



Enhancing Equatorial Guinea's institutional and technical capacity in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector for enhanced transparency under the Paris Agreement

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10120

Project Type

MSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT

NGI

Project Title

Enhancing Equatorial Guinea's institutional and technical capacity in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector for enhanced transparency under the Paris Agreement

Countries

Equatorial Guinea

Agency(ies)

FAO

Other Executing Partner(s):

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forests and the Environment

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Climate Change

Taxonomy

Climate Change, Focal Areas, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Influencing models, Local Communities, Stakeholders, Communications, Public Campaigns, Type of Engagement, Participation, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender Equality, Beneficiaries, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender results areas, Capacity Development, Knowledge Exchange, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Innovation

Rio Markers**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 1

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date

10/11/2018

Expected Implementation Start

7/1/2020

Expected Completion Date

6/30/2023

Duration

36in Months

Agency Fee(\$)

82,008

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	863,242	536,896
Total Project Cost(\$)			863,242	536,896

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

In line with national priorities, this project will strengthen institutional and technical capacities in the Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Use (AFOLU) sector to respond to the enhanced transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 1. Strengthening institutional capacity in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use (AFOLU) sector to respond to the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), in line with national priorities on mitigation.	Technical Assistance	1.1. Equatorial Guinea has enhanced institutional capacities to coordinate, collect and report data and knowledge for the AFOLU sector.	<p>1.1.1 A report containing a coordination mechanism and institutional arrangements to integrate and plan transparency-related activities in the AFOLU sector is prepared.</p> <p>Note: the output envisaged in PIF “1.1.2 Equatorial Guinea's MRV action plan for REDD+ is updated according to the new knowledge and institutional arrangements to respond to the ETF”, was removed because it is being fully generated by the REDD+ preparation project funded by the GCF, as detailed below.</p> <p>1.1.2 Government personnel, in specific national correspondents responsible for international reporting, is trained on different international reporting processes (GHG inventory/ Forest Reference Level to the UNFCCC and FAO-FRA) and consistency requirements.</p>	GET	43,127	19,743

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 2. Enhancement of technical capacity to collect and analyze data to respond to support sustainable forest management (SFM) and transparency-related requirements in the AFOLU sector.	Technical Assistance	2.1 Equatorial Guinea has the technical capacity and improved data and information to regularly report transparent, accurate and consistent data for the AFOLU sector.	<p>2.1.1 A report is developed containing a subset of national data for different land use classes collected and analyzed.</p> <p>2.1.2 A land classification system and a land use/cover map is developed.</p> <p>2.1.3 A report is developed containing country-specific emission factors for different land classes in order to support estimates of carbon stocks.</p> <p>2.1.4 Government personnel and key actors (e.g. from university) with a role in national capacity development (i.e. train-the-trainers) is trained on data collection consistent with MRV requirements as outlined by IPCC and additional relevant guidance like GFOI and GOFC-GOLD.</p>	GET	661,765	506,503

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 3. Strengthening technical capacity to assess and report emissions and removals and exchange knowledge at regional level in the AFOLU sector.	Technical Assistance	3.1 Equatorial Guinea has enhanced technical capacity in the AFOLU sector to report emissions and removals in compliance with transparency-related requirements achieved.	3.1.1 An archiving and dissemination system is developed for documentation for the AFOLU sector and to support the preparation of the national greenhouse gas (GHG). 3.1.2 South-South cooperation and exchange initiatives are organized on ETF experiences, the '2006 IPCC Guidelines' and '2019 Refinement', and national GHG inventories and projections of emissions/removals for the AFOLU sector.	GET	79,874	10,650
Sub Total (\$)					784,766	536,896
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
				GET	78,476	
Sub Total(\$)					78,476	0
Total Project Cost(\$)					863,242	536,896

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(\$)
Donor Agency	Green Climate Fund	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	445,561
Government	National Institute for Environmental Conservation (INCOMA) and National Institute for Forestry Development and Management of the Protected Areas System (INDEFOR-AP)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	91,335
			Total Co-Financing(\$)	536,896

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

In-kind cofinancing includes the following: The GCF financing is being implemented by FAO through the project “Preparatory support to engage with the GCF in early phases of REDD+”, which is generating important inputs as a basis for obtaining some of the products of the CBIT Equatorial Guinea; in particular, component 2. Both the GCF project and the CBIT Equatorial Guinea have MAGBMA as a partner in the implementation and along with FAO, they establish synergies between the two projects. The financing of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, through INCOMA and INDEFOR-AP, was established to support the activities that will be carried out as part of the CBIT Equatorial Guinea; specifically, in support of project coordination and for the collection and analysis of data to respond to sustainable forest management and the ETF for the AFOLU sector.

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(\$)
FAO	GET	Equatorial Guinea	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	863,242	82,008
Total Grant Resources(\$)					863,242	82,008

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required

PPG Amount (\$)

50,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

4,750

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
FAO	GET	Equatorial Guinea	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	50,000	4,750
Total Project Costs(\$)					50,000	4,750

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	60	55		
Male	60	25		
Total	120	80	0	0

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1) The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description).

1. This section contains updates regarding the Project Identification Form (PIF).
2. Regarding the situation of forests in Equatorial Guinea, the *Study of the causes of deforestation and forest degradation in Equatorial Guinea 2004-2014* (MAGBMA and FAO, 2018) and the *Historical Analysis of deforestation and forest degradation in Equatorial Guinea 2004–2014* (MAGBMA and FAO, 2018), confirmed that the country's forest cover for 2014 was 2,500,000 ha (\pm 101,000 ha), equivalent to 93% (\pm 4%) of the national total area. The report indicates that, according to the historical trend analysis, deforestation in the 2004-2014 period was estimated at 87,000 ha (\pm 9,000 ha), representing an annual rate of 0.3%, or 8,700 ha per year. During the same period, forest degradation affected 230,000 ha (\pm 46,000 ha), equivalent to an annual degradation rate of 0.9%, or 23,000 ha per year. The data reflects that during the 2004-2014 period, the area of forest degradation has been approximately three times greater than that of deforestation in the country as a whole. By regions, deforestation has been more pronounced on the island of Bioko, while forest degradation has been greater in the continental region and on the island of Annobon. In Annobon, the loss of forests is the most significant in proportion to the territory: both deforestation and degradation are much higher than the average rate of the country.
3. The results of the *Study of the causes of deforestation and forest degradation in Equatorial Guinea 2004-2014*, indicate that, for the period analyzed, the main direct causes of deforestation and forest degradation were:
 4. *Deforestation*; the main cause was the expansion of infrastructure (with a relative weight of 96%), followed by the agriculture sector (with a relative weight of 4%), which includes intensive and subsistence agriculture, the latter being more important both the continental region as in the insular region.
 5. *Forest degradation*; the main direct cause identified was agriculture (with a relative weight of 41%, mainly subsistence traveling agriculture), followed by infrastructure (with a relative weight of 36%, mainly transport roads, including forest tracks and ways of taking out) and wood harvesting (with a relative weight of 23%). Logging includes logging for export and the informal small-scale sector.
6. The analysis of the identified causes of deforestation and forest degradation indicates:
 7. *Infrastructure development*; main cause of deforestation and significant driver of forest degradation. However, it is estimated that from 2014 it will have a lower growth, due to the economic recession and the completion of much of the planned investments. Nevertheless, there is a significant risk of deforestation and indirect degradation around the infrastructure already built because they facilitate access to the forest and carry out productive activities.

8. *Agriculture*; it is the second most important cause of deforestation and the first of forest degradation. Shifting cultivation causes, in most cases, degradation without resulting in deforestation, given the small area of the farms and the speed of regeneration of the country's forests. However, an increase in population density (linked to the return of the population to rural areas) or the loss of traditional practices (for example, reduced fallow duration) could affect the regeneration capacity of the forest and cause deforestation. Itinerant agriculture does not pose a threat to the forest in the long term if forest regeneration is allowed with a long enough fallow and a small farm size. The analysis of the sustainability of traditional agriculture practices requires more detailed studies on its impact and the dynamics of subsequent regeneration of forest clearings (for example, canopy closing time, biomass and carbon reserves, structure, specific composition), as well as about soil recovery. On the other hand, intensive agriculture, which historically was a very important cause of deforestation and degradation linked to the cultivation of coffee, cocoa and palm oil, shows a decreasing trend since the 1970s, and its importance during the 2004-2014 period, is residual. The agriculture sector is expected to develop as one of the strategic axes of diversification of the economy of the National Plan of Economic and Social Development (PNDES), therefore, it is a possible future cause of deforestation and degradation. Agriculture development would be driven by the priorities established in national plans and programs, by new infrastructure and transport routes, by the return of the population to rural areas and by a possible foreign investment. In addition, agriculture development is crucial to deal with the current food insecurity situation, which is linked to the high dependence on food imports.

9. *Timber harvesting*; it is one of the most important causes of degradation and it includes large-scale industrial use and informal use. The degradation was greater outside the concessions (14%) than within them (9%), according to the 2013 concession area. Forest degradation caused by logging in 2004-2014 could be underestimated, given that: (i) the use is selective and causes a small canopy opening that can go unnoticed in satellite images; (ii) forest tracks and roads are included in the sub cause corresponding to transport roads (infrastructure); (iii) the methodology does not allow to estimate the degradation of the forest structure under the canopy, nor the negative consequences for the soil or water courses; and (iv) the populations consulted warn about the high degree of forest degradation. Additional studies would be necessary to analyze the sustainability of logging practices, their impact (both on forest carbon stocks, as well as on plant and animal species, land, stream and river water, and structure and function of the ecosystem) and the dynamics of subsequent regeneration. During the 2004-2014 period, wood production has been 35% lower than in the previous decade (1994-2004), and the annual production established by legislation (450,000 m³) has been respected. This decreasing trend could be reversed as of 2014 if the country chooses to increase the production and export of wood as an immediate source of income and foreign exchange that compensates for the reduction of oil revenues. The 2015 and 2016 production data confirm an upward trend, while legislative measures enacted in 2017 could slow down the production growth.

10. On the other hand, the direct causes of deforestation and forest degradation have their roots in different underlying causes, divided into four categories: (1) *political and institutional factors*, related to political priorities, lack of coordination between sectors and institutions, the absence of a land management plan, the land tenure regime, the obsolescence of the regulatory framework and forest policies, the inefficient, inconsistent and unequal application of laws, human, logistical and technical capacities of the Forest administration to exercise its functions, the quality and accessibility of public information, as well as limited citizen participation; (2) *economic factors*, related to the economic needs of families and the lack of options, unequal distribution of wealth, demand for national and international timber, limited public investment in the forestry and agriculture sectors; (3) *technological factors*, associated with the reduction of the productivity derived from the scarce agriculture and forestry technological development, the limited technical capacities in sustainable agriculture and forestry production, in addition to the lack of training, research and dissemination; (4) *sociodemographic and cultural factors*, related to urban-rural migration and ecological awareness.

11. It is estimated that future causes of deforestation and degradation, which could have a greater impact on forests as of 2014, are: the accelerated development of commercial agriculture and mining and energy sectors (priority sectors in the PNDES), the increase in timber use, both industrial and informal (with a significant impact on degradation and with a risk of transition to deforestation), as well as subsistence agriculture (linked to the lack of economic options of the population and a possible return to rural zones). The mangrove areas, and the risk of deforestation and degradation to which they are exposed, stand out because of their importance as an ecosystem, linked to their use as fuel to smoke fish, whose demand is increasing.

12. Numerous actors are related to the causes of deforestation and degradation, and therefore to the actions aimed at addressing them. In particular, rural communities, especially women, which act as the engine of the rural economy and are the main agricultural labour force, are called upon to play a key role in curbing and reversing deforestation and forest degradation trends, to ensure that the country can continue enjoying its forests, one of the renewable resources that contribute most significantly to the national economy and the livelihoods of the population.

13. Regarding the international commitments of Equatorial Guinea to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), including the increase of transparency through the ETF, after the elaboration of the PIF the country presented the *First National Communication to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* - PCN Equatorial Guinea (MAGBMA, 2019) https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/3162705_Equatorial%20Guinea-NC1-1-PCN%20DE%20GUINEA%20ECUATORIAL_NFIORME%20FINAL.pdf, a national effort with support from the GEF and technical assistance from UN Environment Programme. The PCN Equatorial Guinea includes a National Inventory of Emissions and Removals of Greenhouse Gases for 2013 that the country expects to update in the near future, for which the strengthening of capacities in the AFOLU sector through the CBIT Equatorial Guinea will be a key element.

14. The country has also continued to make progress in the generation of important products for REDD+, as part of the UNFCCC process, preparing and publishing, with support from the Central African Forests Initiative (CAFI) and FAO, the reports already mentioned: *Study of the Causes of Deforestation and Forest Degradation 2004-2014*, the *Historical Analysis of Deforestation and Forest Degradation 2004-2014*, and the *National REDD+ Strategy of Equatorial Guinea* (MAGBMA, 2019), and has validated the REDD+ National Investment Plan, which will guide efforts to value, manage and preserve forests, as well as mobilize and coordinate possible sources of financing and investments under a single framework.

15. Even with the recent advances to meet its international commitments and to manage its forests, Equatorial Guinea does not have enough trained personnel or institutional arrangements to allow reporting on its progress in a consistent and transparent way. Neither does it have quality information about forest resources, nor has it institutionalized the necessary instruments to collect and analyze it, despite the fact that forests is one of the main economic sectors for the country. To overcome this situation, the country needs to increase its institutional and technical capacity in specific aspects, for which, the CBIT project will support the establishment of an inter-institutional coordination mechanism and the necessary arrangements to integrate and plan activities related to transparency in the sector; the consolidation and development of capacities for the preparation of GHG inventories; the incorporation in INDEFOR-AP of the necessary structures for the collection and analysis of activity data and forest data that allow calculating national emission factors for different land use classes; the development of national capacities for the systematic collection, analysis and reporting of data, prioritizing the participation of women

and generational replacement; development an archiving and dissemination system for sector documentation; and South-South cooperation and exchange initiatives on the MTR and related aspects.

2) The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects.

16. Following the preparation of the PIF, the country made significant progress for REDD+ with the generation of the information and the aforementioned documents supported by CAFI, as well as with some of the products that the project “*Preparatory support to engage with the GCF in early phases of REDD+*” is generating and supporting, implemented by FAO and with finance from GCF.

17. As part of the REDD+ preparation project funded by the GCF, the development of an action plan for Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) and the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) has been supported, which includes the design of a multipurpose National Forest Inventory and the establishment of the Forest Reference Emission Level and/or Forest Reference Level (FREL/FRL). These products not only provide inputs for the CBIT Equatorial Guinea, but also constitute significant advances in their development and involve an important part of the planned co-financing. The specific products are:

18. *Assessment MRV gaps, arrangements, roles and responsibilities*; this study will evaluate gaps and existing technical gaps on MRV, institutional roles and responsibilities, as well as strengths and weakness of key institutions with some responsibility related to MRV. As part of the study, a proposal for training needs, institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms for the MRV of REDD+ will be made, which will incorporate the roadmap of the NFMS/MRV. **This study is equivalent to output 1.1.2 proposed in the PIF of the CBIT Equatorial Guinea related to the update of the MRV action plan for REDD+, which is why output 1.1.2 has been removed from the results framework.**

19. *Design of a multi-purpose National Forest Inventory (NFI)*; it will measure the state and health of national forests, and provide data and information for international commitment reports. The document on the design of the NFI, *Design of the National Forest Inventory of Equatorial Guinea, Version (1.0) (FAO, 2019)* is available and attached (in Spanish), which has been validated both in the insular zone (Bioko and Annobon) as well in the continental region, there is also a detailed manual on data collection (most of them biophysical), as well as structures for socio-economic and forestry industry surveys. The design of the NFI is based on the collection of information to respond to a total of 29 indicators of sustainable forest management, which will support the report to different initiatives and processes such as: REDD+, Commission of Central African Forests (COMIFAC), Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), National Plan for Economic and Social Development 2035, Global Forest Resources Assessment of FAO (FAO-FRA), among others. Each of the indicators is contextualized within the framework of the thematic axes that FAO-FRA uses for the assessment of global forest resources and is also associated with the different SDGs that are linked to the forestry sector. The design of the NFI has been validated in the field and has included the training of eight (8) INDEFOR-AP technicians, with whom some sampling units have been measured and that, in addition to validating the proposal, have generated very preliminary data for the NFI (separate document uploaded in Roadmap section).

