



Support in the Design and Implementation of the Integrated Monitoring System of Climate Change for Honduras

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

9942

Project Type

MSP

Type of Trust Fund

CBIT

Project Title

Support in the Design and Implementation of the Integrated Monitoring System of Climate Change for Honduras

Countries

Honduras

Agency(ies)

UNEP

Other Executing Partner(s):

Secretariat of Energy, Natural Resources and Environment and Mines (MiAmbiente)

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Climate Change

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Climate Change, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Type of Engagement, Consultation, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Capacity Development, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Exchange, Learning

Rio Markers**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 1

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Duration

36In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

99,750

A. Focal Area Strategy Framework and Program

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CBIT-1	CBIT	CBIT	1,050,000	150,000
			Total Project Cost(\$)	1,050,000
				150,000

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

Develop technical and logistical capacities for creation and operation of an integrated monitoring system of Climate Change

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Integrated Monitoring System of Climate Change for Honduras	Technical Assistance	An Integrated Monitoring System of Climate Change for Honduras (between Observatory –ONCC-DS- (an autonomous public entity)- & UGMCC under the Secretariat) designed and operationalized	1. A centralized monitoring system for improved data access and information management established in the Climate Change Management and Monitoring Unit (UGMCC)	CBIT	185,603	21,200
-	Technical Assistance	-	2. A set of country climate change specific indicators of the monitoring system developed.	CBIT	263,735	29,200
-	Technical Assistance	-	3. A national financial mechanism for the operation of the Integrated Monitoring System of Climate Change developed.	CBIT	41,711	21,200

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
-	Technical Assistance	-	4. Operating guidelines, protocols and logistical arrangements for data collection, reporting, monitoring and verifying climate change data developed between UGMCC and ONCC-DS.	CBIT	127,485	21,200
-	Technical Assistance	-	5. A formal program to strengthen capacities and exchange information developed.	CBIT	285,913	21,200
General (M&E and other costs)	Technical Assistance			CBIT	50,100	
Sub Total (\$)					954,547	114,000
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
				CBIT	95,453	36,000
Sub Total(\$)					95,453	36,000
Total Project Cost(\$)					1,050,000	150,000

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount(\$)
Government	Secretariat of Energy, Natural Resources, Environment and Mines (MiAmbiente)	In-kind	150,000
Total Co-Financing(\$)			150,000

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNEP	CBIT	Honduras	Climate Change		No	1,050,000	99,750
Total Grant Resources(\$)						1,050,000	99,750

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required

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PPG Amount (\$)

20,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

1,900

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNEP	CBIT	Honduras	Climate Change		No	20,000	1,900
Total Project Costs(\$)						20,000	1,900

G. Projects' Target Contributions to Global Environmental Benefits

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	PIF Project Targets	Project Targets
1.Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectare		
2.Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management		
3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	<p>Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basin</p> <hr/> <p>20% of globally over-exploited fisheries(by volume) moved to more sustainable levels</p>		
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 millions of CO2e mitigated (include both direct and indirect)		
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	<p>Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCBs, obsolete pesticides)</p> <hr/> <p>Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury</p> <hr/> <p>Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)</p>		

Corporate Results**Replenishment Targets****PIF Project Targets****Project Targets**

6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral Environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks

Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEA in atleast 10 countries

1.0

1.0

Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in atleast 10 countries

Core Indicators

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

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		125		
Male		125		
Total	0	250	0	0

PART II: Project JUSTIFICATION

1. Project Description

A.0. Describe any changes in alignment with the project design with the original PIF

There has only been one slight change from the PIF stage. The wording of Outcome 1 has changed as displayed in the table below.

PIF Formulation	Proposed Formulation
An integrated monitoring system of Climate Change for Honduras (between the National Observatory of Climate Change – ONCC-DS; the Environmental Documentation Centre – CREDIA ; and the Climate Change Management and Monitoring UGMCC) designed and operationalized	An Integrated Monitoring System of Climate Change for Honduras (between Observatory – ONCC-DS- (an autonomous public entity) - & UGMCC under the Secretariat) designed and operationalized

The reason for the change is that in discussions with the concerned stakeholders, it was perceived as better to guarantee the independence of the ONCC-DS if it was an independent unit, rather than placed under the auspice of the government institution CREDIA.

The rest of the logical framework, GEF budget and co-finance allocations remain the same.

A.1. Project Description

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

Honduras, as one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change, recognizes the importance of overcoming the impacts of climate change, necessary for the realization of its development goals and national security. Challenges associated with climate change are further magnified by social and economic inequalities as well as budgetary restrictions in the country. The country has therefore set, as a national priority, a target to increase its capacity to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change as well as to make a transformation towards sustainable development.

Given its geographical location in the widest part of the Central American isthmus, the Republic of Honduras is constantly exposed to extreme climate events that are now being exacerbated by climate change. The biophysical and topographic features of the country, along with its levels of poverty, make it highly vulnerable to such events. The report on 'Economics of Climate Change in Honduras: Key Messages 2016' (United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean - CEPAL 2016) outlines some projections and impacts of climate indicators in different sectors of the economy. The abovementioned impacts denote the relevance and need for immediate actions of adaptation and mitigation in Honduras. The priority for the Republic of Honduras, whose Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) account for less than 0.1 per cent of the global total, is undoubtedly climate change adaptation. However, in line with its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), designed and presented under the United Nations Framework Convention

on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the country is also committed to supporting efforts to combat climate change, under the principle of joint but differentiated responsibilities and of contributing mitigation measures.

The country has started to report these actions through multiple international commitments signed by the government, as well as through the diverse national platforms and institutional structures that have been put in place. Honduras ratified the Paris Agreement (PA) in September 2016, thereby turning its INDC into its nationally determined contribution (NDC). Article 13 of the Paris Agreement provides for an Enhanced Transparency Framework that builds on mutual trust and confidence and promote the effective implementation of the actions identified under NDCs. It requires setting up new transparency governance structures, developing and implementing measuring and reporting methodologies, and updating, implementing, and integrating new data and information flows with pre-defined periodicity. In particular, the Enhanced Transparency Framework considers that data management and information sources play a key role in five areas: GHG Inventory (Art13.7.a), information to track progress on NDCs (information on mitigation and adaptation with mitigation co-benefits) (Art 13.7.b), Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation (Art.13.8), Information on support provided (Art 13.9) and on support needed and received (Art13.10). This transition towards data and information sourcing and management presents a significant barrier for many countries, but addressing some of these elements implies an improvement in country climate transparency terms under the Paris Agreement, and prepares the country for the Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs). The Paris Agreement brings additional responsibilities in terms of information and knowledge management, mainly regarding improving scientific information available. This requirement is aligned with the Cancun Adaptation Framework (CAF), in particular, Article 14 (h) which emphasizes on '*Strengthening data, information and knowledge systems, education and public awareness*'. Likewise, education, training and public awareness on climate change are anchored in Article 6 of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, and in Article 10 (e) of the Kyoto Protocol. The content in these articles are in accordance with the creation of information management processes with the purpose to guarantee:

1. The systematic, accurate, relevant and transparent monitoring of the reports of national contributions.
2. The provision of information and data that feedback to support the design of policies and actions for the improvement of social, economic and environmental conditions of the country.
3. The implementation of an official climate change monitoring system as a reference point of information in the country.

Honduras is stepping up its efforts to measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions. The challenge is that the country lacks a consolidated monitoring system for climate change indicators from which NDC reports can be generated. Although there are no defined climate change indicators which can be monitored over time, nor are there any operational guidelines, protocols and logistical arrangements for reporting, monitoring and verifying climate change data, initial efforts are starting to be considered within the Government. These have been part of initial diagnoses made as a part of an assessment of indicators related with compliance of Honduras with the Rio UN Sustainable Development Conferences: UNFCCC, Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), United Nation Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), and with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). There is a need, therefore, for the country to establish an official entity for managing a consolidated monitoring system for climate change indicators from which NDC reports can be generated, considering national and sub-national (Departments (18 *Departamentos*), Municipalities (298) and Development regions (16 *Regiones de Desarrollo*) across the country). In the same way, it is necessary to build technical and logistical capacities for the efficient management of the system, as well as institutional arrangements to facilitate the integration of information and ensure its sustainability. In this context, CBIT will create an integrated monitoring unit of climate change, which will be able to comply with the three areas mentioned above.

- b. Baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects

Honduras has prepared two National Communications to the UNFCCC. The Third National Communication (TNC) and the first Biennial Report (BUR) are being finalized and are to be presented in the third quarter of 2020. The Natural Resources and Environment Secretariat (formerly known as *SERNA*, presently referred to as “MiAmbiente”), serving as the national focal point to the UNFCCC, has been in charge through its climate change specialized unit to guide both National Communication processes. Since 2010 country’s commitment to face climate change has been institutionalized through the establishment of the National Directorate for Climate Change (DNCC) by Executive Decree No. PCM-022-2010 in SERNA (today: MiAmbiente). In the process of preparing these documents, information regarding the Honduras National GHG inventory, its National Mitigation Plan to Reduce GHG Emissions and the Climate Change Adaptation Plan was reported. The elaboration of the integrated National Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy for selected priority sectors: water resources, biodiversity and forest, risk management, human health, agriculture, energy and infrastructure, and marine – coastal ecosystems, for which adaptation and mitigation measures were proposed as well as project ideas developed. Another national process that has been undertaken during the last years is REDD+, which has engaged into other crosscutting issues such as the participation of indigenous people. REDD+ has enabled these latter to organize themselves by the establishment of the Indigenous and Afro Honduran Committee on Climate Change (MIACC, by its initials in Spanish).

In spite of these initiatives, the lack of an integrated monitoring system of climate change has proven to be an impediment to informed decision-making and policy formulation. Furthermore, contrary to expectations, there has only been a limited increase in internal capacities of government institutions due to a dependence on external experts during this process. This experience has made clear that Honduras lacks adequate tools and capacities to support long-term policies. Looking ahead to the preparation, implementation and follow-up of subsequent NDCs, a well-functioning integrated monitoring system of climate change becomes even more imperative. Moreover, Honduras sees the possibility to use the establishment of an integrated MRV system as also feeding into the formulation of a Long-term Strategy. The capacity to do this is currently lacking. It will be necessary not only to communicate progress to the international community to comply with Honduras’s commitments under the Paris Agreement, but also to design better policies and measures to frame mitigation and adaptation actions while ensuring the social and economic development of the country.

The Third National Communication of Honduras makes reference to the creation of an updated Report of National Circumstances, the creation of the Inventory of Greenhouse Gases, and the creation of Reports of the Impacts and Vulnerability Assessments of the Mitigation and Adaptation Actions. The Third National Communication (NC) and the first Biennial Update Report (BUR) are both under formulation as part of a GEF Enabling Activity^[1]. The NC is in the process of editing and layout and will be presented during the third quarter of 2020. The BUR is also in the last stages and will be presented at the same time. The project includes outputs aimed to strengthen the reporting capacity of Honduras. The scope and activities of said enabling activity is summarized in the table below:

Enabling Activity for the TNC and the First BUR (GEF ID: 5711)	
Component	Scope and activities
1	Under component 1, outputs "1.2.1 Analysed relevant institutional arrangements to improve national climate change and GHG information", 1.2.2. Capacity building workshops and training sessions for policy makers (national, regional and local authorities), and "1.3.3. Develop and review guidelines for mainstreaming climate change into national climate sensitive sectorial programs and strategies" all strive to improve Honduras capacity to report on its national circumstances.

2	As part of this component, GHG inventory for base years 2005 and 2012 in the TNC and 2010 in the BUR are prepared, as well as a time series consistent of historic & projected data from 2000 to 2020. The component also includes technical strengthening of national capacities (e.g. development of local emission factors, IPCC QA/QC procedures, identification of key data sources, etc.)
3	Under component 3 which deals with "Impacts and vulnerability assessments and adaptation measures", the activities are focused to deliver reports rather than building the capacity or developing tools or procedures to be used in Honduras
4	Component 4, focused on "Strengthening National Mitigation Actions" has the outcome "4.2 Capacity building on NAMA, MRV and national registry system (focus on REDD+) within the context of the BUR". Output "4.2.1 Technical and financial support received to address mitigation according to national priorities and national capacities" and output "4.2.3 Constraints and gaps and related financial, technical and capacity needs" will both analyse the necessary capacity needs.

This Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) project will complement these activities by strengthening the overall transparency system by strengthening two existing bodies within Honduras. These are introduced in detail below, and briefly here. The Climate Change Management and Monitoring Unit, or the UGMCC from its Spanish name, exists on paper in the DNCC, but will be strengthened through the CBIT project. The Climate Change Observatory, the ONDCC-DS from its Spanish name will also be strengthened. with the ONCC-DS and the UGMCC as two primary actors. The CBIT will build on the specific findings and achievements of these outputs.

The policy framework of Honduras on climate change relies on the national policy framework that rule the nation's development planning (i.e. Country's Vision 2010-2038 and Nation's Plan 2010- 2022), based on the principles of ecosystem-based management, with the aim of achieving by year 2038 a better country. In 2010, the National Strategy on Climate Change was launched through an inter-institutional platform called Inter-Institutional Technical Committee on Climate Change (CTICC). The CTICC is formed by 70+ institutions (government ministries, private, public, NGO's, academia, and civil society) and led by the DNCC at MiAmbiente. The CTICC is in charge of climate change discussions at the national level and of the promotion of the implementation of the NSCC. To better address the different implications and effects of climate change in the country, the CTICC has been further subdivided into sub-committees that deal with specific issues (i.e. adaptation, food security, air quality, water resources, marine resources, REDD+).

Climate Change Institutions in Honduras:

Honduras has developed a number of institutions and organizations to manage natural resources and protect the environment. The first efforts on management of natural resources in Honduras dates back to 1997, with the establishment of the National Environmental Indicators System (SINIA) and the National System of Environmental Indicators (MIAH), for measuring the performance of management of natural resources. The system was created to gather, record, harmonize, store, systematize and disseminate the environmental information generated and gathered through research, the system of environmental impact permits and assessments, environmental controls and other instruments and to make it

available to others. Efforts were also made to define 29 indicators; however, in recent years, their original intended use has been lost, and they are now reduced to the role of providing technical support to the Secretariat's Spatial Data Infrastructure (IDE)[2]².

In 2011, with funding from the European Union through the PROCOREDOR project, MiAmbiente created the **Regional Centre for Environmental Documentation and Interpretation (CREDIA)**, designed as a dynamic and comprehensive platform for the management and administration of socioenvironmental information on the biological corridor of the Honduran Caribbean. It was implemented via five strategic components (www.credia.hn) with the Sustainable Development and Climate Change Observatory as its core element. Since its creation, and until 2013, it received support to design and produce a set of 118 development and environmental indicators; the breadth of these indicators and the lack of financial resources since 2014 meant, however, that the institution's work was unable to expand further.

In addition to the above efforts, there are other initiatives/platforms involved with climate/environmental information in Honduras. Two institutions are central to this proposal: the first is the **Climate Change Management and Monitoring Unit** ("*Unidad de Gestión para el Monitoreo del Cambio Climático*", UGMCC), the official Government entity in charge of managing and coordinating climate change data and reporting. The second is the **National Observatory of Climate Change** ("*Observatorio Nacional de Cambio Climático para el Desarrollo Sustentable*", ONCC-DS), a local NGO that includes stakeholders from the private sector and civil society. The ONCC-DS has its origins in the 2014 project "Facing up to Climate Risks in Water Resources in Honduras", financed by the Adaptation Fund, and partnered by the Honduran Institute for Soil Sciences (IHCIT-UNAH), which conducted a study to identify socioeconomic indicators of climate change. This initiative was boosted by the interest of MiAmbiente to increase the importance of climate change at the country level by making more evident the impact of current actions and investments related to climate change. In 2015, through the above project, MiAmbiente signed a Letter of Understanding with CREDIA to create the ONCC-DS, which is active as of today.[3]³ It is currently financed by domestic funds through the Ministry of Finance, but this is a temporary solution until long term sustainable financing can be identified. The existing office is currently located outside the city of La Ceiba, on the Honduran Caribbean coast, some 400 km away from Honduras' capital. As of today, both the UGMCC and the ONCC-DS are in very early stages of development.

A series of other existing information systems operate either within the structure of MiAmbiente or as part of other public and/or private (i.e. civil society) bodies. They have varying degrees of development, are mostly atomized, and include the following:

§ **National environmental information system (SINIA)**. Platform managed by MiAmbiente, whose main objective is to monitor compliance with the environmental agenda of Honduras. Among other elements, it includes various environmental, social and financial statistics, an inventory of regulations and thematic maps. The linkage of the national reporting system with the SINIA will be given by the periodic report of the actions of the climate agenda of Honduras.

§ **The National Safeguards Information System (SNIS)**. This system is managed by the National Committee for Safeguards, composed of representatives from the private sector, indigenous and civil society groups as well as academia. To date, progress has been made in the creation of a national system of safeguards for the REDD+ mechanism. The other sectors must work on the subject of safeguards (energy, industry and agriculture), which together will integrate the SNIS. There is currently a Green Climate Fund Readiness proposal to expand the SNIS to all climate change sectors within mitigation and adaptation. This way, the SNIS entering the proposed Integrated Climate Change Monitoring System (ICCMS) under the project scenario (see sub-section 3) is expected to be an upgraded version of the one that exists under the business as usual scenario.

§ **System of National Inventory of Greenhouse Gases (SINGEI)**. Honduras is currently preparing its Third National Communication and its Initial Biennial Update Report (BUR1), as part of which an update of its GHG inventories was required and undertaken. Building upon this experience, the country intends to set up a GHG Inventory System

(SINGEI) with the purpose of ensuring the periodic generation and update of GHG Inventory to the Convention. In the context of the TNC and the BUR1, the inventory was prepared through a centralised process, led and coordinated by the DNCC (MiAmbiente), and an ad-hoc technical team. Local consultants managed the information gathering with key sectorial actors, and an international consultant conducted the design and calculation of the inventory. Therefore, although a strong precedent exists, the system as a whole does not yet exist. For the future, it is envisioned that the UGMCC coordinates the compilation of data for an yearly inventory, and conducts data assurance and data quality control, with an institution in each sector leading the respective data collection process[4]⁴. There was no formalization or institutionalization of data sharing agreements made under the Third National Communication, yet the need was highlighted.

§ **Presidential reporting system.** Responsible for monitoring the compliance with the Climate Agenda and the Water, Forest and Soil Masterplan. It is managed by the Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic.

§ **System for monitoring public expenditures for climate action in Honduras (SMGPCH).** In 2015, Honduras carried out a review of its public climate expenses, for which the country developed a classifier of climate expenditure and the methodology for the review of expenditures. This resulted in the creation of the SMGPCH with the objective to standardize the information generated for the review and creation of corresponding budget codes. It is the Economic and Financial Management Unit for Climate Change in the Finance Secretariat who manages the SMGPCH.

§ **Open Government Platform.** The main purpose of the platform (managed by the NGO “Open Government Partnership”) is to help creating a national plan of climate change actions with citizens' participation (national public process views, such as national plans and programs).

