



GEF-6 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Capacity Building Programme to Implement South Africa's Climate National System		
Country(ies):	South Africa	GEF Project ID: ¹	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	01510
Other Executing Partner(s):	The Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA)	Submission Date:	November 4, 2016
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	36
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>	Corporate Program: SGP <input type="checkbox"/>	
Name of parent program:	[if applicable]	Agency Fee (\$)	104,500

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES²

Objectives/Programs (Focal Areas, Integrated Approach Pilot, Corporate Programs)	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
(select) (select) CBIT	CBIT	1,100,000	2,289,065
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
Total Project Cost		1,100,000	2,289,065

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: To enhance human and institutional capacity related to transparency in South Africa						
Project Components	Financing Type ³	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
Strengthening South Africa's capacity to meet transparency requirement of the Paris Agreement	TA	Addressing existing gaps in meeting South Africa's transparency requirement and tracking progress towards achievement of its nationally determined contribution	1.1 The climate change response M&E system operationalized and functional	CBIT	260,000	1,462,353
	TA		1.2 Relevant entities trained on international MRV guidance	CBIT	90,000	0
	TA		1.3 Long-term strategy on GHG and	CBIT	650,000	148,192

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submissions.

² When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on [GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF](#) and [CBIT guidelines](#).

³ Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

			mitigation transparency developed			
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
Subtotal					1,000,000	1,610,545
Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁴				CBIT	100,000	678,520
Total Project Cost					1,100,000	2,289,065

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: ()

C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	Government of South Africa	In-kind	668,520
GEF Agency	United Nations Environment Programme	In-kind	10,000
Donor Agency	GIZ	In-kind	1,329,488
Donor Agency	WRI	In-kind	132,865
Donor Agency	Government of Norway	In-kind	148,192
(select)		(select)	
Total Co-financing			2,289,065

D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS ^{a)}

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) ^{b)}	Total (c)=a+b
UNEP	CBIT	Government of South Africa	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	1,100,000	104,500	1,204,500
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
Total GEF Resources					1,100,000	104,500	1,204,500

a) Refer to the [Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies](#).

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)⁵

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes No If no, skip item E.

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

⁴ For GEF Project Financing up to \$2 million, PMC could be up to 10% of the subtotal; above \$2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

⁵ PPG requested amount is determined by the size of the GEF Project Financing (PF) as follows: Up to \$50k for PF up to \$2m (for MSP); up to \$100k for PF up to \$3m; \$150k for PF up to \$6m; \$200k for PF up to \$10m; and \$300k for PF above \$10m. On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

Project Preparation Grant amount requested: \$30,000					PPG Agency Fee: 2,850		
GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee⁶ (b)	Total c = a + b
UNEP	CBIT	Government of South Africa	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	30,000	2,850	32,850
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
Total PPG Amount					30,000	2,850	32,850

⁶ PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the Agency fee over the GEF Project Financing amount requested.

F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS⁷

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment 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 hectares	<i>Hectares</i>
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	<i>Hectares</i>
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	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins;	<i>Number of freshwater basins</i>
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	<i>Percent of fisheries, by volume</i>
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO _{2e} mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	<i>metric tons</i>
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)	<i>metric tons</i>
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	<i>metric tons</i>
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	<i>ODP tons</i>
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 MEAs in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries: 1</i>
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries: 1</i>

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

1. *Project Description.* Briefly describe: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area⁸ strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) [incremental/additional cost reasoning](#) and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and [co-financing](#); 5) [global environmental benefits](#) (GEFTF) and/or [adaptation benefits](#) (LDCF/SCCF); and 6) innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

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

Climate change is perhaps the most severe challenge facing our planet in the 21st century. The Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) states that warming of the climate system is unequivocal, and that each of the last three decades have been successively warmer at the earth's surface than any preceding decade since 1850. The report indicates that warming will continue if emissions of greenhouse gases continues, with surface temperature

⁷ Provide those indicator values in this table to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the [GEF-6 Programming Directions](#), will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF, SCCF or CBIT.

