institutions with relevant competences regarding MRV at the sectoral and national level to identify all the relevant stakeholders.

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 relevant stakeholders who are involved in data collection, management, analysis, archiving and or data flows. This component will build upon or reinforce results of the ongoing enabling activities, especially the development of a National GHG Inventory System: the network to compile the GHG inventory, improvements in the quality of GHG inventory data and reporting, data collection protocols and lessons learnt from previuos NC arrangements.

A good basis of an effective MRV system is based on the fact that institutions will be aware of the roles they should play in 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 an 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 the MPGs for the Enhanced Transparency Framework.

This will be achieved through the development of an online platform for the exchange of information on NDC tracking, (mitigation and adaptation) and support needed and received, which may allow for scenario-based planning that blends ?indigenous? and scientific climate information, monitoring and communication. This platform will inform community actions, local and national development plans as well as external responses to support interventions. This CBIT project will support NOCC 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 sustainable development of Cameroon.

Expected Outcome 1: Cameroon improves its Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system and institutional capacity to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) and improve transparency over time

The project outcome is expected to ensure a successful transition to the ETF and promote the improvement of transparency over time. Such improvement shall be enabled by the following strategies:

- The drafting and proposal for adoption of regulations and a formal collaboration protocol among relevant stakeholders on climate transparency activities (activity 1.2) will enable the institutionalization of transparency activities in Cameroon, allowing for sustainability and continuous improvement of the MRV system;

- The development of adapted tools, templates, protocols and guidelines for the sustainable management of the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System (activity 2.1) will entail the adoption of a long-term national climate transparency strategy with the objective of achieving a complete institutionalization of the ETF in the country;

- The project?s contribution to the MRV of NDC implementation progress will enhance synergies among government actions and allow for its updating in the future (all activities under output 1.3); the design and operationalization of an online platform for the exchange of information on NDC tracking (mitigation and adaptation), and support needed and received (activity 3.1) allied to the elaboration of a communication plan to ensure the user-friendliness and visibility of such online platform (activity 3.3) will help raise awareness on transparency in the implementation of the Paris Agreement and engage stakeholders on climate change transparency activities;

- The elaboration of a Training of Trainers scheme under activities 2.2 and 3.6, 4.3 and 4.4 with the aim to promote sustainable and continuous in-country capacity-building on transparency;

- The participation of Ministry staff/local authorities and other relevant stakeholders in peer exchange activities on climate transparency (2.3 and 3.6) will promote continuous collaboration and sharing of lessons learned among countries;

- The elaboration of climate projections and mitigation and adaptation scenarios (4.1) coupled with a training programme on how to elaborate and provide input to Projections/Models/Scenarios (4.2) and how to integrate climate data and projections into decision-making processes, including into local planning (4.3) will allow for better informed policy-making while mainstreaming climate change transparency in the country?s overall planning and policy landscape at different scales. These activities will assist in the improvement of transparency over time since national and local policies and strategies will be designed and updated in a transparent manner, building on the quality information to be provided by the project and constantly updated further on.

- The drafting and proposal for adoption of a MoU with 10 faculties and colleges for research on climate transparency tools (1.3) and the establishment of a laboratory for research on climate transparency (4.4) will promote the development of country-specific emission factors, among other methodological improvements, which will ensure the sustainability and country ownership of the National MRV System, also contributing to an increasing transparency over time;

- Mainstreaming transparency activities in national and subnational strategies as well as in budgeting processes will ensure financial sustainability after project lifespan (activity 4.3); by, for instance, formalizing routines and a dedicated budget for the appropriate use and maintenance of the equipment to be made available to the management of the MRV system.

Table 6: Transformative behavior change approaches

The current (limiting) behavior that will be addressed to support realization of the outcome	Desired/transformation behavior
The purpose of sharing and compiling data is not clear among stakeholders, and capacity is lacking on the methodologies and tools to apply. This leads to inability in allocating resources to data generation and sharing. Data management is not a priority and is not being perceived as a resource to design climate policies and plan for an efficient NDC implementation process. Government staff is not able to improve the quality of data reported due to financial and technical constraints in the collection and management of GHG and related data, including data interpretation, storage and updating of databases.	Stakeholder consultations, capacity-building activities and formal agreements related to systematic data compiling will help support the change of attitude towards data sharing and compiling. All involved actors understand their roles in the institutional arrangements and the purpose of generating, sharing and compiling data. This will be achieved through output 1 which will target the legal and regulatory framework as well as institutional arrangements. . Engaging stakeholders in all target sectors in the country will improve the communication on climate change matters to stakeholders (output 1.3 will develop the online platform and a communication plan). Access to climate data will be improved building upon structures and resources already existent. Climate data will thus be presented in an easily understandable way, thus leading to more awareness about climate change at different levels of the society. Moreover, the adoption of appropriate tools and the training of personnel will strengthen capacity for the collection and management of climate change data, including data interpretation, storage and updating of databases (outputs 1.2, 1.3, 1.4).

Outputs:

Output 1.1. National institutions strengthened to coordinate, manage and implement climate transparency activities

This output refers to the strengthening of national institutions so that they can effectively coordinate, manage, implement and report on the activities of monitoring, collection, evaluation, documentation, storage/archiving, and reporting on information related to climate initiatives in Cameroon. Through this output, the country will enhance institutional effectiveness in undertaking climate transparency activities, so as to adequately monitor, report and verify GHG emissions, mitigation and adaptation actions and support needed and received.

This output seeks to address barrier B1. *Insufficiency, lack and/or weakness of institutional framework and arrangements for reporting to the UNFCCC (NC, BURs, NDC, and BTRs*. It will build upon

results of the TNC/BUR Project under Output 12.1 ?Stocktaking assessment conducted and institutional arrangements for preparation of subsequent NCs and BURs described?, especially activities 12.1.2 ?Prepare a strategy to incorporate all relevant stakeholders, including their potential roles in the BUR and NC processes and identify key focal points in working groups to track issues arising linked to financing, constrains and gaps, technical and capacity needs? and 12.1.3 ?Propose measures to strengthen and retain the existing institutional arrangement, including possible technical assistance needed, as well as strategies for increasing synergies with related programmes and institutions?. It will also take into account input from Activity 2.1.3. ?Review and describe the roles of, and collaboration between government agencies and other entities involved in the preparation of the inventory, as well as institutional, legal and procedural arrangements for the preparation of greenhouse gas inventories?.

Several institutions are involved in climate change issues with challenging responsabilities. Therefore, it is very important that this output activities are inaugurated by a mapping exercise, to update stocktaking conducted as part of other efforts (e.g., TNC/BUR, NDC, NAP, REDD+, GCF Readiness projects), to map out key stakeholders and datasets, and identify legal and institutional gaps. The stakeholder mapping should consider a wide range of stakeholder groups including traditional leadership (chiefs), media, CSOs, NGOs, industry, local government and women?s organisations (and other social groups) experts.

This lack of clarity concerning roles and responsibilities justifies the proposed activities. Stakeholders (organizations, individuals, etc.) that are active in MRV in the climate domain will be identified and assessed, including an analysis of the current MRV system? strengths and gaps and the contributions from different national projects. This output will build upon previous assessments under NCs, NAP and NDC and take into account new requirements under MPGs for the Enhanced Transparency Framework, so as to prepare the country to submit BTRs.

The CBIT activities will strengthen existing structures on technical working groups by formalizing institutional arrangements to establish permanent technical working groups, building on existing arrangements under the NC/BUR project, with clear definition of roles and mandates for all the IPCC GHG inventory sectors, mitigation, adaptation, and finance. CBIT will define options for institutional arrangements and conduct consultations in this regard. The Technical working groups will also define and seek the approval of the approaches proposed for the tracking system and for planning with key policy stakeholders. These permanent inter-sectoral technical groups should consist of actors from all sectors of the economy (AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste) and adaptation, the public sector, CSOs, industry, provincial and local councils but also from academia. CBIT will establish permanent structures and processes for the GHG inventory, and MRV of mitigation, adaptation, and support needed and received in line with the roles and responsibilities of all sectoral stakeholders involved.

In addition, a legal and regulatory framework will be designed addressing GHG inventory through SNI-GES and NDC tracking through the online platform for the exchange of information. This is a response to the capacity building needs mentioned in the baseline scenario, related to the establishment of a collaborative framework between the different institutions to facilitate access to information on the progress of implementation of mitigation-related programmes and projects, to enable the collection and

documentation of information on their needs, and to enable the reporting of information on the technology needs determined at the national level. Long- and medium-term goals, key milestones, as well as roles and responsibilities will be defined, thus establishing a state policy that should not be affected by change of government or authority. Cameroon will be able to count on appropriate policies and legal framework to support its transparency actions in the coming decades

Some important activity data were either lacking, or, not accessible due to inadequate data collection and/or management systems. There are needs, relating mainly to the energy and forestry sectors. These needs were often identified as a lack of institutional capacity for the collection, archiving and management of data for preparing the inventory and systematization/standardization of activity data. Cameroon indicated that activity data were obtained from various national sources, such as national statistics provided by the respective ministries, municipalities and agencies, or from industrial facilities. In some instances, expert judgment was also used when data were not available.

Data collection, processing and sharing arrangements will be formalized and operationalized; Formal cooperation with other government departments, CSOs, private sector and academia will also be defined and institutionalized, describing roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders, as well as the information expected from each of them.

Moreover, the project will also prepare and submit data sharing agreements and MoUs for efficient cooperation and coordinated institutional arrangements for signature by the national government and relevant municipal/provincial authorities, data providers and other key stakeholders on the implementation of Cameroon?s ETF. MoUs with 10 faculties and colleges will be drafted and proposed for adoption aiming at developing research on climate transparency (for example, developing country-specific emission factors and applying 2006 IPCC Guidelines, in support of activity 4.4, to ensure the sustainability and country ownership of the National MRV System). This is meant to fill in the reported gap regarding the use of IPCC default emission factors, which often did not reflect national circumstances appropriately and led to uncertainties in the GHG inventory estimates. The inappropriateness of the IPCC emission factors was reported more often for the industrial processes and waste sectors, and to a lesser extent for agriculture and LULUCF.

Considering the fact that Cameroon is divided into five (5) agroecological zones, stakeholders at PPG stage expressed the wish that the project activities take into account these national circumstances so that the workshops for strengthening capacities take place in all of the five zones.

Hence, in sum, the following activities are envisaged under this output:

1.1. Conduct stakeholders? mapping and analysis

Several stakeholders, institutions, individual consultants, CSOs, and NGOs are involved in NCs, mitigation, adaptation and climate negotiations with various roles and responsabilities. Activity 1.1. will undertake a scoping exercise to review stocktaking done for other initiatives, map relevant stakeholders, and stakeholder activities, and identify legal and institutional gaps. Consultation workshops will be conducted for the development of institutional arrangements and the legal and regulatory framework for climate transparency. The consultation process should take into account gender issues.

1.2. Draft and propose for adoption regulations and a formal collaboration protocol among relevant stakeholders on climate transparency activities

After the mapping exercise, Activity 1.2. will:

? Develop a design for institutional arrangements and legal framework. The arrangements will outline clear and detailed institutional roles, mandates and responsibilities of involved ministries, agencies and external data providers for data production, collection and reporting for the GHG inventory, NDC tracking, climate change impacts and adaptation and support needed and received. This will also include the details of an inter-ministerial coordination framework and the complete design of a legal framework, highlighting existing legislation that can be considered for integration into the legal framework for the national MRV system.

? Design a coherent regulation and a formal collaboration protocol among relevant stakeholders on climate transparency activities to be submitted to the Government for adoption, in support of the overarching climate change programmes.

? Organise a workshop with all relevant stakeholders to validate the final institutional arrangements, legal framework, guidance and documentation.

1.3. Draft and propose for adoption MoUs with 10 faculties and colleges for research on climate transparency tools.

As part of climate transparency framework, four (04) State Universities have been identified to support the process according to the criteria defined below:

1. In the monomodal forest zone, the University of Douala, located near the coast, was chosen because it is part of the so-called vulnerable areas in Cameroon according to the report of the NAP. Cameroon's economic capital, Douala greatly contributes to environmental pollution from many industries established therein.
2. In the High Plateaux or Mountains area, the choice was made on the University of Bamenda because of the overexploitation of mountain lowlands for crops leading to the contamination

of water sources by the use of pesticides and fertilizer. On the other hand, it is the second University of Cameroon after that of Buea.

3. In the bimodal forest zone, the University of Yaound? I has been chosen, because in recent years we have been witnessing shifts in the agricultural calendar due to the disruption of the rainy and dry seasons. Finally, its geographical position also favored its choice because it is located in the Center and is installed in the political capital of the country.
4. In the Sudano-Sahelian savannah zone, the University of Maroua was chosen for its extreme vulnerability to climate change.

The universities mentioned above and others eventually identified during the initial phase of project implementation will be centers of excellence in climate transparency. They will be reference centers at the national level. Through these universities, awareness of the challenges related to climate change at various levels will be made in order to allow for a strong involvement and commitment of national government institutions in capacity building activities. These universities will ensure the promotion of exchanges of good practices and the popularization of case studies. They will ensure the application of learning-by-doing approaches and the sustainability of activities within the climate transparency framework. In addition, they will define specific themes for the development of emission factors in order to optimize the details in the results and the establishment of sub-sector databases (for instance, number of motorcycle taxis in a district of Douala) .

Regarding the financing of equipment, and given the importance of acquiring equipment to guarantee the reliability and accuracy of the data collected, funding would also come from the national budget, technical and financial partners, private companies with which Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) will be signed and the course universities chosen as beneficiaries of the project. The universities already identified are those which have laboratories available to accommodate the equipment within the framework of this project. The SNI-GES will monitor research work in universities with the aim of capitalizing and promoting the results as a central office and a database. In line with Cameroon?s support to a strategic research and development program on technology transfers, the country envisages that laboratories should be equipped with state-of-the-art tools for optimal data management.

The CBIT will :

•Prepare and submit Memorandums-of-Understanding (MoUs) with 10 faculties and colleges for research on climate transparency tools for signature by the national government and relevant national/provincial/local authorities and other key stakeholders on the implementation of an ETF.

•Develop a procedure to define the activities that need to be implemented by the identified universities and colleges for meeting the needs of the ETF and ensuring the continued, sustainable data collection, analysis, management, stockage and archived process.

The following proposed deliverables will help put in place sustainable institutional arrangements, better involve stakeholders to facilitate ownership and enhance collaboration among technical working

groups, relevant national/regional/local authorities and other key stakeholders on the implementation of an ETF.

Deliverables:

Deliverable 1.1.1: One report mapping relevant stakeholders and assessing gaps and capacity needs regarding institutional arrangements as well as technical gaps and needs for climate change information management; connecting current work on the NDC, NC, BUR, GHG Inventory and AC with new reporting requirements in the MPGs under the ETF, assessing available climate change data and data generation systems; and identifying data sources needed to comply with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the MPGs for the ETF.

Deliverable 1.1.2: Legal and Regulatory Framework design

Deliverable 1.1.3: Drafts of Memoranda of Understanding or Cooperation Agreements for efficient and coordinated institutional arrangements.

Deliverable 1.1.4: One report listing nominated faculties and schools in climate change priority sectors, including respective decrees of nomination and activities to be implemented.

Deliverable 1.1.5: Reports on consultation and validation workshops with stakeholders.

Output 1.1 is directly aligned to CBIT Programming Priorities for the National Level (GEF/C50/06), especially with activities to strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities, such as (a) support to national institutions to lead, plan, coordinate, implement, monitor, and evaluate policies, strategies, and programs to enhance transparency, including identification and dissemination of best/good practices for institutional strengthening and national network of practitioners.

Output 1.2. Technical support, training and tools provided to the country to submit transparent, consistent, comparable, complete and accurate GHG inventories

This output will help strengthen the capacity of national institutions and stakeholders in the five Agro-Ecological Zones of the country for preparing GHG inventories and managing related data, so that Cameroon has the technical capacities in place to carry out the elaboration of GHG inventories in a sustainable manner.

This output will address the identified gap B2 concerning the lack of key information to improve GHG inventories so that reports (NC, NDC and BURs/BTRs) are comparable and verifiable.

The activities will build upon Output 2.1 of the TNC/BUR project: ?The national system and capacities for preparation of GHG emission inventories strengthened and described in the BUR1 and TNC?. Cameroon recently set up its National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System, a tool that will contribute to the elaboration of documents as per the new ETF requirements, especially the future BTRs. The improvement of such system under the CBIT project will thus build upon the achievements of this new transparency tool developed by the TNC/BUR project under its *activities 2.1.6. Establish and operationalize GHG inventory data exchange platform with the aim to facilitate inflow of activity data from plant- level and government data owners. 2.1.7. Conduct technical and operational upgrades of existing online data management system in order to ensure greater performance.*

Another baseline to considered under this output is the National Forest Monitoring System (SNSF) developed under the REDD+ initiative, which comprises MRV guidelines for land use, land-use change and forestry; moreover, the COMIFAC/World Bank project ?Enhancing Institutional Capacities on REDD issues for Sustainable Forest Management in the Congo Basin? has already contributed to the establishment of a scientifically credible, consistent and accurate methodology for measuring and monitoring carbon stocks through the elaboration of allometric equations specific to the tropical forest of the Congo Basin, and further strengthened technical capacities for measuring and monitoring forest carbon stock3.

Still concerning the GHG inventory for the AFOLU sector, this CBIT national Project will consider as a valuable baseline the information and knowledge-sharing materials made available by the FAO global projects ?Global capacity-building towards enhanced transparency in the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector?, as well as the ?Building global capacity to increase transparency in the forest sector (CBIT-Forest)?.

The national GHG inventories provide the foundation for tracking progress towards the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). A complete and transparent national GHG inventory is an essential tool for understanding emissions and trends, projecting future emissions and identifying sectors for cost-effective emission reduction opportunities. A national inventory is also a core element of national communication reports to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

This output aims to increase capacity among national inventory coordinators, compilers and data providers to facilitate compliance with regular reporting of the GHG inventory under the PA ETF and the BTRs. Through this output, tools, templates, guidance and protocols for the GHG inventory elaboration will be developed and tested, which will first require an assessment of needs and gaps concerning current capacities, tools, templates and systems.

The modules and trainings will focus on development of manuals/guidelines/procedures for collecting, processing, storing, verifying, documenting and disseminating data on GHG emissions, mitigation, adaptation, capacity building, support needed and received as well as financial flows. This will improve the quality of data.

A variety of tools, templates and guidelines need to be developed and, where possible, adapted to the national context so as to ensure the sustainable elaboration of transparent, consistent, comparable, complete and accurate GHG inventories. These include Excel-based tools for data collection, calculation and tracking of GHG emissions. Whilst generic tools exist, these will be aligned to national needs and priorities. These tools, templates and guidelines should be tailored to ensure compliance with the PA MPGs, and Common Reporting Formats (CRFs) and Common Reporting Tables (CRTs) if available by the start of the related project activities. The design of the templates and tools should be in line with the methodological issues under the Paris Agreement including the preparation of (1) common reporting tables for national greenhouse gas inventories; (2) common tabular format tables for tracking progress towards nationally determined contributions; (3) common tabular format tables for information on financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support provided and mobilized, and needed and received; (4) outlines of the biennial transparency report, national inventory document.

The concepts of Quality Assurance (QA) / Quality Control were still complex to grasp for most institutions, experts and for coordination. In addition, nationally, each institution had its practices for a QA / QC plan that briefly outlines the QA / QC activities to be implemented, the staff responsible for implementing them, and the timeline for completion. Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) tools including a national GHG QA/QC Plan and a manual for development of QA/QC activities and procedure for all sectors will also be developed and adopted, once they are necessary to assure comparable and consistent GHG inventories. This output will also allow to identify and track constraints, gaps, barriers and future improvements to the GHG Inventory in the long term. This will be an integral element in the continuous development of Cameroon?s GHG inventory system.

Under this output the SNI-GES will improve the national GHG inventory to cover all five inventory sectors (Energy, IPPU, Agriculture, LULUCF and Waste). It is intended that this data management system will align with the GHG activities categorized into five (5) main stages according to 2006 IPCC guidelines for national GHG preparation: review, planning, preparation, management and compilation.

This output will also include the production of GHG modules for all IPCC inventory sectors, aligned with the 4 main stages of the inventory continuous cycle starts from review, planning, preparation, management and compilation. At the review stage, all feedback from the preceding inventory are collated and evaluated as input into the planning of the new inventory. The planning involves team formation, organizing training programme, drafting and signing data agreements and or MOUs with different stakeholders, identification of data sources and request of data. In the preparation phase, data are processed, methods are evaluated, and sector estimates are produced. The activities in the management phase is cross-cutting and development of mechanisms to undertake inventory improvements interventions This means that during compilation and estimation, it is also important to take note of any data gaps and areas of improvement. These will be documented in the inventory report

and used to compile the overall inventory Improvement Plan. They involve activities that are relevant and applicable to data gathering, data processing, GHG estimation, data archiving, reporting and reviewing. QA/QC procedures is the major activity implemented in the management phase of the inventory.

In addition, training will be delivered to improve the management of national GHG inventory process and uncertainty management to enable the GHG Inventory coordinator, compilers and data providers to effectively use the system to improve the national GHG inventory process. Combined with the development of inventory tools, guidelines and manual for development of QA/QC procedures and country specific EFs and improvement plan, this output will significantly increase Cameroon?s ability to meet the requirements of the PA ETF for GHG inventories as defined by the MPGs. This output will result in a robust, systematic and long-lasting national GHG database management system. The analysis of the SNC revealed that the institutional arrangements and database management procedures currently in place are insufficient to support inventory activities for future BURs and NCs.

The modules and training packages will cover the national GHG management and transparency, which will be subject to an update during project implementation and in close coordination with other capacity-building initiatives in the country:

? introduction to MRV, UNFCCC reporting guidelines and the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the ETF under the Paris Agreement;

- ? the new national institutional arrangements and regulatory framework for climate change information management;
- ? data collection, compilation, management, maintenance and archiving of databases, with good practices in knowledge management of GHG data;
- ? basic principles of GHG inventory planning and inventory preparation;
- ? 2006 IPCC Guidelines for GHG inventories and EMEP/EEA guidelines for calculating estimates of GHG emissions and removals on a sector-by-sector basis, including cross-cutting issues (e.g. uncertainty assessments); for the AFOLU sector, development of a land-use matrix as per 2006 IPCC Guidelines, where needed; gathering activity data on consumption of international aviation and marine bunker fuels; methodologies and procedures for gathering relevant activity data on emissions of fluorinated gases;
- ? tools for GHG inventories, especially the inventory software of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, CGE training materials and relevant UNFCCC decisions;
- ? country-specific emission and correction factors (e.g. for energy, IPPU and AFOLU);
- ? QA/QC plan and activities.

It is envisaged that there will be a training specific on the management of SNI-GES to facilitate compilation, management, maintenance and archiving of databases, with good practices in knowledge management of GHG data

In total, 24 training sessions will be organized. The training sessions will target operational staff at the national and regional level from public and private sector institutions which are working in climate sensitive areas.

Thus, the activities to be developed under this output are listed below:

2.1. Develop adapted tools, templates, protocols and guidelines for the sustainable management of the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System (SNI-GES)

In the baseline scenario, weak technical and team capacity of the institutions responsible for carrying out the studies has been identified but the extend of this weakness has not been assessed. A scoping exercise will be conducted to identify gaps and constraints from previous capacity building initiatives, training needs of different national stakeholders and technology needs for inventory tools, templates and systems. This activity will develop adapted tools, templates, protocols and guidelines for the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System (SNI-GES), which is not yet completely functional.