§ **National System for Rainforest Monitoring (SIGMOF).** A national system for MRV of rainforests is being built, currently in the phase of preparation through a REDD+ project in Honduras. Likewise, the MRV systems being designed for sustainable livestock, sustainable coffee and efficient stoves National Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) would also provide insights for the SNMB. It is run by the Forestry Conservation and Development Instituto (ICF, *Instituto de Conservación y Desarrollo Forestal*), a decentralized entity that depends on funds coming directly from the Presidency. The SIGMOF Platform (<http://sigmof.icf.gob.hn>) is probably the current single most successful initiative. It is called "the Platform for the Forestry Sector of Honduras" and a good initiative created with Business Intelligence Software.

§ **Forestry Virtual Campus (CVF)** also developed by the ICF and currently in the hands of the Autonomous National University of Honduras, but unfortunately under used due to lack of funds and related activities for implementation. This initiative comprises a system for management of training activities, providing interaction with students and awarding recognitions to successful students.

§ **Water Platform of Honduras.** This platform (see <http://www.aguadehonduras.gob.hn>) built with the support of USAID and CIAT (the International Centre on Tropical Agriculture) collects hydric data and it is under the ownership of the General Directorate of Hydric Resources of Honduras. The main two modules of this Platform include data on Hydraulic Balances, as well as information on Water suitable for irrigation in some, but not all, of the geography of Honduras.

Achieving the Climate Agenda of Honduras through an Improved Monitoring System.

In consideration of the commitments of Honduras' NDC assumed at the UNFCCC⁵ [5]F, the country set the route of strategic planning to organize and issue the guidelines for compliance, through the creation of 'The Climate Agenda of Honduras' in April 2017. The program structure of the climate agenda foresees a monitoring system supported by the ONCC-DS, a monitoring plan for environmental and climate targets and the use of tools and instruments of information management (portals). The climate agenda proposes that the monitoring system should be based and supported by a Climate Change Management and Monitoring Unit (UGMCC) and the ONCC-DS. The UGMCC is expected to generate and manage the information for periodic monitoring of climate indicators on adaptation and mitigation, while the ONCC-DS is meant to provide capacity building activities for technical personal, and provide quality control of the data. This monitoring system has not been set up, to date.

The UGMCC is designed on paper as a unit within the DNCC, but is not operational; there are no employees, nor any offices for the unit. As for the ONCC-DS, in the recent past there have been a number of efforts aimed at establishing this entity as an official specialist body for gathering, supporting and safeguarding the climate change information generated by official sources. This process was supported by various initiatives (such as the Adaptation Fund Project, the Marine Coastal Project, the Sustainable Livestock Farming Project, the United Nations collaborative initiative on UN-REDD+ and the Third National Communication Project) being implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and MiAmbiente with funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Adaptation Fund, UN-REDD, and the World Bank's Foreign Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF). These attempts, however, have encountered a series of obstacles, which include the following:

- § Lack of consensus for the identification of indicators that are aligned with the country's goals and objectives. Lack of officially validated indicators that respond to the country's needs.
- § Lack of clarity regarding the formats of protocols of measurement for each of these indicators.
- § Lack of technical personnel who have the specialized capacities in monitoring indicators of climate change. The country is also facing the need of updating all the technological platform of ONCC-DS.
- § Absence of mechanisms and institutional arrangements to facilitate the availability and exchange of specialized information regarding the required climate change variables.

In 2016, Honduras submitted a request to the Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN) to strengthen the ONCC-DS and received support for the development of a Response Plan as a first step. This document, produced by the Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Centre (CATIE), one of the CTCN Network Partners identified the necessity of enhancing Honduras' climate change transparency system, and stressed key gaps aligned with the obstacles highlighted above. The document provided a detailed plan of

activities and description of the technical team necessary to strengthen the ONCC-DS and this information was used as input to this CBIT proposal. Lastly, the vision Honduras has for the ONCC-DS requires a more centralised approach from the geographic point of view, as the current office is located away from Tegucigalpa[6]⁶.

In the Second National Communication of the Government of Honduras to the UNFCCC, the country identified the following main areas to be strengthened:

- § Information management. The report states that the flow of information is limited, which is confined to technical - but always segmented - information.
- § Technical indicators. There is need to develop further technical ecological, environmental and sustainability indicators which are fundamental for the monitoring and follow-up of the programs and projects that are being implemented, or that will be implemented in the future through the National Direction of Climate Change (DNCC).
- § Participative research. The report stresses the importance of introducing the subject of climate change at all levels to improve the evidence needed for proper decision making on climate change. Finally, it is necessary to prepare the technical analysis required to formulate standards to encourage appropriate decision-making.

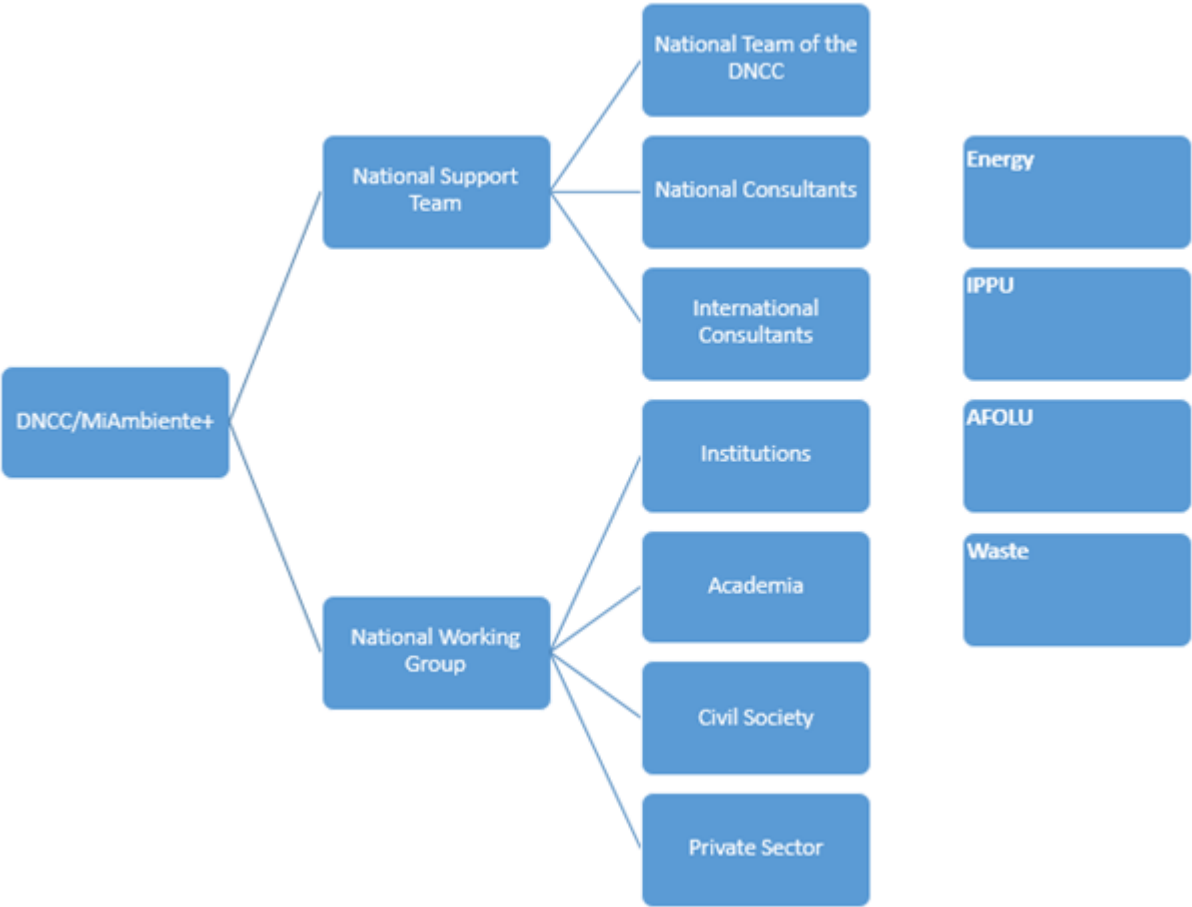
Honduras also conducted a Technology Needs Assessment (TNA), which was approved in May 2018, and it is currently on the phase of designing its layout. In this document, Honduras has developed its mitigation and adaptation technology action plans. The country has prioritized 3 sectors (energy, agriculture, and water resources) and a range of technologies for each of them. The identified technologies are related to measures, practices or options for mitigation and adaptation. None of them are linked to monitoring activities of climate change indicators and information management (central objective of this CBIT proposal). However, the opportunity to monitor impacts on adaptation or mitigation is enabled by the implementation of these technologies for developing GHG emission indicators, for instance.

So far, the current institutional arrangements for the transparency framework are focused on the elaboration of National Communications (NCs). The scheme for this work was centralized on MiAmbiente as a focal point of the UNFCCC, through its DNCC.

The inputs were collected by the National Working Group in each of the prioritized sectors, which were defined in the National Climate Change Strategy (ENCC). The National Working Group was formed by government institutions, academia, civil society, and private sector stakeholders. The National Working Group was the ultimate responsible of the generation of information and they were also in charge of creating the reports to be presented to the DNCC at MiAmbiente.

The work of the National Working Group was supported by the Technical Support Team, which had a role of validating the accuracy of the information. The Technical Support Team was formed by the technical team of the DNCC, as well as national consultants, who greatly supported the institutions that led each sector. In addition, international consultants were hired to guide the process and to advise on the final drafting and presentation of the communications. Even though the National Working Group was the ultimate responsible of the projects, the roles of national and international consultants as part of the Technical Support Team were key to achieve the expected results, as they were the only experts in the projects at hand. There was not a defined structure or procedure for quality assurance nor were there any monitoring protocols of the process.

The following chart presents the scheme in which National Communications have been built in the country:



The Third National Communication project includes the development of the Third National Communication project itself, as well as the first BUR and the GHG inventory that will serve as the basis of the SINGEI[7]⁷. As stated before, the GHG inventory has been built mainly thanks to the support of international consultants and has been validated by the National Support Team. After the technical validation by the National Support Team, it was approved by MiAmbiente, following the provisions of the Climate Change Law.

The SINGEI is expected to be implemented by 2020 by the DNCC from MiAmbiente. The UGMCC and the ONCC-DS both play instrumental roles in the SINGEI. Implementation will strengthen the weaknesses in the sectorial dependencies/involved institutions of various sectors, namely, agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU), energy, industrial processes and product use (IPPU), and waste. With the update of the GHG inventory, the involved sectors/parties of each of the aforementioned sectors have been identified and the appropriate processes for the preparation of the next inventories have been defined.

Climate Indicators Framework for a Transparency system

Honduras' Third National Communication and first BUR will present the efforts that are being undertaken to create indicators to measure the performance and impact of actions/activities put in place for adaptation and mitigation to climate change.[8]⁸ These current efforts include the creation of an initial list of indicators in the following working areas in the country:

- 1) Indicators for the Inventory of GHG
- 2) Indicators for Water Security
- 3) Indicators for Soil Use and Management

The country has advanced mostly on the Soil and Use Management indicators. In order to develop this work, an interinstitutional team was created between technical teams of MiAmbiente and the Institute of Forestry. Currently, however, these indicators remain in a preliminary version and there has been no follow-up action for their consensus and implementation mechanisms. There is also a lack of identification of indicators aligned with a comprehensive and strategic vision of the country with respect to international environmental commitments, as the current sets of indicators only focus on three specific thematic areas. A more recent attempt includes an evaluation made as a part of an indicators' assessment related with compliance of Honduras with the Rio UN Sustainable Development Conferences: UNFCCC, CBD, UNCCD, and with the SDG. This assessment identified nearly 70 indicators associated with the assessment of compliance with these UN initiatives. These sets of indicators will be reviewed through this CBIT proposal and they will serve as the basis of arrangements to build up the reporting work of the strengthened UGMCC, considering not only national but also sub-national indicators responding to the organization of the country. The project will build on enhancing the drafts of the current sets of indicators on the three aforementioned sectors, and it will create new indicators for additional sectors. Therefore, the project will also identify a way to make an interconnected, holistic, and strategic vision of the country with respect to its NDCs.

The process of the TNC, including the BUR, is in its final stretches, and Honduras has identified the following lessons learnt regarding the transparency system. These lessons learned are based on challenges faced in the development of the TNC and BUR. The following notes the challenges faced and also how the CBIT project aims to address these:

- 1) Ensure the process to develop climate transparency documents is inclusive and participatory. In particular, this conclusion will be relevant and thus taken into account for Output 1 (design of the integrated monitoring system, the ICCMS), Output 2 (identification of indicators) and Output 5 (capacity building).
-

- 2) Create consensus between government, private and civil society actors to propose strategies and action plans within climate change. Maintaining a close relation and building bridges among these actors are among the main responsibilities of the Chief Technical Advisor.
- 3) Establish a consultation mechanism for the different sectors to produce analyses and projections of how climate change will affect each sector. Recommendations on this topic will be covered by the report on the implementation of a climate transparency system (see ToR for the consultancy on “Support in the implementation of a climate transparency system” in Annex G).
- 4) Strong institutional arrangements, strategies, and laws and regulations are needed to achieve effective climate transparency at the national level. This is included in the project as part of Output 1 (see e.g. Deliverables D2 and D3).
- 5) Create a continuous process for the elaboration of national climate change strategies within both mitigation and adaptation. This lesson is reflected on the very structure of this project, by contemplating the strengthening of the ONCC-DS as an expert panel that can also be involved in strategic matters. This lesson was also reflected in the TOR for the climate transparency consultants and the south-south expert.

This CBIT project builds on these findings and aims to address the challenges, as noted above. The transparency system will be developed to be aligned with the monitoring systems for the SDGs, and other reporting requirements. This will be undertaken in broad consultation with key stakeholders. The project also includes arrangements to build the capacity to create climate projections and scenarios, as well as to integrate this into decision making for both private and public actors. This in turn will feed into a plan for Honduras’ Long-Term-Strategy.

Adaptation framework for a transparency system

The Republic of Honduras has made positive progress in establishing a favourable regulatory and institutional framework to work to reduce its vulnerability to climate change, which articulate public policy in several fundamental areas aimed at having a low carbon and resistant development to the effects of climate change that promotes adaptation and brings co-benefits to the population. These are, among others, the National Climate Change Strategy, the Climate Change Law, the National Strategy for Food and Nutritional Security, National Action Plan to Combat Desertification, Adaptation Strategies to Climate Change for the Agriculture and Health sectors.

The implementation of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), completed in May 2018, and approved by the GCF in April 2019, is projected until 2030 in accordance with Agenda 2030 and the SDGs, in particular 13 "Action for the Climate". Similarly, the NAP is linked to other strategic national development planning instruments: the Country’s Vision and Nation’s Plan (VPPN), the 20/20 Plan, Better Life Program, the National Climate Change Strategy (NSCC), the National Action Plan to Combat Desertification and Drought (PAN-LCD), the Water, Forest and Soil Master Plan (ABS), the National Restoration Plan for Productive Landscapes and the different sectoral strategies for adaptation to climate change (i.e. agriculture, forestry, health, coffee, and marine and coastal areas in the Caribbean).

Role of the UGMCC and the ONCC-DS in a transparency system

One of the four pillars of the Climate Change Directorate of the Secretariat of MiAmbiente is Knowledge Management. Honduras intends, to support through the ONCC-DS, the generation of information, knowledge management and periodic monitoring of climate indicators. It is sought that the ONCC-DS includes a major component of capacity building, which is one output of this CBIT proposal.

The progress on transparency systems is mainly based on the findings of the National Communications regarding the benefits of including the private and civil society sectors as stakeholders of the transparency system. Thus, the creation of the ONCC-DS was an initiative that resulted from creating the National Communications and BUR. Based on these documents, the country recognized the opportunity to strengthen its knowledge base on the issue with the support of external technical experts, which is open to the public to guarantee transparency.

The purpose of this CBIT project is precisely to strengthen both the UGMCC and the ONCC-DS, thus realizing Honduras' Climate Agenda objectives. Strengthening of the UGMCC is essential to satisfy the need of a body within the government's structure for creating and managing GHG inventories, National Communications, BURs and the coming Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs). Actions to achieve this are at the center of this CBIT project and are described in the following section.

c. Proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area 7F/9⁹ strategies, with a brief description of the objective, components, expected outcomes, outputs and activities of the project

Honduras has a climate agenda that requires a monitoring system, and the said agenda is a response to the international commitments ratified by the country, including the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement. In order to finalize the monitoring system of the climate agenda, this proposal targets to create an integrated monitoring system of climate change for Honduras. The creation of such a system in Honduras aims to improve the generation, management, and interpretation of climate and social environmental information with the purpose to allow Honduras to have a monitoring system for its Climate Agenda. The Integrated Climate Change Monitoring System will be created with the purpose of linking and articulating the many climate change information platforms in the country mentioned above, in order to have a national reporting system of integrated/cross-cutting climate actions. The system will systematically generate, process, report and facilitate the climate variabilities and will serve as the country's official source of climate information for national and international reports. In this regard, the project proposes to create alignment and coherence with national instruments and indicators, which guide Honduras' interests and strategic approaches.

The current institutional arrangement for climate change in Honduras is weak due to the uncoordinated roles and functions of the different actors, lack of buy-in of different data users/providers; and lack of an integrated climate data and information system into a single national reporting system. This proposal will address these challenges by supporting the development of common protocols for accessing and uploading climate data and information, establishing a unified data mechanism system, and building technical capacities of personnel to support the functions of the UGMCC.

The activities proposed are well aligned with the recommendations in the "Terminal Evaluation of Second National Communications to the UNFCCC"^{8F[10]}¹⁰, in particular the "learning-by-doing" approach in training, a realistic approach to the integration of data and projections in policy, and the institutionalization of processes for routine climate-related information generation. Furthermore, the project builds upon the lessons learnt from the process of the Third National Communication, which are described above. In short, it emphasizes the need to strengthen the institutional arrangements in order to create a transparency system with a wide scope, not only focusing on generating reports to the international community but to feed into national policy making. The system should also make room for stakeholders to interact to create agreement and consensus on the climate change agenda, and the information generated should feed back into the elaboration of climate change strategies for both mitigation and adaptation.

The country's vision is to develop a fully interconnected climate change monitoring system around two institutions: the official Government entity in charge of managing and coordinating climate change data and reporting, i.e. the **UGMCC**, and the National Observatory of Climate Change, the **ONCC-DS**. The latter is an NGO that is expected to run independently from the NDCC / MiAmbiente, whose main stakeholders come from the private sector and civil society, and is deemed to become an expert panel on climate change at the local level. It is currently financed by domestic funds through the Ministry of Finance, but this is a temporary solution until long term sustainable financing can be identified. The existing office is currently located outside the city of La Ceiba, on the Honduran Caribbean coast, some 400 km away from Honduras' capital. As of today, both the UGMCC and the ONCC-DS are in very early stages of development and will be strengthened as part of this project.

Through the UGMCC, the country's vision is to link the DNCC to the existing information systems described in the baseline section of this document, i.e. the National environmental information system (SINIA), the National Safeguards Information System (SNIS), the System of National Inventory of Greenhouse Gases (SINGEI), the Presidential Reporting System, the System for monitoring public expenditures for climate action in Honduras (SMGPCH), the Forestry Virtual Campus (CVF) and the Water Platform of Honduras, among others. This vision is schematized in the chart below, which also highlights the complexity of elements (actors, instruments, variables of measurement, and structures of follow-up, among others) that are involved in the monitoring of the climate agenda of Honduras. This structure underscores the importance of establishing an **Integrated Climate Change Monitoring System (ICCMS)**[\[11\]](#)¹¹.

