GEF-7 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project two-steps
TYPE OF TRUST FUND:GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Capacity-building for transparency in NDC[1] implementation in Cameroon		
Country(ies):	Cameroon	GEF Project ID:	10446
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID:	01837
Project Executing Entity(s):	Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development	Re-submission Date:	October 2020
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	36

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	(in $)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
CCM-3-8 - Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through capacity building initiative for transparency	GEFTF	1,597,500	311,000
Total Project Cost		**1,597,500**	**311,000**

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: Improve the technical and institutional capacity of national institutions to ensure greater transparency in the implementation of the Paris Agreement in Cameroon

Project Components	Component Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in $)	
					GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
Strengthening Cameroon's capacity to collect and process climate change data into useful information for policymaking and reporting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Technical Assistance	Cameroon improves its Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system and institutional capacity to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) and improve transparency over time	Output 1. National institutions strengthened to coordinate, manage and implement climate transparency activities	GEFTF	135,230	500
			Output 2. Technical support, training and tools provided to the country to submit transparent, consistent, comparable, complete and accurate greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories	GEFTF	690,683	20,140
			Output 3. Technical support, training and tools provided to the country to track Nationally Determined Contributions (Mitigation and Adaptation) and support needed and received	GEFTF	425,500	208,500

[1] Nationally Determined Contribution

			Output 4. Technical support, training and tools provided to the country to use climate analysis in decision-making	GEFTF	200,860	500
				Subtotal	1,452,273	229,640
				Project Management Cost (PMC)	145,227	81,360
				Total	**1,597,500**	**311,000**

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

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount ($)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment of Cameroon	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	311,000
Total Co-financing				**311,000**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified: **N/A**

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total (c)=a+b
UNEP	GEFTF	Cameroon	Climate Change	CBIT Set-aside	1,597,500	151,763	1,749,263
Total GEF Resources					**1,597,500**	**151,763**	**1,749,263**

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

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

PPG Amount requested by agency(ies), Trust Fund, country(ies) and the Programming of funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c = a + b
UNEP	GEFTF	Cameroon	Climate Change	CBIT Set-aside	50,000	4,750	54,750
Total PPG Amount					**50,000**	**4,750**	**54,750**

F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GEF 7 CORE INDICATORS

Provide the relevant sub-indicator values for this project using the methodologies indicated in the Core Indicator Worksheet provided in Annex B and aggregating them in the table below. Progress in programming against these targets is updated at the time of CEO endorsement, at midterm evaluation, and at terminal evaluation. Achieved targets 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.

Project Core Indicators		Expected at PIF
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 CO2e)	
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	96 women 144 men

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

The direct beneficiaries of this project can be estimated and distributed as follows:

- 40 beneficiaries of public administration institutions (Ministries in charge of the Environment, Agriculture, Forestry, Energy, Transport, Industry, livestock, town planning);
- 40 beneficiaries of Decentralized Territorial Collectivities (Mainly Urban Communities and Rural Communities with high forestry potential);
- 20 research beneficiaries (Universities and Research Centers);
- 40 beneficiaries from the private sector;
- 50 NGO beneficiaries;
- 50 beneficiaries of local populations.

In Cameroon, the minimum rate of women participation in an activity is 30% and any administration has the duty to respect it. However, this project will actively pursue a 40% rate of women participation in its activities.

G. PROJECT TAXONOMY

Please fill in the table below for the taxonomic information required of this project. Use the GEF Taxonomy Worksheet provided in Annex C to help you select the most relevant keywords/ topics/themes that best describe this project.

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Influencing Models	Strengthen institutional capacity/decision-making Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		

Stakeholders	Civil Society Type of Engagement Communications	Non-Governmental Organization Academia Information Dissemination Partnership Participation Awareness Raising Education	
Capacity, Knowledge and Research	Capacity Development Knowledge Generation and Exchange Knowledge and Learning	Training	
Gender Equality	Gender results areas	Sex-disaggregated indicators Gender-sensitive indicators	
Focal Area/Theme	Climate Change	UNFCCC	Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency
Rio Marker	Climate Change Mitigation 1 Climate Change Adaptation 1		

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

1a. *Project Description*

1) The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description)

Cameroon, a country located in the intertropical zone, in the second largest natural tropical forest basin in the world, is located at the bottom of the Gulf of Guinea, which is the junction between Central Africa and West Africa. With an area of 475,442 km2, it is bordered to the northwest by Nigeria, to the north by Chad, to the east by the Central African Republic, to the south by the Republic of Congo, Gabon, and Equatorial Guinea. It has an opening of 364km of coastline on the Atlantic Ocean. Cameroon is characterized by impressive ecological and cultural diversity. In 2016, the population of Cameroon was estimated at 23.44 million inhabitants (BUCREP[2], 2016), of which 52% are mainly urban. The average annual growth rate is 2.6% and is particularly high in urban areas, with consequent pressure on natural resources. The Sudano-Sahelian zone, which borders Chad, significantly bears the marks of desertification. The same is true for the coastal zone, which faces rising water levels and the degradation of mangroves.

Cameroon, like all developing countries, and especially in its northern part, is extremely vulnerable to climate change. These, coupled with disasters and natural hazards, induce degradation of its ecosystem whose cost of inaction is estimated between 5 to 20% of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This phenomenon has an impact on economic growth and populations through threats in several sectors including agriculture, livestock, fisheries, forestry, energy, water resources and human health.