This will involve the development, validation and adoption of a long-term national climate transparency strategy with the objective of helping Cameroon move from a project based MRV approach to a complete institutionalization of the enhanced transparency framework.

Cameroon has already prepared two GHG inventory reports through the Initial National Communication (INC, 2005) and Second National Communication (SCN, 2016). An in-depth review of the GHG inventory included in the SCN revealed a number of methodological issues need to be considered with priority to produce an inventory of good quality.

Non-Annex I Parties should use the methodologies established by the latest UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of national communications from non-Annex I Parties approved by the Conference of the Parties (COP) or those determined by any future decision of the COP on this matter.

The updates of the sections on the national GHG inventories should contain updated data on activity levels based on the best information available.

Thus, the activities to be developed under this output and listed below will:

(i) Enhance the capacity of SNI-GES to prepare inventory reports that are in full compliance with the ETF under the PA;

(ii) Enhance national capacity to prepare reliable national activity data (AD) on Fluorinated gases (F-gases) and land uses other than forest land remaining forest land, and to separate forest land remaining forest land from forest land converted to other land uses;

(iii) Enhance national capacity to establish consistent methods for estimating emissions to facilitate the preparation of the time series and to establish a data archiving system;

(iv) Enhance national capacity for data collection and archiving for all categories reported in the GHG inventory

v) Enhance national capacity to identify data specific to emissions from international aviation and marine bunker fuels;

(vi) Enhance national capacity to undertake uncertainty assessment and report thereon once the relevant AD are available.

2.2. Carry out training activities to Ministry staff/local authorities and other relevant stakeholders on collection and analysis of information for the GHG inventory elaboration; reporting protocols; IPCC 2006 guidelines, IPCC Inventory Software; and Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA / QC) of GHG Inventories

This activity will aim at training national stakeholders on the collection and analysis of GHG inventory information. The objective is to equip Cameroon with experts who have a complete mastery of the entire process of GHG inventories, in order to avoid the biases that occurred during the preparation of the Initial and Second National Communications.

Training will also comprise reporting protocols. This will provide local reporting expertise and provide a transparency mechanism involving a wide range of stakeholders, including academia, civil society and individual ministries. Another subject addressed will be the application of IPCC 2006 guidelines and IPCC Inventory Software. This will improve knowledge on MRV schemes and the Enhanced Transparency Framework, highlighting in particular the benefits that it can bring to the national and local levels, especially in terms of the mastery of GHG inventories. In addition, national stakeholders will be trained on QA/QC procedures.

This output will enable Cameroon to locally manage national communications, BURs and more generally each element of the MRV / enhanced transparency framework in the country. It is envisaged that such activities will gradually be run by government experts and increasingly funded by national authorities.

2.3. Carry out peer exchange activities to Ministry staff/local authorities and other relevant stakeholders on GHG inventories.

The review is a scientific/academic exercise which can be undertaken to improve the quality and the transparency of a national GHG inventory. The national GHG inventory report as the main source of

information to describe the institutional arrangements in the country and the procedures undertaken to develop the national GHG inventory, describes the methodologies used, available activity data (AD), emission factors (EFs) and the rationale for these choices. Information on the implementation of an uncertainty analysis and QA/QC procedures and information on any recalculations related to previously submitted data are also included. A separate section should be included that identifies changes from previous years regarding methodologies used, sources of information and assumptions, as well as responses to the review process and planned improvements.

During this exercise, experts should check compliance with the UNFCCC guidelines, including those of the IPCC, see institutional arrangements, procedures for documentation and archiving, the questions raised during the previous stages of the presentation of the inventory as well as the questions raised during the previous presentation of the entire inventory and from each sector and key source. They should also identify areas requiring improvement in presentation of the entire inventory as well as to methodologies used and the presentation of inventory information.

This activity will enhance the capacity of national experts to conduct peer review on both national and international level (e.g. participate in UNFCCC ICA process). Thus, this activity will enable exchanges of experience of Cameroonian experts with countries that are more advanced in the reporting process. This will allow local experts to acquire knowledge of reporting from other countries and from lessons learned Ministry staff/local authorities and other relevant stakeholders will have the appropriate tool to increase transparency of GHG inventory reports.

Deliverables:

Deliverable 1.2.1: Reports on the proposed adapted tools, templates, protocols and guidelines for the sustainable management of the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System and report on the proposed improvement plan.

Deliverable 1.2.2: Training material + workshop reports: 1 Traning of trainers workshop + 5 regional training workshops on collection and analysis of information for the GHG inventory elaboration; reporting protocols; IPCC 2006 guidelines.

Deliverable 1.2.3: Training material + workshop reports: 1 Training of trainers workshop + 5 regional stakeholders training workshops on Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA / QC) of GHG Inventories.

Deliverable 1.2.4: Training material + workshop reports: 1 Traning of trainers workshop + 5 regional stakeholders training workshops on IPCC 2006 software.

Deliverable 1.2.5: Training material + workshop reports: 1 Training of trainers workshop + 5 regional stakeholders training workshops for peer review of national GHG inventories.

Output 1.2 is directly related to CBIT Programming Priorities for the National Level (GEF/C50/06), especially with activities to strengthen national institutions, such utilize (c) assistance with deployment and enhancement of information and knowledge management structure to meet Article 13 needs, as well as with activities to provide relevant tools, such as (d) access to tools and templates, (f) development of country-specific emissions factors.

Output 1.3. Technical support, training and tools provided to the country to track Nationally Determined Contributions (Mitigation/Adaptation) and support needed and received

Reliable data and information sources underpinned by both qualitative and quantitative analysis are important for determining resource needs at the sector level and consequently the mobilisation of resources to address these. Cameroon needs to provide details on the range of sector interventions that have been identified in its NDCs including the data sources for the analysis. Linked to this is the level of climate data.

This output aims to tackle barrier B.3 Lack of indicators, baseline, guidelines, protocols and standardized tools to track the NDCs, and lack of staff trained to prepare high quality reports.

A number of areas require additionnal effort:

? Strategic alignment with national development plans and wider sustainable development goals

? Identification of opportunities for maximising co-benefits from the implementation of well-coordinated economy wide activities

? Description of monitoring, review and reporting processes of climate action

? Level of financial considerations and investment plans

? Reliable data sources and comprehensive sector analysis

? Targeted approach: having a good understanding of the functions of different actors, especially the private sector, in the climate finance landscape and the timing processes of climate change funds and national budgets.

For the NDC development process to produce ambitious, transparent and equitable NDCs it needs to be underpinned by good governance structures at both the national and sub-national levels, including strong coordination and collaboration between sectoral line ministries as well as adequate communication with all stakeholders, including those at the international level. Good governance also facilitates the access and effective delivery of climate finance.

It is vital that climate adaptation policies and strategies are carefully designed to link adaptation, mitigation and sustainable development goals. Poorly designed adaptation measures could result in significant trade-offs with adverse impacts for sustainable development. It is especially important that national institutions such as ministries and agencies, intended to deal with climate adaptation, are designed to increase synergies between sectors and reduce unnecessary overlaps. Since lack of capacity and institutions remains a critical hindrance to effective adaptation planning in Africa, there is a need for international and continental development partners to invest in building human and institutional capacity to enable countries design and implement climate adaptation action.

In the case of mitigation, Cameroon NDCs listed the targeted sectors in relation to the methodology applied for calculating abatement scenarios and potentials rather than in an explicit context of priority sectors needing urgent climate action. This is not to say that the countriy is not aware of the most vulnerable sectors requiring adaptation or the sectors in which they have the most mitigation potential but they don?t always explicitly mention them as such because of uncertainties . This information is useful for donors who usually have special areas of interest. Furthermore, specific attention relating to the cost of adaptation in coastal cities needs to be made.

This CBIT Project output will build upon the TNC/BUR Project Output 5.1 ?Mitigation actions and their effects including associated methodologies and assumptions of implementation described in accordance to BUR reporting guidelines? and Output 4.1 ?GHG Mitigation Assessment Options within the context of low emission development trajectory updated?.

Potential activities are as follows:

3.1. Develop an analysis of current Monitoring, Reporting and Verification practices and gaps;

The establishment of a detailed baseline of the current monitoring system will identify the strengths and weaknesses of the development of National Communications, NAP and NDC. This CBIT project will explore and analyze in detail the practices in each of the organizations concerned. On the basis of this analysis and drawing on the experiences of other countries and guidance of international institutions (such as IPCC, UNEP, FAO), the project will be able to propose a suitable system that meets the criteria of transparency and is in line with the ambitions of the NDC, the guidelines of the PNACC, the sustainable development strategy of Cameroon and the priority areas defined in the DSCE, main reference for the economic development of the country.

The objective of this intervention is to analyse the efficacy and potential of the existing foundation of MRV institutional structure in Cameroon by mapping out all the relevant ministries, institutions, and entities involved in the climate change issues. The analysis will determine the existing capacities and competencies of said institutions to take on MRV roles and responsibilities, and also identify the institutional gaps and barriers standing against developing and implementing an effective MRV system for GHG inventory and mitigation and NDC progress tracking. The key outcome from this intervention is to define the existing MRV foundation or baseline and the associated institutional gaps and barriers that need to be considered during the system development phase.

Analysis of the adequacy of existing Cameroonian institutions for their designation of the operation of monitoring in the short and medium terms will be conducted. An other step in the institutional setup analysis is studying the adequacy of the institutions currently involved or should be potentially involved in the development and implementation of a national MRV system. Through a SWOT analysis, this activity shall define the key role and responsibilities of each interviewed competent and regulating entity/institution, and their best and weakest MRV-related competencies and expertise. The conclusions of the analysis, coupled with the results obtained from interviews and questionnaires will feed into a gap analysis that will identify the most pressing challenges and gaps corresponding to the capacity, efficacy and potential of the analysed institutions in undertaking MRV roles and responsibilities. The analysis will also conclude priority areas, where capacity building is needed for implementation of the envisaged MRV system in the short and medium terms.

This activity will build upon the TNC/BUR Project Output 8.1 ?Information on domestic measurement and verification compiled and reported in BUR1? as well as Output 9.1 ?Chapter on Constraints, Gaps and related Technical, financial and Capacity Needs prepared and included in the TNC and BUR1?.

3.2. Design, test and operationalize an online platform for the exchange of information on NDC tracking, (mitigation and adaptation) and support needed and received;

The commitments contained in Article 4 of the Convention specify the information to be communicated and paragraph j) adds that the Parties communicate to the Conference of the Parties information concerning the application, in accordance with Article 12. In addition, the importance of the impacts of climate change on sustainable development, has led all United Nations programs as well as regional cooperation entities to give special attention to communication on climate change.

As part of the establishment of its SNI-GES with funding from the Kingdom of Belgium, Cameroon has developed a bilingual website (French, English) for the communication and sharing of information relating to GHG emissions and all other activities related to climate change. This was done through an analysis and design approach based on agile methods which aims to ensure ownership of the website by all the actors involved. The dynamic website designed is integrated into the Drupal Content Management System (CMS), which is one of the best CMS currently in the field of web platform implementation, will provide a single entry point for decision-makers, the general public as well as all stakeholders in Climate Change. It was planned that this platform would be managed by the IT unit of MENPSD for its maintenance, and by the climate monitoring service for its supply of information and data and their updates. Unfortunately, this platform is not yet operational, because it must be hosted on the website of MENPSD undergoing reform, which for more than two years is not functional.

This activity will focus on the formalization and operationalization of the information exchange platform among stakeholders involved in the implementation of the Paris Agreement. The objective is to set up in Cameroon a mechanism that will allow the actors involved in NDC implementation to have an exchange framework and sharing information on the evolution of the process. The platform will be

the showcase of climate transparency as requested by the UNFCCC, publicizing documents on GHG emissions, inventories and other reports under the Paris Agreement and the Convention. A website will be thus created to host this online platform, to which the general public will have acccess.

The information exchange Platform should be designed to:

? Promote communication that supports the implementation of the NDCs and NAP;

? Provide a guideline on how to create and utilise information and communication materials on climate change;

? Ensure the creation and distribution of credible climate change information and sources;

? Integrate climate change issues in related communications of various stakeholders to ensure a multi-sectoral effort to communications.

? Provide two-way platforms to respond to questions and requests for information on climate change and the NDC and NAP processes from the community; and

? Facilitate community outreach that creates climate change champions amongst community members and leaders.

It will aim to:

? Raise the community?s awareness on the opportunities and threats brought by climate change;

? Develop communications that encourage communities to accept and take up responsibilities to adapt, and mitigate against climate change impacts; and

? Enable communications that promotes efforts for multi-sectoral adaptation to climate change, and mitigation through reducing emissions and other efforts outlined in the NDCs.

? In order to enhance awareness and behaviour change in a systematic way for both the mitigation and adaption component, the strategy will consider action in five thematic areas namely:

? General knowledge on climate change

? Adaptation/mitigation

? Climate change research

? Gender and climate change

? Financing.

It is anticipated and foreseen that the operationalization of the information exchange platform will facilitate to achieve the following outcomes:

? Motivated citizens that are aware, interested, with positive attitudes, climate-friendly behaviours, good practices and willing to comply with concerns about climate change adaptation and mitigation;

? Climate change actions by vulnerable communities, stakeholders and the general citizens;

? Different audiences easily accessing, utilizing and sharing climate information and products;

? Improved decision-making and practices among policy makers, local governments, farmers, and other end-users;

? Proper feedback to various audiences and learning of critical climate change, NDC and NAP issues among audiences;

? Competent and trained media practitioners and communicators that reach out to end-users at various levels across the country; and

? A multi-sectoral and multi-institutional communication system that is inclusive, transparent, accountable and foster community-driven solutions.

3.3. Develop a gender-sensitive communication plan to ensure user-friendliness and visibility of the online platform for the exchange of information on NDC tracking (mitigation and adaptation), and support needed and received ;

Communication is of paramount importance for issues related to climate change. To enable developing Parties to report information and data under the national communication process, the Conferences of the Parties / Meetings of the Parties (COP / MOP) have instructed the financial mechanism, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), to provide the resources financial requirements. Information exchange and sharing is very important to improve the climate change knowledge. A good communication process enables flows of good practices and fluxes of financial resources available for climate change.

The Initial National Communication (INC), the second National Communication (SNC), the National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) for environmental management at the global and national level and the multi-year Environmental Management (PRCGE) exposed the limits of information, education and communication (IEC) activities.

In 2015, with funding from the Regional REDD + Project of COMIFAC, the country implemented its communication strategy on REDD +. This plan is a response to the proposals made in the two strategy documents. This tool (*communication plan to ensure the user-friendliness and visibility of the online platform for the exchange of information on the monitoring of NDCs*) will ensure: the visibility of climate activities; well-defined communication strategies; a communication plan that operationalizes the proposed strategies; clearly defined communication objectives; the different groups of actors / targets identified and their clearly defined roles; appropriate actions and tools and key messages adapted to each group of actors and / or targets identified; the development of a multimedia plan and the identification of suitable products and transmission channels (press releases and conferences, editorial, articles in specialized magazines, interviews, TV or radio spot, etc.).

This activity will build on lessons learned through the implementation of the TNC/BUR project activity 6.1.2 ?Undertake awareness campaigns on the existence of many possibilities to finance the regional or national development process; climate change opportunities as well as responses to climate change (vulnerability, adaptation and mitigation)?.

Within the framework of the UNFCCC, one of the objectives of communication is to provide the Conference of the Parties with the information to enable it to give instructions to the implementing entities. The main problem identified is that the issues of climate change are not well received by the national community. This main problem is itself underpinned by direct causes including:

? Little known and unsuitable legal and institutional framework;

? Insufficient and / or absence of sector policy;

? Deficit in qualified human resources;

? Deficit in equipment and material;

? Sociopolitical constraints;

? Anarchic exploitation of resources;

? Poor perception of the challenges of integrated management by the national community;

? Administrative burdens;

? Poor circulation of information.

The project will enable the elaboration of a gender-sensitive communication plan in order to ensure user-friendliness and visibility of the online platform for the exchange of information on NDCimplementation tracking (mitigation and adaptation), and support needed and received. This activity will entail a consultation process with a broad range of relevant stakeholders.

3.4. Design monitoring indicators for NDC tracking (mitigation and adaptation), and support needed and received;

The analysis of the country?s NDC revealed significant transparency gaps, given that the initial list of information provided in the NDCs was insufficiently detailed for understanding the NDC due to lack of clear guidance and a use of the lit which was voluntary. As a result, it is not possible to understand the emissions level implied by the countrys? NDC, sectoral and/or GHG coverage of some of the NDC, assumptions, and methodologies underlying many of the NDCs, among other details.

The Cameroon NDC highlighted key measures required to reach the UNFCCC goals. Mitigation targets were mostly based on international default values used for national GHG inventory, sectoral indicators, GHG projections, policies and measures, or other information that can improve the NDC enhancement process which led to biais in considering how much progress has been made in reducing emissions and reaching those targets, as well as identifying new mitigation opportunities that could enhance NDC commitments.

These measures can only be attained successfully when the mitigation measures are effectively integrated into national and sectoral legislation. It is also important to develop an accurate and reliable system of reporting climate information. The effective tool to achieve these measures transparently as required by the PA is to have a robust MRV system.

For Cameroon, the importance of adaptation is undeniable. Although the inclusion of adaptation in NDC is voluntary, Cameroon provided very useful information to support the contribution of adaptation in the sustainable development process. However, most the analysis; hypothesis, parameters used were not country specific rather default values based on expert judgment.

To enhance transparency, country-specific indicators will be designed for tracking mitigation and adaptation actions undertaken in NDC implementation as well as support needed and received, building upon previous experiences in Cameroon and in other countries, as much as possible.

3.5. Elaborate tools, templates, protocols and guidelines for tracking NDC implementation (mitigation and adaptation) and support provided/received, building upon related initiatives;

This activity will include developing an application for monitoring climate-related activities, to be used by the Government and stakeholders directly involved in tracking NDC implementation, allowing for data input. Application features will comprise a database of NDC projects in Cameroon and a monitoring grid for NDC and climate-related activities.

A database of NDC projects in Cameroon will thus be established. Cameroon's NDC is translated into programs and project ideas, which will then give rise to bankable projects; this database will allow to prioritize and store project ideas awaiting for any appeal to project submission.

A monitoring grid for NDC and climate-related activities will also be developed, providing a dashboard of the implementation of NDC activities, enabling the government staff and relevant stakeholders directly involved to evaluate the implementation of each action/project. The application will not target the general public, given its technical content.

This activity will encompass the development and adoption of tools, templates, protocols and guidelines for tracking NDC implementation (adaptation and mitigation action). Cameroon has already

developed some monitoring and evaluation practices targeting forests through previous activities on REDD+ that shall inspire the whole National MRV System to be operationalised, so as to avoid duplication of efforts.

3.6. Carry out peer exchange and training activities to Ministry staff/local authorities and other relevant stakeholders on tracking NDC implementation and support provided/received.

Through this activity, peer exchange activities will be undertaken, including participation in the Global CBIT Coordination Platform and other peer exchange programs for stakeholders on climate transparency. Hence, lessons learned and best practices will be scaled up regionally and globally.

Through this activity, training of Ministry staff/local authorities and other relevant stakeholders on tracking NDC implementation and support needed and received will be undertaken. A Training of Trainers scheme will be undertaken so as to promote sustainability and the improvement of transparency over time.

Moreover, peer exchange activities will be undertaken, including participation in the Global CBIT Coordination Platform and other peer exchange programs for stakeholders on climate transparency. Hence, lessons learned, and best practices will be scaled up regionally and globally. Other regional and international events related to climate transparency may be attended with the same goal.

Ouput 1.3 is directly related to CBIT Programming Priorities for the National Level (GEF/C50/06), especially with activities to provide relevant tools, such as (d) access to tools, database systems for implementation of enhanced transparency-related activities, and (e) country-specific training on transparency activities.

Deliverables:

Deliverable 1.3.1: Report of current Monitoring, Reporting and Verification practices and gaps with the assessment on specific needs by relevant institutions in the climate change information management system.

Deliverable 1.3.2: Detailed list of equipment acquired and installed, specifying the beneficiaries (institutions and units), including information on the roles and responsibilities concerning the usage and maintenance of this equipment.

Deliverable 1.3.3: Training material + workshop reports: 1 Training of trainers workshop + 5 regional strakeholders training workshops on MRV of emissions, MRV of mitigation, Adaptation and MRV of support.

Deliverable 1.3.4: Report, and recommendations for improvements to the MRV system.

Deliverable 1.3.5: Report with detailed design of the proposed online platform for the exchange of information on NDC tracking, (mitigation and adaptation) and support needed and received, including roadmap for its operationalization, requirements, data sources and necessary resources.

Deliverable 1.3.6: A report describing the architecture and operationalisation of the online platform, including including manual of prerequisites, update and use of the platform.

Deliverable 1.3.7: Proposal on a gender-sensitive communication plan to ensure user-friendliness and visibility of the online platform for the exchange of information on NDC tracking (mitigation and adaptation), and support needed and received for the tracking of the NDC.

Deliverable 1.3.8: Report on country-specific monitoring indicators for NDC tracking (mitigation and adaptation), and support needed and received.

Deliverable 1.3.9: Report on tools, templates, protocols and guidelines for tracking NDC implementation (mitigation and adaptation) and support needed and received.

Deliverable 1.3.10: Workshop reports: 1 training of trainers workshop + 5 regional stakeholders training workshops, peer exchange and training activities on tracking NDC implementation and support needed and received.

Output 1.4. Technical support, training and tools provided to the country to use climate analysis in decision-making

The Project will apply adequate models to generate GHG emissions projections as well as Adaptation and Mitigation Scenarios, especially envisaging to inform the updating of the country NDC and related mitigation and adaptation plans and strategies, in a manner that is commensurate with the country?s capacity and in line with national development goals. Hence, ministry staff, local authorities and other

relevant stakeholders will be trained on how to elaborate and provide input to Projections/Models/Scenarios.

Output 1.4 aims to tackle barrier B.4. ?Lack or insufficiency of mechanisms and awareness to integrate climate data and projections into national planning processes?. In addition, it will seek to remove a root cause C.2. related to dependency on international support for climate transparency activities, since the integration of climate analisys into planning and budgeting processes will ensure sustainability and country ownership of related investments.

Moreover, through the establishment of a laboratory for promoting research on climate transparency that will be in charge of developing country-specific emission factors, this output will address the identified barrier B2. Lack of key information to improve the GHG inventories particularly concerning the lack of key information to improve GHG inventories with a view to improve the levels of accuracy (tiers) of the activity data and emission factors of several subsectors in the GHG inventory, thus ensuring country-ownership and sustainability.

Communicating effectively about a topic like climate change that is complex, confusing, uncertain, sometimes overwhelming, and often emotionally and politically loaded, is challenging. In order for people to become motivated and empowered to adopt the needed changes to reduce environmental threats, they must be able to interpret and respond to information. The impact of communications on behaviour varies dramatically based on how the communication is developed and delivered.

There are many factors that must be taken into account in trying to predict how future global warming will contribute to climate change. Technological developments, changes in energy production and land use, global and regional economic circumstances and population growth must also be taken into consideration. In order for research between different groups to be complementary and comparable, a standard set of scenarios is used to ensure that starting conditions, historical data and projections are used consistently across different branches of climate science.

This output will support Cameroon in integrating climate change mitigation and adaptation considerations into the country?s decision making by enhancing the capacity to interpret, assess and address climate risks and opportunities within centralized national government processes, at sectoral and project levels, as well as in urban and rural contexts at the local level. In practice, this means that national experts need to be capacitated/trained on how to use the outputs of this CBIT project to better incorporate mitigation and adaptation considerations into decision making, gather information on climate change and the associated risks relevant for specific decision contexts

This output aims at providing technical support and training on the new scenarios called Representative Concentrations Pathway (RCP) and Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (SSP) to use climate analysis in decision-making in a tranparent manner.

