



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: Capacity Building for Enhanced Transparency in Climate Change Monitoring, Reporting and Verification			
Country(ies):	eSwatini (former Swaziland)	GEF Project ID: ¹	10002
GEF Agency(ies):	UN Environment Programme	GEF Agency Project ID:	01621
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs (MTEA)	Submission Date:	7 March 2019
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	36
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities IAP-Commodities IAP-Food Security	Corporate Program: SGP	
Name of Parent Program	[if applicable]	Agency Fee (\$)	95,000

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES²

Focal Objectives/Programs	Area	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
				GEF Financing	Project Co-financing
CBIT ²		CBIT	CBIT	1,000,000	270,000
Total project costs				1,000,000	270,000

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: Capacity Building for Enhanced Transparency in Climate Change Monitoring, Reporting and Verification						
Project Components/Programs	Financing Type ³	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Financing	Project Co-financing
Strengthen eSwatini's National Transparency & Monitoring, Reporting & Verification (MRV) framework for climate actions	TA	Institutional Framework and technical capacities for planning, monitoring and reporting Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) strengthened	1. Climate change coordination framework established for the Government of eSwatini and key stakeholders, with sectoral focal points to plan, track and report (internally) climate actions. <i>Deliverable 1</i> <i>One report on gaps and capacity needs regarding institutional arrangements for planning and implementing climate action</i> <i>Deliverable 2</i>	CBIT	50,000	10,000

¹ Global Environment Facility

² Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency

			<p><i>Implementation plan for efficient and coordinated institutional arrangements</i></p> <p><i><u>Deliverable 3</u> Legal and Regulatory Framework design and drafts of Memorandums of Understanding or Cooperation Agreements for efficient and coordinated institutional arrangements</i></p> <p><i><u>Deliverable 4</u> Communication plan, including the potential use of planned engagement activities to promulgate the outputs of this component</i></p>			
		<p>2. Climate transparency unit institutionalized</p> <p><i><u>Deliverable 5</u> Implementation plan for institutionalizing the Transparency Unit</i></p> <p><i><u>Deliverable 6</u> Quarterly meetings between the National Climate Change Committee and the transparency unit to address institutional barriers related to the performing of secretariat functions</i></p> <p><i><u>Deliverable 7</u> Three workshops on technical MRV aspects organized by the Transparency unit</i></p> <p><i><u>Deliverable 8</u> Detailed annual work plan for the Transparency Unit including milestones for deliverables</i></p> <p><i><u>Deliverable 9</u> Report with recommendations on how to continue with the Transparency Unit after project end date</i></p> <p><i><u>Deliverable 10</u> eSwatini's country profile on the CBIT Global Coordination Platform maintained and kept up-to-date</i></p>	CBIT	214,000	32,000	
		<p>3. National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (NCCSAP) reviewed and updated to</p>	CBIT			5,000

		<p>ensure that NDC implementation is mainstreamed</p> <p><i><u>Deliverable 11:</u></i> Updated version of National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (NCCSAP) to comply with current MRV requirements and links to NDC</p> <p><i><u>Deliverable 12</u></i> Three workshops to present draft and final versions of the updated NCCSAP for all sectoral stakeholders</p> <p><i><u>Deliverable 13</u></i> Compilation of sector strategies integrated into the updated version of the NCCSAP with implementation plan and national indicators</p> <p><i><u>Deliverable 14</u></i> A series of public consultations to finalize the NCCSP and present to Parliament</p> <p><i><u>Deliverable 15</u></i> Two Annual Strategy implementation reports</p>		80,000	
		<p>4. An online MRV platform established</p> <p><i><u>Deliverable 16</u></i> One report assessing needs, constraints and gaps of existing technological and institutional capacity for the development of an online data platform</p> <p><i><u>Deliverable 17</u></i> Online portal established to support reporting on NDC implementation and policy planning</p> <p><i><u>Deliverable 18</u></i> Three workshops to get stakeholders inputs to the structure of the online platform</p> <p><i><u>Deliverable 19</u></i> Updated technical content on the online MRV portal: challenges and vulnerabilities, sectoral climate actions, action indicators, investments, impacts of actions, stakeholder contact information, key datasets; metrics and indicators</p>	CBIT	100,000	55,000

		<p>5. Tools, templates and guidelines for MRV of climate change data developed</p> <p><u>Deliverable 20</u> One gap analysis of current tools, templates and guidelines used in Eswatini's MRV system</p> <p><u>Deliverable 21</u> One report on international good practice tools, templates and guidelines reviewed and evaluated for their applicability in Eswatini's MRV system</p> <p><u>Deliverable 22</u> Country-specific templates to streamline data collection and data reporting</p> <p><u>Deliverable 23</u> Material, including a national GHG manual, to support the development of long-term institutional memory</p>	CBIT	130,000	20,000
		<p>6. Country-specific metrics, indicators and methodologies developed for tracking NDC climate actions</p> <p><u>Deliverable 24</u> One report on existing data sources and monitoring mechanisms</p> <p><u>Deliverable 25</u> One final report with a list of NDC indicators and methodologies for data collection activities</p> <p><u>Deliverable 26</u> Updated baseline data for NDC indicators compiled to enable scenario development</p> <p><u>Deliverable 27</u> NDC document updated as needed</p>	CBIT	55,000	38,000
		<p>7. Capacity building delivered on the MRV system in eSwatini</p> <p><u>Deliverable 28</u> Capacity development</p>	CBIT	285,000	60,000

			<p>program for national experts on improved NDC implementation tracking, GHG inventory processes such as IPCC inventory methodologies, QA/QC tools, inventory management and reporting templates</p> <p><u>Deliverable 29</u> 15 training events for stakeholders reflecting the Capacity Development Program</p> <p><u>Deliverable 30</u> 'Train the trainers' scheme complementing the Capacity Development Program for efficient NDC implementation, including materials and targeted capacity development</p> <p><u>Deliverable 31</u> Quarterly meetings with decision makers on how to integrate climate information into national policy</p> <p><u>Deliverable 32</u> Participation in five peer exchange activities/events at the regional and international level</p>		
Subtotal				914,000	220,000
Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁴				86,000	50,000
Total project costs				1,000,000	270,000

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.

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	Government of eSwatini	In-kind	270,000
Total Co-financing			270,000

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country Name/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee ^{a)} (b) ²	Total (c)=a+b
UN Environment Programme	CBIT	eSwatini	Climate Change		1,000,000	95,000	1,095,000
Total Grant Resources					1,000,000	95,000	1,095,000

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

E. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS⁵

Update the relevant sub-indicator values for this project using the methodologies indicated in the Core Indicator Worksheet (as used in GEF 7 Endorsement template – Annex E) and aggregating them in the table below. Progress in programming against these targets is updated at mid-term evaluation and at terminal evaluation. Achieved targets will be aggregated and reported any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCCf.

Project Core Indicators		Expected at CEO Endorsement
1	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	
2	Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	
3	Area of land restored (Hectares)	
4	Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas)(Hectares)	
5	Area of marine habitat under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	
	Total area under improved management (Hectares)	
6	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric tons of CO ₂ e)	
7	Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management	
8	Globally over-exploited marine fisheries moved to more sustainable levels (metric tons)	
9	Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)	
10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources (grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)	
11	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment	60 (30 female, 30 male)

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided.

F. PROJECT TAXONOMY

Please update the table below for the taxonomic information provided at PIF stage. Use the GEF Taxonomy Worksheet provided in Annex F to find the most relevant keywords/topics/themes that best describe the project.

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Influencing Models	Transform policy and regulatory environments Strengthen institutional capacity/decision-making	(multiple selection)	(multiple selection)
Stakeholders	Private sector Civil society	(multiple selection)	(multiple selection)
Capacity, Knowledge	Knowledge Generation and Exchange	(multiple selection)	(multiple selection)

and Research			
Gender Equality	Gender mainstreaming	(multiple selection)	(multiple selection)
Focal Area/Theme	United Nations Framework on Climate Change	Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency	(multiple selection)
Rio Markers	Climate Change Mitigation 1 Climate Change Adaptation 1		

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A.0. Describe any changes in alignment with the project design with the original PIF (Project Identification Form)

The project actions were updated to better integrate with the recently approved GEF project supporting the preparation of eSwatini's Fourth National Communication (FNC) and the country's first Biennial Update Report (BUR) that will be implemented in parallel as one project, and to reflect knowledge gained during stakeholder meetings held in the week beginning 15 October 2018. Whilst the overall project objective is unchanged, minor changes were made to the project outcomes as shown in the table below.

	Approved PIF framework	Current Project framework	Reason for amending the output
Output 1.	An inter-ministerial climate change coordination framework and focal points established to plan, track and report climate actions. Budget 50,000 USD	Climate change coordination framework established for the Government of eSwatini and <u>key stakeholders</u> , with <u>sectoral focal points</u> to plan, track and report (internally) climate actions. Budget 50,000 USD	Input from in-country stakeholder consultations: there was agreement among stakeholders that the coordination framework should include civil society and NGOs
Output 2.	Climate transparency mechanism/unit institutionalized. Budget 70,000 USD	Climate transparency unit institutionalized. Budget 214,000 USD	Input from in-country stakeholder consultations: there is need to establish a unit under the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs. The budget was increased on request from stakeholders to engage two consultants (one coordinator and one IT expert) to operationalize the unit.
Output 3.	Update and endorsement of climate change national strategy document for	<u>National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (NCCSAP)</u> reviewed and updated to ensure that Nationally Determined	Input from in-country stakeholder consultations: it should be clear that this output makes reference to the <u>National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan</u> .

	mainstreaming the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) into the National Climate Change Policy. Budget: 50,000 USD	Contribution (NDC) implementation is mainstreamed Budget: 80,000 USD	Based on the detailed budget based on activities, the budget for this Output was increased.
Output 6.	Development of country-specific metrics for tracking NDC. Budget: 90,000 USD	Country-specific metrics, <u>indicators and methodologies</u> developed for tracking NDC climate actions. Budget: 55,000 USD	Wording was slightly changed to be more detailed. Budget was reduced to cover for the requested increase in Output 2.
Output 7.	Training delivered on the MRV system in Swaziland. Budget: 290,000 USD	Capacity to apply the MRV system developed for key stakeholders Budget: 285,000 USD	Input from in-country stakeholder consultations: to institutionalize processes it is important to emphasize capacity development, not only occasional training. This also includes assessment of capacities, procurement of equipment, and peer learning visits.

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 area⁷ 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 (Global Environment Facility Trust Fund), LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and co-financing; 5) 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

It is broadly accepted that anthropogenic climate change is likely the most severe and challenging environmental (as well as economic and social) problem facing the planet in the 21st-century. The scientific consensus on this issue is summarised in the Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). In order for the influence of climate change to be mitigated, ambitious action, therefore, needs to be taken to not only reduce the level of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions entering the atmosphere but also adapt to the anticipated changes in climate to minimise the environmental, economic and social impacts. The international community, national governments and subnational regions need to institutionalise processes and governance structures in order to monitor, report and verify (MRV) the level of GHG emissions and the mitigation and adaptation actions being undertaken. Only when these systems are in place will the international community be able to facilitate ambitious and effective action on climate change.

In the lead up to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on climate Change (UNFCCC) in Paris in 2015 (COP 21), Parties submitted Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) which reflected the country's ambition and commitment to contribute to reducing GHG emissions and preparing for a changing climate through adaptation activities. With the entry into force of the Paris Agreement in November 2016, developing countries are encouraged to move over time towards economy-wide emission reduction or limitation targets in the light of different national circumstances.

At COP 24, held in Katowice in December 2018, countries have established modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Agreement. The guiding principles of these MPGs include the importance of facilitating improved reporting and transparency over time; and providing flexibility to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities. The application of such flexibility is to be self-determined, but the developing country Party concerned shall clearly indicate the provision to which flexibility is applied, concisely clarify capacity constraints, noting that some constraints may be relevant to several provisions, and provide self-determined estimated time frames for improvements in relation to those capacity constraints. Moreover, each Party should, to the extent possible, identify, regularly update and include as part of its biennial transparency report information on areas of improvement in relation to its reporting. The MPGs will come into force in 2024.

There is need therefore for the eSwatini to develop (i) governance structures, (ii) centralized climate data management system and (iii) tools and train experts to meet the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement.

2) The baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects

Geography, Climate and Population

The Kingdom of eSwatini is a landlocked and mountainous country situated in the south eastern part of the African Continent. eSwatini is physically located between the latitudes of 25° 43' and 27° 19'S and longitudes of 30° 47' and 32° 08' E. With the exception of a short border stretch with Mozambique in the east, eSwatini is bounded and surrounded by the Republic of South Africa. The country covers a land area of 17,364 km², making it one of the smaller members of the Southern African Development Community. Although small in size, eSwatini is characterized by a great variation in landscape, geology, soils, climate and biodiversity. The general climatic characterization of eSwatini is subtropical with warm, wet summers (about 75% of the annual rainfall in the period from October to March) and cold, dry winters (April to September). The physiographic zones show clearly different climatic conditions, ranging from sub-humid and temperate in the Highveld to semi-arid and warm in the Lowveld.

Economy and Natural Resources

eSwatini's economy continues on a declining trajectory with growth projected to have declined to -0.6% in 2016 from 1.7% in 2015. This reflected a slump in the primary sector as agricultural production declined because of the El Niño-induced drought. Rain-fed crops, particularly maize and cotton, along with irrigated crops, mainly sugar cane, recorded significant declines. In addition, a large decline in revenues from the Southern Africa Customs Union (SACU) put considerable pressure on the fiscal account. Against this backdrop, an expansionary fiscal stance amplified the negative impact of these shocks. Short-term prospects in 2017 and 2018 indicate a sluggish recovery, with growth remaining at 1.4% and 2.3% respectively, mainly predicated on improved agricultural performance due to improved weather conditions, as evidenced by normal to above normal rains in the 2016/17 planting season. The major downside risk emanates from the fiscal front, especially, the

trajectory of SACU revenues, underscoring the need to expedite the passing and implementation of the amended Public Finance Management (PFM) bill.

eSwatini continues to face major social challenges, such as high poverty and inequality; high unemployment, especially among youth; gender disparities; and a high rate of HIV/AIDS. Despite its classification as a low middle-income country, around 63% of the population live below the poverty line. Moreover, inequality is substantial; this is reflected by the Gini coefficient of 0.51. eSwatini remains in the low human development category with a Human Development Index (HDI) value of 0.531 from 2011 through 2015, which places it at 150 out of 188 countries. The country's Millennium Development Goal (MDG) achievement record highlights a lack of progress in both the poverty and health-related MDGs. Future human development plans need to integrate the unmet goals of MDGs into the post-2015 United Nations development agenda, which proposes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with clear targets and indicators.

Environmental Management and Policies

eSwatini's national policy agenda for sustainable environmental and socio-economic development is set out in a long-term vision, the National Development Strategy (NDS). The NDS outlines the policy framework in developing the national response to issues of poverty alleviation, food security and the need to maintain an environmentally sustainable framework. The NDS was adopted in 1999 and details the long-term (25 year) vision for the country based on the identification of priority development objectives. The NDS acknowledges eSwatini's international obligations under various international Conventions along with the need for actions in ensuring compliance with these Conventions.

The NDS is the Government of eSwatini's overriding development plan and is supported by the Swaziland Environment Action Plan (SEAP). The NDS outlines eSwatini's developmental goals for the next 25 years and is viewed as the highest-level policy document. The SEAP is the environmental equivalent of the NDS, outlining the environmental development issues and providing recommendations for actions to promote environmentally sustainable development.

The implementation of a Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Plan (PRSAP) is seen as crucial in achieving the goals of the NDS. As poverty is more prevalent in rural areas, smallholder agricultural development is vital to its alleviation. The revised 2005 PRSAP presents a poverty reduction framework which consists of six pillars: (1) rapid acceleration of economic growth based on broad participation, (2) empowering the poor to generate income and reduce inequalities, (3) fair distribution of the benefits of growth through public expenditure, (4) ensuring food security, (5) improving the quality of life of the poor, and (6) strengthening good governance. The most essential parts of the PRSAP are consolidated under the empowerment of the poor to generate income through (1) improving access to land, (2) increasing income from agriculture, and (3) reducing unemployment. The strategies proposed under the human capital development focus on (1) education, (2) health, (3) food security and nutrition, and (4) safe water and sanitation.

The National Environment Policy has been formulated to promote the enhancement, protection and conservation of the environment to attain sustainable development. The eSwatini Environment Action Plan (SEAP) was officially approved and endorsed by the government in 1997. The eSwatini Environment Authority, which is an autonomous body within the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs (MTEA), is entrusted with the implementation of the SEAP. The main objectives of the SEAP are to provide an overview of the eSwatini environment, prioritise environmental issues and problems, suggest solutions to these problems, establish a clear indication

of the government's priority areas with respect to the environment, establish a framework with coherent direction for future planning and monitoring, and provide a framework for continuous development and policy dialogue. The Environmental Management Act, 2002 turned the Swaziland Environment Authority (SEA) into a body corporate and established the Swaziland Environment Fund.

Although emerging from the International Convention on Biodiversity, the draft National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (BSAP) is an integral part of the SEAP. The purpose of the BSAP is to conserve the biodiversity of eSwatini, encourage the sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure that the benefits accrued from the use of biodiversity are shared equitably. The BSAP establishes six goals and makes recommendations towards their achievement. The goals are to: conserve a viable set of representative samples of natural ecosystems, sustainably use of biological resources of natural ecosystems outside protected areas, conserve the genetic base of eSwatini's crop and livestock breeds, minimise risks associated with the use of modified organisms, establish effective institutional, policy and legal frameworks, and enhance public awareness and support for biodiversity conservation.

While environmental concerns have been mainstreamed in the national development strategy in the past few years, recently climate change has been considered a development priority. Increasing scientific evidence of climate change impacts on basic livelihood and infrastructure has brought about a general recognition that climate change should be incorporated into socio-economic development planning. In order to meet the challenges and uncertainties of climate change, development processes must be rendered more climate resilient and lower in carbon emissions.