⁸ 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.

projected to exceed 1.5 °C, compared to pre-industrial levels, by the end of the 21st century. There is a broad agreement that warming of this magnitude would have profound impacts both on the environment and on human societies (*see IPCC, 2014 report on Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability*), and that climate change mitigation via a transformation to decarbonized economies and societies has to be achieved to prevent the worst of these impacts (*see IPCC, 2014 report on Mitigation of Climate Change*).

At the heart of the response to climate change lies the need to combine successful negotiations on a binding and effective international climate agreement and bottom-up initiatives from individual Parties or communities. This approach was successfully piloted through a decision made at COP 19{1/CP.19 Para 2(b)} that requested Parties to provide up front information about their ‘*intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs)*’. By December 2015, 188 countries, regardless of their level of development, had submitted their “intended nationally determined contribution” (INDC). The submitted INDCs was a reflection of country’s willingness and commitment to contribute to reducing GHG emissions and undertaking adaptation.

195 Parties adopted a landmark agreement – the Paris Agreement, at the 21st Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP 21) in December 2015. The Agreement makes reference to the contribution that each individual country should make in order to achieve the worldwide goal of reducing emissions of greenhouse gases. The success of the Agreement hinges on enhanced transparency of action and support, as a critical foundation to making its bottom-up, country-led approach work, as well as building mutual trust and confidence amongst Parties. The enhanced transparency framework demands substantial and immediate progress in the countries’ domestic MRV systems and strategic decarbonization planning. This 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. This transition towards data and information sourcing and management presents a significant barrier for many countries. South Africa has undertaken a number of transparency related initiatives and has existing gaps to be address for the system to be fully operational and functional.

2) *the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects,*

South Africa has implemented a number of climate actions, programmes, policies aimed at transitioning to a climate-resilient society and a lower carbon economy. In Copenhagen, South Africa indicated that its GHG emissions are expected to peak between 2020 and 2025, plateau for approximately a decade and decline in absolute terms thereafter. The National Development Plan (NDP, 2012) for South Africa provides a ‘2030 vision’ to guide the country’s development trajectory such that poverty is eliminated and inequalities are reduced by 2030. Eliminating poverty requires addressing major challenges in creating employment, which in turn requires improving basic education, health and social welfare and many other basic needs such as access to food, shelter and modern energy services.

SA is currently facing acute energy challenges, yet still is taking on incremental investments for climate change. Good progress has been made in implementing climate-compatible sectoral plans, for example the integrated energy and electricity planning (IEP and IRP); industrial policy action plans (IPAP); and the new growth path (NGP). Programmes to increase efficiency and reduce emissions intensity are in place. In addition to sectoral plans, South Africa has also been working on a number of programmes

and initiatives towards the development of a Monitoring and Evaluation/ Monitoring Reporting and Verification (M&E/MRV) system since 2009. The milestones in this development process are presented in the table below:

