



Experience-sharing and Lessons Learnt on Developing Uganda's CBIT II Project

CBIT PHASE II PROJECT



20th February 2025





**INTRODUCTION
TO THE CBIT
PHASE II
PROJECT**

Project Title:	Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Uganda to Comply with the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement (CBIT Phase II)
Country(ies):	Uganda
Implementing Agency:	Conservation International
Executing Agency(ies):	The Ministry of Water and Environment (Climate Change Department) and, The Africa Innovations Institute (AfrII)
Project Duration in Months:	48 Months
Indicative GEF Grant Amount:	USD 1,500,000
Indicative Co-Financing:	USD 1,666,790
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change



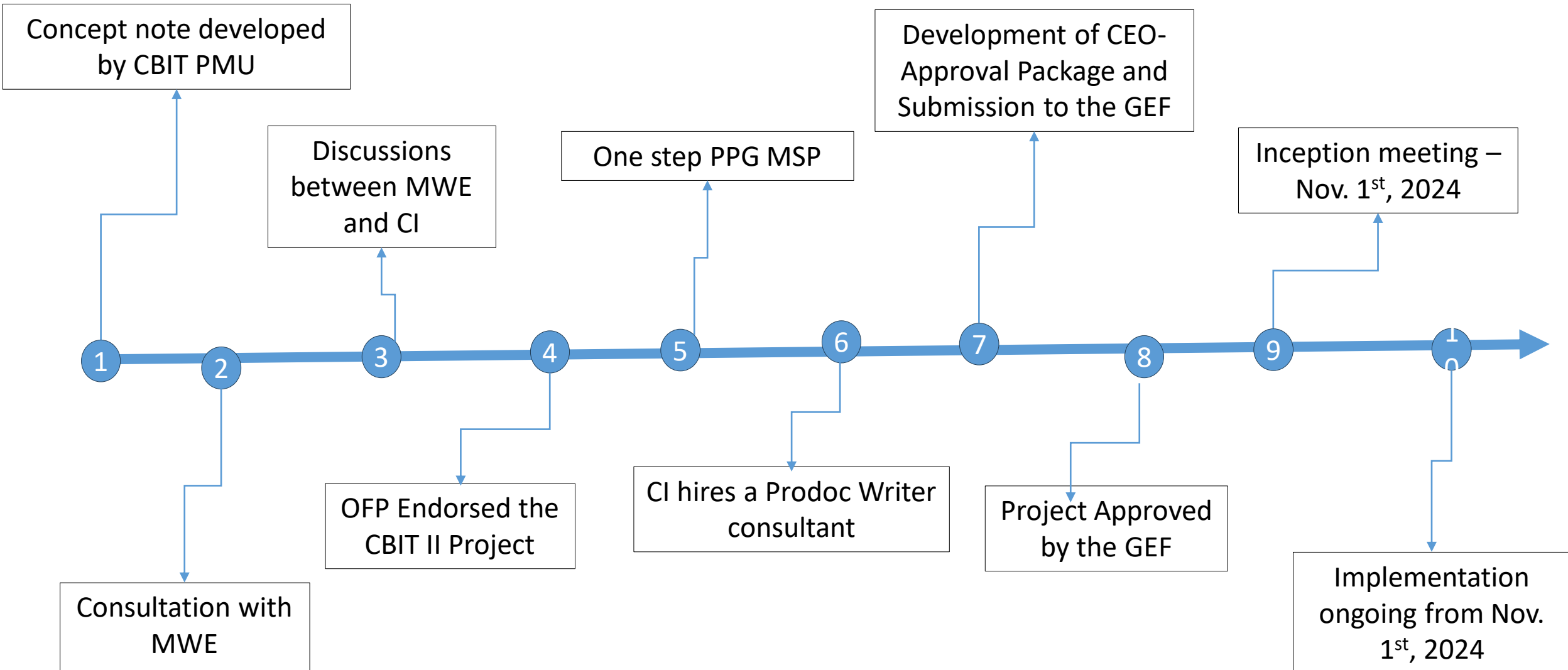
Lessons from the CI: Implementing Agency