It will be further assessed if the country will make use of one of the versions of the C-ROADs tools, ?Climate Rapid Overview and Decision Support? simulator, (https://www.climateinteractive.org/tools/c-roads/), a free computer simulator; or if there will be need to apply more complex integrated assessment climate models.

Furthermore, ministry staff/local authorities and other relevant stakeholders (from the government departments, academia, industry and private sector) will be trained on how to interpret and incorporate the results of mitigation modelling and impact assessments. This task requires that government officials/local authorities are able to communicate information and explain how information from modelling scenarios is used in policy-making and planning; information on modelling and assessment of climate actions and their effects (including associated methodologies, assumptions and progress of implementation) in a simplified manner, along with the communication of information on projections.

Finally, a laboratory for promoting research on climate transparency will be established under the Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development in collaboration with relevant research institutes and involving the NOCC. One of its first envisaged activities will be the development of country-specific emission factors, aiming at moving to the Tier 2 or even Tier 3 level of methodological complexity to improve the accuracy of the inventories, in order to ensure the sustainability and country ownership of the National MRV System.

All the activities under this output should be gender responsive.

4.1. Elaborate Climate Projections and Mitigation and Adaptation Scenarios

Future greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are the product of very complex dynamic systems, determined by driving forces such as demographic development, socioeconomic development and technological change. Their future development is very uncertain. Scenarios are alternate images of how the future might unfold and are an appropriate tool for analyzing how driving forces may influence future emissions results and for assessing associated uncertainties. They assist in the analysis of climate change, including climate modeling and assessment of impacts, adaptation and mitigation. The possibility that a single emission trajectory will occur as described in the scenarios is highly uncertain.

In the Second National Communication, to understand the effects of climate change in Cameroon, several studies were carried out in the country within the framework of the RESAKO or those of the IRD (paleo-environnements on the banks of the Nyong or Sanaga). These works testify to climate change at several levels. The different challenges involved in climate change include deforestation, increase in the erosive potential of rivers and increased rainfall which initiates new landscape dynamics with the acceleration of geomorphological processes.

Notification of adaptation information according to decision 17/CP.8, paragraph 31: Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged to use, for the evaluation of adaptation strategies and measures, appropriate

methodologies they consider better able to reflect their national situation, provided that these methodologies are consistent, transparent and well documented.

The project will commit consultants who will develop climate scearios and socioeconomic scenarios material. These materials will serve for training the stakeholders on how to Elaborate Climate Projections and Mitigation and Adaptation Scenarios

Regarding mitigation actions and adaptation options, risk assessments and the development of vulnerability indices for the most problematic climate risks and extreme events were not based on climate and/or socio-economic scenarios for the assessment of vulnerability and adaptation. Cameroon did not provide information on the methodology, mainly the tools used to access the mitigation effects in SNC and NDC.

Under this activity the stakeholders will be capacitated to provide information on programmes and measures implemented or planned which contribute to mitigating climate change by addressing anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs, including, as appropriate, relevant information by key sectors on methodologies, scenarios, results, measures and institutional arrangements.

This activity will build upon findings of the TNC/BUR Project on socio-economic scenarios and climate change scenarios under *Output 3.1 ?Information on vulnerability to climate change and adaptation actions updated and key socio-economic sectors developed?,* as well as the review and update of mitigation scenarios under Output 4.1 ?*GHG Mitigation Assessment Options within the context of low emission development trajectory updated*? (activities 4.1.3, 4.1.4 , 4.1.5).

4.2. Train ministry staff, local authorities and other relevant stakeholders on how to elaborate and provide input to Projections/Models/Scenarios;

Climate scenarios are a major aspect of vulnerability and adaptation (V&A) assessment in national communications: as direct input data for V&A assessments, as information that contributes to public awareness of expected climate changes and as tools to engage stakeholders in a policy dialogue, both in the national communications process and beyond.

Developing relevant future scenarios for vulnerability and adaptive capacity to climate change requires selecting relevant proxy variables, collecting or locating appropriate data, and ensuring ?we estimate the future value of the subrogative variables selected. Data and proxy variables need to be identified to assess the dimensions of current vulnerability and future vulnerability. The various possible outlines for the future must also take these dimensions into account. Projecting the values of the selected proxy variables into the possible future prospects is the final step in developing scenarios, which are then used for the assessment of vulnerability and adaptation.

Future greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are the product of very complex dynamic systems, determined by driving forces such as demographic development, socioeconomic development and technological change. Their future development is very uncertain.

It is therefore necessary for ministry staff, local authorities and other relevant stakeholders to understand the climate change scenarios and scenarios for vulnerability and adaptive capacity for Cameroon and how to elaborate and provide input to Projections/Models/Scenarios.

This activity addresses the barrier of the limited awareness on understanding technical results and translating climate information into policy making at different levels of decision making. The training programmes will be expected to address current gaps in capacities within all relevant sectoral institutions. Key sectoral stakeholders involved in climate change mitigation will benefit from capacity building training sessions, including non-governmental organizations, the private sector, and academia. The main training topics will be how to integrate Projections/Models/Scenarios results of GHG inventories, assessment of the effects of mitigation actions, and adaptation policies, appraisal of the impact of the support received, and identification assessment of the additional of support needed.

4.3. Train policy-makers, ministry staff, local authorities and other relevant stakeholders on how to integrate climate data and projections into decision-making processes, including into local planning;

This activity will support the process of integrating climate change information (mitigation, adaptation and finance) into decision making. Currently, there is a lack of institutional coordination (horizontal coordination) to facilitate the systematic integration of relevant climate information with other pertinent information in a form that planning and operational agencies can use. A part of the problem is that, within different sectors, there may be a very wide range of institutions working at different administrative scales that are generally poorly coordinated. For example, need for climate information to serve current development needs has been included in the discussion about policies to deal with uncertain, scenario-based future impacts of human-induced climate change. To this effect, the institutional set up in Cameroon?s climate action is not systematically integrated into longer-term planning and decision-making on investments.

The objective of CBIT is to develop the capacities of Cameroonian actors to set up and manage a national information system for climate transparency. In order to establish synergy between the three Rio conventions (CCD, CBD, UNFCCC) and the country?s priority development programs, the CBIT will be prepared taking into account information from various documents prepared for their implementation. The aim will be to synthesize Cameroon?s needs and priorities in terms of capacity building in order to increase synergies between international conventions for the management of the global environment, namely the UNFCCC, the United Nations Convention on the Fight Against Desertification (CCD) and the United Nations Convention on Biodiversity (CBD). Thus conceived, the CBIT could help Cameroon in its efforts to achieve its sustainable development objectives as stipulated in its NDCs.

Furthermore, policymakers, government staff and relevant stakeholders will be trained on how to integrate long-term strategies and projections into policy and decision-making processes, including to local planning, particularly at the level of agro-ecological zones. This activity will enable cost-effective and well-informed climate strategies, thus promoting the sustainability of project results. It will build on the TNC/BUR project activity 6.1.5 ?*Prepare a report on integration of climate change considerations into national development priorities for inclusion in the relevant section of the TNC*? .

4.4. Establish a laboratory for promoting research on climate transparency.

Given the immense environmental impact of scientific research, a shift in how research is conducted and supported is necessary to help combat the global climate crisis. This shift will take many advocates to bring to fruition, including the key decision makers driving research policy and funding, but also scientists themselves. Cameroon scientists can be a this challenge. Based on the IPCC research and research activities going on in colleges/universities in Cameroon, promoting research on climate transparency is a key where the scientific community could lead and work in partnership with their institutions and national governments to drive lasting, widespread change that would benefit Cameroon and free up additional financial resources in the current high-demand climate for research funding.

It is proposed to establish a laboratory for promoting research on climate transparency will be established under the Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development in collaboration with relevant research institutes and involving the NOCC. One of its first envisaged activities will be the development of country-specific emission factors, aiming at moving to the Tier 2 or even Tier 3 level of methodological complexity to improve the accuracy of the inventories, in order to ensure the sustainability and country ownership of the National MRV System. The planning of the laboratory research programme will build upon results of the TNC/BUR Project under activity 2.1.4. *?Design and conduct surveys to collect activity data; identify research needs for developing national emission factors and country specific methodologies and also put in place measures for regular updating of data*?, as well as activity 2.2.6. ?*Develop country-specific emission factors*?.

From a request submitted to the rectorate, specifying the host establishment, the Laboratory will be set up. It will be formalized by a Collaboration Agreement between the University and UNEP. The host institution will provide the premises, the will take care of its equipment. In order to ensure the sustainability of the data collection activity, a budget line for climate transparency will be introduced in the University?s operating budget.

In addition this laboratory for promoting research on climate transparency could act as a:

? Supporting institution in the development and analysis of mitigation scenarios and support for sectoral studies of mitigation policies.

? Supporting institution in the development and analysis of socioeconomic scenarios and support for sectoral V&A studies.

? Supporting institution in the analysis of climate information to guarantee political decisions.

All regional workshops proposed in the deliverables below are expected to promote the laboratory and raise awareness on climate transparency. Adequate GEF funding for the appropriate equipment of the laboratory for research on climate transparency is being requested through this CBIT proposal, while a significant portion of the additional cofinancing from the Cameroonian government will also be devoted to such equipment.

Deliverables:

Deliverable 1.4.1: Training material+workshop reports on the development of climate scenarios and 1 Training workshop for trainers + 5 Regional workshops for stakeholders in the development of RCP based climate scenarios

Deliverable 1.4.2: Training material +workshop reports on the development of socioeconomic scenarios and 1 training workshop for trainers + 5 Regional workshops for stakeholders in the development of SSP based scenarios.

Deliverable 1.4.3: Training material +workshop reports: 1 training workshop for trainers + 5 Regional workshops for policy-makers, ministry staff, local authorities and other relevant stakeholders on how to integrate climate data and projections into decision-making processes, including into local planning.

Deliverable 1.4.4: Report on the establishment of a laboratory for promoting research on climate transparency + launching workshop reports.

Deliverable 1.4.5: A detailed report of the equipment supplied to the laboratory for promoting research on climate transparency.

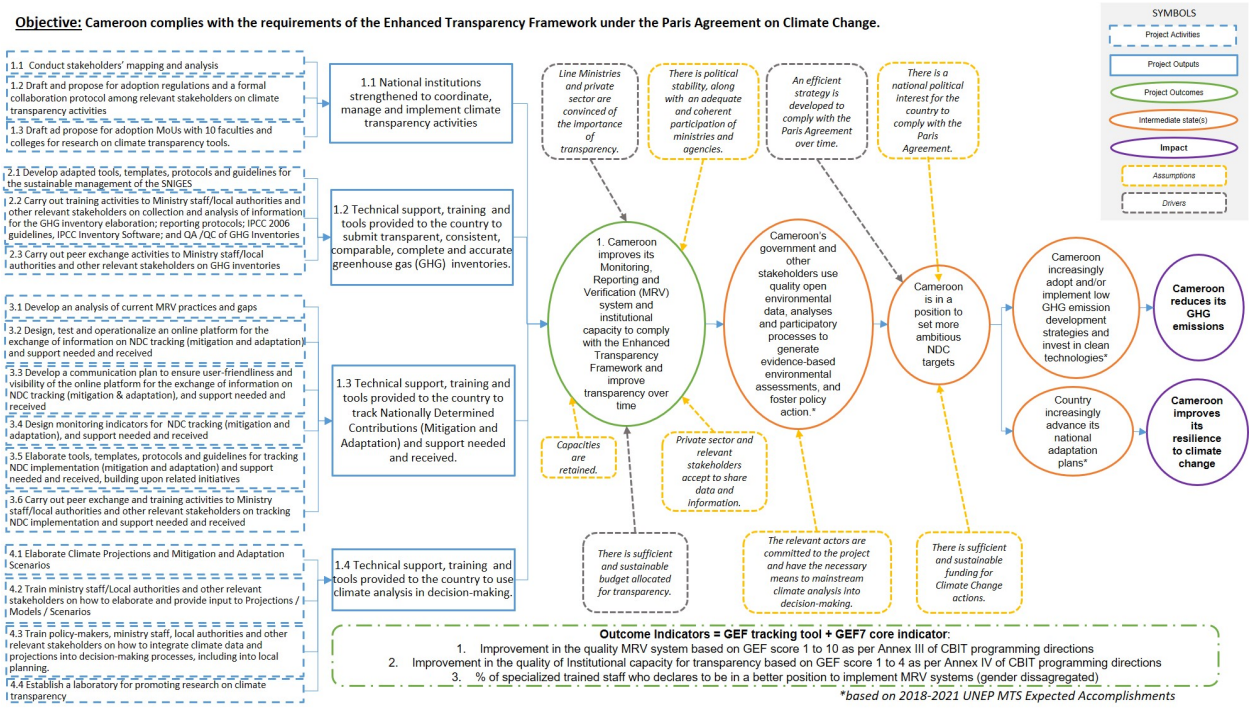
Output 1.4 is directly related to the Proposed Programming Priorities for the National Level (GEF/C50/06):

? Activities to provide relevant tools, (d) Access to tools and applications to facilitate the use of improved methodologies and database system tools for implementing ET activities

? Activities to assist with improvement of transparency over time, (j) Capacity needs assessment for transparency to assess institutional arrangements for data collection, analysis and reporting

Figure 4 here below displays the project?s Theory Of Change diagram.

Figure 4 - Theory of Change



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

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?.

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 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.

The different outputs (4) of this Cameroon CBIT project will strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities by establishing a legal framework that will formalize the institutional arrangements and will enhance capacities for the development of the National Greenhouse Gases Inventory, NDC tracking tools, monitoring and evaluation of vulnerability and adaptation, including further development of adaptation indicators and the establishment of institutional arrangements and information for the design of a financial Registry/Entity for tracking climate finance to report under an ETF. This project contributes to leverage and mobilize funding for low carbon development as the project activities will help know the status of efforts Cameroon is making to reduce, absorb and/or avoid emissions, which can orient future actions to be implemented in the area of climate change. By supporting this project, GEF will decisively support setting up of MRV systems for emissions reduction in various sectors related to climate change in Cameroon.

If implemented, this project effectively will help Cameroon meet the Convention reporting requirements through the provision of relevant tools, training and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement: the project aims to develop tools and protocols for the GHG inventory elaboration, tools for carrying out mitigation assessments, tools for carrying out adaptation, and vulnerability assessments, NDC tracking tools and tools for tracking climate finance. Cameroon will also assess needs and gaps concerning tools, templates, processes, methodologies and protocols for data collection and the storage and archiving of GHG information on an annual basis, for all sectors, and development of data collection templates for all inventory sectors. On NDC tracking tools, the CBIT project will develop an online for the exchange of information on NDC tracking tool that will support Cameroon in monitoring, reporting and verification of climate action information (mitigation and adaptation) and support.

Finally, the improvement of transparency over time will be achieved through:

1. Ensuring formal institutional arrangements and legal framework and adoption a MoU with 10 faculties and colleges for research on climate transparency tools (Output 1.1);
2. Carrying out peer exchange activities to Ministry staff/local authorities and other relevant stakeholders on GHG inventories *(*Output 1.2);
3. Organizing Training of Trainers scheme under Outputs 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4;
4. Proposed online platform for the exchange of information on NDC tracking, (mitigation and adaptation) and support needed and received;
5. Developing the MRV of NDC implementation progress will enhance synergies among government actions and allow for its updating in the future (Output 1.3);
6. Training of policy-makers, ministry staff/Local authorities and other relevant stakeholders on how to integrate climate data and projections into decision-making processes (Outputs 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4);
7. Elaborating projections and scenarios in addition to training on how to integrate climate data and GHG emissions projections into policy and decision-making processes will allow for better informed policy-making while mainstreaming climate change transparency in the country?s overall planning and policy landscape ? national policies and strategies will be designed and updated in a transparent manner, based on the quality information to be provided by the project and constantly updated further on (Output 1.4).

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

The implementation of this project aims to strengthen the transparency system in Cameroon by putting in place and implementing a robust reporting and verification system to be financed by the GEF. The Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development advocates an integrated, participatory and inclusive approach. The environment is a cross-cutting subject and is affected by activities related to many sectors such as transport and energy, water, agriculture and livestock. The MRV mechanism that will be put in place will make it possible to estimate the effects of the various interventions and thus coordinate the efforts.

The CBIT program is designed to improve the mandatory reporting of UNFCCC signatories. As such, this project is funded on the basis of fully agreed costs. In the case of this program, eligible activities have been described in the GEF document Programming Guidelines for the Capacity Building Transparency Initiative (GEF / C.50 / 07). The activities of this project are within the scope of the programming instructions. Co-financing is not a necessity for this project, but the Government of Cameroon, through the Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development, plans to contribute to the project with in-kind co-financing worth of USD 711,000; considering the infrastructure and time dedicated by the ministry staff on climate transparency activities, including for

the establishment of partnerships and networks with relevant ministries and agencies, which is included in the table of stakeholders.

Cameroon's current efforts within the field of transparency are substantial and on many different fronts. The increased requirements introduced by the ETF, and the need to comply with the MPGs of Katowice, increases the necessary effort, and also demands more resources. The CBIT project aims to close that increased gap through its additional resources.

Cameroon lacks a MRV system which identifies necessary steps to establish an integral transparency system which would facilitate reporting to the UNFCCC. Therefore, Cameroon lacks the necessary financial resources to set up and assures such system be implemented. The CBIT project thus will address these identified needs and plans, advancing Cameroon's development of a functional transparency system. It is likely that, without this CBIT intervention, emissions from the sectors will be measured using outdated methodologies and technological reports will be produced without appropriate quality assurance mechanisms and adaptation measures will be poorly monitored and reported.

Based on the arrangements in place for TNC and the BUR1 elaboration, Cameroon is in the process of designing its national Environmental Information System. It consists of several different modules, wherein the Climate Change module is one. Cameroon has developed an initial conceptualisation of this, but lacks the funds to realise it. The CBIT project will thus fund the development of part of this module.

Cameroon has an established GHG Inventory process, however there is room for improvement in some aspects. Output 1.1 will, as just described, formalize the institutional arrangements. Moreover, as identified by the latest BUR, there is a need to update to country specific emission factors in numerous categories, and to improve the activity data collection. This is a continuous work Cameroon is carrying out through several projects, and the CBIT project will also contribute to this process. This through Output 1.2 which will establish country specific emission factors for categories within respective the AFOLU and the Energy sectors. Moreover, the output will also improve activity data collection within the two sectors as well.

Through Output 1.3, several sub-systems will be either improved or established. These are the system for mitigation actions, for support needed and received, and the system for M&E of adaptation actions. These systems, together with the MRV system for REDD+ which is supported by another project, are necessary to track the implementation of the NDC, and additional elements required by the MPGs for the BTRs. The CBIT project will advance each system, though in different degrees. For the mitigation actions, the CBIT project will strengthen the current system to a functional system; likewise, for the support received. For the support needed, the CBIT project will establish the general framework for this system. However, as it is depended on detailed gap analysis between what exists and what is needed to achieve certain goals, this goes beyond the technical support of the project. Likewise, for adaptation, the CBIT project will be aligned with any work under related to sectoral adaptation plans, a current (although yet unfunded) line of work indicated in the current NAP. Under the CBIT project, Output 1.3, the overall framework for monitoring and evaluation of adaptation efforts will be laid out,

together with aggregated-level indicators. However, the development of sector-specific indicators, will be carried out by the sectoral NAP project. This will require a high level of coordination, which can be assured as the two projects would report to the same position within identified institutions. The coordination is further described in the coordination section below.

Through Cameroon's current transparency system, lacking capacity is identified as a high issue. The CBIT project establishes a national capacity building system which will train the necessary stakeholders in the various systems which are established. This is done in collaboration with a local university as to create a system outliving the project time span. The CBIT project will develop the necessary course material in collaboration with local university staff, plan and execute the capacity building modules. There are also funds dedicated to fund the local universities engagement in this. This is meant to lay the foundation for the capacity building system. This capacity building system thus addressed an underlying need, and will do so in a sustainable manner.

In developing Cameroon's transparency system to become more encompassing, an opportunity to connect it to national planning processes arises. The national planning processes in question is the updating process of the NDC, and the formulation of the Long-term Strategy. Output 1.4 identifies the interlinkages of the processes, and how they can feed into each other. Furthermore, it develops methods and guidelines of how to use the generated information in the NDC updating and the formulation process.

Cost-effectiveness will be ensured as the project will coordinate with other related initiatives as mentioned above, rely on national resources and structures already in place and execute an appropriate budget considering the relative size and costs of similar projects in the region.

Regarding UNEP`s comparative advantage vis-?-vis other institutions, one should mention that UNEP is already implementing nearly twenty national CBIT projects, of which nine in Africa (Togo, Burkina Faso, South Africa, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Eswatini, Malawi, Zimbabwe and soon Mauritania), besides other proposals approved in PPG phase (Lesotho, Burundi and Tanzania). Moreover, UNEP is one of the main proponents of the Global CBIT project, engaging countries to take part in the CBIT Global Coordination Platform.

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

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

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 of the CBIT programming direction: Indicator for qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency- related activities.

Global environmental benefits will be achieved by helping the Government of Cameroon to implement and report on the mitigation and support objectives of its NDC; namely, the 32% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2035 compared to the baseline (BAU) projection that is expected to result in a cumulative reduction is estimated at an average of 240 million tonnes of GHG equivalent. carbon dioxide (MtCO2) over the period 2020-2035, where 21% depends on estimated international support of $ 35 billion.

This project will allow the government of Cameroon to assess and give a clear picture of the situation on GHG emitted, absorbed and avoided. By knowing level of emissions and removals that this project will help to achieve, Cameroon will have an important basis for developing policies that are in line with the objective of keeping the increase of global temperature below 2?C.

Monitoring and evaluation of investments on adaptation, mitigation, capacity building and technology transfer will help to quantify the volume of flows. It will also help to map the resources allocation over sectors. These two bits of information will contribute to improve/reorient climate action.

7) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

Innovativeness:

The proposed project involves different aspects of innovation. From the point of view of governance, it will strengthen the governance framework of Cameroon's NDC by strengthening the MRV institutional arrangements with clear roles and responsibilities for the different institutions, building upon existing planning processes rather than relying on new institutions. Through this innovative approach, by building the necessary capacity and improving data management tools and infrastructure, permanent and transparent mechanisms for public participation and stakeholder participation will be promoted in line with transparency requirements. In addition to the governance innovation, the establishment of the transparency mechanism will allow the sustainability of fundraising for climate projects; and will make available to all actors of climate change in Cameroon, a set of methods and techniques necessary to achieve the objectives of low carbon development and resilience. Also, support to the GHG inventory system will enable Cameroon to have more accurate, reliable and less uncertain national inventories in the development of future national communications and biennial reports.

Sustainability:

The long-term sustainability of the project results will be achieved through the following principles that will be applied during the implementation of the project:

? The project will reinforce the existing activities carried out by the Sub-Directorate of Ecological Monitoring and Climate Monitoring, within the framework of BUR and national communication. In addition, the activities proposed and the expected results are based on the shortcomings highlighted in the national communication process, the BUR and the preparation for implementation of the NDC of Cameroon. The project aims to support the national GHG inventory system, which is currently being implemented. Project benefits should be sustainable in the long term by meeting existing needs;

? Partner with the relevant institutions. The expected results and proposed activities associated with them will be implemented in close collaboration with the institutions concerned for each set of results. The activities financed by the project must meet the needs of the partners, therefore, must be institutionalized from the beginning;

? Build the capacity of existing mechanisms and structures, including committees, working groups, etc. rather than creating new committees. This will ensure a better continuation of the benefits of the project. Capacity building will allow stakeholders to monitor climate activities beyond the project period.