20. *Establishment of FREL*; progress has been made in the development of activity data for FREL of Equatorial Guinea. A degradation and deforestation map and forest area change statistics have been generated between January 2014-December 2018, based on the 2004-2014 change map. The 2014-2018 forest – non-forest and forest change map

will provide a starting point for the new land coverage and land use map that will be generated with the CBIT Equatorial Guinea covering all IPCC classes. This map will be very valuable to the NFI. In the process of establishing the FREL, the participation of personnel from national institutions and, in particular, of INDEFOR-AP stands out.

21. Additionally, both for the design of the NFI and for the development of the FREL, a common classification system of land cover and land use has been used, which will serve as the basis and constitutes a significant advance for output 2.1.2 of the CBIT Equatorial Guinea.

22. It is necessary to mention that the REDD+ preparation project, funded by the GCF, and the CBIT Equatorial Guinea were expected to be developed in a more or less parallel and complementary way; however, although the complementarity is maintained for the CBIT, since some of the products generated or in process of development will be very useful to build upon, as indicated in the previous paragraphs, the timing will not be the same because the GCF project is in its final stage of execution. However, in addition to guaranteeing the co-financing provided for in the PIF, this situation also constitutes an advantage, since further progress will be made towards obtaining the results; in particular:

- Output 2.1.1 A report is developed containing a subset of national data for different land use classes collected and analyzed. The validated design of the NFI and some other required products are already available.

- Output 2.1.2 A land classification system and a land use/cover map is developed. There are advances for both products so, in the case of the classification system, a review and validation will be carried out, whereas an update will be made for the map.

- Output 2.1.4 Government personnel and key actors (e.g. from university) with a role in national capacity development (i.e. train-the-trainers) are trained on data collection consistent with MRV requirements as outlined by IPCC and additional relevant guidance like GFOI and GOF-C-GOLD. There are already eight (8) trained technicians of the INDEFOR-AP who have measured the first Sampling Units for validation.

23. The processes and information that have been generated with the REDD+ preparation projects and specifically with the GCF project, as well as those that will be consolidated and produced with the CBIT Equatorial Guinea, will provide key, quality and consistent data for the AFOLU sector, which will support the construction of new GHG inventories and allow the country to make better estimates; for example, the country specific emission factors for the forests of Equatorial Guinea that will be developed from the NFI data.

24. For its part, the presentation of the PCN Equatorial Guinea to the UNFCCC, even though it constitutes a valuable reference of information while reiterating the national commitment to the fight against climate change and with the presentation of these reports to the international community, it also poses an important challenge regarding the updating of information and the periodic generation of GHG inventories, due to the following factors: (a) lack of reliable data and processes to generate them; (b) few capacities and non-existence of the national structures necessary to prepare GHG inventories; (c) undefined responsibilities to prepare and integrate the reports.

25. Some efforts have been made to develop national capacities for the preparation of GHG inventories, but these have not been systematic either in the follow-up of trained personnel or in the integration and formalization of institutional teams with well-defined roles and tasks. This situation also constitutes a challenge for the implementation of the ETF and the use of project resources, and several of the products to be obtained are aimed at correcting some of the identified deficiencies, to whose achievement

contributes to the project approach defined by the country in the AFOLU sector, as well as the experiences and lessons learned during the elaboration of the PCN Equatorial Guinea.

3) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project and the project's Theory of Change.

26. As indicated in the PIF, based on the needs and priorities of Equatorial Guinea, this project will strengthen the country's institutional and technical capacities in the AFOLU sector, in order to meet the ETF requirements. The project, aligned with some of CBIT's programming priorities, has the following objectives, outcomes, outputs and activities:

27. **Objective:** in line with national priorities, this project will strengthen institutional and technical capacities in the Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Use (AFOLU) sector to respond to the enhanced transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement.

28. The project will support the AFOLU sector as a whole, by: (a) establishing a coordination mechanism and institutional arrangements to integrate and plan activities related to the ETF; (b) improve knowledge, through training, in the process of preparing international reports for the sector; (c) having a system for archiving and disseminating documentation of the sector to support the preparation of GHG inventories; (d) organizing South-South cooperation and exchange initiatives on issues such as ETF experiences, 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines for GHG inventories, and emission/removal projections of the sector.

29. As for forests, as mentioned, these constitute one of the most important resources in the country, with coverage greater than 90% of the national territory. Significant efforts have been made in recent years through the REDD+ preparation process to increase knowledge about forests and the dynamics that affect them, as well as to give them greater value and promote their conservation. The project will deepen the knowledge of the forestry sector to support its management, improve data on GHG inventories, and report on the commitments of "Expected and Determined Contributions at National Level" (CPDN, acronym in Spanish); these objectives will be achieved through: (a) training in the collection of field data following the IPCC guidelines and other relevant guidance; (b) beginning of the collection and analysis of field data for different land uses with emphasis on forest information; (c) development of national emission factors for different classes of land to improve emission estimates.

30. For the agriculture subsector, the project will support the identification and analysis of relevant information available, in order to integrate it into GHG inventories.

31. Regarding changes in land use, the project will adjust the land classification system that has been used for the generation of national products in the framework of REDD+ preparation and update the land coverage/use map. Both products will be important inputs for identifying changes in land use.

32. In addition, in order to achieve the objective and products of the project, the broad participation in all activities, of both the different national actors interested in the subject and of women, will be encouraged; in particular, in activities related to capacity development.

33. The components, results and activities of the project are the following:

34. **Component 1:** Strengthening institutional capacity in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use (AFOLU) sector to respond to the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), in line with national priorities on mitigation.

35. **Outcome 1.1:** Equatorial Guinea has enhanced institutional capacities to coordinate, collect and report data and knowledge for the AFOLU sector.

36. **Output 1.1.1** A report containing a coordination mechanism and institutional arrangements to integrate and plan transparency-related activities in the AFOLU sector is prepared.

37. It is crucial that the country has a structure for the AFOLU sector, duly formalized, in which national institutions with mandate for the generation of data and information participate and contribute to the preparation of reports for the UNFCCC, considering the ETF. Such a structure would allow the participating instances to coordinate actions, identify products to be developed and sources of data to be used and to approve criteria, among other important aspects. It could incorporate other key actors, such as academia, to support the definition or adaptation of methodologies and technologies that improve processes, information and reporting. At a later stage, when this structure is well established, it could contribute to the formation of the National Climate Change Committee, recommended in the CPDN document for the formulation and monitoring of national policies, and generate climate analyzes that support them.

38. To establish the coordination mechanism and the necessary institutional arrangements for the AFOLU sector, taking advantage of recent experiences and lessons learned in the preparation of reports that the country has presented to the UNFCCC, it is proposed to hold a series of technical meetings and working sessions, which will be facilitated by the National Project Coordinator, who will be in charge of the calls for proposals; moderation and technical support of the sessions; registration and documentation of agreements; among other tasks that allow obtaining the expected products.

39. Additionally, the formal establishment of technical groups responsible for the generation of specific data and reports is proposed, according to institutional mandates. For example: (a) for the development of a permanent National Forest Inventory, which allows to understand the dynamics of the forest resource; (b) for the periodic updating of land use/land cover maps, which provide information on the dynamics of the use of resources in the national territory, as well as activity data; (c) for the preparation of GHG inventories in the AFOLU sector.

40. To obtain the output 1.1.1, the following activities are proposed:

- Activity 1.1.1.1 To identify and to validate the key institutions and actors, based on their institutional mandates, their links with the sector and the generation of information. Subsequently, to integrate a working group with representatives of the institutions and key actors identified, to jointly establish the coordination mechanism.

- Activity 1.1.1.2 To carry out and to validate a diagnosis on the structure and capabilities of the personnel of the institutions of the AFOLU sector. This activity will allow to know the organizational and technical situation of the institutions involved to identify strengths, gaps and requirements.

- Activity 1.1.1.3 To identify, to establish and to agree on the necessary institutional arrangements for the ETF in the AFOLU sector. As a first task, all reports that the country must prepare and submit, including their periodicity, should be listed. Subsequently, for each international report, at least: (a) institution responsible for the preparation must be established; (b) role and profile of each member of the technical team that will participate in the preparation of the report; (c) members of the technical team; (d)

information required to generate the report; (e) instance(s) that generate the information and its periodicity; (f) methodology to generate information and limitations; (g) method for the transfer and exchange of information to the institution responsible for preparing the report, including format and characteristics of the data. Other elements deemed necessary may be included. Likewise, some technical groups responsible for generating specific data and reports must be formalized, either according to institutional mandates (for example, to conduct a permanent National Forest Inventory or generate maps) or through inter-institutional arrangements (for example, for preparation of GHG inventories in the AFOLU sector).

· Activity 1.1.1.4 To prepare and to approve a document with the coordination mechanism and institutional arrangements for transparency in the AFOLU sector. This process requires the consensus and commitment of the parties involved. The approved document must be available on the websites: 1) of the GEF; 2) on the website to be developed for one of the institutions of the AFOLU sector (INCOMA or INDEFOR-AP); or if it were not possible, on the website of the National Institute of Statistics of Equatorial Guinea (INEGE, acronym in Spanish) <http://www.inege.gq>, which would require specific institutional arrangements. Further on, in paragraph 79, further details are found.

41. Regarding output 1.1.2, the approved PIF indicates: “Output 1.1.2 Updated the MRV Action Plan of Equatorial Guinea for REDD+, in accordance with new knowledge and institutional arrangements to respond to the ETF”. However, this output was eliminated from this proposal because it is being generated entirely as part of the REDD+ preparation project funded by the GCF, unlike the other components that need the resources of both projects to be completed and will be co-financing by both of them, as indicated in Part II, point 2 of section 1.a (paragraph 18). Nonetheless, the projects are still complementary since outcome 2.1 of the CBIT project builds on the MRV action plan, especially on the NFI design, created with support of the GCF project. Resources initially available for output 1.1.2 will reinforce activities to achieve outcome 2.1, in particular output 2.1.4. With the removal of output 1.1.2, the previous output 1.1.3, is the current output 1.1.2 in the results framework and it is indicated below.

42. **Output 1.1.2** Government personnel, specifically national correspondents responsible for international reporting, is trained on different international reporting processes (GHG inventory/Forest Reference Level to the UNFCCC and FAO-FRA) and consistency requirements.

43. Since the presentation of the PIF, some training needs have been covered for the preparation of international reports:

- a. Forest Reference Levels; as indicated in Part II, point 2 of section 1.a (paragraph 20), several national technicians have participated in training for the FREL as part of the REDD+ preparedness project funded by the GCF, so it is not recommended to invest additional resources in training in this aspect in the short term.
- b. FAO-FRA; regional training has been carried out for the elaboration of the next FRA and the technical focal points of Equatorial Guinea have participated in them.
- c. Construction of GHG inventories as a whole; currently, six (6) technicians from Equatorial Guinea are participating in an online course on the development of GHG inventories that considers all the aspects involved, offered by the UNFCCC. This course has the limitation that it is available only in English and French, in addition to being online, participants often cannot access it due to limitations for Internet use in the country.

44. Considering the above, this output will focus on the development of capacities that allow the country to build GHG inventories in the AFOLU sector, through a training process aimed at personnel of national institutions responsible for preparing these international reports and other key partners. The training will be given in Spanish, with support material in the same language, and will consider different modalities: digital modules for individual advancement, available in USB flash drives to avoid the inconveniences of

Internet access; group spaces for performing exercises and/or the modules themselves; a final classroom workshop with an instructor specialized in the subject. This training will promote the participation of women to close the gender gap in technical activities, with the goal that one third of the participants will be women.

45. The following activities are proposed to obtain Output 1.1.2:

- Activity 1.1.2.1 To design a training plan to improve the preparation of international reports (if feasible, include study trips to exchange experiences between national and foreign institutions), with emphasis on learning-by-doing processes and highlighting the relevance of consistency between reports.
- Activity 1.1.2.2 To implement the training plan for technical teams that will prepare international reports and key actors that will support the processes and/or participate in the development of national capacities. The importance of the inclusion of key actors and the achievement of the goal that one third of the total participants are women is highlighted.

46. **Component 2.** Enhancement of technical capacity to collect and analyze data to respond to support sustainable forest management (SFM) and transparency-related requirements in the AFOLU sector.

47. **Outcome 2.1** Equatorial Guinea has the technical capacity and improved data and information to regularly report transparent, accurate and consistent data for the AFOLU sector.

48. Four outputs are proposed under this component. These outputs enhance transparency through the strengthening of capacities in data collection, analysis and reporting. In specific, the activities will enhance transparency as follows: 1) national institutions are strengthened through the building of their capacity in training for data collection consistent with MRV and ETF requirements according to IPCC guidelines; 2) support is provided in the analysis of country-specific data on emission factors based on national data collected and 3) better knowledge about land use/cover is obtained, especially covering all IPCC categories. The support on data collection in the forest sector is in line with national priorities, as the country clearly expressed a need for this activity, not only to increase transparency in reporting but also to support the sustainable management of the country's rich forest resources. The collection and analysis of this data will help to inform on the progress towards the fulfilment of the country's NDCs.

49. **Output 2.1.1** A report is developed containing a subset of national data for different land use classes collected and analyzed. With support of the GCF, the design of the NFI and its estimated cost have recently been prepared. This NFI design is highly ambitious, with more intense sampling for robust estimates than the data collection envisioned at the PIF stage. The cost estimate reveals that the available funds under the CBIT will not allow for a full execution of this ambitious NFI design. However, through the public consultation process, Equatorial Guinea has clearly indicated that the NFI is a national priority, the country would like to see its capacity for forest data collection and analysis enhanced and wishes to maintain the ambitious NFI design, even if with current funding only a subset of the data can be collected. This subset will have a lower intensity but balanced national distribution, therefore the resulting estimates will still be nationally representative. In view of the new information available to us now, this product has therefore been adapted as a subset of data (distributed nationally, but with less intensity than the one proposed in the new NFI design) is collected, which is possible following the proposed design, as detailed below.

50. As proposed in the PIF, to improve national capacities for monitoring and MRV, this output will focus on the generation of national quality data and its analysis, obtained from the beginning of the first multipurpose NFI (that meets the needs of information to prepare diverse reports, both national and international) and it will use as a basis the process and the products generated by the GCF project, described in Part II, point 2 of section 1.a (paragraph 19).

51. The development of the NFI could begin once the project is operational as there is available the majority of the necessary instruments for training and data collection in the field (biophysical, socio-economic and industrialization) are available: a document validated with the design of the NFI, a detailed manual on data collection (most of them biophysical), structures for socio-economic and forest industry surveys; in addition, there are some trained technicians and initial information collected, as well as instruments for measurements. The availability of these products, obtained with the REDD+ preparation funds of the GCF allocated to Equatorial Guinea, confirms the co-financing included in the PIF.

