



# GEF-6 REQUEST FOR PROJECT ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency

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## PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Strengthening South Africa's capacity to comply with enhanced transparency reporting requirements under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement			
Country(ies):	South Africa	GEF Project ID: <sup>1</sup>	9673
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	01510
Other Executing Partner(s):	The Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA)	Submission Date:	November, 3 2017
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. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES<sup>2</sup>

Focal Area Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
(select) (select) CBIT	CBIT	CBIT	1,100,000	1,318,969
<b>Total project costs</b>			1,100,000	1,318,969

### B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

<b>Project Objective: South Africa is meeting the enhanced transparency framework requirement under the Paris Agreement</b>						
Project Components/ Programs	Financing Type <sup>3</sup>	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing
Strengthening South Africa's capacity to meet enhanced transparency requirement of the Paris Agreement	TA	South Africa is tracking and reporting progress towards achievement of its nationally determined contribution	1.0: An institutional arrangement that supports operationalization of the Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) system established	CBIT	302,319	909,000
			2.0 Training programmes to build institutional engagement and staff capacities on Monitoring, Reporting and Verification of climate action implemented	CBIT	697,681	409,969
Subtotal					1,000,000	1,318,969
Project Management Cost (PMC) <sup>4</sup>				CBIT	100,000	0

<sup>1</sup> Project ID number remains the same as the assigned PIF number.

<sup>2</sup> When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on [GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF](#) and [CBIT programming directions](#).

<sup>3</sup> Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

<sup>4</sup> 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

	<b>Total project costs</b>	<b>1,100,000</b>	<b>1,318,969</b>

**C. CONFIRMED SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE**

Please include evidence for co-financing for the project with this form.

<b>Sources of Co-financing</b>	<b>Name of Co-financier</b>	<b>Type of Cofinancing</b>	<b>Amount (\$)</b>
Recipient Government	South Africa Department of Environmental Affairs	In-kind	163,452
Donor Agency	GIZ	In-kind	300,000
Donor Agency	WRI	In-kind	228,291
Donor Agency	Government of Norway	In-kind	627,226
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>1,318,969</b>

**D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS**

<b>GEF Agency</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>Country Name/Global</b>	<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Programming of Funds</b>	<b>(in \$)</b>		
					<b>GEF Project Financing (a)</b>	<b>Agency Fee<sup>a)</sup> (b)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total (c)=a+b</b>
UNEP	CBIT	Government of South Africa	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	1,100,000	104,500	1,204,500
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>					<b>1,100,000</b>	<b>104,500</b>	<b>1,204,500</b>

a ) Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies

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D below.

## E. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS<sup>5</sup>

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 <sub>2e</sub> mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	metric tons
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>

## F. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? No

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Fund) in Annex D.

## **PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION**

### **A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF<sup>6</sup>**

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

No significant changes have been made in the project design compared to the original Project Identification Form (PIF). During the consultations process, minor changes in the wording of the logical framework were proposed an to make the project statements clearer, and more focused on strengthening South Africa’s capacity to meet the enhanced transparency framework requirement under the Paris Agreement as shown below:-

<sup>5</sup> Update the applicable indicators provided at PIF stage. 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.

<sup>6</sup> For questions A.1 –A.7 in Part II, if there are no changes since PIF , no need to respond, please enter “NA” after the respective question.

**Table 1:** Minor changes to the Project Logframe

	<b>Approved PIF framework</b>	<b>Current Project framework</b>
<b>Title</b>	Capacity Building Programme to Implement South Africa's Climate National System	Strengthening South Africa's capacity to comply with enhanced transparency reporting requirements under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement
<b>Objective</b>	To enhance human and institutional capacity related to transparency in South Africa	South Africa is meeting the enhanced transparency framework requirement under the Paris Agreement
<b>Outcome</b>	Addressing existing gaps in meeting South Africa's transparency requirement and tracking progress towards achievement of its nationally determined contribution	South Africa is tracking and reporting progress towards achievement of its nationally determined contribution
<b>Outputs</b>	1.1 The climate change response M&E web-based platform operationalized and functional 1.2 Relevant entities trained on international MRV guidance 1.3 Long-term strategy on GHG and mitigation transparency developed	1.0 An institutional arrangement that supports operationalization of the Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) system established 2.0 Training programmes to build institutional engagement and staff capacities on Monitoring, Reporting and Verification of climate action implemented
Difference in GEF and Co-finance		
<b>GEF Budget</b>	GEF budget allocation per output has been revised to align to the proposed logframe.	
<b>Cofinance</b>	The CBIT project falls under GEF's support for convention-related reporting and assessment, and is implemented on an agreed full cost basis requiring only in-kind contribution by GEF-eligible countries. For this project, the confirmed co-financing at CEO endorsement phase totals US\$ 1,318,969, which is lower than the co-finance budget of US\$ 2,289,065 projected at PIF stage.	

**A.1. Project Description.** Elaborate on: 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 area<sup>7</sup> 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)

<sup>7</sup> 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..

[global environmental benefits](#) (GEFTF) and/or [adaptation benefits](#) (LDCF/SCCF); and 6) innovativeness, 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 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 21<sup>st</sup> 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 de-carbonization 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. 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 is still 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). In addition to sectoral plans, South Africa started working on a number of programmes and initiatives towards the development of a Monitoring and Evaluation/ Monitoring Reporting and Verification (M&E/MRV). The milestones in this development process are presented in the Table 2:

**Table 2: Milestones in Monitoring and Evaluation of Climate Change**

<b>Timelines</b>	<b>Milestones in Monitoring and Evaluation of Climate Change</b>
December 2007	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.
Yr. 2009	<p>After the introduction of the concept of Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) in 2007 at the thirteenth Conference of the Parties (COP 13), the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA - through the Royal Danish Embassy) commissioned the Environmental Resources Management (ERM) to support in the identification of the climate change response interventions that 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.</p> <p>The NCCRD was showcased at the climate change summit (COP 15). 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.</p>
Yr. 2011	South Africa published its National Climate Change Response White Paper. The Paper states that the Department of Environmental Affairs will develop a Climate Change Response Monitoring & Evaluation (M & E) system that evolves with international MRV requirements.
Yr. 2012	<p>South Africa, through its Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) began structuring a system for M&amp;E of climate change.</p> <p>The Department of Environmental Affairs contracted entities to research MRV topics. The following reports are published:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ‘Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) in South Africa’, written by Promethium Carbon. This study was published to assess and build South African MRV capabilities.</li> <li>• ‘A Draft Climate Change Response Monitoring and Evaluation System (Interim Report)’, published by Ricardo-AEA. This report proposes a structural design and operational architecture for a climate change response M&amp;E system for South Africa.</li> </ul> <p>The following studies were published through the WRI—ERC MAPT programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ‘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;</li> <li>• ‘MRV across Multi-Level Governance: National, Provincial and Municipal</li> </ul>

Timelines	Milestones in Monitoring and Evaluation of Climate Change
	Institutions in South Africa'. This study analyses how sub-national level governments in South Africa are engaging with measuring, reporting and verifying climate projects.
Yr. 2013	Based on the above research findings and recommendations, the DEA updated the NCCRD. The database covers most mitigation and adaptation actions in South Africa, with the respective emission reduction potentials. The NCCRD 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.

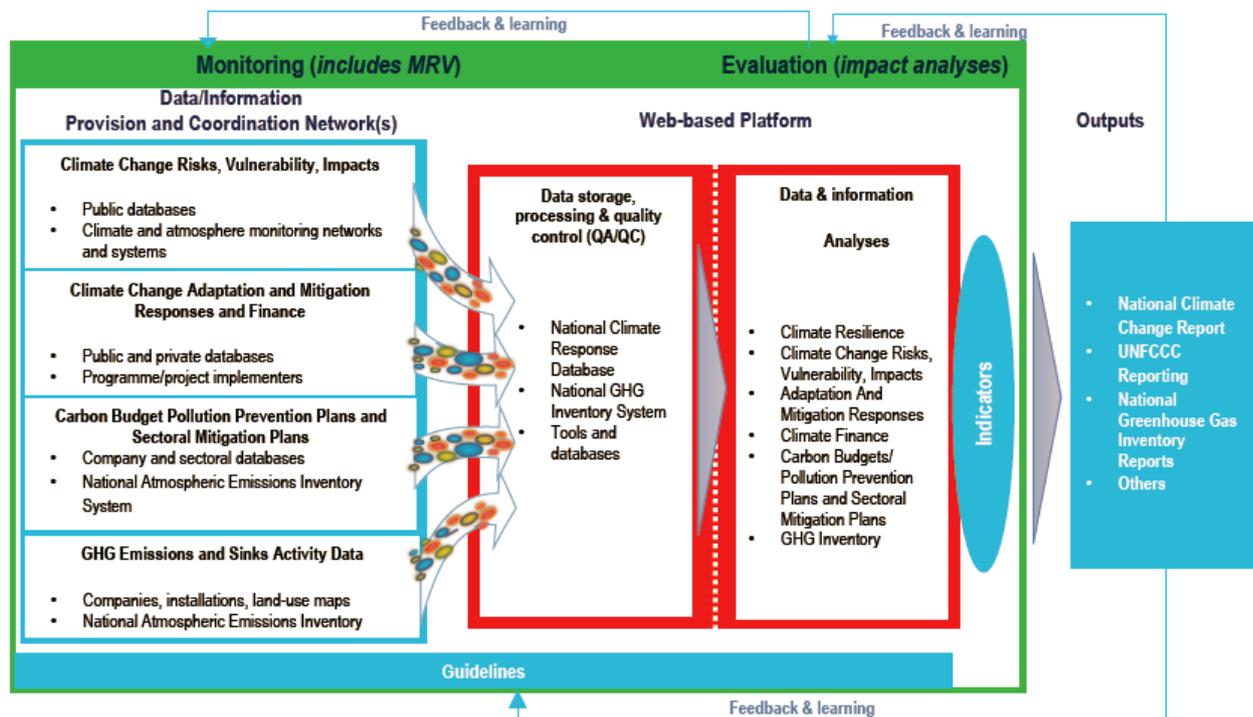
South Africa's National Climate Change Response Strategy (2011) calls for the NCCRD be used as a tool to track the extent to which South Africa is making the transition towards a lower-carbon economy and climate-resilient society. To address this gap, South Africa has developed a broader climate change Monitoring & Evaluation system, within which the NCCRD falls. The NCCRD, in this case, acts as a repository for information on climate change mitigation, adaptation and research projects within the M & E system.

The M&E system over-arching objective is to: -

- ❖ 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
- ❖ 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.
- ❖ Track climate change and the communication of climate-related information, both nationally and internationally.

To meet its objectives, the M & E system has been designed with three (3) main components;

- 1) the coordination of data and information,
- 2) data processing, quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC), and storage, and
- 3) analysis of data and information to feed into international reporting and national reporting and policy development.



**Figure 1:** Summary of South Africa's Climate Change Response M&E system

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

- i. *Phase 1 or Setting Up Phase (to end of 2016):* The initial setting-up of the M & E system is complete to the extent that a system framework has been developed. Various elements of the system are functioning, albeit in a fragmented manner, primarily making use of existing monitoring systems and indicators. Initial evaluation reports have been produced, although the system is not up and running at this stage, for example the Energy Efficiency Target Monitoring System implemented by the Department of Energy to support the rollout of the National Energy Efficiency Strategy.
- ii. *Phase 2 or Operationalization Phase (2017–2020):* The operationalization of the M & E system focuses on standardized reporting by introducing guidance on MRV approaches for different sectors; establishing quality control and quality assurance and verification systems, alignment with the broader Mitigation system and its different elements; the use of web-based tools, including the South African Risk and Vulnerability Atlas (SARVA) for adaptation, and others for mitigation, as well as ensuring that the results of the evaluation reports feed back into and influence policy development and decision-making.
- iii. *Phase 3 or Refinement Phase:* The system will finally be refined in this phase, based on the lessons learnt and the pursuit of accuracy, completeness and consistency in reporting. The influence of the system should be visible at this point, as the system output information is integrated into decision-making and funding decisions. The end of this phase should give rise to a fully-fledged version of the M&E system.

The development of the climate change M & E system is currently being supported by various donors-projects including:

- a) A BMUB – GIZ funded project on the development of the web-based climate change M&E system to design, develop, test and operationalize a web-based platform to support climate change monitoring and evaluation (2015-2020).

- b) A Partnership for Market Readiness project (World Bank) (2014-2020); modification of the web-based emissions reporting platform, (National Atmospheric Emission Inventory System) to allow reporting of GHG emissions by the industry
- c) The Norwegian Embassy and Norwegian Environmental Agency project on development of the National GHG Inventory System for implementation of a national system for the sustainable management of the GHG emissions inventory compilation, (2015-2017), and
- d) MRV of AFOLU Support Programme to provide training of South African technical experts in the use of different tools used for the compilation of the GHG inventory (AFOLU), funded by the Government of Australia (2013-2017).

The Government of South wishes to request the GEF to support the following additional activities to complement the above projects that target to operationalize the M & E system, in terms of coverage, accuracy, quality control, analysis and communication: -

- a) Setting up of QA/QC and for regular data processing to assess and improve information and data quality coverage and to enhance coordination of reporting and data quality improvement mechanisms. Data and information processing is currently done on an ad hoc basis in response to reporting requirements.
- b) Integration and streamlining of reporting systems and associated guidelines and templates
- c) Improved alignment of the M&E system with international reporting requirements
- d) Cascading, aligning and embedding the M&E system in all spheres of government
- e) Building capacity of key stakeholders across government, private sector and civil society to use the M&E system
- f) Building the capacity of staff in key departments, to regularly process data, to provide quality control feedback to reporting departments, thereby facilitating improvement of standardized data and information collection

These areas of capacity needs were identified in South Africa's Second National Communication report, submitted to the UNFCCC in 2011, highlighting the availability of accurate activity data & climate change professionals as a critical capacity gap. 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 also 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. These are areas proposed for support under this CBIT project.

**3) *the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area<sup>a8</sup> strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project,***

The proposed CBIT project provides strategic support for the coordination and implementation of activities a – f, mentioned above, with regard to the climate change M & E system. The 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. The project outcome aims at ensuring that South Africa is tracking and reporting progress towards achievement of its nationally determined contribution. The two outputs under this outcome are: -

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<sup>8</sup> 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 1.0: An institutional arrangement that supports operationalization of the Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) system established
- Output 2.0: Training programmes to build institutional engagement and staff capacities on Monitoring, Reporting and Verification of climate action implemented

Output 1.0: An institutional arrangement that supports operationalization of the Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) system established

The DEA climate change Monitoring and Evaluation team is responsible for the administration of the M&E system. This team is responsible for setting-up the system, system improvements, data-requests for monitoring, analysis of indicators for tracking transition to a lower-carbon economy and for tracking climate finance; administration of the web-based platform as well as compilation and publication of the Annual M&E reports. The team has managed to set up a functioning M & E system, albeit in a fragmented manner, primarily making use of existing monitoring systems and indicators in different platforms. There is need therefore to set up quality assurance and control measures within the M & E system for better data quality coverage and coordination of reporting and data quality improvement mechanisms; as well as establish processes for quantification of mitigation measures in support of the tracking of South Africa's progress towards achieving nationally determined contributions. To this end, the Government of South Africa requests GEF's support to (i) strengthen the DEA's capacity in monitoring and verifying information that feeds to the M & E system, (ii) ensure enhanced coordination among sectors in verification of climate change information and data, (iii) improve accuracy in quantification of mitigation measures; while addressing of address the challenges of high turnover of skilled DEA staff and over- reliance on consultants. There is also need for ongoing evaluation of climate information to inform national policy development and international reporting. On completion of this project, the Government of South Africa will have trained additional experts and staff members who will sustain the operations of the M & E system.

