

## Consolidates priorities based on the 3 assessments (Cabo Verde, Lisbon and Survey)

<b>National GHG Emissions Inventories</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On the job training on inventories</li> <li>• National emission factors</li> <li>• Review of reports (peer review and preparation for analysis/ technical review)</li> <li>• Database creation</li> <li>• Different types of GHG Inventories for serving the NDC, NC BUR /BTR);</li> <li>• Studies / cases - degradation and GHG inventories (national emission factors)</li> <li>• National Forest Inventory, including definition of specific emission factors</li> <li>• IGEE uncertainty training</li> </ul>
<b>Mitigation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of the MRV system</li> <li>• Transport, Infrastructure, AFOLU, reforestation, Waste and IPPU.</li> <li>• Emissions in the LULUCF sector &amp; Improve land use monitoring</li> <li>• Emissions in the agricultural sector</li> <li>• Projections and correlations of GHG policies and emissions</li> <li>• Modeling, notably in LEAP</li> <li>• Pilot initiative for mapping and tracking climate actions in the country</li> <li>• Preparation of PPA (Pluri-annual Plan)</li> <li>• NDC, National Climate Change Strategy</li> </ul>
<b>Adaptation and Loss &amp; Damage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alert system for risks and natural disasters.</li> <li>• Complete Integrated Vulnerability Assessment and vulnerability analyses</li> <li>• Adaptation actions on corals</li> <li>• Create laws for the reconstruction of parts destroyed by extreme phenomena</li> <li>• Creation of a national climate observatory</li> <li>• Impacts observed Agriculture, Energy, Transport , Water and Sanitation</li> <li>• NAP Tracking Actions and Implementation of PLAs (Local Adaptation Plans)</li> <li>• Awareness of active participation</li> </ul>
<b>Climate Finance, Transfer of</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MRV system, support received and required and Financial Area, in the tracking of NDC actions financing.</li> <li>• Sectoral capacity building for the integration and financing of climate transparency</li> <li>• GHG inventory training</li> <li>• Climate resilient technologies.</li> </ul>

**Technologies  
and Capacity  
building**

- Technical assistance and training of human resources in the climate change sector and climate transparency
- Improvement of Climate Governance and Institutional Arrangements, Human Resources and Technical Training, Implementation of the MRV system, System of data collection, archive and storage.
- Capacity building - MRV system (CBIT)
- CN and BTR - GEF STAR Allocation, Support in the preparation of a roadmap for the preparation of BUR and BTR (BTR tool CBIT)
- Training in IPCC guidelines and emissions estimation software (CBIT)
- Review of GEE and BUR inventory (Helpdesk)
- Training for stakeholders involved in the process.

## Individual Countries Assessments:

### Angola

**Planning documents and main climate actions projects in the country that could serve as a basis for** reporting vulnerability and climate actions information

- National Climate actions Plan (in conclusion)
- Climate actions project: coastal communities and infrastructure
- Integrating climate actions in the agriculture sector
- Actions to adapt communities and wildlife in conservation areas
- Drought intervention programme in southern Angola

**Is the information on the necessary support and support received available? If so, who stops it, if not what needs to be done to get it collected regularly?**

The information is partially accessible.

The main information holders are:

- Government: Ministries of Energy; Economics and Planning; Culture, Tourism and Environment; Agriculture.
- Private sector
- NGOs
- International Partners

**The four main needs of the country**

- On the job training on inventories
- National emission factors
- Review of reports (peer review and preparation for analysis/ technical review)
- Database creation
- Modeling, notably in LEAP
- Implementation of the MRV system

### Brasil

**Planning documents and main climate actions projects in the country that** could serve as a basis for reporting vulnerability and climate actions information

- IPCC Reports (Scenarios / Climate actions) - Summaries for Policy Makers
- Fourth National Communication
- Vulnerability studies
- Adapts Brazil (MCTI) [www.adaptabrasil.mcti.gov.pt](http://www.adaptabrasil.mcti.gov.pt) (Impact risks)
- Publications of the ABC Plan (Low Carbon Agriculture) [www.gov.br/agricultura/pt\\_br/assuntos/sustentabilidade/plano\\_abc](http://www.gov.br/agricultura/pt_br/assuntos/sustentabilidade/plano_abc)
- Updated National Climate actions Plan

**Is the information on the necessary support and support received available? If so, who stops it, if not what needs to be done to get it collected regularly?**

Brazil does not accurately track the support provided to other countries. As far as the support received is concerned, the information is easily accessible.

