

GEF-8 REQUEST FOR MSP (1-STEP) APPROVAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	3
Project Information	3
Project Summary	4
Project Description Overview	5
PROJECT COMPONENTS	5
PROJECT OUTLINE	8
A. PROJECT RATIONALE	8
B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION	33
Project description	33
Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.	60
Core Indicators	64
Key Risks	64
C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES	66
D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS	67
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:	67
Stakeholder Engagement	68
Private Sector	68
Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks	68
E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS	69
Knowledge management	69
Benefits	69
ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES	70
GEF Financing Table	70
Project Preparation Grant (PPG)	70
Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation	70
Focal Area Elements	71
Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type	71
ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS	71
GEF Agency(ies) Certification	71
Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):	71
ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK	72
ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)	77
ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES	78
ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING	80
ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE	80

General Project Information

Project Information

Project Title:

Tonga Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency – strengthening national capacity for implementing the enhanced transparency framework in Tonga

Region:

Tonga

GEF Project ID:

11845

Country(ies):

Tonga

Type of Project:

MSP

GEF Agency(ies):

UNEP

GEF Agency Project ID:

Project Executing Entity(s):

Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change and Communications (MEIDECC)

Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)

Project Executing Type:

Government

Others

GEF Focal Area (s):

Climate Change

Submission Date:

1/7/2025

Type of Trust Fund:

GET

Project Duration (Months):

48

GEF Project Grant: (a)

1,332,768.00

GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)

0.00

Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)

126,612.00

Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d)

0.00

Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)

1,459,380.00

Total Co-financing

100,000.00

PPG Amount: (e)

40,000.00

PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)

3,800.00

PPG total amount: (e+f)

43,800.00

Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)

1,503,180.00

Project Tags

CBIT: Yes NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No

Project Sector (CCM Only):

Enabling Activity

Taxonomy:

Climate Change, Focal Areas, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Consultation, Information Dissemination, Participation, Type of Engagement, Civil Society, Stakeholders, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Community Based Organization, Education, Communications, Awareness Raising, SMEs, Private Sector, Large corporations, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Capacity Development, Beneficiaries, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Training, Workshop, Enabling Activities, Knowledge Exchange, South-South, Twinning

Rio Markers

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

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? (iii), how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. The explanation and justification of the project should be in section B “project description”. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The Tonga Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) project aims to enhance the country’s ability to meet the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) requirements under the Paris Agreement. The project's objective is to build a robust, transparent system for climate data management and reporting, thereby improving the accuracy and reliability of national GHG inventories and the tracking of NDC implementation. The project focuses on addressing key barriers identified in Tonga's National Communications, including inadequate institutional arrangements, lack of robust data management systems, and insufficient capacity and awareness among stakeholders.

The project is organized into three components. Component 1 focuses on strengthening the transparency system with gender-responsive institutional arrangements by defining clear mandates for various actors involved in transparency efforts, establishing structured processes for preparing Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR) and National Communications (NC) as per the ETF, formalizing data-sharing agreements and integrating ETF elements into national planning and budgeting processes. Component 2 will strengthen the data management for integrated climate data compilation for the ETF and its Modalities, Procedures, and Guidelines (MPGs) through enhancing the existing GHG database management and NDC tracking systems through upgrading technical infrastructure, refining methodologies, and developing new tools and guidelines. Related training will ensure stakeholders are proficient in using these improved systems, facilitating accurate and timely reporting of GHG emissions and NDC progress. Component 3 will address capacity-building needs by establishing a sustainable framework for continuous education and capacity enhancement among stakeholders and raising awareness of ETF and MRV. This component will also facilitate peer to peer exchange among the Pacific Islands Countries and foster a culture of knowledge sharing with relevant actors in the region.

This CBIT project is designed to generate global environmental and adaptation benefits that would not have been realized without GEF support. The project aims to address the following barriers such as the lack of: (i) regulatory and institutional frameworks to effectively implement ETF, (ii) human and technical capacities for

data collection and management for GHG inventory and NDC monitoring, and (iii) awareness and knowledge of ETF by national stakeholders to employ MPGs for climate reporting.

The project will directly benefit 50 individuals, with 50% of them being women. These beneficiaries will receive training and participate in various capacity-building activities designed to enhance their skills and knowledge.

The CBIT project has been designed to achieve benefits through three GEF Strategy 2020 influence models: (i) Transforming policy and regulatory environments; (ii) strengthening institutional capacity and decision-making processes; and (iii) convening multi-stakeholder alliances.

The project will consider gender aspects to ensure women's perspectives are integrated into all the deliverables throughout the project cycle, particularly in decision-making processes, including capacity building exercises to support the achievement of outcomes.

Project Description Overview

Project Objective

To strengthen Tonga's institutional, technical and human capacities for effectively monitoring and reporting NDC implementation and GHG inventory and for complying with Enhanced Transparency Framework requirements.

Project Components

Component 1. Strengthening gender-responsive institutional arrangement for Enhanced Transparency Framework

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
211,512.00	30,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 1: Gender-responsive Institutional arrangements for the ETF are formalized and strengthened to enable regular transparent reporting on NDC implementation and national GHG inventory.

Output:

Output 1.1. Gender-responsive Institutional mechanisms for monitoring NDC implementation and preparing GHG inventory designed and validated by national stakeholders.

1.2. Data-sharing and coordination mechanisms between involved stakeholders formalized and strengthened.

1.3. ETF and climate change considerations are mainstreamed into national government planning and policy framework through a gender-responsive process.

Component 2. Enhancing Tonga's Greenhouse Gas Inventory systems and MRV framework for climate actions

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
571,438.00	30,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 2: GHG Inventory systems and MRV framework are strengthened for effective monitoring and reporting of national GHG inventories and climate actions.

Output:

Output 2.1: An IT-based database management system for GHG inventory and NDC tracking are developed.

Output 2.2: Data collection tools and methodologies for GHG inventory of selected sectors are strengthened.

Output 2.3: Data collection, tracking and reporting of adaptation actions are strengthened.

Component 3. Strengthening Tonga's Capabilities on ETF through Capacity Building and Awareness Raising

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
371,209.00	25,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 3: Awareness of ETF and capabilities for complying with the ETF requirements increased

Output:

Output 3.1: Gender responsive capacity building initiatives on ETF are systematized and strengthened.

Output 3.2: A knowledge and experts hub with regards to ETF and climate change within an existing institution is established.

Output 3.3: National stakeholders' awareness and knowledge on ETF increased through gender responsive peer-to-peer exchange and knowledge sharing.

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
57,584.00	5,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 4: Project monitoring and evaluation products are delivered.

Output:

Output 4.1.: Project M&E is conducted regularly including final evaluations and incorporates gender-responsive indicators and reporting.

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
Component 1. Strengthening gender-responsive institutional arrangement for Enhanced Transparency Framework	211,512.00	30,000.00
Component 2. Enhancing Tonga's Greenhouse Gas Inventory systems and MRV framework for climate actions	571,438.00	30,000.00
Component 3. Strengthening Tonga's Capabilities on ETF through Capacity Building and Awareness Raising	371,209.00	25,000.00
M&E	57,584.00	5,000.00
Subtotal	1,211,743.00	90,000.00
Project Management Cost	121,025.00	10,000.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	1,332,768.00	100,000.00

Please provide justification

PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Briefly describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

A.1 Global environmental problem

Overview

Adopted in 2015, the Paris Agreement, Article 13, established an Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) which increases the climate change transparency ambition and reporting requirements for all Parties to the agreement. At the 24th Conference of Parties, held in Katowice in 2018, countries agreed upon modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for the ETF, which came into force in 2024. In accordance with the Paris Agreement and the MPGs, all Parties to the Paris Agreement are required to prepare and submit biennial transparency reports (BTR), which need to include:

- An updated national inventory of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by sources and removals by sinks;
- Information on progress towards achieving their nationally determined contribution (NDC);
- Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation;
- Information on financial, technology transfer and capacity building climate finance; and,
- Information on support needed and received for climate actions.

Moreover, in accordance with the Paris Agreement's Article 7, each Party should, as appropriate, submit and periodically update an adaptation communication as a component of, or in conjunction with, other communications or documents.

MPGs aim to facilitate improved reporting and transparency over time, while providing flexibility to those developing country Parties that need it, in light of their capabilities. In their reports, countries need to clearly clarify capacity constraints and estimate time frames for improvements needed. Furthermore, they should provide as part of the BTR, to the extent possible, information on areas of improvement in relation to the country's reporting.

National context

Tonga, as a Small Island Development State (SIDS), is particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, such as sea level rise, extreme weather events, and coral reef degradation. These environmental threats pose significant risks to Tonga's coastal infrastructure, freshwater resources and biodiversity.

Tonga has submitted three National Communications (NC). The NC3 was finalized and submitted to the UNFCCC in 2020. Tonga is currently preparing its Fourth National Communication (NC4), which is expected to be submitted in 2025. Once NC4 is complete, the country is planning to work on its first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR). Alongside meeting the country's obligations under the Convention and Paris

Agreement, these reports serve as status reports that illustrate how Tonga is affected by climate change and how it is addressing climate challenges.

The government of Tonga has shown a strong commitment to climate action through the development of national policies and strategies aimed at reducing emissions and enhancing resilience. These activities include the integration of climate change disaster risk into Tonga's strategic Development Framework 2015-2025, the launching of the Climate Change Policy in 2016 and the Joint National Action Plan 2 on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management, ratifying the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol and establishing the Tonga Climate Change Trust Fund (CCTF). Political will is a critical driver in mobilizing resources and coordinating efforts across different sectors.

An improved data collection and analysis capacities will enable the country to better assess its climate actions and plan more effective and ambitious climate actions. A strengthened ETF will not only enable better and regular reporting to UNFCCC but also better evidence-based planning. The limited capacity to implement adequate MRV for GHG inventory and meet the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) is attributed to the limited staffing capacity and resources of the division mandated with climate change reporting. Furthermore, because the country's emissions are negligible – according to the 2006 inventory Tonga emitted a total of GHG of 310.41Gg – and noting the flexibility provisions under UNFCCC for SIDS with regards to reporting obligations, efforts to ensure proper accounting frameworks for GHG assessment have not been considered a high priority area. In light of Tonga's high vulnerability to climate change – as evidenced by the recent drought in 2023, human and technical capital in Tonga was more aligned to knowledge, skills and ability to undertake vulnerability assessments, and disaster risk management, giving limited reference and recognition for mitigation and GHG inventory accounting.

The regional cooperation and various development partner funded programs supporting Tonga's efforts to meet the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) requirements significantly enhance the country's capacity to effectively track, report, and verify its climate actions. This ensures compliance with international obligations while building resilience against climate change impacts. The baseline projects, detailed in the next chapter, highlight the assistance provided by development partners in alignment with Tonga's commitment to the ETF and climate change reporting under the Paris Agreement. However, the presence of multiple development funded programs underscores the need for effective coordination to ensure synergy and sustainability.

A2. Baseline – Tonga's current and future existing efforts

1) National transparency framework

i. Governmental framework for climate action

Tonga developed its initial Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and submitted it to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2015. Tonga enhanced its climate ambitions by developing and submitting its updated NDC on December 9, 2020. This updated NDC includes more refined targets, specified measures, and improved methods for communication and transparency, demonstrating the country's commitment to advancing climate action.

The following table presents Tonga's mitigation and adaptation targets as per the second NDC.

Category	Sector	NDC Target
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Mitigation	Energy	13% (16 Gigagram (Gg)) reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 compared to 2006
	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU)	Non-emission targets of establishing a forest inventory as a prerequisite to identify a GHG emission target for the 2025 NDC and planting one million trees by 2023
	Waste	Non-emission target of expanding the formal waste collection system as a prerequisite to identify a GHG emission target for the 2025 NDC.
	Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU)	No target
Adaptation	Agro-forestry	30% of land in Tonga utilized for agro-forestry or forestry by 2025
	Coastal management	Prevent any permanent loss of land to rising sea levels on Tonga's four main islands
	Marine and coastal ecosystem	Maintenance of the existing stocks of fish and other marine species

NDC Partnership will be supporting Tonga to develop[and launch its NDC3.0 in 2025 with goals for year 2035.

Tonga has a number of relevant regulations, acts and policies in place related to climate action with respective agencies. Below are the key policies and strategies that guide the climate actions of Tonga.

- **Tonga Strategic Development Framework (TSDF):** The TSDF serves as the overarching national development plan, integrating climate change adaptation and mitigation into broader economic and social development goals. It recognizes climate change as a critical component of sustainable development and outlines strategic priorities to enhance resilience and reduce emissions. Ministry of Finance leads the implementation of TSDF.
- **Tonga Climate Change Policy - A Resilient Tonga by 2035:** The Policy is to provide a clear vision, goal, and objectives to direct responses to climate change and disaster risk reduction and aims to provide guiding principles for Joint National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management (JNAP) implementation. Department of Climate Change (DCC) is the main entity responsible for coordinating the implementation of climate change policy across the ministries.
- **Joint National Action Plan on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management (JNAP2):** JNAP2 is a comprehensive framework designed to enhance the country's resilience to climate change and disaster risks. Building on the first JNAP, JNAP2 provides a coordinated approach to address the overlapping challenges of climate change adaptation and disaster risk management. JNAP2 is aligned with Tonga Climate Change Policy: A Resilient Tonga by 2035. The implementation of JNAP2 is supported by the JNAP Secretariat that is established at the DCC.

- **Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC):** Tonga's NDCs outline the country's commitments to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to climate change under the Paris Agreement. The NDCs include specific targets and actions for various sectors, such as energy, agriculture, and waste management, and serve as a central component of Tonga's long-term climate strategy. DCC under the Ministry of MEIDECC is responsible for overseeing implementation of Tonga's NDC.
- **Tonga Energy Roadmap (TERM) Plus:** The TERM Plus is an extended framework that builds on the original Tonga Energy Roadmap (TERM) to further advance the country's energy sector towards sustainability, resilience, and efficiency. TERM Plus aims to address the evolving energy needs of Tonga while integrating climate change mitigation and adaptation measures. TERM Plus is led by the Department of Energy within the Ministry of MEIDECC.
- **Climate Change Trust Fund (CCTF):** The primary purpose of the CCTF is to mobilize and manage financial resources for climate change adaptation and mitigation initiatives. The fund aims to enhance the country's resilience to climate change impacts, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and support sustainable development goals. The CCTF focuses on key priority areas identified in Tonga's national climate strategies and plans, such as the Joint National Action Plan on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management (JNAP) and the Tonga Strategic Development Framework (TSDF). These areas include coastal protection, water resource management, agriculture, renewable energy, and disaster risk reduction.
- **The Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality Tonga (WEGET):** The policy proposes a set of agreed priorities and guidelines for the government and civil society to improve their capacity to address gender issues and enhance the well-being of families by integrating a gender perspective in the process of developing of laws, policies and programmes. The Policy also recognizes unequal effects of climate change and unequal conditions to respond to environmental challenges by women and vulnerable groups. The Women's Affairs Division under the Ministry of Internal Affairs plays the leading role of coordinating, monitoring and providing advisory services in respect of this Policy.

A rapid assessment of policy instruments reveals that gender mainstreaming is not fully integrated into policy design. Current policies do not adequately address the support needed for women and vulnerable groups to mitigate climate change impacts and actively participate in climate policy and planning processes. There is a clear need to incorporate the intersectionality of gender and climate change within climate change policy frameworks.

ii. Institutional arrangements and national platform

Climate change is a critical issue for Tonga and therefore it is a critical issue to the highest decision-making body. The Climate Change Cabinet Committee (CCCC) is the ministerial-level decision-making body and endorses policies and plans. The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management provides political and constitutional support. The National Climate Change Coordination Committee (NCCCC) and National Emergency Management Committee (NEMC) are two important Ministry level bodies addressing climate change and related disaster risk management (DRM). The NCCCC, a CEO-level oversight body for climate change. It provides policy guidance and direction and reviews JNAP implementation progress. The NEMC is mandated to make high-level decisions for disaster risk management and coordinate all disaster risk management activities.

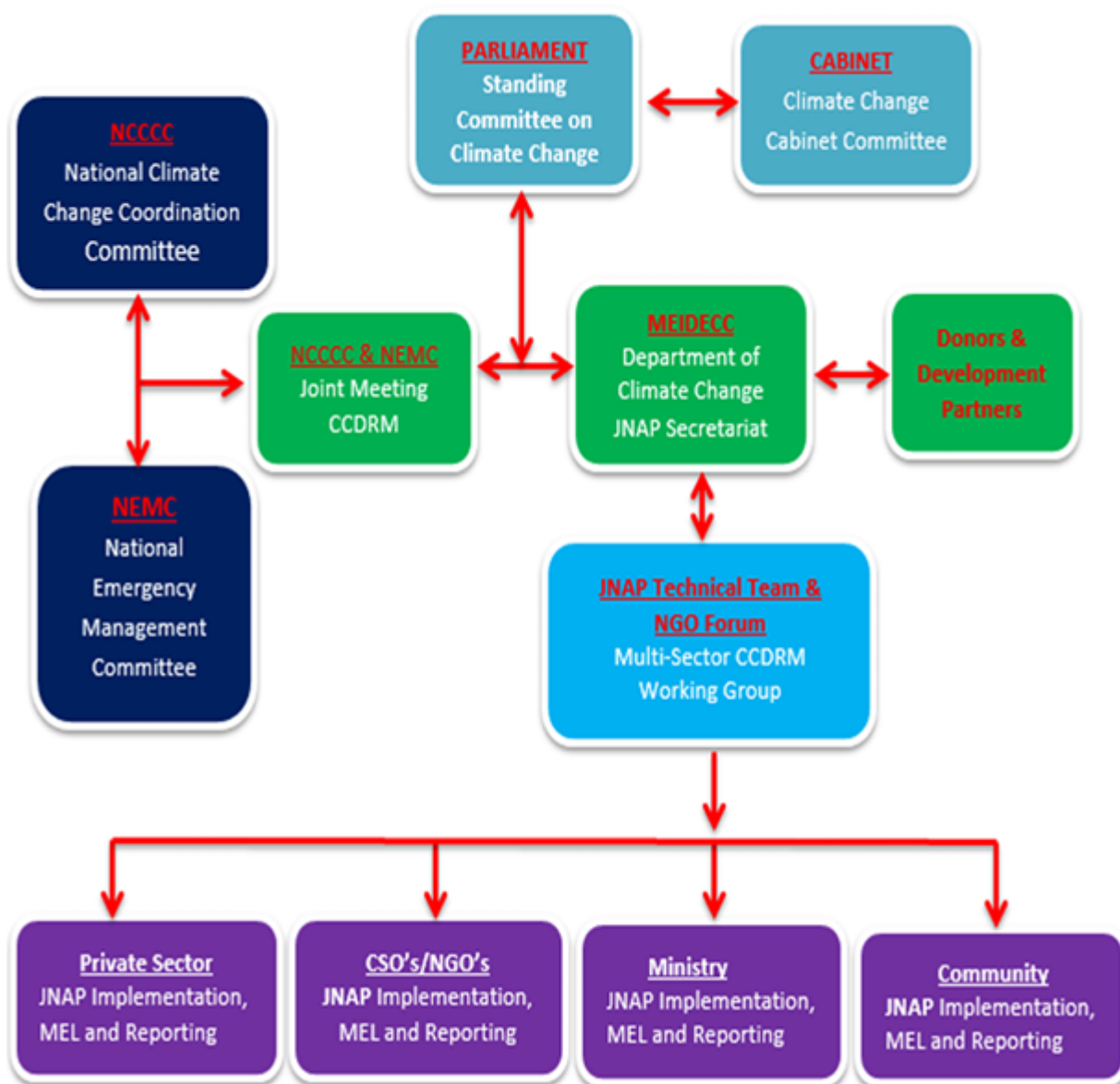


Figure 1. The JNAP2 Management Structure. Joint National Action Plan 2 on Climate Change and Disaster

The JNAP 2 provides the overarching framework and strategic actions for climate change in Tonga. The JNAP Taskforce, comprised of the relevant ministries, CSOs, and the private sector advises the NCCCC and liaises with all ministries to ensure that all JNAP actions are fully implemented. The JNAP Task Force is supported by the JNAP Secretariat, which is housed in the Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change, and Communications (MEIDECC). JNAP Secretariat is tasked with integrating JNAP actions into Corporate Plans and Annual Management Plans for line ministries and receives high level guidance from JNAP Task Force.