*Activity 1.1 A technical expert engaged to support the following functions on monitoring and verification of information that feeds to the M & E-system: -*

- Support implementation of the climate change M & E System specifically GHG, mitigation, adaptation data and information management systems for collection, analysis and packaging,
- Support the establishment of systems for QA/QC and verification of sector data and information with the view to compiling a complete, accurate and consistent greenhouse gas inventory;
- Support the verification and validation of information and data, and build capacity of peer reporting in this regard;
- Support the drafting of reports and inventories, to international standards;
- Gather information to inform the annual gap report of the M & E system
- Support of the tracking of South Africa's progress towards a lower carbon society;
- Collaborate in the design of the training programme curricula for GHG Plus and GHG Basic, including in the development of content, learning materials and assessment related to energy emissions;
- Collaborate in the design of the process to identify participants for in-depth work on difficult theoretical problems;
- Collaborate in the annual improvement of the curricula;
- Assess In-depth work in said area of expertise, on an ad hoc basis

*Activity 1.2 A technical expert engaged to standardize and improve accuracy and coverage in quantification of mitigation at the national and subnational levels through: -*

- Support implementation of the climate change M & E System specifically for the quantification of mitigation measures;
- Support capacity building in the quantification of mitigation measures at the national and subnational level, with a focus on standardized methodologies and reporting and the avoidance of double-counting;
- Support of the tracking of South Africa's progress towards achieving nationally determined contributions
- Collaborate in the design of the training programme curricula for GHG Plus and GHG Basic, including in the development of content, learning materials and assessment related to energy emissions;
- Collaborate in the design of the process to identify participants for in-depth work on difficult theoretical problems;
- Collaborate in the annual improvement of the curricula;
- Assess In-depth work in said area of expertise, on an ad hoc basis

In addition to supporting DEA's functions on the M & E system, the project will establish a National Advisory Panel on Climate change transparency, with representatives aligned to the NDC priority sectors and stocktaking cycles. The Advisory panel will: -

- consider issues identified in the annual M&E reports (both technical and strategic issues), and give recommendations to the governance and oversight structures of the M&E system.
- advise on training needs and prepare annual gap report that can be incorporated into the national innovation system through the Department of Science and Technology and the Department of Higher Education to facilitate the mainstreaming of climate change M&E in the higher education system,
- provide guidance on the long term transparency strategy covering both mitigation and adaptation and;
- provide inputs into DEA MRV publications and guidelines and improvements on the M&E system framework, including the GHG inventory component, adaptation and financing;
- identify international experts in climate transparency, including in adaptation and, or mitigation, who will be invited to share knowledge and experiences with relevant stakeholders, including in support of information management.

*Activities 1.3: Support the establishment and functions of the national advisory committee: -*

- Formation of an advisory committee by appointing relevant experts
- Organize biannual meetings for panel members to discuss and prepare annual transparency gap reports of the M & E system

The proposed scope of work under Output 1.0 aligns to the capacity building needs identified during the International Consultation Analysis (ICA) process for South Africa's BUR1. 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 44<sup>th</sup> 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.

*Output 2.0: Training programmes to build institutional engagement and staff capacities on Monitoring, Reporting and Verification of climate action implemented*

This output seeks to build the capacities of data users and suppliers on the use the necessary reporting templates for uploading information into the national M & E system, as well as raising awareness on, and expertise to fulfill the enhanced transparency framework requirement and track progress under the Paris Agreement. Activities under this output will be clustered into three distinct categories: -

- 2.1 Undertake training workshops on adaptation M & E-system
- 2.2 Conduct a long-term capacity building strategy on GHG Inventory and mitigation actions at national level
- 2.3 Training relevant entities on international MRV guidance

*2.1 Undertake training workshops on the adaptation M & E system:*

The Government of South Africa has defined how its national commitments for adaptation will be met over the period 2020 to 2030. This was done through a comprehensive description of Desired Adaptation Outcomes (DAOs) that will not only support tracking the Adaptation Goals indicated in South Africa's Adaptation – INDC; but will also track indicators under the Sustainable Development Goal target 13: the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) progress indicators. The DAOs have been developed and refined in consultations with key sectoral and provincial stakeholders and the online system for capturing information to track progress towards their achievement is being developed. The M & E reporting system will avail the information needed to aid reporting on adaptation at national and international levels. The system will also provide a means of assessing the capacity of 'at risk' sectors and their stakeholders to adapt to climate change and whether the measures being taken are appropriate, efficient and effective.

Fifteen (15) adaptation training workshops will be conducted with multiple representatives from two hundred and forty four (244) local municipalities as well as district and provincial authorities at provincial/district levels to sensitize participants on benefits of, and the cross-cutting nature of M&E of adaptation; to build awareness of requirement for M&E adaptation; to align reporting across spheres of government; and to facilitate ownership and buy-in in the adaptation M&E system. The workshops will include sessions: to introduce climate change adaptation reporting requirements nationally and internationally (guidelines); to familiarize participants with the climate change adaptation web based information system (process); and to share best case examples from institutions reporting on climate change adaptation. The workshop will include hands-on training for using the reporting template with responses and making online reporting submissions; and on evaluating/assessing the effectiveness of responses by participants (at the provincial/district level).

These workshops will be jointly implemented by DEA (including DEA Assistant Directors in District municipalities), and climate change focal points in provincial government. Provincial government will invite key provincial stakeholders (including but not limited to municipalities, relevant provincial sectors, academia, business and NGOs). A facilitator will be contracted to collaborate with the DEA in the design and running of each regional workshop, including the preparation of teaching materials, using the template and online system for reporting. In the year after the regional workshops, the DEA experts in adaptation M&E and M&E system information management will visit district municipalities to provide constructive feedback to reporting municipalities and provincial authorities to encourage initial reporting and subsequent improvement in reporting on the online adaptation M & E system.

The following will be undertaken to support training workshops on the adaptation M & E system:

- 2.1.1 Sub-contracting a facilitator for M&E adaptation training
- 2.1.2 Designing of workshop (content, structure, teaching materials, practical)
- 2.1.3 Conduct 15 regional workshops on adaptation

- 2.1.4 Evaluate each workshop immediately afterward to improve course for the next training day (half day per workshop)
- 2.1.5 Roadshow giving feedback for improvement to Local Municipalities at each of the 44 the District Municipalities

2.2 *Conducting a long-term capacity building strategy on GHG Inventory and mitigation actions at national level*

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 submits its National Communications once every four years and Biennial Update Report, once every two years. In addition to these reports, South Africa will be expected to communicate its Nationally Determined Contribution to the UNFCCC every five years. The government is also in the process of designing GHG-emissions Carbon Tax, and is finalizing its design of the Carbon Budgets. Considering that GHG inventories is a central component of each of these reports, there is need to ensure accurate, consistent and timely production of GHG inventory reports that not only informs South Africa's policy development processes but also meets its international obligations.

This activity will seek 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, and will entail institutionalization of GHG reporting and mitigation transparency in South African research and academic institution. The training will involve the development and administration of course curriculum developed by experts in GHG accounting and reporting across emissions sectors, in quantification of mitigation measures, and in GHG systems and management. The course structure will be designed in three levels of learning as follows:-

- a) An introductory 'GHG Basic' course for a large selection of DEA staff working in Transparency matters, their counterparts in relevant institutions and management staff whose understanding of the fundamentals would support development of the system for Transparency. 'GHG Basic' would include introduction to the fundamentals of Transparency in the context of the mitigation system, and GHG inventories, GHG projections, and mitigation measures. The course would include sessions on i) Transparency in the context of the mitigation system, ii) What are GHG inventories and how are they compiled; iii) Basis for GHG projections; iv) Introduction to mitigation measures; v) Practical session. Practical sessions in 'GHG Basic' will help participants gain a general understanding of process, guidelines and requirements in compiling a GHG inventory. Learning objectives would include having a working understanding of methodologies and process in each thematic area. Participants would be assessed at the start and end of the course to understand whether learning objectives have been achieved, and to inform continued improvement in the design and running of the course.
- b) An advanced 'GHG Plus' course for a cohort of DEA staff or staff at relevant institutions to develop practical GHG inventory expertise and build foundations for more difficult work. 'GHG Plus' would include modules for i) Hands-on GHG inventory training; ii) GHG projections; iii) Quantification of mitigation by measures; and iv) Possible approaches to tracking South Africa's NDCs. The running of the modules would be spread over the year. The modules would be interspersed with hands-on practical exercises for participants to apply their new knowledge and skills and to reinforce learning. The programme would provide virtual support and encourage peer-to-peer online discussion. The format of the 'GHG Plus' course is designed to encourage networking between experts and to provide support for learning by doing. Learning objectives would include proficiency in the topics covered by each of the modules. Assessment of participants at the start and end of the course would identify whether learning objectives have been achieved, and inform annual improvement to the design and running of the course.

- c) ‘In-depth work’ includes supervision of individuals (10 ppl per year, 2 weeks full-time supervision each) to do in-depth work on solutions to difficult theoretical and methodological problems, and, or tools to improve on weak areas in the transparency system. Participants for ‘In-depth’ work would be identified in GHG Plus and by DEA separately as well. Learning objectives would include a prescribed minimum skills level for participants and improvements in transparency system (in which benchmarks themselves would be a difficult topic). Participants would be encouraged, and supported by their supervisor to publish briefs detailing developments arising from their work.

The GHG Basic and GHG Plus will be run as in-person training courses initially. Course sessions will be filmed to move to a model of blended learning by the end of Year 3 of the project. The final product will include online video and practical exercise material to provide consistent teaching at a reduced cost, and the option for face-to-face contact to engage participants in problem-solving discussion and to encourage peer to peer support.

The team implementing the training programme will consist of a Director for the training programme, who would be a senior expert in climate change mitigation with proven expertise in academic supervision, as well as a proven track record in capacity development for climate change, in the context of developing countries, preferably South Africa. A Programme Coordinator will support the design and implementation of the training programme (including the finalizing of teaching materials and piloting of training exercises). Joint curriculum design and annual improvement, and assessment of in-depth work will include collaboration with Energy Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Waste, Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sectoral experts, GHG systems and management, and quantification of mitigation measures experts. The training programme Director, Program Coordinator will be trained in use of the web-based National System for the Greenhouse Gas Inventory reporting and will incorporate the web tool in practical work. The training materials will be developed using the existing transparency methodologies, including training and guidance materials developed by CGE/UNFCCC and practices, methodologies and guidance available on the CBIT Global Platform. These materials will then be tailor-made by the programme team to suit the country-needs. All materials produced for the training programme and evaluation of assessments of participants will be externally assessed by an Independent Assessor, to ensure that it responds to the national needs as well as the international reporting obligations, and to provide feedback to improve the curricula on an iterative basis.

‘External’ training resources offering training in content that falls outside of the training programme curriculum, including free and fee-paying courses, online or in person and outside of South Africa will be identified, vetted and listed by the curriculum development team, for ease of use by DEA in order to identify training resources in response that government might employ in response to specific and isolated needs.

The following activities will support the long-term capacity building strategy on GHG Inventory and mitigation actions at national level

- 2.2.1 Sub-contract team of experts to jointly develop training programme curriculum (GHG Basic, GHG Plus, in depth work)
- 2.2.2 Undertake a training programme of selected mitigation topics at ‘GHG Basic’ level
  - Design a 2-day GHG Basic course, materials & assessment, design of assessment (that learning objectives have been achieved), and plan for annual improvement
  - Run GHG Basic course
  - Evaluate GHG Basic (using participant assessments and independent reviewer)
  - Improve the GHG Basic
  - Identify participants for GHG Plus
  - Recording of GHG Basic sessions to move to blended learning by the end of the project
  - GHG Basic course: Inventory practical training sessions

- 2.2.3 Undertake a training programme in selected mitigation topics at the level of intermediate expertise
- Design 4 module GHG Plus course with (i) hands-on GHG inventory training; (ii) GHG projections; (iii) Quantification of mitigation by measures; (iv) possible approaches to tracking SA's NDC. Design of assessment (that learning objectives have been achieved)
  - Run GHG Plus 4 modules (2 days per module) per year
  - Provide online forum for participant discussion in periods between modules, about course content, the application of new skills in completing practical exercises, and related topics
  - Evaluate GHG Plus (using participant assessments and independent reviewer)
  - Improve the GHG Plus, (using participant assessments and evaluations by Independent Reviewer)
  - Identify invitees for In-depth work
  - Record GHG Plus sessions to move to blended learning by the end of the project
- 2.2.4 Supervise In-depth work on difficult theoretical and methodological problems
- Develop process to identify participants for supervised In-depth Work
  - Identify areas for In-depth Work (informed by the annual gap reports of the M & E system and drawing on design of GHG Basic and Plus)
  - Undertake market research of available external training resources (free and fee-paying)
  - Supervise in-depth work by DEA / key institution staff (10 ppl/yr, 2 weeks each, independently) on difficult theoretical and methodological problems, individuals identified in GHG Plus and by DEA separately. Learning by doing.
  - Undertake independent reviews of In-depth Work
  - Publish briefs on policy and theoretical developments

### 2.3 *Training relevant entities on international MRV guidance*

The DEA will ensure that any new reporting guidelines on MRVs and transparency are fully integrated into the existing M & E system. A local network/roster of experts in Transparency will be established which will include staff from key government institutions including the South African Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), South African Department of Energy (DoE), South African Department of Transport (DoT), South African Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), South African Department of Science and Technology (DST), and South African National Treasury. The network will draw on existing sector experts as well as new members from the participants in supervised In-depth work (2.2.4 above).

The established national network of experts will be linked to the international networks/initiatives, including the CBIT Global Platform. This will be done, with the support of DEA, by joining existing international/regional partnership platforms that will allow regular sharing of lessons and good practices in MRV. International experts will be invited or commissioned to share knowledge and experiences on mitigation, adaptation for national departments, provincial governments and metros for South Africa. South-South knowledge exchange will be encouraged as part of DEA's participation in the Global Coordination Platform. The training programme Director will lead preparation of occasional technical and / or policy briefs on technical advances in in-depth work within the training programme locally, and by make these available also to the CBIT Global Platform Knowledge Exchanges.

The following activities ensure that relevant entities are trained on international MRV guidance

- 2.3.1 Establish national network of experts in matters relating to transparency, and link this to international networks/initiatives, including the CBIT Global Platform
- 2.3.2 Roster of MRV experts uploaded on to DEA's website and continuously updated
- 2.3.3 Peer to peer exchange for international experts to share knowledge and experiences at DEA (and, or relevant institutions) (3 per year)

2.3.4 MoUs (or similar) for key government department staff to do in-depth work at relevant academic institutions (or similar), as required

The work under Output 1.0 aligns to the CBIT Programming Directions activities on strengthening national institutions for transparency-related activities as listed in the CBIT national programming directions: 18 (a) support to lead, plan, coordinate, implement, monitor, and evaluate policies, strategies, and programs to enhance transparency; (b) support on how to integrate knowledge from transparency initiatives into national policy and decision-making; and (c) assistance with deployment and enhancement of information and knowledge management structure to meet Article 13. Activities under output 2.0 are aligned to the CBIT programming direction on provision of relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13. It covers activities on:- 18 (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. These activities will ensure that local expertise, and institutional and national capacity in DEA and relevant institutions is enhanced by networking activities and interactions, including those facilitated under the CBIT Global Platform. A network of local experts in Transparency will be established and posted onto the DEA website.

In addition to its alignment to the GEF CBIT Programming Directions, the proposal neatly aligns with UNEP's Climate Change sub-programme where countries are expected to adopt and / or implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologies; and hence achieve emissions reduction consistent with the 2 degrees Celsius stabilization pathway.