In this regard, the country has developed a National Climate Change Policy, 2016, and a National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (NCCSAP), 2014, to promote low carbon and climate resilient development. The policy aims to provide the enabling environment for climate investments, particularly from international climate finance and private investments to transition the country into inclusive green growth and low carbon development. There are also other enabling policies and strategies particularly in the energy sector that aim to transition the country towards low carbon development, namely the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4A) Rapid Assessment, Gap Analysis and Country Action Plan, which are geared towards increasing investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency.

Climate Change Policy and Governance

eSwatini ratified the UNFCCC in 1996 and subsequently ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2006. Since then, eSwatini has played an active role in defining and implementing mitigation and adaptation measures in different economic sectors. eSwatini developed a series of notable climate actions which include (amongst others) the establishment of a multi-stakeholder National Climate Change Steering Committee in 2011. This Committee spearheaded the development of eSwatini's 2014 National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan and 2016 National Climate Change Policy. The goal of this Policy is to support the development of a sustainable, climate resilient and inclusive low-carbon green growth economy in line with vision 2022 outlined in the national development strategy.

The country submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the UNFCCC Secretariat in September 2015, later confirmed as eSwatini First NDC through submission dated 21/09/2016. The NDC supports the achievement of eSwatini's developmental objectives of sustainable development, poverty eradication and enhanced adaptive capacity, and it is aligned with

the country's National Development Strategy and the National Climate Change Policy. The full implementation of eSwatini's NDC is contingent upon continuous strengthening of the country's technical capacities, technology transfer and development, as well as financial support received. It is also noted that the current NCCSAP does not take into consideration all the issues included in the NDC. To ensure synergies and coherence in national development priorities and the NDC priority sectors, there is a need to review and update the NCCSAP.

The country has also recently submitted the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Readiness proposal to the Green Climate Fund (GCF). This GCF NAP Readiness project seeks to address some of the barriers by strengthening the institutional, technical and financial capacity of the eSwatini government at national, regional and local levels to advance the NAP process. The activities under these initiatives will be well coordinated and targeted to ensure that they address capacity needs as it relates to enhancing monitoring, reporting and verification without duplication of effort.

In line with the reporting obligation under the Convention, eSwatini prepared and submitted its Initial National Communication (INC), Second National Communication (SNC) and Third National Communications (TNC) in 2002, 2012 and 2016 respectively and it is starting the work for its Fourth National Communication (FNC). The work done under all the different submitted National Communications (NCs) has been project based and heavily reliant on consultants with lack of sustainable institutional arrangements, lack of documentation and archiving of the information generated. These reports have highlighted gaps in data availability, lack of institutional arrangements and non-existent domestic technical capacity as critical challenges that the country is facing within measurement and reporting of national greenhouse gases. In particular, the TNC report identifies the following challenges:

- Insufficient capacity of the coordinating institution
- Lack of institutional and technical capacity for the different thematic areas of the national communication.
- Scarcity/unavailability of national experts especially for mitigation assessment, vulnerability and adaptation assessment and GHG inventory
- Lack of technical capacity and unavailability of personnel from collaborating institutions due to their already overloaded schedules
- Lack of incentives and adequate funds to maintain a permanent team that will continuously work and improve reporting under the national communication

Therefore, there is a need for the country to establish this permanent institutional framework that will be responsible for reporting under the UNFCCC. This will also facilitate capacity building of government personnel and ensure continuity and continuous improvement of the reports.

Although much progress has been made since the submission of the First National Communication to UNFCCC in 2002, eSwatini still faces a number of challenges in undertaking detailed GHG inventories. These processes are crucial components that inform the development of effective policies, strategies, and mitigation measures. The following challenges were encountered during the preparation of the national GHG inventory:

- The inventory is done in an ad-hoc manner through consultants and is project based; there are no institutional arrangements with regards to data collection and provision. Hence there is a need to establish a dedicated unit within the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs dedicated to national communications and put in place sustainable GHG inventory system to help improve inventory estimation and quality.

- Lack of continuity in the estimation of the inventory as there was no data or any information available from the last inventory calculation due to lack of an existing archiving system
- Limited activity data in some sectors especially industrial processes and waste hence a lot of interpolation and extrapolation was done.
- Solid waste characterization data; amount generated and waste water generated are not measured in many towns and had to be derived
- National experts lack technical capacity to estimate the inventory hence training of national experts on the IPCC 2006 guidelines and inventory software should be a priority

This shows that the inventory work undertaken under the three national communications, including the fourth national communication, will not be adequate for evaluating the actions taken to reduce the climate change impacts of eSwatini's development and support tracking of its NDC. A broader analysis of the mitigation initiatives and a robust system to gather information about the implementation of the NDC is needed. This would be useful not only to transparently inform the efforts taken by the country but also to enhance the planning of eSwatini's future climate commitments.

Faced with such capacity constraints, it would be difficult for the Government of eSwatini to meet the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement. There is very weak institutional coordination among relevant institutions in the gathering of data and information needed to report progress against NDC action. Moreover, the coordinating institution (Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs) does not have adequate capacity in coordinating the implementation of NDC targets. There are weak linkages between the organization responsible for the preparation of the national inventories and other national organizations involved in the collection of activity data. As a coordinating institution, the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs does not have the working or legal arrangements with other institutions to provide data. The strength of the legal frameworks surrounding data provision varies between departments and ministries. The Central Statistics Office act as a central data store for many economic and social datasets. However, there is no mandate to collect data on all datasets relevant to assess climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies. The Ministry of Agriculture, for example, is required by law to provide land-use data to the Central Statistics Office annually. However, there is no legal mandate to supply energy statistics by the Department of Energy and, in some cases, there is duplication of effort. Consequently, this CBIT proposal has been designed to address eSwatini's needs to strengthen "national capacity in assembling and interpreting climate data and information" through enhanced data collection mechanisms, institutional capacities, and building the country's pool of experts to support the international transparency processes respectively.

There is an ongoing project, supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), to strengthen SDG based national planning, monitoring and reporting. This UNDP project will focus on providing a mix of policy advice, capacity building, knowledge management and advocacy to facilitate transition of national planning processes towards an SDG based planning and monitoring system. The CBIT proposal will complement this work by improving the availability of the evidence base for SDG reporting and ensuring the MRV system is designed to also support SDG reporting requirements.

The CBIT proposal is also designed to complement the work that will be covered under the recently approved GEF project (April 2018) supporting the preparation of eSwatini's Fourth National Communication (FNC) and the country's first Biennial Update Report (BUR) (referred to hereafter as the FNC/BUR project) to ensure that eSwatini has long-term institutional and technical capacities for improved future reporting. The FNC/BUR project will establish a coordination team to facilitate the production of the FNC and BUR, this coordination team is expected to work closely with the

proposed transparency unit that will be established under the CBIT project (see output 2 below), to avoid duplication of effort and to share knowledge and resources. Coordination will also be facilitated by the fact that both projects have UN Environment as implementing agency and the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs as executing partner. An overview of related national and regional climate change initiatives, and how they relate to this CBIT project, is provided in Table 1.

Building on the findings of the FNC/BUR project and addressing eSwatini's MRV needs, this project will help build eSwatini's capacity to generate information with the breadth, periodicity, relevance and accuracy required to review its short term nationally determined contribution before 2020. It will also implement and monitor it, and review it every five years facilitating the development of UNFCCC reports through significantly inclusive participatory processes.

This project will provide targeted technical support and tools to strengthen capacity in data collection, archiving within a centralized platform and support the establishment of an effective institutional arrangement to plan, implement and report climate actions established by the national strategy document for mainstreaming the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

The expected CBIT result, through the development of a national strategy for mainstreaming climate change in national development policies and programmes, as well as development of climate specific indicators that will be used to track, monitor and report eSwatini's NDC targets will facilitate the alignment of the NDC to the National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan and the national development plan.

Table 1. Overview of related national and regional initiatives

Supporting partner	Programme title	Link to CBIT project
COMESA	Regional Climate Change Dialogues	Regional dialogues with members of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa will be used to share experiences of MRV development.
Commonwealth fund	Support for the drafting of the climate change bill	This project will provide technical support to the drafting of this bill which will provide the legal framework for the national MRV system.
GCF	Building capacity to advance National Adaptation Plan process in Swaziland	Population of MRV Portal with climate adaptation and finance information generated to support long-term adaptation planning.
GCF	DBSA Climate Finance Facility	The MRV portal will be used to store information on climate finance generated through this project.
SADC	Development of Integrated Monitoring Systems for REDD+ in the SADC region	Any proposed MRV systems for LULUCF will be incorporated. Training and support materials can be stored on the MRV Portal.
SADC-CSC	SADC-CSC Gaborone Regional Climate Centre	Data from the climate center will inform the MRV System on climate challenges and provide data for indicators.
UNDP	Strengthening Capacities for Poverty Reduction including a SDG-based national M&E system	Reporting on SDGs will be reviewed and reporting processes for climate change and SDGs streamlined.

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

This project will assist eSwatini overcome the barriers that prevent the country from meeting its international commitments as set out in Articles 4 and 13 of the Paris Agreement. The CBIT work will cover the establishment of an online MRV system, reporting tools, templates and training and capacity development of new and existing teams in transparency related activities. Effective engagement of data users and data suppliers in the MRV system will result in generation of good quality and timely climate reports. Continuous preparation of these reports using established institutions and engagement of stakeholders will increase ownership and uptake of report findings at all levels. This will lead to improved capacities of national teams to better meet the Paris Agreement MRV processes.

Improved quality of climate change data and information will result in policy decisions that are better informed by available evidence, thereby informing policy actions on GHG emissions reduction and increasing eSwatini's resilience to adapt to climate change. Globally, this project will contribute to increased mitigation ambition and effectiveness, as well as enhanced transparency, building mutual trust and confidence amongst countries, favouring the achievement of the Paris Agreement.

The requested support aligns with CBIT activities outlined in paragraph 18 of the CBIT programming directions document. The proposal aims to

- (i) strengthen eSwatini's national institutions for transparency related work in line with national priorities. In this regard the proposal will support the development of the climate change framework, the institutional framework required to convert climate data into informed decision making
- (ii) support development of guidelines and tools, and provide targeted training for meeting the provision stipulated in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The tools and online data management platform developed as part of this proposal will enhance NDC tracking, GHG inventory compilation and enable the development of projections and policy quantification
- (iii) assist with improvement of transparency over time through a series of capacity needs assessments and the development of improvement plans.

The proposal is in line with UN Environment's Climate Change sub-programme Output 6 where countries are expected to increasingly adopt and/or implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologies; and hence achieve emissions reduction consistent with the 1.5/2 degrees' Celsius stabilization pathway.

The project is structured under one component, "Establishing eSwatini's National Transparency & MRV framework for climate actions", with one Outcome 'Institutional Framework and technical capacities to strengthen the planning, monitoring and reporting of NDC'.

Table 2 below outlines the links between the outputs from this project and those of the FNC/BUR project. Where activities are aligned, the CBIT proposal activities will incorporate and build on any findings from the FNC/BUR project.

Table 2. Alignment of CBIT proposal outputs with FNC/BUR project outputs

CBIT proposal outputs	Alignment with FNC/BUR outputs
1. Climate change coordination framework established for the Government of eSwatini and key stakeholders, with sectoral focal points to plan, track and report (internally) climate actions.	<p>1.1 Inception workshop report with recommended institutional arrangements and information supporting national circumstances for successful implementation of the NC4 and BUR1 project.</p> <p>7.1 National report on gaps, constraints related to financial, technology and capacity building.</p>
2. Climate transparency unit institutionalized	None
3. National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (NCCSP) reviewed and updated to ensure that Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) implementation is mainstreamed	6.1 A report containing information on activities relating to integration of climate change considerations into social, economic and environmental policies and actions.
4. An online Monitoring, Reporting & Verification (MRV) platform established	<p>2.2 Sustainable GHG Inventory Management System.</p> <p>9.1 Proposed Measurement, Reporting & Verification (MRV) system according to national circumstances and capacity and taking into account the different nature of the mitigation actions.</p>
5. Tools, templates and guidelines for MRV of climate change data developed	<p>2.2 Sustainable GHG Inventory Management System.</p> <p>2.3 Strengthened national technical and operational capacities for inventory planning and management.</p>
6. Country-specific metrics, indicators and methodologies developed for tracking NDC climate actions	None
7. Capacity building delivered on the MRV system in eSwatini	<p>2.3 Strengthened national technical and operational capacities for inventory planning and management.</p> <p>6.4 A report containing information on activities relating to awareness, training and Education.</p> <p>6.5 A report containing information on steps taken to implement capacity building activities at national, sub-regional and region levels.</p> <p>10.1 Enhanced technical capacity of technical working groups.</p>

The following is a description of the behavioural change desired and the seven project outputs expected.

The current (limiting) behavior that will be addressed to support realization of the outcome	Desired/transformation behavior
<p>Public and private stakeholders outside the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs perceive data compiling and sharing as a burden and an additional workload that they do not benefit from. The purpose of sharing and compiling data is not clear among stakeholders and the inconsistent approach applied to compile data causes confusion and insecurity about the use of the data. This leads to reluctance towards allocating resources to data generation and sharing data. There is a general mistrust among key stakeholders about the use of data and data collection is not a priority for the involved ministries.</p> <p>In addition, data is not being perceived as a resource to design climate policies and plan for an efficient NDC implementation process.</p>	<p>Stakeholder consultations and capacity building activities related to a systematic data compiling system and a public data portal will help support the change of attitude towards data sharing and data compiling. By creating a user-driven system and a common understanding of the benefits related to applying data for reporting and accountability, all involved actors will understand their roles and the purpose of generating, sharing and compiling data.</p> <p>Engaging all stakeholders from an early stage creates a sense of ownership of the data system and will allow for a change of behaviour towards data generation, sharing and compiling. Lastly, because of a more systematic data management system, the benefits of applying data in climate planning becomes visible and enhances the motivation to contribute to the data management system.</p>

Output 1: Climate change coordination framework established for the Government of eSwatini and key stakeholders, with sectoral focal points to plan, track and report (internally) climate actions.

The National Climate Change Committee established and endorsed by cabinet in 2012, is a multi-stakeholder committee with representation from all government ministries, private sector, civil society, academia as well as communities. The primary role of the committee is to serve as an overall country coordination mechanism that provides strategic and policy guidance on climate change issues in the country. However, even though the committee was established a few years ago, there has been very weak coordination to date, mainly due to a lack of capacity of members of the committee, weak institutional arrangements and the non-existence of formal cooperation arrangements. Such challenges limit the extent of engagement between the committee and within the different institutions. Hence there is a need to further strengthen the role and capacities of the committee through the development of a climate change coordination framework to ensure coordination of actions and alignment of all actions with the NDC and national climate change policies and legislation.

This framework will define the roles of focal points and technical working groups in NDC sectors, further strengthen and facilitate the existing role of the National Climate Change Committee, including the appointment of a secretariat, and further develop the roles of data providers in the MRV system. This coordination framework will span multiple ministries responsible for sectors

including agriculture and land use, energy, waste, water resources, health, biodiversity and ecosystems which will ensure that established capacity is more sustainable in the long term by avoiding changes in one ministry that would undo or negatively impact the established/strengthened capacity resulting from this project. The framework is underpinned by the development of legal instruments, financial and technical support for which is currently being provided by the Commonwealth Secretariat under the Climate Finance Hub. Therefore, the development of this framework will also involve the provision of technical input into the legislative process. This will be achieved through the following activities:

- 1.1 Drawing on Project Component 1 of the proposed FNC/BUR project, conduct a gap and needs analysis for existing institutional arrangements for planning and implementing climate actions (e.g. inventories, NCs, BURs, NDC tracking);
- 1.2 Review the outputs from activities 9.1.2 and 9.1.3 of the proposed FNC/BUR project with regards to potential efficiency increases of existing institutional arrangements relating to the MRV System;
- 1.3 Provide technical support for the legal and regulatory framework to underpin proposed institutional arrangements (supported by the transparency unit);
- 1.4 Establish communication plan, including the potential use of planned engagement activities to promulgate the outputs of this component;

This will ensure that established capacity is sustained through formal cooperation between government, CSOs, private sector and academia. This output targets to strengthen the capacities of national institutions for effective transparency-related activities in line with national priorities.

Output 2: Climate transparency unit institutionalized.

This output will be aimed at establishing eSwatini's transparency unit, which will be technically in charge of managing all the reporting requirements of the country under the UNFCCC, and in particular coordinate the NDC implementation, reporting and monitoring under the MRV/Enhanced Transparency Framework. The unit will support the preparation of greenhouse gas inventories as well as the proper tracking of NDCs. As part of its responsibilities the unit will regularly conduct national stock takes of eSwatini's progress in achieving the NDC, including the impact analysis of mitigation actions and identification of opportunities for implementing additional actions; provide policy impact forecasts and recommendations on climate change policies to accelerate climate action and responses in the country. This unit will be part of the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs newly defined climate change department. The establishment of this unit will ensure continuity, and sustainability in as far as tracking of NDCs and UNFCCC reporting is concerned. It will further ensure that capacities built on MRV are retained as staff will be employed on a permanent basis as opposed to project-based approach. The unit will initially be staffed with two consultants for the duration of the project with the purpose of training and handing over responsibility of the roles to permanent government experts as the project progresses. This will require the unit to be increasingly funded by the national budget. The success of a long-term Transparency system hinges on the government support for a well-trained Transparency unit following the end of the project. Therefore, it will be imperative to demonstrate the value of this unit throughout the project and the continued development of the legal framework to support this unit. It is envisaged that the proposed handover from consultants to government employees will take place during the final year of the project. However, this is dependent on the support from the government and the progress of the legal framework. This will be facilitated with the provision of comprehensive guidance material outlining the transition of responsibilities which will be developed during the project inception phase. The proposed unit will coordinate with all the different focal

points established in the different ministries as part of output 1 and support the committee on NDC implementation. Figure 1 provides an outline of the proposed institutional arrangements and the transparency unit's role within the climate change coordination framework. It is envisaged that the transparency unit will work closely with the FNC project team, and that the administrative burden will be shared between the two teams. The area of work under this output will include and not be limited to:

- 2.1 Analyse constraints and barriers in establishing the proposed transparency unit;
- 2.2 Engage two consultants to operationalize the Transparency Unit. The proposed team will have expertise in technical aspects of MRV and transparency as well as the required IT skills to manage the online data management platform;
- 2.3 Coordinate and maintain the MRV system with the transparency unit, which includes the management of access to the system for various stakeholders and ensuring the information contained within the system is kept up to date;
- 2.4 Regularly engage the Transparency Unit and the National Climate Change Committee to ensure coordination of secretariat functions;
- 2.5 Advise the transparency unit on technical aspects of proposed legislation and supporting legal and regulatory framework;
- 2.6 Prepare handover materials, guidance on the transition of responsibilities and conduct training to ensure that the consultant roles will be replaced by government staff;
- 2.7 Provide project information to the CBIT Global Coordination Platform and to other regional and global initiatives in the format of public engagements, e.g. webinars or workshops.