The Department of Climate Change (DCC) within MEIDECC is the primary entity responsible for NDC implementation, tracking, and reporting. It is also tasked with building national capacities for the effective implementation of the Paris Agreement. The DCC collaborates closely with other relevant ministries and agencies to support the implementation and reporting of climate actions. It is also responsible for leading the preparation of National Communication (NC) and BUR/BTR. The DCC takes the lead in GHG inventory

reporting and conducting stocktakes for the NDC. Relevant stakeholders provide activity data to the DCC upon request. The DCC performs GHG calculations with assistance from external consultants or regional agencies, such as the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP).

Currently the NC and BUR (now BTR) report preparation has been through arrangements established for each project funded by GEF. The institutional and management arrangements were established first under the NC2 process have been retained for the NC3 process as well. During the preparation of the NC3, the stakeholder participation reflected a sex ratio of 6:4. Training opportunities provided through the NC3 project were also extended to the same group of stakeholders.

Figure 2 below graphically presents the NC23 institutional arrangements. A Programme Management Unit (PMU), funded by GEF fund, is established to implement the project and works under the guidance of the Director of DCC. Thematic working groups (TWG) includes experts from public and private sectors, education institutions, local communities and NGOs provide the technical oversight and inputs for preparation of the report. The PMU of NC3 was comprised of the Project Coordinator, Climate Change Project Officer and Project Assistant. The PMU is based in DCC where JNAP Secretariat and Task Force are also located.

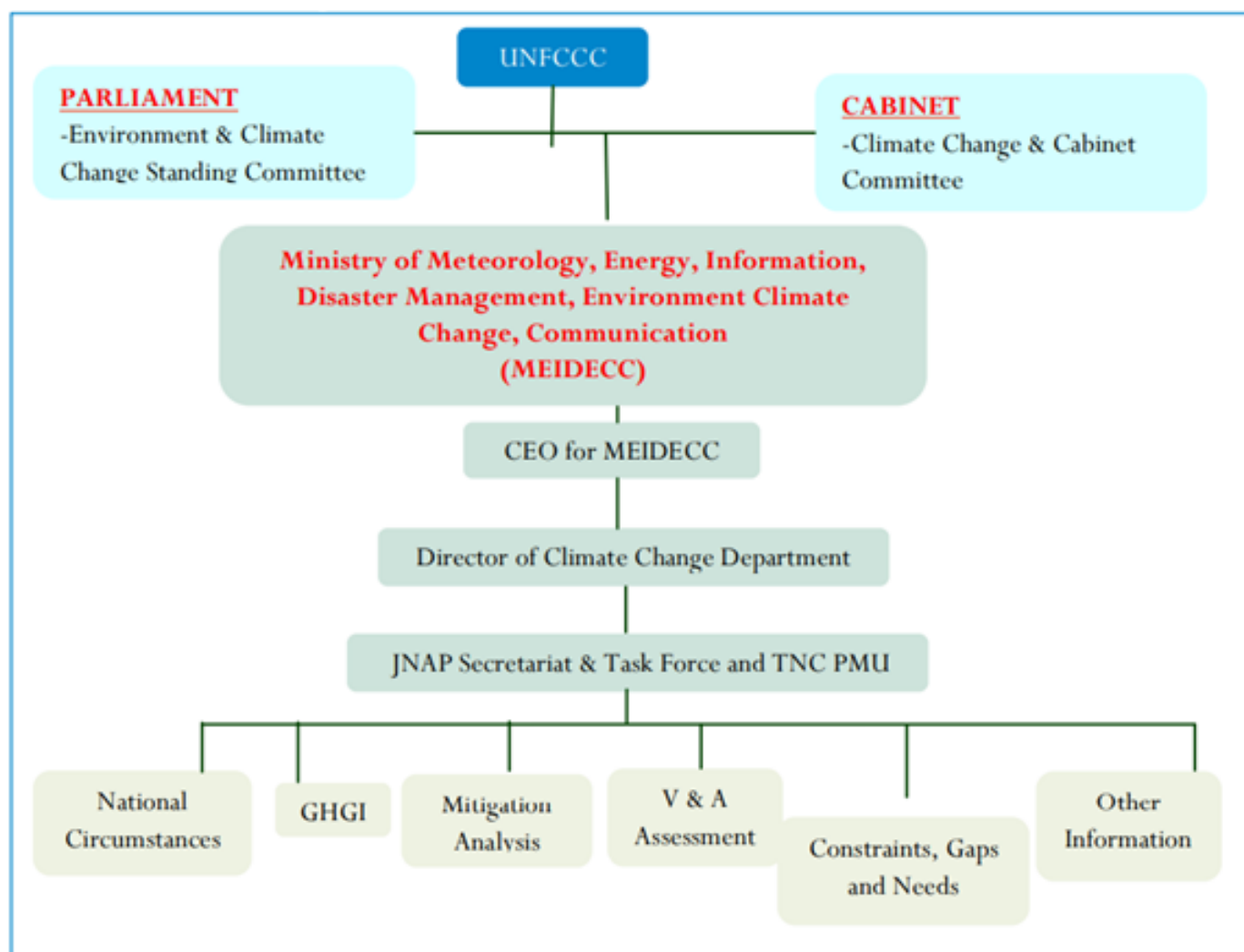


Figure 2. Institutional arrangement for NC3. Tonga Third National Communication. 2019.

Below is an overview of key stakeholders involved in the preparation of previous National Communications and any relevant actors to the proposed CBIT.

Category	Stakeholder	Stakeholder description
Government	Department of Climate Change (DCC), Ministry of MEIDECC	The DCC was established to address climate change impacts and facilitate adaptation, mitigation, and the phasing out of ozone-depleting substances. DCC prepares national climate change reports, coordinates and implements mitigation activities, and strengthens national capacities for the effective implementation of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement. It institutionalizes reporting activities to ensure sustainable reporting processes for national, regional, and international purposes, and coordinates Tonga's national GHG data collection according to the JNAP 2 Management Structure.
	Department of Energy, Ministry of MEIDECC	The Department oversees the country's energy planning and development, working with the Tonga Energy Road Map (TERM) under the Ministry of MEIDECC. The department maintains information on the current installed capacity of electricity generation including renewables and diesel plants through its own database system.
	Tonga Power Limited (TPL)	As a state-owned electricity utility, TPL is the main implementer of energy projects on its 4 major networks and provides energy sector activity data.
	Tonga Statistics Department (TSD)	<p>The TSD Department provides data and information on demographic and socio-economic data as well as LPG, oil products and other sub-sectors. TSD undertakes a regular program of statistical and data collection such as the census or data on livestock, as well as establishment surveys and business register updates. This data is stored electronically and published on the TSD website.</p> <p>To ensure regular access to the data from TSD, a formal MoU between the TSD and the government agency is required as per the Tonga Strategy for the Development of Statistics 2019-2023^[1].</p> <p>The latest census and data available are 2021 Population and Housing Census and Agriculture Census 2015.</p>
	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forests (MAFF)	MAFF contributes to advancing the country's agriculture sector towards sustainable economic growth and food security by implementing the Tonga Agriculture Sector Plan 2021-2025 (TASP) under four work programs. MAFF collaborates with DCC to perform GHG inventory for the AFLOU sector.
	Ministry of Infrastructure	The Ministry is responsible for establishing and enforcing rules and regulations for land, maritime, and air transport systems, as well as building and construction. The Department of Transport and Civil

		Aviation Division provides data on land, marine transport and aviation fuel consumption.
	Department of Environment. MEIDECC	The Department prepares environmental policies and strategies and is proposed, as per Tonga's NC3, to coordinate the draft National Waste Management Strategy and data collection and storage with relevant stakeholders. The Department is the data custodian for waste.
	National Disaster Management Office (NDMO)	Established under the Emergency Management Act 2007, the NDMO is responsible for emergency management. Its mission includes the development of the capacity of the Tongan community by developing and implementing appropriate and effective Disaster Risk Management policies, planning and programs to address current and emerging threats from disasters.
	Tonga Meteorological Services (TMS)	Originating as the Telegraph Department, the TMS relays weather information. The TMS provides national and regional forecasts, satellite imagery, aviation weather services, among others and has historical climate records since 1940s. TMS contributes to the vulnerability assessment of the reports.
	Women's Affairs Division, Ministry of Internal Affairs	The Women's Affairs Division acts as focal point for all gender inclusion issues and feedback on gender aspects of the project.
Civil Society	NGOs, CSOs and women and community groups	As part of the thematic working groups under the NC3, these groups provide information on disaster response and other relevant initiatives in rural and agriculture development. These groups include: Tonga Community Development Trust Live & Learn Tonga 350 Tonga (youth-related NGO)
Private Sector	Tonga Chamber of Commerce and Industry	The Chamber of Commerce can act as a focal point for private sector and industry relations in cases where data is needed from the private sector by line ministries.

Table 1: Key actors in preparation of national reports to UNFCCC.

iii. National reporting to the United Nations Climate Change Convention

To date, Tonga has prepared and submitted three National Communications to the UNFCCC (in 2005, 2012 and 2020), however, has not yet submitted a Biennial Update Report (BUR). Currently, Tonga is preparing its fourth National Communication (NC4), which is scheduled to be submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2025. Table below shows the official reports submitted to the UNFCCC to date.

NC3 was compiled and led by the NC3 team within the Department of Climate Change under the Ministry of MEIDECC and an international consultant with specific data received from the Greenhouse Gas Inventory Team and other sectoral line ministries. The Greenhouse Gas Inventory Team was established for the NC3 preparation and comprised of personnel from the Department of Energy and Department of Environment of

MEIDECC, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food, and Live and Learn. The National Greenhouse Gas Inventory was calculated using the Non-Annex 1 Inventory software (NAIIS) web application, IPCC 2006 guidelines and IPCC Inventory Software. In 2006, the largest source of GHG emissions was reported to be from the LULUCF sector, followed by the energy sector.

For the energy sector inventory, both the Revised 1996 and 2006 IPCC guidelines manual and software for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories were used for calculating emissions utilizing national-level activity data and IPCC default emissions factors. HFCs, PFCs, SF₆, ozone and aerosol precursors were not covered in the NC3. The level of data confidence for the commercial use in the energy sector was over 95%, particularly in the energy transformation and transport sector where most of Tonga's emissions came from. IPCC default emission factors were used for GHG estimation.

For the agriculture sector, CH₄ emissions were calculated from livestock enteric fermentation and from Savanna burning, N₂O from managed soils and from Savanna burning, CO₂ from urea fertilization, and CO and Nitrogen oxide from Savanna burning. IPCC default factors were utilized to calculate and estimate emissions.

For the LULUCF sector, CO₂ was the only GHG identified and reported. The main activity contributing to GHG emissions was from forest and grassland conversion of biomass. Changes in forest and other woody biomass and abandonment of managed lands were the major contributors to removal of CO₂. For the waste sector, CH₄ emissions were calculated from solid waste disposal sites and wastewater handling and N₂O emissions from human sewage. The IPCC default values were used to calculate and estimate emissions due to the unavailability of national emission factors.

The absence of a national data depository, frequent management changes, and lack of coordinated improvement efforts further exacerbate data collection issues. In the Waste sector, data uncertainties remain unchanged as identified in the previous inventory (NC2) due to improper storage, confidentiality issues, limited studies, and the exclusion of CO₂ emissions from waste burning, highlighting a lack of progress and funding support for waste-related data collection.

Table 2. Official reporting to the UNFCCC

Year	Report	Comments
2005	First National Communication (NC1)	Tonga's First National Communication to the UNFCCC highlights several data gaps and uncertainties that impacted the accuracy of its GHG inventory. Notable issues include the unavailability of local activity data and the absence of country-specific default values for various sectors, such as energy and agriculture. Variations in the units of measurement for fuels, combined with a lack of detailed information on imported and indigenous fuel consumption by sectors, posed additional challenges. Consequently, the report relied on IPCC default factors, especially for emissions from fuel combustion and waste management. Specific sectors faced significant data gaps; for example, the agricultural sector lacked local conversion factors, necessitating the use of general assumptions. These assumptions were also prevalent in the land use, land use change, and forestry (LULUCF) sector, where there was a reliance on global default values due to the absence of localized data.

		<p>The GHG inventory covered the energy, agriculture, LULUCF, and waste sectors, including major greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O), as well as precursors like nitrogen oxides (NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), and non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC). The IPCC Tier 1 methodology was applied for CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion and non-CO₂ emissions, due to the gaps in sector-specific data. Mitigation actions were outlined for the energy sector, focusing on demand and supply side management, fuel substitution, and renewable energy promotion, while the agricultural sector aimed to improve forage quality, reduce livestock numbers, and enhance nitrogen efficiency. The LULUCF sector emphasized management practices to reduce CO₂ emissions and enhance carbon sequestration. Adaptation strategies were comprehensive, targeting coastal protection, fisheries monitoring, agricultural water management, and public health initiatives. These strategies aimed to build resilience against climate impacts and support sustainable development in Tonga.</p>
2012	Second National Communication (NC2)	<p>In Tonga's Second National Communication (NC2) to the UNFCCC, several data gaps and methodological challenges were highlighted, similar to those in the First National Communication (NC1). Notably, the NC2 reported persistent gaps in detailed fuel consumption data, especially for sectors like Manufacturing & Construction and Commercial & Institutional activities. These gaps led to the use of estimates based on past trends rather than precise measurements, creating uncertainties in GHG emission calculations for these sectors. The use of default IPCC emission factors continued due to the lack of local emission factors, particularly affecting calculations in the agricultural sector, where nitrous oxide emissions from synthetic fertilizer were based on nitrogen import data rather than actual usage. The waste sector also faced significant data gaps, with insufficient information on solid waste, wastewater, and sludge, and no inclusion of hazardous waste emissions or CO₂ emissions from waste burning at landfills.</p> <p>Mitigation actions in NC2 built upon those in NC1, emphasizing the need for demand-side management, improved energy efficiency, and the adoption of renewable energy sources. Noteworthy actions included energy efficiency labelling and standards for appliances, fiscal measures to discourage low-efficiency vehicles, and the promotion of biofuels and renewable energy technologies like solar and wind power. On the adaptation front, NC2 reiterated the urgent need for coastal protection systems, expansion of water collection systems, and agroforestry to mitigate the impacts of climate change. However, NC2 provided more detailed recommendations for strengthening data collection and management, highlighting the necessity for improved databases, regular agricultural censuses, and comprehensive waste characterization studies to enhance the accuracy and reliability of future GHG inventories.</p>
2020	Third National Communication (NC3)	<p>The Third National Communication provides GHG inventory estimates for 2006 and GHG emission trends for 1994, 2000 and 2006 by using the IPCC 2006 guidelines and IPCC Inventory Software. The GHG inventory covered the energy, agriculture, LULUCF, and waste sectors, focusing on gases such as CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, NO_x, CO, NMVOC, and SO₂.</p> <p>Mitigation actions presented in NC3 included strategies for improving energy efficiency, promoting renewable energy, and enhancing carbon sinks through reforestation and</p>

		<p>better waste management practices. The mitigation analysis linked these activities to the national GHG inventory and emphasized the need for effective planning and management, education, training, and awareness programs, especially in the energy sector.</p> <p>Adaptation actions focused on key vulnerable sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, coastal areas, water resources, infrastructure, biodiversity, and health. NC3 highlighted the necessity for improved data collection and management, integrating traditional knowledge, and enhancing community participation.</p>
2015	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)	The INDC was designed for both reduced emission and increased investment in climate resilience. The intended contribution also included adaptation, mitigation, and means of implementation in line with the Tongan Strategic Development Framework 2015-2025: A more progressive Tonga: Enhancing Our Inheritance.
2020	Second Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)	In its second NDC, Tonga has outlined ambitious mitigation targets for the energy, AFOLU, and waste sectors. For adaptation, the NDC emphasizes strategies to cope with rising temperatures and sea levels.
2021	Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS) 2021-2050	Tonga's LEDS is guided by five sector pathways for low emission development in the areas of energy, transport, AFOLU and fisheries, waste, and human settlements, all of which integrate climate resilience and adaptation co-benefits.
2025 (expected)	Fourth National Communication	Ongoing. Tonga's Fourth NC expected to be submitted to the UNFCCC by September 2025. National GHG Inventory update from 2007 to 2022 for the Energy, AFOLU, IPPU and waste sectors.

2) Progress on the four key areas of the enhanced transparency framework

i. National greenhouse gas inventory

Tonga has made progress in developing and updating its national greenhouse gas inventory through the submission of three National Communications with the last one submitted in 2020. The inventory is regularly updated and helps inform policy decisions and the development of mitigation strategies.

For monitoring the progress towards the country's mitigation targets, Tonga has developed Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) procedures and procedural guidelines for the Energy, AFOLU, IPPU and Waste sectors as part of its national GHG inventory system. These procedures and guidelines identify key stakeholders that provide data for tracking emissions and plans for data collection and QA/QC measures, however, they are yet to be fully implemented.

Tonga has been actively working on improving its data collection and management processes. For AFOLU, the Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Forests (MAFF) is the primary data provider, with additional data from the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR), the Ministry of Fisheries (MOF), and the Tonga Statistics Department (TSD). For IPPU (previously unrepresented in GHG Inventories), the Ministry of Trade and Economic Development (MTED) and the Ozone Division collect and manage relevant data. For the waste sector, the Tonga Waste Authority Limited (TWAL), the Ministry of Health (MOH), and the Ministry of Infrastructure (MOI) are the main entities involved.

These government and public entities share data only on request as there are no formal mandates for entities to provide the data or data sharing agreement. Activity data by the entities are collected through regular agricultural censuses, industrial reporting, and waste management practices.

The NC4 will extend the timeframe of the GHG inventory up to 2022 for the Energy, AFOLU, and Waste sectors and include IPPU as a new sector that has not been part of the previous inventories. The report will be prepared in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and with the 2019 Refinement of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines to the extent possible. The NC4 project will calculate greenhouse gas emissions by using the 2020 updated version of the IPCC GHGI software.

Despite its efforts to enhance its GHG inventory under ETF, Tonga continues to face several challenges in its preparation of national greenhouse gas inventory and National Communication reports. The notable challenges include limited data availability for certain sectors, inconsistent data collection methods, capacity constraints of trained personnel with the expertise required for data collection and coordination and resource constraints.

The key challenges identified in the NC3 related to greenhouse gas inventory (GHGI) are as follows:

(i) The energy sector faces significant data challenges, including the availability of data in formats unsuitable for NGHGI reporting, outdated statistics, and gaps and inaccuracies stemming from incorrect assumptions and reliance on default emission factors. In the energy sector, data were often formatted for government planning rather than NGHGI reporting. Notable challenges include data gaps in petroleum product supply and usage data, inaccuracies in the power utility database and customer profiles, and insufficient comprehensive indigenous energy resource information. The database had limitations, such as an inaccurate count of distributed solar installations, which impacted the reported contribution to renewable energy generation. Determining activity levels and linking economic, social, and political activities to emissions are also difficult, compounded by the confidential nature of some energy and GHG data.

(ii) The agriculture sector faced substantial gaps due to the lack of up-to-date and accurate national activity data. The most recent livestock data used for the agriculture GHG inventory was the 2001 Agricultural Census, used in both the 2000 and 2006 GHG inventories. Estimates of savanna burning areas were based on average data from 2004 and 2007 crop production surveys, leading to uncertainties. The use of nitrogen fertilizers was estimated based on total imports rather than actual usage, further complicating accurate emissions reporting.