? Share resources with partners to implement the proposed activities. The project must not fund activities in their entirety; the external fund should not be an alternative to state funding and the costs should be shared with partners;

? Manage the appropriate exit points for the project from the various partnerships in place. The exit from project support must be carefully planned to avoid disruption and ensure the continuity of project benefits.

? To avoid staff turnover, the probable reasons will be assessed at project outset. The strategies will comprise: establishment of good working conditions and staff motivation, including the application of a satisfactory and transparent salary scale; recruitment of qualified personnel according to fairly strict criteria based on the adaptability of the personnel, collaboration, leadership and development potential.

? The transfer of skills from external consultants to ministries staff will be ensured by applying the system of "counterparts", which consists in adding one or two local (national) officials or from the administration to each external consultant recruited, in order to capitalize on all the work done by consultants for a maximum country ownership.

? Undertake a Training of Trainers scheme under Outputs 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4, with capacity-building activities targeting government staff, decision-makers at different levels, the private sector, CSOs, NGOs and other relevant stakeholders to ensure the transfer of know-how. The staff of the government agencies and ministries concerned by this process will be strongly involved. Training materials and manuals will be developed and remain available to local staff.

? The participation of Ministry staff/local authorities and other relevant stakeholders in peer exchange activities on climate transparency (1.2.5 and 1.3.10) will promote continuous collaboration and sharing of lessons learned among countries;

? The elaboration of climate projections and mitigation and adaptation scenarios (1.4.1) coupled with a training programme on how to elaborate and provide input to Projections/Models/Scenarios

(1.4.2) and how to integrate climate data and projections into decision-making processes, including into local planning (1.4.3) will allow for better informed policy-making while mainstreaming climate change transparency in the country?s overall planning and policy landscape at different scales. These activities will assist in the improvement of transparency over time since national and local policies and strategies will be designed and updated in a transparent manner, building on the quality information to be provided by the project and constantly updated further on.

- The drafting and proposal for adoption of a MoU with 10 faculties and colleges for research on climate transparency tools (1.1.3) and the establishment of a laboratory for research on climate transparency (1.4.4) will promote the development of country-specific emission factors, among other methodological improvements, which will ensure the sustainability and country ownership of the National MRV System, also contributing to an increasing transparency over time;
- Mainstreaming transparency activities in national and subnational strategies as well as in budgeting processes will ensure financial sustainability after project lifespan (deliverable 1.4.3); by, for instance, formalizing routines and a dedicated budget for the appropriate use and maintenance of the equipment to be made available to the management of the MRV system.
- Training materials and documents generated by the project will remain available online to be consulted at any time.
-

Potential for scaling-up:

The CBIT project will be implemented by the Ministry of the Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development, and more specifically by the Department of Conservation and Management of Natural Resources, through its Sub-Directorate of Ecological and Climate Monitoring, which has the responsibility to ensure the drafting of NC and BUR, to monitor the preparation and implementation of the NDC.

The project will strengthen local capacity to conduct a comprehensive GHG inventory in key sectors, while improving methods over time. The underlying principles of data collection, stakeholder consultation, data management and documentation could be applied to a number of other areas such as renewable energy policy and underlying surveillance. These systems could also be applied at the regional and national levels. For example, this project could provide a framework for the implementation of MRV systems at the agroecological zone level, which could in turn be integrated into the national MRV system.

Using this same system, the community of countries could organize stakeholder engagement, capacity building and mentoring, creating an effective mechanism for knowledge transfer. All the systems and tools implemented during this project will be able to take into account these expansion possibilities.

[1] Bureau Central des Recensements et des Etudes de la Population

[2] United Nations World Population Prospects, available at : https://data.worldbank.org/country/CM

[3] Under the supervision of MENPSD, NOCC?s mission is to monitor and assess the socio-economic and environmental impacts of climate change and to propose prevention, mitigation and / or adaptation measures to the adverse effects and risks associated with these changes.

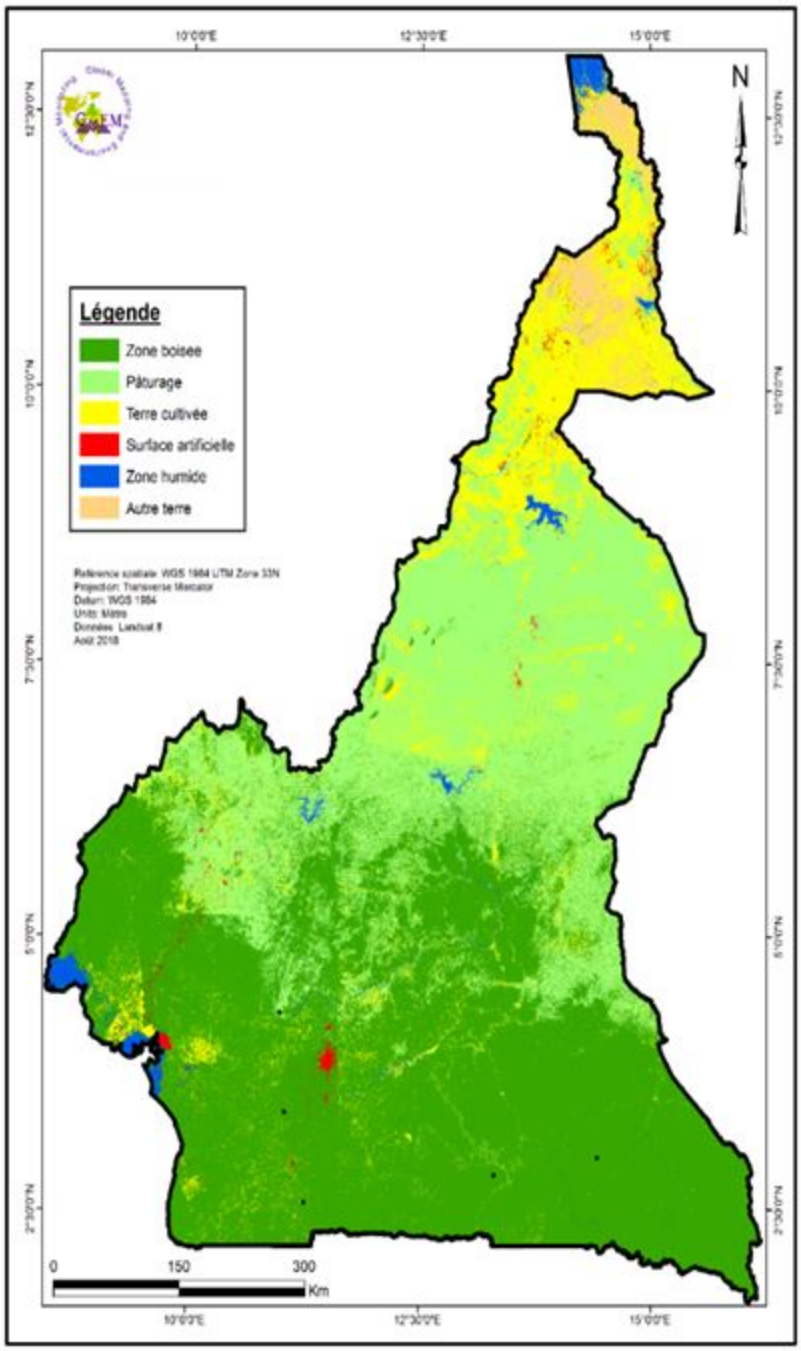
[4] Second National Communication, SNC (2016), p. 16.

[5] Translated from Contribution Determin?e au Niveau National ? Actualis?e (CDN Re?vise?e, 2021), available at: https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Cameroon%20First/NDC%20r?vis?e%20CMR%20finale%20sept%202021.pdf

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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

Figure 5: Project Map and Coordinates



The project will take place in Cameroon. The impacts will be relevant nationwide, but most of the institutions and relevant stakeholders are based in the capital area of Yaounde with the coordinates 3.8480? N, 11.5021? E.

1c. Child Project?

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

Not applicable.

2. Stakeholders

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

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

While national stakeholders had already been consulted during the project identification (PIF) phase to get their views in defining the scope of CBIT activities in Cameroon, additional consultations were undertaken at PPG stage during 2 workshops.

The first workshop took place on the 1st of April 2021, in Yaounde, over one day, served for the launch of the preparatory phase and consultations. Given the particular health context due to the Covid-19 pandemic which restricts travel to Cameroon, this workshop was partly organized face-to-face for a large part of the national participants, with others in virtual. The main actors represented were the Decentralised Territorial Collectivities, Civil Society Organisations ? the Community Forestry Network (DRC), Central African Forests Youth Network (REJEFAC), Cameroon Green Youth Association (AJVC), Radio Environnement ? , the private sector represented by the Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Crafts, as well as the following ministries and public institutions: Ministry of the Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development (MENPSD) Ministry of Decentralization and Local Development (MINDEVEL), Ministry of Industry, Mines and Technological Development (MINMIDT), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER), Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industry (MINEPIA), Ministry of Energy and Water (MINEE), Minist?re des Forets et de la Faune (MINFOF), Ministry of Urban Development and Housing: (MINHDU), Ministry of Territorial Administration (MINAT), Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Regional Development (MINEPAT), Minsitry of transportation (MINTRAN), Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation (MINRESI), Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training (MINEFOP), Ministry of Social Affairs (MINAS), National Observatory on Climate Change (NOCC), Institute of Agronomic Research for Development Cameroon (IRAD), National Forest Development Support Agency (ANAFOR), and UNEP representatives.

The final workshop took place on the 19th of November 2021, in Yaounde, over one day, to validate project activities and the engagement of stakeholders during project implementation. All proposed activities were presented by the international consultant, together with indicators and institutional arrangements, followed by a session of questions and answers as well as comments received by e-mail after the workshop. The participants included representatives of decentralized territorial collectivities, civil society organizations ? the Community Forestry Network (DRC), Central African Forests Youth Network (REJEFAC), Cameroon Green Youth Association (AJVC), World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Cameroon Environmental Watch (CEW) ? the private sector represented by the Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Crafts, as well as the following ministries and public institutions: Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development (MENPSD), Ministry of

Decentralization and Local Development (MINDEVEL), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER), Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries (MINEPIA), Ministry of Water and Energy (MINEE), Ministry of Forests and Wildlife (MINFOF), Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MINHDU), Ministry of Territorial Administration (MINAT), Ministry of Economy, Planning and Land Management (MINEPAT), Ministry of Transport (MINT), Ministry of Mines and Technological Development (MINMIDT), Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation (MINRESI), Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training (MINEFOP), Ministry of Social Affairs (MINAS) etc.), National Observatory on Climate Change (NOCC), Institute of Agronomic Research for Development (IRAD), National Forestry Development Support Agency (ANAFOR) and UNEP representatives. The workshop reports including the list of participants by affiliation and sex are provided with this submission.

Even though invitations had been sent to representatives of indigenous peoples to take part in the consultation workshop, unfortunately they were not able to attend. Nonetheless, a consultation session was organized and held with the President of the ?African Indigenous Women Organization Central African Network? (AIWO-CAN). This meeting focused on the involvement, role and responsibility of indigenous peoples in the climate transparency framework in Cameroon. One of the mandates assigned to indigenous peoples in the long term is to ensure environmental monitoring after having built their capacities on data collection techniques at the local level.

The following recommendations were drawn from the various debates to serve as conclusions for this validation workshop:

- ? Take into account the updated data from the revised NDC that is available and incorporate it into the document;
- ? Choose DSCHANG as the university that covers the high mountain areas;
- ? Organize the training and awareness-raising workshops by agro-ecological zones during project implementation;

The choice of stakeholders consulted was made according to the area of ??expertise and the interest shown in aspects related to climate change. The visibility of the contribution of the various stakeholders and their influence on the process and its results is ensured through documentation, in particular through interaction sheets showing the conclusions of the discussions as well as the minutes of the meetings. In addition, the use of confidential information in the preparation of reports is marked by confidentiality reserve rights policies.

The consultations made it possible to gather information on the practices, needs, values ??and preferences of stakeholders, while promoting the exchange and confrontation of different points of view, the identification of convergences and divergences, in order to discuss solutions and make recommendations for decision making. This has been done through the stakeholders workshops conducted as well as bilateral discussions and exchanges through technical groups. This enabled the validation of the actions contained in the stakeholders engagement plan below.

Table 7: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Content engagement, contributions to the project (identified by Component or Output)
Ministries	Ministry of Ministry Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development (MENPSD)	MENPSD is the main coordinator of activities to combat climate change in Cameroon on behalf of the government. It is responsible for the development of various documents (GHG inventories, national communications, BUR, NDC, national plans to fight against climate change, etc.) and for reporting to the UNFCCC. It acts as the focal point of the UNFCCC, GEF, GCF.	MENPSD will execute the project. It will intervene directly or indirectly at the level of all the project outputs: Output 1.1 Output 1.2 Output 1.3 Output 1.4
	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER)	Responsible for the management of all data relating to agriculture and planning of rural activities.	It will be responsible for providing data relating to its sector of activity as input to the GHG Inventory, to NDC tracking of adaptation and mitigation actions in the agriculture sector, and to the elaboration of various projections. Its staff will attend training on data collection, analysis and archiving. Output 1.2 Output 1.3
	Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries (MINEPIA)	Responsible for managing all data relating to breeding, fishing and animal industry.	It will strengthen the SNI-GES by providing data relating to its sector of activity to carry out the inventory work, and also to carry out the elaboration of scenarios. Staff will participate in capacity-building activities Output 1.2 Output 1.3

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Content engagement, contributions to the project (identified by Component or Output)
	Ministry of Forests and Wildlife (MINFOF)	Responsible for managing all forest and wildlife data	It will provide data related to forests. Staff will participate in capacity- building activities. Output 1.1, Output 1.2, Output 1.3 Output 1.4
	Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Territorial Development (MINEPAT)	Responsible for the management of all data relating to the economy, planning and land use planning.	It will provide data relating to its sector of activity. MINEPAT will assist with climate finance and decision making activities. Staff will participate in capacity- building activities Output 1.4
	Ministry of Mines, Industry and Technological Development (MINMIDT)	Responsible for the management of all data relating to mining and technological development.	It will provide data relating to its sector of activity. Staff will participate in capacity-building activities Output 1.1, Output 1.2, Output 1.3 Output 1.4

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Content engagement, contributions to the project (identified by Component or Output)
	Ministry of Water and Energy (MINEE)	The mission of MINEE is to design the modalities for the implementation of the Government's policy in the fields of energy and water resources, to apply this policy and to follow its execution	Provide data relating to the energy; water; forestry sector and land use for the work of GHG inventories. Its staff will attend training on data collection, analysis and archiving. Output 1.2 Output 1.3 Output 1.4
	Ministry of Decentralization and Local Development (MINDDEVEL)	Responsible for decentralization, support for decentralized local authorities, and ensure their development	Ensure the participation and effective involvement of decentralized local authorities. Staff will participate in capacity-building activities. Output 1.1, Output 1.2, Output 1.3 Output 1.4
	Ministry of Social Affairs (MINAS)	Responsible for social aspects	In collaboration with MINPROFF, it will ensure that social aspects are taken into account during project implementation, particularly the consideration of vulnerable people. Output 1.4

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Content engagement, contributions to the project (identified by Component or Output)
	Ministry for the Promotion of Women and the Family (MINPROFF)	Responsible for ensuring the disappearance of all discrimination against women, and increasing guarantees of equality with regard to women in the political, economic, socio-cultural and environmental fields	Ensure that the acceptable representation of women and men in the project is taken into account. It will ensure the implementation and monitoring of the activities proposed in the gender action plan of the PPG. Output 1.1, Output 1.2, Output 1.4
	Ministry of Finance (MINFI)	Responsible for preparing the national budget. Actively participates in various activities related to public expenditure review and financial management.	Ensure the effectiveness of Cameroon's financial contribution to the project. Act to mainstream climate transparency activities in national budgeting. Output 1.1, Output 1.2, Output 1.3 Output 1.4
	Ministry of Health (MINSANTE)	Responsible for public health information	It will provide statistics on diseases due to disasters and natural hazards Output 1.1, Output 1.3 Output 1.4

Stakeholder main group	**Stakeholder name**	**Existing activities with potential to be leveraged**	**Content engagement, contributions to the project (identified by Component or Output)**
	MINRESI	Responsible for leading and carrying out scientific research and innovation.	It will actively participate in project activities related to scientific research. Output 1.1, Output 1.2, Output 1.3 Output 1.4
Organisations / agencies under government tutorship	Agricultural Research Institute for Development (IRAD)	Ensures scientific research and the promotion of agricultural development throughout the country	It will support MINRESI in research work specific to the agricultural sector. Provide information and data relating to its sector of activity. Output 1.1 Output 1.2 Output 1.3 Output 1.4
	Department of National Meteorology (DMN)	Development and implementation of government meteorological policy	Will provide meteorological data. Output 1.1 Output 1.2

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Content engagement, contributions to the project (identified by Component or Output)
	National Observatory on Climate Change (NOCC)	The mission of NOCC is to monitor and assess the socio-economic and environmental impacts of climate change and to propose measures for prevention, mitigation and / or adaptation to adverse effects and risks associated with these changes	It will participate in the GHG inventory work carried out by the SNI-GES. NOCC is an important player in the development of climate scenarios and the proposal of adaptation and mitigation measures. NOCC staff will participate in various trainings throughout the project. Output 1.1 Output 1.2 Output 1.3 Output 1.4
	National Forest Development Support Agency (ANAFOR)	In charge of reforestation at the national level	It will provide data on the areas reforested at the national level. Output 1.2 Output 1.3
	Operational Unit for Forest Cover Monitoring (UOSCF)	Created by Order No. 0086 of May 18, 2016, the main missions of the UOSCF are the collection, processing, archiving and provision of satellite images, information on the cadastre forest and other spatial information	UOSCF will make available to SNI-GES land use data produced by remote sensing. Its staff will also participate in training related to data collection, processing and archiving. Output 1.2 Output 1.3
	National Institute of Statistics (INS)	The INS is a public administrative establishment created by Presidential Decree No. 2001/100 of April 20, 2001. Its mission is to coordinate the activities of the national statistical information system. INS assesses the impacts of climate change in the country in the areas of the economy and other sectors of activity.	It will provide information and data related to socioeconomic development. Output 1.2 Output 1.3

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Content engagement, contributions to the project (identified by Component or Output)
	University of Yaound?1; University of Douala; University of Ngaound?r?; University of Maroua; University of Dschang; University of Bamenda; University of Buea	They are responsible for training, scientific and technical research, development support, social promotion, and the promotion of science, culture and national consciousness.	They will make a massive contribution to mainstreaming climate change into education, research and teaching. Universities competent in this field will house laboratories that will promote research into climate change. Output 1.1 Output 1.2 Output 1.3 Output 1.4
	Hygiene and sanitation (HYSACAM)	Its mission is to clean up Cameroonian cities, bring about development by contributing to the sanitation of cities while ensuring the protection of the environment and the defense of nature by collecting , transport, treatment and recovery of waste It will strengthen inventory work by providing data relating to waste	To ensure that this data is presented in an appropriate format, HYSACAM staff will participate in capacity building in data collection, processing and analysis, and archiving. (Output 1.1, Output 1.2, Output 1.3, Output 1.4)
Private sector	Soci?t? anonyme des Brasseries du Cameroun (SABC)	It is one of the largest companies in Cameroon, whose activities are based on the brewing, bottling, transport and marketing of brewing products. In recent years, the company has been carrying out its carbon assessments. It will strengthen the SNI-GES by providing data relating to the processes used for the production of beer.	To ensure that this data is presented in an appropriate format, SABC staff will participate in capacity building in data collection, processing and analysis, and archiving. (Output 1.1, Output 1.2, Output 1.3, Output 1.4)

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Content engagement, contributions to the project (identified by Component or Output)
	Les Cimenterie du Cameroun (CIMENCAM)	It is a subsidiary of the French construction materials group Lafarge. It produces and sells cement, aggregates and ready-mixed concrete in Cameroon. It includes three factories.	CIMENCAM will strengthen the SNI-GES by providing data relating to the processes used for the production of cement. To ensure that this data is presented in an appropriate format, its staff will participate in capacity building in the areas of data collection, processing and analysis, and archiving. Output 1.1, Output 1.2, Output 1.3, Output 1.4)
	Cameroonian Forest and Commercial Exploitation Company (SEFECCAM)	The group is made up of two companies: SEFECCAM Sarl and SIENCAM ENTREPRISES SARL. These are all Cameroonian rights companies with exclusively Cameroonian capital. SEFECCAM and SIENCAM were created in 1998, the dates of their accreditation to the forestry profession. The company has a processing plant with a production capacity of approximately 2,700 m3 per month of cuttings.	SEFECCAM will participate in activities relating to the forest sector GHG inventory, and training in data collection, processing and analysis, and archiving. Output 1.2
	Forestry (PALLISCO)	The company PALLISCO (SARL) was created in Cameroon in 1972 in order to meet the needs of a supply of quality logs and sawnwood for the manufacture of PASQUET joinery in France.	PALLISCO will participate in activities relating to the forest sector GHG inventory, and training in data collection, processing and analysis, and archiving. Output 1.2

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Content engagement, contributions to the project (identified by Component or Output)
	Alpi Pietro et Fils Cameroun Sarl (ALPICAM)	The logging company ALPICAM specializes in the production of peeled veneers, plywood, cuttings and logs, intended for export	ALPICAM will participate in activities relating to the forest sector GHG inventory, and training in data collection, processing and analysis, and archiving. Output 1.2
NGOs and CSOs	The Network of Parliamentarians	The network of parliamentarians is made up of several committees dealing with specific themes (for example Biodiversity, Decentralization, Gender, etc.)	Network plays a role of facilitator between the Government and will provide data. They will provide feedback on the design of the project and the implementation of tools in the field Output 1.1 Output 1.2 Output 1.3 Output 1.4
	The Network of Environmental Non-Governmental Organizations	The NGOs and CSOs as far as they are concerned play the role of interface, communicators, advocacy between the government and the local population. They support the state in its various actions on the ground	NGOs and CSOs will attend activities related to advocacy activities and training on data collection, analysis and processing, and archiving. They will provide feedback on the design of the project and the implementation of tools in the field. Output 1.1 Output 1.2 Output 1.3 Output 1.4

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Content engagement, contributions to the project (identified by Component or Output)
Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities	AIWO-CAN	Its main mission is the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous women on the social, economic and political levels. AIWO-CAN brings together the Pygmies and Mbororo pastoral communities of Central Africa and particularly those of Cameroon. Indigenous peoples are key players in the fight against climate change through the creation of wealth based on sustainable and ecological practices and irreplaceable traditional knowledge.	One of the mandates assigned to indigenous peoples in the long term is to ensure environmental monitoring after having built their capacities on data collection techniques at the local level. AIWO-CAN finds its role through sensitizations and communication on climate transparency, the mobilization of grassroots groups, the interface between indigenous peoples and national and international state actors, the dissemination of project results within their communities. Output 1.1 Output 1.2 Output 1.3 Output 1.4
Legislative power	Parliament	Strengthening of the legislative and regulatory framework to imprint the ambition and priority character of the NDCs by passing the appropriate laws	They will provide feedback on the design of the project and the implementation of tools in the field. Output 1.1 Output 1.4

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

In Cameroon, there are several national institutions and private organizations whose mandates/activities touch on climate and climate change issues to varying levels. Different institutions will be engaged at various stages of the project depending on their expected roles in the CBIT project. The CBIT project institutional arrangement will build on that of the NCs and BUR. The institutions that will be playing key roles are listed in Table 7 here above.