52. Additionally, the following resources will be provided by INDEFOR-AP, the national institution with the competence to carry out the NFI and integrate it into its organizational-operational structure:

- a. Technical personnel to form the crews for the field data collection and quality control, eight (8) of whom have already received training in the NFI processes and have participated in the collection of biophysical information for some pilot Sampling Units.
- b. Availability for the use of facilities and services (offices, work furniture, meeting room and working groups, administrative support).
- c. Availability to use institutional vehicles for the collection of data and information in the continental region.
- d. Support for the national coordination of the NFI and from the General Directorate.

53. From the previous point, the active participation of INDEFOR-AP in the development of the NFI stands out, from the General Directorate to the technicians linked to the process. This active involvement with the generation of periodic information about forests and trees outside them, as well as the use of own resources (for example, technicians, vehicles, facilities), confirms the commitment and interest in the NFI and guarantees its institutionalization, moving towards the establishment of a continuous inventory that will provide data permanently, as established in the design. This commitment is of great relevance and implies an important advance towards the production of quality data and information with national technical and financial resources, as well as with the development and consolidation of capacities, which will give sustainability to the process.

54. The project will provide assistance and technical support, according to the express request of the General Director of INDEFOR-AP, to guarantee the development and consolidation of national capacities, and will use the tools that FAO has made available, including the [Voluntary Guidelines on National Forest Monitoring](#) (FAO, 2017) and the [Open Foris](#) tools.

55. The National Project Coordinator will also provide botanical support to the NFI, so it must not only have the necessary technical profile, but his/her link with the process and INDEFOR-AP must be very close. To facilitate his/her management and collaboration with the NFI, it is recommended, if conditions permit, that the National Project Coordinator work in the offices of INDEFOR-AP.

56. Regarding the participation of women in the NFI, with the support of the General Directorate of INDEFOR-AP, female technicians from other departments, that have a greater number of professional women with field experience, will be included, such as the Department of Management and Handling of Protected Areas, in the data collection of socioeconomic surveys of the NFI. This option was raised by the General Director during the work session held on November 8, 2019 for the review and adjustment of the key sections for the project document, in response to the search for mechanisms to reduce the gender gap not only in the technical activities of the project but also in the institutionalization of the NFI, due to the small number of professional women who currently work in tasks related to forest management and who could integrate the NFI field crews.

57. The NFI design includes 333 Sampling Units (SU) that will be permanently established in the field, spread randomly throughout the country, but using a spatially balanced distribution. The samples will be located both in the continental and the insular regions (Bioko and Annobon), in areas with different classes of land use: forest, areas with trees outside forest and other non-forest areas. The proposed design poses a first complete measurement of all SU, with 5-year re-measurement cycles starting from the first measurement, with panels of 1/5 of the SU each year.

58. Due that the resources available from the CBIT Equatorial Guinea do not allow the first measurement of all the SU of the NFI to be carried out, even when the aforementioned advances were made, it is proposed to start with the survey of at least 124 SU that, added to the 8 already measured as part of the NFI design validation process, would sum up approximately 2/5 parts of the total samples. Performing the measurements in annual panels of a fifth of the total of the SUs of the inventory is the design proposal after the first measurement, so it could be start with this model.

59. The operational funds for the measurement of the SUs that will be collected with financing from the CBIT Equatorial Guinea will be managed through some national organization, preferably governmental and linked to the management of forest resources, so that national capacities are consolidated or developed for future NFI measurements.

60. By their side, both FAO and INDEFOR-AP, continue to make efforts to identify additional resources for the lifting of all the SUs of the first measurement of the NFI and it is hoped to concrete, in the near future, some additional initiative of co-financing, either that of CAFI identified in the PIF or any other that has been considered and can be mobilized.

61. For the achievement of output 2.1.1, the activities indicated below will be carried out:

- Activity 2.1.1.1 To establish the coordination unit of the National Forest Inventory, and its roles and tasks to execute the NFI, within the Department of Sustainable Forest Development, the technical unit of INDEFOR-AP responsible for carrying out inventories and therefore, it must prepare the National Forest Inventory. Since the NFI is a new activity, it must be formally incorporated into the organizational structure of INDEFOR-AP to give it sustainability through the allocation of technical and budgetary responsibilities.

- Activity 2.1.1.2 To develop a manual and to train/validate in the field about devices for data collection (e.g. tablets). Although the detailed manual for the NFI field data collection was developed, the use of devices (tablets or cell phones) to record measurements and observations was not included within it. As part of this output and training (output 2.1.4), the acquisition, testing and validation of these devices are contemplated, in addition to the development of the interfaces for data capture and the corresponding

manual. These devices for recording data in the field reduce the time required to complete this task and contribute to avoid some errors, while helping to maintain the integrity of the database by eliminating the requirement to enter the data recorded on field forms. They also favour quality control and help to reduce data processing time.

- Activity 2.1.1.3 To debug the available database of tree species. The Equatorial Guinea tree species database was significantly advanced with the REDD+ preparedness project funded by the GCF; however, its final debugging is required. This task will be the responsibility of the National Project Coordinator, for which it requires a specific technical profile, in addition to management skills.
- Activity 2.1.1.4 To define a system for data management and database development (e.g. Open Foris/Arena, Silva Metricus, ForestMetrix). This process will be carried out with the participation of FAO experts, considering the system that best suits national requirements and circumstances.
- Activity 2.1.1.5 To collect data from the NFI (biophysical, socioeconomic and industrialization), including quality control. It will be carried out based on the methodology and field manuals validated for the NFI and developed by the REDD+ preparedness project funded by the GCF. For this stage of collecting field data in different land uses, there will be both technical assistance provided by the CBIT project, as well as the participation of personnel, vehicles, facilities and managerial support of INDEFOR-AP. Different field crews will be established, integrated by INDEFOR-AP personnel to collect all the data and carry out the quality control. The participation of women will be encouraged to close the gender gap, as indicated previously and if possible, of advanced female students (internships or guided practices), as well as key stakeholders, for example, from the academy.
- Activity 2.1.1.6 To develop protocol to debug the NFI database. This task will be the responsibility of the technical assistance provided by the CBIT project, in coordination with INDEFOR-AP. The debugged database of the national subset of samples collected from the NFI must be available, which is indispensable in the context of the ETF.
- Activity 2.1.1.7 To analyze the NFI data, including quality control report. The activity will be the responsibility of the technical assistance that will be provided by the CBIT project and a technical team of INDEFOR-AP is expected to actively participate, since it constitutes one of the key activities for the development of national capacities for the consolidation and future actions of the NFI.
- Activity 2.1.1.8 To develop a protocol for access and distribution of the NFI data. This task will be the responsibility of the technical assistance provided by the CBIT project, with guidelines and coordination of the INDEFOR-AP.
- Activity 2.1.1.9 To prepare NFI report, which will include a subset of national data for different classes of land use. The report will be based on the data collected in the field, once analyzed, and its preparation will be the responsibility of the technical assistance provided by the CBIT project, with the active participation of an INDEFOR-AP technical team. This activity is also very important for the development of national capacities. The approved NFI report, manuals, protocols and other documentation that will be generated, must be available on the websites: 1) of the GEF; 2) of a government institution to be identified and agreed upon, as indicated in paragraph 40.
- Activity 2.1.1.10 To identify and to integrate relevant information available for the agriculture sector reports. This activity should involve the instances that generate and compile information for the agriculture sector, such as the National Institute for Agricultural Promotion of Equatorial Guinea (INPAGE, acronym in Spanish) and INEGE, as well as the national institution responsible for the national GHG inventory for the agriculture sector, which is called to lead it, along with support from the National Project Coordinator. The information and statistics of the sector that are systematically generated and collected in the country should be identified or, failing that, the last time relevant information was generated/collected such as sown areas, production, livestock, agriculture censuses, surveys, among others. Based on the information requirements necessary for the reports and the information generated/collected, identify existing gaps and suggest, in general terms, the route to correct them.

62. **Output 2.1.2** A land classification system and a land use/cover map is developed. This output is, in turn, composed of two by-products:

- a. a land classification system
- b. a map of land coverage/use

63. Both sub products have been advanced as part of the REDD+ preparedness project funded by the GCF, as noted in Part II, point 2 of section 1.a (paragraphs 20 and 21), so it is only required to perform revisions and updates, instead of developing completely new outputs.

64. Regarding the system of classification of land cover and use, it was previously developed and used to generate different products for REDD+: Study of the causes of deforestation and forest degradation 2004-2014; Historical analysis of deforestation and forest degradation 2004–2014; Design of the National Forest Inventory; FREL submission to the UNFCCC. For the review and adjustment, the participation of the agriculture sector is important, as well as considering the challenges of identification of the classes of interest for this sector, particularly with remote sensors, because it is often about small areas with mixtures of vegetation, including trees.

65. The review and adjustment of the land coverage/use classification system will be carried out in working sessions, with the participation of all the key actors related to the subject, taking into account that products will be generated for the national level and scale that entails. Once the classification system is validated, the homologation of the classification with the IPCC classes is required, for which a workshop is proposed, with an FAO specialist, using the methodology of the Land Cover Classification System (LCCS) – LSSC v3, from FAO, which provides elements and parameters for classification, and not a classification key as such. The user manual is available at <https://landportal.org/es/library/resources/faodocrepc41f08a4-e612-45d8-b569-b751f27a3542/land-cover-classification-system>

66. To obtain the products related to the land cover/use classification system, it is proposed:

- Activity 2.1.2.1 To review and to adjust the land cover/use classification system proposed for the NFI and FREL. Working sessions will be held with the institutions with mandates on the subject and the stakeholders, considering what is indicated in the preceding paragraph.
- Activity 2.1.2.2 Homologate, with the IPCC classes, the system of classification of land cover and use validated for the AFOLU sector, applying LCCS v3, to use in all international reports. This activity will be carried out through a workshop with a FAO specialist.

67. Regarding the updating of the land coverage/use map, it could be done once the classification system has been validated; nevertheless, it is convenient that its elaboration coincides with the final stage of the collection of the field data of the NFI, with the objective of relating both products to obtain the maximum mutual benefit.

68. The updating of the land coverage/use map should start with the products already prepared with REDD+ preparation projects, which have also contributed to the development of national capacities, in particular, of the technicians of the Department of Cartography and Information Technology of INDEFOR-AP, who have the mandate to generate products from their area of competence to support the management of forest resources, which cover a significant part of the national territory.

69. Based on the above, it is proposed to update the land coverage/use map with the utilization of: (a) mapping products generated for the country in recent years; (b) satellite images available; (c) free solutions of [SEPAL](#), the *System for earth observations, data access, processing & analysis for land monitoring*, one of the FAO Open Foris tools; (d) national personnel who have participated in the previous mapping exercises, to continue supporting the development of their capabilities.

70. The activities to be carried out to obtain output 2.1.2 are indicated below:

- Activity 2.1.2.3 To review and to validate the methodology to update the national map of land coverage and use, including the incorporation of data on land coverage and use collected as part of the NFI. This activity will be carried out with the support of FAO specialists.
- Activity 2.1.2.4 To Assign technicians of the INDEFOR-AP team of Geographic Information Systems of the Department of Cartography and Information Technology, and to identify key actors who would participate in the update of the national map of land coverage and use. This will consolidate and expand the development of national capacities, as well as the appropriation of the methodologies and technologies used.
- Activity 2.1.2.5 To strengthen the INDEFOR-AP with equipment to update the land coverage/use map; specifically, plotter and supplies, fixed computers, GPS and compasses.
- Activity 2.1.2.6 To update the land coverage/use map, and to generate the report, including accuracy estimators. The work of the national team will be supported by an FAO specialist in SEPAL solutions. It is recommended to use, for the accuracy assessment of the map, the reference points collected at the end of 2019 to validate the 2014-2018 change map, prepared for the establishment of the FREL.
- Activity 2.1.2.7 To make the products and digital databases of the map available to the public, as appropriate. This activity is indispensable in the context of the ETF.

71. The validated documents, prepared as part of output 2.1.2, must be available on the websites: 1) of the GEF; 2) of a government institution to be identified and agreed upon, as indicated in paragraph 40.

72. **Output 2.1.3** A report is developed containing country-specific emission factors for different land classes in order to support estimates of carbon stocks.

73. National emission factors will be obtained from the data collected in the NFI and will constitute a significant advance for the estimates of the country's forest carbon reserves and subsequently, their changes. This output will be obtained from the following activities:

- Activity 2.1.3.1 To analyze data collected on different types of land. This activity would be carried out with the support of an FAO specialist, based on the clean NFI databases, with the support of any other necessary reference information.
- Activity 2.1.3.2 To prepare a report on national emission factors for different types of land. This activity includes a visit to Equatorial Guinea of the specialist in emission factors, to inform and transfer the calculation process to national technicians and key actors, for example, from the academy, on the generation of emission factors and to expand the national knowledge about it. The final report must be available on the websites: 1) of the GEF; 2) of a government institution to be identified and agreed upon, as indicated in paragraph 40.

74. **Output 2.1.4** Government personnel and key actors (e.g. from university) with a role in national capacity development (i.e. train-the-trainers) is trained on data collection consistent with MRV requirements as outlined by IPCC and additional relevant guidance like GFOI and GOFD-GOLD.

75. An extensive training in field data collection, with emphasis on biophysical, but also socio-economic and industrialization data, will be carried out for the development of the NFI. Training will also be provided on the processes for quality assurance and quality control, as well as for the respective data collection:

· Activity 2.1.4.1 To design a training and information program on data collection for the NFI that involves the participation of all stakeholders and learning-by-doing processes, with national radio and TV campaigns to inform the general public about the NFI (activities, importance, products), as well as local radio campaigns in the areas where measurements will be made. In the trainings, the participation of women will be encouraged, following the recommendations of the gender analysis carried out as part of the project formulation, both of the professionals of INDEFOR-AP, as well as of advanced university students; in particular, those of the Environmental Sciences of the National University of Equatorial Guinea (UNGE, acronym in Spanish), who will be motivated to develop a career in this field, for example, through talks by professional women of INDEFOR-AP. The trainings will also include a community approach, which will establish essential aspects such as: (a) communication in the language of the communities; (b) to clearly inform about on the measurement activities to be carried out using familiar concepts for the communities; (c) obtaining the proper authorization for the entry into the territories, the collection of data and taking botanical samplings if necessary, also the ratification of the authorization at the local level by the specific government and the relevant authority, bearing in mind that the situation may change at any time. If access to the territories of indigenous peoples is required, the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which refers to free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) will be complied; in addition, will be ensured the respect for knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities. At all times, the particularities of the local population will be taken into account, whether the sampling sites are their property or use, or are in their area of influence.

· Activity 2.1.4.2 To implement the training program on data collection for the INF, which will ensure that, in addition to all the technical aspects of data collection consistent with the MRV requirements described by the IPCC and other guidelines, the expected goal of 40 trained people is achieved, and of these, at least 11 must be women.

76. **Component 3.** Strengthening technical capacity to assess and report emissions and removals and exchange knowledge at regional level in the AFOLU sector.

77. **Outcome 3.1** Equatorial Guinea has enhanced technical capacity in the AFOLU sector to report emissions and removals in compliance with transparency-related requirements achieved.

78. **Output 3.1.1** An archiving and dissemination system is developed for documentation for the AFOLU sector and to support the preparation of the national greenhouse gas (GHG).