**A.2. Child Project?** If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

**A.3. Stakeholders.** Identify key stakeholders and elaborate on how the key stakeholders' engagement is incorporated in the preparation and implementation of the project. Do they include civil society organizations (yes  / no )? and indigenous peoples (yes  / no )<sup>9</sup>

**Table 3:** The key stakeholders and brief description of their engagement in the project design

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<sup>9</sup> For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project's consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which

Name of key stakeholders	Responsibility/expertise	Role in project
National Committee on Climate Change	<p>The National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) was set up to consult with stakeholders from key sectors that impact on or are impacted by climate change. The Committee advises on matters relating to national responsibilities with respect to climate change, and in particular in relation to the UNFCCC and the Kyoto protocol. It also advises on the implementation of climate change-related activities.</p> <p>NCCC include both the IGCCC and Civil Society Organizations ranging from Business, Labour, Non-governmental organizations, academic institutions and the public at large.</p>	Oversight of and support for the National Advisory Panel for the long-term strategy on GHG, mitigation, and adaptation transparency, in fulfillment of its own mandate.
Intergovernmental Committee on Climate Change (IGCCC)	IGCCC is government coordination body responsible for formulating and implementing environmental agreements across government. The IGCCC coordinates across government departments and is subsidiary to and reports within the NCCC.	Oversight of and support for the National Advisory Panel for the long-term strategy on GHG, mitigation, and adaptation transparency, in fulfillment of its own mandate.
Department of Environmental Affairs (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.	<p>Coordination of capacity building across key departments and national and sub-national government</p> <p>Build a national roster of MRV experts in the public sector</p> <p>Participation in the training programme in M&amp;E GHG and mitigation and supervised in-depth work</p>
Key government departments such as DoE, DST, DoT, DAFF, DTI, EDD, NT, DPE, DIRCO	M&E System GHG & mitigation information reporting	Participation in the training programme in M&E GHG and mitigation and supervised in-depth work.
Provincial government	M&E System adaptation information reporting	Jointly organize regional workshops in M&E adaptation training
District municipalities	M&E System adaptation information reporting	Host district feedback sessions in M&E adaptation training
Local authorities	M&E System adaptation information reporting	Participation in the regional workshops and district feedback sessions in M&E adaptation training

Name of key stakeholders	Responsibility/expertise	Role in project
Academic / research bodies	Lead climate change: scientific and technology research, development and implementation. M&E System adaptation information reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop training programme in M&amp;E GHG and mitigation</li> <li>• Supervise in-depth work on difficult theoretical and methodological problems in transparency</li> </ul>
National Research Foundation (NRF)	South Africa's National Research Foundation(NRF) is the intermediary agency between the policies and strategies of the Government of South Africa and South Africa's research institutions.	Review applications and make provisions for bursary funding for student studies to fill transparency capacity gaps

In both the NCCC and the IGCCC, civil society plays an important role in discussions guiding climate strategy. The NCCC meets on a quarterly basis, following an annual work plan, and has representatives from:-

- Interested Non-governmental organisations and community-based environmental organisations
- Academic and research institutions
- Business and Industry
- Eskom (the national electricity supply company)
- Labour
- Individual members are designated representatives from the defined stakeholder groups involved in climate change.

**A.4. [Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.](#)** Elaborate on how gender equality and women's empowerment issues are mainstreamed into the project implementation and monitoring, taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men. In addition, 1) did the project conduct a gender analysis during project preparation (yes x /no) 2) did the project incorporate a gender responsive project results framework, including sex-disaggregated indicators (yes x /no10

South Africa adopted the value of Gender Equality into the country's governance processes with the establishment of the new dispensation in 1994 and enshrined it in the 1996 Constitution of South Africa, the same year in which it ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1996, women should be able to participate on an equal footing with men, and enjoy the same rights as men, in all sectors. The establishment of South African Policy Framework for Women Empowerment and Gender Equality (WEGE) has laid the foundation in terms of strategies government must embark on to achieve women empowerment and gender equality. WEGE is supported by the Gender Equality Strategic Framework for the Public Service which aims to facilitate the development of mechanisms and interventions by departments, DEA included, to create an enabling environment, equality of opportunities, mainstreaming of gender equality and, creating of a barrier-free workplace, illustrative of a transformed Public Sector. Furthermore the government has signed and ratified several sub-regional, regional and international instruments for which it has to report SA progress on their implementation. Amongst these are the SADC Declaration on Gender and Development, SADC Protocol on Gender and Development, AU

Protocol to the Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, Convention on the Elimination of All Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), Millennium Development Goals (MDG), 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Beijing Platform of Action (BPA). All these instruments seek to promote women and girls human rights, women's empowerment and gender equality.

National departments are working on their own policy on WEGE. For example, in relation to transparency in climate mitigation, the Department of Energy (DoE) approved a DoE Policy on WEGE. The policy laid a foundation for gender equality and empowerment in the energy sector. It includes making provision for the accountability of gender mainstreaming through M&E reporting, gender audits, disaggregated data, gender analysis of gender mainstreaming to be placed at the highest level. The objective is to support better planning that incorporates gender perspectives.

Gender analysis during the PPG of this project noted that women were equitably represented in the design phase, with an average of 40% of the participants during the project design stakeholders workshop. At execution phase, a number of activities will be undertaken to ensure gender equality is adequately addressed:-

**Table 4:** Description of Gender roles in the project

Task	Gender Design Features/activities
Cross-cutting strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A Sociologist with gender expertise shall be included in project to include gender equality considerations at each stage of 1.) inception, 2.) design and planning of activities, 3.) in participation in the project activities.</li> <li>▪ All project stakeholders will be sensitised regarding the implications of gender-related legislation in South Africa.</li> <li>▪ Equal training opportunities and transfer of skills will be available for men and women.</li> <li>▪ Persons employed on the project team should be in line with the COJ employment equity (EE) policy/gender policy.</li> <li>▪ All training materials, technology and methodology of dissemination are to be women friendly (e.g avoiding gender stereo-types and using appropriate illustrations).</li> </ul>
Promote gender equality in procurement processes outlined in Appendix 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Procurement process will be equally open in terms of gender. Text for procurement processes will be worded carefully to avoid gender stereotypes.</li> </ul>
Design gender sensitive template and guidelines, and activities are adopted in the training workshops and feedback sessions on adaptation M & E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Template for data and information submission to differentiate between male and female participants</li> <li>▪ Template for data and information submission to include requests for gender differentiated data</li> </ul>
Design gender sensitive curriculum content in the tailor-made training programme on select mitigation topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Including descriptive examples of gender differentiation in energy use and activity emissions</li> <li>▪ Design practical exercises that sensitize participants to data bias and gender impacts of mitigation</li> </ul>

**A.5 Risk.** Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation. (table format acceptable):

**Table 5: Project Risks**

Risk description	Mitigation Measure	Level of Risk
Delays in project activities due to the Procurement process	DEA will prepare all necessary documents in a timely manner, and initiate procurement with the publication of adverts within one month of confirmation of the project.	High
Failure to engage relevant stakeholders to sit on the National Advisory Panel	This risk will be mitigated by support from the IGCCC (the government coordination body responsible for formulating and implementing environmental agreements across government., and chaired by DEA) in fulfillment of its mandate.	Medium
Lack of ownership of the M & E system: adaptation	For M & E adaptation: sub-national government participated in the development of the indicators, and the templates (currently under development) will be piloted internally, then externally to conduct user-friendly surveys and for improvement. DEA will lead training on use of templates, e.g. through the regional adaptation workshops, and the follow-up visits to provide feedback on the use of the templates.	Medium
Lack of commitment from participants to complete the GHG & Mitigation Training courses	Participants will be selected on the basis of their need (internally and in reporting to DEA). Continuous assessment of the course will be conducted to assess the user buy-in and a network of course participants will be created to enhance their interaction & experience sharing	Medium
Limited participation in the adaptation M&E training workshops due to limited days of training and staff availability	The workshop will include climate change focal points as well as the leads for key resource and disaster risk management areas, also energy, water, waste. This broad participation will ensure that some if not all relevant staff in sub-national government receive training. Follow-up feedback sessions will seek to build further capacity.	Medium

**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 project will be implemented by the Economy Division of the United Nations Environment and executed by the South African Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA). A Project Management Unit will be established within the DEA, to oversee the day-to-day management of the project and the functions of the consultants and/or service providers under the project. This team will comprise a

National Project Coordinator, Finance and Administrative Assistant, and the M & E system technical Expert. The individual hired as the National Project Coordinator will have necessary qualifications to perform functions of a technical expert managing data and information of the M & E system. The unit will be responsible for execution of the respective project outputs under the CBIT project, as expressed in Annex E.

The national advisory panel (established under output 1) , whose secretariat is the DEA, will appoint a task team to act as the Project Steering Committee (PSC). The PSC will meet once a year to among other things ensure the coordination across initiatives. This will ensure efficient alignment in activities and outputs, and that potential future initiatives will fit neatly with the ongoing initiatives, thereby ensuring synergies and avoiding duplication. The initiative will follow the institutional structure described in Annex H. Project Implementation Arrangements.

The focus of this CBIT project will be the government reporting, including in the decentralization of monitoring and reporting across national and subnational departments, and in the use of standardized and international guidelines. In the implementation of this project, DEA will liaise with relevant institutions reporting transparency relevant information and data, including national Department of Energy (DoE), Department of Science and Technology (DST), Department of Transport (DoT), Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF), Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), and scientific and research institutions.

In terms of more broad coordination, across government and civil society, the Intergovernmental Committee on Climate Change (IGCCC) is government coordination body responsible for formulating and implementing environmental agreements across government. The IGCCC fosters information exchange, consultation, agreement and support among the spheres of government on climate change. It enables a high level exchange of information on key topics. As a high level platform, it brings together representatives from national departments of environmental affairs, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, energy, health, human settlements, international relations and cooperation, trade and industry, housing, transport, national treasury, rural development and land reform, science and technology, social development and water affairs, from provincial environment department and SALGA. In practice, it provides the forum for vertical integration, including communicating national government's strategic intent to the local level and ensuring that the local voice is captured in elicitation of feedback. It is chaired by DEA and in particular the Deputy Director General for the Climate Change Branch. The 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.

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 center 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, including sharing information on the CBIT Global Coordination Platform.

Through the UN Environment office in Pretoria, South Africa, the project will be linked to UN Environment's Programmes as relates to its Medium Term Strategy, Programme of Work and the UN Environment Country Consolidated Programme Framework with South Africa (2017-2021). The project design is closely aligned to the South Africa-United Nations Strategic Cooperation Framework (SCF) 2013-17 that outlines the overall framework for the UN system's work in South Africa. The following outcome has been identified under governance and participation for UN intervention. Improved capacity of national, provincial and local governments to plan, implement, monitor, and evaluate government policies, systems and capabilities for improved service delivery and strengthened participatory democracy. This which neatly fits the scope of this project:-

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 programme's goal is to enhance public sector human and institutional capacity related to transparency in South Africa by 1.) upskilling existing staff in South African institutions in order to grow the pool of people to contribute as part of a community of practice; and 2.) building institutional capacity related to transparency at the DEA in South Africa. While the focus of the programme is at national scale, it is focused on climate change mitigation and thus all the work undertaken in South Africa will have global environmental benefits. Within mitigation, specific focus areas include GHG inventory compilation, and information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving NDC under Article 4. Domestic mitigation measures need to be implemented to achieve the objective of the NDC, and capacity to MRV individual mitigation actions needs to be enhanced. Based on the domestic MRV / M&E system, understanding of international reporting requirements is also within the scope. Further specific outcomes of the programme will be that participants across the public sector will understand the impact of individual mitigation measures or policies, may develop or use the online GHG tools used by DEA, with inputs by other government departments, and will understand what needs to be done at individual / institutional level to support transparency. The resulting enhanced institutional capacity will mainstream currently centralized transparency activities across departments and ministries. The work in more difficult theoretical and methodological problems in the transparency system will grow the domestic community of highly skilled experts in transparency.

These initiatives will be in line with the convention obligation, national sustainable development needs and the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) No. 13 to combat climate change and its impacts. The project is also associated with global benefits through capacity development that will provide improved data and information for evaluation and national reporting, and in turn 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. More specifically, the attaining SDG Target 13.1 (Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries) is supported with the implementation of the training workshops (adaptation webtool) in that the indicators for tracking South Africa's Desired Adaption Outcomes (DAOs) have been drafted to correspond with SDG Indicators 13.1.1 (Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies) and 13.1.2 (Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people). SDG Target 13.2. (Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning) is at the heart of the proposed CBIT project for implementing the SA climate M & E system. Operationalization of the M & E system now focuses on standardized reporting and quality control; the use of web-based tools; and ensuring that the results of the evaluation reports feed back into and influence policy development and decision-making. This aligns with SDG Indicator 13.2.1 (Number of countries that have

communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)). The CBIT proposed training workshops (adaptation), training curriculum (GHG and mitigation) and mainstreaming of climate change in education by design of tertiary level student studies for bursary applications support work towards SDG Target 13.3. (Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning). The proposed project would enable reporting for related to adaptation and mitigation for SDG 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).

**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 programme will support active partnership on the CBIT Global Coordination Platform, exchanging knowledge and resources on the enhanced transparency framework of the Paris Agreement. DEA will create a country profile on the Platform website. It will self-report its Transparency Needs Analysis and update information on the website on an annual basis. The Project Coordinating Agency will self-report on project progress in building local expertise on the CBIT Global Platform on a regular basis, facilitate development of expertise through the support of in-depth work on difficult theoretical and methodological problems and assist in the identification of future CBIT foci.

The DEA will promote a knowledge sharing culture and coordination, drawing on the transparency methodologies, including training and guidance materials developed by CGE/UNFCCC and practices, methodologies and guidance available on the CBIT Global Platform in preparation and the refining of country-relevant training materials. It will establish links with other institutions globally doing similar work. The programme will communicate via occasional technical and / or policy briefs technical advances in in-depth work within the programme and make these available also to the CBIT Global Platform Knowledge Exchanges. These advances will also be shared within the growing local transparency community and a DEA nominated list of public sector contacts, along with updates on international transparency matters, and training offered both by and external to the programme. Novel methodological developments that arise from the programme will be subject to technical review and will be shared with the wider Transparency community.

Through the operationalization of the M & E system, information and data will be publicly available and used by various stakeholders as shown in Table 6: -

**Table 6:** How the M&E system will communicate with different stakeholder groups

Target audience	Communication channels
General public	Annual M&E reports, Web-based platform, Media, established climate-relevant forums

Government (National, Provincial & Local)	IGCCC, Annual M&E reports, summarized BURs & National communications, Web-based platform, M&E system tools, Government clusters
Presidency	Annual M&E reports, summarized BURs & National communications, Web-based platform, IGCCC, Government clusters
Parliament	Parliamentary Portfolio Committee, Annual M&E reports, Web-based platform, summarized BURs & National communications
Industry	NCCC, Annual M&E reports, Web-based platform, M&E system tools, Media, Established climate change forums
Civil society	NCCC, Annual M&E reports, Web-based platform, Media, Established climate change forums
Research institutions	NCCC, Annual M&E reports, Web-based platform, BURs, National communications, Media, Established climate change forums
Multilateral agreements	Biennial Update Reports; National communications, NDC targets and reports

## **B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:**

**B.1 Consistency with National Priorities.** Describe the consistency of the project with national 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.:

The proposal is fully consistent with national policy, plans and reports. It is aligned with NCCRWP (climate policy) in support of the M&E system to “...*evolve with international measuring, reporting and verification (MRV) requirements...*”. It is also aligned with the overarching National Development Plan (NDP) goal to “...manage the transition to a low-carbon economy at a pace consistent with government’s public pledges,”. Therefore, the proposed programme is consistent with national climate policy and development planning. Furthermore, South Africa's first NDC envisages five-year cycles, and the importance of effective arrangements for transparency. South Africa is one of the 37 developing countries that has submitted not only its first BUR to the UNFCCC, but has already circulated its 2<sup>nd</sup> BUR for public comment at the national level and expects to submit the 2nd BUR in early 2018. It furthermore 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. It aligns directly with South Africa’s Technology Needs Assessment for uptake of prioritized mitigation and adaptation response technologies (solar power and waste technologies, respectively), in enhanced transparency in transfers and impact.

## **C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN:**

The project will follow standard UNEP monitoring, reporting and evaluation processes and procedures. The project M&E plan is consistent with the GEF Monitoring and Evaluation policy. The Project Results Framework presented in Annex A and the key deliverables and benchmarks included in Annex I includes SMART indicators for each expected output. These indicators will be the main tools for assessing project implementation progress to verify whether intended project results are being achieved by the point of the mid-term review, and to inform required adjustments to the project, and in the terminal evaluation of the programme. A project M&E Plan is presented in Annex G. Costs mentioned in this tool are fully integrated in the project budget, presented in Annex F.