Apart from these institutional stakeholders, working groups under climate reporting processes will be actively involved. The (4) four sectoral working groups (refer to Annex H of the CEO Endorsement Document for more details) each have a primary mission (according to the 3rd NC, taking into account lessons learned in good practice, institutions with the support of a multidisciplinary team) to oversee the estimation of emissions by source categories and removals by category of wells in their area. They also oversee Key Source Analysis (KSA), interpretation of uncertainty analysis, quality assurance and control (QA/QC) activities, documentation and archiving of data used in the analysis. Inventory preparation process, and synthesis of sectoral reports as a basis for compiling the National Inventory Report. These thematic groups help to ensure quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC), ensure better consideration of monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) and put in place a coherent system archiving. Each thematic group is coordinated by a laboratory and is composed of the institutions concerned by the sector.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

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

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain) Yes

Civil society organisations will benefit from training workshops and participate in consultation and validation workshops. Some relevant stakeholders from civil society and the private sector may be invited to join working groups that will support project implementation, if deemed relevant.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

Gender analysis:

In order to integrate gender aspects into Cameroon's national priorities, in 2004, the Ministry for the Promotion of Women and the Family (MINPROFF) succeeded the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Status of Women created in 1989. Its main missions are:

? Ensure the disappearance of all discrimination against women;

? Ensure increased guarantees of equality for women in the political, economic, social and cultural fields;

? Study and submit to the Government the conditions facilitating the employment of women in administration, agriculture, commerce and industry;

? Liaise with national and international political organizations for the advancement of women;

? Ensure the supervision of women's training organizations, excluding educational establishments, ministries responsible for education;

? Study and propose strategies and measures aimed at strengthening harmony in families.

Despite the fact that women are the numerical majority among Cameroon's young and adult population, they are largely excluded from government operations in general.

The proportion of women MPs improved between 1992 and 2018, from 13% to 31%. However, between 1997 and 2002, there was the lowest proportion of women MPs (6%). The proportion of women senators increased between 2013 and 2018, from 21% to 26%. However, the gap between men and women remains considerable. Between 1997 and 2019, the proportion of women ministers and assimilated doubled, from 7% to 16%. This increase, although steady over the formation of governments, remains low. Men predominantly occupy command posts in Cameroon. Since 2004, no woman has served as Governor. From 2012 to 2019, we went from one to two female Prefects. The number of female sub-prefects, for its part, remains mixed although it increased slightly between 2006 and 2019, thus increasing from 2 to 15. The gap between male and female salaried workers has remained significant since 1995 when it was was 17 points to be 16 points in 2019. However, it should be noted that the percentage of female salaried workers has grown steadily over time. In fact, between 1995 and 2019, we went from around 6% to 14% of women who work and receive a monthly salary. This indicates an improvement in the economic situation of women, although much remains to be done to achieve gender equality.

While 39% of the national population lives below the poverty line, this rate rises to 51.5% for women. 79.2% of them are underemployed. Only 3% of women own a house without land title and 1.6% own a land title in their name. Women represent 71.6% of workers in the informal agricultural sector. 32.5% of women over 25 have reached some level of secondary education (39.2% for men). Boys have privileged access to education. 65% are enrolled in secondary school compared to 53% for girls. The percentage of women in parliament in 2017 was 27.1%. The prevalence of malnutrition in children under 5 is higher in boys than in girls. On average, each Cameroonian woman gives birth to 5.1 children.

The maternal mortality rate is 782 per 100,000 live births. The rate of adolescent girls aged 15-19 giving birth is 105.8 per 1000. HIV prevalence among 15-49 year olds is 5% for women and 2.3% for men. . 43.2% of women in union experience domestic violence. 39.8% and 14.5% of them are respectively confronted with emotional and sexual violence. In all, 56.4% of women in union have experienced at least one of these forms of violence. Young men and men are more likely to face arbitrary arrests, forced recruitment and extrajudicial killings, as well as the risk of injury or death directly related to the conflict. Women spend an average of 8.2 hours more per week than men on unpaid housework. 16.8% of women have credit for some use.

Regarding the involvement of women in aspects related to the environment in general, in 2018 MENPSD totaled 328 staff, of which 93 are women, which represents 28.4%. In positions of responsibility, in 2018 the Secretary General of MENPSD is a woman, two are directors and similar, 06 are deputy directors, 26 are department heads. The climate monitoring service is headed by a woman, who since 2020 has been appointed gender focal point at the UNCAC for Cameroon. It is in this role that she participated with 09 other women from MENPSD in November 2020 in a training on the preparation of women for international climate negotiations. MENPSD works and strongly involves the African Women's Network for Community Forest Management (REFACOF), in the implementation of environmental protection activities in general and the fight against climate change in particular. REFACOF participated at all levels in the development of Cameroon's strategic climate documents (PNACC, NC, NDC, SN-DERR + etc.).

In terms of the workshops that will be organized, particular emphasis can be placed on the following themes:

? Strengthen the capacities of women and vulnerable groups on adaptation and mitigation measures;

? Workshop for capacity building and sensitization of women on the transparency framework;

? Training workshop for women on international climate negotiations;

? Train women on the mobilization of climate finance;

? Sensitization of women, professionals, administrations and decision-makers on the effects of climate change and on the measures to be taken;

? Training and integration of women in the process of carrying out GHG inventories at the national level;

? Capacity building on the analysis and management of risks related to climate change;

? Capacity building workshop on understanding extreme climate events and implementing adaptation actions at the local level.

Normative framework for promoting gender equality and protecting women's rights

All these international, regional and sub-regional legal instruments constitute the base on which Cameroon's legal arsenal is based in matters of the promotion and protection of women's rights. The normative framework for the promotion of gender equality and the protection of women's rights thus includes a set of laws passed at the national level and international and regional legal instruments ratified by Cameroon.

International legal instruments specific to women

Among the international legal instruments specific to women, we can mention at the global level:

? ILO Convention No. 89 on Night Work for Women, revised on 9 June 1948;

? the Convention on the Political Rights of Women adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on July 7, 1954;

? the 1957 Convention on the Nationality of Married Women;

? the Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Times of Emergency and Armed Conflict adopted in December 1974;

? the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) adopted on December 18, 1979 and its additional protocol of October 6, 1999;

? the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women of December 20, 1993;

? Resolution 1325 of the United Nations Security Council.

At the regional level, we can recall:

? the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights of June 27, 1981;

? the constitutive act of the African Union of 2000 which advocates parity at the level of representation in the various elected positions of the Union;

? the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women of Maputo (2003);

? The Declaration of African Heads of State on Equality between Men and Women (2004), which emphasizes the equal rights of men and women in all fields.

The national legal arsenal includes both general texts and those specifically protecting women. In relation to texts of general scope adopted since 1995, we can cite:

? The preamble to the Constitution of Cameroon of January 18, 1996, sets out fundamental human rights and advocates equality between men and women;

? the Penal Code provides that the penal law is binding on all without distinction of sex and several provisions-12 35th Ed of the J.I.F., "Promotion of equality and protection of the rights of women by 2020";

? the Labor Code recognizes the right to work for all citizens as a fundamental right which recognizes the right of women.

? the Commercial Code offers both men and women the opportunity to carry out their commercial activities;

? the Code of Criminal Procedure sets out the principle of equality between men and women in taking into account their rights in proceedings against them in the event of the commission of an offense;

? the Electoral Code, article 246 of which makes it compulsory to take gender into account in the composition of electoral lists and the various laws on political parties deal with electoral capacity and the conditions of eligibility which are the same for men and the women ;

? the General Civil Service Statute guarantees the same rights to men and women in matters of civil service employment and career management;

? the law of 29 December 2005 on the fight against trafficking and trafficking in children which also protects the little girl.

With regard to specific texts, we can note:

? the 1994 decree on the civil pensions system which recognizes the widow's right to a survivor's pension;

? the law of December 19, 1999 which consecrates, among other things, the abolition of marital authorization for the displacement of women.

All these measures reflect the will of the Cameroonian State to promote an inclusive society offering all (men and women) the same opportunities and the same rights. Despite the efforts made in their implementation, the results remain mixed. Indeed, in several areas such as education, training, employment, etc., the gaps remain perceptible in terms of gender equality.

Over the past decade, Cameroon has undertaken several reform projects aimed at anchoring the principles of gender equality in its legal and regulatory system and in its development programs. Cameroon's political will has focused on the adoption of political, social and economic reforms aimed at establishing the principle of equality and equity and making it a concrete and effective reality. The dedicated ministry (Ministry of Social Affairs, and the Ministry of Women and the Family) was created to develop and coordinate the implementation of government measures related to the promotion and respect of women's rights and the protection of the family, to manage and coordinate social aspects. In order to ensure that gender equality is taken into account in the implementation of the project at the national level, a capacity building agreement will be signed with the Centers for Women and the Family, distributed throughout the national territory.

Gender Action Plan:

In previous projects implemented in the country, there was a significant imbalance in gender representation as women made up about 20% of the participants. However, women need to be at the forefront and their participation in climate change action is gradually increasing. Thus, the objective for this CBIT project will be to have 40% of women beneficiaries.

The project will ensure the inclusion of women in project implementation, from the project management board and project management team to the consultants, through training and 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.

In short, gender considerations will be transversal in this project. Indeed, by emphasizing transparency, by shedding light on how women and men participate in decision-making related to climate change, the project will contribute to the equal engagement of women in action against climate change and the resulting benefits. In line with CBIT programming guidelines, the GEF Gender Mainstreaming Policy and its Gender Equality Action Plan, based on this substantial initial mainstreaming effort, a plan action taking into account the gender dimension is developed.

As the project relies on a number of trainings and capacity building for all stakeholders, gender equality is relevant to ensure a balanced representation of women and men in this activity, and even for the implementation of gender mainstreaming in other project tasks. Efforts will be made to maintain an acceptable representation of women and men in the project management structures (committees, institutional frameworks). Particular attention will be paid to gender sensitive indicators throughout the MRV system.

In addition, the country will benefit from the activities of the CBIT Global Coordination Platform on Gender. Mainly, under outcome 2.4 "Assistance provided to countries for the integration of the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan into improved transparency frameworks" of the GEF project approved by the "Global Initiative Platform for Capacity Building for Transparency (CBIT) Phase II A: Unified Platform and Support Program for Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

In addition, this project will organize workshops dedicated to gender. Institutions to be consulted on the commitment to gender equality will include, but are not limited to: Ministries in charge of gender, the gender focal point of the climate change convention, civil society organizations as well as as research institutions and development partners working in the fields of gender and climate change.

The project will ensure the inclusion of women in the implementation of the project, from the project management board and the project management team to the consultants, through training and active participation in the consultation workshops. In this sense, project management and monitoring will be gender sensitive, including sex-disaggregated indicators showing who is involved and whose views are represented.

In short, gender considerations will be cross-cutting in this project, in the terms both 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, based on this substantive initial mainstreaming effort, a gender responsive results- based framework will be developed during the PPG stage.

Given that the project will build on a number of training and capacity building for all stakeholders, gender equality is relevant to ensure balanced representation of women and men in this activity, and even for gender mainstreaming. implementation of other project tasks. Efforts will be made to maintain acceptable representation of women and men in project management structures (committees, institutional frameworks). Special attention will be given to gender-sensitive indicators across the MRV system.

Institutions to be consulted on gender engagement will include, but not be limited to: Ministries in charge of gender, the gender focal point for the convention on climate change, civil society organizations as well as research institutions and development partners working in the fields of gender and climate change.

In addition to the overall objective of implementing a climate transparency framework, the CBIT project should strengthen the social inclusion of vulnerable groups in general and women in particular. Women are more dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods and can count up to half of their income from them, thus requiring secure rights of access and use for these resources. Gender analysis should be placed at the forefront of every project activity, taking into account the different roles that men and women play. The design and implementation of activities should respond to gender concerns throughout the project cycle in order to strengthen the socio-economic empowerment of women, their training and the development of women's leadership.

To maximize the benefits of women in the CBIT process, the project should support their participation in trainings, leadership forums and economic development opportunities, as well as access to resources. The project must take into account the specificities of gender in order to strengthen the recruitment and use of competent staff, men and women with proven skills; and encourage the government, organizations and partners on the integration of gender in their various climate programs and projects. Capacity building, project development training, peer exchange and gender mainstreaming training should promote gender equality in the project. The mobilization of a gender expert and the involvement of women are essential during the implementation phase of the project.

The preparation of project activities will include gender-sensitive budgeting to ensure resources to recruit a gender expert, who will be in charge of ensuring that gender aspects are taken into account during project implementation. This should be guaranteed by the composition of mixed teams where there is a balance between men and women at different levels of project staff, which will promote gender equality. Additional efforts will be made to provide gender training to local populations, local NGOs and communities. Gender sensitive indicators will be part of the monitoring framework.

The main institution responsible for the implementation of the gender action plan will be the Ministry for the Promotion of Women and the Family, accompanied by a specialist in public engagement and gender, as well as the PMU. The table below presents the gender action plan taking into account the expected results of the project.

Table 8: Gender action plan

Project Outputs	**Gender mainstreaming Objectives**	**Gender mainstreaming Activities / Indicators**	**Targets / Means of Verification (MoV)**	**Responsibility**
Output 1.1 National institutions strengthened to coordinate, manage and implement climate transparency activities	Promote gender participation in climate transparency activities	Activity: Strenghten women engagement in institutional arrangement and inter-ministerial coordination on climate transparecy Indicator: % of women particpating in the consultation workshops on institutional arrangements organized as part of Output 1.1	Target: 40% MoV: Gender disagregated attendance sheets	PMU Gender Expert

Output 1.2 Technical support, training and tools provided to the country to submit transparent, consistent, comparable, complete and accurate greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories	Train and involve women in the process of carrying out GHG inventories at the national level	Activity: Ensuring that women are appropriately represented in GHG trainings Indicator: % of women particpating in the trainings on GHG inventories organized as part of Output 1.2	Target: 40% MoV: Gender disaggregated attendance sheets	PMU Gender Expert
Output 1.3 Technical support, training and tools provided to the country to track Nationally Determined Contributions (Mitigation and Adaptation) and support needed and received	Improve gender involment in NDC development mainly in issues related to Mitigation, Adaptation and support needed and received	Activity: Strengthen the gender inclusivity in the data collection, processing and management for NDC (Mitigation and Adaptation) Indicators: % of women that have received technical support as part of field data team % of women trained in scenarios developement for NDC (Mitigation and Adaptation)	Target: 40% of women in assigned field data team 40% of women trained MoV: List of field data team members and gender disaggregated attendance sheets	PMU Gender Expert

	Ensure the communication plan to support the use of the platform for exchange of NDC information is gender-sensitive	Activity: mainstream gender considerations into the communication plan to ensure user-friendliness and visibility of the online platform Indicator: The communication plan to ensure user-friendliness and visibility of the online platform is gender-sensitive	Target: Gender consideration are mainstreamed into the different parts of the communication plan MoV: Communication plan document (deliverable 1.3.7)	PMU Gender Expert
Output 1.4 Technical support, training and tools provided to the country to use climate analysis in decision-making	Provide training and tools to women, professionals, administrations for decision-making	Activity: Ensure that women are appropriately represented in trainings organized under Output 1.4 Indicator: % of women participating in the trainings to enhance the use of climate analysis in decision-making as part of Output 1.4	Target: 40% MoV: Gender disaggregated attendance sheets	PMU Gender Expert

Across all Outputs	Promote women participation in project consultation meetings, workshops and trainings.	Activity: The participation of women will be encouraged in all project consultation meetings, workshops and trainings outlined in the Workplan (refer Annex L for more details) through gender sensitive outreach to project stakeholders. Indicator: % of women participants attending the project consultation meetings, workshops or trainings.	Target: 40% MoV: Gender disaggregated attendance sheets	PMU Gender Expert

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.

In the context of the issue of climate change in Cameroon, it was planned to take the opinions of stakeholders on the various strategic orientations to adopt in terms of climate to make it a success at the national level. To do this effectively, it was decided to develop and implement a consultation plan with previously informed stakeholders. Prior information to stakeholders enabled their opinions to be motivated by real knowledge of the challenges of climate change. This in order to make it not only a guarantee of transparency of decisions, but also of the success of the process at the national level. In order to share information with all stakeholders, a communication strategy was developed and validated in April 2016.

In the communication strategy, the targets were prioritized according to the relationship with the forest, the expected efforts, the level of understanding of climate change and above all according to the

capacity of the targets to act in favor of the climate. According to these criteria, the private sector was selected as priority No. 3 after the administrations and the indigenous populations and local communities. This ranking third for the private sector comes from the fact that it has a very significant level of impact on deforestation and forest degradation. But their activity and the maintenance of the national economic fabric depend greatly on the exploitation of forest areas. For those who are in the informal sector, the expected efforts are very heavy and for those who are organized, the capacity to act is potentially exploitable. Hence, the private sector also needs capacity-building and incentives to engage in climate change projects and programmes.

Some information on the private companies participating in the framework of the NDC, NC, BUR.

Table 9: Private companies participating in the framework of the NDC, NC, BUR

Name	**Sector**	**Ressponsability**	**Role in NC and BUR**	**Potential role in CBIT**
NDJETCHOU Bruno	Hygiene and sanitation (HYSACAM)	In charge of IGES	Provide waste inventory data	Provide waste inventory data
Cameroon breweries	Breweries (SABC)		Provide inventory data on the processes used for their production	Provide inventory data on the processes used for their production
CIMENCAM	Cement plant (CIMENCAM)		Provide inventory data on the processes used for their production	Provide inventory data on the processes used for their production

Arnaud TCHOKOMENI	Forestry (SEFECAM)	Certification Director	Provide information on the enrichment of felling gaps, system and wood emptying techniques, in post-exploitation activities. Give figures on the types of waste collected in forests and sawmills	Provide information on the enrichment of felling gaps, system and wood emptying techniques, in post-exploitation activities. Give figures on the types of waste collected in forests and sawmills
Cecile NOUE	Forestry (PALLISCO)	Certification manager	Provide basic data on the procedures put in place for the FSC certification scheme, highlight the statistics of plants produced and introduced in degraded plots	Provide basic data on the procedures put in place for the FSC certification scheme, highlight the statistics of plants produced in the nursery and introduced into degraded plots

Florence LISSOUK	Forestry (ALPICAM)	Health, Safety, Environment Manager	Provide information on the volumes of waste collected by the Forest Management Unit (UFA), provide low-impact operating data sheets, give accident statistics following the application of controlled felling techniques	Provide information on the volumes of waste collected by the Forest Management Unit (UFA), provide low-impact operating data sheets, give accident statistics following the application of controlled felling techniques

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):

The major risks that could prevent the successful implementation of the CBIT are associated with: (a) lack of information (b) lack of adequate institutional arrangements, (c) inadequate stakeholders mapping and engagement, (d) data availability and accessibility constraints, and (e) insufficient human, technical resources to design and implement a comprehensive national climate monitoring, reporting and verification framework and support partners.

Table 10: Risks

Risk description	**Likelihood**	**Impact**	**Risk Mitigation Strategy and Safeguards**	**By Whom / When?**
Risks to the achievement of the project objective				

COVID-19 Pandemic slows down project implementation	Medium	Medium	The COVID-19 Pandemic will limit or prohibit travel for some time. During the project preparation phase: ? Stakeholders? consultations and baseline assessments conducted remotely via survey, email and video calls to inform the design of the project; During project implementation: ? Focus on the desk-based work of developing training packages at start-up in preparation for training events; ? if necessary, and if travel remains restricted longer than expected, the project will develop materials for and conduct meetings and training virtually; and ? Undertake desk research and conference interview where needed and appropriate.	PMU MENSPD
Climate change impacts	Medium	Low	? Climate change risks such as extreme weather events could affect internet connectivity and the safe storage of data and pose mobility issues. Mitigation actions include alignment with early warning systems and considering such risks in the design of the system and tools.	NOCC throughout project cycle PMU
Lack of buy-in from Government/Ministries	Low	Medium	? Engage with Ministries and agencies throughout the project highlighting the international relevance of the work and the benefits in supporting the development and tracking of national mitigation and adaptation actions. ? Carry out high profile presentations and meetings at project outset and on a regular basis during implementation.	MENPSD

Limited sustainability of project impact, due to reliance on external experts and other factors, such as insufficient use and maintenance of the equipment purchased	Medium	Medium	? Consolidate institutional arrangements and data agreements; ? Online platform development for information sharing owned by government; ? Training activities targeted at government officials, not consultants; ? External experts working closely with government staff to ensure that capacity is being developed through the implementation of all activities. ? Before an external expert is engaged, the government will develop a strategy to ensure that technical capacity is retained when activities are implemented. ? Sensitization activities on the importance of institutionalizing transparency activities; ? Routines and budget formalized for the appropriate use and maintenance of the equipment that will be made available to the management of the MRV system.	MENPSD
Risks to the achievement of Outcome 1				
Changes in governance, key personnel within government agencies, security, and/or government decisions.	Medium	Medium	? Ongoing dialogue with stakeholders to ensure minimal impacts of any political changes on the project; ? The active role of the Inter-ministerial Committee on the Paris Agreement and NDC, thus ensuring sustainability even if changes occur within the institutions; ? The project will build-in transparent and equitable management structures to dilute political interference by politicians that could result in favoritism; ? High level political sanction.	MENPSD

Inadequate participation of stakeholders and partners, poor cooperation between participating institutions	Low	Medium	? Participating institutions will be actively involved from the beginning in design, implementation and management decisions. ? Roles and responsibilities will be explicit and participants allowed to transparently implement while sharing regular updates on progress. ? continuous engagement of institutions through regular reporting, monitoring meetings, and a communication plan to ensure user-friendliness and visibility of the online platform . ? The private sector will be actively involved through stakeholders? consultations and exchanges with the Business Council for Sustainable Development in Cameroon, and the engagement of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce to coordinate such efforts.	MENPSD

Insufficient human and technical resources to design and implement a comprehensive national climate MRV framework and support partners	Medium	Medium	? Mapping of existing capacities and skill sets in order to increase participation of national experts; ? Where consultants are to be recruited, pairing them with local experts to facilitate knowledge transfer; ? Inclusion of experts from national academic/ research institutions, CSOs and the private sector; ? Development of systems and processes to ensure that the impact of staff turnaround is minimized, including by: storing key information in a manner that is accessible to all future staff members; training processes to ensure that new staff are able to learn quickly and effectively.	MENPSD
Lack of adequate institutional arrangements	Low	Medium	? Integrate the CBIT project steering committee into existing climate change structures; ? Expand the working groups to include all relevant stakeholders; ? Establish a channel for the regular briefings of the board of Directors of NOCC; ? Ensure clear linkages concerning NDC implementation in line ministries through regular briefings and meetings with the Inter-ministerial Committee on the Paris Agreement and NDC.	MENPSD
High staff turnover in the Government, which may delay project implementation and drain critical skills	Low	Medium	? The project will involve national, regional and local level staff during training to maintain a large skills base at all levels. ? capacitate national universities and research institutes to be centers of excellence for continuous training.	MENPSD

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Climate Risks Screening:

Climate change does not spare any sector of Cameroonian economic life as it is underlined in the NAP and the second communication from Cameroon (MENPSD 2015 a & b). The impact and vulnerability analysis by ZAE shows us that the most vulnerable areas are the Sudano-Sahelian zone and the coastal zone with monomodal rainfall. The increase in temperature and the upsurge in precipitation generate climatic hazards (heat waves, drought and floods) that impact the country the most.