The warming of the climate system is unmistakable and is probably the major issue of our century. Hundreds of thousands of Cameroonians are affected by disasters related to this phenomenon. Aware of the reality of the adverse impacts of climate change, the State of Cameroon ratified in 1994 the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, adhered to the Kyoto Protocol in 2002 and regularly participates in international climate negotiations. It has and signed the Paris Agreement on 22 April 2016 and ratified it on 29 July 2016.

Article 13 of the PA established the Enhanced Transparency Framework to enable the tracking, comparing and understanding of national commitments worldwide to fight climate change. The "transparency framework" requires countries to regularly provide:

i. A national inventory of greenhouse gas emissions (by sources) and removals (by sinks);
ii. Information necessary to track progress towards achieving their Nationally Determined Contribution;
iii. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation;
iv. Information on financial, technology transfer and capacity building support needed and received;
v. Information on any support they provide to developing countries.

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,

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regularly update and include as part of its Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) information on areas of improvement in relation to its reporting. The MPGs will come into force in 2024 and shall therefore guide the implementation of the CBIT project for Cameroon.

Despite its commitment to various international agreements for the protection of the environment, Cameroon does not have significant financial resources to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change. One of the responses to adaptation and mitigation activities in the preparation of NDC implementation is the establishment of a National GHG Inventory System (SNI-GES), the design and the setting up of climate projects, the search for funding both at the national and international level, the elaboration of a national NDC strategy and a Climate Action Plan. Transparency through reporting the actions undertaken to the international community will build confidence amongst the development partners to financially support Cameroon. If nothing is done to mitigate climate change and seize the opportunities offered to transform the emitting sectors, the phenomenon could destroy the development prospects of the country, which aims to become an emerging economy by 2035.

The Paris Agreement requested the GEF to support the establishment and operation of the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) to assist developing countries in meeting the enhanced transparency requirements of the agreement in both the pre and post-2020 period. The CBIT aim is to enable countries to establish or strengthen their in-house capacity to track progress on national commitments made under the Paris Agreement, and also to produce more comprehensive and accurate reports capturing their implementation in the medium to long-term. The CBIT also supports countries to build capacity to enhance their level of ambition under the Paris Agreement, including by enhancing capacities for the generation of more accurate and updated data on emissions in all sectors, as well as in the impacts of adaptation measures in increasing resilience of communities and ecosystems.

2) The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

As a Party to the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, the Government of Cameroon intends to maintain its efforts to continue the reforms undertaken to combat this phenomenon. This commitment has been materialized by several policies, strategies and legal documents, as described below.

Concerning the legal framework, the country has adopted Law No. 96/12 of 5 August 1996, which is the framework law on environmental management. Later in 2002, the Rural Sector Development Strategy Document (DSDSR) was enacted, which is considered the productive component of implementing the poverty reduction strategy. For overall strategic guidance, Vision 2035 was elaborated, consisting in the development policy document for 2035, which in phase I (2010-2019) entails the implementation of an ambitious environmental protection policy and combating the adverse effects of climate change; and in its phase II (2020-2027), provides for the intensification of environmental protection and the fight against the effects of climate change.

Moreover, in 2014, the National Agricultural Investment Plan (PNIA) was enacted, whose strategic approach is based on second-generation agriculture, which aims at the sustainable growth of the sector, respectful of environmental capital. In 2017, the National Strategy for Sustainable Development (SNDD) was elaborated, with its 2030 vision whose objective is "an emerging Cameroon in a healthy environment integrating the requirements of sustainable development in all public policies".

The National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (PNACC) was launched on 24 June 2015. According to its vision, in 2035 "climate change in Cameroon's five agro-ecological zones are fully integrated into the country's sustainable development, thus reducing its vulnerability, and even transforming the problem of climate change into a solution / development opportunity. This national strategy document aims to support the government and stakeholders in their adaptation to climate change. It provides a framework to guide the coordination and implementation of adaptation initiatives in Cameroon. It is therefore a planning tool for defining and monitoring the priority activities to be carried out in the key sectors, and for each of the five Agro-Ecological Zones (AEZs) of Cameroon". The country is divided into 5 agro-ecological zones (AEZ): 1- Sudano-Sahelian zone; 2- Guinean

high savanna zone; 3- Highland zone; 4- Bi-modal rainfall zone; and 5- Mono-modal rainfall zone. The analysis of the impacts and the vulnerability by AEZ and by sector showed that the most vulnerable zones are: the Sudano-Sahelian and the coastal ones, with monomodal rainfall; and that the most vulnerable sectors are agriculture, water, sanitation and health.

Especially concerning the Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector, Cameroon has developed, in 2017, its Forest Investment Plan (FIP), and prepared its National Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (Redd +) Strategy. The development of the national REDD + strategy brought together various stakeholders to define a national vision REDD +, to test small-scale REDD + pilot projects and to create a multi-sectoral steering committee. This activity has also identified national and international experts who will strengthen thematic working groups that will be set up in the development of National Communications and Biennial reports.

Regarding reporting to the UNFCCC, Cameroon has submitted its Initial National Communication (INC) to the UNFCCC on 31 January 2005, supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and its Second National Communication (SNC) on 11 March 2016, supported by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) as Implementing Agency. The National Observatory on Climate Change (ONACC) was established in December 2009 to monitor climate-related impacts. The country's Third National Communication (TNC) and its First Biennial Report (BUR) are under preparation and must be submitted in 2021, with the support of UNEP as Implementing Agency, the Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection and Sustainable Development also being the Executing Agency.