The project will be monitored through the following M&E activities:

- A Project Inception Workshop at the national level will be held within 2 months of start of project. This will involve all key stakeholders identified during the national consultation process. An Inception Workshop report will be prepared and shared with participants to formalize various agreements and plans decided during the meeting. UN Environment will conduct a visit to project site based on the agreed schedule in the project's Inception Report/Annual Work Plan to assess first hand project progress. A Field Visit Report/Mission Report will be prepared by Task Manager and will be circulated after the visit.
- Monitoring technical progress against expenditures: The Project National will be responsible for preparation of biannual(half-yearly) progress reports and expenditure statements. Technical progress and financial reports shall be reviewed by UN Environment Task Manager and Fund Management Officer.
- Periodic Monitoring through discussions with key partners: UN Environment Task Manager will conduct periodic monitoring of activities based on the agreed workplan (Annex X) to assess status of

implementation of project and identify areas of improvements and will make recommendations on how to address gaps in project implementation.

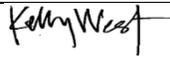
- Project Implementation Review (PIR): a yearly project review, by 31 July latest, will be undertaken to draw lessons and makes clear recommendations for future orientation in addressing the key problems in the lack of progress. The PIR is discussed at Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings
- Terminal Evaluation: In-line with UN Environment Evaluation Policy and the GEF's Monitoring and Evaluation Policy the project will be subject to a Terminal Evaluation. The Evaluation Office will be responsible for the Terminal Evaluation (TE) and will liaise with the Task Manager and Executing Agency(ies) 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 UN Environment, the GEF, executing partners and other stakeholders. 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, 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 finalized 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.
- Financial Audit: Annual and final financial audit will be undertaken to assess probity (i.e. correctness, integrity etc.) of expenditure and transactions. The audit on project will follow UN Environment Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable Audit policies.

The GEF contribution for M&E activities is US \$ 53,410 and will be charged against the project evaluation budget. When relevant, M&E activities will assess gender mainstreaming.

### **PART III: CERTIFICATION BY GEF PARTNER AGENCY(IES)**

#### **A. GEF Agency(ies) certification**

**This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies<sup>11</sup> and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for CEO endorsement under GEF-6.**

<b>Agency Coordinator, Agency Name</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date (MM/dd/yyyy )</b>	<b>Project Contact Person</b>	<b>Telephone</b>	<b>Email Address</b>
Kelly West Senior Programme Manager & Global		11/03/2017	Geordie Colville	+254-207623257	<a href="mailto:geordie.colville@unep.org">geordie.colville@unep.org</a>

chie" [Aichi Target\(s\)](#) the project will directly contribute to achieving. and CBIT  
GEF6 CEO Endorsement /Approval Template-August2016

Environment Facility Coordinator Corporate Services Division UN Environment					

## 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).

<b>Project objective: South Africa is meeting the enhanced transparency framework requirement under the Paris Agreement</b>					
	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Targets at end of the project</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>	<b>Risks and Assumptions</b>
<b>Project objective: -</b> South Africa is meeting the enhanced transparency requirement under the Paris Agreement	No. of verified Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) reports submitted regularly to the UNFCCC	One unverified NDC report	One verified NDC report	One verified and validated NDC posted onto the UNFCCC website  Assessment of the NDC posted onto the UNFCCC website	That there is political support for the CBIT Project and long-term programme aimed at building capacities on transparency-related activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.
<b>Project Outcome</b> <i>South Africa is tracking and reporting progress towards achievement of its nationally determined contribution</i> <i>Project Output 1.0: An institutional arrangement that supports operationalization of the Monitoring &amp; Evaluation (M&amp;E) system established</i>	A functional M & E system that supports tracking and reporting of South Africa's NDC  Quality of South Africa's institutional capacity for transparency-related activities improved ( <i>using GEF Indicators in CBIT Programme Directions</i> ).	Zero <sup>12</sup>  Rank 2: ( <i>using GEF Indicators in CBIT Programme Directions</i> ).	One <sup>13</sup>  Rank 4: ( <i>using GEF Indicators in CBIT Programme Directions</i> ).	The QA/QC mechanisms implemented across the M & E system  Qualitative surveys on institutional capacities conducted at the beginning and end of project  Minutes including the reporting on activities of	Lack of buy-in and national ownership of the M & E system by government officials and data providers.

<sup>12</sup> The current M & E system lacks QA/QC processes to support accurate tracking of South Africa's progress towards achieving nationally determined contributions.

<sup>13</sup> M & E system for tracking climate GHG and mitigation, and adaptation is implemented, including reporting by local and sectoral authorities and experts and feedback in a process for continued improvement.

				the National M & E Advisory Panel	
<i>Project Output 2.0: Training programmes to build institutional engagement and staff capacities on Monitoring, Reporting and Verification of climate action implemented</i>	Types of training programmes implemented on Monitoring, Reporting and Verification of climate action	Zero (0)  Zero (0)  Zero (0)	At least <b>10</b> workshops organized on adaptation at national and sub national levels  At least <b>4</b> key national institutions (including DEA) trained on MRV & Transparency related programmes  At least <b>4</b> key national institutions (including DEA) trained in theory and practice of select mitigation topics at the relevant level of training (fundamentals, intermediate, and expert),	DEA training on new MRV and transparency reporting guidelines incorporated in the M & E system,  Course/training materials List of participants and organizations trained Independent assessor's report of the joint curriculum and training programmes select mitigation topics Signed MoU between the DEA and research institution (s)  List of MRV and transparency experts vetted and uploaded in DEA's website	No interest to participate in the MRV training programmes at national and sub-national levels.  The success of this output will depend on stakeholders' willingness to not only participate in training workshops but to also provide constructive feedback to the training programmes and the user-friendliness of the M & E system:

**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).

**No response expected from the Agency, at this stage.**

**ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS<sup>14</sup>**

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

PPG Grant Approved at PIF:			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
		\$25,000	
		\$ 2,000	
		\$3,000	
<b>Total</b>		\$ 30,000	

<sup>14</sup> If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue to undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities. Agencies should also report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report.

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

Not applicable

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

**ANNEX E: CONSULTANTS AND PROJECT PERSONNEL TO BE HIRED FOR THE PROJECT USING GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES**

<i>Titles</i>	<i>Qualification and experience</i>	<i>Tasks To Be Performed</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Project Management Team</b> (embedded in DEA):</li> </ul>		
1101 National Project Coordinator & Specialist in M&E System Information Management, BL 1201)	<p>Project Management related experience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proven track record in managing large projects</li> <li>Proven track record in managing government projects will be an added advantage</li> <li>Relevant experience in the field of climate change</li> </ul> <p>Technical Support Experience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Familiarity with computers and word processing</li> <li>Good command of national and at least one of the UN official language</li> <li>Degree or diploma in environmental science or another related field</li> <li>Relevant experience in the design and implementation of GHG systems and the management, including in verification and validation of information and data, and in drafting of reports and inventories, to international standards</li> <li>Familiarity with the international</li> </ul>	<p>Project Management Tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supervises and ensures timely and expeditious implementation of project activities as per approved work plan;</li> <li>Prepares a detailed work plan for the project and draft terms of reference for the subcontracts (in consultation with UN Environment);</li> <li>Develops the scope of the work and TORs and other procurement documentation required to identify and facilitate recruitment of experts and consultants;</li> <li>Identifies and hire/subcontract the national experts and institutions (in consultation with UN Environment);</li> <li>Supervise project support staff and national consultants recruited to provide technical assistance;</li> <li>Organizes and supervises the workshops and training programmes as appropriate.</li> <li>Liaises with the relevant ministries, national and international research institutes, NGOs, and other relevant stakeholders in order to ensure the active involvement of staff and personnel in project activities, and to gather and disseminate relevant information;</li> <li>Prepares periodic financial and technical progress reports;</li> <li>Control the expenditures and otherwise ensure adequate</li> </ul>

<i><b>Titles</b></i>	<i><b>Qualification and experience</b></i>	<i><b>Tasks To Be Performed</b></i>
	<p>negotiations and processes under the UNFCCC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Substantial experience in government and in interdepartmental procedures</li> <li>▪ Familiarity with computers and world processing</li> <li>▪ Good command of national and at least one of the UN official language</li> </ul>	<p>management of the resources provided to support the project;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Summarizes and synthesizes the results of the project;</li> </ul> <p>Technical Support Work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support implementation of the climate change M &amp; E System specifically GHG, mitigation, adaptation data and information management systems for collection, analysis and packaging, and in establishing systems for QA/QC and verification of sector data and information with the view to compiling a complete, accurate and consistent greenhouse gas inventory;</li> <li>▪ Support the verification and validation of information and data, and build capacity of peer reporting in this regard;</li> <li>▪ Support the drafting of reports and inventories, to international standards;</li> <li>▪ Gather information to inform the annual gap report of the M &amp; E system system</li> <li>▪ Support of the tracking of South Africa's progress towards a lower carbon society;</li> <li>▪ Collaborate in the design of the training programme curricula for GHG Plus and GHG Basic, including in the development of content, learning materials and assessment related to energy emissions;</li> <li>▪ Collaborate in the design of the process to identify participants for in-depth work on difficult theoretical problems;</li> <li>▪ Collaborate in the annual improvement of the curricula;</li> <li>▪ Assess In-depth work in said area of expertise, on an ad hoc</li> </ul>

<i>Titles</i>	<i>Qualification and experience</i>	<i>Tasks To Be Performed</i>
		basis
<b>1202 Technical Expert: Quantification of Mitigation Measures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Degree or diploma in environmental science or another related field</li> <li>▪ Relevant experience in the quantification of mitigation measures, at national or subnational level</li> <li>▪ Familiarity with accounting rules for mitigation under the UNFCCC</li> <li>▪ Familiarity with the international negotiations and processes under the UNFCCC</li> <li>▪ Substantial experience in government and in interdepartmental procedures</li> <li>▪ Familiarity with computers and word processing</li> <li>▪ Good command of national and at least one of the UN official language</li> </ul>	<p>Technical Support Work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support implementation of the climate change M &amp; E System specifically for the quantification of mitigation measures;</li> <li>▪ Support capacity building in the quantification of mitigation measures at the national and subnational level, with a focus on standardised methodologies and reporting and the avoidance of double-counting;</li> <li>▪ Support of the tracking of South Africa's progress towards achieving nationally determined contributions</li> <li>▪ Collaborate in the design of the training programme curricula for GHG Plus and GHG Basic, including in the development of content, learning materials and assessment related to energy emissions;</li> <li>▪ Collaborate in the design of the process to identify participants for in-depth work on difficult theoretical problems;</li> <li>▪ Collaborate in the annual improvement of the curricula;</li> <li>▪ Assess In-depth work in said area of expertise, on an ad hoc basis</li> <li>▪</li> </ul>
<b>1301 Finance &amp; Administrative Assistant</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A university degree in finance or accounting</li> <li>▪ A minimum of 3 years of relevant experience in a field related to climate change.</li> <li>▪ Work experience with international</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Assist PC in overall project management and provide general administrative support to ensure the smooth running of the project management unit</li> <li>▪ Manage office work, to schedule meetings and maintain</li> </ul>

<i>Titles</i>	<i>Qualification and experience</i>	<i>Tasks To Be Performed</i>
	<p>organizations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Knowledge of computers and world processing</li> <li>▪ He/ she must have worked on a climate change related activities</li> </ul>	<p>contacts with all institutions/experts involved;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Organize workshops, working group meetings, stakeholder consultations, etc.</li> <li>▪ Maintain the project's files</li> <li>▪ Act on telephone inquiries, fax, post and e-mail transmissions, and co-ordinate appointments;</li> <li>▪ Arrange duty travel and provide all the logistic support for the coming missions/visitors;</li> <li>▪ Perform any other administrative duties as requested by the PC;</li> <li>▪ Assist PC in all financial matters related to the Project development;</li> <li>▪ Ensure that financial requirements of UN Environment and the national legislation, where relevant, are adhered to;</li> <li>▪ Draft quarterly cash flow projections based on the agreed project work plan;</li> <li>▪ Prepare the project's Financial Reports to UN Environment;</li> <li>▪ Maintain the payments supporting documentation in impeccable order;</li> <li>▪ Perform any other financial duties as requested by the Project Coordinator</li> </ul>
<p>• <b>Technical Oversight and Assistance:</b></p>		
<p><b>1203 Regional Adaptation Workshop Facilitator</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Proven track record as strong facilitator of large training workshops</li> <li>▪ Track-record of effective training in government setting would be advantageous</li> <li>▪ Proven track record in technical training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Collaborate in the design of the training programme implementing the M&amp;E adaptation reporting template and online reporting system</li> <li>▪ Facilitate regional training workshops with large audience from government (national to local, across sectors), civil</li> </ul>

<i>Titles</i>	<i>Qualification and experience</i>	<i>Tasks To Be Performed</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Relevant experience in the field of climate change</li> <li>▪ Familiarity with government and in interdepartmental procedures</li> <li>▪ Familiarity with computers and world processing</li> <li>▪ Good command of national and at least one of the UN official language</li> </ul>	<p>society, academia, private sector (15 x 1 day workshops over the period of 1 year)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Collaborate in improving the training workshops</li> </ul>
<p><b>2201 GHG &amp; Mitigation Training Programme: - Director</b></p> <p>(Expert in climate change mitigation and teaching/training and academic supervision)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Doctorate in environmental science or other related field</li> <li>▪ At least 5 years (preferably 10) relevant experience in the field of climate change</li> <li>▪ Familiarity with greenhouse gas accounting tools and methodologies</li> <li>▪ Proven track record in oversight of large multi-year programmes, preferably including capacity-building</li> <li>▪ Experience in design and implementation of teaching or training curricula</li> <li>▪ Proven track-record in supervision of theoretical and technical postgraduate studies</li> <li>▪ Experience in developing online teaching materials would be advantageous</li> <li>▪ Familiarity with the international negotiations and processes under the UNFCCC</li> <li>▪ Substantial experience in government and in interdepartmental procedures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lead in the design of the training programme courses and process for identifying participants for in-depth work mitigation in collaboration with sectoral, GHG systems and management, and quantification of mitigation measures experts;</li> <li>▪ Lead in the delivery of teaching in the training programme (1 GHG Basic course per year; 4 GHG Plus modules run separately in each of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> year with practical work and remote learning between;</li> <li>▪ Lead the annual improvement of the courses, taking into account participant feedback, recommendations by the Independent Curriculum Assessor, and</li> <li>▪ Lead in the development of the blended learning materials (part in-person, part video, part practical exercises);</li> <li>▪ Vetting of training resources (free or fee-paying, online or abroad or local) that provides expertise outside of that provided by training made available to the DEA and key departments;</li> <li>▪ Supervision of / technical oversight in the supervision of in-depth work (10 participants from DEA and other keys</li> </ul>

<i>Titles</i>	<i>Qualification and experience</i>	<i>Tasks To Be Performed</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Good command of national and at least one of the UN official language</li> </ul>	<p>departments, hosted independently of each other for 2 weeks each, i.e. 20 weeks of supervised work per annum to work on difficult problems, including country-specific methodological work);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identifies and hire/subcontract the national experts and institutions for the implementation of the training programme (in collaboration with the National Project Coordinator and in consultation with UN Environment);</li> <li>▪ Leads the publishing of summaries and synthesis of technical and methodological developments in technical or policy briefs</li> </ul>
<p><b>2201 GHG &amp; Mitigation Training Programme: Project Coordinator</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Degree or diploma in environmental science or other related field</li> <li>▪ Relevant experience in design and implementation of climate change curricula</li> <li>▪ Relevant experience in coordination of projects, preferably on behalf of and reporting to government</li> <li>▪ Familiarity with accounting rules for mitigation under the UNFCCC</li> <li>▪ Familiarity with the international negotiations and processes under the UNFCCC</li> <li>▪ Substantial experience in government and in interdepartmental procedures</li> <li>▪ Familiarity with computers and world processing</li> <li>▪ Good command of national and at least one</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Coordinate the bringing together the training programme for mitigation (selection of candidates, and contracting where necessary) design team and the Independent Curriculum Assessor;</li> <li>▪ Support the design of the training programme in collaboration with sectoral, GHG systems and management, and quantification of mitigation measures experts (including the finalizing of teaching materials and piloting of training exercises);</li> <li>▪ Support the delivery of teaching in the training programme (logistics and content, including assessment of participants prior to and after training);</li> <li>▪ Support the annual improvement of the curricula;</li> <li>▪ Logistical support for arrangements for the supervision of in-depth work;</li> <li>▪ Logistical support for the videography of the training courses to develop blended-learning materials;</li> </ul>