Figure 1. Honduras' vision of an Integrated Climate Change Monitoring system



The project's activities -set to materialize this vision- are organized around a single component, which is presented in detail in the paragraphs below.

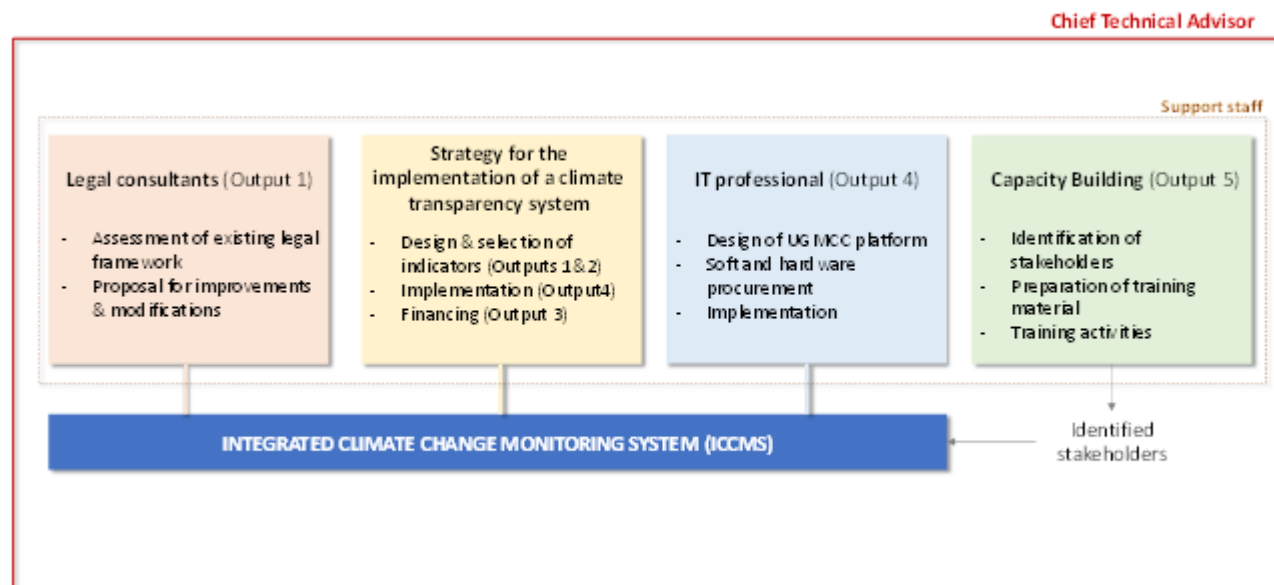
COMPONENT 1: Integrated Monitoring System of Climate Change for Honduras

Outcome: *An Integrated Monitoring System of Climate Change for Honduras (between Observatory –ONCC-DS- (an autonomous public entity)- & UGMCC under the Secretariat) is designed and operationalized*

With the proposed alternative scenario, the following barriers are expected to be overcome:

- 1. Uncoordinated roles and functions of different actors:** It is expected that with the CBIT proposal, the required institutional arrangements will be established so that the binding agencies for the generation and administration of climate information have clear coordination mechanisms. The proposal contemplates signing of institutional agreements, operating guidelines and protocols for the exchange of information, as well as management manuals for accessing and providing inputs to databases, among others. Likewise, the project will see to the establishment of a general matrix where the information of climate change indicators is stored.
- 2. Lack of buy-in of data users / providers.** Via the establishment of institutional arrangements and creation of operating guidelines and protocols, it is expected to clearly define responsibilities and to clarify the mechanisms and procedures for access and exchange of information agreed upon and supported by the competent entities. In addition, the proposal contemplates the establishment of a formal program for the strengthening of capacities and of information. This is also expected to improve the willingness of stakeholders to participate in this process exchange.
- 3. Lack of an integrated climate data and information system into a single national reporting system.** The proposal contemplates a centralized monitoring system that will count with the public sector as the responsible agent for issuing the country reports to the Conventions, working closely with and obtaining technical advice from an independent entity from the Honduran government, which will issue reports to the civil society in a single online integrated platform. It is important to note that the proposal also considers a **Second Online Platform** with the dual purpose of disseminating the information in a more public friendly manner to the public, civil society and private sector in Honduras, as well as working as an e-learning platform for capacity building. This second platform will be based on existing initiatives in Honduras, one of them the *CVF* also developed by the Forest Conservation Institute (ICF) and currently in the hands of the Autonomous National University of Honduras. This initiative comprises a system for management of training activities, providing interaction with students and awarding recognitions to successful students.

The need for resources is evident, not only for the structuring of the integral monitoring unit but also for the provision of human and technological support for the monitoring system. In order to guarantee the design and functional implementation of the Integrated Climate Change Monitoring System of Honduras, the Outcome proposed under the CBIT proposal is supported by five (5) project Outputs, which can be summarized under the following figure:



Thus, the project's single component involves a series of consultancies, each focusing on different barriers, under the overall coordination of a Chief Technical Advisor and the support from local staff and a south-south expert. Main support to the project will be provided by the following consultancies:

§ A legal assessment of the existing regulatory framework, which will include a proposal that is aligned with the goals of the ICCMS.

§ A strategic consultancy to be undertaken by experts that will provide the design elements that are at the center of the integrated system, the guidelines required for its operationalization and an analysis of alternatives for its financial sustainability.

§ An IT consultancy will design and implement the platforms that will be used by the UGMCC to, respectively, a) collect and centralize data, b) serve as a continuous training program, and as a portal for the public to access information aggregated/produced by the observatory.

§ A Capacity Building Expert will take responsibility on the planning, organization, and coordination of knowledge transfer activities that will reinforce the operation of the ICCMS.

Each of these outputs are presented and further discussed under the following sections.

Output 1 A centralized monitoring system for improved data access and information management established in the Climate Change Management and Monitoring Unit (UGMCC)

The current institutional arrangement for management of climate change data in Honduras is weak due to the uncoordinated roles and functions of the different actors and the complexity of data integration and management, among other reasons.

As explained in the previous sections, the country’s vision is to develop a fully interconnected climate change monitoring system around two institutions: the official Government entity in charge of managing and coordinating climate change data and reporting, i.e. the UGMCC, and the National Observatory of Climate Change, the ONCC-DS. These two institutions will constitute the central component of the Integrated Climate Change Monitoring System (ICCMS), and Output 1 focuses on its design aspects, assessing their roles, structures, resources and linkages among themselves and with the individual sub-systems.

The role of each institution is discussed below:

1. The UGMCC, part of the DNCC in the Honduran government structure, will become the official voice and liaison of the country domestically and internationally in the matter. The UGMCC has already been created, but it is lacking its juridical constitution so it is currently inoperative. Furthermore, it does not count with funding to finance its operations. It is planned that the CBIT project will fund the necessary positions during its consolidation phase, as described below. Once this institution becomes operative, it will be strengthened to become the official liaison of the country between national and international institutions with different competences regarding climate change management and the entity responsible for issuing official government reports on the subject, supported by the ONCC-DS.
2. The National Observatory for Climate Change (ONCC-DS), is an independent entity from the Honduran government’s MiAmbiente and its National Directorate of Climate Change. Its main stakeholders come from the private sector, NGOs, and civil society. Nevertheless, this entity will have a direct link to the government as it is expected to act as the technical and scientific advisor to the UGMCC. The ONCC-DS has already been created but it has only appointed one professional as part of its juridical constitution, so it is not fully operative at this point. Furthermore, it is situated outside the city of La Ceiba on Honduras Caribbean coast, far from the national capital of Tegucigalpa. The CBIT project will thus relocate the ONCC-DS to Tegucigalpa, where it will be hosted by the National Autonomous University of Honduras. The activities below describe which steps will be taken to maintain what has been created and develop it further. Output 3 below also addresses the long term financing of the ONCC-DS. Once it becomes fully operative, the ONCC-DS will serve as an independent panel of scientific and technical experts, which will include several members of the Honduran civil society following a transparency scheme, and it will mainly focus on Quality Control reviews of the information provided by the UGMCC. One of the main benefits of having the ONCC-DS as an entity that is independent from the government is to guarantee the continuity of a sustained transfer of technical knowledge from the private and civil society sectors to the Honduran government agencies involved. The expected result is for the public sector to count with an independent data storage of the progress on the indicators and to build technical capacities over time, regardless of any changes of staff or turnovers in political parties in power.

The following table presents an initial proposal of the objectives and functions/duties expected from each of the two entities in more detail.

Climate Change Management and Monitoring Unit (UGMCC)
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Objectives of the Unit:

- Organize and systematize the climate change data of Honduras, in a format useful for responding to international and national reporting obligations of the country on a continuous basis
- Manage and update on a regular basis the "Climate change integrated data monitoring system of Honduras" for keeping good quality climate change data available for policy making decisions at national level

Functions of the Unit:

Data/Information Management:

- Compilation of climate information and data from the following Honduran government platforms of information and data management: - The National System of Monitoring of Forests (SNMB), Information System of Protection (SIS), Monitoring, Report and Verification (MRV), National Inventory of Greenhouse Gases (SINGEI), National System of Environmental Information (SINIA), the System of National Financial Mechanism, and the System of Presidential Reporting.
- Perform Quality Assurance (QA) of the information in the previous bullet, as well as any climate change data published by the Government of Honduras: Ministries, Secretariats, and Institutions in their respective substantive areas of expertise.
- Development and management of a National and subnational set of Climate Change indicators.
- Organization and supervision of the flows of information among different Honduran institutions with regards to climate change data.

Reporting:

- Preparation and Coordination of reports of Honduras climate change data and related information at international level, including development of National Communications,BURs and the coming BTRs.
- Preparation and Coordination of climate change reports at national level, including documents for the support of Government decision making in Honduras.

National Observatory of Climate Change for sustainable development (ONCC-DS)

Objectives of the Observatory:

- Serve as a council to support the operation of the "Climate change integrated data monitoring system of Honduras", by providing independent scientific and technical assistance to the UGMCC in terms of climate change data.
- Support the Government decision making on sustainable development via quality control revisions of climate change information (including indicators).
- Guarantee and provide access of updated information about climate change at international and national level to the Honduran community.

Functions of the Observatory:

- To develop, organize and maintain a system for informing transparently the civil society about the Government's agenda of climate change, including electronic and physical materials.
- To issue national climate change reports for informing stakeholders.
- To issue national reports to be presented domestically on the status of climate and social environmental factors of the country.
- To facilitate access to climate information of the country, strengthening transparency
- To provide training activities to different stakeholders in Honduras, including the UGMCC and civil society.
- Support the implementation of prioritized strategies set out in the Honduras TNA.

Sectors represented in the Board:

Professional Boards from each of these sectors:

Forests and biodiversity, water resources, coastal marine resources, human health, risk management, energy, agriculture, soils and food safety sectors.

Additionally, the National Boards of Biological Monitoring of Marine-Coastal Resources and Biodiversity will be part of the ONCC-DS, and such Boards include government officials among their members.

Through this dual-structure Integrated Monitoring System, the NDC monitoring, reporting and verification for a sound participative Enhanced Transparency Framework in Honduras will be guaranteed once CBIT support allows its correct functioning through a Monitoring System that can implement MRV and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) for GHG data, mitigation and adaptation actions. This will help Honduras to comply with national compromises: tracking the Climate Agenda of Honduras (2017) and to comply with international commitments: NDC and SDG.

Counting on each of these integrated structures both private and public relevant actors are guaranteed their articulation in an organized and effective manner. This structure will also be sustained by good quality data for supporting the decision-making process. In particular for the proposal and formulation of plans, programs, and action plans in climate change matters, as well as other policies and measures to be implemented in Honduras at national and sub-national level to increase resilience to climate change impacts and the effect of GHG mitigation.

The short-term goal of this established monitoring system and its database and data storage components is to have a reliable source of information when the country aims to create the enhanced GHG inventories, reporting documents to the Convention (NC and BUR) and NDC related reports, under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, and not to start gathering the

data from scratch, as it has been the case in the past. The same applies to other elements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework included here such as Art 13.7.b with regards to information to track progress on NDCs adaptation elements, Art.13.8, information related to climate change impacts and adaptation, particularly through the work in adaptation indicators, and Art.13.10 in terms mostly of gathering information on support needed and received by Honduras (an element to be included also in the BUR by the countries). Addressing these elements implies an improvement in country climate transparency terms under the Paris Agreement.

The activities under this output will be carried out by the national team and lead by the Chief Technical Advisor, who will draw on the advice provided by a consultant / consultant team with recognized experience in transparency at an international level, i.e. the consultant(s) in Climate Transparency. The results from this consultancy will be materialized in a strategy report (the “Strategy for the implementation of a Climate Transparency System”) that will provide various inputs for the project. In the context of output 1, it will provide expert advice on best practices of such a system in other countries, including aspects such as the design and the structure of the ICCMS. The consultancy with transparency experts is meant to provide technical backstopping to the national team across almost every output of the project, as requested by Honduras, and is aimed at shortening the learning curve for the national team and keeping Honduras abreast with the development of the MPGs of the Katowice Rulebook. A detail of the expected deliverables under the scope of this consultancy is presented in Annex G, with the proposed Terms of Reference for this assignment.

Output 1 also considers a consultancy on the legal aspects of the system, starting from the current situation and existing gaps and concluding in a proposal of the legal conditions/instruments that should be necessary to ensure a harmonized exchange of climate data among the identified institutions managing climate change data in Honduras.

This Output is directly related to the Proposed Programming priorities for the National Level (GEF/C50/06): Activities to strengthen national institutions (18.C).

The key activities of this output are:

1.1 Define the technical, organisational and administrative elements associated with the establishment and operation of UGMCC and ONCC-DS as a centralized monitoring system for improved data access and information management established in the UGMCC.

This activity initiates the CBIT project through further defining the objectives and mission of the two main bodies supported by the project: the UGMCC and the ONCC-DS. The intention is to enable a synchronized relationship of operation between them, based on an initial assessment of current conditions in Honduras. The initial assessment of the current conditions will map the information flows between the existing information systems, their institutional arrangements and ways of sharing information. The current information systems include the GHG inventory system (SINGEI), the National Environmental Information System (SINIA), the National System for Rainforest Monitoring (SNMB) and the System for monitoring public expenditures for climate action in Honduras, SMGPCH.

The SINGEI is currently managed under MiAmbiente. The analysis carried out under the TNC project points to that it should be the UGMCC to take over the responsibility of the process. This activity will, inter alia, serve to define the details of this process.

The other systems will remain under managed by their respective institutions^[12]. In an analogous way, this activity will also serve to define how the coordination among the different institutions will occur, and it is provisioned that a Presidential Decree mandating the institutions to report their data to the integrated system will communicate the need clearly.

On the basis of this, the activity contains several steps to define the technical, organizational and administrative elements of the two institutions. The technical elements, being the ones steering what the institutions will do, are first defined, followed by the necessary organizational and administrative elements needed to operationalize the two bodies.

The definition of **technical elements** should include, but not limited to, the following aspect for each institution:

- a) **UGMCC** is supported with the objective to establish it as the official Government entity in charge of managing and coordinating Climate Change Data and Reporting
 - i. Development of policies for technical management of Climate Change data, including its validation and assessment. Specifically, through the definition of data protocols for the climate data received, managed, stored and distributed with TACCC rules or conditions (Transparency, Accuracy, Completeness, Comparability, Consistency).
 - ii. Issuing of Data reporting in different formats, including national (Internal Government Reporting, Public information for the community) and international (UNFCCC, ODS). Guidelines helping to gathering the information needed to prepare each of these reports.
 - iii. Provision of data to support the definition of climate policies at Government level
 - iv. Preparation of guidelines for data management of climate related data, including the creation of a platform where the different data streams can be received, integrated and stored.
 - v. Guidelines for internal data management among different systems and platforms (SINGEI, sectoral platforms) within the UGMCC
 - vi. Periodically develop a plan for keeping the Integrated Monitoring System of Honduras up-to-date with national and international developments and requirements.

- b) **ONCC-DS** is supported with the objective to become a true Technical Panel of Experts and Advisors on Climate Change Public Policy of Honduras at local level and also to be able to provide advice to the Government in terms of the compliance of the country with international climate obligations. This activity will take its point of departure in the current operational set-up for the ONCC-DS and propose how it can be moved to be placed under the National Autonomous University of Honduras. It should be supported administratively by a Technical Secretary allowing for the permanent operation of the Technical Panel of Experts.
 - i. The design of tools and processes allowing for an articulated support to the definition and implementation of the public climate policy of Honduras, coherent also with the international commitments of the country. Initially selected areas are:
 - * Quality Control of climate change data
 - * Access to climate change related information
 - * Climate data management and backup
 - * Reporting to Civil Society

The ONCC-DS should be able to provide technical opinions with regards to different policy options, and propose areas of future public policy and research areas, hence helping authorities to take better decisions based on science and information, and also considering the wide range of opinions from the society.

Both institutions should include development and capacity building, including the definition of training activities of their staff and public sector officials in the case of the UGMCC, and activities orientated to the general society in the case of the ONCC-DS, which includes their members as well as for other members of the Government.

The **administrative and organisational** elements consider the definition of main roles from authorities and the profiles of professionals required for the operation of the Integrated System for Monitoring of Climate Change of Honduras:

- the establishment of procedures for hiring of staff for the institutions, and procurement procedures;
- organizational arrangements within the institutions and definition of relationships with other existing institutions (at national, sectoral and subnational level, including stakeholders outside of the public service);
- duties and responsibilities of the institutions and their authorities;
- specific functions and products in charge of preparation.

1.2 Define and develop the legal framework for a permanent operation of UGMCC and ONCC-DS as a centralized monitoring system for improved data access and information management

With the technical and organisational elements defined, this activity includes a legal analysis based on the current situation and existing gaps with the suggested framework. The legal framework should entail the internal organization of the institutions and comply with the local framework for these two different institutions. It should also establish a proposal of the legal conditions/instruments that should be necessary to ensure a harmonized exchange of climate data among the identified institutions managing climate change data in Honduras. The consultancy will take its point of departure in the initial assessment of the institutional arrangements between the existing information systems, and how this can be effectively integrated into an integral system. This legal analysis will be conducted by a consultancy.

1.3 Create a roadmap for the further development of the transparency system

Given the data obtained and the skills obtained from the staff, opportunities will be explored for a more integrated use of the data resources of the UGMCC in terms of providing support to the application of MRV elements and M&E in the case of mitigation or adaptation measures. This project will establish many key components of a fully functional transparency system, but there will still be gaps. This activity will identify those gaps, and create a roadmap for the further development of the transparency system.

The list of deliverables in Output 1, as well as an indicative overview of the responsibilities, are shown below.

Deliverables overview	CTA	L	J SE, AFOLU	J SE, E or IPPU	CBE	J IT	ITC	J CC	J CB	SS	CTC
Deliverable(s) for Output 1											
D1. Strategy for the implementation of a Climate Transparency System. Section: Technical, organizational and administrative structure proposed for the UGMCC and ONCC-DS											
D2. Legal analysis by local consultants of the necessary legal framework to operationalize the UGMCC and ONCC-DS											
D3. Proposal of an alternative legal framework											
D4. Strategy for the implementation of a Climate Transparency System. Section: future role of the UGMCC and ONCC-DS in a formal MRV system and roadmap for its implementation											

Positions: **CTA**, Chief Technical Advisor. **L**, Legal Consultant. **J SE, AFOLU**, Junior Sectoral Expert in AFOLU or Forestry. **J SE, E or IPPU**, Junior Sectoral Expert in Energy or IPPU. **CBE**, Capacity Building Expert. **J IT**, Junior IT Expert. **ITC** IT Consultant(s). **JCC**, Junior Council Consultant. **J CB**, Junior Capacity Building Expert. **SS**, South/South Expert. **CTC**, Climate Transparency Consultancy. Dark blue indicates main responsibility, a lighter shade of blue that the position will contribute to it.