As part of the implementation of the Paris Agreement, Cameroon has made its commitment by submitting its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Secretariat of the UNFCCC, with a 32% emissions reduction target compared to the baseline Business as Usual (BAU) projection, of which 21% is conditional upon international financing and 11% unconditional, by 2035. This would involve: (i) greening of agricultural policy (intensification, sedentarisation); (ii) sustainable forest management (iii) increased energy supply and improved energy efficiency; (iv) 25% renewable energy in the electricity mix by 2035. Cameroon through its NDC is committed to achieve this ambition in different sectors, to translate the guidance and actions into programs (10) and project ideas (30), which will then give rise to bankable projects. The mitigation sectors covered by the NDC are, thus, agriculture, forestry, energy, waste, transport (key ones), as well as industry and buildings (excluding LULUCF for the reduction target).

The NDC is therefore the cornerstone of national and international climate policy. The objectives will be achieved through the following actions:

- Preparation for planning the implementation of NDCs;
- Development of a plan for implementation and mobilization of funds for the NDC;
- Implementation of NDCs and monitoring of progress;
- Revision of the strategy for the achievement of the NDC targets;
- Planning of future NDCs;
- Implement its REDD + strategy;
- Develop adaptation strategies in certain vulnerable sectors.

Thus, Cameroon must cope with climate change, which imposes challenges, including compliance with its international commitments in terms of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, having strategies to ensure achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) associated with climate change, especially SDG 13. This struggle entails additional costs and their consequences could undermine Cameroon's efforts to reduce poverty, develop a highly diversified and competitive economy, and strengthen national unity. However, it is known that preparing for the submission of climate-related projects requires adequate expertise that the country does not yet master and also considerable funding.

During the preparation of the Initial and Second National Communications, several obstacles had already been highlighted, such as:

- Insufficient commitment of technical institutions to the process of implementing the obligations of the Convention;
- Absence or insufficiency of data collection, storage and archiving systems;
- Low integration of climate change issues into the decision-making processes and development policies.

There were several obstacles to the elaboration of these documents, as it was conducted only by external consultants who did not have an institutional arrangement or a solid formal process for data collection, quality control and quality assurance. In addition, data was not available in many sectors due to the lack of a formal framework and the active engagement of all stakeholders.

Indeed, the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System is not yet completely functional, nor is the national MRV system. The main gaps are, as per the SNC and Project Implementation Plan for the TNC:

- Low knowledge of inventory tools and calculation methodologies, as well as a lack of national capacity for MRV; capacity building for the use of IPCC methodologies for GHG inventories is necessary because several sector administrations and some other key stakeholders are facing difficulties in applying it;
- Lack of an official collaborative framework for the national GHG inventory;
- Lack and poor quality of data collected in priority sectors for the national GHG inventory or MRV activities;
- Absence of specific emission factors (EFs) for key emitting sectors in Cameroon;
- Uncertainty about the sources and sinks were not estimated;
- Lack of data or reliable data in some source categories (N_20 emissions from agricultural soils, CO_2 emissions and removals in the forest sector, sectoral data on energy consumption in particular in the transport as well as in residential and commercial buildings, volume of wood used for fuel).

With regard to MRV activities for the AFOLU sector , within the framework of the REDD + process at the national level, significant progress is being made, notably the identification of the national institutions capable of performing these MRV functions, the proposal of an MRV institutional arrangement with clearly defined roles and responsibilities for each actor and a capacity-building plan available and adapted to each structure or institution as well as the development of national MRV guidelines for forests. At the national level, a REDD + strategy is available.

This CBIT proposal aims to address these issues by, among other things, establishing and improving institutional arrangements for transparency and improving data management, developing and implementing a QA / QC protocol, data management sharing protocols, and data collection.

The institutional framework to carry out the development of the Third National Communication and the first biennial update report is as follows:

- A project management team consisting of Deputy Focal Point of the UNFCCC, an assistant and an accountant;
- The group of technical experts composed of an expert in energy issues, socio-economic expert, a forestry expert and an expert in industrial matters, an agricultural expert, a waste management expert and an expert in clean technologies. Each expert will also deal with issues related to capacity building;
- Each technical group will be supervised or managed by a team leader and will be composed of experts from different sectors (government institutes, research institutes, universities, non-governmental organizations and private sector) working full time or part time.

The National Project Coordinator is responsible for the technical expert groups, in collaboration with the managers of each working group from the project management team. Each head of a working group responsible for developing the work plan of its industry. A general program of work will be established based on proposals of the various activities of different groups. The institutional arrangements for the implementation of project activities are described in Figure 1 below.