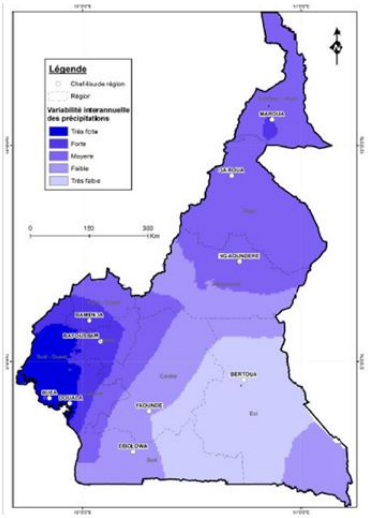


Figure 6 a: Sensitivity and exposure to interannual variability of average annual rainfall in Cameroon

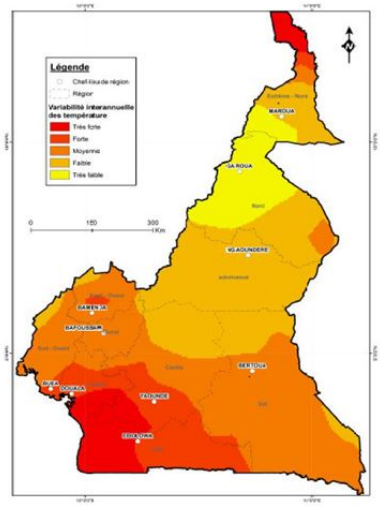


Figure 6 b: Sensitivity and exposure to the interannual variability of the annual mean temperature in Cameroon

The areas of exposure to very strong variations in temperature are the southern Cameroonian coast (Ed?a, Kribi, Campo) then, a strip located at the tip of the Far North of Cameroon (Kousseri). The high temperature zone concerns Yaound?, Douala, Buea, Bamenda. A third medium exposure band is centered on the rest of the South Cameroonian plateau with Batouri, Bertoua, Yokadouma, Moloundou, Bafoussam, Tchollir? Maroua and Yagoua. The zone of low exposure concerns the north of the Cameroonian southern plateau and all of Adamaoua. The area of very low exposure concerns North Cameroon with Garoua and Lagdo.

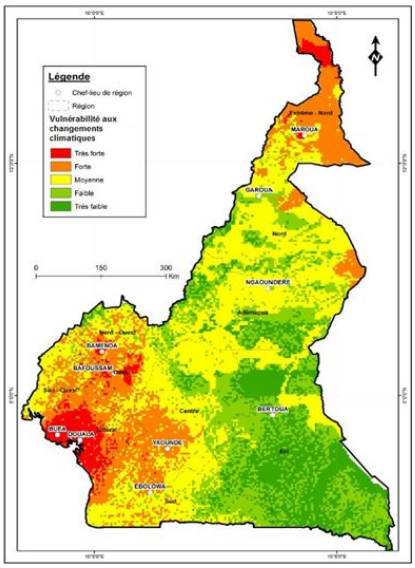


Figure 7 a: Final vulnerability to climate change in Cameroon

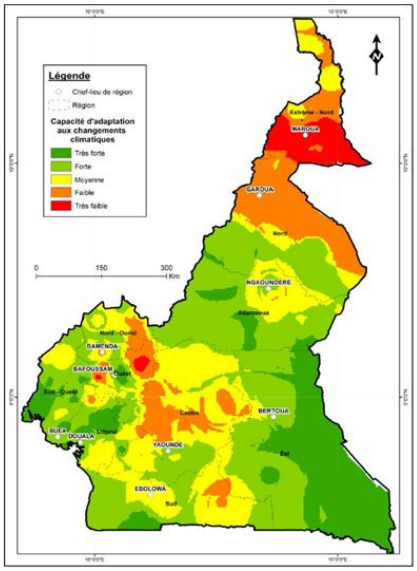


Figure 7 a: Adaptation capacity of the Cameroonian territory to climate change.

These maps reveal that the Cameroonian territory is moderately to very highly vulnerable to climate change. The areas most affected by this vulnerability are in the coastal strip with Douala and Buea and to a lesser extent Kribi. It is necessary to associate the North of Maroua with it. Then come the regions of the Center (Yaound?), the South (Ebolowa), the highlands (Bamenda and Bafoussam) and the Far North which are highly vulnerable. Moderately vulnerable areas are the North region (Garoua), the area around Ngaound?r? etc., then the Center and the South of the country.

More than half of Cameroon's territory has a strong capacity for adaptation. The more eastern regions showing a very high capacity in addition to a few pockets in the south, the Littoral with Douala, Buea and Mamfe.

Cameroon, like all developing countries, is vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. Due to its ecological diversity which varies from North to South of the country (from the steppe to the dense humid forest), the vulnerability also varies according to the five Agro-Ecological Zones (ZAE) of the country. The achievement of the objectives of the CBIT should be based on the existing arrangements in terms of institutional, human, technical and technological capacity on transparency. The adverse effects of climate change could impact the objectives of the project by:

- disruption of data collection and storage systems and infrastructures. The increase in temperature and heat waves, extreme precipitation, sudden intense and violent rains, droughts, floods, landslides and sea level rise, could cause degradation / destruction of the infrastructure housing the water system. This may cause damage to infrastructures hosting collection, management and storage of data, including damage to computer due to the instability of electrical energy supply during bad weather;

- Capacity-building activities could also be affected by the instability of electricity supply during extreme weather events. These training activities may also be affected by difficulties linked to access points (roads, bridges, rails, etc.) to places of capacity building, following the floods.

To overcome the vulnerability to climate change, these large groups of stakeholders require their ability to collect, analyze, interpret the results, report and archive data. As proposed in the NAP, the establishment of an observation, information management and warning system on climate risks in Cameroon is a tool that will allow the government to anticipate a large number of impacts of climate change.

The implementation of the resilience and adaptation programs that are proposed in the NAP and the NCs aims at increasing the resilience of populations to the adverse effects of climate change. Indeed, through a participatory and inclusive approach, several activities are carried out, in particular: the development of tools (maps of areas at risk, manual of good practices, a database on climate resilience, etc.), theoretical and practical training for stakeholders; on good agrosilvopastoral practices, the production of microprograms by local radios and support for local radios and Producer Organizations in the implementation of good agrosilvopastoral practices (water management, fight against strong winds and bush fires, floods etc.). All these activities help to manage and sustainably conserve local biodiversity.

Within the framework of the CBIT project, the following measures will be taken:

- The project infrastructure will be installed in a building adapted to different climatic hazards, in order to prevent equipment from being impacted and destroyed by extreme events that may occur (flood, storm, etc.). Inverters will be installed to protect electronic equipment from failures due to frequent power cuts. Also, an alternative energy system must be provided (generator, solar, wind) to compensate for power cuts and avoid frequently interrupt training due to lack of electricity.

- Precautions will be taken to ensure the prevention of those concerned by CBIT, facing diseases of climatic origin as defined in the vulnerability study of Cameroon. Security measures (Personal Protective Equipment) will also be taken during field trips for data collection, capacity building, awareness raising. The public sector will support research on the impacts of climate change on human health in order to provide a better understanding of these and to tailor prevention and treatment programs to priority and targeted needs. Also, encourage the strengthening, improvement and dissemination of strategies and programs for the prevention and treatment of diseases likely to increase in incidence and severity due to climate change.

Covid-19 Risk and Opportunity Analysis:

Table 11: Covid 19 risks

Description of risks	Impact	Risk mitigation strategy and safeguards	When and who
COVID-19 pandemic could slow down project implementation	Medium	Stakeholder consultations and baseline assessments will be conducted remotely through surveys, emails and videoconferences to inform project design and implementation	PMU and responsible consultants
COVID-19 pandemic could limit or ban travel for some time.	Medium	Most of the work will be done in the office to develop the training modules in preparation for the capacity building workshops; In the event that the pandemic persists during the implementation of activities, travel will be canceled or will remain limited, some meetings and training may take place virtually	PMU
Online workshops could negatively influence the quality of training given	Low	Make available to participants the recordings, presentations and additional documents of the various training courses	During training workshops PMU and responsible consultants

Opportunity analysis

Most of the activities to achieve project results are likely to have an impact on COVID-19 though indirectly. CBIT activities will result in strengthened institutions for the implementation of the MRV systems and all institutions will consider the existing COVID-19 situation during project implementation. The project can only improve collaboration between the institutions and also offer the opportunity to sensitize stakeholders on precautionary sanitary measures to be observed in everyday life. Additionally, use of ICT facilities will generate savings by reducing travel costs.

Given that a significant number of workshops and meetings will be virtual, this will reduce generation of waste. Another positive impact from COVID-19 is the opportunity to slowly introduce e-governance (online public service provision and delivery without physical interactions) over time, enabling service provisions in both rural and urban areas. Post CBIT project, the centralized data collection and sharing platform will benefit a wide number of stakeholders to use climate information more efficiently within the low carbon development agenda of the country while also offering other Global Environment Benefits.

The fact that the underlying principles of this project are to reduce emissions and promote adaptation, COVID-19 is likely to have environmental and development benefits at different scales depending on the sector addressed. Given the long-term need of practicing social distancing and other sanitary measures, COVID-19 is likely to introduce policy changes to national and many global meetings and conferences including those of the UNFCCC, GEF, UNCBD, UNCCD to enable innovative and digital modalities to be fully employed, applied and rolled out to countries. This is likely to change the modalities (currently travel heavy and posing risks of exposure through physical contact) of conducting Convention businesses and contribute to the long-term desired outcome of the Convention of stabilizing global emissions.

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:

This CBIT project is funded by the GEF with UNEP acting as the GEF Implementing Agency. The Executing Agency for this project will be the Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development (MENPSD), through the Directorate of Conservation and Management of Natural Resources.

The project organogram is illustrated in the figure below:

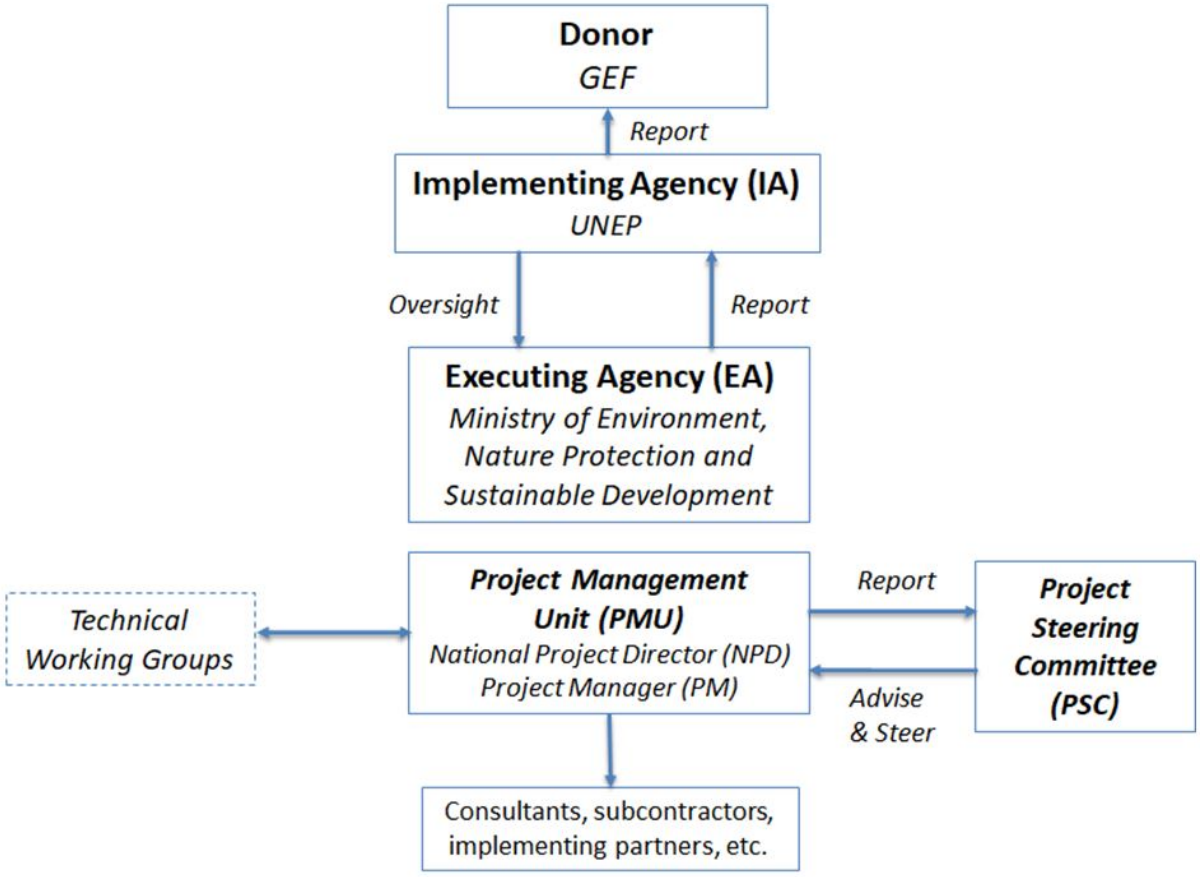


Figure 3: Institutional Arrangement

The MENPSD will coordinate and supervise the activities to be implemented by the sectoral technical working groups, whose deliverables will be quality assured by the technical committee comprising the sectoral focal points from the line ministries. The project will build upon existing structures established under previous projects, so as to ensure cost-effectiveness and avoid duplication of efforts. The MENPSD

and its staff, headed by its Director of Conservation and Management of Natural Resources, will monitor and supervise all activities with the support of the other Ministries through the PSC.

A full-time, dedicated Project Manager, supported by a financial and administrative assistant will be appointed by the MENPSD to run the Project Management Unit (PMU) and execute the day-to-day management of the project.

UNEP, as the Implementing Agency for the project, will oversee the project and provide the technical assistance required. UNEP will be responsible for project supervision to ensure consistency with GEF and UNEP policies and procedures. The institutional structure of the project will include a Project Steering Committee (PSC), with a mandate to oversee and guide project implementation, and to review annual workplans and project reports. The PSC will include representatives of MENPSD and UNEP, and key sectoral focal points from the line ministries responsible for the priority sectors for mitigation and adaptation (Forests and Wildlife; Agriculture and Rural Development, Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries; Economy, Planning and Territorial Development; Water and Energy; Higher Education; Mines, Industry and Technological Development; Finance; Scientific Research and Innovation; Decentralization and Local Development; Promotion of Women and the Family).

The four (4) sectoral working groups that contribute to the preparation of GHG inventories for the AFOLU, energy, IPPU and waste sectors will support the PMU and PSC during project implementation. Moreover, technical support may be provided by the technical expert groups acting in the preparation of the national communications (on MRV, mitigation, vulnerability and adaptation, research and systematic observation, education, public awareness and capacity-building, and environmentally sound technologies), as well as under NDC implementation arrangements, where needed and appropriate.

The project will follow UNEP standard monitoring, reporting and evaluation processes and procedures. An M&E plan consistent with the GEF M&E policy will be developed in the PPG phase. The Project Results Framework will include SMART indicators for each expected outcome as well as end-of-project targets. These indicators will be the main tools for assessing project implementation progress and whether project results are being achieved. Day?to?day project monitoring will be the responsibility of the project management team particularly the Project Manager. In addition, other project partners will be responsible to collect specific information to track the indicators.

Roles and responsibilities of each body are further detailed in Annex H.

? Coordination with other initiatives:

The projects related to the REDD + Strategy, National Forest Plan (PNF), Third National Communication (TNC), First Biennial Update Report (BUR1), revision and update of the NDC will work in close coordination with the CBIT initiative, which will develop an MRV online platform. These initiatives are

managed and coordinated by the Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development (MENPSD), which will ensure efficient alignment of activities and outputs thereby avoiding duplication.

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 (MENPSD) and Implementing Agency (UNEP) are involved in both projects. Institutional arrangements instituted under the BUR and TNC will also be used to manage this CBIT project.

The implementation period of the CBIT project is expected to take place during the design phase of the sectoral NAPs, so it is expected that the CBIT project will create the overall framework for adaptation reporting within the BTRs, and also develop the indicators to monitor the progress of adaptation actions at the aggregate levels. The sectoral NAP project will develop local and sectorial adaptation plans and indicators aligned with the general framework.

The CBIT project online platform database will be shared by different climate change initiatives, aiming to ensure easy tracking of implementation and joint reporting. The online platform will provide Cameroon with additional resources and tools to comply with 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?.

At an international level, this project will be totally aligned with the GEF CBIT programming directions as well as the UNFCCC Enhanced Transparency Framework and will contribute with the CBIT Global Coordination Platform and will look for synergies with the Sustainable Development Goals. Cameroon?s efforts and plans for the implementation of the the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development are expected to serve as a basis for the integration of project results in development plans.

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.

The project components are aligned with the priorities of national areas on climate change such as: NAPA, NAP, NC, BUR, TNA, NCSA etc.

Based on this analysis and drawing on the experiences of other countries and the orientations of international institutions (UNEP, UNDP, WB, FAO), the project will be able to propose an adapted system

meeting the criteria of transparency and in line with the ambitions of the NDC, the orientations of the NAP, the sustainable development strategy of Cameroon and the priority areas defined in the Strategy Document for Growth and Employment (2009), the main reference point for the economic development of the country.

The project components are aligned with the objectives of the national policy on climate change and the master plan in particular. The activities of the CBIT project will go a long way in laying the groundwork for continuous monitoring and evaluation of progress in the implementation of the national climate change policy. In addition, the CBIT project is designed to support a number of sectoral climate initiatives, plans and assessments, as follows:

? Cameroon Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs): the CBIT project will contribute to the MRV component of the NDCs by improving the quality of data to monitor the progress of the NDC, reporting on national GHG inventories, reporting results. and the impacts of climate actions. and support monitoring.

? Preparation of national communications and biennial update reports (GEF): With the support of the GEF, Cameroon prepared three national communications and one biennial update report to the UNFCCC in 2000, 2010 and 2015. The project was executed by the MENPSD. The Fourth National Communication and Second BUR (BUR2) or First BTR will be prepared in parallel to the CBIT project implementation. This means that the complementarities between the two initiatives will be exploited to avoid any duplication. The peculiarity of the CBIT initiative of Cameroon is that, despite the technical prowess acquired by Cameroon in the framework of the preparation of National Communications and BURs, Cameroon has every interest in building on its achievements.

? Finally, this project also contributes to sustainable development objective (SDG) n ? 13, which aims to combat climate change and its impacts, and will contribute to specific objective 13.3. Improve education, awareness and human and institutional capacities in climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning and indicator 13.3.2 Number of countries having communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacities for the implementation of adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development measures.

This project aligns with the different national priorities contained in national strategic documents and plans, including:

? The NDC, which aims to reduce GHG emissions by 32% by 2035 through greening (intensification, sedentarisation) of agricultural policy, sustainable management of forests, increase of energy supply and improvement of energy efficiency and 25% renewable energy in the electricity mix by 2035, whose implementation is estimated at USD 55 billion. The results of this proposal will contribute closely to Cameroon's commitment to reduce GHG emissions by 32% by 2035, of which 11% unconditionally, and 21% conditioned by the support of international community. One of the responses to transparency activities in the preparation of the implementation of the NDC will be through the effective functioning of

Cameroon's national GHG inventory system being developed, in order to have national inventories that are more accurate, reliable and less uncertain in the development of future national communications and biennial reports.

? The vision of the National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change (PNACC) is that in 2035 "climate change in Cameroon's five agro-ecological zones are fully integrated into the country's sustainable development, thus reducing its vulnerability, and even transforming the problem of climate change into a solution / development opportunity. This national strategy document aims to support the government and stakeholders in their adaptation to climate change. It provides a framework to guide the coordination and implementation of adaptation initiatives in Cameroon. It is therefore a planning tool for defining and monitoring the priority activities to be carried out in the key sectors, and for each of the five Agro-Ecological Zones (AEZs) of Cameroon ".

? Vision 2035 (Document defining Cameroon's development policy for 2035), which, in its Phase II (2020-2027), provides for the intensification of environmental protection and the fight against the effects of climate change;

? The National Strategy for Sustainable Development (SNDD) through its vision for 2030 whose objective is "an emerging Cameroon in a healthy environment integrating the requirements of sustainable development in all public policies",

? The national REDD + strategy currently under development.

BUR and NC: This proposal is in line with national priorities and needs for reporting GHG emission and abatement inventories. The effectiveness and efiscience of these communications is based on a transparent MRV system. This would require addressing the capacity building needs identified in the National GHG Inventory Improvement Plan. The project will contribute to improving the quality and accuracy of national GHG inventories, which are essential for the reliability of the TNC and the first BUR.

The project is aligned with UNDAF 2018-2020 for Cameroon, in its Pillar 4: ?Resilience, early recovery and food security: Building the resilience of target populations to address food insecurity, environmental, social and economic shocks?, Outcome 4.1: ?By 2020, populations (especially vulnerable groups) in target areas are more resilient to environmental, social and economic shocks?, Indicator: 4.1 D: ?Reduction in the size of the vulnerable population exposed to the risks of natural disasters (climatic and geophysical extremes)?.

Moreover, the Project will address constraints and priority needs highlighted in the National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) under UNCBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD (2007), regarding capacity-building: strengthening of institutional capacity for GHG inventory; strengthening of human and material capacities of weather stations for climatic data- gathering and monitoring of weather parameters.

In addition, this CBIT initiative will adress challenges and priorities presented in the National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE) under GEFSEC (2011). The following challenges are concerned: identify adaptation measures and mitigation actions to take and incorporate into national strategies for reducing and controlling emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs); strengthen the National Climate Observing System and the capacities of the information unit on the conventions; create a database and documentation centers across the country; support training and networking of national skills and expertise in the management and sustainable use of environmental resources (BD, CC, LCD); and to use these national powers before resorting to international expertise; develop institutional capacities in application of regulations and legislation on the environment (BD, CC, LCD & Water). One of the the specific objectives listed therein for priority projects in the Climate Change focal area is the systematization of GHG inventories. This CBIT Project is also aligned with Strategy 3: ?Build the capacity of the coordination unit of the UNFCCC? and Strategy 4: ?Facilitate the role of the coordination of the unit in charge of questions of climate change in MINEP?.

Table 12: Project consistency with national priorities

National strategies, plans or reports, evaluations	**Links and provision of basic information to the CBIT project**
National Development Plan (PND)	The PND provides an integrated, focused and sufficiently effective tool to mobilize all stakeholders, including the private sector and civil society in the collection, processing and storage of activity data. The National Development Plan (NDP) is the benchmark for development actions in Cameroon, which succeeds SCAPE. Its general objective is to transform the economy structurally, for strong, sustainable, resilient, inclusive growth, creating decent jobs for all and leading to improved social wellbeing. The Project is especially aligned to strategic axis 3: ?consolidate social development and strengthen mechanisms for inclusion?.
National Adaptation Plan (NAP)	The National Adaptation Plan elaborated in 2015 with the support of GIZ, encompasses a monitoring and evaluation system and a corresponding information system. The information system is a system by which data and information relating to adaptation integration are collected, stored,This NAP presents the main priorities on capacity building for a transparent assessment of adaptation options
National Communications (NC) under UNFCCC	The TNC will focus on mitigation and adaptation actions. ? Mitigation sectors: - Energy, agriculture, forestry and land use change ? Adaptation sectors: agriculture, forestry and others, land use, energy, human settlements and health, water resources and coastal climate.