<i>Titles</i>	<i>Qualification and experience</i>	<i>Tasks To Be Performed</i>
	of the UN official language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support the publishing of summaries and synthesis of technical and methodological developments in technical or policy briefs;</li> <li>▪ Report to the Project Management Team for periodic financial and technical progress reports</li> </ul>
<b>2201 GHG &amp; Mitigation Training Programme: Technical Expert: Energy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Degree or diploma in environmental science or other related field</li> <li>▪ Relevant experience in the quantification of mitigation measures, at national or subnational level</li> <li>▪ Familiarity with accounting rules for mitigation under the UNFCCC</li> <li>▪ Familiarity with the international negotiations and processes under the UNFCCC</li> <li>▪ Substantial experience in government and in interdepartmental procedures</li> <li>▪ Familiarity with computers and word processing</li> <li>▪ Good command of national and at least one of the UN official language</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Collaborate in the design of the training programme curricula for GHG Plus and GHG Basic, including in the development of content, learning materials and assessment related to energy emissions;</li> <li>▪ Collaborate in the design of the process to identify participants for in-depth work on difficult theoretical problems;</li> <li>▪ Collaborate in the annual improvement of the curricula;</li> <li>▪ Assess In-depth work in said area of expertise, on an ad hoc basis</li> </ul>
<b>2201 GHG &amp; Mitigation Training Programme: Technical Expert: IPPU</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Degree or diploma in environmental science or other related field</li> <li>▪ Relevant experience in the quantification of mitigation measures, at national or subnational level</li> <li>▪ Familiarity with accounting rules for</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Collaborate in the design of the training programme curricula for GHG Plus and GHG Basic, including in the development of content, learning materials and assessment related to</li> </ul>

<i>Titles</i>	<i>Qualification and experience</i>	<i>Tasks To Be Performed</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>mitigation under the UNFCCC</li> <li>▪ Familiarity with the international negotiations and processes under the UNFCCC</li> <li>▪ Substantial experience in government and in interdepartmental procedures</li> <li>▪ Familiarity with computers and world processing</li> <li>▪ Good command of national and at least one of the UN official language</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>energy emissions;</li> <li>▪ Collaborate in the design of the process to identify participants for in-depth work on difficult theoretical problems;</li> <li>▪ Collaborate in the annual improvement of the curricula;</li> <li>▪ Assess In-depth work in said area of expertise, on an ad hoc basis</li> </ul>
<b>2201 GHG &amp; Mitigation Training Programme: Technical Expert: Waste</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Degree or diploma in environmental science or other related field</li> <li>▪ Relevant experience in the quantification of mitigation measures, at national or subnational level</li> <li>▪ Familiarity with accounting rules for mitigation under the UNFCCC</li> <li>▪ Familiarity with the international negotiations and processes under the UNFCCC</li> <li>▪ Substantial experience in government and in interdepartmental procedures</li> <li>▪ Familiarity with computers and world processing</li> <li>▪ Good command of national and at least one of the UN official language</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Collaborate in the design of the training programme curricula for GHG Plus and GHG Basic, including in the development of content, learning materials and assessment related to energy emissions;</li> <li>▪ Collaborate in the design of the process to identify participants for in-depth work on difficult theoretical problems;</li> <li>▪ Collaborate in the annual improvement of the curricula;</li> <li>▪ Assess In-depth work in said area of expertise, on an ad hoc basis</li> </ul>
<b>2201 GHG &amp;</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Degree or diploma in environmental science</li> </ul>	

<i>Titles</i>	<i>Qualification and experience</i>	<i>Tasks To Be Performed</i>
<b>Mitigation Training Programme: Technical Expert: AFOLU</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>or other related field</li> <li>▪ Relevant experience in the quantification of mitigation measures, at national or subnational level</li> <li>▪ Familiarity with accounting rules for mitigation under the UNFCCC</li> <li>▪ Familiarity with the international negotiations and processes under the UNFCCC</li> <li>▪ Substantial experience in government and in interdepartmental procedures</li> <li>▪ Familiarity with computers and word processing</li> <li>▪ Good command of national and at least one of the UN official language</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Collaborate in the design of the training programme curricula for GHG Plus and GHG Basic, including in the development of content, learning materials and assessment related to energy emissions;</li> <li>▪ Collaborate in the design of the process to identify participants for in-depth work on difficult theoretical problems;</li> <li>▪ Collaborate in the annual improvement of the curricula;</li> <li>▪ Assess In-depth work in said area of expertise, on an ad hoc basis</li> </ul>
<b>2201 Independent Curriculum Assessor (to be sub-contracted by curriculum team)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Degree in environmental science or other related field, or degree or diploma in tertiary education</li> <li>▪ Relevant experience and proven track record in providing pedagogical support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Assess all materials produced for the training programme, to ensure that it responds to the national needs as well as the international reporting obligations;</li> <li>▪ Evaluate assessments of participant (prior to, and after attending GHG Basic and GHG Plus) to establish whether learning objectives have been realized, and to make recommendations to improve the training programme;</li> <li>▪ Evaluate participant assessments (GHG Basic and GHG Plus) to identify teaching strategies to improve effectiveness of the training programme.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Justification for travel, if any:</b>  <b>For Project Management activities</b>  Provision is made for travel to the first Project Steering Meeting (in the morning and afternoon of the same day, respectively, Year 1), and for the</p>		

<i>Titles</i>	<i>Qualification and experience</i>	<i>Tasks To Be Performed</i>
		<p>second and third Project Steering Meetings (Year 2, Year 3) for two members of the Training Programme Team. It is assumed that the meeting would be held at the South African Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), and that representatives from other key national departments would not require travel.</p> <p><b>For Technical activities</b></p> <p>Activities in Peer to peer exchange on international MRV guidance (Output 2.) include invitation/commissioning International experts in Transparency related matters, at the request of the Executing Agency (DEA), to visit and share knowledge with relevant key national governments. Provision is made for travel for Technical Experts to meet to initiate the joint curriculum design; this meeting will include a session on gender. (There are a limited number of experts nationwide, and it is assumed that 3 of the 6 experts might reside in a different city to that of the Implementing Agency).</p> <p>Travel is included for the implementation of the training programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in the annual delivery of the GHG Basic course (Years 1, 2, 3), for the trainer and 1 support person traveling to DEA (or relevant key government institution);</li> <li>• in the annual delivery of the GHG Plus course (Years 2, 3), for the trainer and 1 support person traveling to DEA (or relevant key government institution);</li> </ul>

**ANNEX F: DETAILED GEF & COFINANCE BUDGET**

**DETAILED GEF BUDGET (GEF FUNDS ONLY, US\$) Provided in separate file: Annex F**

UNEP Budget Line						Expenditure by calendar year					
			Output 1	Output 2	PMC	Total	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021
<b>10</b>	<b>PERSONNEL</b>										
	1100	Project personnel									
	1101	National Project Coordinator ( will also perform the technical duties of Specialist in M&E Information Management, BL 1201)			45,506	45,506	14,865	15,169	15,472		45,506
	<b>1199</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>45,506</b>	<b>45,506</b>	<b>14,865</b>	<b>15,169</b>	<b>15,472</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>45,506</b>
	1200	Consultants									
	1201	Technical Expert: M&E System Information Management	146,935		0	146,935	46,154	48,923	51,858		146,935
	1202	Technical Expert: Quantification of Mitigation Measures	146,935		0	146,935	46,154	48,923	51,858		146,935
	1203	Facilitator for the regional adaptation workshops	0	6,231		6,231	4,985	1,246			6,231
	<b>1299</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>293,870</b>	<b>6,231</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>300,101</b>	<b>97,293</b>	<b>99,092</b>	<b>103,716</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>300,101</b>
	1300	Administrative Support									
	1301	Finance & Administrative Assistant			53,084	53,084	17,432	17,693	17,959	0	53,084
	<b>1399</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>53,084</b>	<b>53,084</b>	<b>17,432</b>	<b>17,693</b>	<b>17,959</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>53,084</b>
	1600	Travel on official business									
	1601										
	<b>1699</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1999</b>	<b>Component total</b>		<b>293,870</b>	<b>6,231</b>	<b>98,590</b>	<b>398,691</b>	<b>129,590</b>	<b>131,954</b>	<b>137,147</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>398,691</b>
<b>20</b>	<b>SUB-</b>										

	<b>CONTRACT</b>										
	2100	Sub-contracts (MOUs/LOAs for cooperating agencies)									
	2101										
	<b>2199</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	2200	Sub-contracts (MOUs/LOAs for supporting organizations)									
	2201	Long-term capacity building strategy on GHG Inventory and mitigation actions	0	503,931	0	503,931	129,221	183,654	191,056	0	503,931
	2202										
	<b>2299</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>503,931</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>503,931</b>	<b>129,221</b>	<b>183,654</b>	<b>191,056</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>503,931</b>
	2300	Sub-contracts (for commercial purposes)									
	2301										0
	2302										0
	<b>2399</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2999</b>	<b>Component total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>503,931</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>503,931</b>	<b>129,221</b>	<b>183,654</b>	<b>191,056</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>503,931</b>
<b>30</b>	<b>TRAINING</b>										
	3200	Group training									
	3201	Regional Adaptation Training Workshops (15 workshops in Year 1, 44 workshops in Year 2)		39,142	0	39,142	14,554	16,831	7,756	0	39,142
	3202	Peer to Peer exchange by international Experts in Transparency		44,363	0	44,363	13,934	14,772	15,658	0	44,363
	3203	Training on GHG & Mitigation: GHG Basic, GHG Plus and In-depth work		53,890	0	53,890	308	26,011	27,571	0	53,890
	3204	Gender Training:- Differentiation and equality in climate adpatation, mitigation, GHG, project reporting		4,125		4,125	4,125				4,125

	<b>3299</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>141,520</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>141,520</b>	<b>32,921</b>	<b>57,614</b>	<b>50,986</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>141,520</b>
	3300	Meetings/Conferences									
	3301	Project Inception Workshop			400	400	400				400
	3302	Project Steering Committee Meetings			1,010	1,010	231	245	534		1,010
	3306	National Advisory Panel Meetings	2,449		0	2,449	767	816	865		2,449
	<b>3399</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2,449</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>3,858</b>	<b>1,398</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>1,399</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,858</b>
<b>3999</b>	<b>Component total</b>		<b>2,449</b>	<b>141,520</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>145,379</b>	<b>34,319</b>	<b>58,675</b>	<b>52,385</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>145,379</b>
	5400	Hospitality and entertainment									
	5401										
	5402										0
	<b>5499</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	5500	Evaluation									
	5501	External Financial Auditor	6,000	6,000		12,000	4,000	4,000	4,000		12,000
	5502	Independent Terminal Evaluation	0	40,000		40,000				40,000	40,000
	5581					0					0
	<b>5599</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>46,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>52,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>52,000</b>
<b>5999</b>			<b>6,000</b>	<b>46,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>52,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>52,000</b>
<b>99</b>	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>302,319</b>	<b>697,682</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>1,100,000</b>	<b>297,129</b>	<b>378,283</b>	<b>384,588</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>1,100,000</b>

**ANNEX F2: DETAILED COFINANCE BUDGET (US\$) Provided in separate file: Annex F**

UNEP Budget Line	Total GEF Funds	Government of South Africa	GIZ	WRI	Govt. of Norway	Cash	In-kind
<b>10</b>							
1100	Project personnel						
1101	National Project Coordinator (Specialist in M&E Information Management, BL 1201)	45,506	0	0	0	45,506	0
<b>1199</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>45,506</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>45,506</b>	<b>0</b>
1200	Consultants						
1201	Technical Expert: M&E System Information Management	146,935	5,000	50,000	100,000	240,000	395,000
1202	Technical Expert: Quantification of Mitigation Measures	146,935	5,000	50,000	100,000	240,000	395,000
1203	Facilitator for the regional adaptation workshops	6,231	0	0	0	6,231	0
<b>1299</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>300,101</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>480,000</b>	<b>790,000</b>
1300	Administrative Support						
1301	Finance & Administrative Assistant	53,084	0	0	0	53,084	0
<b>1399</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>53,084</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>53,084</b>	<b>0</b>
1600	Travel on official business						
<b>1699</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1999</b>		<b>398,691</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>480,000</b>	<b>790,000</b>
<b>20</b>							
2100	Sub-contracts (MOUs/LOAs for cooperating agencies)						
2101							
<b>2199</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
2200	Sub-contracts (MOUs/LOAs for supporting organizations)						
2201	Long-term capacity building strategy on GHG Inventory and mitigation actions	503,931	0	0	0	503,931	0

2202								
<b>2299</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>503,931</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>503,931</b>	<b>0</b>
2300	Sub-contracts (for commercial purposes)							
<b>2399</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2999</b>		<b>503,931</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>503,931</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Component total</b>								
<b>30</b>								
3200	Group training							
3201	Regional Adaptation Training Workshops (15 workshops in Year 1, 44 workshops in Year 2)	39,142	65,000	30,000			39,142	95,000
3202	Peer to Peer exchange by international Experts in Transparency	44,363	3,452	20,000	28,291	147,226	44,363	198,969
3203	Training on GHG & Mitigation: GHG Basic, GHG Plus and In-depth work	53,890	40,000	150,000			53,890	190,000
3204	Gender Training:- Differentiation and equality in climate adpatation, mitigation, GHG, project reporting	4,125	4,000				4,125	4,000
<b>3299</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>141,520</b>	<b>112,452</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>28,291</b>	<b>147,226</b>	<b>141,520</b>	<b>487,969</b>
3300	Meetings/Conferences							
3301	Project Inception Workshop	400	9,000				400	9,000
3302	Project Steering Committee Meetings	1,010	17,000				1,010	17,000
3306	National Advisory Panel Meetings	2,449	15,000				2,449	15,000
<b>3399</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>3,858</b>	<b>41,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,858</b>	<b>41,000</b>
<b>3999</b>		<b>145,379</b>	<b>153,452</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>28,291</b>	<b>147,226</b>	<b>145,379</b>	<b>528,969</b>
<b>Component total</b>								
<b>5499</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
5500	Evaluation						0	0

5501	External Financial Auditor	12,000	0	0	0	0	12,000	0
5502	Independent Terminal Evaluation	40,000	0				40,000	
5581							0	
<b>5599</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>52,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>52,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>5999</b>		52,000	0	0	0	0	52,000	0
<b>99 GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>1,100,000</b>	<b>163,452</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>228,291</b>	<b>627,226</b>	<b>1,100,000</b>	<b>1,318,969</b>