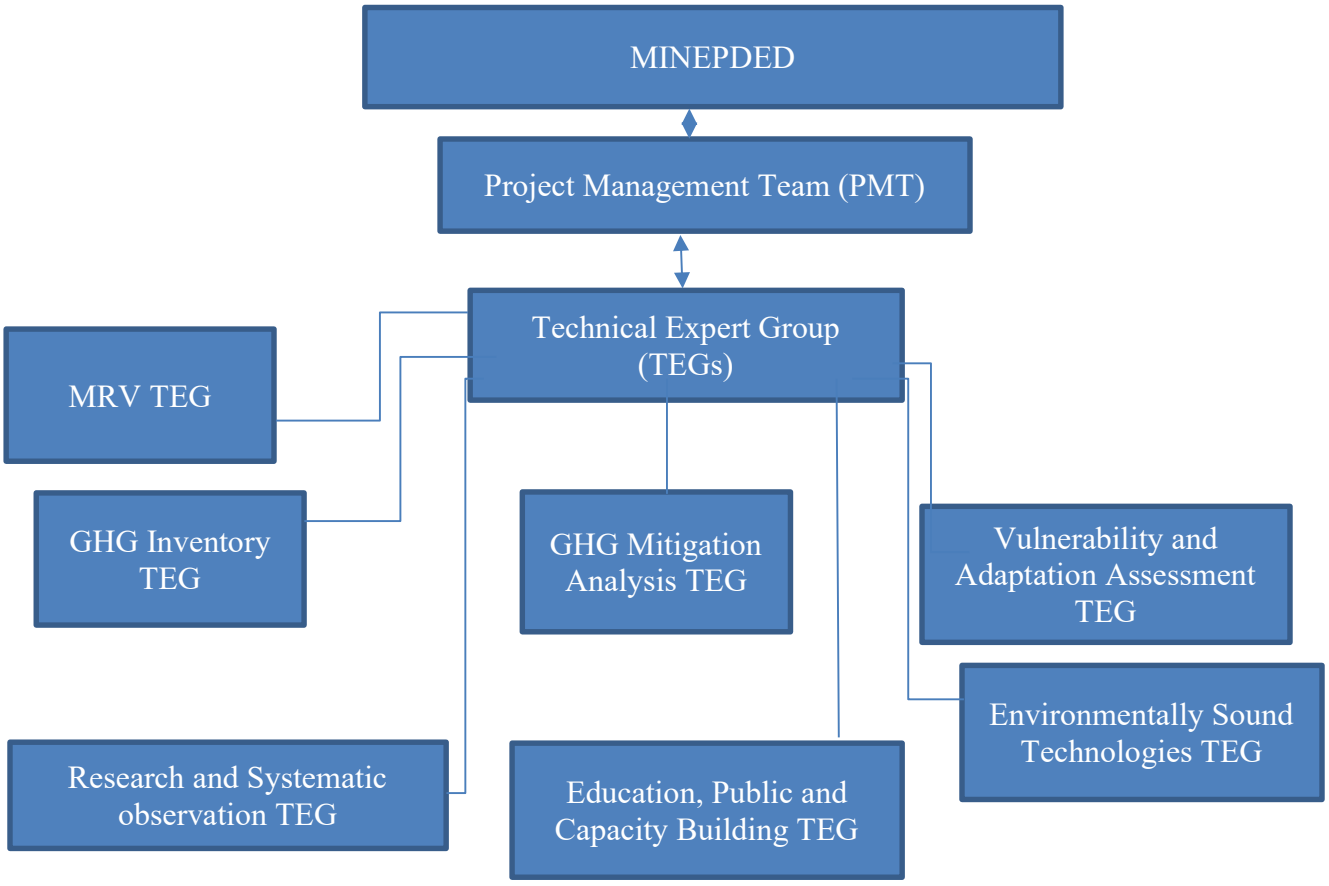


Figure 1: Institutional arrangement of the Third National Communication and Biennial update report

The successful implementation of the TNC/BUR project will deliver two outputs on GHG Inventories, of which Output 2.1 "The national system and capacities for preparation of GHG emission inventories strengthened and described in the BUR1 and TNC" should be highlighted. The following activities are to be implemented under this output:

2.1.1. Organize a workshop to launch the National process for conducting greenhouse gas inventories by the various stakeholders in the national IGES system, presentation of the IGES objectives, presentation of the data collection schedule and essential data types.
2.1.2. Technical capacity building, including participation in the sub-regional/regional/international training workshops/ meetings on GHG inventories

2.1.3. Review and describe the roles of, and collaboration between government agencies and other entities involved in the preparation of the inventory, as well as institutional, legal and procedural arrangements for the preparation of greenhouse gas inventories
2.1.4. Design and conduct surveys to collect activity data; identify research needs for developing national emission factors and country specific methodologies and also put in place measures for regular updating of data.
2.1.5. Support decentralization of the national GHG inventory tasks to line ministries and sectorial agencies through revision of timelines and negotiation for transfer of more sector specific tasks to mainstreamed institutions
2.1.6. Establish and operationalize GHG inventory data exchange platform with the aim to facilitate inflow of activity data from plant- level and government data owners.
2.1.7. Conduct technical and operational upgrades of existing online data management system in order to ensure greater performance.
2.1.8. List steps for defining and allocating specific responsibilities in the inventory planning
2.1.9. Revise the preparation and documentation processes (include those relating to the choice of methods, data collection and choice of data, particularly activity data and emission factors from various data providers, processing and archiving as well as QA\QC).
2.1.10. Update the QA/QC toolbox. The update would include the description of specific QC procedures implemented during the inventory planning, preparation and management processes, as well as facilitation of the overall QA procedures conducted and the establishment of the quality objectives.

The main expected results related to GHG inventories are:

(i) Reconstruction of the GHG inventory team;
(ii) Review the results of the first inventory;
(iii) Update and improvement of the database on GHG;
(iv) New emission factors or carbon sequestration;
(v) New methane emission factor from agricultural land;
(vi) Projected emissions until 2035;
(vii) Updated inventory with the technical annexes showing the inventory process and calculation methods to be used;
(viii) Capacity of technical institutions and other key stakeholders strengthened.