Biennial Updated Report (BUR)	With support from the UNDP, Cameroon has started the process of elaboration of its first BUR report. The CBIT project will help fill in information gaps identified by the SNC, such as insufficient data, inadequate methodologies and inadequate capacity and will contribute to very usefull inputs to the transparency of the GHG inventory and mitigation measures of the BUR1.
Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) under UNFCCC	The Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) project is an initiative of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) led by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) in partnership with the Environment Fund Global (FEM). It made it possible to target four sectors: ? For mitigation: transport and electricity production ? For adaptation: agriculture and water resources. This links to CBIT in the sense that information technology and data management is part of the framework to be developed.
Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)	Cameroon NDC comprises mitigation and adaptation actions. Mitigation and Adaptation sectors: - Energy, Agriculture, Forestry and Land use change
United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework For Cameroon 2022?2026 (draft document)	Strategic priority 4: Mainstreaming environmental risk management and climate change into public policies. Outcome 4: By 2026, populations, in different agroecological zones, including youth, women and socially vulnerable groups, live in a healthier environment, sustainably manage environmental resources, including biodiversity, and are more resilient to disaster and climate change shocks (SDGs 5, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17). Output 4.1: Capacities of key actors are strengthened to improve the institutional and regulato- ry framework, with a view to facilitating access to climate finance at national, regional and local levels. Output 4.2: Institutional and community actors are equipped to design and implement inclusive, integrated and innovative actions to improve the state of the environment and biodiversity, and to contribute to the fight against climate change. Output 4.4: Decentralized entities in risk-prone areas are able to design and implement appropriate responses to health and climate risks and disasters. Output 4.3: Key institutional actors are equipped with capacities to collect, analyse, man- age, use, and disseminate environmental data (Sendai framework, Paris Agree- ment) with a view to influencing devel- opment policies and strategies;
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Cameroon?s National Strategy for Sustainable Development provides information on mitigation and adaptation issues. This CBIT project is 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.

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.

This CBIT project concept has been developed based on lessons learned through previous initiatives such as the SNC, the Third National Communication (TNC) and BUR projects, NAP, NDC, national consultations and stocktaking exercises with stakeholders. Such lessons learned indicate the following:

? Institutional framework and arrangements for reporting to the UNFCCC are insufficient, lacking or weak. Notably, there is no mechanism that integrates the different sub-systems of the national MRV system.

? Cameroon lacks key information to improve its GHG inventories, needing guidelines and protocols to ensure information quality and reduce uncertainty in the process of improving the levels of accuracy of activity data and emission factors.

? Regarding NDC tracking, the lack of indicators, baseline, guidelines, protocols and tools to track the NDCs, and lack of staff trained to prepare high quality reports: the idea of a system to monitor the progress of NDCs comprised of several sub-systems, this idea and the tools for each of these sub-systems need further development. The institutions responsible for preparing the reports lack the adequate number of personnel to carry out the related tasks, and the high staff turnover in key areas makes it difficult to maintain and strengthen teams. It is necessary to increase training and to develop information sharing tools that would help to build technical capacity in the different institutions that provide information to prepare the reports.

? Lack or insufficiency of mechanisms and awareness to integrate climate data and projections into national planning processes.

This CBIT project will create knowledge through the development of indicators for measuring GHG emissions and tracking NDC activities in mitigation, adaptation and support received and needed. Through deliverables 1.2.1, 1.3.8 and 1.3.9 the project will develop and put in place tools, protocols and guidelines for data management and collection in accordance with the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines for the ETF.

Moreover, through deliverables 1.3.5 and 1.3.6, the project will design the online platform for the exchange of information on NDC tracking, (mitigation and adaptation) and support needed and received, including roadmap for its operationalization, necessary resources and requirements. This will allow for better information sharing between different institutions and stakeholders, which will help tackle challenges associated to staff turnover, as the system will be institutionalized and serve to preserve institutional memory.

In addition, the capacity of the sectoral focal points from ministries and other relevant stakeholders will be enhanced through training under deliverables 1.2.2, 1.2.3, 1.2.4, 1.2.5, 1.3.10, 1.4.1, 1.4.2, 1.4.3 and 1.4.4. To ensure long-term sustainability, a training of trainers scheme will be implemented, with refresher

programmes and tailor-made ones on special topics for newcomers. Training materials will remain available online for use even after the CBIT project lifespan.

One of the main strategies for creating and managing knowledge will be the stablishment of a laboratory for promoting research on climate transparency, ensured through planned deliverables 1.4.4 and 1.4.5. This project will contribute to improving knowledge management related to climate change, including data sharing / collection and communication approaches. The MRV system that will be designed is vital for Cameroon, due to the lack of an appropriate framework for the collection, processing, communication and evaluation of information, as well as the lack of reliable activity data for some sectors.

Furthermore, this national project will allow the country to participate in the CBIT global coordination platform providing and receiving inputs. The project proposal will therefore define how national CBIT information shall be shared and updated on the global coordination platform. Sharing lessons learnt and experiences under the platform will ensure alignment of this CBIT project with other national, regional and global transparency initiatives, such as regional projects carried out by COMIFAC in the Congo Basin.

Table 13: Knowledge Management Plan

Deliverable No.	**Deliverable Description**	**Estimated value for Knowledge management (USD)**	**Expected delivery date (project month)**
Output 1.2			
1.2.2	Training material + workshop reports: 1 Traning of trainers workshop + 5 regional traing workshops on collection and analysis of information for the GHG inventory elaboration; reporting protocols; IPCC 2006 guidelines.	50,000	M18
1.2.3	Training material + workshop reports: 1 Training of trainers workshop + 5 regional stakeholders training workshops on Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA / QC) of GHG Inventories.	50,000	M18
1.2.4	Training material + workshop reports: 1 Traning of trainers workshop + 5 regional stakeholders training workshops on IPCC 2006 sofware.	50,000	M18
1.2.5	Training material + workshop reports: 1 Training of trainers workshop + 5 regional stakeholders training workshops for peer review of national GHG inventories.	50,000	M18
Output 1.3			

1.3.3	1 Training of trainers workshop + 5 regional stakeholders training workshops on MRV of emissions, MRV of mitigation, Adaptation and MRV of support.	70,000	M22
1.3.5	Report with detailed design of the proposed online platform for the exchange of information on NDC tracking, (mitigation and adaptation) and support needed and received, including roadmap for its operationalization, necessary resources and requirements.	50,000	M24
1.3.6	A report describing the architecture and operationalisation of the online platform, including manual of prerequisites, update and use of the platform	40,000	M29
1.3.10	3 workshop reports: 1 training of trainers workshop + 5 regional stakeholders training workshops peer exchange and training activities on tracking NDC implementation and support needed and received.	60,000	M36
Output 1.4			
1.4.1	1 Training workshop for trainers + 5 Regional workshops for stakeholders in the development of RCP based climate scenarios.	50,000	M21
1.4.2	Training material +workshop reports on the development of socioeconomic scenarios and 1 training workshop for trainers + 5 Regional workshops for stakeholders in the development of SSP based scenarios.	50,000	M22
1.4.3	Training material +workshop reports: 1 training workshop for trainers + 5 Regional workshops for policy-makers, ministry staff, local authorities and other relevant stakeholders on how to integrate climate data and projections into decision-making processes, including into local planning.	80,000	M27
1.4.4	Report on the establishment of a laboratory for promoting research on climate transparency + launching workshop reports	20,000	M35
1.4.5	A detailed report of the equipment supplied to the laboratory for promoting research on climate transparency.	50,000	M35
	Total estimated budget	**670,000**	

To foster learning, the trainings will be complemented with exchange visits and the participation of relevant government staff in international conferences, workshops and meetings. Importantly, exchange on lessons learned will take place in two-directions. The emphasis of the project on monitoring and evaluation, and linking this to planning, means that lessons learned will be drawn from the experience of other countries and that Cameroon will be in position to share relevant lessons of its own.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities and related costs are presented in the costed M&E Plan (Annex J) and are fully integrated in the overall project budget.

The project will follow UNEP standard monitoring, reporting and evaluation procedures. Reporting requirements and templates are an integral part of the legal instrument to be signed by the Executing Agency (EPASL) and the Implementing Agency. The project M&E plan foresees a Terminal Evaluation (TE), worth USD 35,000. In addition, USD 14,000 have been provisioned to organize the project?s Inception Workshop, the project Steering Committee Meetings and the Closure Workshop. Therefore, the total M&E budget is amounting to USD 49,000.

The project M&E plan is consistent with the GEF Monitoring and Evaluation policy. The Project Results Framework presented in Annex A includes SMART indicators for each expected outcome as well as end-of-project targets. These indicators along with the key deliverables and benchmarks included in Annex L will be the main tools for assessing project implementation progress and whether project results are being achieved. The means of verification to track the indicators are summarized in Annex A.

The M&E plan will be reviewed and revised as necessary during the project Inception Workshop (IW) to ensure project stakeholders understand their roles and responsibilities vis-?-vis project monitoring and evaluation. Indicators and their means of verification may also be fine-tuned at the inception workshop. General project monitoring is the responsibility of the Project Management Unit (PMU) but other project partners could have responsibilities in collecting specific information to track the indicators. It is the responsibility of the Project Manager to inform UNEP of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely fashion.

The project Steering Committee (PSC) will receive periodic reports on progress and will make recommendations to UNEP concerning the need to revise any aspects of the Results Framework or the M&E Plan. Project oversight to ensure that the project meets UNEP and GEF policies and procedures is the responsibility of the UNEP Task Manager. The UNEP Task Manager will also review the quality of draft project outputs, provide feedback to the project partners, and establish peer review procedures to ensure adequate quality of scientific and technical outputs and publications.

Project supervision will take an adaptive management approach. The UNEP Task Manager will develop a project Supervision Plan at the inception of the project, which will be communicated to the Project Management Unit and the project partners during the Inception Workshop. The emphasis of the Task Manager?s supervision will be on outcome monitoring but without neglecting project financial management and implementation monitoring.

Progress vis-?-vis delivering the agreed project global environmental benefits will be assessed with the Steering Committee at agreed intervals. Project risks and assumptions will be regularly monitored both by the Project Management Unit, the project partners and UNEP. Risk assessment and rating is an integral

part of the Project Implementation Review (PIR). The PIR will be completed by the Project Manager and ratings will be provided by UNEP?s Task Manager. The quality of project monitoring and evaluation will also be reviewed and rated as part of the PIR. UNEP?s Task Manager will have the responsibility of verifying the PIR and submitting it to the GEF. Key financial parameters will be monitored quarterly to ensure cost-effective use of financial resources.

Since this is a Medium-Size Project (MSP) of less than 4 years of duration, no Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) will be undertaken. However, if the project is rated as being at risk or if deemed needed by the Task Manager, he/she may decide to conduct an optional Mid-Term Review (MTR). This review will include all parameters recommended by the GEF Evaluation Office for Terminal Evaluations (TE) and will verify information gathered through the GEF tracking tools, as relevant. The review will be carried out using a participatory approach whereby parties that may benefit or be affected by the project will be consulted. Such parties were identified during the stakeholder analysis (see section 2 above). Members of the Project Steering Committee could be interviewed as part of the MTR process and the Project Manager will develop a management response to the review recommendations along with an implementation plan. Results of the MTR will be presented to the Project Steering Committee. It is the responsibility of the UNEP Task Manager to monitor whether the agreed recommendations are being implemented.

In line with the GEF Evaluation requirements and UNEP?s Evaluation Policy, all GEF funded projects are subject to a performance assessment when they reach operational completion. This performance assessment will be either an independent Terminal Evaluation or a management-led Terminal Review.

In case a Review is required, the UNEP Evaluation Office will provide tools, templates, and guidelines to support the Review consultant. For all Terminal Reviews, the UNEP Evaluation Office will perform a quality assessment of the Terminal Review report and validate the Review?s performance ratings. This quality assessment will be attached as an Annex to the Terminal Review report, validated performance ratings will be captured in the main report.

However, if an independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) of the project is required, the Evaluation Office will be responsible for the entire evaluation process and will liaise with the Task Manager and the project implementing partners at key points during the evaluation. 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: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UNEP staff and implementing partners. The direct costs of the evaluation (or the management-led review) will be charged against the project evaluation budget. The TE will typically be initiated after the project?s operational completion If a follow-on phase of the project is envisaged, the timing of the evaluation will be discussed with the Evaluation Office in relation to the submission of the follow-on proposal.

The Evaluation Office will monitor compliance with this plan every six months for a total period of 12 months from the finalisation of the Recommendations Implementation Plan. The compliance performance

against the recommendations is then reported to senior management on a six-monthly basis and to member States in the Biennial Evaluation Synthesis Report.

The GEF Core Indicator Worksheet is attached as Annex F. It will be updated at mid-term and at the end of the project and will be made available to the GEF Secretariat along with the project PIR report. As mentioned above, the MTR/MTE and TE will verify the information of the tracking tool.

The direct costs of reviews and evaluations will be charged against the project evaluation budget. A summary of M&E activities envisaged is provided in Annex J. The GEF contribution for this project?s M&E activities (including the inception workshop, PSC meetings, closure workshop and evaluations) is US$ 49,000.

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget from GEF	Budget co-finance	Time Frame
Inception Workshop	Executing Agency (Project Manager)	$ 4,000 (for catering and venue)		Within 2 months of project start-up
Inception Workshop Report	Executing Agency (Project Manager)	Part of the PM duties		3-4 weeks after the Inception Workshop
Measurement of project progress and performance indicators	Executing Agency (Project Manager)	Part of the PM duties		Annually, as part of the PIR
Baseline measurement of project outcome indicators, GEF Core indicators	Executing Agency (Project Manager)			Included in Annex A of the CEO Endorsement Document
Mid-point measurement of project outcome indicators, GEF Core indicators	Executing Agency (Project Manager)	Part of the PM duties		Mid-Point (as part of the MTR or the PIR process)
End-point measurement of project outcome indicators, GEF Core indicators	Executing Agency (Project Manager)	Part of the PM duties		End Point (as part of the final PIR, Final Report or TE)
Half-Yearly Progress Reports	Executing Agency (Project Manager)	Part of the PM duties		Within 1 month of the end of reporting period i.e. on or before 31 January and 31 July

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget from GEF	Budget co-finance	Time Frame
Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings	Executing Agency (Project Manager and National Project Director)	US$ 6,000 (6 PSC meetings. US$ 1,000 per meeting for catering and transport)	Venue to be co-financed by EA (EA meeting or conference room)	Twice a year
Reports of PSC meetings	Executing Agency (Project Manager)	Part of the PM duties		2 weeks after PSC meeting
Project Implementation Review (PIR) report	Executing Agency (Project Manager) and UNEP (Task Manager)	Part of the PM duties		Annually, part of reporting routine
Monitoring visits to field sites	Executing Agency			As appropriate
Mid Term Review (MTR) *optional*	UNEP Evaluation Office, with the support of the UNEP Task Manager and the Executing Agency			At mid-point of project implementation
Quarterly expenditure reports	Executing Agency (Project Manager and Financial Officer)	Part of the PM and Financial Officer duties		Within 1 month of the end of reporting period i.e. on or before 31 January, 30 April, 31 July and 31 October
Annual Inventory of Non-expendable equipment	Executing Agency (Project Manager)	Part of the PM duties		Annually, as at 31 December of each year, to be submitted within 2 months
Co-financing report	Executing Agency (Project Manager) and co-finance partners	Part of the PM duties		Annually, on or before 31 July
Final closing workshop	Executing Agency (Project Manager)	US$ 4,000 (for catering and venue)		1 or 2 months before the project?s technical completion
Final closing Workshop Report	Executing Agency (Project Manager)	Part of the PM duties		2-3 weeks after the closing Workshop

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget from GEF	Budget co-finance	Time Frame
UNEP Final Report	Executing Agency (Project Manager)	Part of the PM duties		Within 2 months of the project completion date
Publication of Lessons Learnt and other project documents	Executing Agency (Project Manager)	Part of the PM duties		Part Final Report
Terminal Evaluation (TE)	UNEP Evaluation Office, with the support of the UNEP Task Manager and the Executing Agency	US$ 35,000		Initiated at the project?s technical completion
Total		**US$ 49,000**		

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)?

The institutional capacities of the institutions responsible for managing environmental issues, and more specifically those related to climate change, are weak. The managers of the directorates targeted by the project generally lack the skills and experience required to master the management of the country's environmental and climate policies and ensure transparent management of public resources. In addition, the absence of multidisciplinary teams, in particular in the field of analysis and selection of public investment projects constitutes a serious constraint which limits the possibilities of relevant choices of sector strategies in accordance with the objectives of sustainable development and poverty reduction. To mitigate this constraint, the CBIT will strengthen institutional capacities and allow Cameroon to have a transparent system for collecting, processing, documenting, storing and archiving the data and information necessary for making the appropriate decisions.

In this context, the project will help alleviate the constraints by building capacities through targeted training focused on the management and piloting of the economy, issues related to the environment and climate change, (IT basic, macroeconomic forecasting and management, public investment programming, physical and financial monitoring of projects, environmental and climate control and monitoring, production and management of reliable data). The implementation of capacity building will improve the effectiveness of the action of the Government and stakeholders and help to strengthen transparency. In addition, the CBIT project will set up harmonized databases on projects that will facilitate the formulation and execution of coherent policies in line with the implementation of the strategic framework for the fight against poverty and the achievement of the objectives of sustainable development (SDGs).

? Impact on poverty reduction: The Project will have a significant social impact, as the actions to support the strengthening of the improvement of the programming of public investments in favor of the rationalization of budgetary expenditure and a better selection of projects. should lead to more efficiency in the management of public finances, which will necessarily benefit the social sectors (education and health) and poverty reduction programs. In addition, the support that the project will provide to the statistical system is likely to contribute to better monitoring of the execution of the National Development Plan (PND) 2018-2022 by facilitating the establishment of a grid of indicators. on poverty disaggregated by sex and region.

? Impact on Governance: As an integral part of the national program for strengthening good governance, the project will have a direct positive effect on governance through the improvement of capacities to steer and manage policies, strategies, plans. from the country.

? Impact on gender: The capacity building program that will be implemented under this project will also affect women, young people and vulnerable minorities who represent a significant workforce directly involved in the project. In addition, special attention will be paid to the participation of deserving female candidates during the preparation and establishment of the national system. Likewise, capacity building in project selection, in accordance with the poverty reduction strategy, will result in a positive impact of public investments on women, who are severely affected by poverty. Particular attention may be paid, through training seminars within the framework of the project, to the problem of taking into account the integration of women in sectoral strategies such as those adopted in the national development policy (PND).

? Impact on private sector development: By aligning with the Government's efforts to create the conditions for inclusive sustainable development, the CBIT project will contribute to the development of the private sector by strengthening its capacities.

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	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. Guiding principles (through the checklist GP 1-10 questions in the Section 3) should be respected and complied even for low risk projects.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
10446_CBIT Cameroon_SRIF	**CEO Endorsement ESS**	
CBIT Cameroon_ESERN_2020.09.03	**Project PIF 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	UN Environment MTS reference
Improve the institutional and technical capacity of national institutions to enhance the implementation of the Paris Agreement through greater transparency in Cameroon	Indicator A: Improvement in the quality of institutional capacity for transparency *Based on GEF 1 to 4 rating as per Annex IV of CBIT programming directions.**	Baseline A: 1	End-of-project target A: 3 (+2)	Final PIR and Terminal evaluation report with an updated rating of the country's institutional capacity for transparency, considering inputs from sectoral focal points within ministries and other relevant institutions.	Assumptions: The relevant actors are committed to the project and have the necessary means to mainstream climate analysis into decision-making. There is a national political interest for the country to comply with the Paris Agreement. There is sufficient and sustainable funding for Climate Change actions. Risks: COVID-19 Pandemic slows down project implementation; Climate change impacts; Lack of buy-in from Government / Ministries; Limited sustainability of project impact, due to reliance on external experts and other factors, such as insufficient use and maintenance of the equipment purchased framework and support partners	UNEP MTS 2022-2025 Climate Change Objective: Countries increasingly transition to low-emission economic development and enhance their adaptation and resilience to climate change
	Indicator B: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment [GEF-7 Core Indicator 11]	Baseline B: 0	End-of-project target B: At least 240 direct beneficiaries. Women: 96 Men: 144	Project reports, reports and attendance sheets from of capacity building workshops, trainings and events	Institutions find relevant knowledge and training material for their needs, Institutions and partners appoint female representatives to participate in the trainings, workshops and other events.	

* Guidance for ratings:

1. No designated transparency institution to support and coordinate the planning and implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement exists.

2. Designated transparency institution exists, but with limited staff and capacity to support and coordinate implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of Paris Agreement. Institution lacks authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13.

3. Designated transparency institution has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Institution has authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13. Activities are not integrated into national planning or budgeting activities.

4. Designated transparency institution(s) has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities. Institution(s) has clear mandate or authority to coordinate activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, and activities are integrated into national planning and budgeting activities.

Project Outcomes	Outcome level Indicators	Baseline	End of project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	MTS Expected Accomplishment
Outcome 1: Cameroon improves its Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system and institutional capacity to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) and improve transparency over time	Indicator 1: Qualitative rating of the national GHG inventory reporting in its ability to track GHG emission from the key sectors *Based on the GEF 1-10 rating scale, outlined in Annex III of the CBIT's Programming Directions***	Baseline 1: 3	End-of-project target 1: 6 (+3)	Final PIR and Terminal evaluation report with an updated rating of the quality of the country's GHG inventory, considering inputs from sectoral focal points within ministries and other relevant institutions. TTE report from the ICA process and Technical Expert Review report of the first BTR, if available (It is expected that the first BTR will be submitted to the UNFCCC within the CBIT project timeframe)	Assumptions: There is political stability, along with an adequate and coherent participation of ministries and agencies. Private sector and relevant stakeholders accept to share data and information. Capacities are retained. Risk: Inertia on Institutional buy-in, Inadequate stakeholders mapping and engagement. Lack of adequate institutional arrangements	Expected Accomplishment (b): Countries increasingly adopt and/or implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologies
	Indicator 2: Qualitative rating of the national MRV system for tracking mitigation, adaptation and support. *Based on the GEF 1-10 rating scale, outlined in Annex III of the CBIT's Programming Directions***	Baseline 2: 3	End-of-project target 2: 6 (+3)	Stakeholders' feedback gathered at the end of the training under Output 1.3 on the quality of Cameroon's institutional capacity for tracking mitigation, adaptation and support.: - Technical coordinators' monitoring reports - Assessment report on the country's institutional capacity for transparency, including inputs from climate change focal points within ministries and key sectors; Feedback from ICA process under the PA (if the submission of UNFCCC reports coincides with project completion dates)	Assumptions: There is political stability, along with an adequate and coherent participation of ministries and agencies. Private sector and relevant stakeholders accept to share data and information. Capacities are retained. Availability of data, resources allocated by respective institutions not funded directly by CBIT, availability of tools. Risks: Insufficient human and technical resources to design and implement a comprehensive national climate MRV framework and support partners; Inadequate participation of stakeholders and partners, poor cooperation between participating institutions	
	Indicator 3: # of climate change actions fully elaborated and populated with data that meets the requirements of the ETF available online	Baseline 3: 0	End-of-project target 3: At least 5	Review of climate action data available online	Assumptions: There is political stability, along with an adequate and coherent participation of ministries and agencies. Private sector and relevant stakeholders accept to share data and information. Capacities are retained. Risks: Accessibility of the technology is a barrier for engaging with an online MRV Platform; Insufficient human and technical resources to design and implement a comprehensive national climate MRV framework and support partners.	
	Indicator 4: Number of stakeholders using training and tools provided to elaborate climate change policies, and reports required by UNFCCC in line with PA requirements	Baseline 4: 0	End-of-project target 4: 60 Men: 36 Women: 24	Stakeholders' feedback gathered at the end of the project on their use of the training and tools provided to elaborate climate change policies and reports.	Assumptions: The sectorial agencies will support and provide incentives to retain the trained staff within their respective agencies. Availability of data, resources allocated by respective institutions not funded directly by CBIT, availability of tools. Risks: High staff turnover in the Government, which may delay project implementation and drain critical skills; Inadequate participation of stakeholders and partners, poor cooperation between participating institutions	

**Guidance for Ratings:
1. Very little measurement is done, reporting is partial and irregular and verification is not there.
2. Measurement systems are in place but data is of poor quality and/or methodologies are not very robust; reporting is done only on request or to limited audience or partially; verification is not there.
3. Measurement systems are in place for a few activities, improved data quality and methodologies, but not cost or time efficient; wider access to reporting is still limited and information is partial; verification is rudimentary/non-standardized
4. Measurement systems are strong in a limited set of activities however, analyses still needs improvement; periodic monitoring and reporting although not yet cost/time efficient; verification is only upon specific request and limited.
5. Measurement systems are strong for a limited set of activities and periodically report on key GHG related indicators i.e. mainstreamed into the activity implementation; reporting is improved through few pathways but limited audience and formats; verification limited.