79. A repository will be developed to organize, store and disseminate documentation for the AFOLU sector, and to host it, a web page will also be developed at INCOMA or INDEFOR-AP, since none of the institutions in the AFOLU sector has a website developed and operational. The construction of this site will also help consolidate the sector's capabilities. Subsequently, to ensure the sustainability of the website and the repository that will be developed, the Government will allocate the necessary resources for its maintenance in national budgets. On the other hand, if the construction of the web page could not be feasible in the short term, the government's operational website of the institution in charge of national statistics, INEGE <http://www.inege.gq>, was identified and a first exploratory approach was made with one of its functionaries. If this would be the case, to host the repository on the INEGE site, the necessary formal institutional agreements must be established and then, create a new tab on the website to host the repository, develop it and upload the documents. Other aspects must also be defined, among them, the organization of the documents and an appropriate name for the new tab, which could be *Natural Resources, Environment* or other to be selected by the institutions involved.

80. Although in the PIF the output 3.1.1 indicates that an archiving and dissemination system for documentation, data and products of the AFOLU sector would be developed, after having greater knowledge about the circumstances of the sector institutions and verifying that none of them has a website, it was considered that developing a system that includes a platform for data management and other products, for example, a geospatial viewer, would have very few opportunities for sustainability, since none of the institutions that could host it has the necessary infrastructure and does not have the personnel to support it. The foregoing would add to the limitations in the country of Internet access, where a platform for data management and other information products would face serious operational problems by not having a stable network and with the necessary speed.

81. A document repository is the most immediate need of the AFOLU sector, which has a large number of documents, most of them in digital format, which are neither properly organized nor easily accessible. A document repository can be accessed through a webpage and does not require a complex technological platform, it will contribute to transparency and give access to documents for different uses; in particular, for the preparation of GHG inventories and other national documents and reports.

82. To develop and make operational the web repository of documents for the AFOLU sector, the following activities will be carried out:

- Activity 3.1.1.1 To agree, by the competent authorities of the AFOLU sector, the institution (INCOMA or INDEFOR-AP) for which will be built the web page where the documentation repository of this sector will be developed. If this could not possible, it will be up to the AFOLU sector authorities to carry out the necessary consultations and coordination to determine the feasibility of hosting the repository on the website, already operational, of INEGE, as well as agree on the operating conditions, structure, eventual needs and site maintenance of the site, among other necessary technical and operational aspects.

- Activity 3.1.1.2 To design and to develop a web page for one of the institutions of the AFOLU sector (INCOMA or INDEFOR-AP), and within it, a web repository to make the documentation of this sector available. The institutions involved of the AFOLU sector –and the institution that owns the website (if necessary to host the repository on the website of an institution such as INEGE)– with the support of the repository developer, must agree on how the contents will be organized (themes, sub-themes, others), how they will be displayed (approved mock-ups) and the functionalities to be developed, some of which could be: (a) upload and manage documents in different formats such as doc(x), PDF and others; (b) traceability of versions, editions, approvals and other processes to be defined; (c) generate a catalogue to manage the documents; (d) develop searches by topics, type of document, institution, period, geographic area and others to be defined; (e) establish one or more users with an administrator role that will maintain the contents. The agreements on the contents and specifications of the repository to be developed will be documented by the National Project Coordinator and shared in writing with the developer and working group of the institutions involved. In addition, the institutions of the AFOLU sector (and if is necessary, the institution that owns the website where the documentation repository will be located), will identify the technicians who will administrate the web page, the repository and its contents, to whom the developer of the repository will train for its management and they will have this function once the repository is operational. If possible, each institution will assign two (2) technicians to fulfil this role. In the case of INDEFOR-AP, which has two library technicians, at least one of them will be trained to publish and manage documents in the web repository.

- Activity 3.1.1.3 Diagram the documents generated by the project or some existing key documents of the AFOLU sector for publication through the web repository.

- Activity 3.1.1.4 To disseminate and to promote the use of the documentation repository of the AFOLU sector.

83. **Output 3.1.2** South-South cooperation and exchange initiatives are organized on ETF experiences, the [2006 IPCC Guidelines] and [2019 Refinement], and national GHG inventories and projections of emissions/removals for the AFOLU sector.

84. This output was adjusted with respect to the PIF, replacing the organization of a South-South cooperation and exchange meeting, with the organization of South-South cooperation and exchange initiatives, which will allow obtaining concrete results, while a meeting does not guarantee follow-up actions.

85. The activities proposed to obtain this output are:

· Activity 3.1.2.1 To prepare a concept note on South-South cooperation initiatives. The note will establish objectives, topics and initiatives of interest, expected results and products, time frame, participating institutions, among other relevant aspects.

§ Activity 3.1.2.2 To review/adjust the concept note based on the exchange(s) of experience(s) and/or South-South cooperation carried out. This adjustment will be carried out approximately halfway through the execution of the project, to update the concept note according to the progress made and new opportunities to be taken advantage of.

§ Activity 3.1.2.3 To organize the exchange(s) of South-South experience(s) and cooperation, follow-up the development of activities and to prepare report(s).

4) Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies:

86. **Alignment with national priorities.** The project supports the efforts of Equatorial Guinea to inform the UNFCCC and meet other international reporting commitments. It focuses on the AFOLU sector to increase the capacity to collect and improve its data, prepare reports, to organize and make available the documentation of the sector, increasing transparency in processes. The outputs and outcomes of the project will provide important capacities and inputs for the preparation of new GHG inventories and the next National Communication, as well as for the REDD+ process. They will also support the monitoring of CPDNs and other initiatives such as the National Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (PANA, acronym in Spanish), the National Action Program to Combat Deforestation and Land Degradation, and the National Strategy and Plan of Action for the Conservation of Biological Diversity (ENPADIB, acronym in Spanish).

87. **Alignment with GEF priorities.** The project is aligned with the focal area of the GEF-7 “Climate Change Mitigation” (CCM), with the main objective 3: foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies. The element of the Focal Area is the CCM-3-8 “Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through capacity building initiative for transparency”.

88. Regarding CBIT programming priorities, project components are framed within national priorities; specifically:

· Components 1, 2 and 3 of the project are part of the activity of numeral (e) of the CBIT's programming priorities, since specific training will be offered for the preparation of GHG inventories for the AFOLU sector and for data collection consistent with MRV requirements according to the IPCC, including training of trainers through university professors and personnel of INDEFOR-AP, who will subsequently support capacity development, which is crucial to ensure the sustainability of the process and generational replacement. Peer-to-peer exchange on activities for transparency is also facilitated, such as the establishment of national MRV systems, the monitoring of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), the improvement of GHG inventories and the projections of emissions/removals from the AFOLU sector.

· Component 2 of the project is part of the activities of numerals (f) and (h) of the CBIT programming priorities: f), it will support the preparation of country-specific data on emission factors based on the data collected of the NFI, and of activity data with the update of the land coverage/use map; h), will provide information on the progress towards the fulfilment of its NDCs from the update of the land coverage and use map, and a better knowledge of the forest resource and its changes.

89. **Alignment with FAO priorities.** The project is aligned with the Strategic Objective 2 of the Organization: Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable.

90. At the regional level, the project contributes to the Regional Initiative 2: Sustainable Production Intensification and Value Chain Development in Africa. It contributes, in particular, to the achievement of the result that seeks to improve forest management, with a focus on the integration of forests into national climate change strategies to address the SDGs.

91. With respect to national priorities, according to the Country Programming Framework (CPF) 2019-2023, agreed between FAO and the Government of Equatorial Guinea, the project contributes to priority area 2: Improving the protection of the environment, forests and sustainable management of natural resources:

· Outcome 2.1: FAO will contribute to the global fight against climate change with a focus on sustainability, integrated territory management, food security, and social and gender equity thanks to the continuation of actions initiated under the REDD+ programme.

Indicator 2.1.2: By 2023, the National Forest Inventory has been carried out.

· Outcome 2.4: FAO supports the elaboration of mechanisms/strategies to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions through the PNI-REDD+ and the forests Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) component of the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS).

Indicator 2.4.2: By 2023, the MRV component of the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) provides data that informs the updating of the Forest Reference Emission Level and/or Forest Reference Level (FREL/FRL) and/or the assessment of REDD+ results as appropriate.

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

92. **Component 1.** Strengthening institutional capacity in the AFOLU sector to respond to the ETF, in line with national priorities on mitigation.

93. Baseline and co-financing. Inputs generated by other initiatives and projects are available and constitute the baseline for this component: (a) products and experiences generated as part of the preparation process for REDD+ supported by CAFI within the framework of the REDD+ National Investment Plan; (b) progress in some components of the National Forest Monitoring System, which contributes to the MRV, as part of the REDD+ preparedness project funded by the GCF; (c) a document in development which is equivalent to the output 1.1.2 proposed in the PIF for the update of the MRV action plan for REDD+, as part of the REDD+ preparedness project funded by the GCF, which is why this output was removed from the project results framework and was released part of the budget; (d) increased national capacities for the construction of GHG inventories through an online course in which six (6) technicians from different national institutions are participating, in execution with support from the UNFCCC. The co-financing for

component 1 will be USD 19,743, provided as grant by the REDD+ preparedness project funded by the GCF and the Government of Equatorial Guinea, through INCOMA and INDEFOR-AP, with contribution of personnel for the direction, coordination and follow-up for the implementation of the project activities.

94. GEF support and financing. For the AFOLU sector, it is necessary to develop institutional structures for reporting and to increase national technical capacities, as part of a scheme inserted in those structures, for the construction of GHG inventories. The project will provide support to: (a) establish a coordination mechanism and institutional arrangements for the ETF of the AFOLU sector, through a participatory process with a working group composed of the key institutions and actors in the sector; (b) develop capacities for the construction of GHG inventories in the AFOLU sector, through a training process aimed at personnel of national institutions responsible for preparing these international reports and other key partners. The GEF grant will be USD 43,127.

95. **Component 2.** Enhancement of technical capacity to collect and analyze data to respond to support sustainable forest management (SFM) and transparency-related requirements in the AFOLU sector.

96. Baseline and co-financing. The baseline for this component has been developed with support from the REDD+ preparedness project funded by the GCF and consists of: (a) the validated design of a multipurpose NFI and associated products (design document, detailed manual on the collection of data, structures for socio-economic and forestry industry surveys); (b) eight (8) INDEFOR-AP technicians trained in the measurement of biophysical field data of the NFI; (c) eight (8) pilot Sampling Units lifted from the NFI as part of the personnel validation and training process; (d) a submitted FREL for Equatorial Guinea that includes activity data for deforestation and forest degradation (part of the AFOLU sector) and will provide very useful inputs for the validation of the new land coverage and land use map generated with CBIT Equatorial Guinea, and that it has contributed to the development of capacities of personnel of national institutions and in particular, of INDEFOR-AP; (e) advances in the use of a common classification system of land cover and use that will be the basis for the national classification system. As for the co-financing for component 2, it will have an amount of USD 506,503 and will be provided as grant for the REDD+ preparation project funded by the GCF and the Government of Equatorial Guinea, through INDEFOR-AP, through technical personnel for the collection of field data and quality control of the NFI, use of facilities, furniture and administrative support, use of vehicles for the collection of data and information in the continental region, and jointly by INCOMA and INDEFOR-AP, with contribution of personnel for the direction, coordination and follow-up for the implementation of the NFI and the rest of the project activities.

97. GEF support and financing. It is required to institutionalize technical groups, to consolidate and to develop national capacities, as well as collect data (activity data and for to calculate emission factors) both for forest management and to provide or improve data for the AFOLU sector, including identification and analysis of information for the agriculture subsector, to integrate it into GHG inventories and to improve the quantification of the participation of the subsector. The project will provide support to: (a) prepare a report on a subset of national data collected and analyzed for different land use classes, obtained from the starting of the first multipurpose NFI; (b) review and adjust the classification system for land cover/use proposed for the NFI and FREL, as well as homologate it with the IPCC classes; (c) update the map of land coverage and use, taking advantage of the process to consolidate and to expand national capacities and reinforce with equipment the INDEFOR-AP ; (d) prepare a report with specific emission factors for Equatorial Guinea, for different classes of land, based on NFI data, and inform and transfer the calculation process to national technicians and key actors; (e) train INDEFOR-AP

technicians and key stakeholders on the collection of field data, and quality assessment and control for the NFI, with gender awareness and community approach. The GEF grant will be USD 661,765.

98. It should be noted that, for the first complete NFI measurement (first cycle of measurement), according to the design made, approximately USD 500,000 additional will be required. FAO and INDEFOR-AP will continue looking for funds to complete the NFI in the same time frame of the project, as indicated in point 7 below.

99. **Component 3.** Strengthening technical capacity to assess and report emissions and removals and exchange knowledge at regional level in the AFOLU sector.

100. Baseline and co-financing. The country has a significant number of documents for the AFOLU sector, in digital format, which need to be organized and disseminated in order to have basic information for the sector and promote transparency. To host it, a web page will be developed in one of the institutions of the sector (INCOMA or INDEFOR-AP) or it would be located on the operational website in a government institution linked to the information management (INEGE). Co-financing for component 3 will be provided as grant, for an amount of USD 10,650, by the Government of Equatorial Guinea, through INCOMA and INDEFOR-AP, with contribution of personnel for the direction, coordination and follow-up for the implementation of the project activities.

101. GEF support and financing. For the AFOLU sector, it is necessary to systematize and to dispose documentation on the web and strengthen knowledge to evaluate and report emissions and removals. The project will provide support to: (a) design and develop a web repository to organize, store and disseminate documentation for the AFOLU sector, train technicians of national institutions in the management of the repository, and diagram documents generated by the project or key documents existing for the AFOLU sector to publish them through the web repository; (b) organize South-South cooperation and exchange initiatives on experiences of the ETF, 2006 IPCC Guidelines, and national GHG inventories, and emission/removal projections for the AFOLU sector. The GEF grant will be USD 79,874.

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

102. In addition to what is indicated in the PIF, the data generated by the project, in particular, those from the NFI, will significantly improve the knowledge of the state of forests and forest ecosystems in Equatorial Guinea, which will be of great benefit not only for the country and for the region, but also to increase the knowledge of tropical forests, allowing to improve regional and global models and estimates in different areas.

103. The data that will be collected with the NFI, together with the fact that the project will consolidate its institutionalization, will allow the country to begin the development of a systematic knowledge based on the health of forest ecosystems and their resilience, which will support the taking of informed decisions for the management of forest resources and the search for solutions that benefit local populations. Considering the importance of the forests of Equatorial Guinea, knowledge about them and their proper management is a relevant issue.

104. The national emission factors that will be calculated from the data collected will improve estimates of forest carbon stocks, and CO₂ emissions and removals from the country and the region, contributing to the monitoring of national and regional goals, and the accuracy of the information.

105. Regarding the generation of reports, based on capacity development, the country will be better able to report on its contribution to the global goals for the AFOLU sector, as well as to follow-up on its aspirations and adjust its public policies.

7) Innovativeness, sustainability, potential for scaling up and capacity development.

106. **Innovation.** In addition to indicated in the PIF, the FAO's SEPAL tools for updating the land coverage/use map will be applied, which will facilitate national technicians, in addition to knowing and using these tools, experimenting and using different free and available information sources of remote sensing (satellite images). Also, the LCCS tool will be applied, which will give a new approach to the development and description of classification systems.

107. Tablets will be used for the collection of NFI field data, which will make the development of databases and the compilation of information more efficient, while reducing errors associated to data transcription and allowing assignment of default values to some variables. In addition, as soon as the use of these equipment could be incorporated into the work of INDEFOR-AP, they could be used in other tasks for the collection of information, not only forestry, expanding institutional capacities to improve quality and efficiency in data collection.

108. The development of the web page for one of the institutions of the AFOLU sector (INCOMA or INDEFOR-AP), as well as the build of the web document repository will allow to the institutions of the AFOLU sector, apart from disseminating and managing digital documents, to initiate the management of the information on the web, incorporating the use of this technology in the institutions and developing the capacities of the sector, which will facilitate the attention in the future of other related tasks.