## ANNEX G: MONITORING AND EVALUATION BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

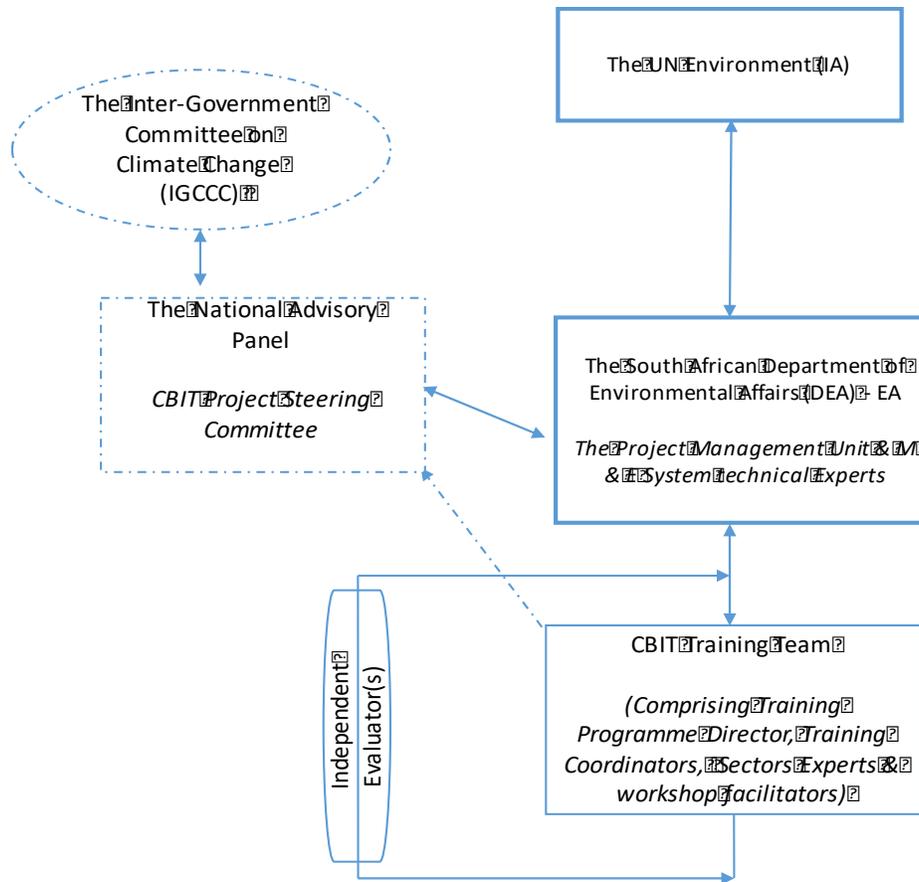
Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	GEF Budget	Budget co-finance	Time Frame
Project Inception Workshop (PIW)	National Project Management Unit, and UN Environment Task Manager to raise awareness, build stakeholder engagement and detailed work planning	\$ 400	\$9,000	Within 2 months of project start-up
Project Inception Report	National Project Coordinator, UN Environment Task Manager	\$0	\$0	Latest, 1 month after project Inception Workshop
Semi-annual Progress/ Operational Reports to UNEP	National Project Management Unit Task Manager, Funds Management Officer	\$0	\$0	Within 1 month of the end of reporting period i.e. on or before 31 January and 31 July
Project Implementation Review (PIR)	National Project Management Unit, UN Environment Task Manager	\$0	\$0	Yearly, by 31 July latest. The PIR is discussed at Project Steering Committee meetings
Project Steering Committee meetings	DEA, National Project Coordinator, UN Environment Task Manager,	\$1,010	\$17,000	Annual
Project Steering Committee Report	National Project Coordinator, UN Environment Task Manager	\$0	\$0	Latest, 1 month after PSC meeting
Financial Audit	Independent Audit Entity, Executing Agency, National Project Management Unit Task Manager	\$ 12,000	\$0	Annual, and within 2 months of the project completion date
Independent Terminal Evaluation	Independent evaluator(s) National Project Management Unit Task Manager, FMO UN Environment Evaluation Office	\$ 40,000	\$0	No sooner than 6 months prior to, or no later than 6 months after the project's operational completion
<b>Total M. E Plan Budget (Excluding project team staff time and UN Environment staff and travel expenses)</b>		\$ 53,410	\$ 26,000	

## **ANNEX H: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS**

The Project is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) with UN Environment acting as the GEF Implementing Agency (IA). The South African Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) is the Executing Agency (EA). The DEA, will set up a Project Management Unit, comprising of a National Project Coordinator, Finance and Administrative Assistant, and the M & E system technical Expert. The individual hired as the National Project Coordinator will have necessary qualifications to perform functions of a technical expert managing data and information of the M & E system. The unit will be responsible for execution of the respective project outputs under the CBIT project, as expressed in Annex E. The PMU will be secretariat to the PSC.

The national advisory panel, whose secretariat is the DEA, will establish a task team to act as the Project Steering Committee (PSC). The PSC will include the Deputy Director-General, senior managers designated by the DDG Climate Change, representatives from South African Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), South African Department of Energy (DoE), South African Department of Transport (DoT), South African Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), South African Department of Science and Technology (DST), and South African National Treasury. The national advisory panel (which will include the members of the task team) will keep the existing Inter-Government Committee on Climate Change (IGCCC) informed on a regular (and no less than annual) basis of the activities under the three-year programme.

The DEA will oversee the delivery of the training programmes to be conducted by sector expert trainers under the leadership of the Training Programme Director. Training materials prepared by sector experts and reviewed by the Training Programme Coordinator will be evaluated by an independent reviewer (s) to ensure that they meet the South Africa's needs and are aligned to the international standards. Trainers will provide regular progress reports to the DEA, and make annual presentations on progress achieved to Project Steering Committee and the national advisory panel. The Organigram below depicts the governance structure of this project: -



**Figure 2: CBIT Project Organigram**

Additional information on the roles of the Implementing Agency and the Executing Agency is described below.

The DEA as the Executing Agency shall:

- Prepare and submit all technical reports and completion reports to IA (realized outputs, inventories, verification of co-finance, terminal reporting, etc.)
- Ensure that the project meets its objectives and achieves expected outcomes;
- Ensure technical execution according to the execution plan laid out in the workplan
- Utilize the funds and any supplies and equipment provided by UN Environment in strict compliance with the project document.
- Ensure technical quality of products, outputs and deliverables;
- Submit of budget revisions to IA for approval;
- Address and rectifying any issues or inconsistencies raised by the IA;
- Bring issues raised by or associated with clients to the IA for resolution;
- Facilitate Steering Committees meetings and other oversight bodies of the project;
- Monitoring and evaluation of the project outputs and outcomes;
- Effective use of both international and national resources allocated to it;

- Timely availability of financing to support project execution;
- Follow-up with, or progress, procurement, financial and audit reports;
- Keep accurate and up-to-date records and documents in respect of all expenditures incurred with the funds made available by UN Environment to ensure that all expenditures are in conformity with the provisions of the project document. For each disbursement, proper supporting documentation shall be maintained, including original invoices, bills, and receipts pertinent to the transaction.
- Refrain from any conduct that would adversely reflect on the United Nations and shall not engage in any activity which is incompatible with the aims and objectives of the United Nations or the mandate of UN Environment;

#### Role of UN Environment (Implementing Agency)

- Provide consistent and regular oversight on project execution and conduct project supervisory missions as per Supervision Plans and in doing so ensures that all UNEP and GEF criteria, rules and regulations are adhered to by the EA;
- Ensure timely disbursement/sub-allotment to executing agency, based on agreed legal document and in accordance with UNEP/DBSA and GEF fiduciary standards
- Follow-up with Executing agency for progress, equipment, financial and audit reports
- Technically assess and oversee quality of project outputs, products and deliverables
- Provide on-objection to main TORs and subcontracts issued by the project, including selection of project team, sector experts or equivalent
- Attend and facilitate inception workshops, field visits where relevant, and selected steering committee meetings
- Regularly monitors project progress and performance and rates progress towards meeting project objectives, project execution progress, quality of project monitoring and evaluation, and risk;
- Promptly informs management of any significant risks or project problems and takes action and follows up on decisions made;
- Apply adaptive management principles to the supervision of the project
- Review of reporting, checking for consistency between execution activities and expenditures, ensuring that it respects GEF rules,
- Clearance of cash requests, and authorization of disbursements once reporting found to be complete
- Approve budget revision, certify fund availability and transfer funds
- Ensure that GEF and UNEP quality standards are applied consistently to all projects, including branding and safeguards
- Certify project operational completion

- Link the project partners to any events organised by GEF and UNEP to disseminate information on project results and lessons e.g the Global CBIT Platform
- Manage relations with GEF

**ANNEX I: PROJECT WORK PLAN AND DELIVERABLES**

Provided in separate file: Annex I Project Work plan and Deliverables

**ANNEX J: TRACKING TOOL FOR GEF-6 CBIT PROJECTS**

Provided in separate file: Annex J Tracking tool for GEF6 CBIT projects

**ANNEX K: OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT ENDORSEMENT LETTER**

**ENDORSEMENT FOR CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME TO IMPLEMENT SOUTH AFRICA'S CLIMATE NATIONAL SYSTEM**



**environmental affairs**

Department:  
Environmental Affairs  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**



TEL: 011 312 3000 FAX: 011 312 3001

Private Bag X447, PRETORIA, 0001, Environment House, 465 Steve Biko Street, ARCADIA Ext 6, PRETORIA, Tel (+27 12) 399 9238

Ms Brennan Van Dyke  
Director, GEF Coordination Office  
P.O. Box 30552 -  
**NAIROBI**

Tel: 254-20-7624165

00100 Kenya Fax: 245-20-7624041/42 Email:

[unepgef@unep.org](mailto:unepgef@unep.org); [Brennan.VanDyke@unep.org](mailto:Brennan.VanDyke@unep.org)

**ENDORSEMENT FOR CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME TO IMPLEMENT SOUTH AFRICA'S CLIMATE NATIONAL SYSTEM**

In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point for South Africa, I confirm that the above project proposal (a) is in accordance with my government's national priorities, and our commitment to the relevant global environmental conventions; and (b) was discussed with relevant stakeholders.

I am pleased to endorse the preparation of the above project proposal with the support of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) as listed below. If approved, the proposal will be prepared and implemented by the Department of Environmental Affairs. I request UNEP to provide a copy of the project document before it is submitted to the GEF Secretariat for CEO endorsement.

The total financing from Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) being requested for this project is US\$1,237,350 inclusive of project preparation grant (PPG), if any, and Agency fees for project cycle management services associated with the total GEF grant. The financing requested for South Africa is detailed in the table below.

Source of Funds	GEF Agency	Focal Area	Amount (in US\$)			
			Project Preparation	Project	Fee	Total
CBIT	UNEP	Climate Change	30,000	1,100,000	107,350	1,237,350
<b>Total GEF Resources</b>			<b>30,000</b>	<b>1,100,000</b>	<b>107,350</b>	<b>1,237,350</b>

Sincerely,  .

**Mr Zaheer Fakir**  
**GEF Operational Focal Point**  
 Date: 04-1-16

Copy to: Brian Mantlana [bmantlana@dea.gov.za](mailto:bmantlana@dea.gov.za)

**ANNEX L: CO-FINANCING COMMITMENT LETTERS FROM PROJECT PARTNERS**



**environmental affairs**

Department:  
Environmental Affairs  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Ms Kelly West  
Global Environment Facility Coordinator  
Corporate Services Division  
UN Environment  
P.O. Box 30552-00100  
Nairobi,  
Kenya

Dear Ms Kelly West

**Co-Financing South Africa's Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) Project for Strengthening Capacity to Comply with Enhanced Transparency Reporting Requirements under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.**

In my capacity as the Acting Director- General: Climate Change and Air Quality, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the GEF council for approving the Project Identification Form (PIF) for the above project. I would also like to confirm that this project is in line with the country's objective to address climate change and comply with its obligations under the articles 4 and 12 of the United Nations framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as well as article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

As outlined in the PIF, my government will provide an in-kind co-finance to the value of US \$ 163 451.95 during the implementation phases in order to support the successful implementation of this project. The South African government also wishes to put on record, its appreciation of US \$ 1 100 000.00 of the GEF grant amounting to for the implementation of South Africa's CBIT project.

Yours Sincerely,

  
Mr Hlou Ramaru

**Acting Deputy Director General: Climate Change and Air Quality**  
**Department of Environmental Affairs**  
**South Africa**

31/10/2017

## COFINANCE LETTER FROM GIZ



GIZ Office Pretoria, P.O. Box 13732, Hatfield 0028, Pretoria, South Africa

Ms Kelly West  
Global Environment Facility Coordinator  
Corporate Services Division  
UN Environment  
P.O. Box 30552-00100  
Nairobi  
Kenya

German Development Cooperation

Office Pretoria

Hatfield Gardens  
Block C, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
333 Grosvenor Street  
Hatfield 0028, Pretoria, Pretoria  
South Africa

T 012-423 5901  
F +27 423 6393

Your reference  
Our reference AJ/CSP

03.08.2017

### RE Climate Support Programme, GIZ South Africa

Dear Ms West,

I have the pleasure to confirm GIZ's support for the "Climate Support Programme", which runs in its current phase from April 2017 to March 2020.

The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH / German Development Cooperation was commissioned by the German Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety in the framework of the International Climate Initiative (IKI) with implementing the Climate Support Programme. Partner for this programme in South Africa is the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA).

The Climate Support Programme supports the South African Department of Environmental Affairs to further develop and implement climate change policies in adaptation, mitigation and M&E/MRV.

With regards to meeting the enhanced transparency and reporting requirements as defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, GIZ supports the DEA with the following:

- Setting up a web-based M&E system for tracking the implementation of climate change measures and evaluating the outcomes and impacts of climate change mitigation and adaptation measures;
- Review of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Biennial Update Report;
- Improving the quality of the GHG Inventory through e.g. developing or reviewing of country-specific emission factors;
- Providing funding for soft skills capacity training on facilitation, communication, stakeholder engagement, and project management with the M&E chief directorate and
- Support in developing the content for the national annual climate change reports.

Deutsche Gesellschaft für  
Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Registered offices  
Bonn and Eschborn, Germany

Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 36 + 40  
53113 Bonn, Germany  
T +49 228 44 60-0  
F +49 228 44 60-17 66

Dag-Hammarskjöld-Weg 1 - 5  
65760 Eschborn, Germany  
T +49 61 96 79-0  
F +49 61 96 79-11 15

E info@giz.de  
I www.giz.de

Registered at  
Local court (Amtsgericht)  
Bonn, Germany  
Registration no. HRB 18384  
Local court (Amtsgericht)  
Frankfurt am Main, Germany  
Registration no. HRB 12394

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Dr Hans-Joachim Preuß  
Cornelia Richter

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This list is not exclusive, but shows the variety the Climate Support Programme cooperates with the DEA.

Kind regards



**Annelie Janz**  
Programme Manager  
Climate Support Programme (CSP)

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH  
P.O. Box 13732, Hatfield 0028  
Hatfield Gardens, Block C  
333 Grosvenor Street  
Pretoria, South Africa

T: +27 (0) 12 423 5955  
M: +27 (0) 82 884 2216  
E: [annelie.janz@giz.de](mailto:annelie.janz@giz.de)



ROYAL NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

Ms Kelly West  
Global Environment Facility Coordinator  
Corporate Services Division  
UN Environment  
P.O. Box 30552-00100  
Nairobi  
Kenya

Your ref.:

Our ref.: RSA-12/0012

Date:04 August 2017

**Subject: Norway's support to National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Unit (GIU) within the Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa (DEA)**

The Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs represented by the Royal Norwegian Embassy in Pretoria is pleased to confirm that Norway is supporting DEA on project "Capacity Development within the South African National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Unit (GIU)" signed in November 2014 to an agreed amount of NOK 5 000 000. DEA is in partnership with KLIF (the Norwegian Climate and Pollution Agency). The project aims to strengthen the capacity of the GIU to develop a system for national greenhouse gas inventories in South Africa, including the reporting to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) through national communications.

Our cooperation with South Africa on climate change and environment dates back to 1999. These areas are also prioritized in the Declaration of Intent between the Kingdom of Norway and the Republic of South Africa on Bilateral Cooperation for the period 2010-2014. This was further reiterated and operationalized in the Declaration of Intent between the South African Department of Environmental Affairs and the Ministry of Environment Norway on Cooperation in the Environmental Field signed in 2013.

The current project's support is in line with Norway's Grant Scheme Rules on Climate and Environment of which the objectives are to support the Government's global goal related to climate change, the environment and sustainable development. Projects that may be supported under this scheme includes projects that are:

Postal address:  
P.O.Box 11612, 0181  
Brooklyn  
Pretoria  
emb.pretoria@mfa.no

Office address:  
Ozmik House, North Wing,  
165 Lynnwood Road  
Pretoria  
www.norway.org.za

Telephone:  
+27 12 364 3700

Royal Norwegian  
Embassy, Pretoria

- For developing countries to acquire the capacity and competence necessary to safeguard their right to a clean environment and the ability to manage their natural resources in a sustainable manner.
- Reduced vulnerability to climate change.
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

This project is also in line with the DEA's 2012 -2017 Strategic plan relating specifically to its Programme 4: Climate Change, strategic objective 4 ' National Monitoring and evaluation system for climate change actions developed and implemented'. This objective aims to develop and implement climate change monitoring and evaluation systems/frameworks that will enable the preparation of mandatory reports and ensure amongst others that the reports are submitted within agreed time frames. This will ensure that the South African greenhouse gas emission conforms to the national greenhouse gas emission trajectory range. This is also in line with the objectives of Chapter 5 of the South African National Development Plan 2030.

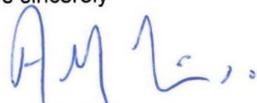
Planned activities to be supported under the Project are as follows:

- Desktop Greenhouse Gas ( GHG) inventory national systems review
- Designing Institutional Arrangements (IAs) taking into account national circumstances
- Development of templates for data collection
- Development of procedures and templates for quality assurance/quality control
  
- Inception workshop to define the scope of work for the development of the national system elements.
- Progress review workshop to review and finalize templates, procedures and Institutional arrangements.