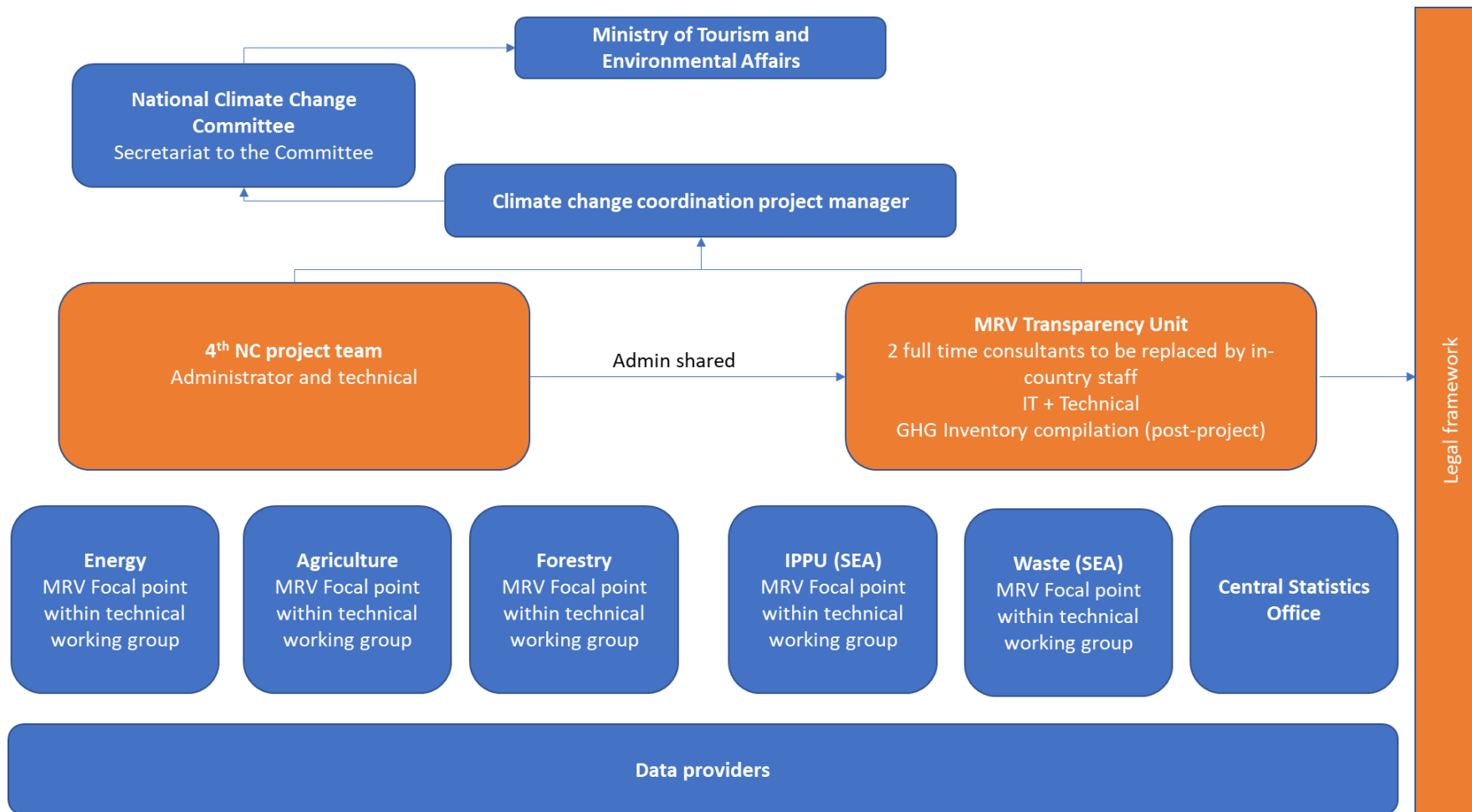


Figure 1. institutional arrangements for the climate change coordination framework with the MRV Transparency Unit and 4th NC Project team.

Output 3: National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (NCCSAP) reviewed and updated to ensure that Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) implementation is mainstreamed

The National Development Strategy (NDS) is the country's overarching development framework which promotes sustainable development and inclusive prosperity in the medium to long term. In order to meet the challenges and uncertainties of climate change, development processes must be rendered more climate resilient and lower in carbon emissions. In this regard, the country developed a National Climate Change Policy in 2016 and a National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (NCCSAP) in 2014, to promote low carbon and climate resilient development. Furthermore, the country submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement.

The current National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan does not take into consideration all the issues included in the NDC. To ensure synergies and coherence in national development priorities and the NDC priority sectors, there is a need to review and update the National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (NCCSAP).

The updated strategy document will mainstream the NDC into the national climate change policies and NDS. This strategy document will describe long-term and mid-term goals, key milestones, roles and responsibilities which in the long run will facilitate the alignment of the NDC actions to the national climate change strategy and action plan and development plans. The importance of this strategy is to ensure that NDC reports will not only be considered as an international requirement, but also will be intricately linked to the existing government planning and development policies. Relevant ministries, agencies, and offices whose decision-making may be influenced by climate change data and NDC targets will be identified and trained in climate information sharing, interpretation and networking. Possible agencies include: Ministry of Economic Planning, Department of Energy, Ministry of Public Works and Transport, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry Department. The streamlined sectoral strategies will also align with departmental strategies to ensure further continued engagement. Therefore, the key aim of this output is to update the NCCSP with sectoral strategies that:

- Mainstream NDC implementation
- Promote low carbon development and climate resilience
- Align with departmental goals and targets

The area of work under this output will include and not be limited to:

- 3.1 Update the National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (NCCSAP) and develop M&E framework for the NCCSAP to align with the NDC;
- 3.2 Hold consultations with climate change framework focal points and technical working groups, as identified in output 1, to develop sectoral strategies as part of the updated NCCSAP;
- 3.3 Undertake public consultation process to finalize the updated NCCSP and present it to Parliament;
- 3.4 Produce annual NCCSAP implementation reports in close coordination with the Transparency Unit.

Outputs 1, 2 and 3 will support the establishment of effective institutional arrangements and a strategy document coordinated with the NDC, which directly aligns with the national level CBIT programming priority to perform activities to strengthen national institutions for transparency related activities in line with national priorities.

Output 4: An online Monitoring, Reporting & Verification (MRV) platform established

Establishing a central location for information and documentation regarding MRV activities is key to ensuring an effective system is maintained. The MRV platform will contain all required information for MRV activities and therefore support long-term institutional memory. It will be managed and maintained by the transparency unit established in output 2. Proposed activities include:

- 4.1 Conduct a needs assessment of existing technological and institutional capacity for the development of an online data management platform, identifying constraints and gaps;
- 4.2 Building on activity 4.1, establish an online portal to support MRV system reporting and policy planning;
- 4.3 Engage stakeholders with transparency unit, sectoral focal points and technical working groups to provide input on the structure of the online platform. This includes the consideration of other relevant reporting requirements that could be incorporated into the structure of the portal, for example SDG data;
- 4.4 Populate the portal with data on challenges and vulnerabilities, sectoral climate actions, action indicators, investment, the wider impacts of actions, and supporting data such as stakeholder contact information, key datasets, etc. (continuous activity).

The output will provide a platform for learning and experience sharing, through collating information on mitigation, adaptation, climate finance and GHG emissions in an integrated way to provide insights in to the impacts of individual measures. The platform will act as a source of information to the CBIT global coordination platform. This output aligns with the CBIT outcome indicator 3: establishing MRV systems for emissions reductions and reporting verified data, and the CBIT programming priority to establish domestic MRV systems.

Output 5: Tools, templates and guidelines for MRV of climate change data developed

A variety of GHG inventory and projections tools, templates and guidelines are required to ensure a transparent, accurate and timely MRV system that are part of the long-term institutional memory of that system. These include Excel-based tools for data collection, calculation, tracking and quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) of GHG emissions, projections and climate actions. Whilst generic tools exist, these will be aligned to national needs and priorities. These templates and tools will be developed for:

- The IPCC GHG inventory with a focus on the sectors related to the climate actions in the NDC;
- Emissions from national electricity generation by fuel type including biomass;
- Vehicles by fuel type including the ethanol blend in petrol;
- Use of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and Sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) gases.

Templates will be created to ensure that the necessary skills to develop and use them are attained by the national team of experts. Guidelines will be produced to ensure a high level of transparency for all templates and tools and the tools/templates uploaded to the online data management system. Activities include:

- 5.1 Conduct gap analysis of current tools, templates and guidelines used in eSwatini's MRV system;

- 5.2 Review international good practice tools, templates and guidelines and evaluate their applicability in eSwatini's MRV system;
- 5.3 Develop country-specific templates to streamline data collection and reporting for government and data providers;
- 5.4 Develop material including a national GHG manual to support the development of long-term institutional memory recognizing that experts will change over time and successions need to be managed so that systems are sustainable.

It is expected that there will be a high level of integration between the online MRV Platform and the developed tools and templates. It is anticipated that these will include:

- Tool to track planned improvements to the MRV system and timelines
- Data collection templates for collecting data on:
 - Climate challenges
 - Climate change actions
 - Indicators
 - Finance and investors
 - Wider impacts
- Templates for storing and tracking progress towards NDC targets on the online MRV Platform.
- Tool to support visualisation and reporting of the data on the online MRV platform.

This output will ensure that necessary tools, templates, documentation and applications are developed to facilitate capacity-building activities, and enhance the greenhouse gas inventories, which directly aligns with the national level CBIT programming priority to provide relevant tools for meeting provisions stipulated in Article 13.

Output 6: Country-specific metrics, indicators and methodologies developed for tracking NDC climate actions

The NDC climate actions are a key component of the national strategy for climate change providing the contributions determined by the country towards mitigation GHG emissions and adaptation action. These contributions, or climate actions, must be tracked to assess their effectiveness and continual applicability to national circumstances. Country-specific metrics, indicators and methodologies will be identified, from the NDC to perform this tracking. The activities under this output include:

- 6.1 Conduct scoping exercise to identify existing data sources, monitoring mechanisms and indicators for NDC climate actions;
- 6.2 Review existing metrics, indicators and methodologies from neighboring countries, principally South Africa and Mozambique, and assess suitability for adaptation in eSwatini;
- 6.3 Build on neighbouring countries' indicators if applicable, and develop new indicators for country-specific NDC mitigation and adaptation actions;
- 6.4 Develop methodologies for data collection activities associated with NDC action indicators;
- 6.5 Update the NDC as needed to ensure alignment with NCCSAP

These data will be included in the online MRV platform in order to track the implementation of the NDC, and National Strategy (output 3). Relevant information concerning methodologies, data collection processes and calculations will be documented transparently within the online MRV platform (output 4).

Output 7: Capacity building delivered on the MRV system in eSwatini

Throughout the implementation of all outputs within this project, a key component of the project will be the continual building of national capacity. This will be achieved through delivering training to applicable groups of stakeholders to ensure the sustainability of the MRV system implemented through this project. The training will be carried out in cooperation with national research institutions, in order to ensure continuous improvement and eventually enhance the MRV system's implementation and sustainability. The training will ensure that the national experts are able to confidently train future stakeholders, thus improving the sustainability of the MRV system. All of the outputs whether they are tools, templates, guidelines or other forms of deliverables, will be developed to ensure that they can be developed and maintained by national experts. Engagement and training with stakeholders that are not necessarily directly linked to the MRV system will also be included to ensure the complete information and data flow for the MRV system is robust and sustainable. Training packages/programs will be designed for different groups of stakeholders as follow:

- 7.1 Conduct needs assessment for capacity building exercises within relevant institutions such as government departments responsible for tracking NDC implementation. This will also involve a review of any existing technological needs assessments already conducted, including the assessment completed for the 2nd National Communication.
- 7.2 Build capacity among national experts in improved GHG inventory processes such as IPCC inventory methodologies, QA/QC tools, inventory management and reporting templates;
- 7.3 Develop and implement a capacity building program for focal points, technical working groups and stakeholders involved in NDC indicator tracking and reporting;
- 7.4 Build capacity for stakeholders on data supply and data quality;
- 7.5 Develop a 'train the trainers' scheme by providing support and materials that will enable capacity building exercises to be continued post-project;
- 7.6 Engage decision makers on how to integrate climate information into national policy;
- 7.7 Conduct peer exchange at the regional and international level.

A comprehensive training programme will be implemented to meet the identified national needs for capacity building, which directly aligns to the CBIT programming priority to provide relevant training and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 and provide country-specific training and peer exchange programmes on transparency activities.

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

The CBIT request has been designed to address the short and long-term capacity building needs for eSwatini and to ensure a robust, transparent and sustainable system is put in place to manage data and information on climate change mitigation and adaptation and for tracking progress towards achievement of its nationally determined contribution. In the absence of this support, eSwatini will continue to rely heavily on consultants in undertaking its national and international reporting obligation for transparency action and support.

The project aims to improve mandatory reporting of signatories of the UNFCCC; as such it is financed on fully agreed cost basis. In the case of CBIT, eligible activities have been described in the GEF document Programming directions for the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (GEF/C.50/06). The activities of this project are consistent with the scope of the programming

directions. Co-financing is not a necessary requirement for this project, however the government of eSwatini will provide an in-kind contribution at US 270,000. This is to support project operations in the form of office facilities, equipment and communications for the duration of the project.

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

The project will improve the coordination and sustainable development of the monitoring, reporting and verification of national mitigation and adaptation actions. The outputs of this project will ensure that eSwatini has a National System that is able to support national strategies and planning of climate action. This project will enable eSwatini to meet its enhanced transparency requirements as defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, and will provide support in coordinated communications and development at the national level. The project is therefore linked to the GEF-6 climate change mitigation focal area Indicator 3 on MRV systems for emissions reductions in place and reporting verified data. The indicator has 10 levels and the baseline and target will be set during project development. The project will also monitor an additional indicator for qualitative assessment of institutional capacity built for transparency-related activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The baseline and target will be set during the project development phase following the scale of 1-4 as per the guidance on Annex IV: Indicator for qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency-related activities of the CBIT programming direction.

6) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

Innovation: The project will implement an innovative online MRV system that brings together all information and requirements under climate action MRV systems. This online system will be tailored to the domestic needs and priorities whilst ensuring a best practice approach to national MRV with effective stakeholder engagement and management. The historical and projected national GHG emission estimates will be calculated using transparent Excel spreadsheets developed to reflect national data availability whilst linking these estimates to online databases that facilitate the dissemination and analysis of these important data. Data visualization software will be used to improve the accessibility of the data.

Extensive, interactive stakeholder engagement activities will be implemented throughout the project using, where applicable, online solutions for participation and recording of these activities. By supporting research communities and tertiary education to focus on GHG inventories and methodologies, local academic institutions will have potential to develop into national and regional centres of excellence and research on MRV systems and methodologies.

In addition to addressing the fundamental issues around climate change mitigation and adaptation MRV, the proposal will also develop a system for monitoring eSwatini's progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also aligned with the GEF-6 Programming Directions: "The GEF support may also generate information that supports the development of other major international goals, such as the Sustainable Development Goals." This will be achieved through developing a process within the climate change MRV system to monitor various indicators related to climate change mitigation and adaptation which can positively or negatively affect the progress towards the SDGs. Data flows and capacity will be developed to track these issues and identify 'win-win' situations whereby additional cost-benefit can be realised through the implementation of climate actions. This will be carried out in consultation with the proposed transparency unit, sectoral focal points and technical working groups to identify the mechanisms for integration of a broader scope of reporting to the MRV system, as outlined in activity 4.3.

Sustainability: The underlying objective of this project is to implement a sustainable and transparent MRV system enabling eSwatini to continually monitor, report and verify their mitigation and adaptation climate actions. This will be achieved by implementing efficient and transparent systems that can easily be maintained by a small team. Capacity needs will be identified at the beginning of the project and met by a team of international experts who will train in-country experts and support them in undertaking required tasks themselves. The role of the transparency unit, outlined in output 2, is to coordinate climate change activities throughout the duration of the project but also to continue coordinating MRV indefinitely. To that end, the project consultants will train and be replaced by government staff which will require an allocation of government funding. As such, the project’s activities include providing input into the legal frameworks that will ultimately formalise the role of the transparency unit and MRV system as a whole.

Clear data collection templates, timelines and supply arrangements will be developed and agreed alongside the data suppliers to maximize the possibility of creating a sustainable data collection process. All potential tools to be implemented during the project will be assessed for their longevity taking into account future reporting priorities to minimize the need to implement new tools in the future.

Potential for scaling up: The project will build local capacity to do in depth GHG inventory in key sectors and build capacity to expand to other sectors as well as improve methodologies over time. The underlying principles related to data collection, stakeholder consultation, data management and documentation could be applied to a number of other areas such as the Renewable Energies Policy and its underlying monitoring systems. These systems could also be applied at a regional level as well as national level. For example, this project could provide the framework to implement city-level MRV systems, which could, in turn, feed into the national MRV system.