TIMELINES	MILESTONES IN MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE
December 2007	The concept of MRV is introduced in 2007 at the thirteenth Conference of the Parties (COP 13). The Bali Action Plan calls for enhanced action on mitigation of climate change, which includes the consideration of “measurable, reportable and verifiable” nationally appropriate mitigation actions. South Africa was an active participant at this conference.
March 2009	In the run up to the National Climate Change Response Policy Summit in March 2009 and COP15 in Copenhagen in December 2009, the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA - through the Royal Danish Embassy) commissioned ERM to help them better understand what climate change response interventions were already taking place, what was planned in South Africa and what impact these were having and would have on emission levels. A National Climate Change Response Database (NCCRD) was developed.
December 2009	The NCCRD is showcased at the climate change summit (COP 15).
May 2010	South Africa (together with Germany and South Korea) launches the International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV. The overall aim of the Partnership is to support practical exchange on climate change mitigation-related activities and MRV practices, through capacity building and knowledge management between developing and developed countries.
2011	South Africa (the Energy Research Centre) participates in the WRI’s Measurement and Performance Tracking (MAPT) project. The MAPT project aims to enhance national capacity in developing countries to measure GHG emissions and track performance towards low-carbon development goals, where needed.
October 2011	South Africa publishes its National Climate Change Response White Paper. The Paper states that the Department of Environmental Affairs will develop a Climate Change Response M&E system that evolves with international MRV requirements.
January 2012	South Africa begins structuring a system for M&E of climate change.
June 2012	South Africa hosts the technical workshop for the International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV. This workshop analyses the existing UNFCCC framework for MRV, and identified options and requirements regarding the planning and implementation of MRV-systems in developing countries.
2012	The Department of Environmental Affairs contracts entities to research MRV topics. The following reports are published: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) in South Africa’, written by Promethium Carbon. This study was published to assess and build South African MRV capabilities. • ‘A Draft Climate Change Response Monitoring and Evaluation System

TIMELINES	MILESTONES IN MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE
	<p>(Interim Report)’, published by Ricardo-AEA. This report proposes a structural design and operational architecture for a climate change response M&E system for South Africa.</p> <p>The following studies are published through the WRI—ERC MAPT programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘South African approaches to measuring, reporting and verifying: a scoping report’, written by the Energy Research Centre. This report presents a mapping exercise of South African approaches to MRV; • ‘MRV across Multi-Level Governance: National, Provincial and Municipal Institutions in South Africa’. This study analyses how sub-national level governments in South Africa are engaging with measuring, reporting and verifying climate projects.
2013	<p>The DEA updates the NCCRD. This database covers most mitigation and adaptation actions in South Africa together with their respective emission reduction potentials. The Department of Environmental Affairs updates the national GHG Inventory (2000-2010) and compiles the first Biennial Update Report that was submitted to the UNFCCC in 2014</p>

SHIFTING FROM CLIMATE CHANGE MONITORING TO MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The NCCRD, despite its ability to capture response actions and boasting a well-defined national system, is merely a monitoring tool for South Africa to gauge how well it is responding to climate change. It does not necessarily assess the outcomes and associated impacts of the interventions that are being implemented. However, the National Climate Change Response Policy (2011) calls for the NCCRD to assess such outcomes and impacts. More specifically, it should be used as a tool to track the extent to which South Africa is making the transition towards a lower-carbon economy and climate-resilient society. To address this gap, South Africa is developing a broader climate change M&E system, within which the NCCRD will fall. The M&E system over-arching objective is to: -

1. Track the transition to a climate-resilient society: This objective covers the tracking of climate change risks and impacts; changes in vulnerability in the face of current and future climate risks; and South Africa’s adaptive capacity
2. Track the transition to a lower-carbon economy: This objective covers the tracking of GHG emissions (absolute, per-capita or emission intensities at national, sub-national, sectoral and institutional level) and effectiveness of climate change response measures.
3. Track climate change and the communication of climate-related information, both nationally and internationally.

Implementation of this system will be done in three phases, as follows:

- Phase 1 (By end of 2015) will include the setting-up phase, with the key institutions and systems being put in place. It will primarily make use of existing monitoring systems and indicators, and the emphasis will be on large-scale, high-impact response programmes. Initial evaluation reports will be produced during Phase 1, although the full system may not be up and running at this stage.
- Phase 2 (2016-2017) will seek to expand coverage of the system in terms of responses, such as more information on co-benefits. Phase 2 will also start to focus more on standardized reporting, by introducing guidance on MRV approaches, as well as ensuring that the results of the evaluation reports are starting to feedback into and influence policy development.
- Phase 3 (2018-2019) involves the move to a fully-functional structure and design of the M&E system, in terms of coverage, accuracy, quality control, analysis and communication. The emphasis will be on influencing policy, funding decisions, etc.