109. **Sustainability.** The establishment of a coordination mechanism and the formalization of institutional arrangements and responsibilities for the ETF of the AFOLU sector will provide the basis for the organization and consolidation of the institutional processes necessary for the country to integrate the generation of data and reports to its institutional work. The formalization of working groups with defined roles and functions, as well as the development of their capacities, will strengthen this process and their national appropriation.

110. The development of capacities for the construction of GHG inventories for the AFOLU sector, together with the previous point and, if the country takes advantage of the situation to organize and formalize a technical group for this purpose, will strengthen the process and provide the basis for the compliance of the associated national commitments. The support of the directors of the different units involved is crucial for maintaining the technical team and continuing to develop their capabilities and the process of continuous improvement of GHG inventories for the sector.

111. The elaboration of the NFI with INDEFOR-AP personnel and some own resources, will consolidate the bases, currently emerging, for the institutionalization and appropriation of the NFI, since the process will take place, from its inception, in the institution and by its personnel, who have shown great interest in the process, as well as the General Directorate of INDEFOR-AP. In addition, the NFI will be associated with a solid training program, reinforced by a learning-by-doing process and accompanied by permanent technical assistance. The training, in which university professors and advanced students will also participate, will support the broad development of national capacities

and the generational replacement, motivating and giving priority to female students, not only in training but also and, as far as possible, as interns for the field data collection and its subsequent analysis.

112. The insertion into the national institutions of the necessary structures both for the construction of GHG inventories for the AFOLU sector and for the establishment of the NFI, the participation of key partners and the development of associated capacities to carry them out, constitute the basis of the sustainability of the results of the project and to mitigate the risks of its implementation.

113. **Potential for scaling up.** Both FAO and INDEFOR-AP, through their General Director, will continue looking for additional funds to complete the NFI in the same time frame of the project, so that the collection and analysis of data for a first measurement is completed full national during this period.

114. The South-South exchange between peers and the impulse to replicate successful initiatives in other countries will also increase the possibilities of mobilizing additional resources to consolidate the processes, even through the established links.

8) Summary of changes in alignment with the project design with the original PIF

115. Some adjustments were made to the project results framework to adapt it to the current national circumstances, as indicated and summarized in the table below:

Core Indicator 11:		
PIF Results Framework	Project Results Framework	Brief Justification
Expected at PIF: 120 (60 Female; 60 Male)	Expected at CEO Endorsement: 80 (25 Female; 55 Male)	Justification: The beneficiaries have been validated with the representatives of government and key stakeholders during the project formulation phase through interviews, meetings, working sessions and the <i>Validation workshop for the formulation of the CBIT Equatorial Guinea</i> , held on November 12, 2019. The number of institutions/individuals that could participate in each activity was analyzed, considering the conditions and limitations of the institutions with respect to the number of technicians available, including efforts to increase the number of women, and that could support the activities both during execution. of the project as in the future. At least, the participation of the following number of persons is expected by output and gender: output 1.1.2: 30 (20 men and 10 women), output 2.1.4: 40 (29 men and 11 women), output 3.1.1: 7 (4 men and 3 women) and output 3.1.2: 3 (2 men and 1 women).

<p>Output 1.1.2 Equatorial Guinea's MRV action plan for REDD+ is updated according to the new knowledge and institutional arrangements to respond to the ETF.</p>	<p>Removed from the results framework</p>	<p>With the REDD+ preparation project funded by the GCF, an equivalent output to output 1.1.2 proposed in the PIF is being prepared: <i>Assessment MRV gaps, arrangements, roles and responsibilities</i>. This study will evaluate gaps and existing technical gaps on Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV), institutional roles and responsibilities, as well as strengths and weakness of key institutions with some responsibility related to MRV. As part of the study, a proposal for training needs, institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms for the MRV of REDD+ will be made, which will incorporate the roadmap of the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS)/MRV.</p>
<p>Output 1.1.3</p>	<p>Output 1.1.2</p>	<p>The numbering was adjusted after removing the output 1.1.2, as indicated in the preceding point.</p>
<p>Output 2.1.1 A report is developed containing national data for different land use classes collected and analyzed.</p>	<p>Output 2.1.1 A report is developed containing a <u>subset of</u> national data for different land use classes collected and analyzed.</p>	<p>“<i>a subset of</i>” was added because the available funds are not sufficient to perform all the NFI. Due the design of the NFI and its estimated cost are already available, it was determined that it is not possible to execute all the NFI with the funds available for this output in the CBIT Equatorial Guinea, added to the fact that the expected co-financing of CAFI has not yet been approved, even with the new source of co-financing from the Government of Equatorial Guinea through INDEFOR-AP. For these reasons, this product was adjusted and it is proposed to collect, to start the process, <u>a subset of data</u> (distributed nationally, but with less intensity than the one proposed in the design of the NFI), which is possible due to the arrange of the proposed design.</p> <p>It is proposed to start with the survey of at least 124 Sampling Units (SU) of the 333 SU that will be permanently established in the field as part of the NFI (spread randomly throughout the country, but using a spatially balanced distribution). To the 124 SU will be added the 8 already measured as part of the NFI design validation process and would sum up approximately 2/5 parts of the total samples. Performing the measurements in annual panels of a fifth of the total of the SUs of the inventory is the design proposal after the first measurement of all the SU of the IFN, so it could be start with this model.</p>

<p>Output 3.1.1 An archiving and dissemination system is developed for documentation, <u>data and products</u> for the AFOLU sector and to support the preparation of the national greenhouse gas (GHG).</p>	<p>Output 3.1.1 An archiving and dissemination system is developed for documentation for the AFOLU sector and to support the preparation of the national greenhouse gas (GHG).</p>	<p>"<u>data and products</u>" were deleted. Although in the PIF the output 3.1.1 indicates that an archiving and dissemination system for <u>documentation, data and products</u> of the AFOLU sector would be developed, after having greater knowledge about the circumstances of the sector institutions and verifying that none of them has a website, it was considered that developing a system that includes a platform for data management and other products, for example, a geospatial viewer, would have very few opportunities for sustainability, since none of the institutions that could host it has the necessary infrastructure and does not have the personnel to support it. The foregoing would add to the limitations in the country of Internet access, where a platform for data management and other information products would face serious operational problems by not having a stable network and with the necessary speed.</p> <p>A document repository is the most immediate need of the AFOLU sector, which has a large number of documents, most of them in digital format, which are neither properly organized nor easily accessible. A document repository can be accessed through a simple webpage and does not require a complex technological platform, it will contribute to transparency and give access to documents for different uses; in particular, for the preparation of GHG inventories and other national documents and reports.</p>
<p>Output 3.1.2 A South-South cooperation and exchange <u>meeting</u> is organized on ETF experiences, the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, and national GHG inventories and projections of emissions/removals for the AFOLU sector.</p>	<p>Output 3.1.2 South-South cooperation and exchange <u>initiatives</u> are organized on ETF experiences, the '2006 IPCC Guidelines' and '2019 Refinement', and national GHG inventories and projections of emissions/removals for the AFOLU sector</p>	<p>This output was adjusted with respect to the PIF, replacing the organization of a South-South cooperation and exchange <u>meeting</u>, with the organization of South-South cooperation and exchange <u>initiatives</u>, which will allow obtaining concrete results, while a meeting does not guarantee follow-up actions.</p> <p>The activities proposed to obtain this output are oriented to the new scope: a) to prepare a concept note on South-South cooperation initiatives to be developed; b) to review/adjust the concept note approximately halfway through the execution of the project, to update it according to the progress made and new opportunities to be taken advantage of; c) to organize the exchange(s) of South-South experience(s) and cooperation, follow-up the development of activities and to prepare report(s).</p>

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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



Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Environment (MPMA). National Action Program to Combat Deforestation and Soil Degradation in Equatorial Guinea (PAN/LCD-G.E.). Malabo, Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2006.

116. Project activities will be carried out throughout the country, both in the continental region and in the insular region.

1c. Child Project?

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

N/A

2. Stakeholders

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

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Private Sector Entities

If none of the above, please explain why:

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Stakeholder Name	Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder profile	Consultation Methodology	Consultation Findings	Date	Comments
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Stakeholder Name	Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder profile	Consultation Methodology	Consultation Findings	Date	Comments
INCOMA (*)	Direct beneficiary	National Government Institution body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information and consultation meetings INCOMA-INDEFOR working session to adjust proposal of key sections of the document project (ProDoc) Validation Workshop for the formulation of the CBIT Equatorial Guinea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjustments to the proposal of key sections of the ProDoc Seek sustainability of results of this and all projects, through: (a) creation or consolidation of national structures; (b) appropriation in national instances; (b) capacity development for management through national implementation 	Meetings and work sessions between Oct 29 and Nov 13, 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporate national experiences for forest management and give the forests value as generators of environmental services
INDEFOR-AP (*)	Direct beneficiary	National Government Institution body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information and consultation meetings INCOMA-INDEFOR working session to adjust proposal of key sections of the ProDoc Validation Workshop for the formulation of the CBIT Equatorial Guinea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjustments to the proposal of key sections of the ProDoc Incorporate into INPAGE to generate agricultural data Technical support requirement to perform INF Confirmation of availability of personnel and vehicles to perform INF Interest in developing institutional capacities for the operational management of INF Interest in sharing project coordination due to the importance for the institution of the activities to be carried out Adjustments to the budget proposal Interviews on gender aspects 	Nov 6, 2019 Nov 8, 2019 Nov 12, 2019 Nov 13, 2019 Nov 18, 2019 Nov 19, 2019	

Stakeholder Name	Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder profile	Consultation Methodology	Consultation Findings	Date	Comments
General Directorate of Environmental Conservation (*)	Direct beneficiary	National Government Institution body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information and consultation meetings Validation Workshop for the formulation of the CBIT Equatorial Guinea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjustments to the proposal of key sections of the ProDoc 	Nov 4, 2019 Nov 5, 2019 Nov 12, 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select very well participants in training on construction of GHG inventories in the AFOLU sector and coordinate with the National Focal Point of Climate Change Importance of including National Communications and other reports to the UNFCCC in the national budget
MAGBMA	Direct beneficiary	Regional and provincial representatives	Validation Workshop for the formulation of the CBIT EG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjustments to the proposal of key sections of the ProDoc 	Nov 12, 2019	
National Institute for Agricultural Promotion of Equatorial Guinea (INPAGE) (*)	Direct beneficiary	National Government Institution body	Validation Workshop for the formulation of the CBIT EG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjustments to the proposal of key sections of the ProDoc Interviews on gender aspects 	Nov 12, 2019 Nov 22, 2019	
Ministry of Social Affairs and Gender Equality	Partner	National Government Institution body	Validation Workshop for the formulation of the CBIT EG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjustments to the proposal of key sections of the ProDoc Interviews on gender aspects 	Nov 12, 2019 Nov 25, 2019	
INEGE	Partner	National Government Institution body	Validation Workshop for the formulation of the CBIT EG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjustments to the proposal of key sections of the ProDoc 	Nov 12, 2019	Possible partner to develop Web repository for AFOLU sector documentation
Escuela Capacitación Agraria (ECA) (*)	Partner	Other	Validation Workshop for the formulation of the CBIT EG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjustments to the proposal of key sections of the ProDoc 	Nov 12, 2019	Interest in participation and support in training and involving students
Universidad Nacional de Guinea Ecuatorial (UNGE)	Partner	Other	Validation Workshop for the formulation of the CBIT EG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjustments to the proposal of key sections of the ProDoc Interviews on gender aspects 	Nov 12, 2019 Nov 26, 2019	Interest in participation and support in training and involving students
Asociación para el Desarrollo Local (ADELO)	Indirect Beneficiary	Non-Governmental Organization	Validation Workshop for the formulation of the CBIT EG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjustments to the proposal of key sections of the ProDoc Interviews on gender aspects 	Nov 12, 2019	Interest in participating in project activities

Stakeholder Name	Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder profile	Consultation Methodology	Consultation Findings	Date	Comments
Amigos de la Naturaleza y del Desarrollo de Guinea Ecuatorial (ANDEGE)	Indirect Beneficiary	Non-Governmental Organization	Validation Workshop for the formulation of the CBIT EG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjustments to the proposal of key sections of the ProDoc • Interviews on gender aspects 	Nov 12, 2019	Interest in participating in project activities
Asociación de Apoyo a la Mujer Africana (ASAMA)	Indirect Beneficiary	Non-Governmental Organization	Validation Workshop for the formulation of the CBIT EG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjustments to the proposal of key sections of the ProDoc • Interviews on gender aspects 	Nov 12, 2019 Nov 15, 2019	Interest in participating in project activities
Asociación para la Cooperación al Desarrollo y Conservación de la Naturaleza (ECOQUINEA)	Indirect Beneficiary	Non-Governmental Organization	Validation Workshop for the formulation of the CBIT EG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjustments to the proposal of key sections of the ProDoc 	Nov 12, 2019	Interest in participating in project activities
Red Mujeres Africanas en el Desarrollo Sostenible (REFADD-GE)	Indirect Beneficiary	Non-Governmental Organization	Validation Workshop for the formulation of the CBIT EG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjustments to the proposal of key sections of the ProDoc 	Nov 12, 2019	Interest in participating in project activities

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.

117. Annex I2 contains a table with stakeholder participation (Stakeholder Engagement Matrix) for both the project formulation phase and its implementation, and includes the methodologies and consultation findings to ensure adequate and meaningful participation of those interested.

118. Although the project is of a national nature, most of the activities, by their nature, will be carried out with institutions, academia and non-governmental organizations, to develop or strengthen the structures and capacities to prepare reports; and collect, process, analyze and disseminate institutional data and information. To a lesser extent, activities involving civil society will be carried out and once project execution begins, specific stakeholders will be identified, such as the forest industry (private sector) and in particular, local and indigenous communities, if any, in the sampling areas for the NFI and its surroundings. For information and consultations with civil society, which will be carried out within the framework of the NFI for the collection of information and, eventually, the collection of botanical samples, in addition to what is stated in the PIF, will be used the processes indicated in the paragraph 75.

119. As indicated in section 1 of Annex I2, during the project formulation phase, consultations with stakeholders were carried out through interviews, meetings, working sessions and the *Validation workshop for the formulation of the CBIT Equatorial Guinea*, held on November 12, 2019 in the city of Bata, in which the key sections for the preparation of this project document were reviewed and adjusted; specifically: results framework, indicative work plan, and risk matrix and mitigation measures. The report of this workshop is attached.

120. The budget was also reviewed and adjusted with the General Director of INDEFOR-AP.

121. Additionally, and to complement the information in section 1 of Annex I2, the outcomes and outputs in which the stakeholders that participated in the formulation of the project document and, who will be involved in it, are summarized below:

Stakeholder group	Stakeholder name	Outcomes and outputs in which stakeholders will be engagement
National Government institutions involved in the coordination and execution of the project directly	INCOMA	Key partner in the coordination and execution of all project activities, with emphasis on those linked to outcomes 1.1 and 3.1, as well as outputs 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 2.1.2, 3.1.1 and 3.1.2
	INDEFOR-AP, regional and provincial representatives of MAGBMA	Key partner in the coordination and execution of most project activities; in particular, in those related to outcomes 2.1 and 3.1, and outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.1.4, 3.1.1 and 3.1.2
	General Directorate of Environmental Conservation	Key partner in the coordination and execution of some project activities; especially with those associated with obtaining outputs 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 2.1.3, 3.1.1 and 3.1.2
National Government institutions partners in the execution of the project	INPAGE	Output 2.1.1 and 2.1.2
	Ministry of Social Affairs and Gender Equality	Output 2.1.4
	INEGE	Outcome 3.1, outputs 2.1.2 and 3.1.1
Academy	UNGE, ECA	Outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.3, 2.1.4 and 3.1.1
NGOs	ADELO, ANDEGE, ASAMA, ECOGUINEA, REFADD-GE	Output 2.1.4

122. The NGOs will participate in the training on data collection, focusing on aspects where they could potentially contribute, which concerns in specific collection of socio-economic data and –if applicable– data on sustainable management efforts by local communities.