As well as scaling up within eSwatini, there is potential for applying this process to other countries. By using this same system, stakeholder engagement, capacity building and mentoring could be held by the community of countries creating an effective mechanism for knowledge transfer. All systems and tools implemented during this project will be able to accommodate these possibilities for scaling up.

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

NA

A.3. Stakeholders.

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

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

Name of key stakeholders	Responsibility/expertise
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Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs (MTEA)	Institution responsible for coordinating, managing climate change issues in the country and implementation of the UNFCCC. The Ministry is also responsible for the activities related to preparation of National Communications; Biennial Update Reports; National Inventory Reports through the Department of Meteorology. The ministry will have a leading role in this project, will coordinate all stakeholders, engage in resource mobilization and house the project executing unit. The Department of Forestry also plays an important role as a data provider and compiler for forestry and land-use data.
eSwatini Environmental Authority (SEA)	This is a parastatal under the MTEA mandated to provide for and promote the protection, conservation and enhancement of the environment in the country. The institution also deals with waste management and other pollutants. It is currently hosting the GEF focal Points. SEA will play a key role in providing waste and industry data related to GHG inventories and will also participate in tracking and reporting of action within these sectors.
National Climate Change Committee (NCCC)	Includes both the public, private and Civil Society Organizations ranging from Business, Labour, Non-governmental organizations, academic institutions and the public at large. The committee will support the project through linkages with past and ongoing related initiatives and ensure synergy; it will also provide strategic advice to the project as the project steering committee.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MFAIC)	Responsible for fostering international relations between eSwatini and other countries. MFAIC will also send the Instrument of Acceptance to the UN Depository once MTEA has concluded all public participation processes and parliament has ratified the instrument of acceptance.
Central Statistics Office (CSO)	The Central Statistics Office (CSO) has the national legal mandate to collect and archive all national data; hence they will be a crucial stakeholder for data collection and management in the project. CSO will be very key in delivering output 3 of the project, related to the online MRV system.
Parliament Portfolio Committee for MTEA	The body debates the decisions from MTEA and NCCC and recommend to cabinet for endorsement. The committee will provide high level policy guidance under the project and will also be instrumental in the training of policy makers for integrating climate change in national policy.
Cabinet for the Kingdom of eSwatini	This body takes decisions on matters that bind the country such as the Paris Agreement NDC will do. The involvement of Cabinet will be crucial for the approval of the national MRV system.
Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy	The ministry through the department of energy is in charge of developing the greenhouse gas inventory for the energy sector and will be very instrumental in providing data and linking the project with key energy stakeholders in the country.
Ministry of Agriculture	This ministry will provide agriculture and land use data, and will be a key stakeholder throughout all project activities.

Regions and Municipalities	The four regions and 12 municipalities in eSwatini represent the sub-national actors and are key to ensure a decentralized approach anchoring the impact of the project at all levels of society.
Coordinating Assembly of NGOs (CANGO)	CANGO is a membership-based non-governmental organisation operating in the Kingdom of eSwatini with a membership base of over 70 NGOs.
Gender Coordination Unit	The Gender Coordination Unit is a unit under the Deputy Prime Minister's Office. Its mandate is to oversee the implementation of the National Gender Policy.

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

In order to achieve the project goals and implement the proposal activities, there should be a strong participation of several actors from public and private sector. The variety of stakeholders responds to the complexity of climate change related activities. In that sense, there are both public and private entities that must work along with the project to carry out a strong transparency system for adaptation and mitigation; not just for establishing monitoring procedures but generating quality information to inform policy processes and decision making.

In practical terms, stakeholders will be involved and consulted during the project execution through activities in most of the outputs. Stakeholder consultation and buy-in is of utmost importance for the sustainability of the project and engagement will be done both formally and informally at all levels of project implementation and decision-making. When designing the coordination framework in output 1 and establishing the Transparency Unit, all involved sectors will be engaged and consulted through quarterly meetings hosted by the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) so as key stakeholders understand and feel ownership of the framework and the need to designate staff to implement specific elements. There is no specific budget allocation to stakeholder engagement under output 1 as the stakeholders are limited to line ministries, authorities and the Central Statistics Office and the existing NCCC coordination structure will hence be sufficient to engage stakeholders.

Updating the NCCSAP cannot be done without a comprehensive stakeholder engagement process and the bulk of the budget for output 3 is earmarked for stakeholder consultations. Targeted in-depth consultations will be done with key stakeholders inter alia line ministries, public entities, municipalities, regions and NGOs through a series of meetings and workshops to ensure a participatory process and that all inputs are considered and properly integrated in the new version of the NCCSAP. To complement the targeted stakeholder engagement process, a broader public consultation process will be conducted for all directly and indirectly involved actors and input will be analyzed and integrated. To ensure that all stakeholders feel ownership of the updated NCCSAP, a draft document will be shared with key stakeholders during a validation workshop for final approval.

Concerning the development of the online platform, it is critical to coordinate with other public entities that also report on multi-lateral protocols to allow for synergies when structuring the data in the platform. Three workshops will therefore be conducted to ensure that the platform is designed in a way that will allow other public entities to benefit from the platform without compromising the original objective of establishing the platform. More users will also make the platform more relevant and increase the activity.

The development of indicators to track implementation of NDC actions will be done through a participatory process that will inform the baseline scenario and the alternative NDC scenario and in addition to three stakeholder engagement workshops, the NCCC will provide a space for targeted input from private sector, NGOs and municipalities and regions leading to evidence-based development of indicators.

To conclude, output 7 is dedicated to build capacity of all involved stakeholders and targeted trainings will be organized to enable the development of skills necessary to implement relevant activities.

Other additional stakeholders to be engaged on a continuous basis in national reporting, monitoring may include and will not be restricted to government institutions, ministries and agencies, industries, universities/ academia/ research institutions, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), and the private sector.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

- Consulted only;
- Member of Advisory Body; contractor;
- Co-financier;
- Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;
- Executor or co-executor;
- Other (Please explain)

A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assessment.

Whilst eSwatini has made significant progress towards gender equality with the eSwatini National Gender Policy 2010 at the heart of the national development process, there are still several key gender issues:

- **Poverty and economic empowerment** – Women have fewer employment opportunities than men (42.4 % of women over the age of 15 are employed compared to 67 % of men) and are frequently disposed of their property when the male head of the household dies. This exacerbates disparate levels of poverty with 63 % of female-headed households living in poverty, compared to 52 % of male-headed households.
- **Access to education** – Gender inequalities are negligible for primary school enrolment (75.9 % of female primary school-age children are enrolled compared to 76.6 % of males), however male enrolment for the 17 – 20 age group and post-graduate study exceeds that of females. Additionally, women are found to be underrepresented in the fields of science, agriculture and commerce.
- **Gender-based Violence** – Approximately a third of all women in eSwatini experience some form of sexual violence in their lifetime.
- **Low Representation in Decision-making Structures** – Whilst improving, a recent study has demonstrated that the female composition of the Cabinet from 2003 to 2013 varied between 21 and 24 %. Representation in Parliament is similar.

Whilst eSwatini's government has made international commitments and developed a national policy framework to ensure gender equality, there are still issues with translating these into removing social, legal and economic barriers to equality. Deep rooted societal norms still play a large role in reinforcing unequal power relations between men and women and traditional leadership roles

continue to be dominated by men. The eSwatini National Gender Policy 2010 is an integral part of the national development process, and provides a firm foundation for the National Development Plan to be based on gender responsive strategies. The Government of eSwatini has recognized the need to ensure equitable and full participation of women and men at all levels of development. Deliberate efforts have been employed to ensure that the barriers that prevent full and effective participation of women and men in all sectors are removed. Hence this project will leverage the advancement that eSwatini has made in gender equality and empowerment of women in political, economic and social spheres.

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment? (yes /no) If yes, please upload gender action plan or equivalent here.

It is important to understand the availability of information and data on gender equality within eSwatini and its accessibility for a range of outcomes, including:

- The national climate change gender action plan in place to inform the NC or BUR;
- Whether cross-sector situational analysis of gender equality can inform the 'National Circumstances' chapter of the NC or BUR;
- Whether gender constituencies or organisations have prepared policy platforms related to climate change;
- Whether sex-aggregated data is available to inform mitigation and adaptation actions.

An initial analysis of the national experts will be performed. The results of these analyses will be made available and will be incorporated into the project communications and documentation. Throughout the project, the team will endeavor to ensure an equal gender balance and will, where possible, communicate the importance of maintaining gender equality.

Furthermore, there will be a focused gender engagement session to facilitate discussions regarding the implementation and maintenance of a gender-balanced team considering the barriers that need to be overcome to accomplish this. The topic of the workshop could be training on how the government has supported building women's and men's resilience, or how women and men have been engaged to adopt climate-smart agriculture practices. Where appropriate, international guidance and tools will be used to support these activities. Institutions to be consulted on gender engagement will include, but not be limited to: the Gender Coordination Unit, the eSwatini gender consortium, the gender focal point for the convention on climate change, civil society organizations as well as research institutions and development partners working in the fields of gender and climate change. Following CBIT Programming Directions and the GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming and its Gender Equality Action Plan, a gender responsive results-based framework for GHG data collection across sectors will be developed through the engagement of gender specialists from government, private sector and civil society. The goals of the framework are as follows:

- Increased sustainability
- Better representation of interest across social groups
- More specific sex-disaggregated evidence, more accurate indicators
- Improved planning
- More efficient implementation
- Increased ownership and commitment by men and women

Indicators are required to quantitatively and qualitatively assess whether the capacity of women and men has been increased. Sex disaggregated data for the following outputs should be recorded and assessed as to whether, where possible, an equal gender balance has been achieved:

- The gender split of the focal points in key NDC sectors
- The gender split of the proposed climate transparency unit
- Availability of training to NDC implementation partners
- Access to the online MRV platform
- Access and operational knowledge of tools, templates and guidelines for MRV of climate change data
- Country specific metrics such as community land use
- Representation at workshops and webinars

However, sex-disaggregated data is not always sufficient to determine whether the project outputs have responded appropriately to the differentiated needs of women and men. Therefore, further qualitative information needs to be gathered on whether equality of opportunity has been provided. This includes conducting surveys that assess the effectiveness of training provided and analyses of gender barriers to appointed positions. This information should be gathered throughout the project and the lessons learnt fed back into the development process.

If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

improving women’s participation and decision making; and or

generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Does the project’s results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators? (yes

/no)

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.*

Risk	Rating	Mitigation
Lack of data availability. This impacts on the completeness and accuracy of the analyses that we perform (GHG inventories and policy analysis).	High	We acknowledge that there will be a limitation to data availability in some areas. It will be key to identify the data required at the beginning of the project to ensure there is as much time as possible to identify and collect these data. Where data are not available, international good/best practice guidance will be adhered to, which will ensure that the final outputs are calculated in a transparent and comparable manner. Where data availability is an issue, future improvement strategies will be considered and proposed for future work.

<p>Staff turnaround at the national level.</p> <p>This provides inconsistent pool of experts throughout the project.</p>	Medium	<p>This project will be developing systems and processes to ensure that the impact of staff turnaround is minimized. Key information will be stored and maintained in a manner that is accessible to all future staff members. Training processes will be in place to ensure that new staff are able to learn quickly and effectively in order to become a successful member of the team.</p>
<p>Limited sustainability of project impact due to reliance on external experts</p>	Medium	<p>External experts will work closely with government staff to ensure that capacity is being developed through the implementation of all activities. As such, all activities will contribute to strengthening capacities and institutionalizing the transparency system. Before an external expert is engaged, the government will develop a strategy to ensure that technical capacity is retained when activities are implemented.</p>
<p>Data confidentiality.</p> <p>This could mean that useful data are not available to the project team.</p>	Medium	<p>Open discussions with the data providers to understand whether there are ways in which we can use the data despite confidentiality e.g. aggregation of data. For key datasets, these issues will be raised at a higher level to try to find a way in which the data can still be used. In some cases, confidentiality agreements can be drawn up to allow the technical experts access to the data.</p>
<p>Lack of buy-in from Government/Ministries.</p> <p>This does not ensure that activities are given the support and prioritisation required to create a sustainable system</p>	Medium	<p>Engage with Government/Ministries throughout the project highlighting the international importance of the work and the benefits the project will provide in supporting the development and tracking of national mitigation and adaptation actions. This will be achieved through high profile presentations and/or meetings at the start of the project and at regular points throughout ensuring a balance between burden to participants and profile-raising of the project. Certain sectors may prove more difficult to garner support for the project from. It will be important to identify these sectors at the start of the project and actively engage with them regularly to ensure cohesive cooperation with the MRV coordination unit.</p>

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.

As per the request of the country, UN Environment has the role of the GEF Implementing Agency. The Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs will act as the Executing Agency of this project. MTEA as a coordinating institution for climate change projects in the country is also participating in all other GEF projects as coordinator or counterpart, therefore MTEA will ensure that there is constant check of the activities and the synergies that can be created among initiatives. Moreover, since MTEA is participating in different international and regional platforms there is a great potential to share the lessons learned in this project with other developing countries.

Recently the GEF approved the support for the development of the Fourth National Communication (FNC) and the country's first Biennial Update Report (BUR), which are also executed by MTEA. It is expected that the FNC and the BUR will address some of the areas identified for improved future reporting. The country has also recently submitted the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) readiness proposal to the Green Climate Fund (GCF). This GCF NAP Readiness project seeks to address some of the barriers by strengthening the institutional, technical and financial capacity of the eSwatini government at national, regional and local levels to advance the NAP process. The activities under these initiatives will be well coordinated and targeted to ensure that they address capacity needs as it relates to enhancing monitoring, reporting and verification without duplication of effort.

Finally, this project will feed into the CBIT Global Coordination Platform. As indicated in activity 2.7, there will be a process of knowledge sharing between the contents of the MRV system and the Global Coordination Platform in the form of an engagement, such as a webinar or workshop. This is expected to include lessons learned, highlights and innovations of the MRV system and climate data and information.

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)?

National MRV systems that support climate mitigation and adaptation can provide primary and secondary socioeconomic benefits. Primarily with the creation of sustainable employment opportunities at a local level through the commitment to strengthen institutional memory and standardize processes. Secondary benefits of increased transparency for climate change reporting can be far reaching. Improved mitigation and adaptation monitoring and reporting can ensure that co-benefits are focused and prioritized. Enhanced coordination between government ministries, private sector, civil society, academia and communities ensures that socioeconomic benefits are brought into focus. This can include responsive energy planning, reducing reliance on energy imports and freeing government resources, mitigating conflicts over scarce resources, improving the national and local economies, improving the health and wellbeing of the population and empowering communities and citizens.

The project will support eSwatini in meeting enhanced transparency requirements as defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, implementation of which is crucial for achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The MRV system will enable and promote the reporting of holistic climate actions with cross cutting sectoral linkages. This process will improve the dialogue between sectors and relevant stakeholders, encouraging wider environmental, social and economic benefits with measurable indicators.

The capacity building involved with setting up the MRV system supports climate change adaptation by providing new technology and building the governance infrastructure to plan and manage

change. National MRV systems are also important for monitoring and evaluating adaptation actions.

The proposed project will demonstrate that the development of the MRV system includes measures to promote and monitor socioeconomic benefits at a national and local level, where appropriate. This will include an analysis of co-benefits from climate actions documented by the MRV system.

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.

A key aim of this project is to learn from previous experiences to ensure that resources are spent in an effective manner that will not duplicate work that has already been done or take an approach that has already been unsuccessfully attempted. In order to do this, there will be a stock-taking exercise to assess the projects that have been undertaken and are ongoing. The outcome of this exercise will be a clear list of lessons learnt referenced to the relevant projects, and the subsequent action (or in-action) for this project. During the project, there will be continual communication with the team and relevant stakeholders. All information gained, and training provided, will be documented in an online platform that will be available to all relevant parties. There will be continual webinars to ensure effective knowledge transfer between stakeholders and team members throughout the project.

All activities contribute to the knowledge management of this project, and constitute a main driving component behind the project. Peer exchange specifically focuses on the dissemination of MRV lessons learned at the regional and international scale to facilitate peer-to-peer learning and best practices. Furthermore, this national project will allow the country to participate in the CBIT global coordination platform providing and receiving inputs. The project proposal will therefore define how national CBIT information shall be shared and updated on the global coordination platform. Sharing lessons learnt and experiences under the platform will ensure alignment of this CBIT project with other national, regional and global transparency initiatives.

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 NAPAs³, NAPs, ASGM⁴ NAPs, MIAs⁵, NBSAPs⁶, NCs, TNAs⁷, NCSAs⁸, NIPs⁹, PRSPs¹⁰, NPFE¹¹, BURs, INDCs, etc.:*

³ National Adaptation Programmes of Action

⁴ Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining

⁵ Multilateral Investment Agreements

⁶ National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

⁷ Technology Needs Assessments

⁸ National Capacity Self-Assessments

⁹ National Implementation Plans

¹⁰ Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers

The project is consistent with eSwatini's NDC, NCs, BURs, NAP, National strategies, plans, TNA, National Gender Policy, National Development Plan and reports. eSwatini is dedicated to the high-quality reporting both internationally and domestically. This project will provide a national system that facilitates collaboration between relevant stakeholders, thus reducing the risk of duplication of effort. Throughout the project, there will be stakeholder engagement activities to discuss any relevant changes to the current and future projects undertaken in eSwatini. The project team realizes that the situation is likely to change during the project, so these ongoing communication activities are key to ensuring that consistency is maintained throughout.

This CBIT intervention is supposed to respond to the key areas of opportunity for improvement identified through the TNC. Moreover, the links between the outputs from this CBIT project and those of the FNC/BUR project are clearly outlined in Table 2 under the proposed alternative scenario in Section A.1., so that the first will incorporate and build upon the findings from the latter.

The project is aligned with eSwatini's priorities communicated in eSwatini's First NDC and will be vital to facilitate the coordinated implementation of activities and measures contained within. The capacity building actions within this CBIT funded project will increase the capability of eSwatini to produce transparent, complete, comparable, consistent and accurate GHG inventories included in the National Communications and Biennial Update Reports. The MRV systems developed in this project will also increase eSwatini's capacity to develop a National Adaptation Plan by 2020, as committed in the NDC.