Output 2: A set of country specific climate change indicators of the monitoring system developed

The tracking of Honduras progress on its NDC is hampered by a lack of capacities and knowledge at the local level related to climate change, and specifically to adaptation measures, and poor coordination among institutions hamper the tracking of the progress of the NDC of Honduras. This is aggravated by the absence of agreed indicators to follow progress of the NDC. While following the overall reduction goal of 15% below the BAU by 2030 can be done through the GHG inventories, the two sectoral targets of reforestation and decreased fuelwood consumption can be approached in various ways. Moreover, Honduras NDC expresses the need to ensure that mitigation and adaptation actions also generate sustainable development. To link NDC indicators with sustainable development indicators are thus of interest. At international level, indicators for tracking mitigation measures are more established, but in the case of indicators for monitoring and evaluation of adaptation measures, international technical consensus has still not been reached, and countries are in the process of developing indicators much more associated with their own national circumstances. This different status of advances among mitigation and adaptation indicators allows different approaches to develop these mitigation and adaptation indicators. It is in this context where the support of a climate transparency consultancy becomes necessary; in order to

shorten the learning curve of the national team, the consultant / consulting team will build on the existing work in Honduras, and align it with the international discussions on NDC indicators.

The purpose of this output is to provide technical support to the UGMCC with the additional support of the ONCC-DS to produce a proposal of a set of climate change indicators suitable for Honduras, with the adequate support from a variety of sectors and subnational entities and authorities. These indicators will support reporting and monitoring of Honduras' NDCs and the ONCC-DS should guarantee them a high visibility at a variety of levels within the country and abroad.

The key implementation activities of this output include:

2.1 Realize a set of activities to raise awareness among stakeholders of the benefits of a national MRV/M&E system, with precise and timely inputs from all data providers

This activity aims to carry out seminars and workshops to both raise awareness of the coming activities with key stakeholders on the national and subnational level, and to create the vision of what benefits are associated with a functional system. A key identified barrier is the lack of buy-in from data providers, and this activity aims to illustrate how an actor who has an excellent overview of the situation and development of the defined indicator can attract climate projects and investments, that also bring about development. This will be carried out through 3 workshops, whereof two will be held outside of Tegucigalpa. The workshops are expected to last a day, and around 30 participants for each are expected.

2.2 Validate a set of indicators for mitigation, adaptation and cross sectoral themes

This activity will be realized through the following steps:

- Review the bibliography of existing proposals of indicators already carried out by CREDIA and MiAmbiente.
- Provide recommendations for the objectives and scope of indicators undertaken
- Review of best practices and lessons learned from the creation of NDC indicators of active member countries in the region of the CBIT Global Coordination Platform, taking good care of differentiating the generation of mitigation and vulnerability/resilience indicators and considering a wide variety of experiences at subnational level in the country.
- Propose key actors for the definition of indicators
- Identify preliminary recommendation of indicators of mitigation and adaptation, (including considerations of gender) and clearly differentiating mitigation from vulnerability/resilience indicators.
- Assess likelihood of inclusion of SDG indicators for Honduras related with climate change in a wider sense (i.e. not only those associated with SDG #13) within the initial proposal of indicators included in this activity.

- Prioritize indicators following the objectives of the Integrated System for Monitoring Climate Change of Honduras, and crucially, the availability of information in the country. Consider for this activity the indicators corresponding to those SDG associated with climate change.
- Define and implement a specific validation method for the preliminary list of recommended indicators
- Organize a workshop for the presentation and discussion of indicators with the main actors of the sectors engaged.
- Provide final recommendations of indicators, characteristics, periodicity for gathering information, and the actors and institutions in charge of measuring them.

The generation of suitable, functional and cost-effective indicators within these fields is a demanding task, where the national team can shorten their learning curve through bringing in external expertise.

2.3 Generate guidelines for applying the set of indicators for mitigation, adaptation and cross sectoral themes

The steps for this activity include:

- Development of guidelines for the correct use of the set of indicators
- Design and Publication of a Training Manual about the set of Indicators

2.4 Provide training and guidance on how to interpret the information associated with the set of indicators and how to use the information to support decision-making

An initial report in the form of a manual targeted at decision makers at national and subnational level on the application of the set of specific indicators, with a viewpoint to support decision-making and implementation on a regular basis of the set of indicators. This document should support not only the implementation of the set of indicators, but also links with other possible indicators used in the country such as SDG or national development plans, and include examples at international level of additional application of indicators into policy documents at national and subnational level.

The trainings on the guidelines will be executed through six training sessions by the consultant team involved in the preparation of the set of indicators. Two are planned for Tegucigalpa, while the other four are intended for other parts of the country involving subnational Government representatives. The target audience of the trainings is for those who are to collect the information pertinent for the indicators. This will vary depending on which indicators are defined as appropriate. Specific modules will be defined to include local and national high-level decision makers in some of the sections of the training sessions. It is considered as an opportunity to exchange viewpoints among those officials who collect the information and the decision makers. This will also be taken as an opportunity to link the generated information on NDC progress with the updating process of the NDC. As

known, the NDC needs to be reviewed and updated at least every five years; the process of how Honduras will do this is being formulated. The South-South expert will provide expert technical input on how this is carried out in other countries in the region.

In addition, tools selected for these trainings and guidance should not only entail the development of workshops, but also exploring other innovative tools for training and sharing information. This includes e.g. webinars and work among peers and stakeholders through Communities of Practice aimed also at promoting interaction and sharing of experiences at country level (national and subnational) and also at international level.

Output 2 is directly related to the Proposed Programming priorities for the National Level (GEF/C50/06): Activities to provide relevant tools, training, and assistance (18.E). Deliverables for Output 2 are listed as follows:

Deliverables overview	CTA	L	J SE, AFOLU	J SE, E or IPPU	CBE	J IT	ITC	J CC	J CB	SS	CTC
Deliverable(s) for Output 2											
D5. Reports with results of workshops from activity 2.1 on stakeholder input.											
D6. Strategy for the implementation of a Climate Transparency System. Section: Indicators for mitigation, adaptation and cross sectoral themes.											
D7. Strategy for the implementation of a Climate Transparency System. Section: Methodological guidelines for the application of the proposed indicators.											
D8. Strategy for the implementation of a Climate Transparency System. Annex: Tools and trainings in the tools developed. Lessons and conclusions from the training sessions											

CTA, Chief Technical Advisor. L, Legal Consultant. J SE, AFOLU, Junior Sectoral Expert in AFOLU or Forestry. J SE, E or IPPU, Junior Sectoral Expert in Energy or IPPU. CBE, Capacity Building Expert. J IT, Junior IT Expert. ITC IT Consultant(s). JCC, Junior Council Consultant. J CB, Junior Capacity Building Expert. SS, South/South Expert. CTC, Climate Transparency Consultancy. Dark blue indicates main responsibility, a lighter shade of blue that the position will contribute to it.

Output 3: A national financial mechanism for the operation of the Integrated Monitoring System of Climate Change developed

Since Honduras current monitoring system is inoperative, it is necessary to create and enable a financial mechanism for its long-term operation, after the CBIT funding ends. The project will identify options of national and international funds for this purpose, presenting them to the corresponding entities, for approval and implementation. The report of the transparency consultancy is expected to cover the main technical aspects, whereas the national team will provide the actual proposal to local authorities and aim for its approval.

The activities of this Output include:

3.1 Develop a transition roadmap between International Funds and National budget for financing the operation of the Integrated Monitoring System of Climate Change on a regular basis

- Mapping of current expenditures at Government level, and analysis of temporal sustainability of the funds.
- Initial identification of current access to International Funds (GEF, GCF, Bilateral cooperation) and opportunities for expansion of budgets from international sources
- Estimation of resources needed for the continuous operation of the integrated monitoring system for climate change, in concordance with the technical, administrative and organizational elements defined in Output 1.

3.2 Identify additional financial opportunities for the ONCC-DS

A way to gather additional funding for the financial operation of the ONCC-DS may be through the provision of services in the country (to private sector, municipalities, other local or international organizations) using the technical capacities developed within the ONCC-DS or at international level. Areas to explore include:

- Provision of climate capacity building activities at different levels of the Honduran society - the ONCC-DS will possess a unique position through its knowledge of projections related to climate change, how this will affect different sectors of the society, and the legal requirements of different actors related to climate change. This knowledge could be of interest for private sector actors in preparing their operations for climate change, and when planning to meet existing and upcoming legal requirements. There is thus a possibility that ONCC-DS could provide this service for a fee, and this finance part of its operation.
- Participation in South-South technical cooperation in the region
- Preparation of technical materials for outreach - similar to above, given the ONCC-DS capacity on technical and legal matters, it could produce external material which would facilitate for the private sector to improve the practices.

3.3 Define and implement an overall (national) financial mechanism

The different options for a financial mechanism range from one financed through public funds to one which is partly financed through revenues from different services the ONCC-DS can provide, as identified in activity 3.2. The definition of the financial mechanism includes the following steps:

- Definition of an agreement between the MiAmbiente and the Secretariat of Finance for the implementation of the financial mechanism. This mechanism will unify the current budgets allocated to individual existing programs, and take the potential revenues from opportunities identified in activity 3.2 into account.
- Drafting of a legally binding document to institutionalize the process of acquisition of grants to support the operations of the UGMCC.

This Output is directly related to the Proposed Programming priorities for the National Level (GEF/C50/06): Activities to strengthen national institutions (18.A).

Deliverables for Output 3 are listed as follows:

[illegible]

Positions: **CTA**, Chief Technical Advisor. **L**, Legal Consultant. **J SE, AFOLU**, Junior Sectoral Expert in AFOLU or Forestry. **J SE, E or IPPU**, Junior Sectoral Expert in Energy or IPPU. **CBE**, Capacity Building Expert. **J IT**, Junior IT Expert. **ITC** IT Consultant(s). **JCC**, Junior Council Consultant. **J CB**, Junior Capacity Building Expert. **SS**, South/South Expert. **CTC**, Climate Transparency Consultancy. Dark blue indicates main responsibility, a lighter shade of blue that the position will contribute to it.

Output 4: Operating guidelines, protocols and logistical arrangements for data collection, reporting, monitoring and verifying climate change data developed between UGMCC and ONCC-DS

Through this Output, a unified set of operating guidelines, protocols for management of data and a logistical arrangement involving the UGMCC and the ONCC-DS will be presented and put into operation, including also the sub-national level. This will involve:

- Definition of protocols and guidelines for the periodic preparation of National Reports and Documents of Honduras;
- Definition of IT Requirements

This work will be led by the Chief Technical Advisor, who will be accompanied by the Junior IT Consultant. The CTA will also define the terms of reference for the IT Consultancy responsible for the development of the necessary programming for enabling the flow of data.

The activities of this Output include:

4.1 Define operating guidelines and protocols for the permanent preparation of National Reports and Documents of Honduras

A key aspect in this regard is guaranteeing the inclusion of the integration of data from different sources at national and sub-national level, including other existing examples of protocols of indicators at the national and international level.

- Support to processes of quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) with the compiled data. These protocols include those of data collection and management, as well as the analysis and selection of country-specific emission factors, and activity data for GHG emissions data.
- Guidelines for how to carry out stakeholder reviews of protocols, ensuring that all relevant views are taken into account.
- Publication of operating guidelines and protocols to guarantee the sustainability of the operation of the monitoring systems over time

4.2 Define IT Requirements for the data collection, reporting, monitoring and verifying of climate change data, and the establishment of the web-based platform for UGMCC.

The monitoring system will be equipped with an electronic platform that guarantees its operation over time. The electronic platform will compile, manage, and house a comprehensive set of existing primary sources of information. Setting up the platform includes the following steps:

- Design of website
- Develop the website, including acquiring the technical hardware and software
- Maintain and update the technical content of the website

The design of the website should include the following functionalities:

- Appropriate software for supporting Digital Communication Platform (design and operation of websites, design of GEO portals, online information catalogues on digital libraries, social media management, and databases, creation of institutional email accounts, etc.).
- The acquisition of the equipment is made in order to enhance data management, which will help establishing both the UGMCC and the ONCC-DS and making them fully operative in terms of data management and storage. Therefore, the proposed hardware and software will be housed at both the UGMCC and the ONCC-DS and the maintenance and sustainability of the equipment will be responsibility of MiAmbiente and the ONCC-DS, respectively. The acquisition of equipment will also enhance capacity building strategies in the country in terms of the personnel that will be trained on their appropriate use (Output 5) and is aligned with prioritized strategies of the country's TNA, which states that currently the equipment subject to being potentially available for the use of the UGMCC and ONCC-DS are obsolete.
- The type of data to be stored and managed in the proposed equipment will include at least: Indicators' databases, Climate change publications' library, Reports issued by the ONCC-DS, Climate change projections, Database for vulnerability indexes, Interactive platforms for different actors and Interfaces that enable the interaction with other information platforms nationally and internationally.

This Output is directly related to the Proposed Programming priorities for the National Level (GEF/C50/06): Activities to provide relevant tools, training, and assistance (18.D).

Deliverables for Output 4 are listed as follows:

Deliverables overview	CTA	L	J SE, AFOLU	J SE, E or IPPU	CBE	J IT	ITC	J CC	J CB	SS	CTC
Deliverable(s) for Output 4											
D12. Report with operating guidelines and protocols for the data flow between identified actors in Honduras developed and ready for implementation.											
D13. Design and development of the UGMCCs platform.											
D14. Procure the necessary soft and hardware for platform defined above.											
D15. UGMCCs platform established and operational.											

Positions: **CTA**, Chief Technical Advisor. **L**, Legal Consultant. **J SE, AFOLU**, Junior Sectoral Expert in AFOLU or Forestry. **J SE, E or IPPU**, Junior Sectoral Expert in Energy or IPPU. **CBE**, Capacity Building Expert. **J IT**, Junior IT Expert. **ITC** IT Consultant(s). **JCC**, Junior Council Consultant. **J CB**, Junior Capacity Building Expert. **SS**, South/South Expert. **CTC**, Climate Transparency Consultancy. Dark blue indicates main responsibility, a lighter shade of blue that the position will contribute to it.

Output 5: A formal program to strengthen capacities and exchange information developed

It is essential to build capacities in the country for the management, administration and follow-up of climate change monitoring, including, as appropriate, conditions on gender and including the subnational level properly. The experience to date shows the weakness and gaps of professionals as regards with training in Monitoring of indicators, management of databases, geographic information systems, technological platforms for information management, reference framework of the needs to report to the UNFCCC, methodologies of measurement, among others.

The training program for strengthening capacities targets the staff of the Integrated Climate Change Monitoring System of Honduras, as well as the technical personnel of partner institutions and beneficiaries of the system. In the public sector, the three levels of government (national, regional and local) will be the target audience of the training, together with officials from MiAmbiente. The above mentioned is aimed to expand in an extensive manner the qualitative effects of institutional synergies and to increase significantly the number of professionals with specific capacities working with climate variables in Honduras.

The following table presents the scope of the training program and the relationship of the topics to the gaps identified as presented on the baseline scenario section of the document:

Gaps Identified	Training Topics
Honduras struggles to have clarity regarding the protocols for the tracking of its NDC.	International obligations, including Honduras' NDCs and the Enhanced Transparency Framework, including putting in operation the recently approved Rulebook.
Honduras struggles to have clarity regarding the protocols for the definition and tracking of climate change indicators.	General knowledge on monitoring, assessment and follow-up in climate change issues in terms of data analysis for indicators' reporting.
The country is facing the need of updating all the technological platform of ONCC-DS.	Specific knowledge regarding technology for observing and assessing patterned modifications of climate change: management of equipment, instruments, information systems, protocols, software for implementation, and databases, etc.
The Second National Communication stresses the importance of introducing the subject of climate change at all levels to improve the evidence needed for proper decision-making on climate change.	Traditional knowledge for climate change monitoring. General planning framework for observing and assessing patterned modifications of climate change.
There are no mechanisms and institutional arrangements to facilitate the availability and exchange of specialized information regarding the required climate change variables.	Exchange of experiences at national and international level.

The expected overall result of this training strategy is to develop a baseline of unified climate change terminology in terms of monitoring and reporting among all the stakeholders involved. In order to accomplish this goal, the concepts of the unified terminology will be approached and taught in a holistic way. Moreover, the result of this output is to establish a capacity building system which will persist beyond the project's horizon. By developing the material and the courses, as well as establishing the platform these can run on, the project renders it possible to continue offering these capacity building sessions afterward.

The activities of this output will be led by the Capacity Building Expert in collaboration with the national team. Different team members will identify gaps, plan the programme and develop course material in their areas of expertise.

The activities in this output are the following:

5.1 Identify gaps and training needs for compliance with climate change commitments of Honduras and define a training programme for Government officials involved and other stakeholders of the country

Based on previous analysis of gaps in training already developed in the country, a comprehensive training program for enhancing capacity building in Honduras will be developed. This will consider training activities during the three years of operation and considering a variety of training tools at short and medium term: workshops, e-learning, webinars for south-south exchange, communities of practice for south-south exchange and generation of specific results, to name some. Materials will be prepared according to the training modalities.

In particular, based on the professional profiles for the UGMCC and the ONCC-DS to be defined via Output 1, a specific proposal of a training program on information management of climate change will be developed in detail for them.

5.2 Define and prepare the materials for implementing the training programme.

A variety of training tools and modalities at short and medium term will be used, including in-person workshops, e-learning courses, webinars for south-south exchange, work among peers and stakeholders through the development of Communities of Practice for south-south exchange and sharing of experiences, and generation of specific results using more advanced Communities of Practice, to name some of the modalities. The training materials to be prepared should reflect these different formats.

5.3 Create an online platform for continuous management of the training program, and as a portal for the public to access information

This activity intends to create an online platform with the dual purpose of disseminating climate information in a more accessible way for the public and civil society, as well as being the platform for the capacity building program. The platform should allow users to receive capacitation in the form of interactive e-learning, allowing access to text and informational material, but also provide a forum for peer interaction.

In order to maintain the capacity of the staff at a high level, the platform should allow for users to revisit modules of the training. It therefore also needs to be continuously updated, to ensure that users learn the newest versions of operating guidelines and protocols. As such, it will be hosted by the ONCC-DS, and having one technical employee working to ensure that the training material is up-to-date, developing techniques, and executing the trainings.

The second purpose of the platform is to shape the information contained in the integrated platform into a more accessible way for the public. As the information in its raw form is difficult to make sense of for the public, a second platform was deemed necessary with the focus on making it public friendly. Moreover, as it is the ONCC-DS hosts it, this strengthens the role of the ONCC-DS as a provider of independent data and opinions on the government's climate work. It is also important to note that it will also contain information on the status of adaptation and vulnerability in Honduras.