1. When the implementation of technical activities concluded, the team **developed a document summarizing lessons learned, knowledge management, and recommendations**. This document highlighted gaps and opportunities for a follow-up project, which facilitated the design of the concept note after the project officially closed.
2. We utilized a **one-step Mid-Sized Project (MSP) approach**, which is allowed for projects under \$2M by the GEF. This strategy expedited the process of securing phase II of the project.
3. The agency's **initial steps** included:
 - a) Obtaining approval from the government to pursue a phase II project,
 - b) Simultaneously notifying GEFSEC about the intention to apply for a one-step MSP and confirming whether the proposed budget was acceptable,
 - c) Securing the Letter of Endorsement (LOE),
 - d) Ensuring the Operational Focal Point (OFP) uses the correct GEF 8 template for the LOE, with the agency preparing the letter for signature.
4. When designing a CBIT II project, ensure there is a **clear connection between the first and second phases**, illustrating how the subsequent project builds on the results and outcomes of CBIT I. This strengthens the case for pursuing CBIT II.
5. An MSP Project Preparation Grant (PPG) phase typically lasts for 12 months. It's important to **stay within this timeline**, even if it is a one-step process, and manage the expectations of government and partners to ensure smooth execution.
6. A CBIT II project can only be **pursued once the Terminal Evaluation (TE) report has been submitted** to the GEF.

Note: Explore the possibility of an exchange (*In person or virtual*)



The Road to CBIT II



Lessons learnt & good practices from CBIT I

- Stakeholder engagement in planning and implementation is key to smooth project execution
- Co-design, co-implement and domesticate the project to make it relevant to the local needs and priorities
- High-level engagement is key for buy-in and sustainability of project outputs
- Stakeholder mapping to identify co-actors, identify synergies and prevent duplication of efforts and wastage of resources
- Local CSOs, Academia, and private sector have much data but aren't much engaged in GHGI. They are interested in contributing to the national GHGI and MRV systems. They need special capacity-building
- Few women are actively engaged in GHGI and MRV yet they are keen to participate when sensitized – need to be strategic on engaging women
- Frequent and transparent communication with stakeholders for effective project delivery
- Use multiple techniques of knowledge and information sharing e.g. reports, factsheets, briefs, via social media, email soft and print copies to cover a wide audience



Main Gaps that Informed CBIT II Project

- i. Major data gaps that limit the fulfilment of the Transparency, Accuracy, Completeness, Comparability (TACC) principle,
- ii. A lot of activity data is unreported because it is not readily available especially data from *academia* and *non-state actors*,
- iii. *Data collection tools* previously used were not standardized so missing some key GHG indices,
- iv. *Lack of an established baseline for tracking* of mitigation and adaptation actions, and, monitoring



CBIT UGANDA II PROJECT DESIGN VALIDATION WORKSHOP

Thursday, September 14th, 2023

- 48 participants from 20 different institutions (Government institutions, CSOs/NGOs, the private sector and the academia)



Stakeholders at the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency Phase Two Project Document Validation Workshop at the Royal Suites Hotel, Bugolobi. (Front row/seated: left to right) Dr. Robert Nabanyumya, Consultant-GAL, CI-GEF's Ms. Laureen Cheruiyot, AfrII CEO-Prof. G.W. Otim-Nape and the Assistant Commissioner-MWE, Mr. Bob Natifu

HOW THE CBIT UGANDA PHASE II PROJECT IS BUILDING ON THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE CBIT UGANDA PHASE I PROJECT

CBIT I

- Five MoUs (MWE & key NDC sectors) and Interministerial Cooperation Agreement (10 ministries) were developed, validated and signed
- Draft MoUs between MWE, private sector, CSO and the academia were developed
- Built capacity of national experts on compiling, analyzing and reporting GHG data
- Sector GHGI updated, but no country specific emission factors