Whilst the National Climate Change Policy is consistent with the NDC objectives, the National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan was developed prior to the NDCs, so is not refined to help achieve the NDCs. Thus, this Project will contribute to mainstreaming the NDC through the development of an updated National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan with climate-specific indicators to track, monitor and report eSwatini's NDC targets.

In addition, the project is aligned with United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the period 2016-2020, especially with regard to its Priority Area 1: "Poverty and inequality reduction, inclusive growth and sustainable development", under Outcome 1.2 "Communities and national institutions resilience and management of natural resources improved by 2020", since it further supports "capacity development within government and partners to collect and analyse evidence to inform policies including vulnerability adaptation assessments and mitigation analysis in all sectors to mainstream and strengthen the management and implementation of environment and climate change interventions".

C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E¹² PLAN:

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

¹¹ National Portfolio Formulation Exercise

¹² Monitoring and 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 (TE) commissioned by the Evaluation Office.

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

- i. to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and
- ii. to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UN Environment and executing partners.

The direct costs of the evaluation will be charged against the project evaluation budget. The TE 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. TE must be initiated no later than six months after operational completion.

The draft TE report will be sent by the Evaluation Office to project stakeholders for comments. Formal comments on the report will be shared by the Evaluation Office in an open and transparent manner. The project performance will be assessed against standard evaluation criteria using a six-point rating scheme. The final determination of project ratings will be made by the Evaluation Office when the report is finalised and further reviewed by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office upon submission. The evaluation report will be publicly disclosed and may be followed by a recommendation compliance process.

A summary of M&E activities envisaged is provided in Annex I. The GEF contribution for M&E activities, including the Inception Workshop and Audit is USD 56,000.

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Indicators:		Baseline	Target	Means of verification	UN Environment Medium-Term Strategy (2018-2021)
Objective Indicator 1:	Number of sectoral development plans integrating NDC implementation targets	0	1	NDC implementation integrated into sectoral development plans	<p><i>Subprogramme Climate Change¹³, Mitigation Expected Accomplishment (EA): Countries increasingly adopt and/or implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologies; Adaptation EA: Countries increasingly advance their national adaptation plans, which integrate ecosystem-based adaptation.</i></p> <p><i>Subprogramme Environment under Review¹⁴ EA: Governments and other stakeholders use quality open environmental data, analyses and participatory processes that strengthen the science-policy interface (e.g. GEO, SDG CoPs) to generate evidence-based environmental assessments,</i></p>
Component	Strengthen Swaziland's National Transparency & MRV framework for climate actions				
Outcome	Institutional Framework and technical capacities for planning, monitoring, reporting NDC strengthened				
Indicator 1.1	Number of visits per month to the public MRV platform	0	30	Online counting mechanism	
Indicator 1.2	Number of sectoral focal points for NDC implementation tracking providing data concurrently to the established platform as per guidelines	0	4	Annual data from sectors provided to the platform	
Indicator 1.3	Climate Transparency Unit annual workplan is approved	Unit not established yet	Yes	The Climate Transparency Unit and its annual workplan approved by the Principal Secretary Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs	

¹³ Objective: Countries increasingly transition to low-emission economic development and enhance their adaptation and resilience to climate change ;

Mitigation Indicators: 1 Emission reductions of greenhouse gases and other pollutants from renewable energy and energy efficiency; 2 Share of gross domestic product invested in energy efficiency and renewable energy.

Adaptation Indicators: 1 Number of people benefiting from vulnerability reduction interventions; 2 Type and extent of physical and natural assets strengthened and/or better managed to withstand the effects of climate change.

¹⁴ Objective: Governments and other stakeholders are empowered with quality assessments and open access to data and information to deliver the environmental dimension of sustainable development.; Indicator 2 Increase in policy action taken by countries on the environmental dimension of sustainable development based on the use of environmental data, information and assessment

					<i>identify emerging issues and foster policy action.</i>
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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).

There were no comments at the PIF stage that needed to be addressed. Please see responses to the GEF Sec Review sheet to the CEO Endorsement request:

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

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

DS/JDS, March 21, 2019:

Changes were made, though of minor nature, and have been justified. However, please explain whether the reformulation of Output 1, from "inter-ministerial" to "coordination framework ... with key stakeholders", means that various relevant ministries will still have important roles to play in project execution and MRV of climate change action? It will be important to retain buy-in from various ministries. Please also refer to comment under question on risks below.

DS, July 15, 2019:

Comment cleared.

Response to Secretariat comments

UN Environment, 7th June, 2019: The decision to change the title of Output 1 from "inter-ministerial" to "coordination framework ... with key stakeholders" was a result of push back from the stakeholder workshop that the coordination framework be limited to members of the relevant ministries. It was suggested that this framework be broadened out to members of civil society and NGOs as well as participation from relevant ministries. As a result, it is intended that this framework include focal points from key ministries in addition to selected members of civil society and NGOs, retaining government buy in.

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

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

DS/JDS, March 21, 2019:

Partly unclear. The project is overall sound and appropriately structured, however, please:

(i) provide more detail in Table B for each project output. For example, "tools, templates and guidelines for MRV of climate change data developed" is insufficiently detailed for an output. Which tools, how many, and for what? The same is true for other outputs.

(ii) consider whether output 6 on "country-specific metrics and methodologies developed", in the case of eSwatini, could potentially be undertaken efficiently by starting off with a neighbouring country's metrics and methodologies, such as South Africa for example, and adjust these to fit the circumstances and emissions profile of eSwatini, instead of developing these from scratch.

DS, July 15, 2019:

(i) Further details have been provided and are overall sound, however, Deliverables 14 and 15 are identical in Table B, as are Deliverables 31 and 32. Please clarify.

(ii) Comment cleared.

Response to Secretariat comments

UN Environment, 7th June, 2019:

(i) Further details about the tools and guidelines added on page 24 but the exact structure of the tools will be developed under activity 5.1 - *Conduct gap analysis of current tools, templates and guidelines used in eSwatini's MRV system* and tailored to meet eSwatini's needs. To provide more details for outputs, deliverables have been added to each output in table B (Page 1-5)

(ii) There are similarities in the NDCs of eSwatini and neighbouring countries such as South Africa and Mozambique. Both South Africa and Mozambique have more advanced systems for tracking NDC implementation and so could provide a good reference for any work in eSwatini. However, there are certain specifics of eSwatini's NDC targets (for example introducing the commercial use of a 10% ethanol blend in petrol) that are unique to eSwatini and so will need specific indicators developed. We have added an activity under output 6 to '6.2 Review existing metrics, indicators and methodologies from neighbouring countries, principally South Africa and Mozambique, and assess suitability for adaptation in eSwatini (page 23)'. We have also amended activity 6.3 to 'Build on neighbouring countries' indicators if applicable, and develop new indicators for country-specific NDC mitigation and adaptation actions.

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

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

DS/JDS, March 21, 2019:

Yes.

Response to Secretariat comments

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

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

DS/JDS, March 21, 2019:

Partly unclear. Overall, the project takes into account potential major risks and describes sufficient risk response measures. However, please consider the following:

(i) raise the level of risk for "lack of buy-in from government/ministries" from low to at least medium. The project, it seems will be executed mainly by the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs (META), which seems reasonable, however, mining activities in the country may be critical for the emission profile going forward, and might deserve enhanced engagement from relevant line ministries, in order to ensure timely and accurate provision of data to the MRV coordination unit.

(ii) the project intends to utilize two consultants to serve the role as the newly formed Transparency unit. Eventually, these consultants will help to train and then make way for government staff to assume their duties. Where feasible, please provide a more specific timeline within the proposal for this handover of duties. It seems imperative that resource commitments from the government are in place so that the Transparency unit does not come to an end with the project. Furthermore, it is recommended the transition of responsibilities from consultant to government staff be outlined beforehand and incorporated into all guidance/preparatory materials developed during the project inception phase.

DS, July 15, 2019:

Comments cleared.

Response to Secretariat comments

UN Environment, 7th June, 2019:

- (i) The risk level has been raised, and the mitigation of this risk has been amended to include a review of potential sectors that will need increased level of engagement with the relevant line ministries (page 32). The outcome of this review will feed directly into specific engagement activities.
- (ii) The success of a long-term Transparency system hinges on the government support for a well-trained Transparency unit following the end of the project. Therefore, it will be imperative to demonstrate the value of this unit throughout the project and the continued development of the legal framework to support this unit. It is envisaged that the proposed handover from consultants to government employees will take place during the final year of the project. However, this is dependent on the support from the government and the progress of the legal framework. This transition can be facilitated with comprehensive guidance material pre-prepared. We have amended activity 2.6 and the text relating to Output 2 to reflect this (page 19 & 20). The importance of the hand over will be highlighted during the inception phase of this project.

5. Is co-financing confirmed and evidence provided?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

DS/JDS, March 21, 2019:

Yes.

Response to Secretariat comments

6. Are relevant tracking tools completed?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

DS/JDS, March 21, 2019:

Yes. However, for Indicator 3 in the Tracking Tool please provide a very brief indication of the expectation for the verification component of the MRV system.

DS, July 15, 2019:

Comments cleared.

Response to Secretariat comments

UN Environment, 7th June, 2019:

Our indicators have been rephrased to include Monitoring, Reporting and Verification instead of only reporting, the improvement on verification will be done thanks to the QA/QC tools included in Output 5. The comment to the indicator has also been completed.

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

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

N/A

Response to Secretariat comments

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

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

DS/JDS, March 21, 2019:

Partly unclear. Please provide a more detailed overview of ongoing or planned initiatives from other support providers.

DS, July 15, 2019:

Comments cleared.

Response to Secretariat comments

UN Environment, 7th June, 2019:

A table outlining other national and regional climate change initiatives with links to the CBIT project has been added to section 2 'The baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects' (page 15).

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

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

DS/JDS, March 21, 2019:

Cleared.

Response to Secretariat comments

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

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

DS/JDS, March 21, 2019:

Cleared.

Response to Secretariat comments

Agency Responses

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

GEFSEC

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

Response to Secretariat comments

STAP

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

Response to Secretariat comments

GEF Council

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

Response to Secretariat comments

Convention Secretariat

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

Response to Secretariat comments

Recommendation

12. Is CEO endorsement recommended?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

DS/JDS, March 21, 2019:

Not yet. Please address comments above and submit revised version through GEF Portal. Please also change project duration to be stated in months instead of years, as required by GEF Portal. Please further ensure that all relevant information is provided directly in GEF Portal entry mask, rather than as attached documents. For example, as far as possible, please integrate tracking tool, budget numbers etc in Portal directly.

DS, July 15, 2019:

Please address remaining comment above.

Response to Secretariat comments

UN Environment, 7th June, 2019:

Comments have been addressed.

Unfortunately, the portal does not allow us to change the duration.

We have uploaded the documents as usual in the portal, since we have not received guidance in which entry mask we could insert the tracking tool or detailed budget.

UN Environment, 16th July, 2019:

Remaining comment has been addressed.

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS¹⁵

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

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: USD 35,000			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GEFTF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent to date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Consultant 1	12,000	12,000	0
Sub-contract (consultancy firm)	14,300	14,300	0
Consultation workshops	6,400	6,400	0
Travel (mission to eSwatini)	2,300	2,300	0
Total	35,000	35,000	0

¹⁵ 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)

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

Not

Applicable

ANNEX E: GEF 7 CORE INDICATOR WORKSHEET

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

Core Indicator 11	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment			(Number)		
			Target	Number Achieved		
				CEO Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Female	30			
		Male	30			
		<i>Total</i>	<i>60</i>			

ANNEX F: GEF PROJECT TAXONOMY WORKSHEET

Use this Worksheet to list down the taxonomic information required under Part I, item F by ticking the most relevant keywords/ topics/themes that best describe this project.

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Influencing models			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transform policy and regulatory environments		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Demonstrate innovative approaches		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Deploy innovative financial instruments		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stakeholders			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Peoples		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Sector		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Capital providers	

		<input type="checkbox"/> Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Large corporations	
		<input type="checkbox"/> SMEs	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Grant Pilot	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Project Reflow	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Communities		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Community Based Organization	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organization	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Type of Engagement		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Information Dissemination	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Partnership	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultation	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Communications		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Awareness Raising	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Education	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Public Campaigns	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Behavior Change	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity, Knowledge and Research			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Development		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Generation and Exchange		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Research		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Learning		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Theory of Change	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptive Management	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Indicators to Measure Change	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation		

	<input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge and Learning		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Management	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity Development	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Learning	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Stakeholder Engagement Plan		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Equality			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Mainstreaming		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Women groups	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Gender-sensitive indicators	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Gender results areas		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Access and control over natural resources	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Participation and leadership	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Access to benefits and services	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity development	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Awareness raising	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge generation	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focal Areas/Theme			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Finance
			<input type="checkbox"/> Least Developed Countries
			<input type="checkbox"/> Small Island Developing States
			<input type="checkbox"/> Disaster Risk Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sea-level rise
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Resilience
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate information
			<input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Tech Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Programme of Action
			<input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Plan
			<input type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming Adaptation

			<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector
			<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Complementarity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Community-based Adaptation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Livelihoods
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			<input type="checkbox"/> Energy Efficiency
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> Renewable Energy
			<input type="checkbox"/> Financing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Nations Framework on Climate Change	
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Finance (Rio Markers)	<input type="checkbox"/> Paris Agreement <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Development Goals <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation 2

ANNEX G: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR KEY PERSONNEL

Team of international firm and local consultants to support the government to establish institutional arrangements for the entire data supply chain and NDC implementation.

Duration 5
(months):

Date Required: M1

Duty station: *The international firm will conduct two missions to eSwatini while the local consultant will be based at the Department of Meteorology, Mbabane*

Reporting structure: *Both the international firm and the local consultant will report to the head of the Department of Meteorology*

Background: *The UNFCCC enhanced transparency framework demands substantial and immediate progress in the countries' domestic Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems and strategic de-carbonization planning. This entails moving from often disintegrated and often different-methodological approaches in data management to an integrated and robust system. The success of the Paris 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. GEF-CBIT will support eSwatini in establishing an overarching structure across all sectors that will ensure high quality in its transparency instruments; and create the capacities to respond to UNFCCC's reporting requirements. CBIT's most important contribution will occur by building capacity and setting up systems to collect data and track NDC implementation. The local consultant will work closely together with the international firm to ensure implementation of activities on the ground.*

Project activities to be undertaken:	1.1	Conduct a gap and needs analysis for existing institutional arrangements for planning and implementing climate actions
	1.2	Review the outputs from activities 9.1.2 and 9.1.3 of the proposed FNC/BUR project with regards to potential efficiency increases of existing institutional arrangements relating to the MRV System
	1.3	Provide technical support to develop a legal and regulatory framework to implement proposed institutional arrangements

	1.4	Establish communication plan, including the potential use of planned engagement activities to promulgate the outputs of this component
Expected outputs and deliverables:	D1	One report on gaps and capacity needs regarding institutional arrangements for planning and implementing climate actions
	D2	Implementation plan for efficient and coordinated institutional arrangements, including for each sector, drawing on the results of activity 1.1
	D3	Legal and Regulatory Framework design and drafts of Memorandums of Understanding or Cooperation Agreements for efficient and coordinated institutional arrangements
	D4	Communication plan, including the potential use of planned engagement activities to promulgate the outputs of this component
Qualifications:	<p><i>The international firm:</i> <i>At least 10 years experience supporting developing countries to establish institutional arrangements for climate data collection</i></p> <p><i>The local consultant:</i> <i>Advanced degree or higher (Master or higher) in areas relevant to climate change, environment and national development</i> <i>Knowledge of data collection mechanisms; excellent understand of the public sector in eSwatini</i> <i>Excellent understanding of global climate change issues in particular related to transparency and MRV as well as eSwatini's climate targets in the NDC.</i></p>	
Language(s):	<i>English</i>	

MRV consultant (Coordination of transparency unit)

Duration (months): 30

Date Required: M4

Duty station: Mbabane, Department of Meteorology

Reporting structure: The consultant will report to the head of the Department of Meteorology

Background: *The UNFCCC enhanced transparency framework demands substantial and immediate progress in the countries' domestic Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems and strategic de-carbonization planning. This entails moving from often disintegrated and often different-methodological approaches in data management to an integrated and robust system. The success of the Paris 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. GEF-CBIT will support eSwatini in establishing an overarching structure across all sectors that will ensure high quality in its transparency instruments; and create the capacities to respond to UNFCCC's reporting requirements. CBIT's most important contribution will occur by building capacity and setting up systems to collect data and track NDC implementation.*

- Project activities to be undertaken:
- 1.2 Review the outputs from activities 9.1.2 and 9.1.3 of the proposed FNC/BUR project with regards to potential efficiency increases of existing institutional arrangements relating to the MRV System
 - 2.3 Coordinate and maintain the MRV online system within the Transparency Unit
 - 2.4 Regularly engage the Transparency Unit and the National Climate Change Committee to ensure coordination of secretariat functions
 - 2.5 Advise the Transparency Unit on technical aspects of proposed institutional arrangements and supporting legal and regulatory framework
 - 2.6 Prepare handover materials and conduct training to ensure that the consultant roles will be replaced by government staff
 - 2.7 Provide project information to the CBIT Global Coordination Platform

	7.6	Engage decision makers on how to integrate climate information into national policy
Expected outputs and deliverables:	D2	Implementation plan for efficient and coordinated institutional arrangements, including for each sector, drawing on the results of activity 1.1
	D10	eSwatini's country profile on the CBIT Global Coordination Platform maintained and kept up-to-date
	D11	Updated version of National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (NCCSAP) to comply with current MRV requirements and links to NDC
	D12	Three workshops to present draft and final versions of the updated NCCSAP for all sectoral stakeholders
	D13	Compilation of sector strategies integrated into the updated version of the NCCSAP with implementation plan and national indicators (see output 5 below)
	D14	A series of public consultations to finalize the NCCSP and present to Parliament
Qualifications:		<i>Advanced degree or higher (Master's or higher) in areas relevant to climate change Knowledge of establishing data systems At least 5 years experience coordinating projects related to climate change</i>
Language(s):		<i>English</i>
Duration (months):	30	
Date Required:	M4	
Duty station:		<i>Mbabane, Department of Meteorology</i>
Reporting structure:		<i>The consultant will report to the head of the Department of Meteorology</i>