The establishment of the platform can build on the experience Honduras had with the Forestry Virtual Campus (*Campus Virtual Forestal* - CVF). It is a platform also developed by the Government of Honduras and currently in the hands of the Autonomous National University of Honduras, but unfortunately underused due to lack of funds and related activities for implementation. This initiative comprises a system for management of training activities, providing interaction with students and awarding recognitions to successful students that can be adapted for the future platform in the ONCC-DS.

5.4 *Execute training programs on transparency*

Training activities will be conducted during the whole period of implementation of the project, helping to expand the knowledge not only related to more basic elements, but also by providing in-depth elements to some of the trainer teams. This includes activities at both national and sub-national level. It also includes both online and onsite training sessions, as these two methods complement each other well. Three onsite sessions are planned per year (one in Tegucigalpa, and two in other areas). The workshops are expected to last one day and are to be led by a facilitator. Staff from the ONCC-DS will participate as well. In the first year, the transparency consultants will join to support the execution of the trainings. Around 30 participants are expected per session. The trainings will be on topics deemed necessary to build the capacity in, but could include trainings under the guidance developed in activity 2.3 within the different aspects of the MRV system.

Each year, three online courses will be held as well, each one lasting three months. These will be able to reach more targeted staff than the onsite sessions. The platform established in 5.3 will be used.

Webinars for south-south exchange will be defined to cover the whole period of the project, whereas work among peers and stakeholders through the development of Communities of Practice for south-south exchange and sharing of experiences, and generation of specific technical content using more advanced Communities of Practice, will be defined for those subjects and deliverables identified by the ONCC-DS as more convenient to be developed under these modalities.

The training will be provided by the professionals appointed by the Board of the ONCC-DS and the recipients of such trainings will be the government officials of the UGMCC, including those of SNMB, SIS, MRV, SINGEI, SINIA and the System of National Financial Mechanism and the System of Presidential Reporting.

In addition, the topic of the trainings will encompass Honduras' NDCs, the country's international environmental obligations, and the Operating guidelines, protocols and logistical arrangements for reporting, monitoring and verifying climate change data developed between UGMCC and ONCC-DS (Output.4).

This Output is directly related to the Proposed Programming priorities for the National Level (GEF/C50/06): Activities to provide relevant tools, training, and assistance (18.E).

Deliverables for Output 5 are listed as follows:

Deliverables overview	CTA	L	J SE, AFOLU	J SE, E or IPPU	CBE	J IT	ITC	J CC	J CB	SS	CTC
Deliverable(s) for Output 5											
D16. Document with a training programme defined for Government officials and other national stakeholders concerned with compliance of climate change commitments											
D17. Document containing training materials developed for the training programme.											
D18. Online platform established which allows for the capacity building of identified target groups.											
D19. Annual reports of the progress of the training programmes.											

Positions: **CTA**, Chief Technical Advisor. **L**, Legal Consultant. **J SE, AFOLU**, Junior Sectoral Expert in AFOLU or Forestry. **J SE, E or IPPU**, Junior Sectoral Expert in Energy or IPPU. **CBE**, Capacity Building Expert. **J IT**, Junior IT Expert. **ITC** IT Consultant(s). **JCC**, Junior Council Consultant. **J CB**, Junior Capacity Building Expert. **SS**, South/South Expert. **CTC**, Climate Transparency Consultancy. Dark blue indicates main responsibility, a lighter shade of blue that the position will contribute to it.

d. [Incremental/additional cost reasoning](#) and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and [co-financing](#).

The CBIT programme is designed to improve mandatory reporting of signatories of the UNFCCC, and in particular reporting under the Paris Agreement (2015). As such this project is financed on full agreed cost basis. In the case of this programme, eligible activities have been described in the GEF document Programming directions for the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (GEF/C.50/06). The activities of this project are consistent with the scope of the programming directions. Co-financing is not a necessary requirement for this project, however the Government of Honduras through the Coordinator Office of Projects (OCP) has anticipated to contribute to the project with an in-kind co-financing of USD 150,000, considering the availability of 3 technical personnel, and this has been included in table C.

The efforts made by Honduras towards the implementation of the integrated monitoring system of climate change have been long demonstrated by the commitments taken to comply with the requirements of reporting under the UNFCCC, including the submission of two National Communications. The new elements contained in this CBIT proposal towards the achievement of the NDCs of the PA, using the Enhanced Transparency Framework in terms of setting up new transparency governance structures, developing and implementing measuring and reporting methodologies in support of implementing the Arts.13.7.a, 13.7.b, 13.8 and 13.10 of the PA particularly in terms of agreeing a set of adaptation indicators for tracking and updating, implementing, and integrating new data and information flows with pre-defined periodicity for the different elements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework will also contribute on that regard to an improvement in country climate transparency terms under the Paris Agreement, and preparation for the BTRs. They also show the motivation of Honduras to proactively start the preparation of the broader scope for the current national reporting framework. Since this, it is understood that the NDCs not only present challenges on the ambition of mitigation actions, but on the transparency and the clarity of the information provided in terms of GHG emissions and the progress of implementation, tracked by the proposed set of indicators, once developed and agreed.

This proposal aims to clarify the current landscape existing in Honduras regarding transparency and the gaps that should be closed with this CBIT project. The gaps for this country are specifically in the fields of weak institutional arrangements, a lack of a comprehensive and country-specific set of indicators; the nonexistence of a financial mechanism and logistical arrangements to ensure the sustainability of the operations of the proposed institutions over time, as well as capacity building within the UGMCC, ONCC-DS, and key stakeholders, and they are addressed by the five Outputs of this CBIT proposal.

e. [Global environmental benefits](#) (GEFTF) and/or [adaptation benefits](#) (LDCF/SCCF)

This CBIT project is of great importance for Honduras NDC, as it is explicitly mentioned in the document submitted to the UNFCCC by the country: “One of the four pillars of the Directorate of Climate Change of the Secretariat of MiAmbiente is the Management of Knowledge. Honduras intends, through the Unit of Integrated Monitoring of Climate Change, to support the generation of information, management of information and periodic monitoring of climate indicators. The objective is for the Information System of INGEI to elaborate them on a periodical basis within the National Communications under this Unit of Monitoring. They also seek for this Unit to be included as the main component of the strengthening of capacities.”

The project will enhance Honduras’ capacity to implement the Paris Agreement. Having an operational and functional monitoring system will act as repository of knowledge and information in both mitigation and adaptation terms. This is linked to the GEF-6 climate change mitigation focal area Indicator 3 on MRV systems for emissions reductions in place and reporting verified data. Honduras will have a solid cornerstone that will complement the country’s current climate agenda in terms of knowledge management, enabling reliance on and access to updated, official and available information in order to respond to the current demands of the UNFCCC, as well as other conservation and sustainable development initiatives that are a national priority. The innovative platform will also respond to the demands of the population generally, particularly when taking decisions related to climate change adaptation and mitigation, through the delivery of regular information based on an analysis of climate indicators and their impact on livelihoods.

The ONCC-DS will significantly contribute to reducing the loss of important information that frequently occurs following changes in Government and/or the end of cooperation programmes and projects. It will also enable lessons learned and good practices to be systematized and disseminated, thus avoiding the duplication of efforts and loss of financial resources. In addition, it will support a group of Honduran professionals specializing in compliance and climate change science.

This project is linked to the GEF-6 climate change mitigation focal area Indicator 3 on MRV systems for emissions reductions in place and reporting verified data. The indicator has 10 levels and the baseline and target will be indicated in the GEF CBIT Tracking tool (please refer to Annex L of this proposal).

The project will monitor an additional indicator for qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency-related activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The baseline and target are indicated in the in GEF CBIT Tracking Tool (Annex L) following the scale of 1-4 as per the guidance on Annex IV of the GEF programming directions for the CBIT.

Finally, the project will also monitor the number of people trained through the project, as part as GEF Core Indicator 11 "direct beneficiaries", disaggregating women from men. The project target is to train 250 people, from which 125 will be women.

6. Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

This project is based on a sound baseline analysis. It builds on the existing regulatory and policy framework, institutional arrangements, technical capacities, monitoring tools and social processes, addressing the barriers that prevent the country from complying with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, taking into account ongoing and planned complementary projects.

f. Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

Innovation

Upon completing the proposed action, the Monitoring System of Climate Change of Honduras will have the technical and methodological techniques to be the central source of information at the national level regarding climate change and climate action. The system will also be one of the main support instruments of the CTICC. The CTICC is composed of various sectors (Secretariats: Environment/DNCC, Governance and Justice, Education, Health, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Public Works, Transport and Housing, Agriculture and Livestock, Planning and External Cooperation, Forest Conservation and Development Institute, Protected Areas and Wildlife, Honduran Institute of Tourism, National Electric Energy Company, National Water Supply and Sewerage Service and the National Council for Sustainable Development). The integrated climate change monitoring system will facilitate the integration of information from each of these actors and will be able to constitute the official source of information of the CTICC improving the level of management towards a real integral information management and cross-cutting between all sectors, with a better interpretation and prospective analysis. It will also be instrumental to facilitate the implementation of the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the PA.

Sustainability

The sustainability of the project will be obtained by:

- Implementing the monitoring system for the commitments of Honduras to the UNFCCC. Given that to date there is no national platform for the systemic registration of relevant data for reporting to UNFCCC, it is expected that this system will monitor compliance with the NDC and, above all, it will facilitate a retrospective analysis of compliance with this, among other Multilateral Environmental Agreements.
- Establishing strategic alliances and the operation of the network of collaborators at the scientific, technical and community levels to provide and validate the framework of prioritized indicators.
- Generating and delivering specialized reports demand-driven by the productive sectors of the country. A comprehensive approach to climate action through the delivery of reliable and validated information from each of the sectors, while guaranteeing the democratization of information in Honduras, will be obtained through CBIT.
- Proposing a transition roadmap between International Funds and National budget for financing the operation of the Integrated Climate Change Monitoring System on a regular basis. This is done under output 3, "A national financial mechanism for the operation of the Integrated Monitoring System of Climate Change developed". It includes to look at existing public resources available for the system, and explore potential external resources. The output concludes with creating a financial mechanism for the entire transparency system, which will utilize existing public resources, the potential private ones identified, and complement it with additional public resources if needed. This is supported by the experience of the University in establishing and consolidating financing for other thematic observatories. These were all initially funded with project finance, to later transition to other sources of sustainable funds.
- Providing and executing a formal training program for which materials will remain available for future use also in digital format, as well as organizing awareness raising activities.

Potential for scaling up

The project has considerable potential for scaling up, given its national and cross-cutting scope, covering all relevant areas and actions related to mitigation and adaptation. A detailed monitoring approach of the project will be applied at different scales, and within different sectors. In addition, the project will learn and share its experience through the CBIT Global Coordination Platform.

[1] GEF Project ID: 5711. "Honduras Third National Communication (3NC) and First Biennial Update Report (FBUR)". Link available [here](#).

[2] Information on the indicator's module is available at:

<https://acchonduras.files.wordpress.com/2014/07/sistematizacion-modulo-indicadores-ambientales-de-honduras-22-11-12.pdf>

[3] <https://onccds.org/>

[4] This is further discussed in the alternative / project scenario section.

[5] The country's NDCs in the mitigation front, include, among others: 15% Reduction of emissions with respect to the BAU scenario by 2030; Reforesting 1 million hectares by 2030; and Reducing the consumption of firewood by 39%.

[6] One of the ways in which the CBIT project will further develop the ONCC-DS is by opening an office within the National Autonomous University of Honduras. The National Autonomous University is already host to three other thematic observatories - on violence, on criminal justice and on geographic sciences. As will be described below, activities within this project will define the institutional arrangements for this, including to how the current set-up works. This set-up also provides a more sustainable long-term plan for its operation. This is further discussed under the "alternative scenario" section, together with the rest of the project activities.

[7] GEF Project ID: 5711. "Honduras Third National Communication (3NC) and First Biennial Update Report (FBUR)". Link available [here](#).

[8] *Indicadores de cambio climático con enfoque socioeconómico. Proyecto Fondo de Adaptación*. 2014.

[9] For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project's consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which [Aichi Target\(s\)](#) the project will directly contribute to achieving..

[10] https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/210/Terminal_Evaluation_of_the_UNFCCC_National_Communication_Programme.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

[11] The roles of UGMCC and the ONCC-DS are discussed as part of the alternative / project scenario.

[12] For a more in-depth description of each of the sub-systems in the National Reporting System (NRS), please refer to the baseline section of this document.

A.2. Child Project?

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

Not applicable.

A.3. Stakeholders

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

The key stakeholders and brief description of their engagement in the project design and preparation are provided in the Table below.

National Stakeholders	Function in the execution of technical assistance
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National Stakeholders	Function in the execution of technical assistance
Secretariat of Energy, Natural Resources, Environment and Mines (MiAmbiente) and its directorates	<p>As focal point of UNFCCC and responsible for the environmental policy of the country, will facilitate the integration of actors, initiatives set forth, official information. Direct accompaniment with the support of technical personnel throughout the whole process.</p> <p>Inclusion in the process of strengthening of technical capacities, support and validation of the analysis of the matrix of indicators.</p>
National Observatory of Climate Change for Sustainable Development (ONCC-DS)	Civil Society technical groups will play an active role in the monitoring system as they will lead the ONCC-DS, acting as Quality Control reviewers of the creation and implementation of the indicators.
National Autonomous University of Honduras – Regional University Center of the Atlantic Coast (UNAH-CURLA) through the National Observatory of sustainable tourism and climate change.	<p>Technical consultancy and feedback during the construction process of the system of indicators.</p> <p>Participation in the training processes and the strengthening of technical capacities.</p>
National Institute of Conservation and Forestry Development, Protected Areas and Wildlife (ICF)	<p>Feedback of the process of construction of indicators and participation in the training processes and strengthening of technical capacities.</p> <p>An easy link to the platforms of monitoring and information management related to the forests MRV.</p>
National Centre of Atmospheric, Oceanic and Seismic studies (CENAOS)/ Permanent Commission for Contingencies (COPECO)	Technical Consultancy and feedback during the process of construction in the system of indicators related to climate information.
Secretariat of Agriculture and Cattle Raising (SAG)	Technical consultancy and feedback during the process of construction of the system of indicators related to the agro-food information. The SAG contemplates to develop an Agro-climate Observatory; thus, it shall be articulated with ONCC-DS as a theme node.
Secretariat of Finances (SEFIN)	Interaction on the definition and consensus of indicators linked to climate finances and the assistance on the identification of mechanisms of financial sustainability of the integrated monitoring system of Climate Change of Honduras.

National Stakeholders	Function in the execution of technical assistance
Indigenous Peoples	<p>Within the CTICC, indigenous peoples directly participate in the management of climate change public policies in thematic sub-committees (REDD+, Agro-food and Adaptation) and the Safeguards Committee.</p> <p>In that way, indigenous peoples’ participation in the management information platform is ensured, and will participate in all the managements phases from the design to the implementation.</p> <p>REDD+ is associated with local forest rangers and the National Forest Monitoring System. The indigenous peoples play an active role in the adjudication and legalization of indigenous reserves’ land that is part of the REDD+ scope of work so it is important they are involved in this project too. The integrated monitoring system will make that the adjudication process become more transparent and fairer for the parties involved.</p>

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

Documents

Title

Submitted

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

Stakeholder consultation will formally occur through the ONCC-DS, which is the council on climate change related issues in Honduras. The appointed members of the ONCC-DS will support both the implementation of this project, but also support the wider establishment of a climate change governance structure in Honduras. They will meet on a regular basis, and information will be disseminated through the Capacity Building Expert (position 0105 of this project) to the members, and through the platform this project will establish in activity 5.4. These processes have the necessary resources allocated through the project, and there are planned activities to explore how to make it financially self-sufficient (activity 3.2)

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

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

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain) Yes

CSOs will form part of the project steering committee, and are also a target audience for the capacity building activities under Output 5. The role of CSOs is thus multifaceted, as it is both a beneficiary of the project in terms of capacity building, and also part of the steering of the project.

A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Please briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis).

The situation of Honduras in terms of gender equality and women's empowerment is particularly complex. This country is on the top of the list of countries with the highest rates of violent deaths of women and femicides per 100,000 inhabitants according to United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (CEPAL for its acronym in Spanish) studies carried out in 2016.

The UNDP Gender Inequality Index in Honduras 0.461, ranking it 109 out of 160 countries in the 2017 index, worst placed than other countries of the country such as El Salvador (91) and Nicaragua (106). In Honduras, 25.8% of parliamentary seats are held by women, and female participation in the labor market is 50.9% compared to 85.8% for men.

Honduras has taken important decisions towards a more equitable and fair society regarding women rights and inclusion. The creation of institutions such as the Gender Unit of the Secretariat of Development and Social Inclusion (SEDIS) is highlighted. This is the organization in charge of defining lines of work to achieve the mainstreaming of the Gender Equality approach in projects and programs and is also the organization in charge of developing actions and strategies to sensitize, train and apply guidance on Programs, Projects and Activities with a gender focus, ensuring fair and equitable development of them. In this sense, Honduras has the National Institute for Women (INAM), whose function is to promote the full incorporation of women into the country's sustainable development policies. The most important task of the INAM is the implementation of the National Policy for Women, which is the first National Plan for Equitable Opportunities for women and men in Honduras.

Through these institutional arrangements, Honduras seeks to empower the full incorporation of gender approach by promoting the improvement the women quality of life, and promoting respect for their human rights, in harmony with the interests of all social sectors in a participatory and democratic framework.

Specifically, in the environmental sector, other gender related initiatives have become relevant in the country, namely the definition of the "Transparency and Gender Unit" within MiAmbiente structure, providing access to the public to open information about activities and data and results from the Secretariat activities, but also in charge of developing gender related policy at Secretariat level. A good coordination must be set in this aspect with this Unit of Transparency alongside the project. Examples of projects are the Center for Capacity Building for Women, and "*Camín Real de la Mesa*" an initiative supported with funding from Spain, and very active in Honduras with a gender-oriented agenda aimed at rural and indigenous women, and including climate change among other subjects of interest. All these recent initiatives deserve to be considered as initiatives to work jointly with the CBIT project in terms of reaching a target audience of women more engaged with gender information, and hence more prone to develop activities in this matter. The CBIT project should benefit of the networks and teams of engaged women with initial capacity building developed by these other activities, and jointly design additional and complementary activities. The CBIT Project can contribute positively to the generation of differentiated information and provide useful data for those organizations working on the implementation of the National Policy for Women and gender equity.

Documents

Title	Submitted
Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?	
Yes	
If yes, please upload document or equivalent here	
Share of women direct beneficiaries (50%)	
As stated in the 2nd plan for gender equality and equity of Honduras 2010-2022, the State of Honduras promotes the active participation of women in the adoption of decisions regarding the environment at all levels, integrating the gender perspective in the development, implementation and evaluation of policies and programs concerning the environment and sustainable development. Special attention will thus be taken when staffing the different positions of the project in order to create a balanced gender ratio.	
The project also increases the possibilities for Honduras to work with gender equality and women's empowerment through various outputs. The project will create a set of country climate change specific indicators (output 2), in which special attention will be paid so that the indicators allow for the generation of gender separated statistics. When designing indicators for vulnerability towards climate change, for example, including gender as a parameter will illustrate to which degree women versus men are vulnerable to various aspects of climate change. As adaptive measures are introduced, it would also be possible to see whether there is a gender biased in whom is becoming less vulnerable to climate change.	