With regard to global initiatives, the CBIT Global Coordination Platform is a baseline initiative upon which this project will surely build. Established to support the management of the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency, in line with the programming directions for CBIT (paragraph 20), it brings together practitioners from countries and agencies to:

- Enable coordination
- Identify needs and gaps in national transparency systems
- Share lessons learned through regional and global meetings
- Enable knowledge sharing to facilitate transparency enhancements
- Track progress in the enhancement of countries' capacity to meet enhanced transparency requirements
- Facilitate access to emerging practices, methodologies, and guidance on transparency of climate action and support

Another important global initiative is called “Global capacity-building towards enhanced transparency in the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector”, a Global CBIT Project implemented by FAO that serves as an umbrella for all national CBIT AFOLU-based projects. Its objective is to strengthen developing country technical and institutional capacity, through a coordinated dissemination of knowledge, to meet enhanced transparency framework requirements when implementing priority actions for achieving their respective nationally determined contributions in the AFOLU sector. Through such initiative, IT equipment and training will be provided to ensure a good foundation of transparency and demonstrate or validate REDD + results-based payment activities. The project's activities cover two main axes: capacity-building for the technical agents on the

process of GHG inventory in the AFOLU sector and the training of the national team on controlling the new tools of follow-up in time but also the dynamics of biomass through a diachronic analysis of satellite images.

Moreover, FAO implements the global CBIT project "Building global capacity to increase transparency in the forest sector (CBIT-Forest)", which aims to strengthen institutional and technical capacities of developing countries on forest-related data collection, analysis and dissemination processes to meet the ETF requirements, under implementation from 2019 to 2021. The project targets an existing global network of National Correspondents for the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2020 (FRA 2020) from at least 185 countries and territories. In addition, free flow and sharing of knowledge and information will be promoted through the already existing knowledge networks, including CBIT and Global Forest Observations Initiative (GFOI). The following outcomes are expected: 1- "Relevant national institutions responsible for forest-related data are able to report and respond to the transparency requirements thanks to improved institutional capacity"; 2- "Enhanced technical capacity of governmental counterparts in pilot countries in reporting, accuracy and consistency of forest-related data"; 3- "Increased knowledge sharing among transparency practitioners and experts".

Concerning participation in international climate transparency networks, Cameroon has hosted the 8th Regional Workshop of the Francophone Cluster of the Partnership for Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA) in Douala, from 23 to 25 May 2018.

The relevant baseline international cooperation projects are summarized in the table below.

Summary of on-going projects with development partners

Development Partner	Projects	Objective / Description	Relevance	Timeline and Budget (USD)
UNEP/ GEF	Third National Communication and First Biennial Update Report	Facilitation of the Third National Communication and BUR preparation and submission	Reports to the UNFCCC.	2018 – 2022 $ 1,152,000
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)/ Central Africa Forests Commission (COMIFAC) / African Development Bank	Regional Project MRV Congo Basin Phase I	Expected results at the national level: (i) the legal and institutional framework for REDD + is formulated for some countries and improved for others; (ii) the technical and institutional framework for the development of MRV systems is developed for some countries and improved for others. The expected results at the regional level are: (i) the regional framework for coordination and support of forest monitoring activities and MRV systems is developed; (ii) the regional mechanism for strengthening the technical and scientific capacities of national experts in forest monitoring and MRV systems is developed and; (iii) the Regional Technical Support Framework for National MRV Systems is developed. National and regional capacities will be strengthened to formulate MRV action plans.	MRV activities concerning the AFOLU sector.	2012-2015 $ 6,854,347 (for all the 10 participant countries)

Development Partner	Projects	Objective / Description	Relevance	Timeline and Budget (USD)
WorldBank / COMIFAC / GEF	Institutional capacity building on REDD + for the sustainable management of Congo Basin forests'	The objective of the project is to strengthen the capacities of the Congo Basin countries on REDD + issues, in order to help them prepare for and benefit from the future REDD + system for the sustainable management of their forest ecosystems. Specifically, this will improve knowledge and coordination on REDD + issues in the Congo Basin, strengthen technical capacities for measuring and monitoring carbon stocks in the Congo Basin forests in the Congo Basin.	MRV activities concerning forests.	2011-2016 $ 1,086,955
Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) / WorldBank	Support for the development of the national REDD + strategy	The overall objective is the development of the tools essential to the implementation of the REDD +: consultation, dialogues with the key stakeholders, mechanism of benefit sharing, development of the National reference level of the forests, operationalization of the MRV system, development of an information system on safeguards	MRV: Tracking GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation	2014-2018 (First phase) $ 3,600,000 2018-2020 (Second phase) $ 5,000,000 (under negotiation)
United States Forest Service (USFS)	Technical support in MRV	Production of forest cover monitoring maps for activity data, capacity building in remote sensing and GIS	MRV: Tracking GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation	2014-2019 $ 849,247

3) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

With the adoption of the Paris Agreement, the country embarked on its implementation through the development of the relevant national road map. It will strive to achieve the 32% goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions compared to the BAU projection by 2035. A national GHG inventory system and an effective national MRV system are essential to guide Cameroon towards a low-carbon development strategy.

Therefore, building technical and institutional capacity for the implementation of the National GHG Inventory System and the National MRV system as a whole will enable Cameroon to successfully implement the Paris Agreement through its NDC.