Background: *The UNFCCC enhanced transparency framework demands substantial and immediate progress in the countries' domestic Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems and strategic de-carbonization planning. This entails moving from often disintegrated and often different-methodological approaches in data management to an integrated and robust system. The success of the Paris 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. GEF-CBIT will support eSwatini in establishing an overarching structure across all sectors that will ensure high quality in its transparency instruments; and create the capacities to respond to UNFCCC's reporting requirements. CBIT's most important contribution will occur by building capacity and setting up systems to collect data and track NDC implementation.*

Project activities to be undertaken:	2.3	Coordinate and maintain the MRV online system within the Transparency Unit
	2.4	Regularly engage the Transparency Unit and the National Climate Change Committee to ensure coordination of secretariat functions
	2.5	Advise the Transparency Unit on technical aspects of proposed institutional arrangements and supporting legal and regulatory framework
	2.6	Prepare handover materials and conduct training to ensure that the consultant roles will be replaced by government staff
	2.7	Provide project information to the CBIT Global Coordination Platform

Expected outputs and deliverables:	D10	eSwatini's country profile on the CBIT Global Coordination Platform maintained and kept up-to-date
	D11	Updated version of National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (NCCSAP) to comply with current MRV requirements and links to NDC
	D12	Three workshops to present draft and final versions of the updated NCCSAP for all sectoral stakeholders
	D13	Compilation of sector strategies integrated into the updated version of the NCCSAP with implementation plan and national indicators (see output 5 below)
	D14	A series of public consultations to finalize the NCCSP and present to Parliament

Qualifications: *Relevant advanced degree or higher (Master's or higher)*

*Experience with GHG emissions inventories and MRV
At least 5 years of expertise in IT systems and data storage*

Language(s): *English*

Team of international firm and local consultant to support the government to institutionalise the Transparency Unit

Duration (months): 7

Date Required: M13

Duty station: *The international firm will conduct two missions to eSwatini while the local consultant will be based at the Department of Meteorology*

Reporting structure: *Both the international firm and the local consultant will report to the head of the Department of Meteorology*

Background: *The UNFCCC enhanced transparency framework demands substantial and immediate progress in the countries' domestic Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems and strategic de-carbonization planning. This entails moving from often disintegrated and often different-methodological approaches in data management to an integrated and robust system. The success of the Paris 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. GEF-CBIT will support eSwatini in establishing an overarching structure across all sectors that will ensure high quality in its transparency instruments; and create the capacities to respond to UNFCCC's reporting requirements. CBIT's most important contribution will occur by building capacity and setting up systems to collect data and track NDC implementation. The international firm and the local consultant will work closely together to support i.e. the inclusion of the Transparency Unit in the Climate Change Bill. Once established, the consultants will guide the Transparency Unit on how to develop the annual strategic NDC implementation report.*

Project activities to be undertaken:	2.1	Analyse constraints and barriers in establishing the proposed Transparency Unit
	2.5	Advise the Transparency Unit on technical aspects of proposed institutional arrangements and supporting legal and regulatory framework
Expected outputs and deliverables:	D5	Implementation plan for institutionalizing the Transparency Unit
	D8	Detailed annual work plan for the Transparency Unit including milestones for deliverables
	D9	Report with recommendations on how to continue with the Transparency Unit after project end date

Qualifications:

The international firm:
At least 10 years experience supporting developing countries in the area of institutional development and integration of climate change into the political agenda

The local consultant:
Advanced degree or higher (Master's or higher) in areas relevant to climate change
Excellent understanding of the public sector in eSwatini
At least 5 years professional experience in relevant areas

Language(s): *English*

Team of international firm and local consultant to support the government with the development of an NDC implementation plan

Duration (months): 6

Date Required: M10

Duty station:	<i>The international firm will conduct two missions to eSwatini while the local consultant will be based at the Department of Meteorology</i>	
Reporting structure:	<i>Both the international firm and the local consultant will report to the head of the Department of Meteorology</i>	
Background:	<i>The UNFCCC enhanced transparency framework demands substantial and immediate progress in the countries' domestic Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems and strategic de-carbonization planning. This entails moving from often disintegrated and often different-methodological approaches in data management to an integrated and robust system. The success of the Paris 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. GEF-CBIT will support eSwatini in establishing an overarching structure across all sectors that will ensure high quality in its transparency instruments; and create the capacities to respond to UNFCCC's reporting requirements. CBIT's most important contribution will occur by building capacity and setting up systems to collect data and track NDC implementation.</i>	
Project activities to be undertaken:	3.1	Update the National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (NCCSAP) and develop M&E framework for the NCCSAP to align with the NDC
	3.2	Hold consultations with climate change framework focal points and technical working groups, as identified in output 1, to develop sectoral strategies as part of the updated NCCSAP
	3.3	Undertake public consultation process to finalize the updated NCCSAP and present to Parliament
	3.4	Produce annual NCCSAP implementation reports in close coordination with the Transparency Unit
Expected outputs and deliverables:	D11	Updated version of National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (NCCSAP) to comply with current MRV requirements and links to NDC
	D12	Three workshops to present draft and final versions of the updated NCCSAP for all sectoral stakeholders
	D13	Compilation of sector strategies integrated into the updated version of the NCCSAP with implementation plan and national indicators (see output 5 below)

D14 A series of public consultations to finalize the NCCSP and present to Parliament

Qualifications: *The international firm:
At least 10 years experience supporting developing countries in the area of institutional development and climate change
The local consultant:
Advanced degree or higher (Master's or higher) in areas relevant to climate change
Good understanding of global and national climate change issues in particular related to NDC implementation
At least 5 years professional experience in relevant areas*

Language(s): *English*

Team of international firm and local consultant to develop comprehensive online NDC platform including user guidelines for data providers and population of platform

Duration (months): 6.5

Date Required: M4

Duty station: *The international firm will conduct two missions to eSwatini while the local consultant will be based at the Department of Meteorology (DoM)*

Reporting structure: *Both the international firm and the local consultant will report to the head of the Department of Meteorology*

Background:	<p><i>The UNFCCC enhanced transparency framework demands substantial and immediate progress in the countries' domestic Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems and strategic de-carbonization planning. This entails moving from often disintegrated and often different-methodological approaches in data management to an integrated and robust system. The success of the Paris 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. GEF-CBIT will support eSwatini in establishing an overarching structure across all sectors that will ensure high quality in its transparency instruments; and create the capacities to respond to UNFCCC's reporting requirements. CBIT's most important contribution will occur by building capacity and setting up systems to collect data and track NDC implementation.</i></p>	
Project activities to be undertaken:	4.1 4.2 4.3 4.4	<p>Conduct a needs assessment of existing technological and institutional capacity for the development of an online data management platform</p> <p>Establish an online portal to support MRV system reporting and policy planning</p> <p>Engage stakeholders to provide input on the structure of the online platform including other relevant reporting requirements (e.g., SDG data)</p> <p>Populate the portal with data on challenges and vulnerabilities, sectoral climate actions, action indicators, investment, the wider impacts of actions, and supporting data such as stakeholder contact information, key datasets, etc. (continuous activity)</p>
Expected outputs and deliverables:	D16 D17 D18 D19	<p>One report assessing needs, constraints and gaps of existing technological and institutional capacity for the development of an online data platform</p> <p>Online portal established to support reporting on NDC implementation and policy planning</p> <p>Three workshops to get stakeholders inputs to the structure of the online platform</p> <p>Updated technical content on the online MRV portal: challenges and vulnerabilities, sectoral climate actions, action indicators, investments, impacts of actions, stakeholder contact information, key datasets; metrics and indicators;</p>
Qualifications:	<p><i>The international firm: 10 years experience in supporting countries to establish online climate transparency platforms</i></p>	

*The local consultant:
Advanced degree or higher (Master's or higher) in areas relevant to climate change
Good understanding of digital solutions for data management
At least 5 years professional experience in relevant areas*

Language(s): *English*

Team of international firm and local consultant to develop metrics and indicators to track NDC implementation

Duration (months): 11

Date Required: M10

Duty station: *The international firm will conduct two missions to eSwatini while the local consultant will be based at the Department of Meteorology*

Reporting structure: *Both the international firm and the local consultant will report to the head of the Department of Meteorology*

Background: *The UNFCCC enhanced transparency framework demands substantial and immediate progress in the countries' domestic Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems and strategic de-carbonization planning. This entails moving from often disintegrated and often different-methodological approaches in data management to an integrated and robust system. The success of the Paris 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. GEF-CBIT will support eSwatini in establishing an overarching structure across all sectors that will ensure high quality in its transparency instruments; and create the capacities to respond to UNFCCC's reporting requirements. CBIT's most important contribution will occur by building capacity and setting up systems to collect data and track NDC implementation.*

Project activities 6.1 Conduct scoping exercise to identify existing data sources and

to be undertaken:		monitoring mechanisms for NDC climate actions
	6.2	Develop indicators for country specific NDC mitigation and adaptation actions
	6.3	Develop methodologies for data collection activities associated with NDC action indicators
	6.4	Conduct stakeholder engagements to collect updated baseline data for developed indicators
	6.5	Update the NDC as needed to ensure alignment with NCCSAP
Expected outputs and deliverables:	D24	One report on existing data sources and monitoring mechanisms
	D25	One final report with a list of NDC indicators and methodologies for data collection activities
	D26	Updated baseline data for NDC indicators compiled to enable scenario development
	D27	NDC document updated as needed
Qualifications:		<p><i>The international firm:</i></p> <p><i>At least 5 years experience supporting developing countries to develop templates and guidelines for data collection and management</i></p> <p><i>The local consultant:</i></p> <p><i>Advanced degree or higher (Master's or higher) in areas relevant to climate change</i></p> <p><i>Good understanding of global and national climate change issues in particular related to GHG accounting and MRV.</i></p> <p><i>At least 5 years professional experience in relevant areas</i></p>
Language(s):		<i>English</i>

Team of international firm and local consultants to develop tools, templates and guidelines for data generation/management

Duration (months): 4

Date Required: M12

Duty station: *The international firm will conduct two missions to eSwatini while the local consultant will be based at the Department of Meteorology*

Reporting structure: *Both the international firm and the local consultant will report to the head of the Department of Meteorology*

Background: *The UNFCCC enhanced transparency framework demands substantial and immediate progress in the countries' domestic Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems and strategic de-carbonization planning. This entails moving from often disintegrated and often different-methodological approaches in data management to an integrated and robust system. The success of the Paris 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. GEF-CBIT will support eSwatini in establishing an overarching structure across all sectors that will ensure high quality in its transparency instruments; and create the capacities to respond to UNFCCC's reporting requirements. CBIT's most important contribution will occur by building capacity and setting up systems to collect data and track NDC implementation.*

Project activities to be undertaken:

5.1	Conduct gap analysis of current tools, templates and guidelines used in eSwatini's MRV system
5.2	Review international good practice tools, templates and guidelines and evaluate their applicability in eSwatini's MRV system
5.3	Develop country-specific templates to streamline data collection and reporting for government and data providers
5.4	Develop material including a national GHG manual to support the development of long-term institutional memory

Expected outputs D20 One gap analysis of current tools, templates and guidelines used in

and deliverables: eSwatini’s MRV system

D21	One report on international good practice tools, templates and guidelines reviewed and evaluated for their applicability in eSwatini’s MRV system
D22	Country-specific templates to streamline data collection and data reporting
D23	Material, including a national GHG manual, to support the development of long-term institutional memory

Qualifications: *The international firm:*
A least 5 years experience in supporting countries to develop indicators for adaptation and mitigation actions
The local consultant:
Advanced degree or higher (Master’s or higher) in areas relevant to climate change
Excellent understanding of measuring impact of climate projects
At least 5 years professional experience in relevant areas

Language(s): *English*

Team of international firm and local consultant to develop and deliver training programme to ensure the necessary capacity is in place to implement the MRV system

Duration (months): 11

Date Required: M10

Duty station: *The international firm will conduct two missions to eSwatini while the local consultant will be based at the Department of Meteorology*

Reporting structure: *Both the international firm and the local consultant will report to the head of the Department of Meteorology*

Background: *The UNFCCC enhanced transparency framework demands substantial and immediate progress in the countries’ domestic Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems and strategic de-carbonization planning. This entails moving from often disintegrated and often different-methodological approaches in data management to an integrated and robust system. The success of the Paris 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. GEF-CBIT will support eSwatini in establishing an overarching structure across all sectors that will ensure high quality in its transparency instruments; and create the capacities to respond to UNFCCC’s reporting requirements. CBIT’s most important contribution will occur by building capacity and setting up systems to collect data and track NDC implementation.*

Project activities to be undertaken:	7.1	Conduct needs assessment for capacity building exercises within relevant institutions such as government departments responsible for tracking NDC implementation
	7.2	Build capacity among national experts in improved GHG inventory processes such as IPCC inventory methodologies, QA/QC tools, inventory management and reporting templates
	7.3	Develop and implement a capacity building program for focal points, technical working groups and stakeholders involved in NDC indicator tracking and reporting
	7.4	Build capacity for stakeholders on data supply and data quality
	7.5	Develop a ‘train the trainers’ scheme by providing support and materials that will enable capacity building exercises to be continued post-project

Expected outputs and deliverables:	D30	‘Train the trainers’ scheme complementing the Capacity Development Program for efficient NDC implementation, including materials and targeted capacity development
	D31	Quarterly meetings with decision makers on how to integrate climate information into national policy
	D32	Participation in five peer exchange activities/events at the regional and international level

Qualifications: *The international firm:
At least 15 years experience supporting developing countries to develop capacity and*

institutional development related to climate change

The local

consultant:

Advanced degree or higher (Master's or higher) in areas relevant to climate change

Good understanding of global and national climate change issues in particular related to GHG accounting and MRV.

Proven experience in conducting capacity building activities

At least 5 years professional experience in relevant areas

Language(s): *English*

Project Manager

Duration (months): 30

Date Required: M1

Duty station: *Mbabane, Department of Meteorology*

Reporting structure: *The project manager will report to the head of the Department of Meteorology*

Background: *The UNFCCC enhanced transparency framework demands substantial and immediate progress in the countries' domestic Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems and strategic de-carbonization planning. This entails moving from often disintegrated and often different-methodological approaches in data management to an integrated and robust system. The success of the Paris 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. GEF-CBIT will support eSwatini in establishing an overarching structure across all sectors that will ensure high quality in its transparency instruments; and create the capacities to respond to UNFCCC's reporting requirements. CBIT's most important contribution will occur by building capacity and setting up systems to collect data and track NDC implementation.*

Project activities to be undertaken: Execution of the project in accordance with the project objectives, activities and budget
Manage financial resources and processing all financial transaction relating to sub-allotments
Attend and facilitate inception workshops and national steering committee meetings

Qualifications: *Relevant advanced degree or higher (Master's or higher)*
Excellent understanding of global climate change issues in particular related to transparency and MRV as well as eSwatini's climate targets in the NDC.
A minimum of 7 years of professional experience in managing projects in the areas of climate change mitigation or adaptation.
Experience working with GEF projects

Language(s): *English*

Project assistant

Duration (months): 30

Date Required: M1

Duty station: *Mbabane, Department of Meteorology*

Reporting structure: *The project assistant will report to the head of the Department of Meteorology*

Background: *The UNFCCC enhanced transparency framework demands substantial and immediate progress in the countries' domestic Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems and strategic de-carbonization planning. This entails moving from often disintegrated and often different-methodological approaches in data management to an integrated and robust system. The success of the Paris 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. GEF-CBIT will support eSwatini in establishing an overarching structure across all sectors that will ensure high quality in its transparency instruments; and create the capacities to respond to UNFCCC's reporting requirements. CBIT's most important contribution will occur by building capacity and setting up systems to collect data and track NDC implementation.*

Project activities to be undertaken: Provide assistance in monitoring project budget implementation/expenditures
Coordinate and liaise regularly with projects' focal points on project activities for the preparation of terms of reference and the recruitment of experts in support of project activities
General support to project coordination

Qualifications: *Relevant advanced degree or higher (Bachelor's or higher)
A minimum of 5 years professional experience with financial project administration*

Language(s): *English*

ANNEX H1: DETAILED GEF BUDGET (GEF FUNDS ONLY, US\$)