(iii) In the waste sector, significant data gaps remained in solid waste characterization and wastewater treatment, and emissions from hazardous and special waste were not included due to a lack of available data. The waste sector data continues to have uncertainties and data gaps, as most of the information had not changed since previous inventories. This sector also faced a lack of studies on relevant issues, leading to incomplete data on hazardous and special waste emissions. NC3 recommended the following to reduce uncertainties and gaps: the completion and implementation of the National Waste Management Strategy, enforcement of regulations, annual waste studies, coordinated data collection, and capacity-building training.

The NC3 report identified underlying causes for data uncertainty for the LULUCF sector, which include outdated natural forest resources inventory data, inconsistent and non-uniform data collection by key government stakeholders such as MAFF and Tonga Forest Products (TFP), non-existence of national data repository and stakeholders' lack of strategic planning to improve capacities in data collection processes. For the LULUCF sector, the need for improved data collection mechanisms, human and system capacities, and a national data repository is critical. In the NC4, the AFOLU sector reporting will be used for a more integrated and comprehensive assessment.

Overall, NC3 reported more detailed recommendations for addressing data gaps, such as establishing a national data repository and enhancing data collection systems across sectors. These data collection issues

highlight the need for improved capacity building, consistent data collection mechanisms, and better coordination among stakeholders to ensure accurate and comprehensive GHG inventories.

Tonga's fourth national communication (NC4) is currently under development. NC4 will update the national GHG Inventory from 2007 to 2022 for the Energy, AFOLU, IPPU and waste sectors. NC4 will use 2006 IPCC guidelines and its 2019 refinement to the extent possible. The NC4 aims to strengthen the human, technical, scientific and institutional capacity to undertake the GHG inventory.

ii. Mapping of vulnerability and climate change impacts

Tonga has been communicating climate change impacts and detailed vulnerability assessment through National Communication reports. The Initial National Communication in 2005 and its Second National Communication submitted in 2012 included detailed vulnerability assessment, highlighting the sectors and communities most at risk from climate change impacts.

Through the Third National Communication submitted in 2020, Tonga has conducted detailed sector-specific vulnerability assessment focusing on critical areas such as coastal zones, agriculture, water resources and health. The vulnerability and adaptation (V&A) chapter was developed in accordance with the UNFCCC's Guidelines for the Preparation of National Communications from Parties not included in Annex 1 to the Convention.

The V&A section includes: 1) information on vulnerable human systems, sectors, and areas; 2) an evaluation of adaptation activities, measures, and programs being undertaken or planned to address climate change; and 3) the use of policy frameworks, plans, and policies for developing and implementing adaptation strategies and measures.

For the NC3, a participatory vulnerability and adaptation (V&A) training workshop was conducted to provide a general understanding of the methods and techniques for carrying out vulnerability and adaptation assessments. Key knowledge gaps include the insufficient collection of specialized meteorological data, such as soil moisture, radiation, upper air, ocean, and air quality data. There is also a need for improved satellite and remote sensing data, as well as radar data. A comprehensive climate data gap analysis is required to address the data needs of all sectors involved in climate change adaptation. Additionally, there is limited spatial coverage for meteorological observations, necessitating more rainfall measurements across different parts of the country, as well as increased ocean and coastal water observations. There is also a significant gap in traditional knowledge data, which needs to be comprehensively collected and stored in an accessible database. At the workshop, the development of a synthesis of information to identify key knowledge gaps and priorities for climate change adaptation in key vulnerable sectors – agriculture, human health, settlements, fisheries and water resources, was proposed.

Further, Tonga has integrated climate change considerations, particularly climate change adaptation, into its national planning and development frameworks. Within the Tonga Strategic Development Framework (TSDF), climate change adaptation is recognized as a critical component of sustainable development. The Joint National Action Plan (JNAP) and the subsequent JNAP2 is designed to operationalize the climate change adaptation goals set out in the TSDF. It translates the strategic priorities of the TSDF into specific actions, projects, and programs aimed at reducing climate risks and adapting to climate change impacts.

iii. Tracking mitigation and adaptation actions to achieve the nationally determined contribution

Tonga has made progress in developing and implementing a national tracking and monitoring system for its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement. The NDC M&E system is closely aligned with JNAP2 M&E system and utilizes the JNAP management structure for its implementation. The NDC M&E is led by the JNAP2 Secretariat who is leading the coordination, implementation, monitoring and reporting and providing direct linkages to the Parliament and Cabinet, the NCCCC and the NEMC. The Secretariat is also tasked with providing narrative and financial reports of the JNAP on a quarterly basis.

Two user guides related to JNAP2 M&E were developed in 2019 – JNAP2 M&E System Guide and JNAP2 M&E Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). The System Guide explains the high-level policy frameworks, purpose, scale, institutional arrangements and reporting products to support JNAP2 M&E whereas the SOP provides more detailed step-by-step instructions on how to report on national process-based and outcome-based resilience indicators.

Building on Tonga's JNAP 2 on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management M&E system, the NDC M&E framework was developed in 2021 with the aim of further integration into the national M&E framework, strengthening the implementation, monitoring and reporting of progress towards Tonga's NDC targets. Data flows have improved through the development and implementation of the NDC M&E Framework, which aligns closely with the JNAP2 processes. NDC M&E framework exists at a national level while the JNAP2 M&E framework sits at the sector ministry/departmental level.

It is important to note that the NDC M&E does not replace the JNAP2 M&E system and is intended to address some of the gaps in the JNAP2 M&E system. One of the core goals of Tonga's NDC M&E Framework is to increase the rigor of M&E efforts in Tonga by focusing on result-based management process and results reporting at the outcome and impact level as opposed to activity and process reporting at JNAP2 reporting process. The efforts to achieve the full alignment and integration of the NDC M&E framework and JNAP2 M&E system are ongoing and led by the DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC.

The integration of the NDC M&E framework with existing national systems, including corporate planning and budgeting tools, has further strengthened the ability to track and report on NDC progress. This framework provides systematic data collection, monitoring, and reporting mechanisms to track NDC progress. The framework employs SMART indicators, baseline data, and clear targets, facilitating accurate and timely reporting. Despite efforts to integrate data collection processes and establish an M&E framework, the templates provided have not been effectively utilized by various line ministries. This has led to a reduction in data collection frequency from quarterly to bi-annual. Although reporting is intended to be annual, Tonga continues to face significant challenges in both data collection and timely reporting.

Capacity building has been a key focus, with initiatives such as the EV420 Course on Climate Resilience M&E administered by the University of the South Pacific, which has trained stakeholders and technical staff involved in implementing JNAP2 activities. These efforts have enhanced the technical expertise required for effective monitoring and evaluation.

An NDC Implementation Roadmap and Investment Plan has also been developed which identifies several key constraints related to tracking NDC progress. One significant challenge is the lack of a national data repository, resulting in inconsistent and non-uniform data collection among government stakeholders. This inconsistency is exacerbated by the absence of established mechanisms for data collection and the reliance on external projects, leading to stop-start data collection efforts. Additionally, the limited technical and management know-how within the public and private sectors further complicates data collection and management.

Another critical issue is the need for a coordinated approach to monitoring and evaluating progress. The NDC implementation roadmap and investment plan highlights the necessity of integrating data collection and management systems, strengthening institutional capacities, and ensuring stakeholder engagement at all levels. Financial constraints also pose a major barrier, with limited resources available for project design, implementation, and ongoing monitoring efforts. These constraints underscore the need for improved strategic planning, capacity building, and resource allocation to effectively track and report on NDC progress.

In the AFOLU sector, key constraints include outdated and inconsistent data on land use and agricultural practices. There is a lack of detailed and current data on livestock populations, crop production, and forest inventories. This sector also faces challenges in monitoring emissions from land-use changes and forestry activities, compounded by limited technical capacity and coordination among relevant agencies.

The waste sector struggles with inadequate data on waste generation, composition, and management practices. There is a significant gap in understanding the full extent of emissions from waste disposal and treatment activities. Inconsistent data collection methods and limited infrastructure for waste management further hinder accurate tracking and reporting. Additionally, there is a need for more comprehensive studies on hazardous and special waste emissions.

For the marine sector, constraints include insufficient data on marine biodiversity and the impacts of climate change on marine ecosystems. There is a lack of robust monitoring systems for marine protected areas (MPAs) and special management areas (SMAs). The integration of traditional knowledge with scientific data remains limited, and there is a need for improved community engagement in monitoring and managing marine resources.

Although the energy sector is being addressed separately through the Tonga Energy Roadmap Plus (TERM-PLUS), it faces its own set of challenges, including outdated statistics on energy use and a lack of comprehensive data on renewable energy installations. There is also a need for enhanced data on energy efficiency measures and their impact on emissions reduction.

iv. Reporting support needed and received

Tonga reported on the support needed in their Third National Communication (NC3). The NC3 included detailed information on the technical, technological and capacity-building support required for implementing its climate action plans and achieving its nationally determined contributions (NDCs).

Tonga has advanced its efforts in climate finance tracking by implementing climate budget tagging and creating the National Climate Change Trust Fund. This fund is designed to harness climate finance and distribute it to local communities most affected by climate change. The government has formed a technical working group that includes the Ministry of Climate Change and the National Planning Division to lead these initiatives. This group is focused on monitoring budget allocations and expenditures to improve investment strategies for resilient development.

In 2021, Tonga's MRV Framework for the Means of Implementation (MOI) document was prepared, where the MOI is the support needed and received for finance, capacity building and technical assistance/technology transfer. The Framework describes the existing institutional framework, discusses gaps and areas for improvement and proposes a framework for the MRV of MOI.

The MRV framework for the MOI in Tonga follows the NDC M&E Framework, which is closely aligned with the JNAP2 M&E Framework. JNAP Taskforce is tasked with liaising with ministries for data and

information management to ensure the reporting requirements of MPGs for the ETF are met. The Secretariat of the Tonga Climate Change Fund is primarily responsible for monitoring, evaluation and reporting on activities and resource disbursement.

The NDC M&E Framework identifies the related outputs such as ‘strengthened access to climate finance mechanisms/funds’ and ‘increased capacity to develop/design quality climate change adaptation and mitigation proposals to attract international funding and private sector funding’ and proposes relevant indicators. The indicators are, in principle, measured and monitored by the Department of Climate Change (DCC) team through monitoring reports at quarterly and bi-yearly intervals, and reported in NDC and donor reports. However, during the consultation, it was emphasized that additional capacity-building support is needed in this area, as monitoring and reporting are not consistently aligned with the required timelines.

The 2021 MRV Framework for MOI report identified the following key gaps and areas for improvement:

- There is a need to capture all the information required as per the common tabular formats (CTF) proposed under the ETF.
- Comprehensive tracking of information on the support needed is lacking. The NDC M&E framework does not include indicators on support needs.
- The data/information collected from the individual ministries on climate finance and support needed had data gaps and limitations that do not align with the MPGs under the ETF.
- There is a need for clear procedures for tracking MOI including collection, compilation, aggregation and verification of data/information, which are not available in the current JNAP2 and NDC M&E Framework.

Table 3. Baseline projects

The below table presents a list of projects (completed and ongoing) relevant to the CBIT project.

Project	Donor	Implementing Partner	Description of support	Period	Status and Notes
Tonga Fourth National Communication (NC4)	GEF	UNDP	Tonga is preparing its 4th National Communication, which is planned to be submitted in 2025.	2022-2024	Ongoing. The Project Management Unit (PMU) has been collaborating closely with sector leads to identify the most suitable methods and tools for the GHG inventory. This process will include a review of previous GHG inventory reports. Upon completion of these reviews, the next step will be the commencement of the activity data collection process.

					Inventory data collection for all sectors is completed as well as data collection training provided to relevant staff by July 2024, and the report is currently undergoing finalization and endorsement.
Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT)	ICAT	UNEP-CCC	The project aims to carry out gaps and needs assessment of the national MRV framework for energy and transport sectors.	2023-August 2025 (potential extension is expected)	<p>Ongoing. The project aims to achieve the following outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Needs and gaps assessment of MRV/transparency in the energy/road & maritime transport sectors including synergies with other support initiatives. · Institutional arrangements and capacity developed · Data collection, reporting and verification process defined.
MRV Support Project	Regional Pacific NDC Hub	GIZ	The project aims to develop MRV of GHG emissions for Tonga – focusing on the AFOLU sector.	2022-2024	<p>Ongoing. The Project scope includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Develop institutional arrangement and procedural guidelines (recommendation for institutional arrangement structure is included in the current draft). · Develop guidance materials on data collection scope, data collection and management, and GHG calculation methodologies (not

					implemented due to time constraints and limited funding to cover this scope). Provide recommendations for hardware and software. The implementation of the IT tool is not included in this project scope.
Support Tonga to Conduct a National Forest Inventory	Regional Pacific NDC Hub	GGGI	Building up on FAO's Technical Support for National Forestry Inventory (2019-2022), this project aims to further support Tonga in conducting a National Forest Inventory.	2023-2024.	Completed. The project has conducted pilot testing of forest inventory methodologies and practices and field-testing by selecting pilot sites in Tongatapu island. The beneficiaries include MAFF, MLNR and MEIDECC.
Tonga MRV GCF Readiness Project	GCF	The Commonwealth Finance Access Hub	A digitalized MRV tool for enhanced climate finance programming which is linked to Ministry of Finance – Climate Budget tagging (MoF-CBT) tool and systems	2021 – present	<p>Tonga submitted GCF Readiness fund support to implement this activity. Following two activities are planned:</p> <p>Activity 1:</p> <p>Engage MRV specialist and a professional firm to develop software for the MRV Tool including standard operating procedures (SOP) and user manual, in close collaboration and approval by MOF and linked to the CBT tool and system.</p> <p>Activity 2</p> <p>Hold annual workshops/training on the MRV Tool, standard operating procedures (SOP) and user manual with all stakeholders (sector focal points) to strengthen the</p>

					capacity of national MRV tools.
Technical Support for National Forestry Inventory	FAO	FAO	The project aimed to contribute to the National Forestry Inventory through capacity building and pilot testing of forestry inventory.	2019-2022	Under this project, 20 core government staff on land forest assessment, monitoring and reporting were trained. The second output “best forestry inventory methodology, practice and technologies for Tonga identified, discussed, documented and pilot sites established, and field tested” was partially achieved because of delays in provision of training and COVID-19 related travel restrictions. The Regional Pacific NDC Hub project, illustrated below, continued this effort.
MRV procedural guidelines for GHG inventory – AFOLU, IPPU and Waste sectors	NDC Partnership	GGGI	<p>Sectorial Procedural Guidelines GHG reporting were prepared to focus on the selected IPCC sectors^[1] – AFOLU, IPPU and Waste.</p> <p>These guidelines highlight key stakeholders for these sectors and identify any systems (or lack of) for managing sectoral GHG inventory activity data. It also highlights the patchwork nature of</p>	2020-2021	<p>Completed – the review and assessment of Tonga’s existing national MRV framework was the basis for sectoral procedural guidelines focusing on AFOLU, IPPU and Waste.</p> <p>Key findings include that data is not centrally collected but ad hoc on request by DCC. There are no data sharing agreements or MoUs in place. External consultants perform GHG inventory calculations. Generally, inventory data collection should be institutionalized.</p> <p>Waste data, however, is centralized using the KOBO Tool software, hosted by the</p>

			the legal framework to be built on.		Department of Environment. There is no overarching law that mandates reporting for the GHG inventory. There are also no established procedures for QA/QC. This guideline did not, however, cover which datasets were missing specifically.
MRV of Means of Implementation (MOI)	UNDP	GH-Sustainability	MRV of Means of Implementation (MOI) of support needed and received by Tonga towards mitigation and adaptation actions defined in Tonga's Second NDC was developed.	2020-2021	<p>Completed – MRV framework of MOI was developed to update information pathways in which capacity building, technology transfer and finance is needed or received in the respective sectors or sub-sectors. The report highlights several key gaps and areas for improvement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unclear alignment of JNAP2 M&E data with NDC targets. - Lack of comprehensive tracking for support needs in the NDC M&E framework. - Data gaps and limitations from individual ministries not aligning with ETF MPGs. - Need for clear procedures for tracking MOI, including data collection and verification, which are missing in the current JNAP2 and NDC M&E Framework.
NDC Implementation Roadmap and Investment Plan	GGGI	Castalia	NDC Implementation Roadmap and investment Plan with Project Pipeline was	2020-2021	<p>Completed.</p> <p>The Roadmap includes a draft M&E framework for tracking NDC progress. This</p>

with Project Pipeline			prepared aiming to support the achievement of the second NDC.		identifies implementing agencies and supporting agencies for each pipeline project contributing to NDC progress. It also highlights the need for capacity building around NDC tracking, identifies key roles such as the NDC M&E Officer, Sectoral Focal Points and Executors, and describes the details of an annual implementation progress report that NDC M&E Officer is responsible for, based on quarterly updates provided by Sector Focal Points. It also provides a description of the fields needed in a centralized monitoring spreadsheet to record progress on NDC implementation. The report highlights that the M&E process for NDC Implementation Roadmap reflects the NDC M&E Framework.
High Level NDC Financing Pathway	UNDP	GH-Sustainability	High Level NDC Financing Pathway was prepared aiming to provide the government with a map of past/current and potential future pathways to finance mitigation and adaptation actions.	2020-2021	Completed
NDC Mainstreaming	NDC Partnership	GGGI	NDC Mainstreaming was prepared focusing on Second NDC targets.	2020-2021	Completed
GHG Database Management System	Regional Pacific NDC Hub	GGGI	Specification for GHG DBMS was developed focusing on the IPCC sectors.	2020-2021	Completed. The DBMS specification designs a data collection platform (not calculation) and is designed to work alongside the IPCC

					Software. The specification identifies entities responsible for data collection and quality control. It also identifies user types, which IPCC sectors will be covered, functional and non-functional use cases and requirements. However, specific data sources, datasets or data gaps are not identified. The implementation of the DBMS is not included within the scope of this project.
Tonga's LT-LEDS	NZ MFAT	Climate Works Australia, GGGI, Relative Creative	Tonga's LT-LEDS was prepared focusing on a sectorial plan for both mitigation and adaptation for the next 50 years.	2019-2021	Completed. The institutional arrangements for the LT LEDS are adapted from the JNAP management structure and are aligned with planned NDC tracking processes.
Tonga Coastal Resilience	GCF	DCC/UNDP	Tonga Coastal Resilience project will drive a transformational shift in coastal adaptation in Tonga	2024-2031	Ongoing. Key components of the project include strengthening knowledge, capacity and engagement for incorporating climate risks into long-term adaptation planning, through a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder engagement and dialogue platform and the development of participatory climate risk-informed plans at the village and district levels.

The baseline projects show that efforts have already been made to develop institutional arrangement for sectoral MRV and methodologies and tools for selected sectors that will contribute to enhancing the technical and institutional capacities for effective and accurate reporting to the UNFCCC. The CBIT project will build on these efforts by incorporating findings and lessons learned and complement ongoing transparency projects, such as the ICAT project, to build synergies.

Tonga is planning to establish an MRV system for the waste sector through NDC Partnership support (which is currently under consideration). Further, in the CBIT project, more structured capacity building and

technical support are being proposed for the IPPU sector, which is not covered by any of the above-mentioned projects.

[1] The Energy sector MRV has been carried out by International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA).

A3. Barriers

Barrier 1 – Absence of permanent institutional arrangements

Barrier 1-1: Lack of institutional arrangement and framework

Tonga lacks permanent institutional arrangements for preparing reports to the Convention. DCC has been mandated to lead the preparation of reports to the Convention. Most line ministries and other institutions that manage or report on activities that result in emissions (or removals) have no defined mandate to address climate change issues. Consequently, they have no obligation to collect data relevant to preparing a GHG inventory or measuring / estimating / calculating GHG emissions (or removals).