Progress made in setting up South Africa’s M& E system:

South Africa is undertaking a number of initiatives that fall under the setting-up phase (phase 1), within the key institutions and systems. The Table below summarizes on-going projects that are currently taking place/planned in the context of Monitoring and Evaluation at the Department of Environmental Affairs. The CBIT request will fast-track implementation of Phase 2 & phase 3 to make the M & E system operational and functional (output 1.1) with a view to ensuring that the results of the evaluation reports start to feedback into and influence policy development.

Project	Objective	Partner	Outcome	Timelines
1. Development of the National GHG Inventory System	Implementation of a national system for the sustainable management of the GHG emissions inventory compilation.	Norwegian Embassy and Norwegian Environmental Agency	A national system with elements necessary to compile annual GHG emissions inventories, institutional, legal and procedural arrangements.	Under Implementation 2015-2017
2. MRV Support Programme	Determining the impact of selected Policies and Measures (PaMs)	World Resources Institute	Learning-by-doing on the use of tools to quantify impact of mitigation PaMs	Under implementation 2014 – 2016; consultations are on-going on extending this project to 2020
3. MRV of AFOLU Support Programme	To support the implementation of the climate change web-based MRV system	Government of Australia	Training of South African technical experts in the use of different tools that are used for the compilation of the GHG inventory (AFOLU).	Under implementation 2013 - 2017
4. Development of the web-based climate change M&E system	To design, develop, test and operationalise a web-based platform to support climate change monitoring and evaluation	BMUB - GIZ	A publicly available web-based platform that is a one-stop shop for South Africa's climate change information	Under implementation 2015 – 2020
5. Development of methodologies for assessing effectiveness of Adaptation actions	To understand the impact of South Africa's adaptation actions	Discussions still at an early stage with the government of Italy – under the auspices of ICAT	Methodologies to track South Africa's A-NDC, Desired Adaptation Outcomes and National Adaptation Strategy	No contractual agreement
6. Modification of the web-based emissions reporting platform, (National Atmospheric Emission Inventory System)	To allow reporting of GHG emissions by the industry	Partnership for Market Readiness (World Bank)	Use of the same web-based system for reporting of emissions for both GHG and air pollutants	Under implementation 2014 - 2020 ⁹

Capacity building needs identified through National Communications and Biennial Update Report

South Africa's Second National Communication report, submitted to the UNFCCC in 2011 highlighted the availability of accurate activity data & climate change professionals as a critical capacity gap.

South Africa's BUR1, submitted to the UNFCCC in 2014, has been subjected to an International Consultation Analysis (ICA), a process expected to enhance the transparency of mitigation actions, as well as contribute towards identification of South Africa's capacity building needs. South Africa actively participated in the technical analysis of its BUR1 that took place from 18 to 22 May 2015, as well as the facilitative sharing of views session that was convened on 20 and 21 May 2016 in Bonn, Germany during the 44th session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI).

The summary report on the technical analysis highlighted the following areas for improvement: - use of latest methodologies for GHG reporting, improving the QA/QC process, tracking mitigation action progress, linking projections with GHG emissions trend. The technical analysis report concludes by stating that *'additional support for capacity-building, technology development and provision of technical support for mitigation and adaptation programmes that have been prioritized, mainly to the energy sector in the promotion of renewable energy, energy efficiency and installation of technologies to reduce GHG emissions, is required'*.

The facilitative sharing of views discussions focused on best practices and lessons learned in putting in place the domestic MRV system and institutional arrangements to improve capacity and enhance reporting over time; experience in the development of a measurement and evaluation system for coordinating the national inventory compilation process; the coordination and implementation of the flagship programmes; how different types of effect, including any negative impacts, of the mitigation actions were assessed; and the challenges faced during the preparation of the GHG inventory due to the lack of data or data collection mechanisms.

This CBIT proposal has been designed to address South Africa's needs to enhance data collection mechanisms; institutional capacities as well as building South Africa's pool of experts to support the international transparency processes respectively.