123. However, during the in-country stakeholder consultations concerns about the capacity and interest of existing NGOs to be involved in any data collection aspect was raised. Therefore, during data collection training activities, the potential role of NGOs will be further assessed and evaluated, and participation in data collection established with interested and qualified NGOs only.

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)

N/A

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

124. Based on available documentation and interviews with representatives of national institutions and other interested stakeholders, the Gender Analysis was conducted: *Enhancing Equatorial Guinea's institutional and technical capacity in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector for enhanced transparency under the Paris Agreement*, which is attached. The document includes the **Gender Action Plan**, whose elements were considered in the formulation of the CBIT Equatorial Guinea and are reflected in the related sections; in particular, in the framework of project results and the indicative work plan, whose indicators will be monitored as part of the Monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms.

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.

125. Private sector participation is planned only in specific activities related to the NFI. The forestry industry will be informed about the NFI and will be asked for information to complete a survey associated with its work, which will be coordinated by INDEFOR-AP. Subsequently, once the analyzes and reports have been prepared, they will be invited to working meetings to present the state of the forests in Equatorial Guinea and particular emphasis will be placed on concession forests.

5. Risks

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

Risk management is a structured, methodical approach to identify and manage risks for the achievement of project objectives. The risk management plan will allow stakeholders to manage risks by specifying and monitoring mitigation actions throughout implementation. Part A of this section focuses on external risks to the project and Part B on the identified environmental and social risks from the project.

Section A: Risks to the project

126. Project risks were identified and analyzed during the elaboration of the PIF, and were considered low. Subsequently, they were updated during project formulation, and were reviewed and adjusted as part of the validation workshop, held on November 12, 2019 (report attached in Part II, section 2. Stakeholders).

127. The risks of the project, updated and analyzed in the formulation stage, as well as the proposed mitigation measures and those responsible for executing them, are found in the risk matrix below. Those responsible will identify the risks with the support of the Project Management Unit (described in the following section) and of FAO. Additionally, during the execution of the project, these instances will identify new risks and execute the relevant mitigation actions.

Description of risk	Impact ^[1]	Probability of occurrence	Mitigation actions	Responsible party
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Description of risk	Impact ^[1]	Probability of occurrence	Mitigation actions	Responsible party
Lack of coordination between institutions.	Moderate	Medium	Promote spaces for dialogue in which the benefits derived from coordination are identified for each of the participating instances. Output 1.1.1 helps mitigate this risk.	INCOMA; Environmental Conservation Directorate
Certain national development policies in conflict with REDD+ aims.	Moderate	Medium	Although the Study of the causes of deforestation and forest degradation in Equatorial Guinea 2004-2014 anticipates a short-term reduction in the country's deforestation rate, this trend could increase again with policies to diversify the economy, especially through the expansion of industrial agriculture, a threat in common with several countries in Central Africa. Efforts to establish a REDD+ mechanism in Equatorial Guinea, supported by FAO, seek to ensure that the country adopts an economic development path that does not exacerbate pressures on forests, and supports its conservation and sustainable management. To achieve this, a REDD+ National Investment Plan is being developed, which is based on the National Plan of Economic and Social Development 2035, with investment proposals that meet both the development and climate mitigation objectives of the country. This exercise has received serious and high-level support from government authorities, as well as the support of several international donors, such as Norway and France, through CAFI. These measures will mitigate the identified risk.	INCOMA; Environmental Conservation Directorate; INDEFOR-AP
Insufficient technical capabilities of national personnel or lack of interest to carry out project activities.	Moderate	Low	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Address training processes since project execution begins, starting with plans and schedules, in close collaboration with relevant government agencies. Maintain the motivation of the participating instances. 2. Establish methodologies that allow participants in the processes to have support and review material, such as step-by-step guides, short videos with specific procedures, among others. 3. Maintain permanent contact with the headquarters and inform about the programmed activities, their objectives and the importance of participation. Outputs 1.1.2 and 2.1.4 involve actions to mitigate this risk, including training of trainers to improve the scope of capacity development efforts. In addition, the planned budget for training is adequate so that capacities are developed in a comprehensive and exhaustive manner, to ensure sustainability.	INDEFOR-AP; Environmental Conservation Directorate; INCOMA; FAO; project team

Description of risk	Impact ^[1]	Probability of occurrence	Mitigation actions	Responsible party
Limited or no uptake of project outcomes.	High	Low	<p>1. Develop, strengthen and consolidate institutional and key non-government actors with national capacity development functions (for example, the academy), which will mitigate the potential risk of loss of capacity if, for some reason, the Government personnel will discontinue their function. Furthermore, the creation of standard operating procedures, databases and the documentation repository for the AFOLU sector will maintain long-term data access, its understanding and the possibility to replicate the processes developed during the project. They will also provide long-term enhanced transparency even in case the data would not be used for reporting to international processes (UNFCCC, FAO) on the short term.</p> <p>2. Motivate government authorities, from the formulation stage, to take measures for the continuity of the actions, establishing the necessary institutional structures at the stage of project execution, and allocating personnel and resources from the national budget and/or seeking transition financing while achieving a fully incorporated system in national structures. Outputs 1.1.2, 2.1.1.2.1.2, 2.1.4, 3.1.1 and 1.1.1 involve actions to mitigate this risk.</p>	INCOMA; INDEFOR-AP; General Directorate of Forests; General Directorate of Environmental Conservation; Ministry of Finance, Economy and Planning
Delays linked to the need to provide enough time for consultation processes; especially if conflicts linked to a lack of understanding of the REDD+ MRV arise (in particular, during NFI data collection)	High	Low	Use tools and experiences developed as part of the process of consultation with stakeholders and the great dissemination campaign that the country has developed for REDD+. These tools and experiences will be used to engage even more with government institutions and local communities to improve knowledge of project objectives and activities. In addition, funds are available to support communication efforts; particularly, in areas where permanent sampling plots will be established to ensure the support of local populations and that full authorization is available to carry out project activities.	Project team, INCOMA, INDEFOR-AP, FAO, Ministry of Social Affairs and Gender Equality
Limited representation of civil society in negotiation processes.	Moderate	Low	Involve civil society and academia during the design of the project and its implementation. The Government and FAO will actively seek their participation in the different phases, providing relevant documents and data in a transparent manner, as well as validating the results through open events.	Project team, INCOMA, INDEFOR-AP, FAO

Description of risk	Impact ^[1]	Probability of occurrence	Mitigation actions	Responsible party
Effects of climatic variability in field data collection; in particular, heavy rains or extreme events and their effects.	Moderate	Medium	To plan activities related to the collection of NFI field data and the validation of the land coverage and use map in the dry season or less intense rainfall; establish protocols; to maintain communication with teams in the field of INDEFOR-AP; and to shorten or suspend field missions as necessary. Water-resistant mobile devices will be used for data collection, which will allow field work with moderate rain conditions.	INDEFOR-AP; FAO; project team
Social and/or political instability.	High	Low	Follow relevant FAO/UN protocols if the stable political situation in the country changes and civil disturbances occur. For instance, international experts should not be allowed to be established nor to travel to Equatorial Guinea, local experts or contractors could be used to carry out the work, under remote supervision by FAO staff based in other countries.	FAO; project team

Section B: Environmental and Social risks from the project – ESM Plan

This section is based on the risk matrix obtained during risk screening in the concept note (in FPMIS) and based on further update and revision by the PTF under the responsibility of the LTO.

128. The project is classified as low risk, according to FAO environmental and social standards, included in the table below, taken from *Compliance Reviews following complaints related to the Organization's environmental and social standards*: <http://www.fao.org/aud/42564-03173af392b352dc16b6cec72fa7ab27f.pdf>.

Risk identified	Risk Classification	Mitigation Action(s)	Indicator / Mean(s) of Verification	Progress on mitigation action
ESS1: Natural Resource Management	NA	-	-	-
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Critical Habitats	NA	-	-	-
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	NA	-	-	-
ESS 4: Animal -Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	NA	-	-	-
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management	NA	-	-	-
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement	NA	-	-	-
ESS 7: Decent Work	NA	-	-	-

Risk identified	Risk Classification	Mitigation Action(s)	Indicator / Mean(s) of Verification	Progress on mitigation action
ESS 8: Gender Equality	Low	The project will promote the participation of women both in project activities and in their professional future development.	Number of functionaries linked to the preparation of international reports participating in the trainings, disaggregated by gender / Number of participants in trainings and other activities of the project disaggregated by gender	-
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage	Low	If any SU of the NFI is located in the territories of the indigenous peoples, the provisions of the FPIC will be complied with to inform and request access and to take samplings, if they were necessary. Field teams will ensure respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities. More details in paragraph 75 .	It has not been determined because it has not yet been identified if there will be indigenous communities in the sampling sites of the NFI and its surroundings.	-

[1] H: High; M: Moderate; L: Low.

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.

6.a Institutional arrangements for project implementation.

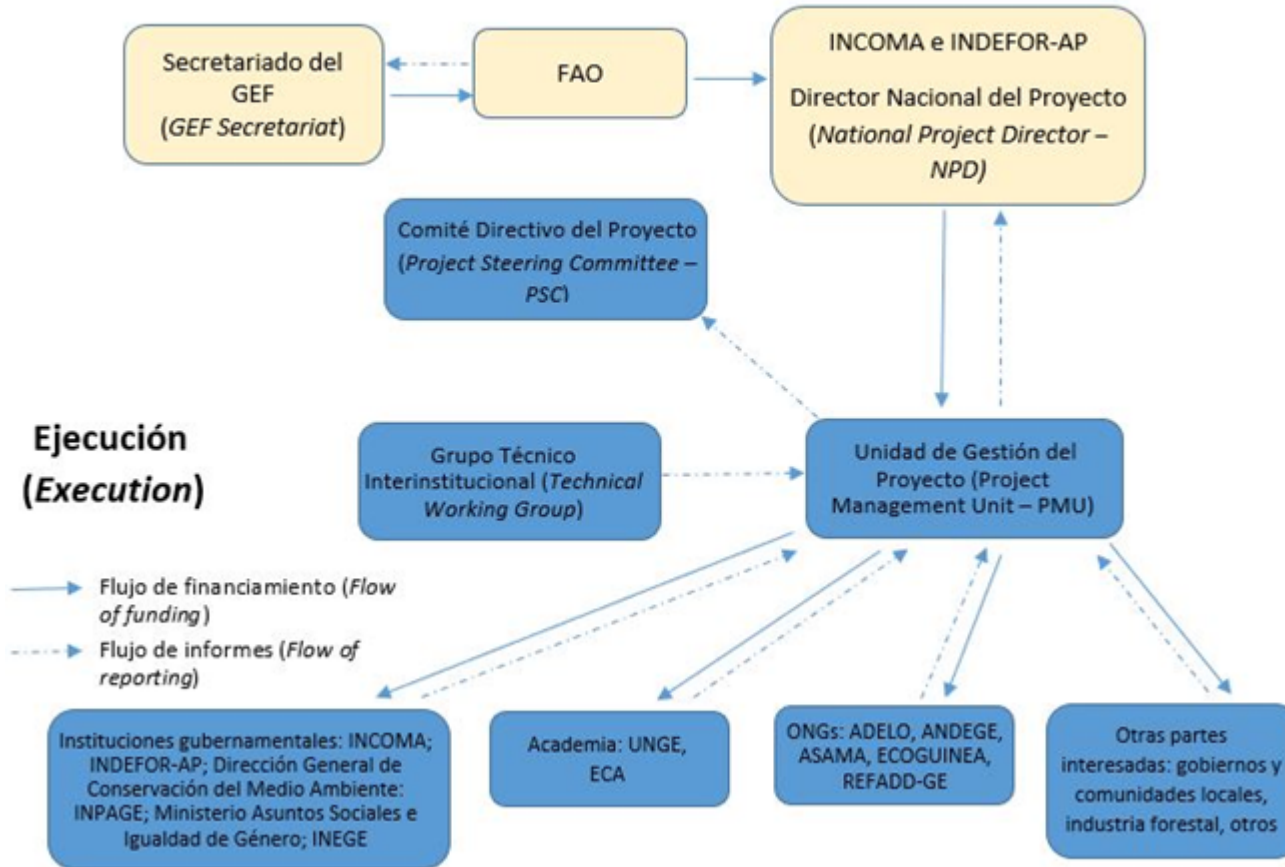
129. MAGBMA, through INCOMA (whose Director is the GEF Operational Focal Point in Equatorial Guinea) and INDEFOR-AP, will act as a partner for the execution of this project, in close coordination with the General Directorate of Environmental Conservation, also of MAGBMA, and National Focal Point before the UNFCCC, and the Ministry of Finance, Economy and Planning. INCOMA and INDEFOR-AP will have the technical responsibility and overall execution of the project, and FAO will provide technical supervision as a GEF Agency.

130. To support this process, a capacity assessment of INDEFOR-AP is underway in order to fully engage it as Operational Partner under the Operational Partner Implementation Modality (OPIM). This micro-assessment is mandatory before signing an Operational Partner Agreement (OPA).

131. Other national institutions and the academy will also have an important role in the execution of the project, with specific roles agreed during the validation workshop. These institutions are: INPAGE, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Gender Equality, INEGE, UNGE and ECA. The participation of NGOs has also been considered: ADELO, ANDEGE, ASAMA, ECOGUINEA, REFADD-GE. The summary on the participation of all partners in the formulation stage was included in the table in Part II, section 1b, point 2. Stakeholders, while the partners for the implementation stage are presented in section 2 of Annex I2. It is emphasized that their participation in project activities will also contribute to the process of national capacity development, including training of trainers.

132. The organizational structure of the project is as follows:

Implementación (Implementation)



133. The government will designate a National Project Director (NPD). The NPD will be a INCOMA or INDEFOR-AP staff and will be responsible of supervising and guiding the NPC (see below) on the government policies and priorities. S/he will also be responsible for coordinating the activities with all the national bodies related to the different

project components, as well as with the project partners. S/he will be responsible for requesting FAO the timely disbursement of GEF resources that will allow the execution of project activities, in strict accordance with the Project Results-Based Budget and the approved Annual Work Plans and Budgets for the current project year.

134. A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established and chaired by INDEFOR-AP. It will be the main governing body of the project. The PSC will approve Annual Work Plans and Budgets on a yearly basis and will provide strategic guidance to the Project Management Team and to all executing partners. The PSC will be comprised of representatives from INCOMA, INDEFOR-AP, General Directorate of Environmental Conservation, Ministry of Finance, Economy and Planning and FAO. The members of the PSC will act as project Focal Point(s) in their respective institutions. As Focal Points, the concerned PSC members will: i) technically oversee activities in their institution/sector; ii) ensure a fluid two-way exchange of information and knowledge between their institution and the project; iii) facilitate coordination and links between the project activities and the work plan of their institution; and iv) facilitate the provision of co-financing to the project.

135. The PSC will have the National Project Coordinator as Secretary. The PSC will meet at least twice per year to ensure: i) Oversight and assurance of technical quality of outputs; ii) Close linkages between the project and other ongoing projects and programmes relevant to the project; iii) Timely availability and effectiveness of co-financing support; iv) Sustainability of key project outcomes, including up-scaling and replication; v) Effective coordination of government partner work under this project; vi) Approval of the six-monthly Project Progress and Financial Reports, the Annual Work Plan and Budget; vii) Making by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the National Project Coordinator.