The (ongoing) development of the MRV emissions and action system will make the collection process even more efficient.

The creation of an observatory of climate initiatives, including support received and provided with the participation of NGOs and the private sector.

### **The four main needs of the country**

Capacity building - MRV system (CBIT)

CN and BTR - GEF STAR Allocation

Improve land use monitoring - GSP

Studies / cases - degradation and GHG inventories (national emission factors) - HelpDesk

## **Cape Verde**

### **Planning documents and main climate actions projects in the country that could serve as a basis for reporting vulnerability and climate actions information**

- DECRP III: Strategy Paper for Growth and Poverty Reduction
- PANA II: National Environmental Action Plan
- ENRRD: National Strategy for Risk and Disaster Reduction
- PDES I and II
- Study of the vulnerability of the sectors in the face of climate change
- PLENAS: National Strategic Plan for Water and Sanitation
- ENAP: National Strategy for Protected Areas
- PENER: National Waste Plan (2015-2030)
- 1st, 2nd and 3rd National Communication
- NAPA
- NAP
- REFLOR
- NDC

**Is the information on the** necessary support and support received available? If so, who stops it, if not what needs to be done to get it collected regularly?

The information is partially accessible and is held by different public entities (MF, BCV, MNE, MAA, DNP) and private entities (NGOs).

It is important to work on public access to this information and on the creation of follow-up indicators to assess the impact of the support received.

### **The four main needs of the country**

- Training in IPCC guidelines and emissions estimation (Lusophone Cluster & CBIT)
- Review of GEE and BUR inventory (Helpdesk)
- Support in the preparation of a roadmap for the preparation of BUR and CN4 (BTR tool)
- Training for stakeholders involved in the process of climate negotiations (Lusophone Cluster and Lux Dev).

## Guinea-Bissau

**Planning documents and main climate actions projects in the country that could serve as a basis for reporting vulnerability and climate actions information**

- PANA
- 3rd National Communication
- BUR
- NDC
- Projects
  - Smart agriculture
  - Coastal Areas
  - IBAP - Conservation
- PNGA

Is the information on the necessary support and support received available? If so, who stops it, if not what needs to be done to get it collected regularly?

In general, information is available, but there is no database where you can easily find it.

The information can be obtained through the coordinators of the projects or the heads of the institutions involved.

There is no single entity that has this information

It is necessary to set up a project management unit (a climate observatory) in order to be able to register and control all climate projects that benefit from funding.

It is necessary to train all entities involved in reporting the data.

There needs to be legislation requiring all entities ( including NGOs) that receive funding for climate component projects to report this information to the ministries of environment and finance.

### **The four main needs of the country**

National Forest Inventory

Pilot initiative for mapping and tracking climate actions in the country

Sectoral capacity building for the integration and financing of climate transparency

GHG inventory training

## Equatorial Guinea

**Planning documents and main climate actions projects in the country that could serve as a basis for reporting vulnerability and climate actions information**

Documents

- National Climate actions Plan
- National Action Programme to Combat Deforestation and Degradation

Projects

- Smart agriculture
- Renewable energy use project
- Project to raise awareness of pesticide use
- Environmental awareness project

#### Funded Projects

- Renewable energy use project
- Wetland conservation project
- Project for the creation of green areas
- Green and blue saving project

**Is the information on the necessary support and support received available? If so, who stops it, if not what needs to be done to get it collected regularly?**

The available information can be found on the Green Climate Fund website <https://fvcguineaecuatorial.org>. The information is also held by the entities forming the national cross-sectoral technical committee.