3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area⁹ strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project,

The proposal has identified the following three areas for CBIT intervention:

- Output 1.1: The M & E system operationalized and functional
- Output 1.2: Relevant entities trained on international MRV guidance
- Output 1.3: Long-term strategy on GHG and mitigation transparency developed

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.

Output 1.1: The M & E system operationalized and functional

The DEA is responsible for the co-ordination and management of all climate change-related information, including mitigation, adaption, monitoring and evaluation, and GHG inventories. The main challenge in the compilation of South Africa's GHG inventory remains the availability of accurate activity data. The National Greenhouse Gas Improvement Programme is executed under the DEA to ensure easy accessibility of activity data. The GHGIP comprise a series of sector-specific projects that are targeting improvements in activity data, country-specific methodologies and emission factors used in the most significant sectors. The DEA is expected to finalize its web-based National System for the Greenhouse Gas Inventory (2010-2015) in June, 2017. The National System has a web-based platform that contains information on methodologies used in the compilation of the GHG inventory.

Although DEA takes a lead role in the compilation, implementation and reporting of the national GHG inventories, other relevant agencies and ministries play supportive roles in terms of data provision across relevant sectors. The following activities are proposed in an effort to ensuring that the results of the evaluation reports start to feedback into and influence policy development and funding decisions, in the face of the new transparency requirement

Proposed Activities: -

Activity 1: Tailor-made training programmes to make the web-based platform user friendly

Activity 2: Technical support provided to DEA on collection, analysis and packaging of energy and IPPU data and information with the view to compile a complete, accurate and consistent greenhouse gas inventory that will contribute to the tracking of South Africa's progress towards a lower carbon society. This will be done through desk reviews and online help desk support

Activity 3: Technical assistance provided to DEA to guide the institutionalization of reporting of adaptation information in national departments, provincial governments and metros for South Africa

The proposed scope of work aligns to the following activities listed in the CBIT national programming directions: 18 (a), (b) (c) on strengthening national institutions for transparency-related activities; as well as on provision of country-specific training and peer exchange programs on transparency activities 18 (e), (d).

Output 1.2: Relevant entities trained on international MRV guidance

The DEA will ensure that any new reporting guidelines on MRVs and transparency are fully intergrated into the existing M & E system. For those that are familiar with the MRV process, refresher training on the MRVs and transparency system, policy impact assessment, methodologies for tracking NDC will be organized at regular periods. The DEA will incorporate peer exchange programme into the wider training package by joining existing international/regional partnership platforms that will allow regular sharing of lessons and good practices in MRV. The following activities are proposed: -

Proposed Activities: -

Activity 1: DEA training on any new MRV and transparency reporting guidelines to be incorporate in the M & E system

Activity 2: Training on the MRVs and transparency system, policy impact assessment, methodologies for tracking NDC will be organized

Output 1.3: Long-term strategy on GHG and mitigation transparency developed

South Africa is committed to communicate its climate change actions to both the domestic and international audiences. For the domestic audience, the DEA produces Climate Change Annual Reports. To meet its international reporting obligations under the United Nations Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), South Africa has to submit its National Communications once every four years and Biennial Update Report, once every two years. In addition, South Africa has to communicate, periodically, its Nationally Determined Contribution to the UNFCCC. Moreover, South Africa is in the process of designing GHG-emissions Carbon Tax and is also finalizing its design of the Carbon Budgets. The GHG inventory is a central component of each of these documents. Therefore, a timely production of a credible GHG inventory is of high significance for informing South Africa policy development and also for maintaining its international credibility.