136. A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be co-funded by the GEF and established within INDEFOR-AP. The main functions of the PMU, following the guidance of the Project Steering Committee, will be: to ensure overall efficient management, coordination, implementation and monitoring of the project through the effective implementation of the annual work plans and budgets (AWP/Bs). The PMU will be composed of a National Project Coordinator, who will work full-time for the project lifetime. In addition, the PMU will include the NPD, a specialist in forest inventories that will provide technical support to the National Forest Inventory, the National Budget and Operations Officer, and any other technical personnel that the national institutions deem necessary and provide it.

137. The National Project Coordinator (NPC) will be in charge of daily implementation, management, administration and technical supervision of the project, on behalf of the INCOMA and INDEFOR-AP, and within the framework delineated by the PSC. To facilitate the management and collaboration with the National Forest Inventory, it is recommended that the NPC will be established in the INDEFOR-AP. The PNC will be responsible, among others, for:

- i) coordination with relevant initiatives;
- ii) ensuring a high level of collaboration among participating institutions and organizations at the national and local levels;
- iii) coordination and close monitoring of the implementation of project activities;
- iv) tracking the project's progress and ensuring timely delivery of inputs and outputs;
- v) providing technical support and assessing the outputs of the project national consultants hired with GEF funds, as well as the products generated in the implementation of the project;
- vi) preparing report of the output 1.1.1 and facilitate the associated process;

- vii) supporting botanical activities for the National Forest Inventory, which requires a specific technical profile;
- viii) monitoring financial resources and accounting to ensure accuracy and reliability of financial reports;
- ix) maintaining documentation and evidence that describes the proper and prudent use of project resources, including making available this supporting documentation to FAO and designated auditors when requested;
- x) implementing and managing the project's monitoring and communications plans;
- xi) organizing project workshops and meetings to monitor progress and preparing the Annual Budget and Work Plan;
- xii) submitting the six-monthly Project Progress Reports (PPRs) with the AWP/B to the PSC and FAO;
- xiii) preparing the first draft of the Project Implementation Report (PIR);
- xiv) supporting the organization of the mid-term and final evaluations in close coordination with the FAO Budget Holder and the FAO Independent Office of Evaluation (OED);
- xv) inform the PSC and FAO of any delays and difficulties as they arise during the implementation to ensure timely corrective measure and support.

138. The National Budget and Operations Officer (part-time) will be responsible for the day-to-day financial management and operation of the project including raising contracts and procure other needed inputs in accordance with the approved budget and annual work plans. The Budget and Operations Officer will work in close consultation with the NPC, Budget Holder, Lead Technical Officer and project executing partners, particularly with the FAO Representation in the country, and will take the operational responsibility for timely delivery of needed inputs to produce project outputs.

139. FAO will be the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) for the Project, providing project cycle management and support services as established in the GEF Policy. As the GEF IA, FAO holds overall accountability and responsibility to the GEF for delivery of the results. In the IA role, FAO will utilize the GEF fees to deploy three different actors within the organization to support the project (see Annex K for details):

- the Budget Holder (BH), which is usually the most decentralized FAO office, will provide oversight of day to day project execution;
- the Lead Technical Officer (LTO), drawn from across FAO will provide oversight/support to the projects technical work in coordination with government representatives participating in the Project Steering Committee;
- the Funding Liaison Officer(s) within FAO will monitor and support the project cycle to ensure that the project is being carried out and reporting done in accordance with agreed standards and requirements.

140. FAO responsibilities, as GEF agency, will include:

- Administrate funds from GEF in accordance with the rules and procedures of FAO;
- Oversee project implementation in accordance with the project document, work plans, budgets, agreements with co-financiers, Operational Partners Agreement(s) and other rules and procedures of FAO;
- Provide technical guidance to ensure that appropriate technical quality is applied to all activities concerned;
- Conduct at least one supervision mission per year; and

- Reporting to the GEF Secretariat and Evaluation Office, through the annual Project Implementation Review, the Mid Term Review, the Terminal Evaluation and the Project Closure Report on project progress;
- Financial reporting to the GEF Trustee.

6.b Coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

141. The project contributes to the efforts that Equatorial Guinea has been making for several years to improve the national processes oriented to the management of its forests, and associated with them, to have quality data to inform and make decisions. Several initiatives and projects have joined and collaborated with these efforts, and this project will not only coordinate its actions with these interventions, but will also take advantage of the products already generated and the processes underway, creating synergies that will contribute to the achievement of more robust products and results, as well as a greater impact on the development of national structures and capacities.

142. Below are the initiatives and projects with which actions will be coordinated and, in some cases, inputs will be used, several of them previously indicated in Part II, point 5 of section I.a:

- Preparation process for REDD+ supported by CAFI within the framework of the REDD+ National Investment Plan. It has generated important experiences and learning, as well as specific products listed in paragraph 14, which will be of great value to the project.
- Project of preparation for REDD+ financed by the GCF: Preparatory support to the General Directorate of Environmental Conservation of MAGBMA of Equatorial Guinea to participate with the Green Climate Fund in the initial phases of REDD+. With complementary activities, this project has generated key inputs for the CBIT of Equatorial Guinea and in some cases, initiated processes to which the project will continue.
- Preparation of the next GHG Inventory for the AFOLU sector, as indicated in paragraph 13. The project will provide training and useful data, which will be complementary to the ongoing training on GHG inventory construction, offered by the UNFCCC, at the same time, they will consolidate and expand national learning for the preparation of the First National Communication to the UNFCCC, presented by Equatorial Guinea in 2019, a national effort supported by the GEF.
- **FAO will ensure there is coordination with the two FAO-CBIT global projects. Specifically, Equatorial Guinea will benefit from tools that will be presented by the project “Global Capacity-Building Towards Enhanced Transparency in the AFOLU Sector” (CBIT-AFOLU) (GEF ID: 9864); and regarding the project “Building global capacity to increase transparency in the forest sector (CBIT-Forest) (GEF ID: 10071) the country will benefit from the update of the Global Forest Resource Assessment (FRA) reporting platform, the e-learning course on “Forests and Transparency under the Paris Agreement”, case studies from different regions on forests and transparency, and the communication material (infographics, flyers) to help raise awareness on forests and transparency. With own national CBIT funding, in case applicable, the country can participate to any regional technical capacity-building workshops on national forest monitoring system that it might be organised.**
- Project “Promoting Community-Based Forestry and Agroforestry for Climate Change Mitigation and Sustainable Livelihoods in Equatorial Guinea”, submitted to the GEF with FAO as an implementing agency and under revision. Once both projects are operational, strong coordination links and transfer of methodologies, knowledge and good practices will be established; in particular, in community monitoring processes, complementary to the NFI, and which will allow rural communities to apply scientific methods and tools, not only to better understand and manage forest resources, but their entire territory.

· Strengthening of the system of protected areas in Equatorial Guinea for the effective conservation of representative ecosystems and globally significant biodiversity project implemented by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) with funds from the GEF. Although this project concluded at the end of 2019, the CBIT Equatorial Guinea will apply its experiences and use the material developed, as indicated in the PIF.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

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

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

143. The project is consistent with the following national strategies and plans, and reports to relevant international conventions; especially in aspects related to the AFOLU sector:

- National Plan for Economic and Social Development 2035. Updated in 2019, it has ambitious goals that seek environmental sustainability, sustainable production through the development of climate-smart agriculture value chains and sustainable forest management plans, community forestry promotion, systems agroforestry and small agriculture enterprises, empowerment of rural women, implementation of the National REDD+ Strategy, among other issues related to the agriculture and forestry sectors, to whose goals the project contributes.
- National Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (PANA). In addition to what is indicated in the PIF, the project will provide relevant information on the state and quality of the forests, which will allow the adjustment of actions related to its management for the conservation of the resource.
- National Strategy and Plan of Action for the Conservation of Biological Diversity (ENPADIB). The information that will be generated with support from the project on forest ecosystems will allow both the strategy and the action plan to be reviewed and adjusted. In addition, once the permanent NFI is established, it will provide a constant flow of information that will help monitor the health of forest ecosystems and support decision-making on Protected Areas.
- National Action Program to Combat Deforestation and Land Degradation (PAN/LCD-G.E.). Better forest management is the principle of this program to combat deforestation and one of the means against soil degradation, objectives to which the project contributes directly.
- National Forest Action Program (PNAF); Established in 2000, it is the country's forest policy document and its objective is to promote the sustainable use of forests to address rural and urban needs, through the establishment of sectoral policies and strategies that enable the proper management of wild resources for the benefit of present and future generations. Although the PNAF was formulated about two decades ago, its objective is still valid and the products of the project are not only in line with it, but would also contribute to an eventual reformulation or update.
- Expected and Determined Contributions at National Level (CPDN). The project will support the achievement of key priorities of the NDC of Equatorial Guinea, as indicated in the PIF, and will also provide information that will support future updates of national commitments.
- National REDD+ Strategy; published in 2019, reaffirms the ambition and commitment of the country for a sustainable, climate-smart and inclusive approach to the management of its territory, that improves the living conditions of the population and food security, avoids deforestation and forest degradation and contributes to the fight against climate change. The project supports the fulfilment of these objectives, as well as the reporting needs for a REDD+ mechanism related to the establishment of a National Forest

Knowledge Management activities by output	Key deliverables	Time frame												Budget (in \$)	
		Year 1				Year 2				Year 3					
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to develop protocols to debug the NFI database, to access and data distribution data; to analyze NFI data, including quality control report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protocols and available a debugged database for the NFI. Documents with data and analysis, and reports of working sessions. 		X					X	X						
<p><i>Activities of output 2.1.2:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> apply the LCCS v3 methodology to standardize, with the IPCC classes, the system of classification of land cover and use validated for the AFOLU sector; to review and validate the methodology to update the national map of land coverage and use, including the incorporation of data on land cover and use collected as part of the NFI; to update the map of land coverage and use including precision estimators and applying SEPAL tools, which will allow the use of different images of available remote sensors, both innovative elements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LCCS v3 manuals and other relevant documentation. Report of the standardization process with the IPCC classes Methodology to update the national map of land coverage and use. Documentation and training material, and trainings report. Available digital databases of the updated national map of land coverage/use. 		X											110,115	
							X	X							
										X	X				

Knowledge Management activities by output	Key deliverables	Time frame												Budget (in \$)
		Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Activities of output 3.1.2: to conduct exchange(s) of experience(s) and South-South cooperation on the ETF, '2006 IPCC Guidelines' and '2019 Refinement', and national GHG inventories, and emission/removal projections for the AFOLU sector.	Exchanges between government, academic and stakeholder technicians on the results of cooperation experiences and agreements. Exchanges Report and agreements for cooperation.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	25,937
Project budget for activities involving Knowledge Management													356,961	

145. The activities to generate knowledge and capacities of the national technicians in the institutions, academy and stakeholders, are fundamental and intrinsic to the project, and indispensable for generating change in the country, progress towards the sustainable management of its resources, in particular of the forests, towards transparency in the fulfilment of international commitments and the achievement of national development objectives.

146. It is recommended to incorporate into the project the following lessons learned from previous interventions in related subjects, mainly from FAO:

- Promote the establishment of stable technical teams in national institutions that participate in training and other training activities, so as to consolidate specialized technical cadres that support the continuous improvement of national processes related to reporting and management of the forests. Promote the integration and permanence of women in these technical teams.
- Encourage the development of capacities of national institutions, both technical and for the different processes associated with the management of initiatives and projects. Support national ownership through learning-by-doing processes, with the participation of national technicians at all stages, from the initial ones.
- Incorporate in the institutional structures and in their budgets, the processes for the generation of quality information and the systematic preparation of reports, both to support decision making and to comply with international commitments.

147. Regarding the communication strategy of the project activities, it will be separated into two lines: a) that related to institutional activities; b) related to the NFI, which involves, on the one hand, institutions, academia and NGOs, and on the other, the general public, local authorities and communities, and the forestry industry:

a. Institutional activities It involves the different institutions of the National Government related both to the coordination and execution of the project, as well as to the partners in the execution, in addition to the academy; these instances are detailed in the table in Part II, section 2. Stakeholders and in section 2 of Annex I2. Communication with these institutions will be done through letters, emails, phone calls, meetings and reporting.

- b. Activities related to the NFI. They will rely on the experiences and tools used for the dissemination and consultation of the stakeholders of the REDD+ process, applied, as required, to three large groups:
- General public; The NFI (activities, importance, products) will be informed through radio and national TV campaigns.
 - Communities and local authorities; The NFI will be informed through local radio campaigns in the areas where the measurements are made, and at specific sampling sites, informational and coordination meetings will be held with local authorities and communities. Particular importance will be given to the participation of women and the specific conditions of the communities, including: (i) communication in local language; (ii) use of familiar concepts and clear language to inform about the measurement activities to be carried out; (iii) obtaining the proper authorization for the entry into the territories, the collection of data and, possibly, the collection of botanical samples, and that it be ratified at the local level by the specific government and the relevant authority, bearing in mind that the situation can change at any time. In the case of indigenous territories and peoples, the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which refers to free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), will be complied with, and the respect of the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.
 - Institutions, academy and NGOs: will be informed by letters, emails, phone calls and meetings. In training, women will be encouraged to participate, both from institutions and academia; in particular of advanced students of related careers, who will be motivated both for their participation in the training and to develop their professional career in subjects related to the NFI, for example, through talks conducted by professional women of INDEFOR-AP.

148. Both the budget and the schedule for the indicated activities and products are included in the general project budget and the indicative work plan.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

149. Project supervision will be carried out by the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and FAO. Supervision will ensure that: (a) project products are produced in accordance with the project results framework and lead to the achievement of project results; (b) the results of the project lead to the achievement of the project objective; (c) the risks are continuously identified and monitored, and appropriate mitigation strategies are applied; and (d) the agreed global environmental benefits of the project are being delivered.
150. FAO will monitor the activities, products and results financed by the GEF to a large extent through annual project implementation reports (PIR), and periodic support and supervision missions.
151. The daily monitoring of the project will be carried out by the Project Management Unit (PMU) and the person responsible for the FAO budget. Project performance will be monitored using the project results matrix, including indicators (baseline and goals), and annual work plans and budgets. At the beginning, the results matrix will be reviewed to finalize the identification of: i) products ii) indicators; and iii) lack of baseline information and goals. A Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) specialist will develop a detailed M&E plan, which is based on the results matrix and that defines the specific requirements for each indicator (data collection methods, frequency, responsibilities for data collection and analysis, etc.).

152. The project will ensure transparency in the preparation, preparation, reporting and evaluation of its activities. This includes full disclosure of all non-confidential information and consultation with the main groups and representatives of local communities. The dissemination of information will be guaranteed through publication on websites and dissemination of the results through knowledge transfer products and events. Project reports will be shared widely and freely, and the findings and lessons learned will be available.