CBIT II

- Operationalizing the MoUs and the inter-ministerial Cooperation Agreement
- Completion and operationalization of MoUs between MWE, private sector, CSO, and the academia
- Training of field teams to collect and archive data
- Support primary (field) activity data collection and archiving for sector focal points
- Tools for activity data collection developed under CBIT I Project (GEF ID 9814) to be piloted
- A focus on development of some country-specific emission factors



Launch of the CBIT II; 1st November 2024

Pre-launch events:

1. Establishment of PMU
2. Training:
 - Technical Reporting
 - ESMF
 - Financial reporting
 - Visibility
3. Project Launch

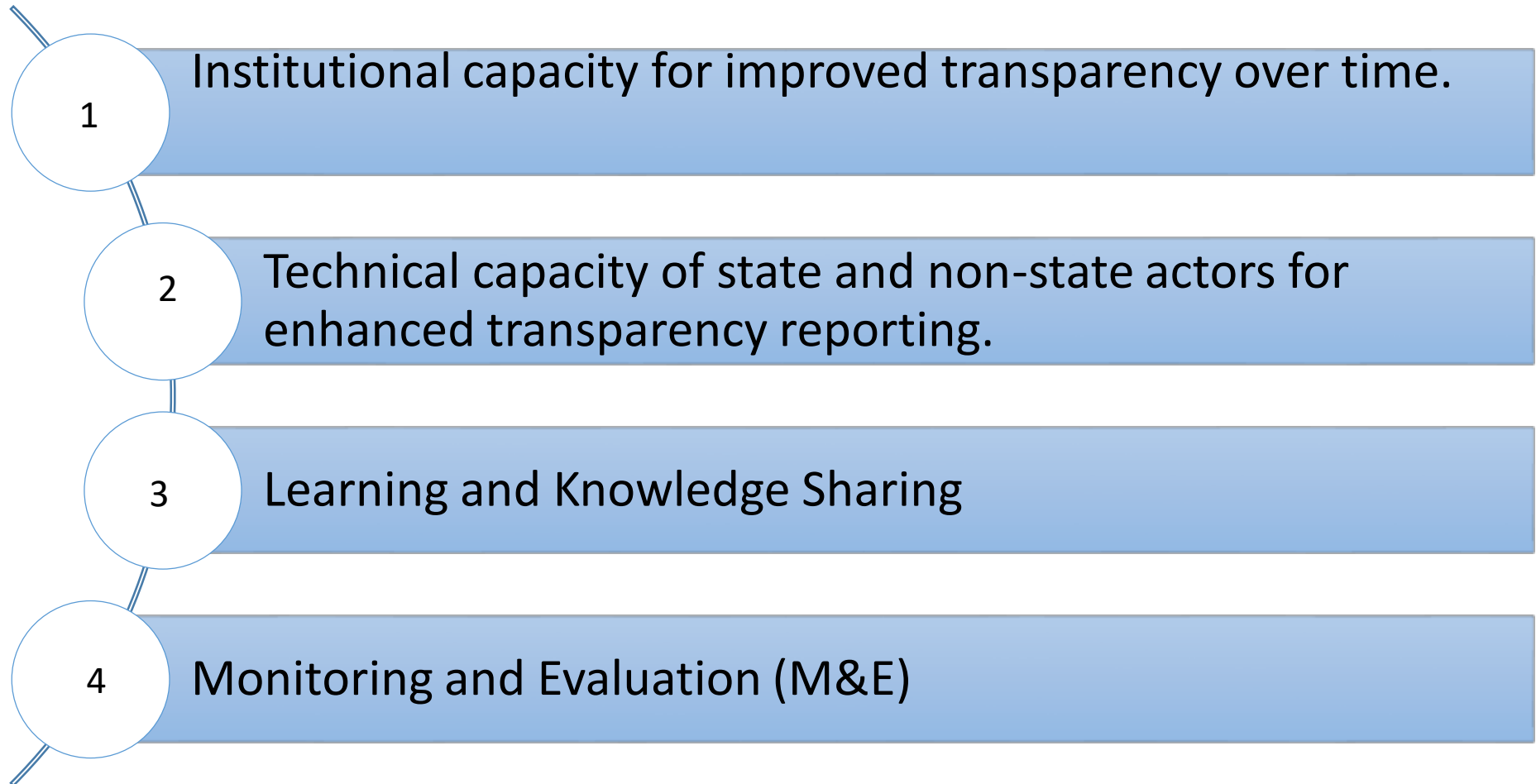
80 participants, of which
46% were female