This output targets to establish a long term strategy to reduce South Africa's dependence on consultants in the preparation of its GHG inventory reports and transparency action and support. This will entail institutionalization of GHG reporting and mitigation transparency in South African research and academic institutions, with a view to:-

Proposed Activities: -

Activity 1: Establishing long-term exchange programmes between the DEA staff and research institutions

Activity 2: Preparation of joint curriculum for capacity-building programme - through

Activity 2.1: Tailor-made training programme on selected mitigation topics (incl. projections, analysis of mitigation measures, tracking progress towards NDC)

Activity 2.2: Learning by doing of GHG inventory compilation

Activity 2.3 Invitation of international experts to complement national experts

Outputs 1.2 & 1.3 are aligned to para 18 of the CBIT programming direction on provision of relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13. It covers activities on:- (d) access to tools, templates, to facilitate use of improved methodologies for implementation of enhanced transparency-related activities (e) country-specific training on selected MRV & transparency topics, (g) support on quantifying and reporting impact of policy measures; (h) reporting progress towards NDCs (i) quantifying and reporting on support provided and received, and (k) support to introduce and maintain progress tracking tools for transparency- related actions and progress towards targets/goals. South Africa will also reach out to any peer exchange programs, developed methodologies, and the pool of experts under

the global coordination platform of CBIT programming (para 20) for additional methodological support and sharing of lessons and good practices in MRV

4) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and co-financing;

The proposal focuses on addressing existing gaps in meeting South Africa's transparency requirement and tracking progress towards achievement of its nationally determined contribution. The CBIT request has been designed to address both the immediate and long term capacity needs for South Africa. The immediate needs builds on, (i) fast-tracking the operationalization of the M & E system; (ii) and enhancing the DEA's capacity to provide guidance on transparency related work to relevant entities. The long-term strategy aims to bring in the Universities and research centres to address the high staff/personnel turn-over, as well as over reliance on consultants in compilation of the GHG inventory (energy and IPPU sectors). In the absence of this support, the SA will continue relying heavily on consultants in undertaking its national and international reporting obligation for transparency action and support.

As national teams get better in applying the recommended guidelines for reporting, monitoring and verification, South Africa will be able to provide accurate, consistent and internationally comparable data on GHG emissions, and track their progress towards achieving nationally determined contributions, and adaptation actions, including good practices, priorities, needs and gaps, to inform the global stocktake under Article 14 of the Paris Agreement. South Africa's submission of high quality reports will also build mutual trust and confidence that promote effective implementation and realization of the Paris Agreement.

The government of South Africa and UNEP will provide in-kind contribution on project management cost at US 668,520 and US 10,000 respectively in support project operations in form of office facilities, equipment and communications for the duration of the project. GIZ's in-kind contribution of US\$ 1,329,488 for the (2017 - 2020) web based development of the CC M & E system & adaptation technical assistance to the DEA. The Government of Norway will contribute US\$ 148,192 in 2017 towards SA's GHG National System, while WRI will provide US\$ 132,865 in technical assistance to the DEA for the analysis and packaging of energy and IPPU data and information

5) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and

The project supports enhanced reporting and assessments in the areas of national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories, GHG mitigation, and vulnerability and adaptation to climate impacts, and will lead to the development of relevant policy instruments which will inform and guide the formulation of cost-effective project proposals in the areas of GHG mitigation and climate change adaptation. These initiatives will be in line with the convention obligation, national sustainable development needs and the SDG No. 13 to combat climate change and its impacts

The project is also associated with global benefits through capacity development mainly in the areas of GHG inventories and emission reductions. In the absence of this project, there will be an uncoordinated approach in data collection and analysis, which will prevent effective use of the existing M & E infrastructure developed. This will result in production of inaccurate, obsolete, inconsistent information that will hinder South Africa from meeting its enhanced transparency requirements as defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and other global goals.

The project will enhance South Africa’s capacity to implement the Paris Agreement, and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks. Having an operational and functional user-friendly M & E system will ensure high quality GHG data and related information is provided in a transparent, accurate manner. The M & E will act as repository of knowledge and information and contribute to improving the design and prioritization of action to reduce GHG. This links to the GEF-6 climate change mitigation focal area Indicator 3 on MRV systems for emissions reductions in place and reporting verified data.