6. Measurement systems are strong and cover a greater percentage of activities ? feedback loops exist even if they are not fully functioning; reporting is available through multiple pathways and formats but may not be complete/transparent; verification is done

through standard methodologies but only partially (i.e. not all data is verifiable)
7. Measurement regarding GHG is broadly done (with widely acceptable methodologies), need for more sophisticated analyses to improve policy; Reporting is periodic with improvements in transparency; verification is done through more sophisticated methods even if partially
8. Strong standardized measurements processes established for key indicators and mainstreamed into institutional policy implementation; reporting is widely available in multiple formats; verification is done for a larger set of information
9. Strong Monitoring and Reporting systems ? robust methodologies, cost effective and efficient, periodic; verification done to a significant degree
10. Strong MRV systems that provide quality GHG related information in a transparent, accurate and accessible to a wide audience, with feedback of information from MRV flowing into policy design and implementation.

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).

GEF Secretariat Review for Medium Sized Project ? GEF - 7

Basic Information

GEF ID

10446

Countries

Cameroon

Project Title

Capacity-building for transparency in NDC implementation in Cameroon

GEF Agency(ies)

UNEP

Agency ID

UNEP: 01837

GEF Focal Area(s)

Climate Change

Program Manager

Pascal Martinez

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

February 4, 2020

The improvement of transparency over time is missing to fully align with the CBIT Programming Directions. Please complete accordingly.

September 14, 2000

Thank you for the additional inputs. Cleared.

Agency Response

September 03, 2020

The project outcome has been reworded to mention the assistance in the improvement of transparency over time, as per Table B (p.1). Moreover, strategies to enable such improvement have been made explicit under section ?3. Alternative scenario? in the outcome description, highlighting the relevant planned activities (p. 12-13).

Note: as requested, the edits have been highlighted in yellow in the updated version of the PIF uploaded on the portal.

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

February 4, 2020

1. The Table B doesn't mention the improvement of the MRV system while this objective appears in the components description. Please clarify in Table B the output related to the MRV system.

2. In addition, the assistance in the improvement of transparency over time should also be mentioned.

September 14, 2000

Thank you for the clarification and additional inputs. Cleared.

Agency Response

September 03, 2020

1. The project outcome has been reworded to mention the improvement of the MRV system, as per Table B (p.1). Moreover, all the project outputs are related to the MRV system. Indeed, improving Cameroon?s MRV system to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) is a cross-cutting objective inscribed in all project outputs, and particularly in Outputs 2 and 3. Output 1 will lay the ground by strengthening the institutional and regulatory setting to accommodate such improvement. While Output 2 will make progress in the MRV of GHG emissions by focusing on enhancing GHG inventories, Output 3 will improve the MRV of NDC implementation (Mitigation and Adaptation) and the MRV of support (needed and received), especially by integrating these dimensions so as to put in place a comprehensive MRV system that covers all areas required by the ETF. Finally, through Output 4, the national capacity concerning the elaboration and use of climate projections and mitigation/adaptation scenarios will be strengthened, thus contributing to a continuous update of the information generated by the MRV system and its mainstreaming into planning and policy-making; in addition, a laboratory for promoting research on climate transparency will be established under the Ministry of Environment in collaboration with relevant research institutes, which will further increase the country ownership of the national MRV system.

2. The project outcome has been reworded to mention the assistance in the improvement of transparency over time, as per Table B (p.1). This also further elaborated in section ?3. Alternative scenario? (p. 12-13).

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

February 4, 2020

This project does not required co-financing. Co-financing of $85,428 in-kind from the government is listed. Cleared.

Agency Response

September 03, 2020

The government?s in-kind co-financing contribution has been increased to US$ 311,000.

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

February 4, 2020

The resources requested for this project appear significantly too high when compared to other CBIT projects. Please consider reducing the GEF grant amount, indicating the breakdown of resources for each output.

September 14, 2000

Thank you for adjusting the budget requested considering potential synergies. Cleared.

Agency Response

September 03, 2020

The proposed budget has been reduced to US$ 1,597,500 of GEF project financing, thus requesting a total of US$ 1,804,013 from the CBIT set-aside, including the Agency Fee and the PPG amount (p.1-2). Such change has considered the synergies and building blocks being delivered under other initiatives. The government?s co-financing will be supporting essentially work leading to the use of application tools (IT application, platform, training in the use of tools).

The GEF OFP has therefore prepared an updated Letter of Endorsement with the new amounts

The STAR allocation?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

N/A. This project is requesting resources from the CBIT set-aside.

Agency Response

The focal area allocation?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

N/A. This project is requesting resources from the CBIT set-aside.

Agency Response

The LDCF under the principle of equitable access

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

N/A. This project is requesting resources from the CBIT set-aside.

Agency Response

The SCCF (Adaptation or Technology Transfer)?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

N/A. This project is requesting resources from the CBIT set-aside.

Agency Response

Focal area set-aside?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

February 4, 2020

The project is requesting a total of $2,218,377 from the CBIT set-aside, which is high for such a project.

September 14, 2000

Thank you for adjusting the budget requested considering potential synergies. Cleared.

Agency Response

September 03, 2020

The proposed budget has been reduced to US$ 1,597,500 of GEF project financing, thus requesting a total of US$ 1,804,013 from the CBIT set-aside, including the Agency Fee and the PPG amount. Such change has considered the synergies and building blocks being delivered under other initiatives. The government?s co-financing will be supporting essentially work leading to the use of application tools (IT application, platform, training in the use of tools).

The GEF OFP has therefore prepared an updated Letter of Endorsement with the new amounts.

Impact Program Incentive?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

N/A

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

February 4, 2020

Yes, the PPG is within the allowable cap. Cleared.

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

February 4, 2020

The project is expected to benefit to 80 direct beneficiaries. Please clarify who the beneficiaries are and how this estimate was determined.

September 14, 2000

Thank you for the clarification. Cleared.

Agency Response

September 03, 2020

The estimation has been reviewed to 240 direct beneficiaries. Further explanations on how this estimate has been determined can be found below Table F (p.3) of the PIF. As far as gender ratio is concerned, this CBIT project will actively pursue a 40% rate of women participation in its activities ? which is above the 30% minimum rate of women participation that the Cameroonian public administration is required to observe.

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

February 4, 2020

Yes, the project is properly tagged.

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

February 5, 2020

Yes, cleared.

Agency Response

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

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

February 5, 2020

Yes, cleared.

Agency Response

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

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

February 5, 2020

1. The assistance in the improvement of transparency over time is an important objective of the CBIT. Nevertheless, its consideration in the proposed alternative scenario is unclear. Please explain what activities are planned to achieve this objective.

2. The TNC/BUR project has similar activities and the CBIT project will build on some of its components. Nevertheless the description of the components is vague about the complementarity of the 2 projects. Please explain for each relevant component the baseline provided, notably by the TNC/BUR project, and how the CBIT project will build on this baseline.

September 14, 2000

1 and 2. Thank you for the additional inputs and clarification. Cleared.

Agency Response

September 03, 2020

1. Strategies to enable the improvement of transparency over time have been made explicit under section ?3. Alternative scenario? in the outcome description, highlighting the relevant planned activities (p. 12-13).

2. Further information on the contribution to the baseline has been provided in the description of relevant outputs in section ?3. Alternative Scenario? (p. 12-15). It relates, notably, to the TNC/BUR project, the REDD+ initiative and the FAO global CBIT projects ?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)?.

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

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

February 5, 2020

As mentioned above, the assistance in the improvement of transparency over time is missing. Please complete accordingly.

September 14, 2000

Thank you for the additional inputs. Cleared.

Agency Response

September 03, 2020

The project outcome has been reworded to mention the assistance in the improvement of transparency over time, as per Table B (p.1). Moreover, strategies to enable such improvement have been made explicit under section ?3. Alternative scenario? in the outcome description, highlighting the relevant planned activities (p. 12-13).

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

February 5, 2020

The description is very summarized and general, mentioning in few words what would be missing without the CBIT project: "Low knowledge of inventory tools and calculation methodologies, as well as a lack of national capacity for MRV; lack of an official collaborative framework for the national GHG inventory; lack and poor quality of data collected in priority sectors for the national GHG inventory or MRV activities". Please explain further these missing elements the CBIT project is expected to fill.

September 14, 2000

Thank you for the clarification. Cleared.

Agency Response

September 03, 2020

An explanation on the missing elements that the CBIT project is expected to fill has been added under section ?5) *Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline?* (p. 19-21).

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

February 5, 2020

Yes, cleared.

Agency Response

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

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

February 5, 2020

Yes, cleared.

Agency Response

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

February 5, 2020

There is no specific location as the project interventions are at country level. Cleared.

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

February 4, 2020

The proposal indeed mentions the consultation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, Civil Society Organizations and Private Sector Entities. Nevertheless, there is no further indication about these consultations. Please be more specific about the stakeholders consulted and how they are linked with the transparency framework.

September 14, 2000

The proposal does mention that during the project identification phase, ministries, CSOs and private sector entities have been consulted but there is no indication regarding these consultations. Please provide a description of the stakeholder consultations that took place with the different involved stakeholders (Please note that the GEF Policy on Stakeholder Engagement (from November 2017) requires that that at PIF stage ?Agencies provide a description of any consultations conducted during project development'.

Agency Response

September 03, 2020

Further information on the consultation process has been provided under section ?*2. Stakeholders?* (p. 24-25).

October 9, 2020

Further information on the consultations held at PIF stage has been provided under section ?*2. Stakeholders?* (p. 24-25).

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

February 4, 2020

Yes. Cleared. Please also note that by CEO endorsement, we will expect a gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assessment that identifies and describes any gender differences, gender differentiated impacts and risks, and opportunities to address gender gaps and promote the empowerment of women that may be relevant to the proposed activity, and any corresponding gender-responsive measures.

Agency Response

September 03, 2020

Noted. This will be undertaken during the PPG phase.

October 9, 2020

The gender section was updated with reference to the latest new GEF Policy on Gender Equality (GEF, 2017c) (p. 27).

Private Sector Engagement

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

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

February 4, 2020

The description about the private sector engagement is too generic. Please be more specific regarding the targeted kind of private sector entities and their potential engagement.

September 14, 2000

Thank you for the clarification. Cleared.

Agency Response

September 03, 2020

Further information has been provided under section ?*4. Private sector engagement?*, including sub-sectors to be engaged through collaboration agreements on data sharing (p. 27).

Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

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

February 4, 2020

Relevant potential risks are taken into account. In addition, please assess and incorporate the data availability and climate change risks.

September 14, 2000

Thank you for completing the risks analysis. Cleared.

Agency Response

September 03, 2020

Climate change and data availability risks have been incorporated in section ?5. Risks?, with the risk level and mitigation measures assessed for Cameroon (p. 27-29). A risk related to the Covid-19 pandemic has also been included.

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

February 5, 2020

Yes, cleared.

Agency Response

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

February 5, 2020

Yes, cleared.

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

February 5, 2020

The Knowledge management approach in the country is unclear (the text only says the project "will contribute to improving knowledge management related to climate change, including data sharing / collection and communication approaches"). Please explain further the Knowledge management approach of the project.

September 14, 2000

Thank you for the clarification. Cleared.

Agency Response

September 03, 2020

Additional information on the knowledge management approach has been provided under section ?*8. Knowledge Management?* (p. 31).

Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS)

Are environmental and social risks, impacts and management measures adequately documented at this stage and consistent with requirements set out in SD/PL/03?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

September 14, 2000

A UNEP Environmental, Social and Economic Review Note is uploaded in the Portal and the overall risk is evaluated as low. Cleared.

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

February 4, 2020

Yes, GEF OFP Dr. Haman Unusa has endorsed this project.

September 14, 2000

A new letter if endorsement has been uploaded in the Portal to take into account the change of the budget requested. Cleared.

Agency Response

September 03, 2020

Dr. Haman Unusa has provided an updated Letter of Endorsement.

Termsheet, reflow table and agency capacity in NGI Projects

Does the project provide sufficient detail in Annex A (indicative termsheet) to take a decision on the following selection criteria: co-financing ratios, financial terms and conditions, and financial additionality? If not, please provide comments. Does the project provide a detailed reflow table in Annex B to assess the project capacity of generating reflows? If not, please provide comments. After reading the questionnaire in Annex C, is the Partner Agency eligible to administer concessional finance? If not, please provide comments.

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

N/A

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

February 5, 2020

Not yet. Please address the above comments. To facilitate the review process, please also highlight in yellow the changes in the text of the proposal.

September 14, 2000

Thank you very much for addressing nearly all the comments. The PIF is not yet recommended for technical clearance. Please address the remaining comment.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

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

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

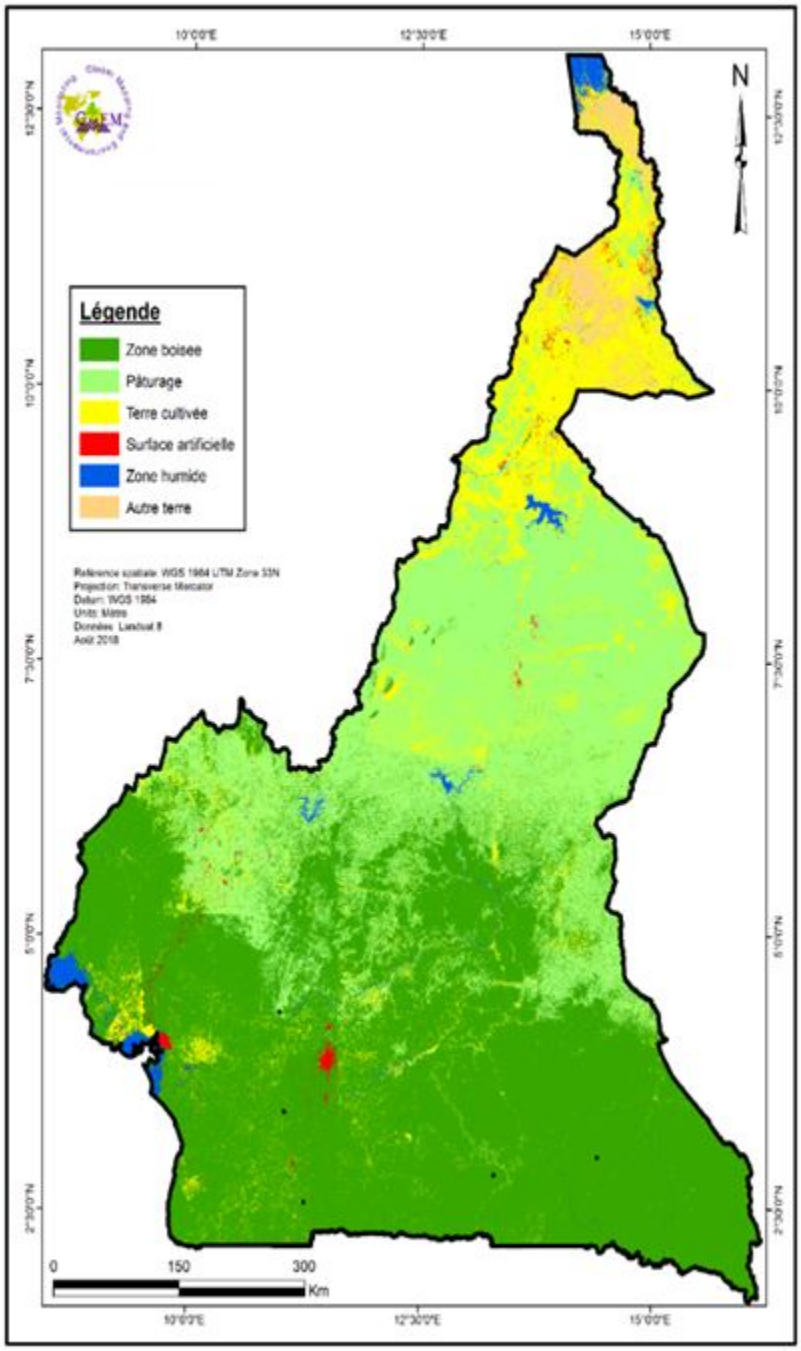
ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG). (Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: **US$ 50,000**			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	***GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (US$)***		
	Budgeted Amount	***Amount Spent to date***	***Amount Committed***
GEF Expert	2,000	2,000	0
International CBIT Expert	20,000	12,000	8,000
National/Local Support consultant	8,000	4,800	3,200
Initial Stakeholder consultation worskhops	6,000	6,000	0
Field work and local meetings	6,000	6,000	0
Final stakeholder validation workshop	6,000		6,000
National/Local Support consultant travel	2,000		800

Further preparation activities to be carried out after CEO Approval	-	-	*1,200*
Total	**50,000**	**30,800**	**19,200**

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

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



The project will take place in Cameroon. The impacts will be relevant nationwide, but most of the institutions and relevant stakeholders are based in the capital area of Yaounde with the coordinates 3.8480? N, 11.5021? E.

ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

CBIT Cameroon (10446)

GEF budget category & detailed description	Outcome 1	M&E	PMC	Total	Responsible entity
02. Goods	**130,100**		**4,500**	**134,600**	
Equipment for CC research laboratory (1.4.4)	60,000			60,000	MENPSD
Equipment for office use (1 laptop + 1 monitor + 1 printer + software/licences)			4,500	4,500	MENPSD
Hardware and software (computers/laptops/USB keys and drive for data archiving for all 5 ecologic zones)	20,100			20,100	MENPSD
Server, hardware, software licenses for online platform (1.3.2)	50,000			50,000	MENPSD
06. Sub-contract to executing partner/entity	**30,000**			**30,000**	
Local University to support training on MRV of emissions, MRV of mitigation, Adaptation and MRV of support (1.3.3), tracking NDC implentation (1.3.10)	30,000			30,000	MENPSD
07. Contractual services (company)	**325,000**		**14,700**	**339,700**	
Independent financial audits			12,000	12,000	MENPSD
International firm 1 - Institutionnal arrangements, legal framework and MPGs (1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 1.1.4, 1.1.5)	90,000			90,000	MENPSD
International firm 2 - Tools, templates, protocols and guidelines for the SNIGES and improvement plan, training on GHG inventories (1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.2.3, 1.2.4, 1.2.5)	150,000			150,000	MENPSD
International firm 3 - IT/Network services for setting up online platform (1.3.2, 1.3.5, 1.3.6)	75,000			75,000	MENPSD
Local firm 1 - Equip climate change research laboratory (1.4.4, 1.4.5)	10,000			10,000	MENPSD
Translation services			2,700	2,700	MENPSD
08. Contractual services (individuals)		**35,000**		**35,000**	
Terminal Evaluation		35,000		35,000	UNEP EO
09. International Consultants	**216,000**			**216,000**	
International Consultant 1 - MRV assessment (1.3.1); recommendations for improvements to the MRV system (1.3.4); monitoring indicators for tracking NDC (1.3.8); tools, templates, guidance and protocols for NDC tracking (1.3.9) ; training on tracking NDC implementation and support (1.3.10)	84,000			84,000	MENPSD
International Consultant 2 - Training on MRV of mitigation and Adaptation (1.3.3)	28,000			28,000	MENPSD
International Consultant 3 - RCP based Scenarios and respective training (1.4.1)	32,000			32,000	MENPSD
International Consultant 4 - SSP based Scenarios and respective training (1.4.2)	32,000			32,000	MENPSD
International Consultant 5 - Climate Change Projections and Scenarios in decision-making and respective training (1.4.3)	40,000			40,000	MENPSD
10. Local Consultants	**86,000**			**86,000**	
National Consultant 1 - Gender Expert	22,000			22,000	MENPSD
National Consultant 2 - IA, legal framework and MPGs (1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 1.1.4, 1.1.5)	28,000			28,000	MENPSD
National Consultant 3 - Communication plan for the online platform (1.3.7)	18,000			18,000	MENPSD
National Consultant 4 - Support online platform development (1.3.5, 1.3.6)	18,000			18,000	MENPSD
11. Salary and benefits/Staff Costs			**123,000**	**123,000**	
Administrative and Financial Assistant			42,000	42,000	MENPSD
Project Manager			81,000	81,000	MENPSD
12. Training, Workshops, Meetings	**512,600**	**14,000**		**526,600**	
Consultation + validation workshops - institutional arrangements, legal framework (1.1.5)	27,600			27,600	MENPSD
Final workshop		4,000		4,000	MENPSD
Inception workshop		4,000		4,000	MENPSD
Launching workshop of the CC research laboratory (1.4.4)	5,000			5,000	MENPSD
PSC meetings		6,000		6,000	MENPSD
Training Workshop on collection and analysis of information for the GHG inventory elaboration; reporting protocols; IPCC 2006 guidelines (1.2.2)	60,000			60,000	MENPSD
Training Workshop on IPCC 2006 sofware (1.2.4)	60,000			60,000	MENPSD
Training Workshop on peer review of national GHG inventories (1.2.5)	60,000			60,000	MENPSD
Training Workshop on QA/QC (1.2.3)	60,000			60,000	MENPSD
Training Workshops on how to integrate climate data and projections into decision-making processes (1.4.3)	60,000			60,000	MENPSD
Training Workshops on MRV of emissions, mitigation, Adaptation and support (1.3.3), tracking NDC implentation and support (1.3.10)	120,000			120,000	MENPSD
Training Workshops on RCP based climate scenarios (1.4.1)	30,000			30,000	MENPSD
Training Workshops on SSP based climate scenarios (1.4.2)	30,000			30,000	MENPSD
13. Travel	**88,600**			**88,600**	
International travels (output 1.2)	25,000			25,000	MENPSD
International travels (output 1.3)	25,000			25,000	MENPSD
International travels (output 1.4)	20,000			20,000	MENPSD
National travels (output 1.1)	4,500			4,500	MENPSD
National travels (output 1.2)	4,500			4,500	MENPSD
National travels (output 1.3)	4,800			4,800	MENPSD
National travels (output 1.4)	4,800			4,800	MENPSD
14. Office supplies			**3,000**	**3,000**	
General office supplies			3,000	3,000	MENPSD
15. Other operating costs	**15,000**			**15,000**	
Communication materials (as per communication plan) (1.3.7)	15,000			15,000	MENPSD
Grand Total	**1,403,300**	**49,000**	**145,200**	**1,597,500**	

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

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

Not applicable

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

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

Not applicable

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

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

Not applicable