Moreover, as the monitoring system put in place by this project will track also climate finance, it will provide Honduras with a tool to keep track of beneficiaries of climate finance and facilitate the process of ensuring that it is equitably divided.

The proposed project also entails much capacity building of the staff in public institutions and agencies (output 5). The logical framework of the project defines as target that 50% of the individuals capacitated should be women. This strengthened capacity of trained women will facilitate their participation in decision making processes within the institutions.

During the country consultation workshop, the necessity of including indicators associated with a good presence of women in the training activities, and also including native communities and afro-honduran community was apparent. The topic of the project workshop could be training on how the government has supported building women's and men's resilience, or how women and men have been engaged to adopt climate-smart agriculture practices, etc. Institutions to be consulted on gender engagement will include, but not be limited to: the National Women Institute (INAM), the gender focal point for the convention on climate change, REMBLAH, civil society organizations as well as research institutions and development partners working in the fields of gender and climate change. There is a budget post dedicated to the realization of this workshop.

If possible, 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 Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women

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

Yes

A.5. Risks

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

It is considered that one of the main risks is the constant shift of technical personnel of the government, which can affect the project progress. The guarantee of institutional support of the initiative, regardless of the political government in place is crucial for this project. Not attaining and institutionalizing the mechanism of technical and financial sustainability of the Monitoring System of Climate Change is also perceived as a moderate risk.

Table below outlines Project risks and proposed mitigation strategies and actions.

Project Risk	Rating	Mitigation
Limited skill-set	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify and harness existing capacities and skill sets in order to increase participation all national experts, - Where consultants are to be recruited, pair them with local expert to facilitate knowledge transfers, - As much as possible, include experts from national academic/research institutions, CSO and businesses.
Lack of institutionalizing the mechanism of technical and financial sustainability of the Monitoring System of Climate Change.	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify and involve potential donors from the onset of the project - Establish channels for regular briefing for technical experts and political bodies - Ensure clear linkages of the Monitoring Unit to successful implementation of Honduras' NDC - Fully integrate CBIT project steering committee into existing climate change implementation committee
Insufficient institutional coordination.	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fully integrate CBIT project steering committee into existing climate change implementation committee - Establish channel for regular briefing - Ensure clear linkages of implementation NDC action in line with ministries.
Lack of political support for the development of each output of this project.	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This risk is low given the alignment of the project with 'The Climate Agenda of Honduras' April, 2017. Political support will be promoted through the creation of a strategic Project Steering Committee and a robust project management that demonstrates the progress made and its relevance. Honduras held national elections in December 2017. The development of the monitoring system project is not impacted by presidential elections since it is part of the Climate Change Law (Decree 297-2013) already approved by the Congress. According to the Honduran Constitution, Laws cannot be modified or suppressed by the elected President.
Insufficient funds for the sustained operations of the UGMCC and the ONCC-DS over time.	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Output 3 will identify and propose possible sources of self-funding for the ONCC-DS in order for it to work independently to guarantee transparency and objectivity. In addition, the Output encompasses the implementation of a national financial mechanism, between MiAmbiente and the Secretariat of Finance to support the operations of the UGMCC.

The project is not completed within the planned timeframe	Low	- The 3-year length of this project makes possible a periodic review of its intermediate advances on a regular basis (half-yearly basis according to the M&E Plan) so actions can be taken on time to eliminate delays that could put on risk the timing end of the project. According to the budget of the project, Year3 has the lowest expenditure out of the 3 years of the project, reducing the disbursement load at that critical year.
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A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

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

The Executing Agency of this CBIT project will be the Secretariat of Energy, Natural Resources and Environment and Mines (MiAmbiente), and the Implementing Agency will be United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), as described in the GEF Focal Point letter (see Annex M).

At the national level, the integrated climate change monitoring system will serve as a mechanism for integration, greater coordination and a better management of the CTICC (body supporting the implementation of the National Climate Change Strategy and its action plan). The enhancement of such coordination goes to the extent that each sector of the CTICC will integrate/migrate its information towards a common platform (Comprehensive Climate Change Monitoring System).

Likewise, and as established in the Climate Agenda of Honduras, the support pillar of MiAmbiente in the management of environmental monitoring and evaluation of climate change will be supported by the integrated monitoring system. This means the implementation of the Climate Agenda will be linked and evaluated from the information platforms of the system proposed through CBIT.

In addition, in Honduras there are several initiatives of information such as the creation of different observatories, for instance, the observatory of sustainable tourism and climate change of CURLA, the Agro-food observatory of SAG and COPECO, and the latest Center of Climate Information for the Western part of the Country, GEMA Project, with which the project will establish lines of coordination.

The CBIT project will also be coordinated with the finishing project to develop Honduras Third NC and the first BUR. It is the same Executing Agency in both projects, which will facilitate to ensure that this project builds upon the findings of the former project.

This project also plans to generate a coordination with the Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH) by means of the Honduran Institute of Sciences of Earth (IHCIT), and other cooperating agencies regarding the issue of management of knowledge especially in the topic of climate change. The following are additional projects/initiatives that this proposal aligns itself with:

- Technology Needs Assessment (TNA): In progress. Stage 1 completed.
- National Adaptation Plan (NAP): Completed.
- National Inventory of Greenhouse Gases (INGEI) - Biennial Update Report (BUR): In progress.
- Third National Communication: Finalizing http://www.ocphn.org/tercera_comunicacion.html. To be presented in the 1st quarter of 2020.
- INDC - targets for GHG emissions reductions and adaptation: http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Honduras/1/Honduras%20INDC_esp.pdf
- Adaptation Fund Project (water geoportal, historic data recovery): <http://hidro.sinia.gob.hn/>
- Climate Financing: In progress <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B3lkd68YJK4hNjhadTRIZHowNzQ/view?pref=2&pli=1>
- Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs): In progress.
- REDD+ process (with the REDD+ project financed by the FCPF and the REDD+ project financed by UN-REDD): In progress: <http://www.ocphn.org/reddhonduras.html>
- Implementing regulations for the Climate Change Law. In progress.
- Technical assistance with the pilot programme for climate resilience in order to prepare the country for the Climate Resilience Strategic Programme: In progress. <http://www.miambiente.gob.hn/?q=ppcrandfip>

Sustainable Development Goals

Honduras is strongly committed to the 2030 Agenda and the CBIT project is an opportunity to continue working to seek SDG. In that sense, this CBIT project in the country will permit progress in particular related to climate change (SDG 13), quality education (SDG 4) which is particularly important due to its impact in developing capacities and involving academia, and gender equity (SDG 5). The information generated through the CBIT-supported work will be included in the relevant reports of progress in SDGs.

Additional Information not well elaborated at PIF Stage:

A.7. Benefits

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

The project supports an Enhanced Transparency Framework through a Monitoring System that can implement MRV and M&E for GHG data, mitigation and adaptation actions, helping Honduras to comply with national compromises: tracking the Climate Agenda of Honduras (2017) and to comply with international compromises NDC and SDG, and also leading to data collection for in-depth assessment of existing climate actions and policies and development of new climate policy instruments.

The country will benefit from this project, through a consolidated monitoring system for climate change indicators to generate NDC reports, and through defined climate change indicators and associated operational guidelines, protocols and logistical arrangements for MRV of climate change data, which the country is currently lacking.

Another benefit will be to count with an independent data storage of the progress on the indicators and to build technical capacities over time, regardless of any changes of staff or turnovers in political parties in power.

The expected results of the CBIT Honduras project will improve the BUR, the communications to the UNFCCC, and will support the decision-making process. Specifically, for the proposal and formulation of plans, programs, and action plans in climate change matters, as well as other policies and measures to be implemented in Honduras at national and sub-national level to increase resilience to climate change impacts and the effect of GHG mitigation.

A.8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate on the Knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document in a user- friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.

The knowledge management in the framework of this action is expected to be shown through the platforms of knowledge management established at the level of DNCC. In the case of the DNCC has a knowledge management platform, which will be available for the monitoring system for the diffusion of information.

This project will make a significant effort to learn from other relevant experiences. Internally, the leadership of the Secretariat will ensure that lessons learned from relevant projects, such as BUR and GCF, inform the implementation of this project. At the same time, lessons from this project will be used in those and other projects, such as the ICAT project. In this sense, the institutional arrangements will ensure that lessons are considered across ministries and sectors, with all relevant stakeholders providing inputs to and learning from the project.

Globally, the project will promote active exchanges of lessons learned with regional peers. These include Peru's approved CBIT project, Costa Rica's CBIT project which has started implementation and Argentina, Dominican Republic, Panama, and Antigua and Barbuda, which are currently developing detailed CBIT projects, as well as Mexico and Colombia, which have a particularly solid expertise on development of vulnerability indicators and M&E systems, and Chile, with relevant experience on Climate Finance. Honduras will also share experiences within the sub-regional networks, such as the Centro American Integration System (SICA by its initials in Spanish). The project proposal will therefore define how national CBIT information shall be shared and updated on the global coordination platform. Sharing lessons learnt and experiences under the platform will ensure alignment of Honduras's CBIT project with other national, regional and global transparency initiatives.

To foster learning, training in components 1 will be complemented with exchange visits and the participation of relevant government staff in international conferences, workshops and meetings. Importantly, exchange on lessons learned will take place in two-directions. The emphasis of the project on monitoring and evaluation means that lessons learned will be drawn from the experience of Honduras and that the country will be in position to share relevant lessons, besides learning from others.

B. Description of the consistency of the project with:

B.1. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with nation strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

As mentioned above, Honduras has ratified the Paris Agreement, thereby turning its intended nationally determined contribution (INDC) into its nationally determined contribution (NDC). This project will allow Honduras to meet the enhanced transparency requirements as defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and in the recently agreed Katowice Climate Package (also known as the Paris Agreement Rulebook). In particular, for the following articles of the Enhanced Transparency Framework: information to track progress on NDCs (Art 13.7.b), Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation (Art.13.8), and Information on support needed and received (Art13.10).

The monitoring system of climate change of Honduras responds to the needs of monitoring, follow-up and assessment of the climate agenda of the country, and it has been denominated an organic document created to give an order to the actions in the fight against climate change. The present project is strictly in line with the program structure of the climate agenda of Honduras (MiAmbiente 2017), where there is an articulation plan settled among the instruments of environmental strategic planning of the country, putting the monitoring system of climate change as the supporting mechanism to the monitoring, assessment and follow-up system of the climate agenda of the country.

This project takes into consideration gaps identified in the Second National Communication. In addition, as stated in the coordination section, the Third National Communication and the first BUR are currently being developed, implemented by United Nations Development Programme, and are expected to be completed during the first semester of 2018. The BUR is focused on developing GHG 2011 inventory for specific sectors in Honduras and will assess information over gaps and needs regarding financial, technical and capacity needs issues related to the Action Plan for the National Strategy of Climate Change. The current CBIT initiative has a holistic strategic approach towards an enhanced MRV system for Honduras's NDC thus, avoiding any overlap between the BUR activities and this CBIT proposal. While the BUR project target to create:

- § Financial strategy for identifying costs and opportunities of implementing the 2015-17 Action Plan for the National Strategy of Climate Change
- § General capacity building for the ONCC-DS to consolidate a Knowledge Management Plan focusing on awareness workshops, engagement of stakeholders, gender inclusion, revision of scientific documents, principally for the AFOLU sector

In addition, the CBIT project will share appropriate information and coordinate activities with the project 'Building global capacity to increase transparency in the forest sector (CBIT-Forest)-, implemented by Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) in Honduras. The focus for collaboration will be on development of institutional arrangements for transparency purposes, and enhanced capacity building for transparency stakeholders.

The CBIT project will create:

§ Financial mechanism designed and implemented for funding the new structured Integrated Monitoring System

§ Capacity building program for the whole Integrated Monitoring System with focus on NDC compliance information, assessing patterned modifications in climate change, technology needs, creation of a customized platform and south-south cooperation

- This project is also contributing to the SDG No. 13 to combat climate change and its impacts and it will contribute to the specific target 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning and indicator 13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions.

- Finally, this project is also aligned with the Honduras United-Nations-Development-Assistance-Framework 2017-2021, especially with the national priority or objective: *A productive Honduras, generating opportunities and decent employment, which uses its natural resources in a sustainable manner and reduces environmental vulnerability* (Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17) by increasing income and responsible consumption, while taking into account climate change, conservation and sustainable management of eco-systems. In addition, the CBIT project contributes with the 2014-2017 Honduras Strategic Plan Outcome *P3: Improved national and local capacities for disaster risk and climate change management with special attention to the contribution of women*, with its Indicator 1: Extent to which the enabling environment legal, policy, institutional and financial frameworks are in place for Risk Management associated with Climate Change.

C. Describe The Budgeted M & E Plan:

The project will be reviewed yearly through the Project Implementation Review (PIR). Its purpose is to assess project performance, to analyze whether the project is on track, what problems and challenges the project is encountering, and which corrective actions are required so that the project can achieve its intended outcomes by project completion in the most efficient and sustainable way. It is the responsibility of the UNEP Task Manager to monitor whether the agreed recommendations are being implemented.

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

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

- 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 and executing partners.

The direct costs of the evaluation will be charged against the project evaluation budget. The Terminal Evaluation will be initiated no earlier than six months prior to the operational completion of project activities and no later than 6 months after the project's operational completion. If a follow-on phase of the project is envisaged, should be completed prior to completion of the project and the submission of the follow-on proposal.

The draft Terminal Evaluation report will be sent by the Evaluation Office to project stakeholders for comments. 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 finalised and further reviewed by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office upon submission. The evaluation report will be publicly disclosed and may be followed by a recommendation compliance process.

A summary of M&E activities envisaged is provided in Annex I. The GEF contribution for M&E activities, including the Inception Workshop is USD 34,000.

PART III: Certification by GEF partner agency(ies)

A. GEF Agency(ies) certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Ms. Kelly West	6/4/2019	Geordie Colville	0207623257	geordie.colville@un.org

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

Project objective: Develop technical and logistical capacities for creation and operation of an integrated monitoring system of Climate Change						
	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Source of verification	Assumptions	UNEP Medium-Term Strategy (2018-2021)
Project objective: Develop technical and logistical capacities for creation and operation of an integrated monitoring system of Climate Change	A. Percentage of institutions out of the relevant, that are working in reporting together or at the same time to comply with integrated reporting	Zero	60%	Reports from the established central monitoring system on institutions reporting to it. Agreements signed.	The relevant ministries are interested in developing capacities within the framework of the ETF and involve staff. Project activities are planned to address lack of buy-in from institutions in particular (2.1).	Subprogramme Climate Change, Mitigation Expected Accomplishment: Countries increasingly adopt and/or implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologies;
Outcome: An integrated monitoring system of Climate Change for Honduras (between the National Observatory of Climate Change – ONCC-DS; and the Climate Change Management and Monitoring UGMCC) designed and operationalized <i>Outputs:</i> 1. A centralized monitoring system for improved data access and	B. Improvement in the quality of MRV system based on GEF score 1 to 10 as per Annex III of CBIT programming directions	2	+4 (=6)	CBIT Global Coordination Platform self-assessment tool. Reports from the established central monitoring system.	Organizations with institutional arrangements will fulfill their commitments Women will be interested or invited to participate in this project at an equal rate as men Assumption: organizations with institutional arrangements will fulfill their commitments	Adaptation Expected Accomplishment: Countries increasingly advance their national adaptation plans, which integrate ecosystem-based adaptation.
	C. Improvement in the quality of Monitoring & Evaluation of Adaptation Measures	1	+5 (=6)	CBIT Global Coordination Platform self-assessment tool.		

Project objective: Develop technical and logistical capacities for creation and operation of an integrated monitoring system of Climate Change						
	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Source of verification	Assumptions	UNEP Medium-Term Strategy (2018-2021)
<p><i>information management established in the Climate Change Management and Monitoring Unit (UGMCC).</i></p> <p>2. <i>A set of country climate change specific indicators of the monitoring system developed.</i></p> <p>3. <i>A national financial mechanism for the operation of the Integrated Monitoring System of Climate Change developed.</i></p> <p>4. <i>Operating guidelines, protocols and logistical arrangements for data collection, reporting, monitoring and verifying climate change data developed between UGMCC and ONCC-DS.</i></p> <p>5. <i>A formal program to strengthen capacities and exchange information developed.</i></p>	D. Improvement in the quality of institutional capacity for transparency based on GEF score 1 to 4 as per Annex IV of CBIT programming directions	1	+2 (3)	<p>Institutional arrangements being used.</p> <p>CBIT Global Coordination Platform self-assessment tool.</p>		
	E. % of specialized trained staff who declares to be in a better position to implement MRV systems (gender disaggregated)	NA	70%	Attendees lists for all trainings and surveys before and after each training session.		
	F. Resources identified to sustain operations post project	0 (No)	1 (Yes)	<p>Agreement between the MiAmbiente and the Secretariat of Finance for the implementation of the financial mechanism</p> <p>Annual financial reports of the ONCC-DS for revenues from external sources.</p>		

Indicator B and C scores qualitative rating levels for MRV systems (1 to 10):

1. Very little measurement is done, reporting is partial and irregular and verification is not there

2. Measurement systems are in place but data is of poor quality and/or methodologies are not very robust; reporting is done only on request or to limited audience or partially; verification is not there
3. Measurement systems are in place for a few activities, improved data quality and methodologies, but not cost or time efficient; wider access to reporting is still limited and information is partial; verification is rudimentary/non-standardized
4. Measurement systems are strong in a limited set of activities however, analyses still needs improvement; periodic monitoring and reporting although not yet cost/time efficient; verification is only upon specific request and limited
5. Measurement systems are strong for a limited set of activities and periodically report on key GHG related indicators i.e. mainstreamed into the activity implementation; reporting is improved through few pathways but limited audience and formats; verification limited
6. Measurement systems are strong and cover a greater percentage of activities – feedback loops exist even if they are not fully functioning; reporting is available through multiple pathways and formats but may not be complete/transparent; verification is done through standard methodologies but only partially (i.e. not all data is verifiable)
7. Measurement regarding GHG is broadly done (with widely acceptable methodologies), need for more sophisticated analyses to improve policy; Reporting is periodic with improvements in transparency; verification is done through more sophisticated methods even if partially
8. Strong standardized measurements processes established for key indicators and mainstreamed into institutional policy implementation; reporting is widely available in multiple formats; verification is done for a larger set of information
9. Strong Monitoring and Reporting systems – robust methodologies, cost effective and efficient, periodic; verification done to a significant degree
10. Strong MRV systems that provide quality GHG related information in a transparent, accurate and accessible to a wide audience, with feedback of information from MRV flowing into policy design and implementation

Indicator D scores qualitative rating levels of institutional capacity for transparency-related activities (1 to 4):

1. No designated transparency institution to support and coordinate the planning and implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement exists.
2. Designated transparency institution exists, but with limited staff and capacity to support and coordinate implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of Paris Agreement. Institution lacks authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13.
3. Designated transparency institution has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Institution has authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13. Activities are not integrated into national planning or budgeting activities.
4. Designated transparency institution(s) has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities. Institution(s) has clear mandate or authority to coordinate activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, and activities are integrated into national planning and budgeting activities

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

Review Sheet Questions	Comment	How this is addressed in the CEO Endorsement request
Is the project designed with sound incremental reasoning?	<p>MGV, November 21, 2017: Please clarify the following:</p> <p>Output 1.1.2</p> <p>a) There may be existing experiences, both within the country and in the region, regarding the development of NDC indicators. Please elaborate on existing efforts and specific gaps this output aims to build on, and on how it will incorporate best practices and lessons learned.</p> <p>MGV/JDS, April 3, 2018:</p> <p>Output 1.1.2</p> <p>a) Comment cleared for now. By CEO Endorsement we expect a more thorough discussion of how explicitly these indicators are linked to the NDC, which for mitigation entails an overall GHG reduction target as well as two sectoral targets (reforestation and fuelwood consumption), and any process to update the NDC in the future.</p>	<p>This comment is addressed by the discussion on page 20, and the consecutive activities which include the exploration of indicators in general, and their connection to the NDCs and SDGs. This project, through activity 1.2, and the consecutive activities (please refer to page 19), will develop suitable indicators for the tracking of the NDC progress.</p>

Are socio-economic aspects, including relevant gender elements, indigenous people, and CSOs considered?	<p>MGV, November 21, 2017: No, while the PIF identifies that the project design would include the participation of CSOs and indigenous peoples, there is no additional information on how they will be engaged. Please clarify.</p> <p>MGV/JDS, April 3, 2018: Question was not addressed in the response sheet, but an additional box on indigenous peoples was added to the stakeholders table. There is no information on CSOs, however. Please clarify and by CEO Endorsement provide more details on engagement with and consideration of CSOs and indigenous peoples.</p>	The engagement of CSOs will happen throughout the project through their participation in the ONCC-DS. CSO representatives will be included in the ONCC-DS, and the capacity building platform managed by ONCC-DS has CSOs as a key audience with the intention of building their capacity to interpret the information provided. Please see page 24-26 for more details.
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GEF ID: 9942: Support in the Design and Implementation of the Integrated Monitoring System of Climate Change for Honduras

GEF Secretariat Review for Medium Sized Project – GEF - 6

Basic Information

GEF ID

9942

Countries

Honduras

Project Title

Support in the Design and Implementation of the Integrated Monitoring System of Climate Change for Honduras

GEF Agency(ies)

UNEP

Agency ID

GEF Focal Area(s)

Climate Change

Program Manager

Milena Vasquez

PIF
CEO Endorsement
Project Design and Financing

1. If there are any changes from that presented in the PIF, have justifications been provided?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

Very minor change on the wording has been justified. Cleared.