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

6) innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

The CBIT support has a built-in long-term strategy for institutionalizing GHG inventory compilation and information tracking as it relates to NDCs and other international reporting. The provision of a curriculum to be institutionalized in a few Universities, will be scaled up and replicated in other Universities. Provision of technical assistance to the DEA personnel will reduce South Africa’s reliance on consultants for data compilation and analysis.

To ensure sustainability of the project, it is expected that (a) funding from GEF or any other sources will be adequate and available, (b) there will be robust national system for generating and storing data on time, (c) the DEA will retain the work arrangement established with the University, as well as undertake continuous efforts in training its personnel and practitioners on any new guidance in international transparency processes.

2. Stakeholders. Will project design include the participation of relevant stakeholders from [civil society organizations](#) (yes /no) and [indigenous peoples](#) (yes /no)? If yes, identify key stakeholders and briefly describe how they will be engaged in project preparation.

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

Name of key stakeholders	Responsibility/expertise
Ministry of Environment (DEA)	Institution responsible for implementation of international environment treaties to which the Republic of South Africa is a Part (including UNFCCC). Representatives of the GEF Points.
Monitoring & Evaluation Chief Director (M& E CD)	M&E CD is responsible for the activities related to preparation of National Communications; Biennial Update Reports; National Inventory Reports.
Council for Scientific and Industrial Research	CSIR is a government Research Body that is leading scientific and technology research, development and implementation organizations in Africa. It undertakes directed research and development for socio-economic growth.

Department of International Relations & Cooperation	DIRCO is responsible for fostering international relations between South Africa and other countries. DIRCO also send the Instrument of Acceptance to the UN Depository once DEA has concluded all public participation processes and parliament has ratified the instrument of acceptance.
Intergovernmental Committee on Climate Change	IGCCC is government coordination body responsible for formulating and implementing environmental agreements across government. It is chaired by DEA and in particular the Deputy Director General for the Climate Change Branch.
National Committee on Climate Change	NCCC include both the IGCCC and Civil Society Organizations ranging from Business, Labour, Non-governmental organizations, academic institutions and the public at large. It debates and endorses the decisions of the IGCCC. NCCC is chaired by the Deputy Director General for the Climate Change Branch in collaboration with the UNFCCC Focal point.
Parliament Portfolio Committee for Environment	The body debates the decisions from DEA and NCCC and recommend to cabinet for endorsement.
Cabinet for the Republic of South Africa	This body takes decisions on matters that binds the country such as the INDC will do.

Other additional stakeholders to be engaged on a continuous basis in national reporting, monitoring may include and will not be restricted to government agencies, ministries and agencies, industries, universities/ academia/ research institutions, NGOs, CBO, and the private sector.

3. *Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.* Are issues on [gender equality](#) and women's empowerment taken into account? (yes /no). If yes, briefly describe how it will be mainstreamed into project preparation (e.g. gender analysis), taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men.

The DEA will include a section on gender analysis outlining different roles and responsibilities of women and men in the project. Efforts will be made to maintain an acceptable gender representation in project management structures (committees, institutional frameworks) and capacity building actions (trainings, workshops,). Institutions to be consulted on gender engagement will include, but not be limited to: Ministries in charge of gender, the gender focal point for the convention on climate change, civil society organizations as well as research institutions and development partners working in the fields of gender and climate change. National teams will have access to several toolkits prepared on gender involvement in projects, including one prepared under the Global Support Programme (GSP) for National Communications and Biennial Update Reports.

4 *Risks.* Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable).