The (primarily) government staff nominees who participate in these projects are assigned on an ad hoc basis, and are seen as additional responsibilities that are not part of their primary mandate. Moreover, there are no centrally defined processes for NC, BTR and GHGI preparation, no clear-cut roles and responsibility charts for line ministries or other departments (or private sector actors), for directives defining the protocols for regularly collecting, compiling, reviewing, reporting or maintaining data. As previously mentioned, there are also no government directives (or official legal instruments) defining a mandate for providing data required for GHG inventory and NDC tracking .

Barrier 1-2: Lack of legislative enabling environment for data sharing

There is no clear policy or requirement on the part of Government entities that collect data to share it with DCC. In the absence of any formal process, all data that is collected by DCC through official requests and the speed of its availability is dependent on relationships and understanding of the assigned staff in the line ministry. For the NC3, the GHGI team relied on an iterative supply of three different means of communication (via email, through official consultation meetings, and through official request letters). This is compounded by the fact that there is no centralized system for storing, archiving, and retrieving data and information for current collection of data either within or across departments and ministries. Generally, the data that is available is published in various locations in different formats and needs to be collected and collated on a needed basis. There is also no established data retention policy that will enable either the relevant ministry or department or the DCC to retrieve it on demand, and elaborate procedures frequently have to be redeployed to gather the same data.

Barrier 1-3: Insufficient mainstreaming and integration of ETF and climate change into national government planning and policy frameworks

Currently, climate-related data, such as greenhouse gas inventories, vulnerability assessments, and adaptation measures, are not consistently incorporated into the planning and budgeting frameworks of various government sectors through their corporate plan. This lack of integration of the ETF leads to fragmented and less effective climate action, as climate considerations are often overlooked in policy development and

resource allocation. Consequently, opportunities to enhance resilience and mitigate emissions are missed, hindering Tonga's ability to meet its international climate commitments.

Barrier II – Inadequate GHG inventory system and MRV framework of climate actions

Barrier 2-1: Lack of robust IT-based GHG Database Management and NDC Monitoring System

The existing system for storing and archiving GHG data collected for inventory is inadequate and needs enhancement. Currently, the data is stored in the digital repository system such as Google Drive, which is managed by the Communications Unit within the Department of Climate Change. Similarly, the NDC tracking and monitoring information is compiled by the DCC team following the Tong NDC M&E Framework in the form of Excel spreadsheets.

Data storing, archiving and retrieving systems must be streamlined with adequate hardware and software infrastructure. The current infrastructure does not effectively address the GHG inventory and NDC tracking and reporting requirements.

There have been efforts to define and propose system requirements and specifications of the GHG Inventory, and the implementation of the proposed IT tool, as part of the proposed CBIT project, aims to build upon these initiatives.

Barrier 2-2: Limited capacities for quality and timely preparation of GHG inventory and NDC tracking and monitoring

Although efforts are being made to advance the MRV system and build technical capacities for AFOLU and the electricity and transport sectors (see the list of baseline projects in the previous section), there is a need to harmonize the ongoing initiatives and build momentum to continue the efforts by filling the gaps.

The project will review gaps in past and ongoing MRV initiatives and implement measures to strengthen the MRV system in identified priority sectors. To date, Tonga has implemented or plans to implement MRV projects for all IPCC sectors, including AFOLU, energy, waste, and IPPU.

Notable gaps and areas for improvement that the CBIT project can further support are the following:

- **AFOLU:** The project will support the development and endorsement of an institutional arrangement policy document, establish QA/QC processes at the activity level data, and monitor forest inventory efforts, building upon existing support.
- **Energy:** The project will assist in developing and endorsing an institutional arrangement policy document to enhance data collection and management processes in this sector.
- **Waste:** In alignment with the forthcoming project proposal submitted to the NDC Partnership, the CBIT project will support the development and endorsement of an institutional arrangement policy document.
- **IPPU:** The project will aid in developing and endorsing an institutional arrangement policy document, enhancing data collection tools and methodologies, and establishing QA/QC processes. This assessment is based on the initial concept of the IPPU MRV project, planned to be requested through Regional NDC Hub support.

Barrier 2-3: Inadequate tools and guidelines for adaptation actions monitoring and reporting

Despite progress in adaptation actions and the development of an M&E framework, Tonga's existing framework lacks comprehensive data requirements in the results matrix for JNAP2, including baselines and refined indicators necessary for tracking progress and measuring the impact of adaptation activities. The current tools for tracking progress and impact need strengthening, including the implementation of QA/QC processes.

Additionally, the relevant staff lacks the necessary training for effective data collection, tracking, and monitoring, resulting in data gaps and inconsistencies.

Barrier III – Lack of systematized capacity building plan and awareness of stakeholders on ETF

Barrier 3-1: Lack of a capacity-building strategy and coordinated approach

Without a coherent and structured approach, efforts to build capacity are often fragmented and inconsistent, leading to gaps in knowledge and skills among stakeholders. Moreover, personnel are not regularly updated with the latest methodologies, technologies, best practices, resulting in outdated knowledge and skills that hinder effective implementation of transparency activities. The absence of a clear strategy further hampers the ability to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of capacity-building efforts, making it difficult to identify areas for improvement and measure progress over time.

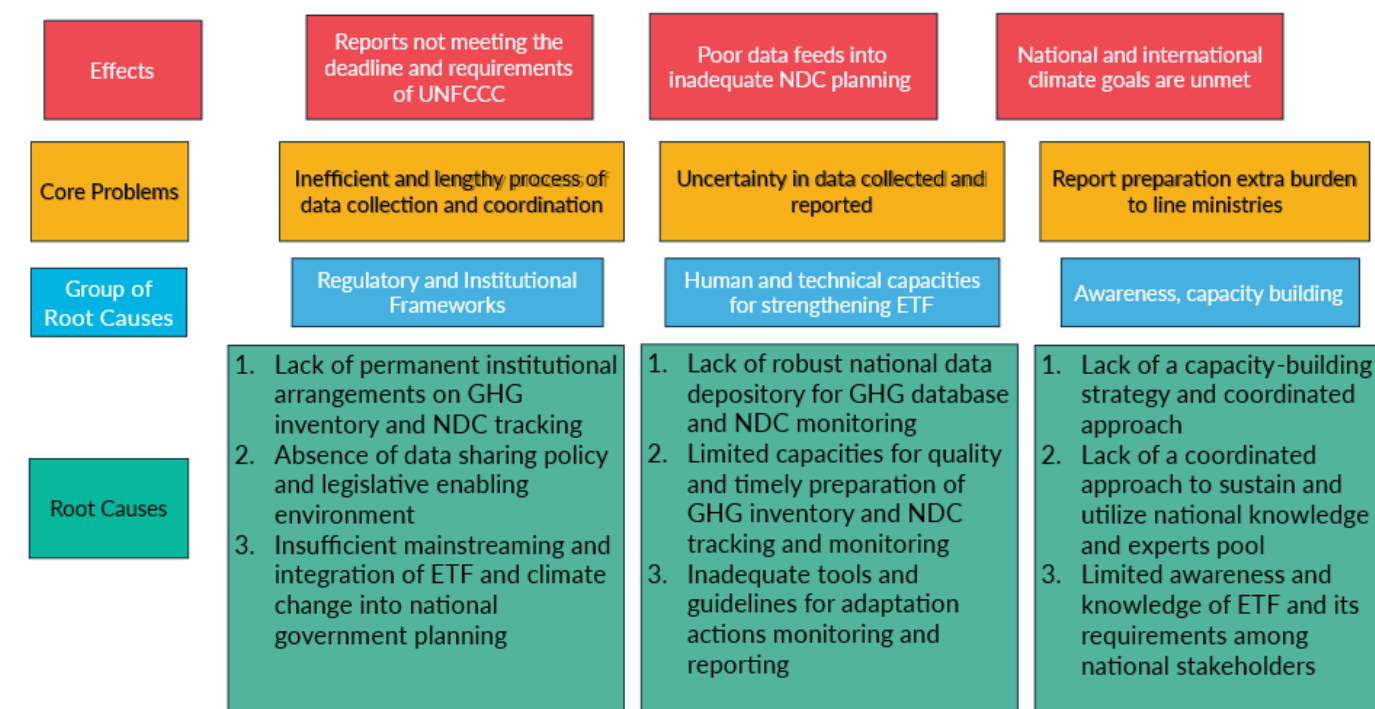
Although the majority of transparency activities are coordinated by the DCC, the projects are often conducted in a fragmented manner without proper coordination, leading to inefficient use of resources and missed opportunities for synergy.

Barrier 3-2: Lack of a coordinated approach to sustain and utilize national knowledge and experts pool

There is a lack of dedicated and sustainable capacity within Tonga to manage the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) and climate change expertise. Currently, there is no centralized hub or institutional framework that can consistently maintain and build upon the necessary knowledge and expertise required to effectively implement the ETF requirements and broader climate change initiatives. This gap hinders the country's ability to engage in and sustain long-term climate action, reporting, and adaption efforts.

Barrier 3-3: Limited awareness and knowledge of ETF among national stakeholders

Limited awareness and knowledge of ETF among national stakeholders in Tonga presents a significant challenge. This lack of understanding leads to insufficient engagement, low prioritization of ETF-related activities, and inadequate allocation of resources for comprehensive data collection and reporting. Without widespread knowledge of the ETF, stakeholders may not appreciate the importance of accurate greenhouse gas inventories and climate measures, which are essential for Tonga to meet its international climate commitments.



TONGA CBIT - PROBLEM TREE

Figure 3. CBIT problem tree

[1] The Energy sector MRV has been carried out by International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA).

[1] <https://tongastats.gov.to/about-us/national-strategy-for-the-development-of-statistics/>. Accessed on 14th June 2024.

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project description

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the PIF guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Project objective

This CBIT project aims to strengthen the climate transparency system of Tonga in order to meet the requirements of the ETF under the Paris Agreement. This will be achieved through: (i) strengthen institutional arrangements and improve coordination among government and non-government actors in Tonga; (ii) enhance Tonga's GHG database management and NDC tracking systems by upgrading the technical infrastructure of the data repository system, refine methodologies, and ensure alignment with international best practices; and, (iii) Capacity building and awareness raising will also be an integral part of the Tonga CBIT project addressing the needs for continuous capacity building by establishing a robust strategy and framework for ongoing education and capacity enhancement among stakeholders.

The project will. Building on previous and ongoing transparency projects, this component aims to significantly strengthen the GHG inventory system and the Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) framework. The project will. It will also enhance data collection, tracking and reporting of adaptation actions by refining data requirements and data collection protocols, including the QA/QC process for the priority adaptation sector to track progress and measure impact. This will align with the existing NDC and JNAP2 M&E framework. Capacity-building initiatives are a crucial aspect of this component, ensuring that relevant stakeholders are proficient in using the improved systems and tools, thereby facilitating accurate and timely reporting of GHG emissions and NDC progress.

B1. Theory of Change

The theory of change is presented in Figure 4 below. This project has been designed so that the three components respond to the three barriers identified in the Problem Tree i.e. Component 1 seeks to address Barrier 1, etc. The intended outcome of each component is presented in the theory of change. It demonstrates how each outcome will be achieved (and therefore how each barrier will be addressed) through the project outputs, and necessary assumptions and drivers. Note Component 4 on monitoring and evaluation is not included in the diagram. According to UNEP's Glossary of Results Definitions, assumptions refer to external conditions necessary for project outputs to translate to project outcomes. These are monitored as factors that impact success but, over which, the project has no control. Drivers are defined as external conditions over which the project has a certain level of control and can influence.

The project is organized into three components, each designed to address specific gaps critical to enhancing Tonga's capacity to meet the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement. These components collectively aim to strengthen institutional, technical and human capacities, ensuring that Tonga can efficiently monitor, report and verify its climate actions and greenhouse gas emissions. Building upon and integrating support and findings from other initiatives (e.g., NC development, Regional NDC Hub, NDC Partnership and GEF Readiness), its 9 outputs and associated deliverables will result in a change in behavior or state in Tonga (outcomes), moving towards the ultimate objective of meeting ETF requirements of the Paris Agreement.

Outcome 1 with its 3 outputs focuses on formalizing and strengthening **gender responsive** institutional arrangements and creating better coordination among government and non-government actors to facilitate and streamline the preparation of national GHG inventory and regular monitoring of NDC actions implementation. The component will enable the definition of clear mandates of various actors for transparency, including establishing a clear BTR/NC preparation process and data sharing agreement for data providers. Furthermore, it will further support the mainstreaming of ETF elements into national planning process by conducting a review of current policy and regulatory frameworks of key selected sectors related to climate transparency and making recommendations for the integration of ETF and climate considerations into national planning. This will result in Outcome 1 – the Government of Tonga measures and tracks climate data through a gender-responsive national climate transparency system.

Outcome 2 with its three outputs focuses on the development of thematic modules that will enhance the data collection and analysis. The outputs aim to enhance the existing GHG database management and NDC tracking and monitoring system and further strengthen adaptation actions monitoring and reporting process. By building on previous and ongoing transparency projects in Tonga, this component aims to significantly bolster the GHG inventory system and the MRV framework for effective data management and reporting. This effort will involve upgrading the technical infrastructure, refining tools and methodologies of selected sectors, and ensuring that all processes are aligned with international best practices. Additionally, capacity-building initiatives will be implemented to ensure that relevant stakeholders are proficient in using the improved systems and tools, thereby facilitating accurate and timely reporting of GHG emissions and NDC progress. The outcome will lead to the expected results that will help the government of Tonga manage sustainable, accurate and detailed climate transparency modules for GHG inventory and climate actions tracking.

Outcome 3 with its three outputs focuses on addressing Barrier III – Lack of systematized capacity building plan and awareness of stakeholders on ETF. By establishing a robust and sustainable strategy and capacity building coordination approach for continuous education and capacity building enhancement, the output will address the issue of lack of capacity-building strategy and coordinated approach in Tonga, **ensuring gender-responsiveness**. This component also aims to raise awareness and facilitate knowledge exchange and sharing among national stakeholders overcoming the issues of sustaining and utilizing national knowledge and limited awareness and knowledge of ETF among national stakeholders. The outcome will result in increased capacity and awareness among all stakeholders to better understand the requirements of ETF and regularly, transparently and consistently prepare national climate reports to UNFCCC. .

Moving to the right side of the diagram, each outcome of the project then leads to intermediary states where the national transparency management system supports effective climate action planning and implementation, helping Tonga meet its NDC targets and set additional climate targets. Relevant drivers and assumptions are outlined below and more details are available in the Project results framework in Annex C. It is important to note that the activities under project outputs will take into consideration gender-responsiveness, where applicable, during the implementation. Assumptions include political stability and continued political will to support the climate transparency system as well as continued national budget support and international funding for climate action. Drivers include sustained demand for climate transparency-related information and data, ministerial interest/buy-in and national stakeholders' commitment to comply with ETF requirements.

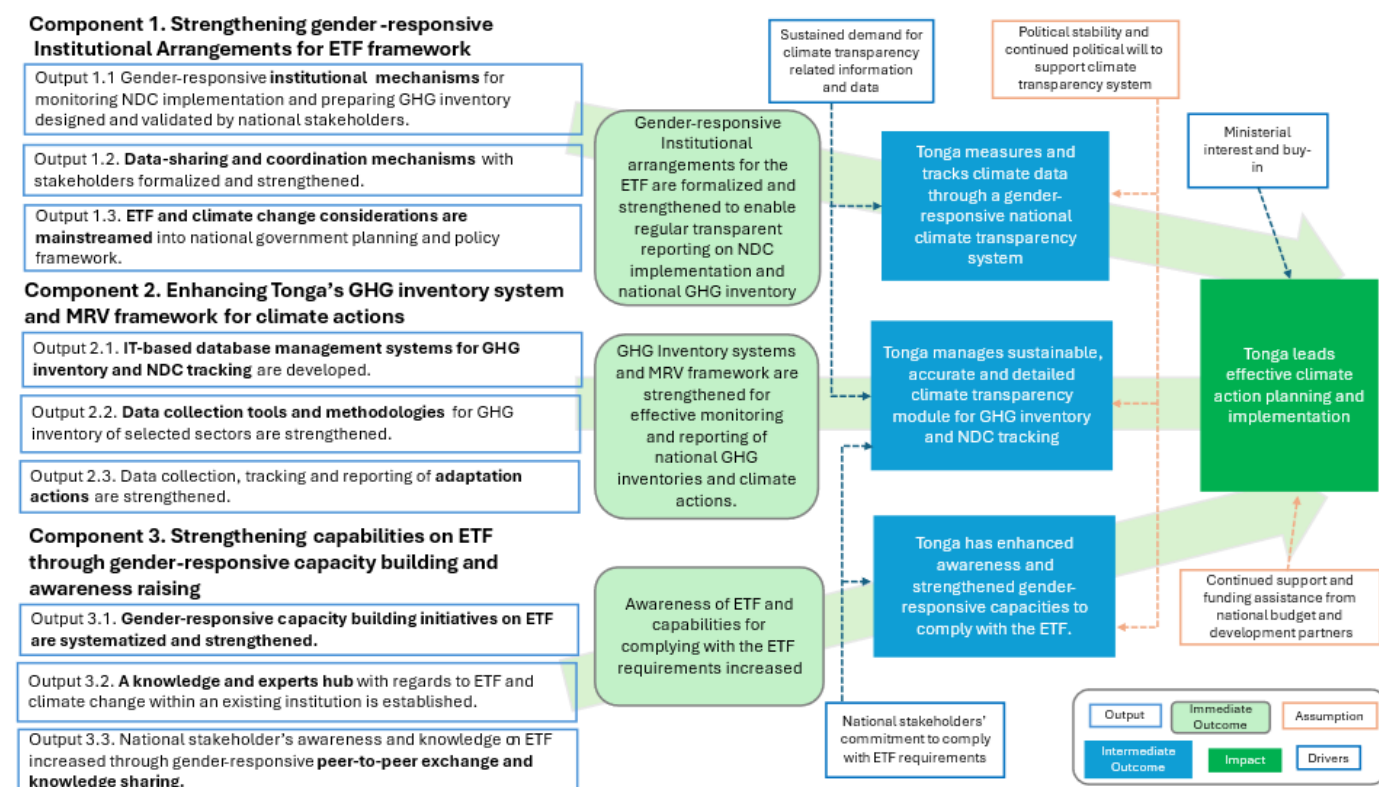


Figure 4. Theory of change diagram

The project builds on existing baseline activities and leverages ongoing initiatives to maximize cost-effectiveness. By enhancing and upgrading current systems rather than developing new ones from scratch, the project ensures efficient use of resources. The integration of capacity-building programs with technical improvements also ensures that investments in infrastructure are complemented by the development of human resources, leading to sustainable and long-term benefits. Through strategic planning and coordination, the project aims to achieve significant improvements in Tonga's climate transparency and reporting capabilities at a relatively low additional cost, ensuring that resources are used efficiently and effectively.

The Tonga CBIT project is set to deliver multiple socio-economic benefits. By enhancing data collection and reporting on climate actions, the project will improve climate resilience, protecting vulnerable communities and reducing economic losses from extreme weather events. As Tonga enhanced its GHG inventory and MRV frameworks there will be increased opportunities for economic growth through investments in green technologies and renewable energy, creating new jobs and equipping the workforce with new skills. Improved institutional arrangements and coordination will lead to better governance, reducing inefficiencies and enhancing public trust. The project will also support sustainable development and international cooperation, attracting funding and technical assistance.

B2. Project elements

Component 1: Strengthening gender-responsive institutional arrangement for Enhanced Transparency Framework

Component 1 aims to enable Tonga to establish permanent gender-responsive institutional arrangements, creating better coordination among government and non-government actors to facilitate the implementation and monitoring of NDC actions and regular preparation of the National GHG inventory. This component will

define clear mandates for various actors to ensure transparency, including establishing clear preparation processes for BTR/NC and other relevant reports and documents required by the UNFCCC, system and responsibilities for GHG data collection and reporting and timeline as well as funding sources. A comprehensive roadmap will be developed to outline the pathway for enhancing and fulfilling the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) requirements. This roadmap will include detailed action plans, and a financing strategy aimed at achieving long-term ETF goals.