		PROJECT COST PLAN BY ACTIVITY				Allocation by Year			
Components	Outcomes	Outputs	Cost Component	Budget Code	Budget Line Description	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Tot
Strengthen Swaziland's National Transparency & MRV framework for climate actions	Institutional Framework and technical capacities for planning, monitoring, reporting NDC strengthened	Climate change coordination framework established for the Government of eSwatini and key stakeholders, with sectoral focal points to plan, track and report (internally) climate actions.	Contractual Services	1201	Team of international firm and local consultant to support the government to establish institutional arrangements for the entire data supply chain and NDC implementation.	20 000	20 000	10 000	50 000
		GEF financing for Output 1				20 000	20 000	10 000	50 000
		Climate transparency unit institutionalized	Staff & Personnel	0101	MRV consultant (Coordination of transparency unit)	20 000	24 000	24 000	68 000
			Staff & Personnel	0102	MRV consultant (IT expert in transparency unit)	18 000	24 000	24 000	66 000
			Contractual Services	1202	Team of international firm and local consultant to support the government to institutionalise the Transparency Unit	50 000	10 000	10 000	70 000
			Contractual Services	1203	Engagement activities for Transparency unit	-	5 000	5 000	10 000
		GEF financing for Output 2				88 000	63 000	63 000	214 000
		National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (NCCSAP) reviewed and updated to ensure that Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) implementation is mainstreamed	Contractual Services	1204	Team of international firm and local consultant to support the government with the development of an NDC implementation plan	30 000	30 000	5 000	65 000
			Contractual Services	1205	Stakeholder engagement to ensure broad ownership of NDC implementation plan development	5 000	10 000	-	15 000
		GEF financing for Output 3				35 000	40 000	5 000	80 000
		An online Monitoring, Reporting & Verification (MRV) platform established	Contractual Services	1206	Team of international firm and local consultant to develop comprehensive online NDC platform including user guidelines for data providers and population of platform	40 000	30 000	15 000	85 000
			Contractual Services	1207	Stakeholder consultation to get input to the development and content of the online NDC platform	5 000	5 000	5 000	15 000
		GEF financing for Output 4				45 000	35 000	20 000	100 000
		Tools, templates and guidelines for MRV of climate change data developed	Contractual Services	1208	Team of international firm and local consultants to develop tools, templates and guidelines for data generation/management	40 000	50 000	40 000	130 000
		GEF financing for Output 5				40 000	50 000	40 000	130 000
		Country-specific metrics, indicators and methodologies developed for tracking NDC climate actions	Contractual Services	1209	Team of international firm and local consultant to develop metrics and indicators to track NDC implementation	20 000	10 000	10 000	40 000
			Contractual Services	1210	Stakeholder engagement underpinning the development of NDC indicators	5 000	5 000	5 000	15 000
		GEF financing for Output 6				25 000	15 000	15 000	55 000
		Capacity building delivered on the MRV system in Eswatini	Contractual Services	1211	Team of international firm and local consultant to develop and deliver training programme to ensure the necessary capacity is in place to implement the MRV system	25 500	42 500	34 000	102 000
			Contractual Services	1212	Training workshops for data compilers (training of trainers)	5 000	10 000	5 000	20 000
			Contractual Services	1213	Workshops to agree on approach for gender balanced project implementation	5 000	-	-	5 000
			Contractual Services	1214	Inception Workshop	3 000	-	-	3 000
			General Operating Costs	1258	Miscellaneous	2 500	1 250	1 250	5 000
			Contractual Services	1215	Audit	-	4 000	4 000	8 000
			Travel	1601	Travel for Government staff to attend international workshops/meetings on transparency	8 000	12 000	12 000	32 000
			Travel	1602	Two peer learning visits to neighbouring countries for up to 4 Government staff	15 000	-	15 000	30 000
			Equipment	1351	Two servers and two computers to store data	15 000	-	-	15 000
	Contractual Services	1216	Training of the Transparency unit staff	10 000	5 000	5 000	20 000		
	Contractual Services	1217	MTE/Terminal evaluation	-	15 000	30 000	45 000		
GEF financing for Output 7				89 000	89 750	106 250	285 000		
Sub-total Outcome 1				342 000	312 750	259 250	914 000		
Project Management Cost	Project Management Cost		Staff & Personnel	0103	Project Manager	12 000	12 000	12 000	36 000
			Staff & Personnel	0104	Project assistant	14 400	14 400	14 400	43 200
			Supplies, Commodities and Materials	1301	Office supplies	6 800	-	-	6 800
		Sub-total PMC				33 200	26 400	26 400	86 000
Total					375 200	339 150	285 650	1 000 000	

ANNEX H2: COFINANCE BUDGET (US\$)

PROJECT COST PLAN BY ACTIVITY				USD			
Components	Outcomes	Outputs	Budget Line Description	GEF (Cash)	Government (In-kind)		
Strengthen Swaziland's National Transparency & MRV framework for climate actions	Institutional Framework and technical capacities for planning, monitoring, reporting NDC strengthened	Climate change coordination framework established for the Government of eSwatini and key stakeholders, with sectoral focal points to plan, track and report (internally) climate actions.	Team of international firm and local consultant to support the government to establish institutional arrangements for the entire data supply chain and NDC implementation. Co-finance on Climate Change coordination framework	50,000	-		
		GEF financing for Output 1		50,000	10,000		
		Climate transparency unit institutionalized	MRV consultant (Coordination of transparency unit) MRV consultant (IT expert in transparency unit)	68,000 66,000	-		
			Team of international firm and local consultant to support the government to institutionalise the Transparency Unit Engagement activities for Transparency unit Co-finance on Climate Transparency unit	70,000 10,000	-		
		GEF financing for Output 2		214,000	32,000		
		National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (NCCSAP) reviewed and updated to ensure that Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) implementation is mainstreamed	Team of international firm and local consultant to support the government with the development of an NDC implementation plan Stakeholder engagement to ensure broad ownership of NDC implementation plan development Co-finance on NCCSAP	65,000 15,000	-		
		GEF financing for Output 3		80,000	5,000		
		An online Monitoring, Reporting & Verification (MRV) platform established	Team of international firm and local consultant to develop comprehensive online NDC platform including user guidelines for data providers and population of platform Stakeholder consultation to get input to the development and content of the online NDC platform Co-finance on MRV platform	85,000 15,000	-		
		GEF financing for Output 4		100,000	55,000		
		Tools, templates and guidelines for MRV of climate change data developed	Team of international firm and local consultants to develop tools, templates and guidelines for data generation/management Co-finance on MRV tools and guidelines	130,000	-		
		GEF financing for Output 5		130,000	20,000		
		Country-specific metrics, indicators and methodologies developed for tracking NDC climate actions	Team of international firm and local consultant to develop metrics and indicators to track NDC implementation Stakeholder engagement underpinning the development of NDC indicators Co-finance on NDC tracking	40,000 15,000	-		
		GEF financing for Output 6		55,000	38,000		
		Capacity building delivered on the MRV system in Eswatini	Team of international firm and local consultant to develop and deliver training programme to ensure the necessary capacity is in place to implement the MRV system Training workshops for data compilers (training of trainers) Workshops to agree on approach for gender balanced project implementation Inception Workshop Miscellaneous Audit Travel for Government staff to attend international workshops/meetings on transparency Two peer learning visits to neighbouring countries for up to 4 Government staff Two servers and two computers to store data Training of the Transparency unit staff MTE/Terminal evaluation Co-finance on NDC tracking	102,000 20,000 5,000 3,000 5,000 8,000 32,000 30,000 15,000 20,000 45,000	-		
		GEF financing for Output 7		285,000	60,000		
		Sub-total Outcome 1		914,000	220,000		
		Project Management Cost	Project Management Cost		Project Manager	36,000	-
					Project assistant	43,200	-
					Office supplies	6,800	-
					Co-finance on PMC		50,000
			Sub-total PMC		86,000	50,000	
			Total		1,000,000	270,000	

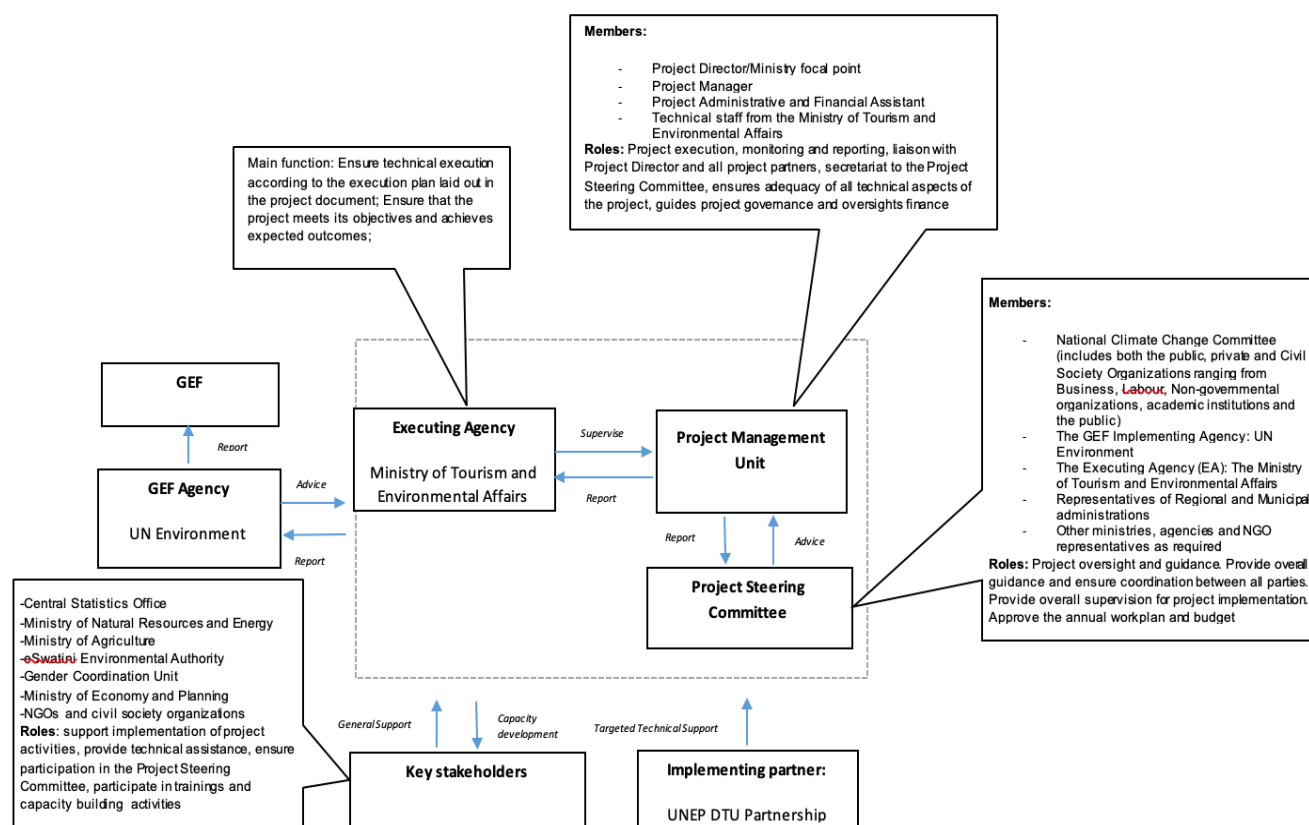
ANNEX I: M&E BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

M&E Activity	Description	Responsible Parties	Timeframe	Indicative budget (USD)
Inception Workshop (IW) and Report	Report prepared immediately following the IW; it includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of Workplan and budget for Year 1 - Description of M&E plan - Description of Roles and responsibilities and coordination mechanisms 	Execution: Project Manager	Immediately following, within 2 months of project start-up	GEF: 3,000
Half-yearly progress report; Half-yearly financial reports;	Part of UN Environment procedures for project monitoring. Half Yearly progress report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analyses project performance over the reporting period UN Environment; Describes constraints experienced in the progress towards results and the reasons - Describes Work Plan for the next period in an Annex and the detailed budget divided per output and inputs (budget lines) Half-yearly financial: Detailed financial reports (in Excel), with justification of any change;	Execution: Project Manager	Two (2) bi-annual reports for any given year (July 31 and January 31); Quarterly financial reports Last progress & financial Reports within 60 days of project closure of operations	Part of Project Manager tasks
Project Implementation Review (PIR)	Analyses project performance over the reporting period UN Environment; Describes constraints experienced in the progress towards results and the reasons Draws 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	Execution: Project Manager	Yearly, by 31 July latest	Part of Project Managers tasks
Final Report	The project team will draft and submit a Final Report, with other documents (such as the last PIR), at least two weeks before the PSC meeting for their review and comments; this meeting decides whether any action is needed to achieve the sustainability of project results; and draws lessons to be captured into other projects. Comprehensive report summarizing all activities, achievements, lessons learned, objectives met or not achieved structures and systems implemented, etc. Lays out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure the sustainability and replication of	Execution: Project Manager	Final report at least two-three months of the project completion date;	Part of Project Managers tasks

M&E Activity	Description	Responsible Parties	Timeframe	Indicative budget (USD)
	project activities.			
Terminal Evaluation	Looks at the impacts and sustainability of the results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental goals.	Execution: Independent consultants Support: UN Environment and Government counterparts Commission the TE: Evaluation Office	Not before 6 months prior to and no later than 6 months after the project's operational completion	GEF: 45,000
Audits	Financial audits	Execution: Independent auditors Support: Project Manager	Annually	GEF: 8,000
TOTAL indicative COST (Excluding project team staff time and UN Environment staff and travel expenses)			GEF Grant for M&E: USD 56,000	

ANNEX J: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Project is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) with the United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment) acting as the GEF Implementing Agency. The Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs is the Executing Agency. The structure is illustrated in the diagram below and roles and responsibilities of each bodies are detailed in the following table:



Body	Composition	Role and description	Frequency of meetings
Project Steering Committee (PSC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Climate Change Committee (includes both the public, private and Civil Society Organizations ranging from Business, Labour, Non-governmental organizations, academic institutions and the public) - Project Manager (PM) - UN Environment (IA) - Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversight of the project progress and implementation of Outputs; • Approve annual work plans and budget; • Approve management decisions to ensure timely delivery of quality outputs; • Provide overall guidance and strategic direction; • Involve national stakeholders to support project implementation, as well as provide synergies with other complementing initiatives and ongoing projects; • Provide insight on national policy barriers and proposed stages of national policy development. 	Twice a year

Body	Composition	Role and description	Frequency of meetings
	(EA)		
Implementing GEF Agency (IA)	UN Environment Climate Mitigation Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure timely disbursement/sub-allotment to executing agency based on agreed legal document and in accordance with UN Environment and GEF fiduciary standards; • Follow-up with Executing agency for progress, equipment, financial and audit reports; • Provide consistent and regular oversight on project execution and conduct project supervisory missions as per Supervision Plans and in doing so ensures that all UN Environment and GEF criteria, rules and regulations are adhered to by project partners; • Technically assess and oversee quality of project outputs, products and deliverables – including formal publications; • Provide no-objection to main TORs and subcontracts issued by the project, including selection of project manager or equivalent; • Attend and facilitate inception workshops, field visits where relevant, and selected steering committee meetings; • Asses project risks, and monitor and enforce a risk management plan; • Regularly monitor project progress and performance and rate progress towards meeting project objectives, project execution progress, quality of project monitoring and evaluation, and risk; • Monitor reporting by project executing partners and provide prompt feedback on the contents of the report; • Promptly inform the management of any significant risks or project problems and take action and follow 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; • Clear 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 UN Environment quality standards are applied consistently to all projects, including branding and safeguards; • Certify project operational completion; • Link the project partners to any events organized by GEF and UN Environment to disseminate information on project results and lessons; • Manage relations with GEF. 	Periodic meetings with Project Management Unit (PMU) and EA
Executing		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the project meets its objectives and achieves 	Internal

Body	Composition	Role and description	Frequency of meetings
Agency (EA)	The Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs	<p>expected outcomes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure technical execution according to the execution plan laid out in the project document; • Ensure technical quality of products, outputs and deliverables; • Ensure compilation and submission of progress, financial and audit reporting to IA; • Submit budget revisions to IA for approval; • Address and propose solutions to any problem or inconsistency raised by the IA; • Bring issues raised by or associated with clients to the IA for resolution; • Facilitate meetings of Steering Committees and other oversight bodies of the project; • Day to day oversight of project execution; • Submit all technical reports and completion reports to IA (realized outputs, inventories, verification of co-finance, terminal reporting, etc.); • Monitoring and evaluation of the project outputs and outcomes; • Effective use of both international and national resources • Timely availability of financing to support project execution; • Proper coordination among all project stakeholders; in particular national parties; • Timely submission of all project reports, including work plans and financial reports, • Follow-up with, or progress, procurement, financial and audit reports. 	quarterly meetings with PM and national focal point
Implementing Partner	UNEP DTU (Technical University Denmark) Partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will provide technical support to implement the following activities: <p>-Team of international firm and local consultant to develop comprehensive online NDC platform including user guidelines for data providers and population of platform</p> <p>-Team of international firm and local consultant to develop metrics and indicators to track NDC implementation</p> <p>-Team of international firm and local consultants to develop tools, templates and guidelines for data generation/management</p>	
Project Management Unit (PMU)	National Project Focal Point (NPFC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be represented by an officer from the Executing Agency; • Act as member of the PSC; • Report to and receive advice from the PSC; • Identify and secure partner support for the 	Regular meetings with PM

Body	Composition	Role and description	Frequency of meetings
	Project Manager (PM)	<p>implementation of project activities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advise on hiring process. <p>The PM will be paid with GEF funds, will be hosted by The Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs eSwatini, and will be responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take responsibility for day-to-day project operations; • Take responsibility for the execution of the project in accordance with the project objectives, activities and budget; • Deliver the outputs and demonstrate its best efforts in achieving the project outcomes; • Coordinate project execution and liaison with national counterparts (relevant ministries, electric utilities, private sector, NGOs etc.); • Undertake field visits; • Manage financial resources and processing all financial transaction relating to sub-allotments; • Prepare all annual/year-end project revisions; • Attend and facilitate inception workshops and national steering committee meetings; • Assess project risks in the field, monitor risk management plan; • Ensure technical quality of products, outputs and deliverables; • Coordinate the project work team; • Coordinate with strategic taskforces; • Act as secretary of the PSC; • Plan and host/chair the PSC annual meetings; • Periodic reporting to UN Environment and the PSC for allocation of the GEF grant according to the quarterly and annual work plans and budgets in coordination with UN Environment and NPFC; • Notify UN Environment and the PSC in writing if there is need for modification to the agreed implementation plan and budget, and to seek approval; • Address and rectify any issues or inconsistencies raised by the Executing Agency; • Support compilation and submission of progress, financial and audit reporting to the Executing Agency; • Prepare, at the end of the project, the project Final Report. 	Regular meetings with NPFC, the PM (at least twice per month)