Component: Strengthening Cameroon's capacity to collect and process climate change data into useful information for policymaking and reporting to the UNFCCC

Expected outcome: Cameroon improves its Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system and institutional capacity to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework and improve transparency over time

The project outcome is expected to ensure a successful transition to the ETF and promote the improvement of transparency over time. Such improvement shall be enabled by the following strategies:

- The drafting and proposal for adoption of regulations and a formal collaboration protocol among relevant stakeholders on climate transparency activities (activity 1.2) will enable the institutionalization of transparency activities in Cameroon, allowing for sustainability and continuous improvement of the MRV system;
- The development of adapted tools, templates, protocols and guidelines for the sustainable management of the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System (activity 2.1) will entail the adoption of a long-term national climate transparency strategy with the objective of achieving a complete institutionalization of the ETF in the country;
- the project's contribution to the MRV of NDC implementation progress will enhance synergies among government actions and allow for its updating in the future (all activities under output 3); the design and operationalization of an online platform for the exchange of information on NDC tracking (mitigation and adaptation), and support needed and received (activity 3.1) allied to the elaboration of a communication plan to ensure the user-friendliness and visibility of such online platform (activity 3.3) will help raise awareness on transparency in the implementation of the Paris Agreement and engage stakeholders on climate change transparency activities;
- the possibility of organizing a Training of Trainers scheme under activities 2.2 and 3.6, 4.3 and 4.4 will be considered and further explored at PPG stage, with the aim to promote sustainable and continuous in-country capacity-building on transparency;
- the participation of Ministry staff/local authorities and other relevant stakeholders in peer exchange activities on climate transparency (2.3 and 3.6) will promote continuous collaboration and sharing of lessons learned among countries;
- The elaboration of climate projections and mitigation and adaptation scenarios (4.1) coupled with a training programme on how to elaborate and provide input to Projections/Models/Scenarios (4.2) and how to integrate climate data and projections into decision-making processes, including into local planning (4.3) will allow for better informed policy-making while mainstreaming climate change transparency in the country's overall planning and policy landscape at different scales. These activities will assist in the improvement of transparency over time since national and local policies and strategies will be designed and updated in a transparent manner, building on the quality information to be provided by the project and constantly updated further on.
- the drafting and proposal for adoption of a MoU with 10 faculties and colleges for research on climate transparency tools (1.3) and the establishment of a laboratory for research on climate transparency (4.4) will promote the development of country-specific emission factors, among other methodological improvements, which will ensure the sustainability and country ownership of the National MRV System, also contributing to an increasing transparency over time;
- mainstreaming transparency activities in national and subnational strategies as well as in budgeting processes will ensure financial sustainability after project lifespan (activity 4.3); by, for instance, formalizing routines and a dedicated budget for the appropriate use and maintenance of the equipment to be made available to the management of the MRV system.

The current (limiting) behavior that will be addressed to support realization of the outcome	**Desired/transformation behavior**

The purpose of sharing and compiling data is not clear among stakeholders, and capacity is lacking on the methodologies and tools to apply. This leads to inability in allocating resources to data generation and sharing. Data management is not a priority and is not being perceived as a resource to design climate policies and plan for an efficient NDC implementation process. Government staff is not able to improve the quality of data reported due to financial and technical constraints in the collection and management of GHG and related data, including data interpretation, storage and updating of databases.	Stakeholder consultations, capacity-building activities and formal agreements related to systematic data compiling will help support the change of attitude towards data sharing and compiling. All involved actors understand their roles in the institutional arrangements and the purpose of generating, sharing and compiling data. Engaging stakeholders in all target sectors in the country will improve the communication on climate change matters to stakeholders. Access to climate data will be improved building upon structures and resources already existent. Climate data will thus be presented in an easily understandable way, thus leading to more awareness about climate change at different levels of the society. Moreover, the adoption of appropriate tools and the training of personnel will strengthen capacity for the collection and management of climate change data, including data interpretation, storage and updating of databases.

Output 1. National institutions strengthened to coordinate, manage and implement climate transparency activities

Through this output, the country will enhance institutional effectiveness in undertaking climate transparency activities, to adequately monitor, report and verify GHG emissions, mitigation and adaptation actions and support needed and received. This output will build upon activity 2.1.3 of the TNC/BUR project, concerning institutional arrangements for the GHG inventories. Long- and medium-term goals, key milestones, as well as roles and responsibilities will be defined, thus establishing a state policy that should not be affected by change of government or authority. Cameroon will be able to count on appropriate policies and legal framework to support its transparency actions in the coming decades.

Hence, in sum, the following activities are envisaged under this output:

1.1. Conduct stakeholders' mapping and analysis;

At first, a comprehensive stakeholder analysis will be conducted, including to identify all potential sources of activity data. Then, information and knowledge management structures will be enhanced to meet Article 13 to efficiently compile data and information in reports and inventories for international review or analysis.

1.2. Draft and propose for adoption regulations and a formal collaboration protocol among relevant stakeholders on climate transparency activities;

Data collection, processing and sharing arrangements will be formalized and operationalized. Formal cooperation with other government departments, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), private sector and academia will also be defined and institutionalized, describing roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders, as well as the information expected from each of them. This activity will build upon the baseline provided by the TNC/BUR project concerning the review of institutional, legal and procedural arrangements for the preparation of GHG inventories.