As priority actions for the regular collection of this information:

- Creation of the Climate Observatory
- Creation of a platform or tool that allows the exchange of experiences between the countries of the Lusophone Nucleus
- Establishment of verification and transparency committees for the funding received

#### The four main needs of the country

- Create a national climate observatory that collects data, plans, projects and materials on environmental issues
- Incorporating new technologies in the fight against climate change, including renewable energy
- Training in the area of GHG inventory.
- Technical assistance and training of human resources in matters of transparency and climate actions to climate change

## Mozambique

**Planning documents and main climate actions projects in the country that could serve as a basis for reporting vulnerability** and climate actions information

- 1st and 2nd National Communications
- Igee
- BUR
- NDC
- NAP
- PLAs
- Sector Strategic Plans
- Integrated Climate Change Portal - MOZ Climate Data
- Cooperation partners
- MEF (DNPO) + MTA (DMC)
- INGD Studies

**Is the information on the necessary support and support received available? If so, who stops it, if not what needs to be done to get it collected regularly?**

The information is accessible, however it is necessary to improve the control mechanisms.

The entities that hold the information are:

- Mef
- FNDS
- FUNAE
- Private sector
- NGOs

The priority actions are:

- Effective implementation of institutional arrangements

### **The four main needs of the country**

- Support for the preparation of BTR and CN (CBIT)
- Database creation
- Preparation of PPA (Pluri-annual Plan)
- Emission factors
- NDC, ENAMMC and NAP Tracking Actions
- Implementation of PLAs (Local Adaptation Plans) and NAP

## **Portugal**

### **Planning documents and main climate actions projects in the country that could serve as a basis for reporting vulnerability and climate actions information**

- National Climate actions Strategy 2025 (sectors and vulnerabilities)
- Climate Change Climate actions Action Programme: Priority actions
- Climate actions Roadmap 2100 (Climate scenarios, vulnerabilities, impacts, costs, investments)
- Climate Bases Act (regional and local planning instruments)
- Results of the EU Funding Framework in terms of implementing climate actions measures

## **Sao Tome and Principe**

### **Planning documents and main climate actions projects in the country that could serve as a basis for reporting vulnerability and climate actions information**

Documents

- 3rd National Communication
- NDC
- NDC Implementation Plan
- NAP (ongoing)
- NAPA
- District vulnerability reduction plans
- Multisectoral Investment Plan

Projects

- Strengthening resilience and adaptability to climate change
- Ecosystem restoration
- Protection of coastal areas

- WACA Project (West Africa Coastal Areas Resilient Investment)
- Biodiversity project and sustainable management of land and natural resources
- Food safety support project

**Is the information on the necessary support and support received available? If so, who stops it, if not what needs to be done to get it collected regularly?**

The information is partially available. It is mainly owned by the Planning Directorate, the Directorate General for the Environment, international partners and NGOs.

Actions needed to improve collection include:

- Creation of legislation requiring all support received to be registered in an entity that is responsible for them.
- Collection of information broken down the type of support received:
  - Mitigation
  - Climate actions
  - Indirect support for climate change
  - Cross-support

**The four main needs of the country**

- IGEE uncertainty training
- Forest Inventory: definition of specific emission factors
- Creation of national climate observatory
  - Mitigation
  - Climate actions
  - Igee
  - Climate finance

## Timor Leste

**Planning documents and main climate actions projects** in the country that could serve as a basis for reporting vulnerability and climate actions information

Documents

- NAPA
- 1st and 2nd National Communications
- NDC
- Integrated Vulnerability Assessment Study
- Climate Change Policy (for approval by the Council of Ministers Projects)
- Rehabilitation of coastal systems (mangroves)
- Water systems installation project

**Is the information on the necessary support and support received** available? If so, who stops it, if not what needs to be done to get it collected regularly?

**The four main needs of the country**

- Complete Integrated Vulnerability Assessment
- Mitigation: reforestation
- Climate actions: corals
- Create laws for the reconstruction of parts destroyed by extreme phenomena
- Awareness of active participation