The envisioned institutional arrangement and associated legal framework such as data sharing agreement will be in alignment with Tonga's Climate Change Policy and the Joint National Action Plan on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (JNAP2). The work will build on existing institutional arrangements and high-level climate coordination described in the baseline section of the proposal. The institutional arrangement and data sharing agreement developed will be subject to a high-level review, followed by the formal adoption of these frameworks.

This Component will also focus on the mainstreaming of ETF and climate change into national planning and budget processes. This will involve a comprehensive review of current legislative mechanisms and corporate plan & budget of key selected government offices related to climate transparency. Based on the review, policy recommendations will be developed to ensure the effective integration of ETF elements into future cycles of corporate plan & budget and policy frameworks of government ministries involved in climate reporting.

Extensive consultation and socialization of the newly developed institutional arrangements and policy recommendations are planned under this component to ensure buy-in from various stakeholders and the adoption of these institutional arrangements. This collaborative approach aims to foster a sense of ownership and commitment, ensuring that the new frameworks are effectively integrated and utilized across all relevant sectors. Stakeholder consultations and related workshops will be planned and conducted to ensure gender-responsive participation and balanced representation from both genders.

Outcome 1. Gender-responsive institutional arrangements for the ETF are formalized and strengthened to enable regular transparent reporting on NDC implementation and national GHG inventory.

Output 1.1. Gender-responsive institutional mechanisms for monitoring NDC implementation and preparing GHG inventory designed and validated by national stakeholders.

To establish a solid institutional foundation, the project will design comprehensive process guidelines and institutional arrangement document for monitoring NDC implementation and preparing the national GHG inventory **covering all IPCC sectors** and other required documents by the UNFCCC i.e., National Communications and Biennial Transparency Report by defining timelines, actions and responsibilities of various actors including request for BTR/NC funds from GEF. This will involve stakeholder consultations to ensure these institutional mechanisms are practical and widely accepted. The institutional arrangements document will be developed in conjunction with the development of an ETF roadmap document which aims to set up the pathway for strengthening and achieving the ETF requirements of the Paris Agreement for Tonga. By formalizing these mechanisms, Tonga will be better positioned to conduct regular and transparent reporting, essential for meeting ETF requirements.

This output will prioritize gender inclusion by ensuring diverse representation in developing institutional arrangements for monitoring NDCs and preparing the GHG inventory. Stakeholder workshops will encourage participation from all groups, **including relevant ministries, government agencies, civil society and private sectors;** and workshop reports will include gender-disaggregated data, helping track and ensure fair representation throughout the project.

Code	Deliverable short title	Tentative content and activities	Relevant stakeholders	Entity in charge of producing deliverable
1.1.1	UNFCCC reporting institutional arrangements document	<p>Institutional arrangements will be established to clearly define the role and responsibilities of relevant stakeholders involved in UNFCCC reporting. The institutional arrangement document will include the GHG inventory preparation covering all IPCC sectors (Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste), and the climate action and support tracking. This document will also include process guidelines for BTR/NC, the NDC update, and the Global Stocktake processes, a clear reporting schedule with steps, timelines, responsibilities and relevant datasets for each phase of GHG inventory data collection and NDC monitoring and reporting. The output will build on the existing institutional framework of JNAP structure.</p> <p>This would also document the current participation of women in climate change planning, monitoring and reporting in Tonga.</p>	<p>Ministry of MEIDECC (primary)</p> <p>Other relevant Ministries identified in A2. Baseline.</p>	GGGI as the lead entity with DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC providing review and clearance
1.1.2	A roadmap to set up the pathway for strengthening and achieving the ETF requirements	<p>This roadmap document will be prepared to outline the pathway and work plan to strengthen and achieve the ETF requirements of the Paris Agreement, including the development of a financing strategy. The institutional arrangement to implement the ETF roadmap work plan, including the long-term strategy for capacity building, will also be developed in alignment with the institutional mechanism set out for Deliverable 1.1.1.</p> <p>The document will also incorporate measures to identify areas where the ETF can collect data, such as vulnerability and impacts, emphasizing the importance of integrating sex-disaggregated data to ensure inclusivity and enhance the quality of climate reporting. Additionally, it will take into account the long-term strategy for capacity development, developed under Outcome 3.</p>	<p>Ministry of MEIDECC (primary)</p> <p>Other relevant Ministries identified in A2. Baseline.</p>	GGGI as the lead entity with DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC providing review and clearance
1.1.3	Consultation & validation workshops	<p>Draft institutional arrangements document will be shared with relevant agencies for comments. In-person workshops will be organized to seek feedback and create awareness among all relevant actors about their roles in the UNFCCC reporting process. The consultation process will ensure effective participation by all genders to capture diverse and balanced viewpoints, promoting inclusivity and equitable representation in the discussions.</p> <p>This deliverable may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 consultations with sector leads 1 validation workshop 	<p>Ministry of MEIDECC (primary)</p> <p>Other relevant Ministries identified in A2. Baseline.</p> <p>Relevant private sector representatives</p>	GGGI/DCC

Output 1.2. Data-sharing and coordination mechanisms between involved stakeholders formalized and strengthened.

Under this output, the project will establish robust protocols and agreements for data sharing among various stakeholders, including line ministries. This will involve regular inter-ministry meetings and stakeholder

consultations to ensure seamless coordination. Strengthening these mechanisms will enhance the reliability and transparency of data used for the GHG inventory and climate action tracking, which primarily focuses on GHG reductions and progress in NDC implementation, as well as reporting. By fostering collaboration and consistent communication, the project aims to build a cohesive and efficient system for data sharing that supports informed decision-making and accountability.

Output 1.2 will ensure balanced gender representation by encouraging both men and women to participate in consultations and workshops focused on data-sharing agreements and coordination. Workshop reports will include gender-disaggregated data to track participation and support inclusive decision-making across stakeholders.

Code	Deliverable short title	Tentative content and activities	Relevant stakeholders	Entity in charge of producing deliverable
1.2.1	A data mapping report	A data mapping report will be prepared to compile the information on data requirements and availability, data flows, data custodians and gaps relevant to GHG inventory preparation and NDC implementation tracking and reporting. This detailed report will build on the findings from the previous and ongoing climate transparency projects regarding data flow, data availability, potential data sources and data gaps.	DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC (primary) Other relevant Ministries identified in A2. Baseline	GGGI as the lead entity with DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC providing review and clearance
1.2.2	Data sharing agreement	Data-sharing agreements will be developed for each ministry responsible for providing activity data for GHG inventory (covering all IPCC sectors) preparation and NDC implementation mitigation actions. Data from the private sector will be channeled through the ministry overseeing and regulating the respective private entities.	DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC (primary) Other relevant Ministries identified in A2. Baseline	GGGI as the lead entity with DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC providing review and clearance
1.2.3	Consultation and validation workshops	The draft data sharing agreement (the form of agreement will be determined at the inception stage) will be shared and consulted with relevant ministries who provide data. The draft agreement will be presented at the workshop to receive further feedback and create awareness of UNFCCC reporting requirements and process (See deliverables under Output 1.1.). The consultation process will ensure effective participation by all genders to capture diverse and balanced viewpoints, promoting inclusivity and equitable representation in the discussions. This deliverable may include: 2 consultation workshops targeting all relevant stakeholders 1 validation workshops	DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC (primary) Other relevant Ministries identified in A2. Baseline	GGGI/DCC
1.2.4	Formal adoption of the agreement initiated.	After consultation and validation of the data sharing agreement developed, the project will initiate the government endorsement process to lay out foundational efforts to formally adopt the agreement by relevant ministries/agencies. The process will follow the government's process and protocols for formal adoption, with the specific adoption process to be determined in the inception workshop.	DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC	DCC with GGGI's support

Output 1.3. ETF and climate change considerations are mainstreamed into national government planning and policy framework through a gender-responsive process.

The output aims to establish a solid foundation for integrating climate transparency into national planning and budgeting processes in Tonga. This involves a comprehensive assessment of existing legislative frameworks, corporate plans, and budgets. Based on these assessments, detailed policy recommendations will be developed, including new legislative texts and proposed KPIs for government corporate plans and budget. The proposed changes will be validated through stakeholder consultation workshops to ensure their relevance and effectiveness. **The stakeholder engagement will employ a gender-responsive process and approach, ensuring balanced representation of all genders in the consultation, review and drafting process.** These efforts will collectively enhance the capacity of Tonga to meet its climate transparency obligations under the Paris Agreement.

Gender inclusion will be prioritized by encouraging women's participation in consultations and meetings that integrate the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) and climate considerations into national policies. The goal is to achieve at least 50% female participation, ensuring that gender perspectives are integrated into policy planning and decision-making processes.

Code	Deliverable short title	Tentative content and required activities	Relevant stakeholders	Entity in charge of producing deliverable
1.3.1	A review report of current mandates and Acts of relevant ministries and entities of key selected sectors	A review of current mandates and Acts will be carried out to provide a detailed mapping of regulatory mechanisms. The mapping will provide a clear understanding of the legal and regulatory landscape, enabling the identification of the gaps that are hindering the effective integration of the ETF and climate change considerations, into national policy framework.	DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC (primary) Other relevant Ministries identified in A2. Baseline	GGGI as the lead entity with DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC providing review and clearance
1.3.2	Draft legislative text for relevant mandates and Acts of key selected sectors	Based on the assessment – Deliverable 1.3.1, the draft legislative text will be developed for proposed changes in the relevant mandates and Acts, as identified above, with an aim to strengthen climate transparency/ETF and climate change considerations in the government regulatory framework. with an aim to strengthen climate transparency/ETF and climate change considerations in the government regulatory framework. This proposed legislative text will also refer to the data sharing agreement (Deliverable 1.2.2) and ensure that the mandates of different agencies do not conflict with inter-ministry data sharing agreement.	DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC (primary) Other relevant Ministries identified in A2. Baseline	GGGI/DCC
1.3.3	An assessment report of current corporate plan & budget of relevant government entities	As a foundational effort for integrating ETF and climate considerations into national planning, an assessment of the current corporate plans and budgets of relevant government ministries will be conducted. The report will assess the strategic direction (KPIs) and budget allocation of relevant ministries in climate action/ transparency related activities.	DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC (primary) Other relevant Ministries identified in A2. Baseline	GGGI/DCC
1.3.4	Policy recommendations for the integration of ETF/ climate into next cycle of government corporate plans & budgets	Based on the assessment (see Deliverable 1.3.3), policy recommendations for integrating ETF requirements into the corporate plan will be developed including proposed KPIs and budget. This deliverable will also contribute to the development of a financing strategy for the roadmap to strengthen and achieve ETF (under output 1.1.2).	DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC (primary) Other relevant Ministries identified in A2. Baseline	GGGI/DCC
1.3.5	Validation/ consultation workshops	The above deliverables - assessment of legislative mechanisms, corporate plan & budget as well as policy recommendations for the effective integration of ETF elements into national planning will be consulted with and validated by national stakeholders. The consultation process will ensure effective participation by all genders (the goal is to achieve at least 50% female participation) to	DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC (primary) Other relevant Ministries	GGGI/DCC

		capture diverse and balanced viewpoints, promoting inclusivity and equitable representation in the discussions. This deliverable will include: 2 consultation workshops 1 validation workshops	identified in A2. Baseline	
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Component 2: Enhancing Tonga's Greenhouse Gas Inventory systems and MRV framework for climate actions

Component 2 aims to enhance Tonga's GHG inventory systems and MRV framework for effective monitoring and reporting of national GHG inventories and climate actions. This includes developing an IT-based database management system for efficient GHG data management and NDC actions monitoring and providing stakeholder training. Deliverables encompass a review paper, a robust IT-based database management for GHG inventory and NDC tracking and training workshops.

Building upon ongoing support for the AFOLU and IPPU sectors, further support will be provided to strengthen QA/QC procedures and data collection process and methodologies.

Additionally, the project will strengthen adaptation actions tracking and monitoring. This involves a design of data requirements, including baselines and refined indicators, and data collection protocols and management including QA/QC process for the priority adaptation sector identified. This work will build upon the existing NDC M&E and JNAP2 M&E framework, improving current tools and providing training to relevant staff to ensure effective implementation.

As this Component includes a series of capacity-building training activities, the project will promote gender-inclusive participation, ensuring balanced representation of both genders in all training sessions.

Outcome 2. GHG Inventory systems and MRV framework are strengthened for effective monitoring and reporting of national GHG inventories and climate actions.

Output 2.1. An IT-based database management system for GHG inventory and NDC tracking are developed.

Several current and previous capacity building projects such as the ICAT, GIZ and Regional Pacific NDC Hub projects have developed specifications for GHG inventory database management tools and systems. The CBIT project will add value through the development of centralized data collection tools, that build on the specifications already in development. The key stakeholders with relevant data have been identified in each sector, and technical specifications have been developed for the GHG inventory system through a few of the baseline projects mentioned in earlier sections. The project would focus on developing the platform itself covering all IPCC sector, building capacity and using the system to collect and manage GHG inventory data.

The project will provide training for relevant stakeholders to ensure the system is fully integrated into existing practices, providing a reliable foundation for ongoing data management and reporting. The IT-based tool for NDC tracking will be developed under this Output based on the existing NDC M&E and JNAP2 M&E framework and tools. One of the key activities under this output is migrating data and information from existing database management platform (i.e., Google Drive) into the new IT-based database system. The DCC

will be responsible for the ownership and provision of server space to host the IT-based tools developed under this output. In addition, training will be provided on the application/use of the system developed, which is envisioned to be sustained as outlined in the long-term capacity building strategy (Deliverable 3.1.2) to ensure regular training of the existing and new staff beyond the project period.

For Output 2.1, gender inclusion will be ensured by promoting female participation in training sessions on the IT-based database management system for GHG inventory and NDC tracking. The system design will incorporate gender considerations, including sex-disaggregated data fields, and provide equal access to all users. Training workshop reports will include gender-disaggregated data to monitor balanced participation.

Code	Deliverable short title	Tentative content and required activities	Relevant stakeholders	Entity in charge of producing deliverable
2.1.1	GHG database management system (GHG DBMS)	Based on the software and hardware specifications and recommendations from other initiatives, the GHG database management system will be developed to store and manage GHG data more efficiently.	DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC (primary) Other relevant Ministries identified in A2. Baseline	GGGI will procure a GHG Inventory consultant and IT firm to produce this deliverable. The Terms of Reference relevant to this procurement will be reviewed and cleared by DCC.
2.1.2	IT-based NDC tracking design	Based on a review of existing NDC tracking framework and tool, IT-based NDC tracking tool will be designed, suitable for the national context.	DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC (primary) Other relevant Ministries identified in A2. Baseline	GGGI will procure a MRV consultant and IT firm to produce this deliverable. The Terms of Reference relevant to this procurement will be reviewed and cleared by DCC.
2.1.3	IT-based NDC tracking tool	Based on NDC tracking tool design and assessment, IT-based NDC tracking tool will be developed.	DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC (primary) Other relevant Ministries identified in A2. Baseline	GGGI will procure a MRV consultant and IT firm to produce this deliverable.
2.1.4	Pilot Phase for GHG DBMS and NDC tracking tool	A pilot phase will be conducted to test and populate the GHG DBMS with a comprehensive GHG inventory dataset and NDC tracking data. The piloting process will ensure effective participation by all genders to capture balanced viewpoints to inform the development of the tool. Additionally, the system design will incorporate gender considerations, including sex-disaggregated data fields, and provide equal access to all users.	DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC Other relevant Ministries identified in A2. Baseline	GGGI will procure a GHG Inventory consultant, MRV consultant and IT firm to produce this deliverable.
2.1.5	GHG DBMS user manual	GHG DBMS user manual and training materials will be prepared. This should include clear roles and responsibilities for using the system.	DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC Other relevant Ministries identified in A2. Baseline	GGGI will procure a GHG Inventory consultant and IT firm to produce this deliverable.
2.1.6	NDC tracking tool user manual	NDC tracking tool manual and training materials will be developed.	DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC	GGGI will procure a MRV consultant and IT firm to produce this deliverable.

			Other relevant Ministries identified in A2. Baseline	
2.1.7	Training workshops	<p>Trainings will be rolled out and provided to staff of relevant ministries. Two training workshops will be conducted, one each on GHG DBMS and NDC tracking tool.</p> <p>Special outreach will be conducted to encourage the participation of women staff, and feedback mechanisms will be set up to address gender-specific challenges in utilizing the tools effectively.</p>	<p>DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC</p> <p>Other relevant Ministries identified in A2. Baseline</p>	GGGI will procure a GHG Inventory consultant, MRV consultant and IT firm to produce this deliverable.

Output 2.2. Data collection tools and methodologies for GHG inventory of selected sectors are strengthened.

Building up on other MRV projects, the Tonga CBIT project will focus on further enhancing capacities for AFOLU and IPPU sectors. Based on the review report of past and ongoing transparency project, the Output will provide a comprehensive analysis to take stock of previous efforts, identify gaps and suggest areas for improvement. This foundational review will set the stage for more specific actions in the AFOLU and IPPU sectors.

Building upon the ongoing NDC Hub project, one of the activities in this output includes preparing data report for the forest sector inventory along with providing technical assistance and capacity building initiatives. The data report includes the necessary activity data for the preparation of the forest sector inventory. For the IPPU sector, based on the review report of IPPU sector data collection system, process and data availability, data collection protocols and updated templates will be developed to standardize and improve data collection practices. The project will then deliver training workshops on these protocols to ensure that stakeholders are equipped with the necessary skills to collect and manage data effectively.

To ensure data integrity, QA/QC guidelines for the AFOLU and IPPU sectors will be established, followed by training workshops to ensure that these quality assurance processes are well understood and implemented across relevant sectors.

The training provided under this output (Deliverable 2.2.5 and 2.2.7) is envisioned to be sustained beyond the project period, as outlined in the capacity building strategy which include action plan and financing strategy (Deliverable 3.1.2), to ensure that new and existing staff have adequate knowledge built.

Gender inclusion will be prioritized by promoting female participation in all training sessions related to data collection tools and methodologies for the GHG inventory in selected sectors. Training workshop reports will include sex-disaggregated data to ensure balanced representation and monitor diversity in participation.

Code	Deliverable short title	Tentative content and activities	Relevant stakeholders	Entity in charge of producing deliverable
2.2.1	A review paper on past and on-going transparency projects	The project will take stock of past and on-going initiatives and develop a synthesis paper with gaps and areas for improvement and support identified on tools and methodologies for GHG inventory preparation.	DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC (primary)	GGGI leading the work with DCC providing review and clearance
2.2.2	Data report for forest sector inventory	Building up on the forest inventory work implemented by the Pacific NDC Hub, data reports for forestry will be prepared, supported by technical assistance and capacity building activities.	MAFF DCC	GGGI/DCC
2.2.3	A review report of IPPU sector data collection system, process and data requirements and availability.	A comprehensive review will be conducted to understand current process, tools and data requirements and availability for the IPPU sector.	DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC	GGGI/DCC
2.2.4	Data collection protocols and updated templates for the IPPU sector	Based on the review (see Deliverable 2.2.3), data collection templates, protocols and methodologies for the IPPU sector will be updated and implemented.	DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC	GGGI/DCC
2.2.5	Data collection training workshop for IPPU sector	Data collection training for the IPPU sector will be conducted for relevant staff. The training will ensure balanced gender representation among participants, with enhanced outreach efforts to encourage the participation of women staff.	DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC MTED TSD Other relevant Ministries identified in A2. Baseline	GGGI/DCC
2.2.6	QA/QC guidelines for AFOLU and IPPU sector	The project will develop QA/QC guidelines, including QC procedures for line agencies and QA for lead agency, a schedule for sector-specific QA/QC activities, personnel responsible to undertake QA/QC and defining documentation, reporting and archiving procedures of inventory material and QC activities.	DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC (primary) Other relevant Ministries identified in A2. Baseline	GGGI/DCC
2.2.7	Training workshops on QA/QC for AFOLU and IPPU sector	The QA/QC training focusing on the AFOLU and IPPU sectors will be conducted for relevant staff. The training will ensure balanced gender representation among participants and include specific guidance on incorporating gender-disaggregated data and considerations into QA/QC processes.	DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC Other relevant Ministries identified in A2. Baseline	GGGI/DCC

Output 2.3. Data collection, tracking and reporting of adaptation actions are strengthened.