1.3. Draft and propose for adoption a MoU with 10 faculties and colleges for research on climate transparency tools.

Finally, a MoU with 10 faculties and colleges will be drafted and proposed for adoption aiming at developing research on climate transparency tools (for example, developing country-specific emission factors and applying 2006 IPCC Guidelines, in support of activity 4.4, to ensure the sustainability and country ownership of the National MRV System).

Output 1 is directly aligned to CBIT Programming Priorities for the National Level (GEF/C50/06), especially with activities to strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities, such as (a) support to national institutions to enhance transparency.

Output 2. Technical support, training and tools provided to the country to submit transparent, consistent, comparable, complete and accurate GHG inventories

This output will help strengthen the capacity of national institutions and stakeholders in the five Agro-Ecological Zones of the country for preparing GHG inventories and managing related data, so that Cameroon has the technical capacities in place to carry out the elaboration of GHG inventories in a sustainable manner. The activities will build upon Output 2.1 of the TNC/BUR project: "The national system and capacities for preparation of GHG emission inventories strengthened and described in the BUR1 and TNC". Cameroon recently set up its National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System, a tool that will contribute to the elaboration of documents as per the new ETF requirements, especially the future BTRs. The CBIT project will thus build upon the achievements of this new transparency tool developed by the TNC/BUR project as a baseline.

Another baseline to considered under this output is the National Forest Monitoring System (SNSF) developed under the REDD+ initiative, which comprises MRV guidelines for land use, land-use change and forestry; moreover, the COMIFAC/World Bank project "Enhancing Institutional Capacities on REDD issues for Sustainable Forest Management in the Congo Basin" has already contributed to the establishment of a scientifically credible, consistent and accurate methodology for measuring and monitoring carbon stocks through the elaboration of allometric equations specific to the tropical forest of the Congo Basin, and further strengthened technical capacities for measuring and monitoring forest carbon stock[3].

Still concerning the GHG inventory for the AFOLU sector, this CBIT national Project will consider as a valuable baseline the information and knowledge-sharing materials made available by the FAO global projects "Global capacity-building towards enhanced transparency in the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector", as well as the "Building global capacity to increase transparency in the forest sector (CBIT-Forest)".

Thus, the activities to be developed under this output are listed below:

2.1. Develop adapted tools, templates, protocols and guidelines for the sustainable management of the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System (SNI-GES);

This activity will develop adapted tools, templates, protocols and guidelines for the SNI-GES, which is not yet completely functional, based on the modalities, procedures and guidelines of the ETF under the Paris Agreement. This will involve the development, validation and adoption of a long-term national climate transparency strategy with the objective of helping Cameroon move from a project-based MRV approach to a complete institutionalization of the enhanced transparency framework. This activity will build upon the baseline provided by the TNC/BUR project on reviewing the preparation and documentation processes of GHG inventories and updating the QA/QC toolbox.

2.2. Carry out training activities to Ministry staff/local authorities and other relevant stakeholders on: collection and analysis of information for the GHG inventory elaboration; reporting protocols; IPCC 2006

[3] http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/pt/917521549319430415/pdf/Central-African-Forest-Commission-COMIFAC-Enhancing-Institutional-Capacities-on-REDD-Issues-for-Sustainable-Forest-Management-in-the-Congo-Basin-Project.pdf

guidelines, IPCC Inventory Software; and Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA / QC) of GHG Inventories;

This activity will aim at training national stakeholders on the collection and analysis of GHG inventory information. The objective is to equip Cameroon with experts who have a complete mastery of the entire process of GHG inventories, in order to avoid the biases that occurred during the preparation of the Initial and Second National Communications.

Training will also comprise reporting protocols. This will provide local reporting expertise and provide a transparency mechanism involving a wide range of stakeholders, including academia, civil society and individual ministries. Another subject addressed will be the application of IPCC 2006 guidelines and IPCC Inventory Software. This will improve knowledge on MRV schemes and the Enhanced Transparency Framework, highlighting in particular the benefits that it can bring to the national and local levels, especially in terms of the mastery of GHG inventories. In addition, national stakeholders will be trained on QA/QC procedures.

This output will enable Cameroon to locally manage national communications (NCs), BURs and more generally each element of the MRV / enhanced transparency framework in the country. It is envisaged that such activities will gradually be run by government experts and increasingly funded by national authorities. With a view to promote sustainability and the improvement of transparency over time, a Training of Trainers scheme will be considered and further explored at PPG stage.

2.3. Carry out peer exchange activities to Ministry staff/local authorities and other relevant stakeholders on GHG inventories.

This activity will enable exchanges of experience of Cameroonian experts with countries that are more advanced in the reporting process. This will allow local experts to acquire knowledge of reporting from other countries. Missions to Morocco and Kenya are envisaged to enable the exchange of experiences on the elaboration of GHG inventories. The country will also actively participate in the CBIT Global Coordination Platform, disseminating information related to the CBIT project in Cameroon and benefitting from the knowledge shared by other CBIT countries. This activity will build upon previous experiences under the TNC/BUR project concerning participation in sub-regional/regional/international training workshops/ meetings on GHG inventories.

Output 2 is directly related to CBIT Programming Priorities for the National Level (GEF/C50/06), especially with activities to strengthen national institutions, such as (c) assistance with deployment and enhancement of information and knowledge management structure to meet Article 13 needs, as well as with activities to provide relevant tools, such as (d) access to tools and templates, and (f) development of country-specific emissions factors.