Norway was among the first countries to ratify the Paris Agreement. The support from Norway to South Africa is therefore linked to assist South Africa in implementing Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and contributes on a broader scale as co-finance to South Africa CBIT proposal.

We therefore are pleased to see South Africa's commitment in ensuring they stay on track of meeting the goals of the Paris Agreement.

Yours sincerely



Alf Yngve Friisø  
Chargé d' Affaires  
Royal Norwegian Embassy, Pretoria



WORLD  
RESOURCES  
INSTITUTE

10 G Street, NE Suite 800 Washington, DC 20002 USA (PH) +1 (202) 729-7600 (FAX) +1 (202) 729-7610 www.WRI.org

Ms. Kelly West  
Global Environment Facility Coordinator  
Corporate Services Division  
UN Environment  
P.O. Box 30552-00100  
Nairobi, Kenya

August 1, 2017

Dear Ms. West:

I have the pleasure to confirm that World Resources Institute (WRI) is supporting The Monitoring and Evaluation Chief Directorate in the Climate Change and Air Quality Branch of the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) on work related to DEA's proposal for support from the Global Environment Facility for the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) program.

WRI has been working with and providing funding to South Africa's DEA since 2011 to build capacity to measure GHG emissions and track performance toward low carbon development goals. We are currently supporting DEA to develop national climate change monitoring and evaluation guidelines for national policies, strategies, and laws to help track the progress of key policies underlying South Africa's Nationally Determined Contribution. WRI also has staff posted in South Africa to support monitoring and evaluation of GHG emissions for policies.

WRI's support to DEA for the Measurement and Performance Tracking project is budgeted at US\$228,291 from 2018-2020. This co-financing is relevant and related yet distinct to the activities funded by the anticipated CBIT grant.

It is a pleasure to continue to support DEA in its efforts to build human and institutional capacity for the South African Government to assist it to meet its enhanced transparency and reporting requirements of the Paris Agreement.

Sincerely,

Pankaj Bhatia  
Deputy Director, Climate Program; Global Director, TRAC Initiative  
World Resources Institute  
Washington, D.C.

## ANNEX M: UNEP ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC REVIEW NOTE (ESERN)

### I. Project Overview

Identification	GEF Project ID: 9673 UN Environment Project ID: 01510
Project Title	<i>Strengthening South Africa's capacity to comply with enhanced transparency reporting requirements under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement</i>
Managing Division	<i>Economy Division</i>
Type/Location	<i>National</i>
Region	<i>Africa</i>
List Countries	<i>South Africa</i>
Project Description	<p><i>This CBIT proposal is designed to address South Africa's needs to enhance institutional capacities as well as building South Africa's pool of experts (within national and sub-national government) to support the international transparency processes respectively.</i></p> <p><i>The CBIT work takes a multi-pronged approach (top-down, bottom-up, building from within, learning from international experience) to build capacity in the immediate and longer-term, thereby enhancing current capacity, eliminating reliance on international consultants, and reducing risk associated with staff turnover. This work includes the establishment of a national advisory panel on a long-term national strategy on transparency, training programmes in transparency: GHG and mitigation (primarily at the national level) and adaptation (at the sub-national level), the creation of a local network in transparency, knowledge and experience sharing visits by international experts in transparency, and the mainstreaming of climate change M&amp;E in tertiary education.</i></p> <p><i>The project outcome aims at ensuring that South Africa is tracking and reporting progress towards achievement of its nationally determined contribution. The two outputs under this outcome are: -</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Output 1.0: An institutional arrangement that supports operationalization of the Monitoring &amp; Evaluation (M&amp;E) system established</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Output 2.0: Training programmes to build institutional engagement and staff capacities on Monitoring, Reporting and Verification of climate action implemented</i></li> </ul> <p><b><i>The following activities will support the operationalization of the Monitoring &amp; Evaluation (M&amp;E) system</i></b></p> <p><i>1.1 Engagement of a technical expert to support Monitoring &amp; Evaluation system information management (both adaptation, GHG and mitigation), embedded in DEA for duration of project</i></p> <p><i>1.2 Engagement of a technical expert to support quantification of mitigation measures in the Monitoring &amp; Evaluation system, embedded in DEA for duration of project</i></p> <p><i>1.3. Support the establishment and functions of the national advisory committee</i></p> <p><b><i>The following activities will be conducted to support institutional engagement and staff capacities on Monitoring, Reporting and Verification of climate action implemented</i></b></p>

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	<p>2.1 <i>Undertake training workshops on adaptation M &amp; E-system</i></p> <p>2.2 <i>Conduct a long-term capacity building strategy on GHG Inventory and mitigation actions at national level</i></p> <p>2.3 <i>Training relevant entities on international MRV guidance</i></p>
Estimated duration of project:	<i>36 months</i>
Estimated cost of the project :	<i>USD 1,000,000</i>

## II. Environmental Social and Economic Screening Determination

### A. Summary of the Safeguard Risks Triggered

Safeguard Standard Triggered by the Project	Impact of Risk <sup>15</sup> (1-5)	Probability of Risk (1-5)	Significance of Risk (L, M, H)
SS 1: Biodiversity, natural habitat and Sustainable Management of Living Resources	1	1	L
SS 2: Resource Efficiency, Pollution Prevention and Management of Chemicals and Wastes	1	1	L
SS 3: Safety of Dams	1	1	L
SS 4: Involuntary resettlement	1	1	L
SS 5: Indigenous peoples	1	1	L
SS 6: Labor and working conditions	1	1	L
SS 7: Cultural Heritage	1	1	L
SS 8: Gender equity	1	1	L
SS 9: Economic Sustainability	1	1	L
Additional Safeguard questions for projects seeking GCF-funding (Section IV)			

### B. ESE Screening Decision<sup>16</sup> (Refer to the UNEP ESES Framework (Chapter 2) and the UNEP's ESES Guidelines.)

<sup>15</sup> Refer to UNEP Environment, Social and Economic Sustainability (ESES): Implementation Guidance Note to assign values to the Impact of Risk and the Probability of Risk to determine the overall significance of Risk (Low, Moderate or High).

<sup>16</sup> **Low risk:** Negative impacts negligible: no further study or impact management required.

**Moderate risk:** Potential negative impacts, but less significant; few if any impacts irreversible; impact amenable to management using standard mitigation measures; limited environmental or social analysis may be required to develop a ESEMP. Straightforward application of good practice may be sufficient without additional study.

**High risk:** Potential for significant negative impacts, possibly irreversible, ESEA including a full impact assessment may be required, followed by an effective safeguard management plan.

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Low risk

Moderate risk

High risk

Additional information required

**C. Development of ESE Review Note and Screening Decision:**

Prepared by: Name: Samantha Keen \_\_\_\_\_ Date: 12 October 2017

Safeguard Advisor: Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Project Manager: Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**D. Recommended further action from the Safeguard Advisor:**

**III. ESES Principle and Safeguard checklist**

(Section III and IV should be retained in UNEP)

<b>Precautionary Approach</b>
The project will take precautionary measures even if some cause and effect relationships are not fully established scientifically and there is risk of causing harm to the people or to the environment.
<b>Human Rights Principle</b>
The project will make an effort to include any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular vulnerable and marginalized groups; from the decision making process that may affect them.
The project will respond to any significant concerns or disputes raised during the stakeholder engagement process.
The project will make an effort to avoid inequitable or discriminatory negative impacts on the quality of and access to resources or basic services, on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups. <sup>17</sup>

<b>Screening checklist</b>	<b>Y/N/ Maybe</b>	<b>Comment</b>
<b>Safeguard Standard 1: Biodiversity, natural habitat and Sustainable Management of Living Resources</b>		
Will the proposed project support directly or indirectly any activities that significantly convert or degrade biodiversity and habitat including modified habitat, natural habitat and critical natural habitat?	N	
Will the proposed project likely convert or degrade habitats that are legally protected?	N	
Will the proposed project likely convert or degrade habitats that are officially proposed for protection? (e.g.; National Park, Nature Conservancy, Indigenous Community Conserved Area, (ICCA); etc.)	N	
Will the proposed project likely convert or degrade habitats that are identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation and biodiversity value?	N	
Will the proposed project likely convert or degrade habitats that are recognized- including by authoritative sources and /or the national and local government entity, as protected and conserved by traditional local communities?	N	
Will the proposed project approach possibly not be legally permitted or inconsistent with any officially recognized management plans for the area?	N	

<sup>17</sup> Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to “women and men” or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.  
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Will the proposed project activities result in soils deterioration and land degradation?	N	
Will the proposed project interventions cause any changes to the quality or quantity of water in rivers, ponds, lakes or other wetlands?	N	
Will the proposed project possibly introduce or utilize any invasive alien species of flora and fauna, whether accidental or intentional?	N	
<b>Safeguard Standard 2: Resource Efficiency, Pollution Prevention and Management of Chemicals and Wastes</b>		
Will the proposed project likely result in the significant release of pollutants to air, water or soil?	N	
Will the proposed project likely consume or cause significant consumption of water, energy or other resources through its own footprint or through the boundary of influence of the activity?	N	
Will the proposed project likely cause significant generation of Green House Gas (GHG) emissions during and/or after the project?	N	
Will the proposed project likely generate wastes, including hazardous waste that cannot be reused, recycled or disposed in an environmentally sound and safe manner?	N	
Will the proposed project use, cause the use of, or manage the use of, storage and disposal of hazardous chemicals, including pesticides?	N	
Will the proposed project involve the manufacturing, trade, release and/or use of hazardous materials subject to international action bans or phase-outs, such as DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol?	N	
Will the proposed project require the procurement of chemical pesticides that is not a component of integrated pest management (IPM) <sup>18</sup> or integrated vector management (IVM) <sup>19</sup> approaches?	N	
Will the proposed project require inclusion of chemical pesticides that are included in IPM or IVM but high in human toxicity?	N	
Will the proposed project have difficulty in abiding to FAO's International Code of Conduct <sup>20</sup> in terms of handling, storage, application and disposal of pesticides?	N	
Will the proposed project potentially expose the public to hazardous materials and substances and pose potentially serious risk to human health and the environment?	N	
<b>Safeguard Standard 3: Safety of Dams</b>		

<sup>18</sup> "Integrated Pest Management (IPM) means the careful consideration of all available pest control techniques and subsequent integration of appropriate measures that discourage the development of pest populations and keep pesticides and other interventions to levels that are economically justified and reduce or minimize risks to human health and the environment. IPM emphasizes the growth of a healthy crop with the least possible disruption to agro-ecosystems and encourages natural pest control mechanisms <http://www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/thematic-sitemap/theme/pests/ipm/en/>

<sup>19</sup> "IVM is a rational decision-making process for the optimal use of resources for vector control. The approach seeks to improve the efficacy, cost-effectiveness, ecological soundness and sustainability of disease-vector control. The ultimate goal is to prevent the transmission of vector-borne diseases such as malaria, dengue, Japanese encephalitis, leishmaniasis, schistosomiasis and Chagas disease." ([http://www.who.int/neglected\\_diseases/vector\\_ecology/ivm\\_concept/en/](http://www.who.int/neglected_diseases/vector_ecology/ivm_concept/en/))

<sup>20</sup> Find more information from [http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/Pests\\_Pesticides/Code/CODE\\_2014Sep\\_ENG.pdf](http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/Pests_Pesticides/Code/CODE_2014Sep_ENG.pdf)  
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Will the proposed project involve constructing a new dam(s)?	N	
Will the proposed project involve rehabilitating an existing dam(s)?	N	
Will the proposed project activities involve dam safety operations?	N	
<b>Safeguard Standard 4: Involuntary resettlement</b>		
Will the proposed project likely involve full or partial physical displacement or relocation of people?	N	
Will the proposed project involve involuntary restrictions on land use that deny a community the use of resources to which they have traditional or recognizable use rights?	N	
Will the proposed project likely cause restrictions on access to land or use of resources that are sources of livelihood?	N	
Will the proposed project likely cause or involve temporary/permanent loss of land?	N	
Will the proposed project likely cause or involve economic displacements affecting their crops, businesses, income generation sources and assets?	N	
Will the proposed project likely cause or involve forced eviction?	N	
Will the proposed project likely affect land tenure arrangements, including communal and/or customary/traditional land tenure patterns negatively?	N	
<b>Safeguard Standard 5: Indigenous peoples<sup>21</sup></b>		
Will indigenous peoples be present in the proposed project area or area of influence?	N	
Will the proposed project be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	N	
Will the proposed project likely affect livelihoods of indigenous peoples negatively through affecting the rights, lands and territories claimed by them?	N	
Will the proposed project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	N	
Will the project negatively affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples defined by them?	N	
Will the project potentially affect the traditional livelihoods, physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	N	
Will the project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	N	
<b>Safeguard Standard 6: Labor and working conditions</b>		
Will the proposed project involve the use of forced labor and child labor?	N	
Will the proposed project cause the increase of local or regional un-employment?	N	
<b>Safeguard Standard 7: Cultural Heritage</b>		
Will the proposed project potentially have negative impact on objects with historical, cultural, artistic,	N	

<sup>21</sup> Refer to the Toolkit for the application of the UNEP Indigenous Peoples Policy Guidance for further information.  
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traditional or religious values and archeological sites that are internationally recognized or legally protected?		
Will the proposed project rely on or profit from tangible cultural heritage (e.g., tourism)?	N	
Will the proposed project involve land clearing or excavation with the possibility of encountering previously undetected tangible cultural heritage?	N	
Will the proposed project involve in land clearing or excavation?	N	
<b>Safeguard Standard 8: Gender equity</b>		
Will the proposed project likely have inequitable negative impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	N	
Will the proposed project potentially discriminate against women or other groups based on gender, especially regarding participation in the design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	N	
Will the proposed project have impacts that could negatively affect women's and men's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?	N	
<b>Safeguard Standard 9: Economic Sustainability</b>		
Will the proposed project likely bring immediate or short-term net gain to the local communities or countries at the risk of generating long-term economic burden (e.g., agriculture for food vs. biofuel; mangrove vs. commercial shrimp farm in terms of fishing, forest products and protection, etc.)?	N	
Will the proposed project likely bring unequal economic benefits to a limited subset of the target group?	N	

#### IV. Additional Safeguard Questions for Projects seeking GCF-funding

<b>Community Health, Safety, and Security</b>			
Will there be potential risks and negative impacts to the health and safety of the Affected Communities during the project life-cycle?	N		
Will the proposed project involve design, construction, operation and decommissioning of the structural elements such as new buildings or structures?	N		
Will the proposed project involve constructing new buildings or structures that will be accessed by public?	N		

Will the proposed project possibly cause direct or indirect health-related risks and impacts to the Affected Communities due to the diminution or degradation of natural resources, and ecosystem services?	N		
Will the proposed project activities potentially cause community exposure to health issues such as water-borne, water-based, water-related, vector-borne diseases, and communicable diseases?	N		
In case of an emergency event, will the project team, including partners, have the capacity to respond together with relevant local and national authorities?	N		
Will the proposed project need to retain workers to provide security to safeguard its personnel and property?	N		
<b>Labor and Supply Chain</b>			
Will UNEP or the implementing/executing partner(s) involve suppliers of goods and services who may have high risk of significant safety issues related to their own workers?	N		

# ANNEX N: PROBLEM TREE AND THEORY OF CHANGE

CBIT National Project  
Problem Tree

Climate actions and NDCs are not properly tracked, decision making does not integrate climate considerations, support is not adequately allocated and global community do not achieve to meet Paris Agreement