Objective: To strengthen the technical and institutional capacity of Uganda to respond to the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) requirements

CBIT II Components





Results Framework

Outcome 1.1 Strengthened state and non-state institutions to coordinate and manage the sectoral and national GHG Inventory system.

Outcome 1.2: Strengthened collaboration and coordination between CCD and other GHG sectors

Outcome 2.1: Strengthened technical capacity of stakeholders to collect, process, and analyze activity data and feed GHG sectoral data into the national GHGI.

Outcome 3.1: Strengthened coordination, learning, and sharing between the CBIT II Uganda project and ongoing transparency initiatives.

Outcome 4.1:
A gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation framework for the project

Output 1.1: Functional GHG emission sector hub working groups

Output 1.2.:
Infrastructure/equipment/gadgets for MRV system purchased and installed.

Output 1.3.: Institutions and Individuals (State and non-state actors) capacitated for actively coordinating and sharing GHG data

Output 1.2.1: CCD and other sectors facilitated enhanced coordination and collaboration for improved transparency reporting.

Output 1.2.2: MRV system operationalized

Output 2.1.1: Comprehensive and gender-responsive capacity needs assessment conducted

Output 2.1.2: Gender sensitive tools (protocols, emission factors, technical guides) developed and implemented

Output 2.1.3: National and sub-national stakeholders in the GHG sectors trained to utilize the GHG equipment & collect activity data.

Output 3.1.1: CBIT Uganda Focal Point facilitated to undertake his/her functions and responsibilities to plan, link and coordinate transparency activities.

Output 3.1.2: Learning and exposure visits facilitated for selected stakeholders (e.g., COP, South-to-South exposure visits and attending the CBIT Global annual meeting).

Output 3.1.3: Gender-responsive and inclusive knowledge management products generated & disseminated

Output 4.1.1: Periodic M&E reports submitted to CI-GEF Agency

Output 4.1.2: Terminal Evaluation commissioned by CIGEF.



Safeguards

- Accountability and Grievance Mechanism
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan- State and non-state actors
- Gender Mainstreaming Plan- 40% women engaged in project activities, data collection tool are gender sensitive

Lessons learnt & good practices for phase II

- High-level engagement is key for buy-in, sustainability of project outputs, and requests for further support.
- Keep in touch and engaged with key stakeholders even after project implementation for smooth transition
- Stakeholder mapping to identify co-actors in state and non-state institutions is key to know who to work with in phase II
- Stakeholder engagement in planning and implementation is key for smooth project planning and execution
- Co-design, co-implement and domesticate the project to make it relevant to the local needs and priorities
- Take note of changes/progress post phase I; identify synergies in similar Transparency Initiatives and prevent duplication of efforts and wastage of resources
- Keep stakeholders engaged through frequent and transparent communication for ownership of project progress/results
- Use multiple techniques of knowledge and information sharing across wide audiences e.g. news/reports/ opportunities should be widely shared by posts on websites, emails, social media of all key Executing Agency partners, Implementing Agency and the CBIT-GSP platform



Thank you

CBIT II Uganda project is funded by the GEF
through CI