This project output focuses on improving the adaptation monitoring and reporting system by enhancing the existing NDC M&E and JNAP2 M&E frameworks. Enhancing the JNAP2 M&E system involves making it more comprehensive by including results/outcome indicators, baselines, targets, data sources, and data collection frequency. The priority adaptation sectors to be focused on will be identified by engaging stakeholders either before or during the inception workshop and will be finalized during the inception workshop.

The project will enhance the alignment of the NDC and JNAP2 M&E systems, building upon ongoing efforts led by DCC, ensuring that both systems work together seamlessly. This alignment includes consistency in indicators, using the same indicators for measuring results and impacts across both frameworks; integrated data collection, streamlining data collection processes to avoid duplication and ensure that data collected serves both NDC and JNAP2 needs; unified reporting, creating reports that reflect the progress and outcomes of both frameworks, making it easier to track overall progress; and harmonized targets and baselines, setting common targets and baselines so that both frameworks are working towards the same goals and can be directly compared.

Additionally, there is a shift in focus from activity-based to results and impact-level reporting, meaning the emphasis will be on measuring actual changes and benefits resulting from activities, rather than just tracking the activities themselves, and evaluating the broader effects of interventions on the community and environment to ensure that efforts are truly making a difference.

Gender considerations will be integrated by including sex-disaggregated data requirements to ensure gender-responsive monitoring and reporting in the data collection protocol for adaptation M&E. During the development of tools and templates, sector-specific indicators will be designed to be gender-sensitive, ensuring that data collection captures the different impacts on men and women.

Code	Deliverable short title	Tentative content and required activities	Relevant stakeholders	Entity in charge of producing deliverable
2.3.1	Data requirements for adaptation M&E	<p>The project will design the data requirements for adaptation M&E, including baselines and refined results/impact level indicators for identified priority adaptation sectors. These data requirements will also cover the collection and integration of sex-disaggregated impact-related data to ensure gender-responsive monitoring and reporting.</p> <p>This deliverable aims to harmonize the adaptation actions monitoring and impact measurement with the existing JNAP2 M&E framework.</p>	<p>DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC /JNAP Secretariat (primary)</p> <p>Other relevant Ministries identified in A2. Baseline</p>	GGGI as the lead entity with DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC providing review and clearance
2.3.2	A review report of existing data collection, monitoring and reporting tools	Current data collection and monitoring system, process and tools, such as resilience indicator questionnaire for tracking progress of adaptation actions will be reviewed with gaps identified and recommendations for improvement. This output will consider the existing JNAP2 structure, process and system.	<p>DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC /JNAP Secretariat (primary)</p> <p>Other relevant Ministries identified in A2. Baseline</p>	GGGI as the lead entity with DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC providing review and clearance
2.3.3	Updated data collection protocols and templates and reporting template	Based on the review above, data collection templates for monitoring and measuring the impact/results level of adaptation actions as well as reporting template will be developed.	<p>DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC /JNAP Secretariat (primary)</p> <p>Other relevant Ministries identified in A2. Baseline</p>	GGGI as the lead entity with DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC providing review and clearance
2.3.4	QA/QC process guidelines for adaptation actions	QA/QC process guidelines for tracking progress and measuring the impact of adaptation actions will be developed. This deliverable will also include the process and procedures for documentation, reporting and archiving of data and QC activities.	<p>DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC /JNAP Secretariat (primary)</p> <p>Other relevant Ministries identified in A2. Baseline</p>	GGGI as the lead entity with DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC providing review and clearance
2.3.5	Training workshops	<p>The training will be provided to relevant staff to equip them with skills to utilize the enhanced framework and tools for adaptation M&E.</p> <p>The training will ensure balanced gender representation among participants with outreach efforts, encouraging the participation of women staff. Feedback mechanisms will also be established to address any gender specific challenges faced during data collection activities.</p>	DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC	GGGI as the lead entity with DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC providing review and clearance

		Sustainability of these training workshops will be ensured through the implementation of the capacity building strategy, developed as part of Deliverable 3.1.2.		
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Component 3: Strengthening Tonga’s Capabilities on ETF through Gender-responsive Capacity Building and Awareness Raising

This component aims to strengthen capacity building initiatives on ETF in Tonga by reviewing ongoing CBIT projects, developing a robust capacity-building strategy and establishing a sustainable framework for continuous education and capacity enhancement among stakeholders. This component focuses on increasing stakeholders’ awareness through peer-to-peer exchanges and knowledge sharing.

Outcome 3. Awareness of ETF and capabilities for complying with the ETF requirements increased.

Output 3.1. Gender-responsive capacity building initiatives on ETF are systematized and strengthened.

A **gender-responsive** long-term strategy for capacity development will be developed by identifying best institutions and approaches for providing sustainable capacity building for new/existing personnel and updating the knowledge base. The strategy will create a sustainable framework for continuous education and capacity enhancement among relevant stakeholders, ensuring long-term effectiveness and resilience in meeting ETF requirements.

Gender considerations will be integrated into this strategy, aligning with Tonga’s Strategic Development Framework 2015-2025 and the National Women’s Empowerment and Gender Equality Tonga Policy and Strategic Plan of Action 2019-2025, to ensure that capacity-building activities are gender-responsive and benefit both men and women. The strategy will explicitly include assessments of the capacities of both men and women and identify any gender-specific challenges that hinder participation.

Additionally, the project will further strengthen the coordination mechanism to align various transparency activities. A Terms of Reference (ToR) of the JNAP Secretariat under the JNAP2 will be revised to strengthen ETF-related functions and roles in the current JNAP governance structure. The revised ToR will consider different actors in this space, including both national stakeholders and development partners, to facilitate synergies and efficient resource use. **This activity and the institutional framework under Output 1.1 are complementary but have distinct scopes. Activity 1.1.1 focuses on establishing processes and defining stakeholder roles specifically for ETF implementation and climate reporting, while this deliverable aims to expand the current JNAP mandate by incorporating additional terms to coordinate broader climate transparency initiatives across various stakeholders.** The revised ToR for JNAP will also integrate gender considerations.

Capacity-building initiatives planned under this Output will be structured to prioritize inclusivity and diversity. The capacity-building strategy and action plans will be designed to reflect gender -responsiveness, ensuring that training opportunities are accessible and equitable for all participants.

Code	Deliverable short title	Tentative content and required activities	Relevant stakeholders	Entity in charge of producing deliverable
3.1.1	Assessment report on capacity needs and on-going capacity initiatives	<p>An assessment of ongoing capacity programs and capacity needs to support Tonga's ETF and reporting process will be conducted.</p> <p>The report will assess crucial information needed to design the training activities under outputs 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.2 and 3.3.</p> <p>The gender-focused assessment will specifically analyze the capacity needs of men and women, identify barriers to women's participation, and recommend targeted actions to ensure equitable access to and benefits from capacity building activities.</p>	DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC	GGGI as the lead entity with DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC providing review and clearance
3.1.2	A long-term strategy for capacity development on ETF	<p>Based on the assessment (see above) a strategy will be developed to propose avenues for continuous and sustainable capacity building for new/existing staff by identifying specific actions, best approaches and funding sources with an aim to institutionalize the capacity building plan within the leading government entity. The strategy will be designed to include training activities including training covered in Deliverable 2.1.7, 2.2.5, 2.2.7, 2.3.5 and 3.2.5 beyond the project period to ensure the staff (existing and new) possess adequate skills despite potential staff turnover. The post-training feedback from the above-mentioned deliverables will be incorporated into the strategy paper.</p> <p>Gender considerations will be integrated throughout the strategy, including actions to promote women empowerment, targeted capacity building opportunities for women, and measures to address barriers that may limit their participation in capacity-building activities.</p> <p>The strategy will consider the roadmap document, to be developed under Outcome 1.</p>	<p>DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC</p> <p>Other relevant Ministries identified in A2. Baseline</p>	GGGI as the lead entity with DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC providing review and clearance
3.1.3	Validation workshop	<p>The strategy document will be validated through consultation and validation workshops with relevant stakeholders. The consultation process will ensure effective participation by all genders to capture diverse and balanced viewpoints, fostering inclusivity and equitable representation in the discussions.</p>	<p>DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC (primary)</p> <p>Other relevant Ministries identified in A2. Baseline</p>	GGGI as the lead entity with DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC providing review and clearance
3.1.4	A revised ToR in the JNAP to strengthen ETF roles	<p>A ToR will be amended to strengthen ETF-related roles and responsibilities of the JNAP Secretariat. This deliverable aims to strengthen a coordination function within the existing framework (JNAP) to align various climate transparency activities involving national stakeholders and development partners, ensuring synergies and avoiding duplication of efforts.</p> <p>The amended ToR will emphasize equitable representation and active participation of women in</p>	DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC	GGGI/DCC

		<p>ETF-related roles, ensuring that gender perspectives are integrated into climate transparency efforts. Specific measures will be included to encourage women's involvement in decision-making processes and leadership roles within the coordination framework.</p> <p>The Output 1.1. will inform and guide the development of this deliverable. The revised ToR for JNAP Secretariat will focus mainly on its roles and responsibilities towards JNAP activities in line with the institutional arrangement for UNFCCC reporting in the Output 1.1.</p>		
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Output 3.2. A knowledge and experts hub with regards to ETF and climate change within an existing institution is established.

This output aims to establish a dedicated knowledge and experts hub within an existing national institution. This hub will serve as a central resource for climate change and ETF-related expertise, ensuring sustained national capacity. This output ensures that the country develops a sustainable and self-reliant system for managing ETF-related activities. The output aims to address the dependence of country on external experts engaging a national institution to develop and manage the national experts' pool to support ETF. This output is an integral component of the long-term strategy for ETF (deliverable 3.1.2), ensuring that the country develops a sustainable and self-reliant system for managing ETF-related activities.

Key steps include identifying a suitable institution, formalizing a partnership agreement, developing a Terms of Reference for the hub and selecting a pool of national experts. Training sessions will also be organized for the experts on ETF related activities. The training aims to ensure that all experts share a common understanding of the ETF, its methodologies, and best practices. Additionally, the training sessions provide a platform for experts to share their experiences and knowledge with each other, fostering collaboration and innovation. Furthermore, the training sessions will enhance the capacity of national experts, enabling them to take on more complex tasks and contribute more effectively to the ETF process.

The establishment of a knowledge and experts hub for ETF and climate change will incorporate gender considerations by developing a gender-responsive Terms of Reference (ToR). The selection process for national experts and the design of training sessions will actively encourage women's participation, ensuring that the hub reflects diverse perspectives and promotes equal opportunities in expertise development.

Code	Deliverable short title	Tentative content and required activities	Relevant stakeholders	Entity in charge of producing deliverable
3.2.1	A national institution is identified as partner	An appropriate national institution is identified to build a knowledge and experts hub to establish a sustained capacity within the country for ETF-related and climate work. The appropriate selection method and procedures will be determined in consultation with the DCC.	DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC	GGGI as the lead entity with DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC providing review and clearance
3.2.2	A partnership agreement with the identified national institution	Upon identification of a national institution (Deliverable 3.2.1), a partnership agreement will be drafted and signed by concerned parties.	DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC Selected national institution	GGGI/DCC National institution
3.2.3	A ToR for “knowledge and experts hub”	A Terms of Reference for the proposed “knowledge and experts hub” will be developed with the partner institution. The ToR will include the process and procedures of identifying and selecting a national experts pool, operational mechanism of the pool and governance structure. The capacity development strategy (3.1.2) will inform and guide the development of the ToR. To ensure gender inclusivity, the ToR will outline specific measures to encourage the equitable representation and participation of women in the expert pool. This will include gender-sensitive selection criteria, outreach strategies to attract qualified women experts, and provisions to support their active involvement and leadership within the hub’s governance and operations.	DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC National institution	GGGI/DCC National institution
3.2.4	A national experts pool identified and selected	Through an appropriate selection mechanism and procedures as outlined in the ToR (see Deliverable 3.2.3), a national experts pool will be identified and selected. The selection process will prioritize gender equity by including gender-sensitive criteria and actively encouraging applications from qualified women experts. Outreach efforts will specifically target women professionals to ensure balanced representation in the pool.	DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC National institution	GGGI/DCC National institution
3.2.5	Training workshops	Training sessions will be organized for both trainers and national experts, selected through Deliverable 3.2.4 to facilitate knowledge sharing and to enhance their capacity. The training will ensure balanced gender representation among participants with outreach efforts to encourage women staff’s participation. The deliverable includes: 1 training session for trainers. The key topics to be covered are ETF/climate transparency overview and requirements, GHG inventory and NDC tracking and reporting.	DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC National institution	GGGI/DCC National institution

		3 training sessions for national experts - The key technical focus includes ETF/climate transparency overview and requirements and sector-specific data collection and reporting, as identified by Deliverable 3.1.1.		
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Output 3.3. National stakeholders' awareness and knowledge on ETF increased through gender-responsive peer-to-peer exchange and knowledge sharing.

The project will facilitate peer-to-peer exchanges and knowledge-sharing activities. These activities will promote best practices and encourage continuous dialogue among stakeholders enhancing their capacity for climate action reporting and GHG inventory system. Gender considerations will be integrated into these activities to ensure that both men and women benefit equally and participate fully, promoting inclusivity and gender equality in all transparency efforts. A communication strategy will be developed to utilize various media platforms to reach out to diverse groups highlighting the importance of transparency and the role of CBIT project in international cooperation on climate actions.

Increasing national stakeholders' awareness of ETF will prioritize gender-responsiveness by encouraging women's participation in national and regional peer-to-peer knowledge exchanges and training sessions. Workshop reports will include sex-disaggregated data to ensure balanced representation and monitor the inclusivity of these awareness-raising activities.

Code	Deliverable short title	Tentative content and required activities	Relevant stakeholders	Entity in charge of producing deliverable
3.3.1	National knowledge sharing and awareness raising activities on ETF and climate change planning	Two national knowledge-sharing and awareness-raising sessions will be organized to emphasize the importance of climate change planning and increase awareness of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). These sessions will primarily involve national stakeholders engaged in GHG inventory, NDC planning and monitoring, as well as other relevant stakeholders. Sessions will address barriers to women's participation and encourage the integration of gender perspectives in climate change planning and reporting.	DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC (primary) Other relevant Ministries identified in A2. Baseline	GGGI/DCC
3.3.2	Organization of one regional peer-to-peer exchange workshop	A peer-to-peer exchange workshop will be organized to facilitate learning and knowledge exchange on transparency activities, challenges, and lessons learned among regional stakeholders. This workshop will be held as a stand-alone event or in collaboration with other transparency initiatives. This activity will involve collaborating with the CBIT-GSP network to create synergy in the learning and knowledge exchange activities. Efforts will be made to encourage the participation of women professionals from diverse sectors and levels of expertise.	DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC (primary) Other relevant Ministries identified in A2. Baseline	GGGI/DCC
3.3.3	Participation in at least three peer exchange workshops and training opportunities	The project will support ongoing learning and capacity building among staff of relevant government offices on ETF by providing financial and logistical support to participate in regional and global programs focusing ETF. This activity will be conducted liaising with the CBIT-GSP network to synergize the learning activities. Selection criteria will prioritize gender-balanced participation, ensuring women have equal opportunities to attend workshops and training.	DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC	DCC
3.3.4	A communication strategy	The project will support the development of a comprehensive communication strategy utilizing various media channels, including newspapers and social media platforms highlighting the importance of transparency, CBIT project activities, among others. The strategy will include gender-specific components, such as targeted communication approaches for women stakeholders and tailored knowledge products addressing gender-responsive climate actions.	DCC of the Ministry of MEIDECC	GGGI/DCC

Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation

Outcome: Project monitoring and evaluation products are delivered.

Output 4.1.: Project M&E is conducted regularly including final evaluations and incorporates gender-responsive indicators and reporting.

Project activities will be undertaken by a PMU led by the Global Green Growth Institute and Tonga Department of Climate Change of Ministry of MEIDECC. GGGI will lead overall project coordination and delivery and provide technical review of project outputs. Further details on the project's governance and the assignment of roles and responsibilities can be found in the section "Institutional arrangements and coordination", as well as on the project's workplan (Annex J). Detailed ToR for staff and consultancies is available in Annex I.2, which sets out their roles and work scope.

The project will kick off with an Inception Meeting, led by the PMU and delivered to all relevant stakeholders. Progress will be reviewed yearly through the Project Implementation Review (PIR) reports, which is the tool used in the GEF's Project and Program Cycle Policy. The purpose of the PIR is to assess project performance, to analyze whether the project is on track, what problems and challenges it encountered, and which corrective actions are required so that the project can achieve its intended outcomes by project completion in the most efficient and sustainable way. The PIR will include a review of the project progress against the project indicators set out in the Project Results Framework (Annex C). The Project Results Framework sets out how success against the indicators would be measured and verified. Gender considerations are a part of the M&E activities, for example, the PIR will also apply the UN Cooperation Framework markers, and review progress on gender-related results.

It would be the responsibility of the UNEP Task Manager to monitor whether the agreed recommendations are being implemented. In between PIRs, the project team shall prepare and present intermediate internal progress reports (the "Half Yearly Progress Reports") to update project data and facilitate management. Developments in project execution will be monitored through regular follow-up meetings between the Implementation Agency and the PMU.

In line with the UNEP Programme Manual and Evaluation Policy, this project will be subject to a performance assessment (review or evaluation) at mid-point if required, and at the end of the project when it reaches operational completion. These performance assessments will either be management-led Reviews commissioned and managed by the UNEP Task Manager, or independent Evaluations managed by the Evaluation Office. The Evaluation Office will decide whether a management-led Review is sufficient, or whether an independent Evaluation is required.

If the project is rated as being at risk or if deemed needed by the Task Manager, he/she may decide to conduct an optional MTR. The review will be carried out using a participatory approach whereby parties that may benefit or be affected by the project will be consulted. Members of the Project Steering Committee will be interviewed as part of the review process and the Task Manager will develop a management response to the recommendations along with an implementation plan. Results of the MTR will be presented to the Project Steering Committee. It would be the responsibility of the UNEP Task Manager to monitor whether the agreed recommendations are being implemented in consultation with the Project Management Unit and the Project Director.

In case a management-led Terminal Review (TR) is required, the UNEP Evaluation Office will provide tools, templates, and guidelines to support the Review consultant. The Evaluation Office will perform a quality assessment of the Terminal Review report and a formal validation of the TR performance ratings, which will form a part of the final report document. This quality assessment will be attached as an Annex to the Terminal Review report, validated performance ratings will be captured in the main report.

However, if an independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) of the project is required, the Evaluation Office will be responsible for the entire evaluation process and will liaise with the Task Manager and the project implementing partners at key points during the evaluation.

The TE will provide an independent assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. It will have two primary purposes: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UNEP, GEF, executing partners and other stakeholders.

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

The evaluation recommendations will be entered into a Recommendations Implementation Plan template by the Evaluation Office. Formal submission of the completed Recommendations Implementation Plan by the Task Manager is required within one month of its delivery to the project team. The Evaluation Office will monitor compliance with this plan every six months for a total period of 12 months from the finalization of the Recommendations Implementation Plan. The compliance performance against the recommendations is then reported to senior management on a six-monthly basis and to member States in the Biennial Evaluation Synthesis Report.