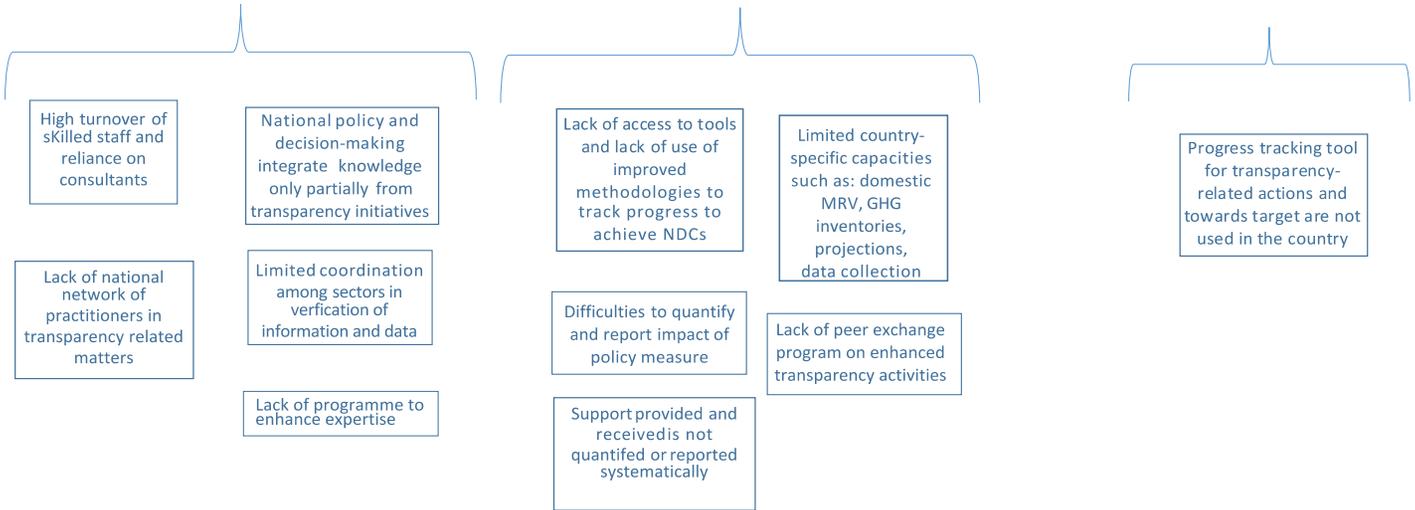
South Africa

The country is not able to comply with the Paris Agreement (PA) transparency requirements

Weak National Institutions for transparency-related activities and disconnection with national priorities

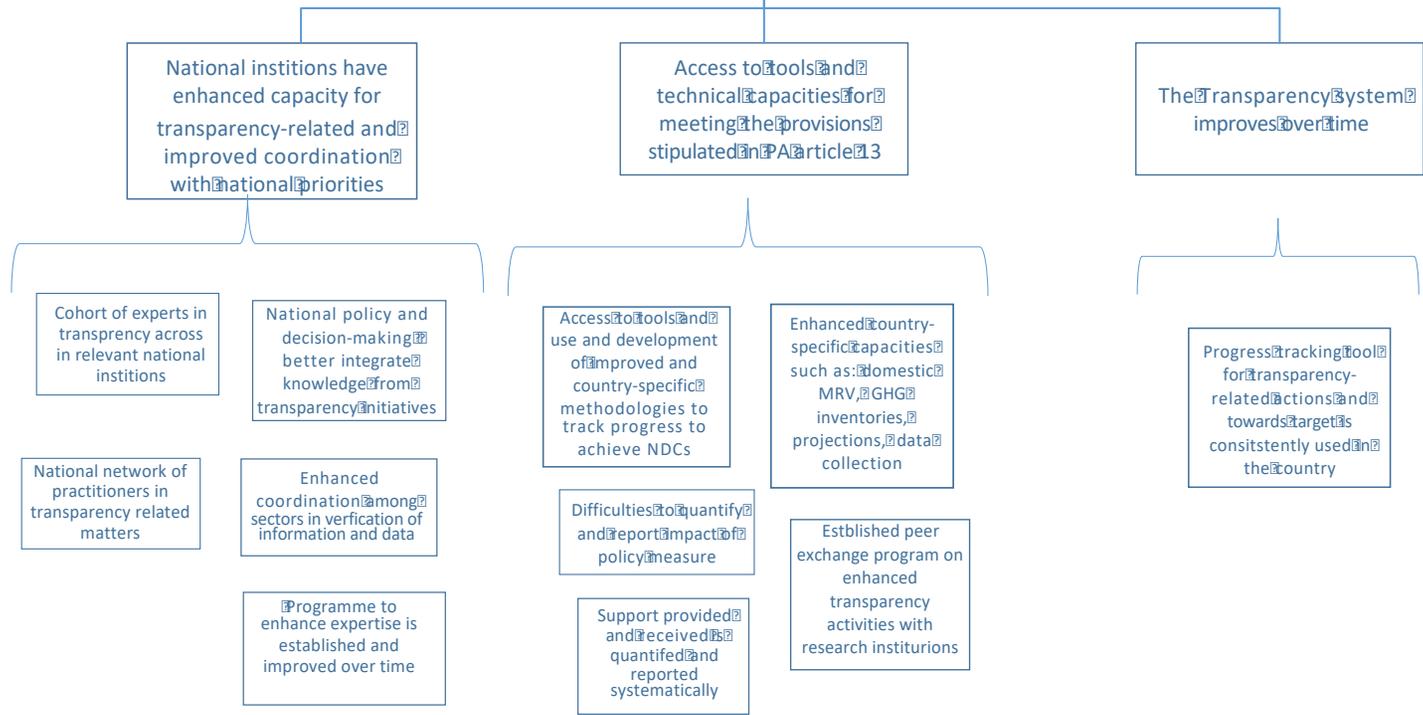
Lack of tools and technical capacities for meeting the provisions stipulated in PA article 13

The Transparency system does not improve over time

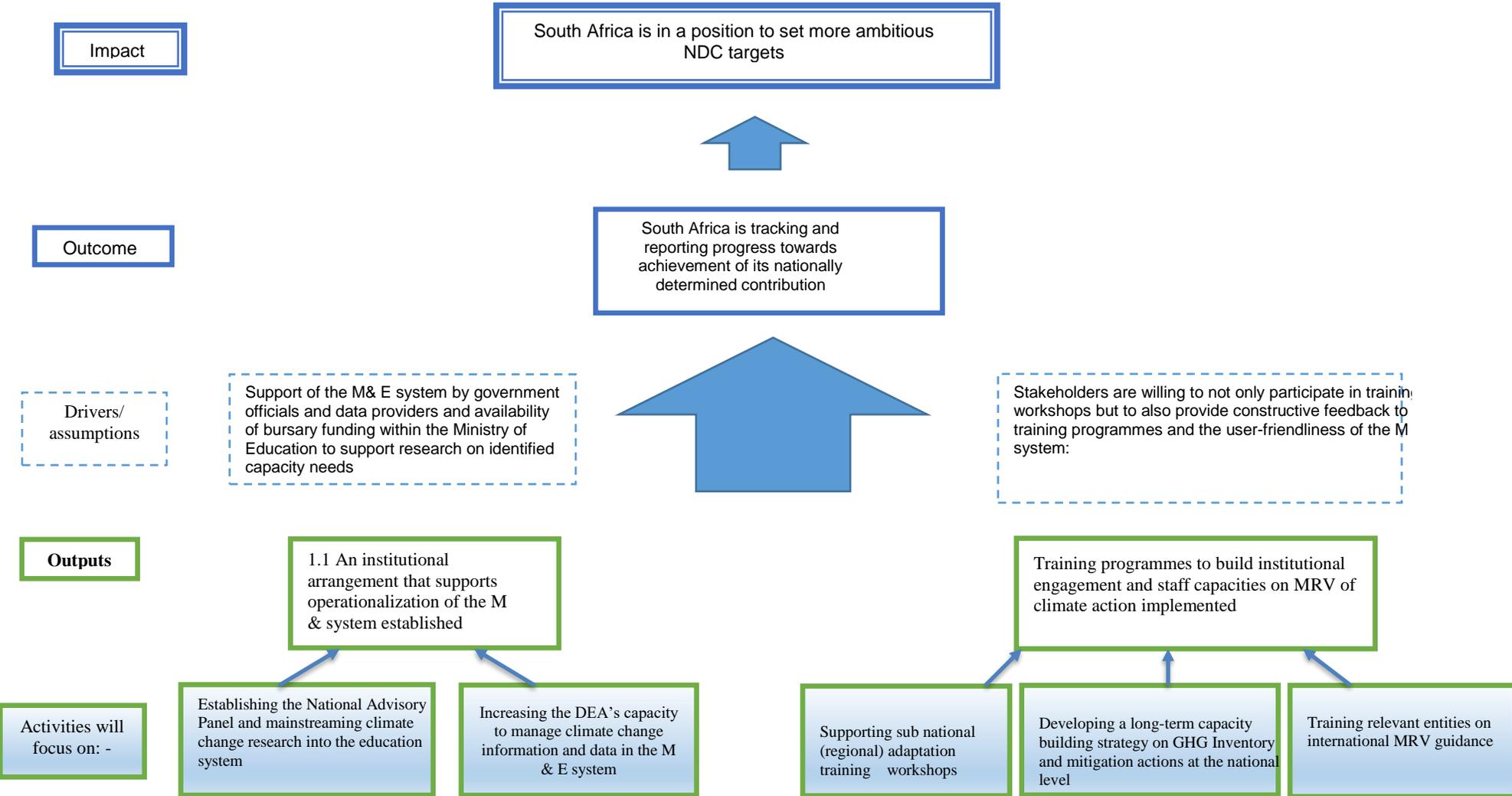


Climate actions and NDCs are properly tracked, decision making does integrate climate considerations, support is adequately allocated and global community is better equipped to achieve to meet Paris Agreement

The country has enhanced capacity to comply with the Paris Agreement (PA) transparency requirements



# THEORY OF CHANGE



## APPENDIX 1: PROCUREMENT PLAN

A Request for Proposals (RfP) will be issued for service providers in the field of transparency of mitigation, to assist DEA in implementing various activities, abiding by procurement processes as prescribed by National Treasury. The RfP will include requests for expert inputs on technical components.

The RfP will specify that a South African organization shall coordinate the delivery of the programme overall. To be successful, bidders will have to demonstrate technical skills in transparency of mitigation, a proven track record in the delivery of learning, and experience in working in support of the SA government. The successful organization will be expected to work closely with DEA throughout the 3-year programme. The RfP will also specify that international experts may be bid to partner in the capacity-building process, where gaps in expertise are identified. Overall, expertise will be required across all major IPCC sectors (Energy; IPPU, Waste, AFOLU). Bidders will further need to show expertise on GHG systems and management, as well as quantification of mitigation measures. The ability to develop innovative and context-sensitive approaches to tracking of NDCs is essential. Following the procurement process, a project team will be selected.

UN Environment/GEF Project Procurement Plan					
UNEP Budget Line		List of Goods and Services required	Budget	Year	Brief description of anticipated procurement process
1200	Consultants				
1201	<b>Technical Expert: M &amp; E Information Management System</b>	Contract for hiring technical support, and Project management support embedded in DEA for a period of three (3) years	\$192,441	2018-2020 (paid as monthly salary)	Following advertisement online and in national press, CVs (no less than 5) will be reviewed and suitable applicants interviewed. Selection on the basis of expertise, experience, and institutional fit, in accordance with institutional guidelines.
1202	<b>Technical Expert: Quantification of Mitigation Measures</b>	Contract for hiring technical support, embedded in DEA for a period of three (3) years	\$146,935	2018-2020 (paid as monthly salary)	Following advertisement online and in national press, CVs (no less than 5) will be reviewed and suitable applicants interviewed. Selection on the basis of expertise, experience, and institutional fit, in accordance with institutional guidelines.
1203	<b>Regional Adaptation Workshop</b>	Facilitation support in the design and implementation of the M&E System information management system training	\$ 6,231	2018 (paid on invoice for services provided on ad hoc	DEA selection of suitable candidate from minimum of 5 CVs, following national government procurement process for short

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	<b>Facilitator</b>	workshops for Adaptation		basis)	term contract.
2201	<b>A consortium of experts to support the longterm capacity building strategy on GHG inventory and mitigation actions</b>	<p><b>Training Programme Director:-</b> A technical Lead and teaching in the training programme in selected topics on mitigation Supervision of in-depth work on difficult theoretical and methodological problems.:</p> <p><b>Training Programme: Project Coordinator:</b> Coordination of the design and implementation of the training programme in selected topics on mitigation, and technical support as required. Reporting on the training programme to the National Project Coordinator.</p> <p><b>Technical Experst;</b> Energy; IPPU, Waste, AFOLU</p> <p>Expertise for the joint development of the training curriculum (GHG Basic and GHG Plus), including and not limited to course content and participant assessment, and further in annual iterative improvement of the curriculum. Support for In-depth work on difficult methodological problems</p> <p><b>Videographer:</b> Contract with coordinating agency for recording, editing and packaging of training course for blended learning</p> <p><b>Independent Curriculum Assessor (to be sub-contracted by curriculum team)</b></p>	\$ 509,931	2018 – 2020 (paid per contract for consultant team)	Tender process for team of experts to design and implement the training programme on selected mitigation topics.
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>\$ 855,538</b>	2019,2020 (paid for delivery of services as per contract)	Videographer to be selected from no less than 3 contractors on the basis of proven track record and cost

## APPENDIX 2: SUPERVISION PLAN

Provided in separate file

## **ANNEX O: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS\_**

AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use
	Annex I Parties The industrialized and transitioning countries listed in this Annex to the Climate Convention. These countries accepted emission targets for the period 2008 to 2012 in Annex B of the Kyoto Protocol.
AR5	Fifth Assessment Report of the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
BMUB.	German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety
BUR1	First Submitted Biennial Update Reports (BURs) from Non-Annex I Parties
COP	Conference of the Parties. The supreme decision making body of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The COP meets annually unless otherwise decided.
DAFF	South African Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
DAO	Desired Adaptation Outcome
DEA	South African Department of Environmental Affairs
DoE	South African Department of Energy
DoT	South African Department of Transport
DST	South African Department of Science and Technology
DTI	South African Department of Trade and Industry
DPE	South African Department of Public Enterprises
DIRCO	South African Department of International Relations and Cooperation
EDD	South African Economic Development Department
ERC	Energy Research Centre, University of Cape Town, an academic research group
ERM	Environmental Resources Management, a consultancy
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GEF	Global Environment Facility. A designated financial mechanism for international agreements on biodiversity, climate change (i.e., the UNFCCC), and persistent organic pollutants. Established in 1991, the GEF helps developing countries fund projects and programs that protect the global environment.
GHG	Greenhouse gas. Any gas that absorbs and re-emits infrared radiation into the atmosphere. The main greenhouse gases include water vapor (H <sub>2</sub> O), carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ), methane (CH <sub>4</sub> ), and nitrous oxide (N <sub>2</sub> O).
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
IAR	International assessment and review (of mitigation by developed countries)
ICA	International consultation and analysis (of actions by developing countries that are domestically funded – internationally support mitigation actions have international MRV).
ICAT	Initiative for Climate Transparency
IEP	South Africa's national Integrated Energy Plan
IGCCC	Intergovernmental Committee on Climate Change. South Africa government coordination body responsible for formulating and implementing environmental agreement across government.
IPAP	South Africa's Industrial Policy Action Plans (IPAP)
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IRP	South Africa's national Integrated Resource Plan
KP	Kyoto Protocol. An international agreement adopted by all Parties to the Climate Convention in Kyoto, Japan, in December 1997. Not ratified by the US.

MAPT	Measurement and Performance Tracking. WRI led initiative to build capacity for MRV in developing countries.
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation, of the programme or project
MRV	Measurable, reportable and verifiable
NAI Parties.	Non-Annex I Parties (see above, countries who are not Parties listed in Annex I), mostly developing countries
NCCC	South Africa's National Committee on Climate Change
NCCRD	South Africa's National Climate Change Response Database
NCCRP	South Africa's National Climate Change Response Policy
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDP	South Africa's National Development Plan
NGO	Non-government organization
NGP	New Growth Path. South Africa's framework for national economic policy
NT	South Africa's National Treasury
Party	A state (or regional economic integration organization, such as the European Union) that agrees to be bound by a treaty and for which the treaty has entered into force.
PIF	Project Identification Form
PIR	Project Implementation Review
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PSC	Project Steering Committee
QA/QC	Quality assurance / quality control
RfP	Request for Proposals
SA	South Africa
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Climate Convention, or Convention). A treaty signed at the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro by more than 150 countries.
WRI	World Resources Institute

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