153. Below is the budgeted M&E plan:

M&E activities	Responsible	Time frame	Budget, USD
Initial Workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · NPC with NPD support · FAO Representation in Equatorial Guinea 	Within three (3) months after the signature of the project document by the country	10,000
Initial Workshop report	NPC with NPD support	Within two (2) weeks following the Initial Workshop	NPC and NPD
Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Prepares NPC with support from the LTO, and the BH with support from the National Budget and Operations Officer · PMU and Interinstitutional Technical Team contributions · PSC approval 	Annual; at the beginning of the project and subsequently, every calendar year	National counterpart, NPC and Agency Fee
Support and supervision visits	LTO, PMU	At least once a year	PMU, Agency Fee and specific activities
Project Progress Report (PPR)	NPC, LTO, BH	Every six (6) months (June and December)	NPC y Agency Fee
Project Implementation Report (PIR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Prepares NPC with PMU inputs · LTO and BH supervision · Approval and submission to the GEF by PSC 	Annual	National counterpart, NPC and Agency Fee
Co-financing Report	PMU	Annual (with the PIR)	PMU
Final Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · External consultants · PMU and Interinstitutional Technical Team 	At least three (3) months before project closure	30,000
Final Project Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Consultant with PMU support · LTO and BH supervision · Approval and submission to the GEF by PSC 	Within two months after project closure	6,550
Specific project budget for M&E activities			46,500

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)?

154. Because the project has a strong focus on the development of institutional capacities, processes and information, it is possible that some of its socio-economic benefits are tangible in the medium and long term, and not immediately, becoming many of them difficult to quantify with the usual methods. Even so, the ones indicated below stand out.

155. Generation of systematic knowledge about forests and other lands, which will contribute to the global goals of combating climate change and allow actions such as:

- quantify carbon deposits more accurately, allowing forest carbon to be estimated with less uncertainty, facilitating the design of public policies and supporting the country's efforts to implement a REDD+ mechanism, which would allow Equatorial Guinea to receive payments for results and relocate families dependent on forests and forest resources, complementary income or other benefits;
- support the identification of forest regeneration cycles by itinerant agriculture, to identify how different parameters affect the sustainability of this traditional practice, to avoid the degradation of forests and soils, and to collaborate with the conservation of the family's rural livelihoods and to increase their social and environmental resilience;
- Give value to forests and tree groups as generators of environmental goods and services, expanding the vision of exploitation beyond timber resources.

156. Development and strengthening of national capacities on good practices for the collection and analysis of data, the generation of reports and the dissemination of information for the AFOLU sector, which will result in an improvement in the human capital of institutions, academies and participating NGOs, increasing the quality of management they perform, as well as the transparency of processes and services. **The Indicator 1 of the Project Results Framework in Annex A1 (corresponding to Core Indicator 11 of GEF7, point F of Part I) will record the "Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment", also reflecting efforts to close the gender gap indicated in next paragraph.**

157. Training and involvement of women in professional roles will be encouraged, as well as gender equality in all activities carried out by the project, encouraging the participation and permanence of women in technical tasks traditionally executed by men.

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).

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Objective: In line with national priorities, this project will strengthen institutional and technical capacities in the Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Use (AFOLU) sector to respond to the enhanced transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement.							
-	<u>Indicator 1:</u> Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment	0	80	80 (55 men and 25 women)	Database or lists of assistance in trainings, data generation and in the preparation of national and international reports. Trainings reports. National and international reports.	There is national interest and political will to prioritize and address issues related to climate change, and to generate quality data and information to make informed decisions.	INCOMA
Component 1: Strengthening institutional capacity in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use (AFOLU) sector to respond to the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), in line with national priorities on mitigation.							
<u>Outcome 1.1:</u> Equatorial Guinea has enhanced institutional capacities to coordinate, collect and report data and knowledge for the AFOLU sector.	<u>Indicator 2:</u> Degree of increase of institutional capacity for activities related to the transparency framework. (Scale 1-4)[1]	Scale 1	Scale 1	Scale 2	Interviews; minutes of meetings, working sessions and workshops, reports and published documents.	There is political support to carry out activities related to transparency. Articulation and coordination mechanisms and procedures for the ETF are implemented.	INCOMA

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
<p><u>Output 1.1.1</u></p> <p>A report containing a coordination mechanism and institutional arrangements to integrate and plan transparency-related activities in the AFOLU sector is prepared.</p>	<p><u>Indicator 3:</u></p> <p>Number of technical groups with formally established agreements to prepare international reports</p>	0	2	3	<p>Minutes of meetings and working sessions.</p> <p>Written agreements on coordination and institutional arrangements.</p> <p>Report approved and available on websites of: 1) GEF; 2) to be developed for INCOMA or INDEFOR-AP, or already available in INEGE http://www.inege.gq, which would require specific institutional arrangements.</p>	<p>The key institutions of the AFOLU sector have an interest and willingness to coordinate and jointly develop actions to increase transparency.</p>	<p>General Directorate of Environmental Conservation, MAGBMA</p>
<p><u>Output 1.1.2</u></p> <p>Government personnel, in specific national correspondents responsible for international reporting, is trained on different international reporting processes (GHG inventory/Forest Reference Level to the UNFCCC and FAO-FRA) and consistency requirements.</p>	<p><u>Indicator 4:</u></p> <p>Number of functionaries linked to the preparation of international reports participating in the trainings, disaggregated by gender</p>	6	30	30 (20 men and 10 women)	<p>Trainings reports.</p> <p>Database or lists of personnel involved in the preparation of international reports.</p> <p>Attendance lists and certificates of participation in trainings.</p>	<p>The national staff responsible for the preparation of international reports and involved in its elaboration has been identified.</p> <p>The identified staff actively participates in the trainings.</p>	<p>General Directorate of Environmental Conservation, MAGBMA</p>

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Component 2: Enhancement of technical capacity to collect and analyze data to respond to support sustainable forest management (SFM) and transparency-related requirements in the AFOLU sector.							
<u>Outcome 2.1:</u> Equatorial Guinea has the technical capacity and improved data and information to regularly report transparent, accurate and consistent data for the AFOLU sector.	<u>Indicator 5:</u> Degree of increase of institutional capacity to report on data from the AFOLU sector. (Scale 1-10)[2] ²	Scale 1	Scale 2	Scale 4	Interviews; minutes of meetings, working sessions and workshops, reports.	There is national interest and political will to prioritize and address issues related to climate change, and to generate quality data and information to make informed decisions.	INDEFOR-AP
<u>Output 2.1.1</u> A report is developed containing a subset of national data for different land use classes collected and analyzed.	<u>Indicator 6:</u> Report on the different national land use classes, approved and published	0	0	1	Available a debugged database of a national subset of 124 samples of the NFI (distributed spatially balanced throughout the country) on different land use classes. Available approved report on the different national land use classes, on websites of: 1) GEF; 2) to be developed for INCOMA or INDEFOR-AP, or already available in INEGE http://www.inege.gq , which would require specific institutional arrangements. National technical team with the necessary capacities and inputs to prepare the NFI.	The responsible institutions incorporate into their structures the collection and management of data and information from the NFI, and actively participate in the process. The participating personnel is committed to obtain quality data and increase the transparency of the process.	INDEFOR-AP

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
<p><u>Output 2.1.2</u></p> <p>A land classification system and a land use/cover map is developed.</p>	<p><u>Indicator 7:</u></p> <p>% progress in updating the national land coverage/use map</p>	0	25%	100%	<p>Available:</p> <p>a) classification system of land cover/use for the AFOLU sector, validated and homologated with the IPCC, and contributing to the NFMS;</p> <p>b) digital databases of the updated national map of land coverage/use.</p> <p>c) approved report on the different national land use classes, on websites of: 1) GEF; 2) to be developed for INCOMA or INDEFOR-AP, or already available in INEGE http://www.inege.gq, which would require specific institutional arrangements.</p> <p>Technical team with necessary inputs to make maps.</p>	<p>Available: land classification proposal discussed with national institutions and key actors; a first national map of land coverage/use, as well as some national capacities for its updating.</p>	INDEFOR-AP
<p><u>Output 2.1.3</u></p> <p>A report is developed containing country-specific emission factors for different land classes in order to support estimates of carbon stocks.</p>	<p><u>Indicator 8:</u></p> <p>Report on national emission factors for different classes of land approved and available for a subset of national data</p>	0	0	1	<p>Available the report on national emission factors for different land classes on websites of: 1) GEF; 2) to be developed for INCOMA or INDEFOR-AP, or already available in INEGE http://www.inege.gq, which would require specific institutional arrangements.</p>	<p>Institutions participate in the analysis of data and information.</p> <p>The data collected allow estimating national emission factors for different classes of land.</p>	INDEFOR-AP

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
<p><u>Output 2.1.4</u></p> <p>Government personnel and key actors (e.g. from university) with a role in national capacity development (i.e. train-the-trainers) is trained on data collection consistent with MRV requirements as outlined by IPCC and additional relevant guidance like GFOI and GOFC-GOLD.</p>	<p><u>Indicator 9:</u></p> <p>Number of people trained on data collection for the NFI, with gender awareness and community approach</p>	8	40	40 (29 men and 11 women)	<p>Trainings reports and their contents.</p> <p>Assistance lists disaggregated by gender, institution and role in the NFI or national capacity development.</p>	<p>Relevant national institutions and key actors are interested in developing/strengthening their NFI data collection capabilities, consistent with the IPCC MRV requirements and other relevant guidance.</p> <p>Technical personnel and advanced students actively participate in trainings promoting women's participation.</p> <p>The experience of dissemination and community work of the national REDD+ process is available.</p>	INDEFOR-AP
<p>Componente 3: Strengthening technical capacity to assess and report emissions and removals and exchange knowledge at regional level in the AFOLU sector.</p>							
<p><u>Outcome 3.1:</u></p> <p>Equatorial Guinea has enhanced technical capacity in the AFOLU sector to report emissions and removals in compliance with transparency-related requirements achieved.</p>	<p><u>Indicator 10:</u></p> <p>Number of documents available from the AFOLU sector for dissemination</p>	0	100	200	<p>Documentation of the AFOLU sector for Equatorial Guinea is available on website on the website to be developed for INCOMA or INDEFOR-AP, or already available in INEGE http://www.inege.gq, which would require specific institutional arrangements.</p>	<p>National institutions and key actors in the AFOLU sector are committed to increasing transparency and supporting the dissemination of information.</p>	<p>INCOMA, INEGE, INDEFOR-AP</p>

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
<p><u>Output 3.1.1</u></p> <p>An archiving and dissemination system is developed for documentation for the AFOLU sector and to support the preparation of the national greenhouse gas (GHG).</p>	<p><u>Indicator 11:</u></p> <p>% progress of the file repository with AFOLU sector documentation</p>	0	40%	100%	<p>Written agreements on contents and specifications of web page and the repository to be developed.</p> <p>Progress and final reports on the development and implementation of the web page and the repository for relevant technical documentation.</p> <p>Repository of documentation for the AFOLU sector developed and operational on web page to be build for INCOMA or INDEFOR-AP, or already available in INEGE http://www.inege.gq, which would require specific institutional arrangements.</p>	<p>National institutions and key actors in the AFOLU sector are committed to increasing transparency and supporting the dissemination of information.</p>	<p>INCOMA, INEGE</p>

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
<u>Output 3.1.2</u> South-South cooperation and exchange initiatives are organized on ETF experiences, the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and 2019 Refinement, and national GHG inventories and projections of emissions/removals for the AFOLU sector.	<u>Indicator 12:</u> Number of South-South cooperation initiatives established or exchanges of experiences carried out	0	At least 1 initiative or 2 exchanges of experiences	South-South exchange established on experiences of the ETF, 2006 IPCC Guidelines and/or 2019 Refinement, and inventories and projections of GHG emissions/removals for the AFOLU sector	Concept note for exchanging experiences and establishing South-South cooperation. Contacts and communications with international participants. Exchanges Report Agreements and actions for monitoring.	Nationals institutions and key actors in the AFOLU sector value the knowledge and lessons learned from other countries with similar conditions and wish to share knowledge and learn from their experiences to accelerate national progress.	INCOMA

[1] Programming Directions for the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency. Annex 4. To evaluate the institutional capacity to carry out activities related to transparency, a scale of 1 to 4 will be used; It is summarized below:

1. There is no specific institution for the ETF.
2. There is a specific institution for the ETF, but with insufficient staff and capacity. It lacks the power or mandate to coordinate ETF activities.
3. The specific institution dedicated to transparency has a permanent staff unit and a certain degree of capacity for the ETF. It has the faculty or mandate, but the ETF is not integrated into the national planning or budget.
4. The specific institution(s) dedicated to transparency has a permanent staff unit and a certain degree of capacity for the ETF. It also has the power or clear mandate to coordinate the ETF, and these activities are integrated into the national planning and budget.

[2] Programming Directions for the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency. Annex III. It contains ten (10) guidelines on qualifications for the quality assessment of an MRV system. Document available in https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.50.06_CBIT_Programming_Directions_0.pdf

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).

When comments were cleared at PIF stage, it was indicated that at CEO approval stage, a detailed itemized budget including both GCF and GEF CBIT support will be requested to ensure complementarity.

Project Outcomes and Outputs	(in \$)		(in \$)	
	GEF Project Financing	Total Co-financing	Co-Fin detail	
			Gov.	GCF
1.1 Equatorial Guinea has enhanced institutional capacities to coordinate, collect and report data and knowledge for the AFOLU sector				
1.1.1 A report containing a coordination mechanism and institutional arrangements to integrate and plan transparency-related activities in the AFOLU sector is prepared	32,873	19,743	3,300	16,443
1.1.2. Government personnel, in specific national correspondents responsible for international reporting, is trained on different international reporting processes (GHG inventory/Forest Reference Level to the UNFCCC and FAO-FRA) and consistency requirements	10,254			-
2.1 Equatorial Guinea has the technical capacity and improved data and information to regularly report transparent, accurate and consistent data for the AFOLU sector				
2.1.1 A report is developed containing a subset of national data for different land use classes collected and analyzed.	443,050	506,503	77,385	240,694
2.1.2 A land classification system and a land use/cover map is developed	110,115			188,424
2.1.3 A report is developed containing country-specific emission factors for different land classes in order to support estimates of carbon stocks.	35,918			-
2.1.4. Government personnel and key actors (e.g. from university) with a role in national capacity development (i.e. train-the-trainers) is trained on data collection consistent with MRV requirements as outlined by IPCC and additional relevant guidance like GFOI, GOF-C-GOLD	72,681			-
3.1 Equatorial Guinea has enhanced technical capacity in the AFOLU sector to report emissions and removals in compliance with transparency-related requirements achieved				
	53,937	10,650	10,650	-

3.1.1 An archiving and dissemination system is developed for documentation for the AFOLU sector and to support the preparation of the national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory				
3.1.2 South-South cooperation and exchange initiatives are organized on ETF experiences, the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and/or 2019 Refinement, and national GHG inventories and projections of emissions/removals for the AFOLU sector	25,937			
Total project costs	784,765	536,896	91,335	445,561

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: \$ 50,000			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent to Date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
5011 Salaries Professional	2,381	0	2,381
5013 Consultants	28,735	18,395	3,545
5021 Travel	12,000	18,795	
5023 Training	3,400	221	3,179
5024 Expendable Procurement	2,684	0	2,684
5028 General Operating Expenses	800	0	800
Total	50,000	37,411	12,589

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

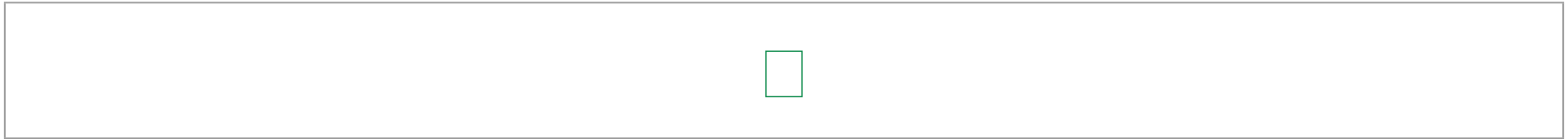
Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

N/A

ANNEX E: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

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

See map in core text



Submitted to HQ

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