The total GEF contribution for M&E activities (including the Inception Workshop and the Terminal Evaluation) is summarized in the Table below.

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget from GEF (USD)	Budget co-finance	Time Frame ^[1]
Inception Meeting (M&E part)	GGGI	3,000	300	Within 2 months of project start
Inception Report (M&E part)	GGGI	1,500	300	Within one month of the project inception meeting
Measurement of project progress and performance incorporating gender-responsive indicators	GGGI	2,000	300	Annually

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget from GEF (USD)	Budget co-finance	Time Frame ^[1]
Baseline measurement of project outcome indicators, GEF Core indicators	GGGI	2,000	300	Project inception
End-point measurement of project outcome indicators, GEF Core indicators including gender indicators	GGGI	2,000	500	At the operational completion of the project
Monitoring of Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) Risks	GGGI	1,000	400	Annually
Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings	GGGI PSC	6,000	700	Once a year
Reports of PSC meetings	GGGI	1,500	300	Annually, within 1 month after the PSC meeting
Project Implementation Review (PIR) report / Half-yearly reports	GGGI	4,000	500	Within 1 month of the end of reporting period, part of reporting routine
Terminal Review/Evaluation	Independent reviewer The Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) of the UNEP	30,000	1,000	Typically initiated after the project's operational completion
Co-financing report (including supporting evidence for in-kind co-finance)	DCC	1,585	200	Within 1 month of the PIR reporting period, i.e. on or before 31 July
Project lessons learnt report and project results sheet	GGGI	3,000	200	Typically initiated after the project's operational completion
Total		57,585	5,000	

^[1] The due date will be updated

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this project, including financial management and procurement. If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The project is funded by Global Environment Facility with UNEP serving as the Implementing Agency (IA). UNEP will be responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services including project approval and oversight. The project will be executed by the Department Climate Change (DCC) of Ministry of MEIDECC and Global Green Growth Institute providing technical and project management support.

GGGI was considered the strategic partner for the project's execution given its strong regional and country-level presence and its support through project design. GGGI has developed and executed various MRV projects in the region and globally.

The DCC will appoint a national project director to oversee the project implementation and ensure it aligns with government and national priorities. This role includes monitoring project progress, ensuring milestones are achieved, and facilitating support from various government ministries and departments. The national project director will coordinate with these entities to navigate bureaucratic processes, integrating the project with national strategies and securing the necessary backing.

The Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) will serve as the executing partner providing project management and technical support, assisting the national project director with management and technical expertise. When in-house capabilities are insufficient, this support will be supplemented by external expertise.

UNEP, GGGI, and the DCC will formalize their collaboration through an MOU that outlines each partner's roles and responsibilities for completing the project. Additionally, UNEP will sign a Project Cooperation Agreement with GGGI, through which project funds will be channeled for execution.

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established to guide the project and convene at least once a year. The PSC ensures coordination between all parties, approves the annual work plan and budget and steers the overall project direction. The PSC will supervise and provide overall guidance to the executing agency and its management team for project execution and will consist of the following entities:

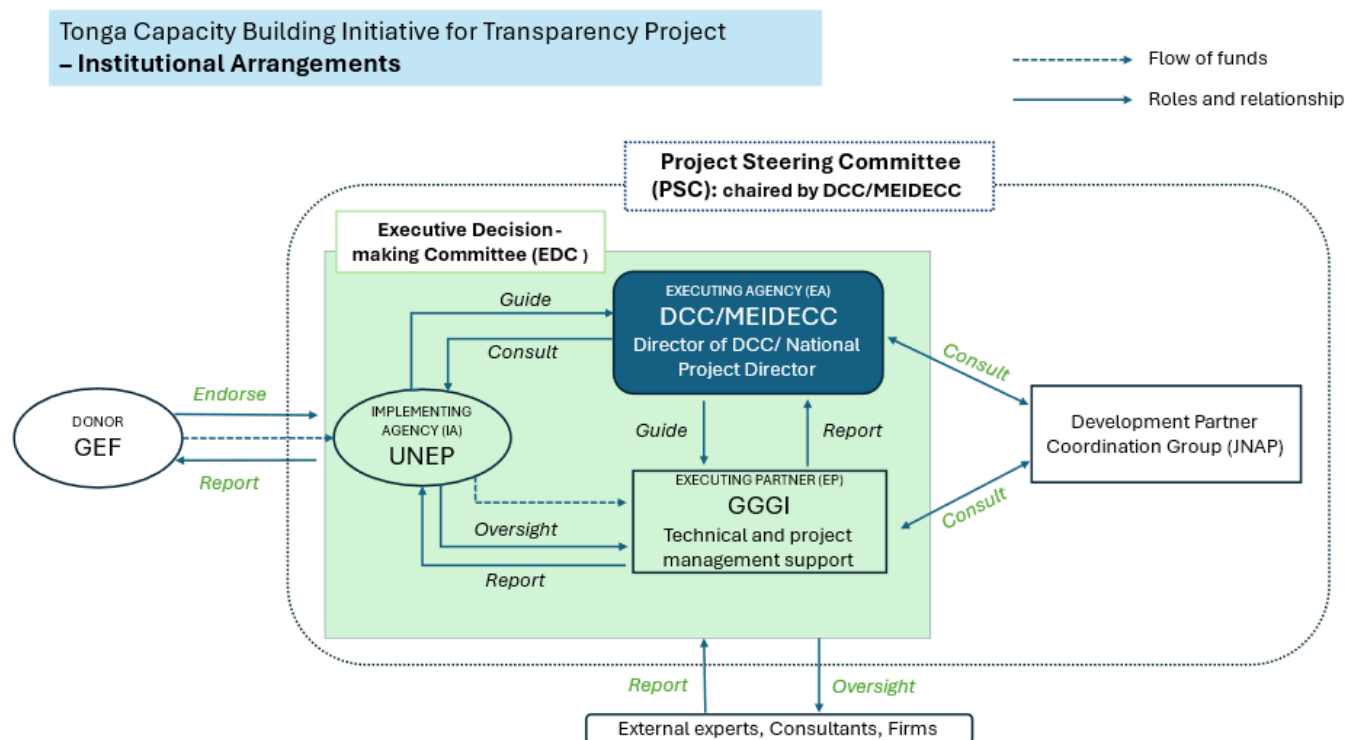
- Ministry of MEIDECC: DCC will act as secretariat for PSC.
- Prime Minister's Office – National Planning Division
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forests
- Ministry of Infrastructure
- Ministry of Trade and Economic Development
- Ministry of Customs and Revenue
- National Disaster Management Office
- Tonga Statistics Department
- Tonga Meteorological Services
- Tonga Waste Authority Limited
- Relevant NGOs, CSOs and private sector (as required)
- United Nations Environment Programme
- Global Green Growth Institute

The project will utilize the existing JNAP governance structure to establish and convene the development partner coordination group. The aim of this group is to facilitate information sharing and coordinate activities among development partners. This platform will serve as a hub for exchanging information, identifying potential synergies and cooperation opportunities, and avoiding duplication of similar initiatives.

An Executive Decision-making Group will be established to coordinate operational requirements between the national project director, GGGI country representative and UNEP Task Manager. This is a basis decision group that will provide strategic guidance and decision on operational issues only.

GGGI, as the project management and technical support partner, will form a project management unit who will facilitate the day-to-day execution of activities in close collaboration with the government executing

entity. The GGGI project manager will manage the PMU. The project manager will be supported by a project associate who will be embedded within the ministry. As multiple GEF CBIT projects are being developed in the region in a simultaneous time frame, the project manager will be a shared resource. The in-country project associate (fully dedicated) will be guided by the project manager.



Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this project?

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

UNEP will have no role in the project execution.

Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The proposed Tonga Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) project is designed to complement and enhance the ongoing initiatives and projects in Tonga. By aligning with these efforts, the CBIT project aims to create synergies and avoid duplication, ensuring a comprehensive and cohesive approach to climate action and reporting.

The Tonga Fourth National Communication (NC4), supported by the GEF and implemented by UNDP, focuses on preparing Tonga's 4th National Communication to be submitted in 2025. The CBIT project will collaborate closely with the NC4's Project Management Unit (PMU) and sector leads to identify suitable methods and tools for the GHG inventory, building on previous reports and data collection processes.

The ICAT project aims to enhance the national MRV framework for electricity production and transport sectors. The CBIT project will leverage the gaps and needs assessments carried out by the ICAT project to further strengthen Tonga's MRV frameworks, ensuring consistency and coherence across sectors.

The MRV Support Project, supported by the Regional Pacific NDC Hub and implemented by GIZ, focuses on developing MRV for GHG emissions in the AFOLU sector. The CBIT project will build on the institutional arrangements and procedural guidelines developed under this project, as well as the guidance materials on data collection and GHG calculation methodologies.

Tonga is part of the international CBIT community through the CBIT – Global Support Programme and Transparency Networks. Tonga CBIT will leverage these networks to access webinars/trainings, knowledge products, and knowledge exchange opportunities.

Through strategic collaboration and integration with these ongoing initiatives, the CBIT project will ensure a unified and efficient approach to strengthening Tonga's climate transparency and reporting capabilities.

Project Name	Objectives	Relevance to the Tonga CBIT project	Intended Coordination and Synergies
Tonga Fourth National Communication (NC4)	Prepare Tonga's 4th National Communication for submission in 2025	Identifying suitable methods and tools for the GHG inventory	Collaborate with the PMU and sector leads to build on previous GHG reports and streamline data collection processes
ICAT	Enhance the national MRV framework for electricity production and transport sectors	Conducting gaps and needs assessments for MRV frameworks	Leverage assessments to strengthen MRV frameworks for consistency and coherence across sectors
MRV Support Project by Regional Pacific NDC Hub/GIZ	Develop MRV for GHG emissions focusing on the AFOLU sector	Providing institutional arrangements, procedural guidelines, and GHG calculation methodologies	Integrate institutional arrangements, guidelines, and methodologies
CBIT – Global Support Programme	Foster knowledge sharing and best practices and technical assistance and training to improve transparency in climate actions and policies	Enhancing its GHG inventory management and NDC tracking capabilities.	Share knowledge; utilize technical assistance; align capacity-building activities

Core Indicators

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		35		
Male		35		
Total	0	70	0	0

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The direct beneficiaries of the project outputs and impacts are the Department of Climate Change under the Ministry of MEIDECC and other relevant divisions and ministries identified as key actors in the previous section of the proposal. A total of 21 personnel were directly involved in the preparation of the third National Communication (NC) and GHG inventory preparation processes. During the Third National Communication process, the male-to-female ratio among participants was 6:4. The number of beneficiaries has considered the increased scope of beneficiaries from ETF awareness-raising activities, involving non-state actors and long-term capacity building initiatives planned.

The project emphasizes gender-based disaggregation in line with the National Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality Tonga Policy and Strategic Plan of Action 2019-2025, aiming for greater female participation. The project will record participation by gender to track its efforts in this regard.

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Moderate	Risk: Extreme climate and natural disaster events (particularly extreme cyclone and tsunami) delay execution of the project activities. Mitigation strategy: Assess the situation and adjust workplan as needed. If trainings/events are planned during such periods, adjust the timeline of these activities.
Environmental and Social	Low	As per the Safeguards Risk Identification Form (SRIF) included in the proposal, this project poses a low risk. These risks, however, will be monitored annually by the executing agency to identify and mitigate risks as needed.

Political and Governance	Low	Risk: lack of political willingness and buy-in Mitigation strategy: Tonga has made significant process in addressing climate change over the years as mandated in climate change policies, strategies and initiatives. Political buy-in will be ensured through close engagement with MEIDECC, who is the project executing agency. The PSC and the NPD will be the key actors in the implementation structure to monitor this risk and ensure that the project remains aligned with national priorities.
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INNOVATION

Institutional and Policy		
Technological	Low	Risk: Inadequate technological capacity to develop the needed tools such as IT-based database management system Mitigation strategy: The IT firm and expert will be engaged to provide technical skills and knowledge to execute the output.
Financial and Business Model	Low	Risk: Potential uncertainties in sustained funding for long-term transparency initiatives, reliance on external financing and challenges in securing additional resources post-project. Mitigation strategy: The ETF Roadmap will be developed to include a financing strategy to maintain the ETF system, aiming to integrate it into national budget allocations gradually. Leveraging UNEP and GGGI's network may open additional funding avenues and partnerships to support long-term project sustainability.

EXECUTION

Capacity	Moderate	Risk: Inadequate capacity in the executing agency to coordinate and implement multiple projects. Mitigation strategy: Global Green Growth Institute will be providing necessary project management and technical support. External expertise will be engaged as needed to facilitate project delivery. From a long-term perspective, the capacity building programs under the project will generate a pool of skilled resources that can cater to the requirements of the ETF. Risk: staff turnover and loss of technical capacities Mitigation strategy: The project will establish a capacity building strategy to facilitate sustained capacity and institutional memories to overcome the loss of knowledge through staff turnovers. The project will also explore utilizing the existing MRV course and training opportunities offered in the region such as those offered by the University of the South Pacific.
Fiduciary	Low	Risk: Ineffective management of project funds and financing reporting requirements Mitigation strategy: The project will be executed by GGGI managing the flow of funds and responsible for financial reporting. GGGI has put in place sound financial compliance mechanisms, regulations and tools.
Stakeholder	Low	Risk: Insufficient participation of key government institutions Mitigation strategy: The project will support key government institutions in understanding their roles in the GHG inventory and reporting requirements, building their

		capacity throughout implementation. In collaboration with the executing agency (DCC of MEIDECC), awareness activities will be undertaken to convey the project's importance. Risk: Limited cooperation on data and information sharing by the private sector Mitigation strategy: The project will engage the private sector through awareness-raising activities and relevant training sessions, emphasizing the importance of their role in meeting ETF requirements. The project will address concerns about commercially sensitive data through data-sharing agreements developed as part of the project, ensuring data security. Relevant ministries will be asked to coordinate private sector participation.
Other		
Overall Risk Rating	Low	Overall, the project risks identified present a low-level of risks to project delivery. The project executing agencies will actively assess potential risks and seek solutions to mitigate them.

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

GEF-8 alignment

The CBIT project has been designed to achieve expected benefits through three GEF Strategy 2020 influence models: (i) Transforming policy and regulatory environments; (ii) strengthening of institutional capacity and decision-making processes; and (iii) convening multi-stakeholder alliances.

The GEF-8 Climate Change Focal Area seeks to support developing countries to make transformational shifts towards net-zero GHG emissions and climate resilience development pathways. Its objectives are:

1. Promote innovation, technology transfer, and enabling policies for mitigation options with systemic impacts.
2. Foster enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies.

This CBIT project aligns with these objectives by:

Strengthening national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities

This will be achieved by integrating the transparency system into national coordination entities in charge of development planning activities in Tonga, and by integrating reports from the climate transparency system into the evaluation mechanisms of the leading coordinating entities. Improved institutional arrangements will be established with integrated transparency systems for long-term planning and aligned with the regional and international reporting obligations of Tonga.

The CBIT project will include capacity-building activities adapted to the needs of the national institutions in Tonga to ensure stakeholder engagement in the adoption of the transparency system and guarantee that the system can properly inform decision-making processes across all sectors and at all territorial levels of the country. Key national stakeholders will obtain strengthened technical knowledge and resources through the national capacity building program.

Providing relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13

Technical tools and knowledge are required to periodically manage large amounts of data that need to be classified, analyzed, summarized, checked, and archived. The CBIT project will therefore establish and refine procedures, tools, protocols, and guides to enhance the national transparency system in Tonga to meet the requirements of the ETF.

This CBIT project will aim to fully operationalize the climate transparency system for climate data and as a knowledge platform where data providers and decision makers can access the climate data, and the reports produced. The implementation of the procedures, tools, protocols, and guides under the CBIT project will be supported through several capacity building activities. These activities will allow government officials and other key stakeholders in Tonga obtain the knowledge required to manage the developed tools and apply them to the related aspects of the national transparency system.

Assisting in the improvement of transparency over time

The roadmap developed in Component 1 and Component 3 activities including the development of capacity building strategy are aimed primarily at improvement in transparency over a period. The roadmap will clearly lay out the improvements needed over a period of time, part of which will be implemented through this CBIT project. Component 3 activities on capacity building for long term and development of national expert roster established within a national institution to help with future reports and climate transparency initiatives.

Furthermore, the CBIT project will enable Tonga to be an active partner of the CBIT Global Coordination Platform and other cooperation networks by sharing lessons learned and best practices, and actively participating in CBIT workshops on a continuous basis. This will include sharing the captured and documented variety of data, information, and knowledge generated by the CBIT project activities. Sharing lessons learned and experiences through the global platform will ensure that Tonga CBIT project is aligned with other national, regional, and global transparency initiatives and assist in the improvement of transparency over time.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

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

Yes

If the project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

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

Improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

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

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes has been clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement.

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier;

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

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in the section B project description?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	Low		

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted.

Yes

Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate and these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF, SCCF). This section identifies the direct beneficiaries from the project.

The Tonga Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) project promises substantial socio-economic benefits by bolstering the country's capacity to effectively manage and report on climate actions. By improving data collection and reporting systems, the project ensures that Tonga's adaptation and mitigation strategies are informed by accurate information, leading to more effective climate policies and initiatives. This increased resilience supports food security, water management, and infrastructure protection, which are vital for the well-being and economic stability of local communities.

Moreover, the project stimulates economic growth by promoting green technologies and renewable energy investments. By enhancing the GHG inventory and MRV frameworks, the CBIT project creates opportunities for developing renewable energy projects and improving energy efficiency. These initiatives not only reduce greenhouse gas emissions but also create jobs and foster new skills in the local workforce. The focus on capacity building ensures that government officials, industry leaders, and community members are well-equipped to engage in and benefit from these green initiatives, thus driving sustainable economic development.

Additionally, the CBIT project supports better governance and institutional capacity, leading to more efficient public administration and enhanced public trust. By defining clear roles and improving coordination among various stakeholders, the project ensures that climate actions are well-integrated into national planning and budget processes. This improved governance framework facilitates international cooperation and attracts further funding and technical assistance, amplifying the project's socio-economic impact. Overall, the Tonga CBIT project not only addresses climate change challenges but also promotes a more resilient, sustainable, and economically vibrant future for the nation.

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional / Global	Focal Area	Programm ing of Funds	Grant / Non- Grant	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
UNEP	GET	Tonga	Climate Change	CBIT Set- Aside	Grant	1,332,768.0 0	126,612 .00	1,459,380.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)						1,332,768.0 0	126,612 .00	1,459,380.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount (\$)

40000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

3800

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional / Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
UNEP	GET	Tonga	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	40,000.00	3,800.00	43,800.00
Total PPG Amount (\$)					40,000.00	3,800.00	43,800.00

Please provide justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

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

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
CCM-CBIT	GET	1,332,768.00	100,000.00
Total Project Cost (\$)		1,332,768.00	100,000.00

Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	MEIDECC	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	100,000.00
Total Co-financing (\$)				100,000.00

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

Not Applicable

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator		Ersin Esen		ersin.esen@un.org
Project Coordinator		Sudhir Sharma		sudhir.sharma@unep.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (Month, day, year)
Sione 'Akau'ola	CEO	Ministry of Meteorology,	12/12/2024

Energy,
Informati
on,
Disaster
Managem
ent,
Environm
ent,
Climate
Change
and
Communi
cations

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document.