The major risk that could prevent the successful implementation of the CBIT project are (a) inertia on institutional buy-in (b) coordination, (c) high-level political will, (d) data availability and (e) availability of skill sets and (f) Environmental risks/hazards. The following are proposed measures that address these risks, and will be further developed during the project design phase: -

- Institutional buy-in: (a) build on existing institutional arrangement for GHG inventory, (b) train and involve additional line ministries at the project outset (c) design specific buy-in strategies for different stakeholders i.e sector ministries, industrial operators and businesses and NGOs).
- Coordination: (a) fully intergrate CBIT project steering committee into existing climate change implementation committee; (b) establish channel for regular briefing to all relevant stakeholders and organizations and (c) ensure clear linkages of NDC action implementation with line ministries.
- Political buy-in: (a) create high-level awareness and seek final approval from political authorities from the line ministries at the onset of the project implementation; (b) provide regular progress reports to the Ministers who sectors are included in the CBIT project.
- Data Availability: (a) Build on the existing national data collection infrastructure; (b) organize training for all relevant M& E system users, including industrial data providers (c) provide flexibility to expand participation of data providers in order to cover new MRV tasks, (d) provide continued support in data generation and sharing using M & E system
- Availability of skill-set: (a) identify and harness existing capacities and skill sets in order to increased participation of all national experts, (b) Where consultants are to be recruited they will be paired with local expert to facilitate knowledge transfers
- Environmental risks/hazards that could slow/stop implementation of project activities: (a) National teams will be encouraged to create more awareness on climate change related hazards/disasters; (b) enhance coordination of efforts between institutions for risk assessment, (c) improve early warning systems to mitigate impacts and increase resilience to extreme events

5. *Coordination.* Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed and other initiatives.

The CBIT work will built on other transparency initiatives as outlined in the baseline scenario. Some of the initiatives are: - the International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV - that has supported practical exchange on climate change mitigation-related activities and MRV practices, through capacity building and establishment of the knowledge management platform. The MRV Support Programme, a WRI programme that is assisting in determining the impact of selected Policies and Measures through learning-by-doing. Similarly, UNEP's collaborating centre UNEP DTU Partnership as implementing agency of the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) will ensure a continuous exchange with this initiative, especially on the provision of additional information and methodological guidance on adaptation sectors. The project team will participate in sub-regional, regional, and global initiatives to allow regular sharing of lessons and good practices in MRV

6. *Consistency with National Priorities.* Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions? (yes /no). If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

The proposal has been designed to complement, without duplicating, other on-going and planned projects and programmes. It seeks to support South Africa in achieving its Nationally Determined Contributions, as outlined in the Paris Agreement. The proposal targets to support South Africa in overcoming capacity needs identified in South Africa's National Communications as well as the First Biennial Update Report. It

links to other reporting frameworks such as the preparation and implementation of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMAs), South Africa's National Adaptation Strategy, and policy documents targeted at enhancing transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path.

7. *Knowledge Management.* Outline the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.

The DEA will manage project information through the established M & E system. A publicly available web-based platform that is a one-stop shop for South Africa's climate change information will be used and accessible to all. The DEA will reach out to NDCs relevant Ministries to provide regular progress reports and ensure clear linkages and tracking of their progress on NDC implementation.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

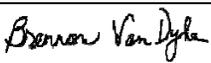
A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT¹⁰ OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):

(Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter](#)(s) with this template. For SGP, use this [SGP OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Mr. Zaheer Fakir	Acting Deputy Director-General	DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS	

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies¹¹ and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Brennan Van Dyke, Director, GEF coordinator Office, UNEP		November 4, 2016	Geordie Colville Climate Change Mitigation Portfolio Manager	+254713601293	geordie.colville@unep.org

¹⁰ For regional and/or global projects in which participating countries are identified, OFP endorsement letters from these countries are required even though there may not be a STAR allocation associated with the project.

¹¹ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF and CBIT

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C. ADDITIONAL GEF PROJECT AGENCY CERTIFICATION (APPLICABLE ONLY TO NEWLY ACCREDITED GEF PROJECT AGENCIES)

For newly accredited GEF Project Agencies, please download and fill up the required [GEF Project Agency Certification of Ceiling Information Template](#) to be attached as an annex to the PIF.