Response to Secretariat comments

2. Is the project structure/ design appropriate to achieve the expected outcomes and outputs?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

Please clarify the current status of the Third National Communication and first BUR and how the project will coordinate with it and build upon its experience and outputs. While the document states that none of the activities are directly related to MRV, the creation of institutional arrangements, or strengthening of capacity, there are specific outputs of that project that contradict this statement. Please elaborate.

1/30/2020: Thank for adding additional information on the status of this enabling activity. However, there was no information on the experience, particularly in preparing the BUR, specific challenges that arose from it, lessons learned, etc. and how they will be implemented in this project. Please briefly clarify further. ([jump to response](#))

We note that the link provided for the ONCC-DS does not work. Please clarify.

1/30/2020: Thank you for sharing the updated working link. Comment cleared.

It is not clear how the project will work with and incorporate the existing relevant systems into the proposed "integrated monitoring unit of climate change" to support Honduras in responding to the enhanced transparency framework, in particular the SINGEI, the SMGPCH and other sectoral sources of information to support NDC indicators, GHG inventories, and reporting on support needed and received.

1/30/2020: This is still not clear. Please clarify if the SINGEI, SINIA, SNIS, SNMB, etc. exist under MiAmbiente and if the idea is to have these sources provide data and information to the UGMCC, who would then integrate, analyze and prepare the reports, including the new Biennial Transparency Reports. Please also clarify if the SINGEI would have the responsibility of preparing inventories on an annual basis and clarify which institution works with the different sectors to compile and prepare inventory data. ([jump to response](#))

We do not understand Output 1.3, please clarify. Wouldn't the establishment and operationalization of the UGMCC entail the establishment of a formal MRV system?

1/30/2020: This has been slightly reworded to clarify that it means to continue to fill in future gaps in the transparency system. Comment cleared.

We continue to have concerns regarding the creation of a new integrated system that may not be financially supported after the project. Please comment on how this will be addressed, beyond what is included in Component 3. How is the project making best use of existing and available institutional resources? How will the project ensure sustainability of the new institutional arrangements and capacity after the project is completed?

1/30/2020: This will likely continue to be a challenge but the Agency is aware of the risks and is aiming to address them with this project. Comment cleared.

Overall, there is no clear reference to the enhanced transparency framework and the specific requirements of biennial transparency reports and how this project will support Honduras in meeting them beyond the NDC indicators. Please clarify.

1/30/2020: References to the ETF have been added. Comment cleared.

We note that in the TORs there is a mix of personnel who will be reporting to the Chief Technical Advisor and others that will report to the the head of the National Directorate of Climate Change under the Natural Resources and Environment Secretariat of Honduras. Please clarify. (I.e. this makes sense for the Administrative Assistant, but why is there an IT expert under NDCC and a junior IT expert under the Chief Technical Advisor?, etc). Please also clarify what "personnel under key implementing partners" refers to.

1/30/2020: TORs have been amended, so they all report to the Chief Technical Advisor. Comment cleared. Please see additional comments on TORs and budget below.

Response to Secretariat comments

2020/01/07:

Regarding the Third National Communication and the BUR: it is in the process of editing and layout, it will be presented in the first quarter of 2020. This is indicated in the baseline section (p.7). The text in the baseline section of the document now specifies the specific outputs where there are complementarities between the projects, and the CBIT project will build on the findings and achievements of these.

Regarding the coordination with other projects: The CBIT project will adequately transform the information management system for the National GHG Inventory, so that Honduras can make and submit its reports and at the same time have the updated information. The CBIT project is expected to support the development of the Fourth National Communication of the country as well as the second Biennial Update Report (BUR) and the first BTR.

In other words, the CBIT project aims to reduce the management and access gaps of the official information used in the preparation of National Communications and the BUR. This will be possible once: institutional arrangements are established, the operation of the Climate Change Monitoring Unit and the creation and implementation of the technical capacity program. These outputs will serve well for the preparation of both the current documents, and those mentioned above.

Under the CBIT scenario, better information management, better institutional coordination and an increase in the technical capital of the country that directly support the elaboration of these requirements are projected.

Regarding the link - the link has been changed for a working one:

<https://onccds.org/>

Regarding the integration with existing institutions and financial sustainability - to date, the Government of the Republic of Honduras through the MiA Secretariat has made significant efforts to enable the operation of the Climate Change Monitoring Unit and the National Climate Change Observatory (ONCC-DS). The Climate Change Monitoring Unit is currently in the process of preparing its institutional profile, from which the Secretariat can allocate the necessary funds for its operation.

For the ONCC-DS, it has presented important advances focused on the identification of its self-sustainability mechanisms. There are advances on the profile design for each of the Work Units of the ONCCDS, following the strategy of internal decentralization. In other words, that each unit of work should work and be developed under a self-management approach based on the following elements:

Physical equipment

- Technical and logistic profile by Work Units

Strengthening technical capabilities

- Training program in response to the technical profile of each Work Unit

Cooperation and financial management mechanisms

- Identification of strategic partners by Work Unit
- Work unit self-sustainability plan
- Portfolio of projects by Work Unit

The operationalisation of the two units are thus underway, and the CBIT project will build on these developments. This happens both through the steering committee, where the chair of the ONCC-DS is present as well as the Chief Technical Advisor who will also lead the Climate Change Monitoring Unit. The integration of already existing data sources takes place under activity 4.1, which includes all relevant national and sub-national data necessary to monitor the NDC, the GHG Inventory and the support needed and received.

Regarding output 1.3 - With the following comment, we assume you are referring to activity 1.3 rather than output 1.3. The activity is reformulated to better capture what is meant “Create a roadmap for the further development of the transparency system”. The fact of the matter is that the CBIT Project will improve the climate information management systems in Honduras, but there is need for continuous improvement as well as expansion of the system.

Regarding financial sustainability - Regarding financial sustainability - We agree that the sustainability needs to be ensured, as mentioned, the system is just being established and funds to finance it are yet to be identified. The project will aim to build the system credibility and expertise and show its national benefits, to help making the case for future funding. The core focus of output 3 is to ensure that the new system will be sustainable after project termination, including through:

- Developing a roadmap for transitioning from public international to national financing for the operation of the system
- Identifying additional financing opportunities for the system, exploring securing national and/or international funds from private sources, but also acknowledging that public funds will have a role to play.

- Defining and implementing a mechanism for financing the system post project.

Going beyond output 3, key to the sustainability of the system post project completion will be by demonstrating the system's value to public policy-making and to supporting the country in delivering on international climate commitments. Addressing the system's financial sustainability will thus also be achieved by ensuring that other project outputs meet national stakeholder expectations and build national ownership of the system. By demonstrating the system's value, the project will develop an invested interest in the system's continuity beyond the project, reinforcing efforts to ensure its financial sustainability.

The document now makes explicit reference to the Enhanced Transparency Framework, and the associated products on page 6, 18, 28, 29 and 36.

Now all the positions report to the Chief Technical Advisor of the Project, including the South South expert and international experts.

"Personnel under key implementing partners" refers to the personnel required to perform the functions identified for non for profit organizations that will execute some activities of the project. The project structure is thought to have key implementing partners whom are to support the activities as defined in those terms of references.

Agency response 2020/07/27:

Regarding the experience and lessons learnt from the Third National Communication and BUR experience: These have now been added and incorporated (see the sub-section "Climate Indicators Framework for a Transparency System", under the header "Baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects"). The proposal has been aligned with the lessons learnt from this process, and this is now also explicitly articulated in the text. ([back to question](#))

Regarding the existing information systems:

The document has been revised to clarify a) the status of each system in the baseline scenario, including the agencies under which each of them exist; and b) how they will fit into the Integrated Climate Change Monitoring System under the project scenario. The country's vision is to develop a fully interconnected climate change monitoring system around two institutions: the official Government entity in charge of managing and coordinating climate change data and reporting, i.e. the Climate Change Management and Monitoring Unit (UGMCC), and the National Observatory of Climate Change, the ONCC-DS, an independent entity that is expected to act as the technical and scientific advisor to the UGMCC. Through the UGMCC, the country's vision is to link the National Directorate for Climate Change to existing information systems, i.e. the National Environmental Information System (SINIA), the National Safeguards Information System (SNIS), the System of National Inventory of Greenhouse Gases (SINGEI), the Presidential Reporting System, the System for monitoring public expenditures for climate action in Honduras (SMGPCH), the Forestry Virtual Campus (CVF) and the Water Platform of Honduras, among others. These existing systems will provide data and information to the UGMCC, who will then integrate, analyse and use it as input for its products, including National Communications, Biennial Update Reports and, in the future, Biennial Transparency Reports.

In the specific case of GHG inventories, it is envisioned that the UGMCC will coordinate the yearly compilation of inputs and conduct data assurance and data quality control. An institution in each sector will lead the respective data collection process. The process of mapping key data sources will be informed by the results of the Third National Communication, whereas the institutionalization of data sharing will be entirely developed and implemented as part of this CBIT project. Further details relevant to this respond may be found in the following sections of the text:

Topic	Section within the project document where this is discussed
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List of each subsystem, including its current status	Section: “Baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects” (see subsection “Climate change institutions in Honduras”).
Proposal of an Integrated Climate Change Monitoring System (ICCMS)	Section: “Proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of the objective, components, expected outcomes, outputs and activities of the project”. See the role of each institution under the sub-section “COMPONENT 1: Integrated Monitoring System of Climate Change for Honduras”.
SINGEI role in the baseline scenario, the project scenario, and work conducted under the Enabling Activity for the TNC and the First BUR (GEF Id: 5711)	Section: “Baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects”. See also the subsection: “Climate change institutions in Honduras”.

[\(back to question\)](#)

3. Is the financing adequate and does the project demonstrate a cost-effective approach to meet the project objective?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

As there is only one row for the project component, instead of disaggregate amounts for each output, it is not very clear what portion of resources is supporting each output. Suggest to add rows to show this more clearly.

1/30/2020: The budget per output has been added. However, we note that it would be clearer to separate out certain costs that apply to all outputs (instead of dividing equally by output). For example, the costs related to M&E could be a separate aggregated entry before the PMC. [\(jump to response\)](#)

Further, in the detailed budget and list of TORs, we note that there is an International Senior Expert, which in part will provide advice on international best practices and reports to the Chief Technical Advisor, as well as a South-South Cooperation Expert, that reports to the National Directorate of Climate Change under the Natural Resources and Environment Secretariat that will also provide similar expertise. Please clarify the cost-effectiveness of this approach.

1/30/2020: Thank you for the additional clarification. However, additional clarification on the TORs presented is needed. It is hard to justify a Chief Technical Advisor (meaning a Program Manager that is also carrying out technical activities and thus is being funded by project components in addition to the PMC), as well as three additional general technical support consultants (South-South Cooperation Expert, International Transparency Expert, and International Senior Expert). While the TORs specify which activities they would each support, it is not yet clear how their qualifications set them apart to be needed for different activities, nor is it clear that the project requires it based on the description of activities. Further, we found the TORs of the South-South Cooperation Expert and the Capacity Building Expert to lack detail. Overall, the costs of consultancies as a portion of the project amount seems relatively high. Please clarify. [\(jump to response\)](#)

Please clarify why the operating costs are so high considering the co-financing from the government and that personnel will work from existing offices.

1/30/2020: This comment is not yet cleared. We appreciate the reduction of the overall operating costs and the explanation below. Nevertheless, as we understand the ONCCDS has recently inaugurated offices and that the UGMCC exists under the purview of the MiAmbiente. We do not believe the responsibility for operating costs beyond what is a direct result of this project is warranted. Please revise. [\(jump to response\)](#)

Response to Secretariat comments

2020/01/07:

The budget for the project have been re-organised to split on a per output basis. This facilitates to see what amount is indicated for each output.

The ToRs has been altered for the South-South Cooperation Expert to clarify its role. While the International Senior Expert works dedicated with the team on primarily output 2, developing the climate change indicators, the South/South expert will focus on the experiences of implementation of best practices in the region, and how to make these relevant and applicable for Honduras. This will be done through close dialogue, but also the organization of workshops on relevant topics for Honduras. This is also reflected in the new budget, where the South/South expert contributes to all outputs, while the International Senior Expert primarily to output 2.

After discussions with the country, the overall operating cost has been reduced and the difference has been allocated to the budget line Travel for National Experts. In addition, the operating cost line has been split into multiple lines, no longer packaged into one, to facilitate a clearer visualization of the allocation of funds. It should be noted that the country considers the operating costs to be needed, and that costs are high (compared perhaps to other CBIT projects) since the project will support two different organizations: the UGMCC and the ONCC. For this project, the available and committed cofinance will not be sufficient. It should be noted that Honduras has little existing institutional arrangements related to a transparency system. The UGMCC and the ONCC are thus new institutions in Honduras, and are essential to the functionality of the transparency system. Neither organization currently has functional offices, which this project will support in establishing. As they are in the formation phase, considerable resources are necessary to establish their roles and functions, which is necessary for the project's success in building national capacity, facilitating the development of institutions that can support capacity-building beyond the project's duration, and establishing a functioning and long-term national transparency system. Their funding beyond the project horizon is addressed by Output 3, which, as previous noted, examines different financial mechanisms for the transparency system as a whole, including private and public finance sources.

2020/07/27

Regarding the budget: The budget has been updated, putting the costs that do not correspond to a specific output in a "General" category that includes M&E and opening / closing workshops. ([back to question](#))

Regarding personnel, positions and consultancies:

Roles, responsibilities and operating arrangements have been completely revised. The project's single component is now organized around a series of consultancies, each focusing on different issues, under the overall coordination of the Chief Technical Advisor. Main project activities will be undertaken by the following consultancy contracts:

- A legal assessment of the existing regulatory framework, including a proposal aligned with the goals of the Integrated Climate Change Monitoring System (ICCMS).
- A strategic consultancy on transparency, that will provide the design aspects of the ICCMS, the guidelines required for its operationalization and an analysis of alternatives for its financial sustainability. This replaces the two international consultants from the previous version of the project document.
- An IT consultancy will design and implement the platforms for the two main institutions in the system: the UGMCC (to be used to collect and centralize data) and the ONCC-DS (to be used for the continuous training program, and as a portal for the public to access information aggregated/produced by the observatory)

- A Capacity Building Expert will take responsibility on the planning, organization, and coordination of knowledge transfer activities that will reinforce the operation of the ICCMS.

This arrangement presents the different roles and responsibilities, with each consultancy covering different aspects of the project:

- The Chief Technical Advisor's main responsibility is not only the overall coordination of the project, but also bringing each of the consultancies' *products* into integrated outputs that serve the fulfilment of the project's *objectives*.
- As for the south-south expert, this consultant will support the project by ensuring that the developed products draw on best practices, experiences and lessons learned from other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- The consultants or implementing partners may be national, regional or international institutions, depending on the entity's capacity to provide the desired services.

As part of this revision, the following changes have been introduced to enhance clarity:

- i. Improvements in Annex G, which now includes not only the TOR for key personnel but also those for the main consultancies.
- ii. Additional details added to the TOR of the South-South Cooperation Expert and the Capacity Building Expert
- iii. A distinction has been made between *products*, resulting from the work of the consultants, and *deliverables* linked to this CBIT project's outputs. We have also taken the opportunity to revise all deliverables, clarifying who is responsible for which one, and which positions will be contributing to each. This is presented in a schematic format at the end of each output's description (see the section on the proposed alternative scenario).

The amount allocated for consultancies has been compared with other UNEP LAC CBIT projects and found to similar.

[\(back to question\)](#)

Regarding operating costs: As part of this revision, the project document was revised to reflect in the current status of the two main institutions: the UGMCC and the ONCC-DS. The UGMCC exists only on paper; there are no employees nor offices. The proposal is consolidate the UGMCC with the support of the CBIT project. Thus, the project implies supporting the creation of the office. As noted in the project document, the UGMCC is central to the institutionalization of climate transparency in Honduras. As it will be housed in the DNCC, substantial in-kind co-finance will come from MiAmbiente, but resources are needed to cover some of the incremental costs for establishing the new office. The project directly aims to identify long-term financial sustainability of the UGMCC through Output 3.

For the ONCC-DS, the revised project document reflects the existing office (mistakenly reported in our previous submission). Note however that the existing office is currently located in La Ceiba (400 km from Honduras' capital, Tegucigalpa). The increased duties assigned to this institution under the project scenario will demand presence in the country's capital, where the ONCC-DS will be hosted by the National Autonomous University, an institution with proven experience in finding long-term financial sources for other observatories. In particular, the University is already the home of three other thematic observatories that were initially funded by national / international cooperation funds. However, this relocation also involves incremental operational costs compared to the baseline scenario. Output 3 also addresses the issue of continuing financial sustainability beyond the duration of GEF support for the ONCC-DS.

The CEO endorsement document has been updated in accordance with the above comments.

[\(back to question\)](#)

4. Does the project take into account potential major risks, including the consequences of climate change, and describes sufficient risk response measures? (e.g., measures to enhance climate resilience)

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

Mostly. However, we find that the risks regarding the formal institutionalization and operationalization of the UGMCC and the ONCC-DS, which are not yet operative, are not adequately addressed. Please clarify how the project will implement adaptive management in the case that either or both of these entities are not able to get up and running, legally and financially speaking, to carry out the activities of the project.