ANNEX K: PROJECT WORKPLAN AND DELIVERABLES

			PROJECT DELIVERABLES													
			Year 1				Year 2				Year 3					
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Outcome																
Output 1	Climate change coordination framework established for the Government of eSwatini and key stakeholders, with sectoral focal points to plan, track and report (internally) climate actions.															
Activity	1.1	Conduct a gap and needs analysis for existing institutional arrangements for planning and implementing climate actions														
Activity	1.2	Review the outputs from activities 9.1.2 and 9.1.3 of the proposed FNC/BUR project with regards to potential efficiency increases of existing institutional arrangements relating to the MRV System														
Activity	1.3	Provide technical support to develop a legal and regulatory framework to implement proposed institutional arrangements														
Activity	1.4	Establish communication plan, including the potential use of planned engagement activities to promulgate the outputs of this component														
Deliverable	D1	One report on gaps and capacity needs regarding institutional arrangements for planning and implementing climate actions														
Deliverable	D2	Implementation plan for efficient and coordinated institutional arrangements, including for each sector, drawing on the results of activity 1.1.1														
Deliverable	D3	Legal and Regulatory Framework design and drafts of Memorandums of Understanding or Cooperation Agreements for efficient and coordinated institutional														
Deliverable	D4	Communication plan, including the potential use of planned engagement activities to promulgate the outputs of this component														
Output 2	Climate transparency unit institutionalized															
Activity	2.1	Analyse constraints and barriers in establishing the proposed Transparency Unit														
Activity	2.2	Engage two consultants to operationalize the Transparency Unit														
Activity	2.3	Coordinate and maintain the MRV online system within the Transparency Unit														
Activity	2.4	Regularly engage the Transparency Unit and the National Climate Change Committee to ensure coordination of secretariat functions														
Activity	2.5	Advise the Transparency Unit on technical aspects of proposed institutional arrangements and supporting legal and regulatory framework														
Activity	2.6	Prepare handover materials, guidance on the transition of responsibilities and conduct training to ensure that the consultant roles will be replaced by government staff														
Activity	2.7	Provide project information to the CBIT Global Coordination Platform														
Deliverable	D5	Implementation plan for institutionalizing the Transparency Unit														
Deliverable	D6	Quarterly meetings between the National Climate Change Committee and the transparency unit to address institutional barriers related to the performing of secretariat														
Deliverable	D7	Three workshops on technical MRV aspects organized by the Transparency unit														
Deliverable	D8	Detailed annual work plan for the Transparency Unit including milestones for deliverables														
Deliverable	D9	Report with recommendations on how to continue with the Transparency Unit after project end date														
Deliverable	D10	eSwatini's country profile on the CBIT Global Coordination Platform maintained and kept up-to-date														
Output 3	National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (NCCSAP) reviewed and updated to ensure that Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) implementation is mainstreamed															
Activity	3.1	Update the National Climate Change Strategy and and Action Plan (NCCSAP) and develop M&E framework for the NCCSAP to align with the NDC														
Activity	3.2	Hold consultations with climate change framework focal points and technical working groups, as identified in output 1.1.1, to develop sectoral strategies as part of the														
Activity	3.3	Undertake public consultation process to finalize the updated NCCSAP and present to Parliament														
Activity	3.4	Produce annual NCCSAP implementation reports in close coordination with the Transparency Unit														
Deliverable	D11	Updated version of National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (NCCSAP) to comply with current MRV requirements and links to NDC														
Deliverable	D12	Three workshops to present draft and final versions of the updated NCCSAP for all sectoral stakeholders														
Deliverable	D13	Compilation of sector strategies integrated into the updated version of the NCCSAP with implementation plan and national indicators (see output 1.1.5 below)														
Deliverable	D14	A series of public consultations to finalize the NCCSAP and present to Parliament														
Deliverable	D15	Two Annual Strategy implementation reports														

			Project Duration											
			Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Deliverable	D15	Two Annual Strategy implementation reports												
Output 4			An online Monitoring, Reporting & Verification (MRV) platform established											
Activity	4.1	Conduct a needs assessment of existing technological and institutional capacity for the development of an online data management platform												
Activity	4.2	Establish an online portal to support MRV system reporting and policy planning												
Activity	4.3	Engage stakeholders to provide input on the structure of the online platform including other relevant reporting requirements (e.g., SDG data)												
Activity	4.4	Populate the portal with data on challenges and vulnerabilities, sectoral climate actions, action indicators, investment, the wider impacts of actions, and supporting data such as stakeholder contact information, key datasets, etc. (continuous activity)												
Deliverable	D16	One report assessing needs, constraints and gaps of existing technological and institutional capacity for the development of an online data platform												
Deliverable	D17	Online portal established to support reporting on NDC implementation and policy planning												
Deliverable	D18	Three workshops to get stakeholders inputs to the structure of the online platform												
Deliverable	D19	Updated technical content on the online MRV portal: challenges and vulnerabilities, sectoral climate actions, action indicators, investments, impacts of actions, stakeholder contact information, key datasets; metrics and indicators;												
Output 5			Tools, templates and guidelines for MRV of climate change data developed											
Activity	5.1	Conduct gap analysis of current tools, templates and guidelines used in eSwatini's MRV system												
Activity	5.2	Review international good practice tools, templates and guidelines and evaluate their applicability in eSwatini's MRV system												
Activity	5.3	Develop country-specific templates to streamline data collection and reporting for government and data providers												
Activity	5.4	Develop material including a national GHG manual to support the development of long-term institutional memory												
Deliverable	D20	One gap analysis of current tools, templates and guidelines used in Eswatini's MRV system												
Deliverable	D21	One report on international good practice tools, templates and guidelines reviewed and evaluated for their applicability in Eswatini's MRV system												
Deliverable	D22	Country-specific templates to streamline data collection and data reporting												
Deliverable	D23	Material, including a national GHG manual, to support the development of long-term institutional memory												
Output 6			Country-specific metrics, indicators and methodologies developed for tracking NDC climate actions											
Activity	6.1	Conduct scoping exercise to identify existing data sources and monitoring mechanisms for NDC climate actions												
Activity	6.2	Review existing metrics, indicators and methodologies from neighboring countries, principally South Africa and Mozambique, and assess suitability for adaptation in												
Activity	6.3	Build on neighbouring countries' indicators if applicable, and develop new indicators for country-specific NDC mitigation and adaptation actions												
Activity	6.4	Conduct stakeholder engagements to collect updated baseline data for developed indicators												
Activity	6.5	Update the NDC as needed to ensure alignment with NCCSAP												
Deliverable	D24	One report on existing data sources and monitoring mechanisms												
Deliverable	D25	One final report with a list of NDC indicators and methodologies for data collection activities												
Deliverable	D26	Updated baseline data for NDC indicators compiled to enable scenario development												
Deliverable	D27	NDC document updated as needed												
Output 7			Capacity building delivered on the MRV system in Eswatini											
Activity	7.1	Conduct needs assessment for capacity building exercises within relevant institutions such as government departments responsible for tracking NDC implementation												
Activity	7.2	Build capacity among national experts in improved GHG inventory processes such as IPCC inventory methodologies, QA/QC tools, inventory management and												
Activity	7.3	Develop and implement a capacity building program for focal points, technical working groups and stakeholders involved in NDC indicator tracking and reporting												
Activity	7.4	Build capacity for stakeholders on data supply and data quality												
Activity	7.5	Develop a 'train the trainers' scheme by providing support and materials that will enable capacity building exercises to be continued post-project												
Activity	7.6	Engage decision makers on how to integrate climate information into national policy												
Activity	7.7	Conduct peer exchange at the regional and international level												
Deliverable	D28	Capacity development program for national experts on improved NDC implementation tracking, GHG inventory processes such as IPCC inventory methodologies, QA/QC tools, inventory management and reporting templates												
Deliverable	D29	15 training events for stakeholders reflecting the Capacity Development Program (D30)												
Deliverable	D30	'Train the trainers' scheme complementing the Capacity Development Program for efficient NDC implementation, including materials and targeted capacity												
Deliverable	D31	Quarterly meetings with decision makers on how to integrate climate information into national policy												
Deliverable	D32	Participation in five peer exchange activities/events at the regional and international level												

ANNEX L: TRACKING TOOL FOR GEF 6 CAPACITY-BUILDING INITIATIVE FOR TRANSPARENCY PROJECTS

Section A. General Data			
	At CEO Endorsement		
Project Title	Capacity Building for Enhanced Transpa		
GEF ID	10002		
GEF Agency	UNEP		
Agency Project ID	1621		
Country	eSwatini		
Region	AFR		
Date of Council/CEO Approval	PIF approval 28, March, 2018		
GEF Grant (US\$)	1,000,000		
Date of submission of the tracking tool	Month DD, YYYY (e.g., May 13, 2014)		
Is the project consistent with the priorities identified in National Communications, Technology Needs Assessment, or other Enabling Activities (such as Technology Action Plans, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) under the UNFCCC?	1 Yes = 1, No = 0		
Section B. Quantitative Outcome Indicators			
	Terminal Evaluation Results		
Indicator 1: Total Lifetime Direct and Indirect GHG Emissions Avoided (Tons CO2eq)	Identify Sectors, Sources and Technologies. Provide disaggregated information if possible. see Special Notes above		
Lifetime direct GHG emissions avoided			
Lifetime indirect GHG emissions avoided			
Indicator 2: Volume of Investment mobilized and leveraged by GEF for low GHG development (co-financing and additional financing) of which	Expected additional resources implies resources beyond co-financing committed at CEO endorsement.		
Public	270 000		
Private	-		
Domestic	270 000		
External			
Section C. Qualitative Outcome Indicators			
	Baseline Rating (1-10)	Target Rating (1-10)	Provide details of coverage of MRV systems - area, type of activity for which MRV is done, and of Reporting and Verification processes. Baseline indicates current status (pre-project), Target is the rating level that is expected to be achieved due to project support. For guidance for qualitative ratings (in comment) move cursor over box or right click to show comment.
Indicator 3: Quality of MRV Systems			
MRV of National GHG inventory	3	6	The inventory is done in an ad-hoc manner through consultants and is project based; there are no institutional arrangements with regards to data collection and sharing. CBIT will support the establishment of a unit within the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs dedicated to national communications and put in place sustainable GHG inventory system to help improve inventory estimation and quality.
MRV of NDC implementation	1	4	NDC implementation is yet to take off and no mechanisms or systems are in place to track and report on the implementation of eSwatini's NDC. CBIT will, through the establishment of the Transparency Unit, strengthen the institutional framework for monitoring, reporting and verification.
MRV of Climate Change adaptation	1	3	Eswatini has recently submitted the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Readiness proposal to the Green Climate Fund and is planning to finalize the NAP by 2020. CBIT will support this process by setting up adaptation indicators and systems for data collection.
Indicator 4: Number of countries meeting Convention reporting requirements and including mitigation contributions			Please specify the dates of submission for each report (for a multiple country project, please specify reports by country)
1st National Communication			21/05/2002
2nd National Communication			31/03/2012
3rd National Communication			06/10/2016
NDC			21/09/2016
Indicator 5: Qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency-related activities	Baseline Rating (1-4)	Target Rating (1-4)	CBIT projects will monitor an additional indicator for qualitative assessment of institutional capacity built for transparency-related activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Baseline indicates current status (pre-project), Target is the rating level that is expected to be achieved due to project support. For guidance for qualitative ratings (in comment) move cursor over box or right click to show comment.
	1	3	The Department of Meteorology under the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs is responsible for data collection and has the mandate to collect climate data. However, due to limited staff, climate data is only being collected when external consultants are hired through National Communications. There is little understanding of article 13 and very limited coordination of data collection/transparency activities and NDC implementation. The CBIT project will support the establishment of a dedicated Transparency Unit with capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities.

ANNEX M: GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT ENDORSEMENT LETTER



MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

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Fax: +268 404-5415/404-1719/404-6438
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P.O. Box2652
Mbabane H100
Swaziland.

07 September 2017

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

Subject: Capacity Building for Enhanced Transparency in Climate Change Monitoring, Reporting and Verification.

In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point for Swaziland, I confirm that the above project proposal (a) is in accordance with my government's national priorities and our commitment to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); and (b) was discussed with relevant stakeholders, including the global environmental convention focal points.

I am pleased to endorse the preparation of the above project proposal with the support of the UN Environment. If approved, the proposal will be prepared and implemented by the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs (MTEA). I request the UN Environment to provide a copy of the project document before it is submitted to the GEF Secretariat for CEO endorsement.

The total financing from CBIT being requested for this project is US\$ 1,133,325 inclusive of project preparation grant (PPG), and Agency fees for project cycle management services associated with the total GEF grant. The financing requested for Swaziland 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	35,000	1,000,000	98,325	1,133,325
Total GEF Resources			35,000	1,000,000	98,325	1,133,325

Sincerely,

MS. HLOBISILE SIKHOSANA-SHONGWE
Chief Environmental Coordinator / GEF Operational Focal Point
Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs

ANNEX N: CO-FINANCING COMMITMENT LETTERS FROM PROJECT PARTNERS



MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

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P.O. Box2652
Mbabane H100
ESWATINI

12 December 2018

Ms.
Kelly West,
Corporative Services Division
UN Environment
30552-00100
Nairobi, Kenya.-

SUBJECT: DETAIL OF THE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT "CAPACITY BUILDING FOR ENHANCED TRANSPARENCY IN CLIMATE CHANGE MONITORING, REPORTING AND VERIFICATION)"

I have the pleasure of writing to you in relation to the implementation of the Project Capacity Building for Enhanced Transparency in Climate Change Monitoring, Reporting and Verification", funded by the Global Environment Facility, that will be executed by the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs.

The aforementioned project contributes to the implementation of the Paris Agreement in Eswatini and the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC). The Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs is the coordinating institution for climate change in the country and has the function of coordinating the implementation of the NDC and its periodic

report as established by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

The Government of Eswatini through MTEA would like to confirm it's in kind co-finance as a contribution to carry out the implementation of the CBIT Project as shown below.

Co-finance CBIT (USD)	
In-kind contribution by the Government of Eswatini through MTEA	270,000

In this regard, note that the CBIT Project contributes to the actions being carried out by MTEA for the implementation of the NDC in the country and is complementary to the national goals and the various ongoing initiatives related to climate change.

In addition to the co-finance, this letter also serves to confirm that UNEP DTU Partnership will be an implementing partner to the project and implement the activities below:

1204	Team of international firm and local consultant to develop comprehensive online NDC platform including user guidelines for data providers and population of platform
1205	Team of international firm and local consultant to develop metrics and indicators to track NDC implementation
1206	Team of international firm and local consultants to develop tools, templates and guidelines for data generation/management

Thank you for your kind consideration.

Sincerely,



EMMANUEL D. DLAMINI
Principal Secretary

ANNEX O: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS CHECKLIST

UNEP Environmental, Social and Economic Review Note (ESERN)

I. Project Overview

Identification	01621
Project Title	<i>Project Preparation proposal for " Capacity Building for Enhanced Transparency in Climate Change Monitoring, Reporting and Verification "</i>
Managing Division	<i>Economy Division</i>
Type/Location	<i>National</i>
Region	<i>Africa</i>
List Countries	<i>eSwatini</i>
Project Description	<i>This project will assist eSwatini overcome the barriers that prevent the country from meeting its international commitments as set out in Articles 4 and 13 of the Paris Agreement. The CBIT work will cover the establishment of an online MRV system, reporting tools, templates and training and capacity development of new and existing teams in transparency related activities. Effective engagement of data users and data suppliers in the MRV system will result in generation of good quality and timely climate reports. Continuous preparation of these reports using established institutions and engagement of stakeholders will increase ownership and uptake of report findings at all levels. This will lead to improved capacities of national teams to better meet the Paris Agreement MRV processes.</i>
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 Risk¹⁶ (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

¹⁶ 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).

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 Decision¹⁷ (Refer to the UNEP ESES Framework (Chapter 2) and the UNEP's ESES Guidelines.)

Low risk Moderate risk High risk Additional information required

C. Development of ESE Review Note and Screening Decision:

Prepared by: Name: _Tania Daccarett_ Date: 02 September 2018

Safeguard Advisor: Name: Yunae Yi Date: _13 September 2018

Project Manager: Name: Suzanne Lekoyiet Date: 05 March 2019

D. Recommended further action from the Safeguard Advisor:

¹⁷ **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.

ANNEX P: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AR5 - Fifth Assessment Report

ASGM - Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining

BSAP - Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

BUR - Biennial Update Report

CBIT - Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency

CBOs - Community-Based Organizations

CSO - Central Statistics Office

DTU - Technical University of Denmark

EA - Executing Agency

EO - Evaluation Office

ESERN - UNEP Environmental, Social and Economic Review Note

ESES - UNEP Environment, Social and Economic Sustainability

FNC - Fourth National Communication

GCF - Green Climate Fund

GEF - Global Environment Facility

GEFTF - Global Environment Facility Trust Fund

GHG - Greenhouse Gas

IA - Implementing Agency

IAP – Integrated Approach Programme

INC - Initial National Communication

INDCs - Intended Nationally Determined Contribution

IPCC - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

IW - Inception Workshop

LDCF - Least Developed Countries Fund

M&E - Monitoring and Evaluation

MDG - Millennium Development Goal

MEAs - Multilateral Environmental Agreements

MFAIC - Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation

MIAs - Multilateral Investment Agreements

MRV - Monitoring, Reporting & Verification

MTEA - Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs

NAP - National Adaptation Plan

NAPAs - National Adaptation Programmes of Action

NBSAPs - National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

NC - National Communication

NCCSAP - National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan

NCSAs - National Capacity Self-Assessments

NDC - Nationally Determined Contribution

NDS - National Development Strategy
NGO - Non-Governmental Organisation
NIPs - National Implementation Plans
NPFC - National Project Focal Point
NPFE - National Portfolio Formulation Exercise
PFM - Public Finance Management
PIF - Project Identification Form
PIR - Project Implementation Review
PM - Project Manager
PMU - Project Management Unit
PPG - Project Preparation Grant
PRSAP - Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Plan
PRSPs - Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
PSC - Project Steering Committee
QA/QC - Quality Assurance and Quality Control
SACU - Southern Africa Customs Union
SCCF - Special Climate Change Fund
SDGs - Sustainable Development Goals
SE4A - Sustainable Energy for All
SEA - Swaziland Environment Authority
SEAP - Swaziland Environment Action Plan
SNC - Second National Communication
STAP - Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel
TE - Terminal Evaluation
TNAs - Technology Needs Assessments
TNC - Third National Communication
UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

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