Project Objective	Objective level Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks
To strengthen Tonga's institutional, technical and human capacities for effectively monitoring and reporting NDC implementation and GHG inventory and for complying with Enhanced Transparency Framework reporting requirements of the Paris	Qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency related activities (GEF Programming Directions) ^[1]	1	End of project: 3	Qualitative assessment conducted by independent reviewer at the terminal review. Based on stakeholder interviews and reviews of project deliverables.	<p>(A): Continued commitment and support from Tonga's government and relevant ministries to implement and sustain the project initiatives.</p> <p>(A): Active participation and collaboration from all key stakeholders, including government agencies, private sector, and civil society organizations.</p> <p>(A): Adequate financial, human and technological resources are available throughout the project duration to support capacity-building activities and other interventions.</p> <p>(R): Changes in political leadership or policy priorities that may reduce support for climate transparency initiatives.</p>

					<p>(R): Resistance or lack of engagement from key stakeholders, including government agencies and private sector partners.</p> <p>(R): Insufficient financial, human or technological resources to carry out project activities effectively.</p> <p>(R): Natural disasters or extreme weather events that may disrupt project activities and progress.</p>
Project Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks
1. Gender-responsive Institutional arrangements for the ETF are formalized and strengthened to enable regular transparent reporting on NDC implementation and national GHG inventory.	<p>1.1: % of stakeholders (sex disaggregated) reporting improved capacity to coordinate and monitor NDC implementation and GHG Inventory</p> <p>1.2: Inter-ministerial institutional arrangement document adopted</p>	<p>1.1: 0</p> <p>1.2: No</p>	<p>End of project: 1.1: At least 70% of stakeholders report improved capacity (18 men, 18 women)</p> <p>1.2: Yes</p>	<p>End point measurement of outcome indicators</p> <p>Assessment conducted by independent reviewer at the terminal review, based on stakeholder interviews and/or survey.</p> <p>Formal adoption documents</p>	<p>(A): Continued government support and commitment to establishing and sustaining institutional arrangements.</p> <p>(R): Potential delays in the formal adoption process due to bureaucratic or administrative barriers.</p>
2. GHG Inventory systems and MRV framework are strengthened for effective monitoring and reporting of national GHG inventories and climate actions.	The quality of MRV systems tracking results related to low-GHG development and GHG emissions mitigation (GEF Programming Directions) ^[2]	1	End of project: 4	<p>End point measurement of outcome indicators</p> <p>Qualitative assessment conducted by independent reviewer at the terminal review. Based on stakeholder interviews and reviews of project deliverables.</p> <p>End point measurement of outcome indicators</p>	<p>(A): Data providers and sector experts will provide support and resources to engage with GHG inventory activities and climate action tracking activities.</p> <p>(R): Data on GHG inventory, climate actions, policies and measures is severely limited.</p>
3. Awareness of ETF and capabilities for complying with the ETF requirements increased.	% of stakeholders (sex disaggregated) reporting improved capacity and knowledge on ETF and UNFCCC reporting.	0	End of project: at least 70% (18 men, 18 women)	<p>End point measurement of outcome indicators</p> <p>Assessment conducted by an independent</p>	(A): All key stakeholders participate in knowledge exchange and other relevant programs.

				reviewer at the terminal review	(R): Limited engagement and participation of partners.
Project Outputs	Output Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks
1.1. Gender-responsive Institutional mechanisms for monitoring NDC implementation and preparing GHG inventory designed and validated by national stakeholders.	1.1.1: # of gender-responsive institutional arrangement document for UNFCCC reporting developed 1.1.2: # of the roadmap document on ETF developed 1.1.3: # of gender-responsive consultations and validation workshops organized with stakeholders	1.1.1: 0 1.1.2: 0 1.1.3: 0	End of project: 1.1.1: 1 1.1.2: 1 1.1.3: 5	Institutional arrangement document prepared (including disaggregated information on sex of the stakeholders involved) ETF roadmap developed Workshop reports (including disaggregated information on sex of the participants)	(A): Government stakeholders participate in consultation and provide input to documents prepared. (R): Delays in formalizing institutional arrangements due to administrative and bureaucratic delays and barriers.
1.2. Data-sharing and coordination mechanisms between involved stakeholders formalized and strengthened.	1.2.1: # of draft data-sharing agreement with data flow arrangement for data providers for both GHG inventory and NDC tracking 1.2.2: formal adoption of the agreement	1.2.1: 0 1.2.2: N	End of project: 1.2.1: 3 1.2.2: Y	Data-sharing agreements coordination meeting records, stakeholder feedback (including disaggregated information on sex of the stakeholders)	(A): The willingness of stakeholders to share data, effective coordination (R): Insufficient data sharing and communication among key stakeholders
1.3. ETF and climate change considerations are mainstreamed into national government planning and policy framework through a gender-responsive process.	1.3.1: # of the assessment report of existing mandates/Acts and corporate plans & budget of relevant ministries and entities of key selected sectors	1.3.1: 0 1.3.2: 0 1.3.3: 0	End of project: 1.3.1: 2 1.3.2: 3	Assessment reports Draft legislative text	(A): Stakeholders participate in the review process for relevant policy frameworks and are willing to provide feedback.

	<p>1.3.2: # of draft legislative text and recommendations for key selected sectors for the integration of ETF/climate into planning with gender-response text incorporated</p> <p>1.3.3: # of gender-responsive consultations and workshops organized with stakeholders</p>		1.3.3: 3	<p>Recommendation document for ETF integration</p> <p>Workshop reports (including disaggregated information on sex of the participants)</p>	<p>(R):</p> <p>Administrative/ bureaucratic delays and barriers to engage in the review process and receive the necessary information</p>
2.1. An IT-based database management system for GHG inventory and NDC tracking are developed.	<p>2.1.1: Completion of the review of the existing database management system (Yes/No)</p> <p>2.1.2: GHG database management system (GHG DBMS) is developed and operational. (Yes/No)</p> <p>2.1.3: IT-based NDC tracking tool is developed and operational. (Yes/No)</p> <p>2.1.4: # of gender-responsive training workshops conducted</p>	<p>2.1.1: N</p> <p>2.1.2: N</p> <p>2.1.3: N</p> <p>2.1.4: 0</p>	<p>End of project: 2.1.1: Y</p> <p>2.1.2: Y</p> <p>2.1.3: Y</p> <p>2.1.4: 2</p>	<p>System development documentation</p> <p>Pilot test and user acceptance testing reports</p> <p>Workshops reports (including disaggregated information on sex of the participants)</p>	<p>(A):</p> <p>There is adequate technical expertise to develop the system.</p> <p>Stakeholders are willing to try and accept the new tools developed.</p> <p>(R): Limited understanding of national context and system requirements hamper full utilization of the tools developed.</p>
2.2. Data collection tools and methodologies for GHG inventory of selected sectors are strengthened.	<p>2.2.1: # of data collection report for forest inventory</p> <p>2.2.2: # of updated data collection templates, protocols</p> <p>2.2.3: # of QA/QC guidelines</p> <p>2.2.4: # of gender-responsive training workshops</p>	<p>2.2.1: 0</p> <p>2.2.2: 0</p> <p>2.2.3: 0</p> <p>2.2.4: 0</p>	<p>End of project: 2.2.1: 1</p> <p>2.2.2: 2</p> <p>2.2.3: 2</p> <p>2.2.4: 4</p>	<p>Forestry inventory report</p> <p>Data collection templates</p> <p>QA/QC guidelines</p> <p>Training reports (including disaggregated information on sex of the participants)</p>	<p>(A):</p> <p>Relevant line ministries actively participate in data collection process and updates of relevant tools and guidelines.</p> <p>(R):</p> <p>Limited technical capacity and engagement from line ministries for data collection process and updates of tools.</p> <p>Risk of staff turnover.</p>

2.3. Data collection, tracking and reporting of adaptation actions are strengthened.	<p>2.3.1. # of data mapping report for adaptation M&E</p> <p>2.3.2. # of data collection and reporting templates and protocols for adaptation M&E</p> <p>2.3.3. # of QA/QC guidelines for adaptation M&E</p> <p>2.3.4. # of gender-responsive training workshops conducted</p>	<p>2.3.1: 0</p> <p>2.3.2: 0</p> <p>2.3.3: 0</p> <p>2.3.4: 0</p>	<p>End of project: 2.3.1: 1</p> <p>2.3.2: 2</p> <p>2.3.3: 2</p> <p>2.3.4: 2</p>	<p>Data mapping report</p> <p>Data collection and reporting templates</p> <p>QA/QC guidelines</p> <p>Training reports (including disaggregated information on sex of the participants)</p>	<p>(A):</p> <p>Stakeholders for adaptation actions actively support and participate in information sharing and development of enhanced adaptation M&E.</p> <p>(R):</p> <p>High turnover of staff</p>
3.1. Gender-responsive capacity building initiatives on ETF are systematized and strengthened.	<p>3.1.1: # of a review paper on capacity building needs and ongoing CBIT projects and other initiatives in Tonga and PICs</p> <p>3.1.2: # of gender-responsive capacity-building strategy developed.</p>	<p>3.1.1: 0</p> <p>3.1.2: 0</p>	<p>End of project: 3.1.1: 1</p> <p>3.1.2: 1</p>	<p>Review paper on capacity building needs and gaps</p> <p>Capacity building strategy</p>	<p>(A):</p> <p>National stakeholders actively and willingly share gaps and needs of capacity building.</p> <p>(R):</p> <p>Lack of participation from relevant stakeholders to share information and feedback to develop a comprehensive strategy.</p>
3.2. A knowledge and experts hub with regards to ETF and climate change within an existing institution is established.	<p>3.2.1: # of partnership agreement with identified national institution</p> <p>3.2.2: # of ToR for national knowledge and experts hub</p> <p>3.2.3: # of gender-responsive training sessions</p>	<p>3.2.1: 0</p> <p>3.2.3: 0</p> <p>3.2.3: 0</p>	<p>End of project: 3.2.1: 1</p> <p>3.2.2: 1</p> <p>3.2.3: 2</p>	<p>Partnership agreement</p> <p>ToR for national knowledge and experts hub</p> <p>Training reports (including disaggregated information on sex of the participants)</p>	<p>(A):</p> <p>There is a national institution with adequate capacity to establish the knowledge and experts hub.</p> <p>(R):</p> <p>Bureaucratic and administration barriers delay the partnership agreement process and timeline.</p>
3.3. National stakeholders' awareness and knowledge on ETF increased through gender-responsive peer-to-peer exchange and knowledge sharing.	<p>3.3.1: # of gender-responsive national knowledge sharing and awareness raising workshops organized</p> <p>3.3.2: # of gender-responsive regional peer exchange workshop organized</p>	<p>3.3.1: 0</p> <p>3.3.2: 0</p> <p>3.3.3: 0</p> <p>3.3.4: 0</p>	<p>End of project: 3.3.1: 2</p> <p>3.3.2: 1</p> <p>3.3.2: 3</p> <p>3.3.4: 1</p>	<p>Workshop reports (including disaggregated information on sex of the participants)</p> <p>Back-to-office reports</p>	<p>(A):</p> <p>Stakeholders are willing to engage in knowledge sharing and awareness raising workshops.</p>

	3.3.3: # of peer exchange workshops and trainings participated by relevant national stakeholders			Communication strategy	(R): Engagement and participation by national stakeholders are limited due to competing priorities and staff turn-over
	3.3.4: # of communication strategy developed				

https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.50.06_CBIT_Programming_Directions_0_0.pdf

[1] Annex IV, Programming Directions for the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency (2016). Available here: https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.50.06_CBIT_Programming_Directions_0_0.pdf

[2] According to ANNEX III. GEF-6 Climate Change Mitigation Focal Area Indicator on MRV of GEF/C.50/06, Programming Directions for the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency, 'Indicator 3: The quality of MRV systems tracking results related to low-GHG development and GHG emissions mitigation is essential for ensuring transparency, accuracy and comparability of information with regard to climate change. They also act as repositories of knowledge and information and contribute to improving the design and prioritization of action to reduce GHG.' is rated in the scale of 1 - 10. Scale of 4 means 'Measurement systems are strong in a limited set of activities however, analyses still needs improvement; periodic monitoring and reporting although not yet cost/time efficient; verification is only upon specific request and limited.' See page 16 of https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.50.06_CBIT_Programming_Directions_0_0.pdf

ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
Expert cost (technical, gender and environment & safeguards) to lead preparatory work and review including compilation of baseline / situational analysis to formulate the CEO Endorsement request, Pro Doc and mandatory specific annexes including leading validation workshop to discuss the project design	31,873.00	32,536.00	2,741.00
Travel for consultation and discussion with stakeholders for the project formulation and validation	6,000.00	4,034.00	
Workshop and meetings cost (including validation cost)	2,127.00	689.00	
Total	40,000.00	37,259.00	2,741.00

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

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

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Nuku'alofa, Tonga	-21.13683	-175.20114	4,032,402

Location Description:

Activity Description:

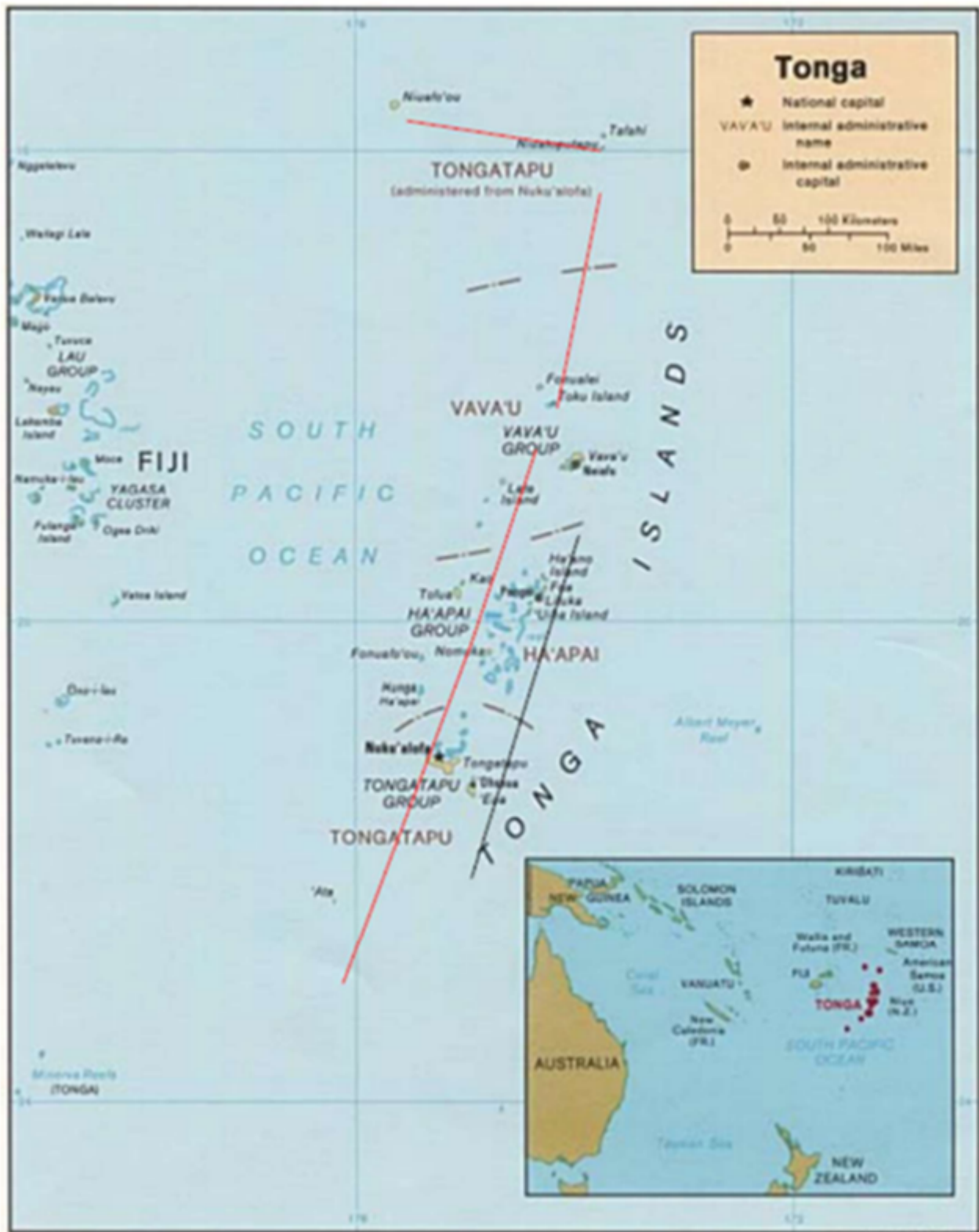
Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Tonga	-20.00	-175.00	4,032,283

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where project interventions are taking place as appropriate.

This is a national project without a specific implementation location. Most activities will take place in Nuku'alofa, Tonga, where relevant ministries and stakeholders are located. Workshops and meetings may also be conducted on other islands as needed and requested by stakeholders.



ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

Attach agency safeguard screening/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts.

Title

Tonga CBIT SRIF_finalized

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Outcome 1 Total	Outcome 2 Total	Outcome 3 Total	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		
Goods	IT-based MRV tool	-	15,000	-	15,000			15,000	GGGI
	Publication	10,000	5,000	-	15,000			15,000	GGGI
Sub-contract to executing partner/ entity	Partner institution to train/manage ETF knowledge and experts hub	-	-	40,000	40,000			40,000	GGGI
Contractual Services – Company	IT firm - development of IT-based GHG Database Management System and NDC tracking tool	-	200,000	-	200,000			200,000	GGGI
International Consultants	Climate transparency integration Specialist	18,500	-	-	18,500			18,500	GGGI
	GHG Inventory Specialist	10,000	-	-	10,000			10,000	GGGI
	Climate Adaptation Specialist	-	25,000	-	25,000			25,000	GGGI
	Forestry Specialist	-	21,000	-	21,000			21,000	GGGI
	IPPU sector Specialist	-	15,500	-	15,500			15,500	GGGI
	IT Specialist	-	49,200	-	49,200			49,200	GGGI
	QA/QC Specialist	-	17,000	-	17,000			17,000	GGGI
	Terminal Evaluation	-	-	-	-	30,000		30,000	UNEP
Salary and benefits / Staff costs	Chief Technical Expert	11,582	-	51,097	62,679			62,679	GGGI

	National Technical Coordinator	93,936	86,235	-	180,171			180,171	GGGI
	International MRV Expert	38,287	3,162	14,511	55,960			55,960	GGGI
	Capacity Building Coordinator	-	18,768	86,651	105,419			105,419	GGGI
	International Adaptation Expert	-	12,226	-	12,226			12,226	GGGI
	International GHG Inventory Expert	-	23,347	-	23,347			23,347	GGGI
	Communication and Knowledge Sharing Officer	-	-	1,712	1,712			1,712	GGGI
	Project Manager	-	-	-	-		14,823	14,823	GGGI
	Project Management Support	-	-	-	-		16,385	16,385	GGGI
	Project Assistant (Admin & Finance)	-	-	-	-		63,760	63,760	GGGI
	MEL (Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning) Expert	-	-	-	-	13,360		13,360	GGGI
	GESI (Gender Equality and Social Inclusion) Expert	8,907	-	14,224	23,131	4,224		27,355	GGGI
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops, Trainings, Meetings under Component 1	6,300	-	-	6,300			6,300	GGGI
	Workshops, Trainings, Meetings under Component 2	-	20,000	-	20,000			20,000	GGGI
	Workshops, Trainings, Meetings under Component 3	-	-	33,000	33,000			33,000	GGGI
	Workshops, Trainings, Meetings under PMC and M&E	-	-	-	-	10,000		10,000	GGGI
Travel	Travel cost for missions to Tonga under Component 1	14,000	-	-	14,000			14,000	GGGI
	Travel cost for missions to Tonga under Component 2	-	60,000	-	60,000			60,000	GGGI
	Travel cost for missions to Tonga under Component 3	-	-	130,014	130,014			130,014	GGGI
	Travel cost for missions to Tonga under PMC and M&E	-	-				15,000	15,000	GGGI

Office Supplies	Laptops and work station for project staff	-	-	-	-		6,000	6,000	
Other Operating Costs	Contingencies (Bank Charges & FX)	-	-	-	-		5,056	5,056	GGGI
Grand Total		211,512	571,438	371,209	1,154,159	57,584	121,025	1,332,768	