1/30/2020: thank you for adding these risks and mitigation measures. Comment cleared.

Response to Secretariat comments

2020/01/07:

In the risk section, the following risks are identified together with their mitigation measures: "Lack of institutionalizing the mechanism of technical and financial sustainability of the Monitoring System of Climate Change"; "Insufficient institutional coordination"; "insufficient funds for the sustained operations of the UGMCC and the ONCC-DS over time" and "the project is not completed within the timeframe". The proposed mitigation measures of these risks include to fully integrate the steering committee into the existing institutional structures, continuously demonstrating the progress of the project to maintain political support, and use the periodic reviews to ensure that project implementation runs on time.

These measures are sufficient to mitigate the risk that the two key institutions, which are some of the project's main outputs, do become operational.

5. Is co-financing confirmed and evidence provided?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

Co-financing in-kind of \$150,000 is listed and evidence is provided. Cleared.

Response to Secretariat comments

6. Are relevant tracking tools completed?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

Yes, the CBIT tracking tool is completed as well as Core Indicator 11.

Response to Secretariat comments

7. Only for Non-Grant Instrument: Has a reflow calendar been presented?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

N/A

Response to Secretariat comments

8. Is the project coordinated with other related initiatives and national/regional plans in the country or in the region?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

Coordination with relevant ongoing initiatives, including an update on their implementation status, is not described in detail. Please clarify further the current status of the Third National Communication and first BUR, and how this project will build on that experience, in particular as it relates to preparing Honduras for the preparation of their first biennial transparency report and its requirements.

1/30/2020: Comment cleared for this section (though see comment above on BUR).

Response to Secretariat comments

2020/01/07:

Text has been added to better describe this in the base-line section of the document. While the TNC and BUR1 project is in its final stretches, the coordination and building upon the project will be facilitated by that it's the same executive agency, the Natural Resource and Environmental Secretariat, in both projects.

9. Does the project include a budgeted M&E Plan that monitors and measures results with indicators and targets?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

Yes.

Response to Secretariat comments

10. Does the project have descriptions of a knowledge management plan?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

Yes.

Response to Secretariat comments

Agency Responses

11. Has the Agency adequately responded to comments at the PIF stage from: GEFSEC

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

Not entirely. See comments above.

In addition, please elaborate on whether Honduras plans to update the NDC in the next year and if so, how that will be taken into account.

While engagement with CSOs has been included in the stakeholders section through the involvement of the ONCC-DS, it is not clear how that will happen considering that the ONCC-DS is not yet operative. Please clarify.

1/30/2020: Comments cleared.

Response to Secretariat comments

2020/01/07:

Honduras has initiated a process to review and update its NDC. This is done through a Roadmap and an NDC Inter-Institutional Committee, with members for the linked sectors of the NDC. The Inter-institutional Committee works towards the fulfillment of the country's goals, the progress achieved and the revision of the same, to update it to 2020. Hence, Honduras is one of the countries interested in the call of the increase of the ambition and is analyzing to increase its ambition regarding the mitigation of the GHGs in an integral way with co-benefits of adaptation to climate change.

As said, the process to update the NDC is ongoing, and will be so for the first year of this project's implementation. The staff working for this project will work in close collaboration with one of the key players in the NDC updating, and will follow the discussions regarding updating the NDC.

It should also be emphasized that the procedures which are established by the project, primarily by output 1 and 4, are done so keeping in mind that the NDC will be updated regularly again. Thus, the project is from the outset meant to deal with an NDC which changes.

The project will establish the ONCC-DS, through which the CSOs will be included. It should be mentioned that the work to establish the ONCC-DS has taken initial steps and through this also started the process to involve the civil society. For example, it has been decided that the physical location of the ONCC-DS will be hosted within the Centro Integrado de Ambiente, Genero y Cambio Climatico (CIAGCC). This is a civil society initiative during the last three years have been working to establish a 'Gender school' focused on empowering rural women. This is done in collaboration with various educational institutions.

Moreover, the ONCC-DS have signed an MOU with UNDP under the Proyecto AdaptarC+, which is a project implemented by the Environment Secretariat. One of the outputs of this MOU is the development and signing of six civil society organizations for their involvement with the ONCC-DS.

STAP

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

N/A

Response to Secretariat comments

GEF Council

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

N/A

Response to Secretariat comments

Convention Secretariat

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

N/A

Response to Secretariat comments

Recommendation

12. Is CEO endorsement recommended?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

Not yet, please address comments above. In addition, if allowed, please select Yes for CBIT under Part I: Project Information. Please also correct the "Type of Executing Partner" from GEF Agency to Government as MiAmbiente is a government ministry.

1/30/2020: Please address remaining comments.

Response to Secretariat comments

2020/01/07:

Please see our responses for all your comments.

Unfortunately, we have not been able to amend the elements requested concerning the portal. This is a GEF-6 project and the type of trust fund appears as CBIT already in Part I. Unfortunately, we do not identify where we could indicate “Yes”. The Executing Partner entry has been changed to Government.

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS.

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

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: USD 20,000			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GEFTF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent to date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
International consultants	16,400	16,400	0
Design and publication of graphic material	400	0	400
Mission to Honduras (8-10 November 2018)	3,200	3,200	0
Total	20,000	19,600	400

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

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

Not Applicable

ANNEX E: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, Table G to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the program will be aggregated and reported at any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Core Indicator 11	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment				(Number)	
			Target		Number Achieved	
				CEO Endorsement	MTR	TE
			Female	125		
			Male	125		
			<i>Total</i>	<i>250</i>		

ANNEX F: Project Taxonomy Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to list down the taxonomic information required under Part1 by ticking the most relevant keywords/topics//themes that best describes the project

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
X Influencing models			
	Transform policy and regulatory environments		
	X Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
	Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
	Demonstrate innovative approaches		
	Deploy innovative financial instruments		
X Stakeholders			
	Indigenous Peoples		
	Private Sector		
		Capital providers	
		Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		Large corporations	
		SMEs	
		Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		Non-Grant Pilot	
		Project Reflow	
	Beneficiaries		
	Local Communities		
	Civil Society		
		Community Based Organization	
		Non-Governmental Organization	
		Academia	
		Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	X Type of Engagement		

		Information Dissemination	
		Partnership	
		X Consultation	
		Participation	
	Communications		
		Awareness Raising	
		Education	
		Public Campaigns	
		Behavior Change	
X Capacity, Knowledge and Research			
	Enabling Activities		
	Capacity Development		
	Knowledge Generation and Exchange		
	Targeted Research		
	Learning		
		Theory of Change	
		Adaptive Management	
		Indicators to Measure Change	
	Innovation		
	X Knowledge and Learning		
		Knowledge Management	
		Innovation	
		X Capacity Development	
		Learning	
	Stakeholder Engagement Plan		
X Gender Equality			
	X Gender Mainstreaming		
		Beneficiaries	
		Women groups	
		X Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		Gender-sensitive indicators	
	Gender results areas		

		Access and control over natural resources	
		Participation and leadership	
		Access to benefits and services	
		Capacity development	
		Awareness raising	
		Knowledge generation	
X Focal Areas/Theme			
	Integrated Programs		
		Commodity Supply Chains ([1]Good Growth Partnership)	
			Sustainable Commodities Production
			Deforestation-free Sourcing
			Financial Screening Tools
			High Conservation Value Forests
			High Carbon Stocks Forests
			Soybean Supply Chain
			Oil Palm Supply Chain
			Beef Supply Chain
			Smallholder Farmers
			Adaptive Management
		Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa	
			Resilience (climate and shocks)
			Sustainable Production Systems
			Agroecosystems
			Land and Soil Health
			Diversified Farming
			Integrated Land and Water Management
			Smallholder Farming
			Small and Medium Enterprises
			Crop Genetic Diversity
			Food Value Chains
			Gender Dimensions
			Multi-stakeholder Platforms
		Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	

			Sustainable Food Systems
			Landscape Restoration
			Sustainable Commodity Production
			Comprehensive Land Use Planning
			Integrated Landscapes
			Food Value Chains
			Deforestation-free Sourcing
			Smallholder Farmers
		Sustainable Cities	
			Integrated urban planning
			Urban sustainability framework
			Transport and Mobility
			Buildings
			Municipal waste management
			Green space
			Urban Biodiversity
			Urban Food Systems
			Energy efficiency
			Municipal Financing
			Global Platform for Sustainable Cities
			Urban Resilience
	Biodiversity		
		Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			Terrestrial Protected Areas
			Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
			Productive Landscapes
			Productive Seascapes
			Community Based Natural Resource Management
		Mainstreaming	
			Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)
			Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
			Tourism
			Agriculture & agrobiodiversity

			Fisheries
			Infrastructure
			Certification (National Standards)
			Certification (International Standards)
		Species	
			Illegal Wildlife Trade
			Threatened Species
			Wildlife for Sustainable Development
			Crop Wild Relatives
			Plant Genetic Resources
			Animal Genetic Resources
			Livestock Wild Relatives
			Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
		Biomes	
			Mangroves
			Coral Reefs
			Sea Grasses
			Wetlands
			Rivers
			Lakes
			Tropical Rain Forests
			Tropical Dry Forests
			Temperate Forests
			Grasslands
			Paramo
			Desert
		Financial and Accounting	
			Payment for Ecosystem Services
			Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
			Conservation Trust Funds
			Conservation Finance
		Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
			Biosafety

			Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	Forests		
		Forest and Landscape Restoration	
			REDD/REDD+
		Forest	
			Amazon
			Congo
			Drylands
	Land Degradation		
		Sustainable Land Management	
			Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			Ecosystem Approach
			Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			Community-Based NRM
			Sustainable Livelihoods
			Income Generating Activities
			Sustainable Agriculture
			Sustainable Pasture Management
			Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			Sustainable Fire Management
			Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
		Land Degradation Neutrality	
			Land Productivity
			Land Cover and Land cover change
			Carbon stocks above or below ground
		Food Security	
	International Waters		
		Ship	
		Coastal	
		Freshwater	
			Aquifer

			River Basin
			Lake Basin
		Learning	
		Fisheries	
		Persistent toxic substances	
		SIDS : Small Island Dev States	
		Targeted Research	
		Pollution	
			Persistent toxic substances
			Plastics
			Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater
			Nutrient pollution from Wastewater
		Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation	
		Strategic Action Plan Implementation	
		Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	
		Large Marine Ecosystems	
		Private Sector	
		Aquaculture	
		Marine Protected Area	
		Biomes	
			Mangrove
			Coral Reefs
			Seagrasses
			Polar Ecosystems
			Constructed Wetlands
	Chemicals and Waste		
		Mercury	
		Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining	
		Coal Fired Power Plants	
		Coal Fired Industrial Boilers	
		Cement	
		Non-Ferrous Metals Production	

		Ozone	
		Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		Sound Management of chemicals and Waste	
		Waste Management	
			Hazardous Waste Management
			Industrial Waste
			e-Waste
		Emissions	
		Disposal	
		New Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
		Plastics	
		Eco-Efficiency	
		Pesticides	
		DDT - Vector Management	
		DDT - Other	
		Industrial Emissions	
		Open Burning	
		Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	
		Green Chemistry	
	X Climate Change		
		Climate Change Adaptation	
			Climate Finance
			Least Developed Countries
			Small Island Developing States
			Disaster Risk Management
			Sea-level rise
			Climate Resilience
			Climate information
			Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			Adaptation Tech Transfer
			National Adaptation Programme of Action

			National Adaptation Plan
			Mainstreaming Adaptation
			Private Sector
			Innovation
			Complementarity
			Community-based Adaptation
			Livelihoods
		Climate Change Mitigation	
			Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			Energy Efficiency
			Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			Technology Transfer
			Renewable Energy
			Financing
			Enabling Activities
		Technology Transfer	
			Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
			Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
			Endogenous technology
			Technology Needs Assessment
			Adaptation Tech Transfer
		X United Nations Framework on Climate Change	
			X Capacity building Initiative for Transparency
		X Climate Finance (Rio Markers)	Paris Agreement Sustainable Development Goals X Climate Change Mitigation 1 Climate Change Mitigation 2 X Climate Change Adaptation 1 Climate Change Adaptation 2

[1]

ANNEX G: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

GEF budget:

Project Outputs	Umoja budget class	Budget line number	Budget line description	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
Output 1. A centralized monitoring system for improved data access and information management established in the Climate Change Management and Monitoring Unit (UGMCC).	010 - Staff & Personnel (Including consultants)	0101	Chief Technical Advisor	4,112	4,112	4,112	12,335
		0103	Junior Sectoral Expert, Agriculture and/or Forestry	4,200	4,200	4,200	12,600
		0104	Junior Sectoral Expert, Energy and/or Industry	4,200	4,200	4,200	12,600
		0105	Capacity Building Expert	5,400	5,400	5,400	16,200
		0107	Junior Council Consultant	3,450	3,450	3,450	10,350
		0181	South-south cooperation expert	3,150	3,150	3,150	9,450
		0121	Secretariat staff (co-finance)				
	125 - Operating & Other Costs	1256	Operating cost	5,950	5,950	5,950	17,850
		1251	Communication and publicity	4,000	5,000	5,000	14,000
		1202	Legal consultancy firm (Output 1)	20,000	-	-	20,000
	120 - Contract Services	1216	Climate transparency system consultancy	2572.5	2572.5	2572.5	7,718
	135 - Equipment & Furniture	1353	Laptops	3000	3000	3000	9,000
		1354	Miscellaneous	2000	2000	2000	6,000
	160 - Travel	1601	Travel for Workshops and International Meetings	12500	12500	12500	37,500
Sub-total Output 1				74,534	55,534	55,534	185,603
Output 2. A set of country climate change specific indicators of the monitoring system developed.	010 - Staff & Personnel (Including consultants)	0101	Chief Technical Advisor	4,112	4,112	4,112	12,335
		0103	Junior Sectoral Expert, Agriculture and/or Forestry	16,800	16,800	16,800	50,400
		0104	Junior Sectoral Expert, Energy and/or Industry	16,800	16,800	16,800	50,400
		0181	South-south cooperation expert	3,150	3,150	3,150	9,450
		0121	Secretariat staff (co-finance)				
	125 - Operating & Other Costs	1256	Operating cost				
		1205	Consultancy firm, integrate information from in	-	14,000	-	14,000
	120 - Contract Services	1206	3 Workshops for awareness raising (activity 2)	4,000	4,000	4,000	12,000
		1207	6 training sessions (activity 2.4)	6,000	6,000	6,000	18,000
		1215	Consultancy firm, using information from trans	-	-	33,850	33,850
		1216	Climate transparency system consultancy	26,985	21,315	-	48,300
	160 - Travel	1602	Travel for national experts	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
Sub-total Output 2				82,847	91,177	89,712	263,735
Output 3. A national financial mechanism for the operation of the Integrated Monitoring System of Climate Change developed.	010 - Staff & Personnel (Including consultants)	0101	Chief Technical Advisor	6,571	6,571	6,572	19,714
		0181	South-south cooperation expert	3,150	3,150	3,150	9,450
		0121	Secretariat staff (co-finance)				
	125 - Operating & Other Costs	1256	Operating cost				
	120 - Contract Services	1216	Climate transparency system consultancy	2,573	7,403	2,573	12,548
Sub-total Output 3				12,293	17,123	12,294	41,711
Output 4. Operating guidelines, protocols and logistical arrangements for data collection, reporting, monitoring and verifying climate change data developed between UGMCC and ONCC-DS.	010 - Staff & Personnel (Including consultants)	0101	Chief Technical Advisor	2,056	2,056	2,056	6,168
		0106	Junior IT Consultant	13,800	13,800	13,800	41,400
		0181	South-south cooperation expert	3,150	3,150	3,150	9,450
		0182	Expert in IT Platforms	1,575	1,575	-	3,150
		0121	Secretariat staff (co-finance)				
	125 - Operating & Other Costs	1256	Operating cost				
		1203	IT consultancy firm	-	35,000	-	35,000
	120 - Contract Services	1216	Climate transparency system consultancy	2,573	2,573	2,573	7,718
		1351	Servers	8,000	6,000	-	14,000
	135 - Equipment & Furniture	1352	Software	4,000	4,000	2,600	10,600
Sub-total Output 4				35,153	68,153	24,178	127,485
		0101	Chief Technical Advisor	1,371	1,371	1,371	4,112
		0105	Capacity Building Expert	21,600	21,600	21,600	64,800
		0106	Junior IT Consultant	3,450	3,450	3,450	10,350

Cofinance budget:

Project Outputs	Umoja budget class	Budget line number	Budget line description	Total GEF	Co-finance
Output 1. A centralized monitoring system for improved data access and information management established in the Climate Change Management and Monitoring Unit (UGMCC).	010 - Staff & Personnel (Including consultants)	0101	Chief Technical Advisor	12,335	
		0103	Junior Sectoral Expert, Agriculture and/or Forestry	12,600	
		0104	Junior Sectoral Expert, Energy and/or Industry	12,600	
		0105	Capacity Building Expert	16,200	
		0107	Junior Council Consultant	10,350	
		0181	South-south cooperation expert	9,450	
		0121	Secretariat staff (co-finance)		7,200
	125 - Operating & Other Costs	1256	Operating cost	17,850	14,000
		1251	Communication and publicity	14,000	
	120 - Contract Services	1202	Legal consultancy firm (Output 1)	20,000	
		1216	Climate transparency system consultancy	7,718	
	135 - Equipment & Furniture	1353	Laptops	9,000	
		1354	Miscellaneous	6,000	
	160 - Travel	1601	Travel for Workshops and International Meetings	37,500	
		Sub-total Output 1	185,603	21,200	
Output 2. A set of country climate change specific indicators of the monitoring system developed.	010 - Staff & Personnel (Including consultants)	0101	Chief Technical Advisor	12,335	
		0103	Junior Sectoral Expert, Agriculture and/or Forestry	50,400	
		0104	Junior Sectoral Expert, Energy and/or Industry	50,400	
		0181	South-south cooperation expert	9,450	
		0121	Secretariat staff (co-finance)		7,200
	125 - Operating & Other Costs	1256	Operating cost		14,000
	120 - Contract Services	1205	Consultancy firm, integrate information from in	14,000	
		1206	3 Workshops for awareness raising (activity 2	12,000	
		1207	6 training sessions (activity 2.4)	18,000	
		1215	Consultancy firm, using information from trans	33,850	
		1216	Climate transparency system consultancy	48,300	
	160 - Travel	1602	Travel for national experts	15,000	8,000
			Sub-total Output 2	263,735	29,200
	Output 3. A national financial mechanism for the operation of the Integrated Monitoring System of Climate Change developed.	010 - Staff & Personnel (Including consultants)	0101	Chief Technical Advisor	19,714
0181			South-south cooperation expert	9,450	
0121			Secretariat staff (co-finance)		7,200
125 - Operating & Other Costs		1256	Operating cost		14,000
120 - Contract Services		1216	Climate transparency system consultancy	12,548	
		Sub-total Output 3	41,711	21,200	
Output 4. Operating guidelines, protocols and logistical arrangements	010 - Staff & Personnel (Including consultants)	0101	Chief Technical Advisor	6,168	
		0106	Junior IT Consultant	41,400	
		0181	South-south cooperation expert	9,450	
		0182	Expert in IT Platforms	3,150	
		0121	Secretariat staff (co-finance)		7,200



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