Output 3. Technical support, training and tools provided to the country to track Nationally Determined Contributions (Mitigation and Adaptation) and support needed and received

Three results are highlighted in this output, namely: 1) the platform for the exchange of information between the various stakeholders is set up, 2) the manual of procedures for collaboration between the stakeholders / institutions is elaborated , and 3) a monitoring application of the activities of enhancing greenhouse gas inventory is developed.

Potential activities are as follows:

3.1. Develop an analysis of current Monitoring, Reporting and Verification practices and gaps;

The establishment of a detailed baseline of the current monitoring system will identify the strengths and weaknesses of the development of BUR, National Communications. This CBIT project will explore and analyze in detail the practices in each of the organizations concerned. On the basis of this analysis and drawing on the experiences of other countries and guidance of international institutions (such as IPCC, UNEP, FAO), the project will be able to propose a

suitable system that meets the criteria of transparency and is in line with the ambitions of the NDC, the guidelines of the PNACC, the sustainable development strategy of Cameroon and the priority areas defined in the DSCE, main reference for the economic development of the country.

3.2. Design, test and operationalize an online platform for the exchange of information on NDC tracking, (mitigation and adaptation) and support needed and received;

This activity will focus on the formalization and operationalization of the information exchange platform among stakeholders involved in the implementation of the Paris Agreement. The objective is to set up in Cameroon a mechanism that will allow the actors involved in NDC implementation to have an exchange framework and sharing information on the evolution of the process. The platform will be the showcase of climate transparency as requested by the UNFCCC, publicizing documents on GHG emissions, inventories and other reports under the Paris Agreement and the Convention. A website will be thus created to host this online platform, to which the general public will have access.

3.3. Develop a communication plan to ensure user-friendliness and visibility of the online platform for the exchange of information on NDC tracking (mitigation and adaptation), and support needed and received;

The project will enable the elaboration of a communication plan in order to raise awareness on transparency in the implementation of the Paris Agreement in Cameroon, so that the devised online platform can be tailored into a user-friendly tool which is effectively used by stakeholders and the general public. This activity will entail a consultation process with a broad range of relevant stakeholders.

3.4. Design monitoring indicators for NDC tracking (mitigation and adaptation), and support needed and received;

Country-specific indicators will be designed for tracking mitigation and adaptation actions undertaken in NDC implementation as well as support needed and received, building upon previous experiences in Cameroon and in other countries, as much as possible.

3.5. Elaborate tools, templates, protocols and guidelines for tracking NDC implementation (mitigation and adaptation) and support needed and received, building upon related initiatives;

This activity will include developing an application for monitoring climate-related activities, to be used by the Government and stakeholders directly involved in tracking NDC implementation, allowing for data input. Application features will comprise a database of NDC projects in Cameroon and a monitoring grid for NDC and climate-related activities.

A database of NDC projects in Cameroon will thus be established. Cameroon's NDC is translated into programs (10) and project ideas (30), which will then give rise to bankable projects; this database will allow to prioritize and store project ideas waiting for any appeal to project submission.

A monitoring grid for NDC and climate-related activities will also be developed, providing a dashboard of the implementation of NDC activities, enabling the government staff and relevant stakeholders directly involved to evaluate the implementation of each action/project. The application will not target the general public, given its technical content.

This output will encompass the development and adoption of tools, templates, protocols and guidelines for tracking NDC implementation (adaptation and mitigation action). Thus, it will enable government staff to assess the status of implementation of future NAMAs and Adaptation Plans, as well as the achievement of their objectives. Cameroon has already developed some monitoring and evaluation practices targeting forests through previous activities on REDD+ that shall inspire the whole National MRV System to be operationalised, so as to avoid duplication of efforts.

3.6. Carry out peer exchange and training activities to Ministry staff/local authorities and other relevant stakeholders on tracking NDC implementation and support needed and received.

Through this activity, training of Ministry staff/local authorities and other relevant stakeholders on tracking NDC implementation and support needed and received will be undertaken. A Training of Trainers scheme will be considered and further explored at PPG stage so as to promote sustainability and the improvement of transparency over time.

Moreover, peer exchange activities will be undertaken, including participation in the Global CBIT Coordination Platform and other peer exchange programs for stakeholders on climate transparency. Hence, lessons learned, and best practices will be scaled up regionally and globally. Other regional and international events related to climate transparency may be attended with the same goal.

Output 3 is directly related to CBIT Programming Priorities for the National Level (GEF/C50/06), especially with activities to provide relevant tools, such as (d) access to tools, database systems for implementation of enhanced transparency-related activities, and (e) country-specific training on transparency activities.

Output 4. Technical support, training and tools provided to the country to use climate analysis in decision-making

The project will apply adequate models to generate climate projections as well as adaptation and mitigation scenarios, especially envisaging to inform the updating of the country NDC and related mitigation and adaptation plans and strategies, in a manner that is commensurate with the country's capacity and in line with national development goals. The elaboration of climate projections and mitigation and adaptation scenarios (4.1) coupled with a training programme on how to elaborate and provide input to Projections/Models/Scenarios (4.2) and how to integrate climate data and projections into decision-making processes, including into local planning (4.3) will allow for better informed policy-making while mainstreaming climate change transparency in the country's overall planning and policy landscape at different scales. These activities will assist in the improvement of transparency over time since national and local policies and strategies will be designed and updated in a transparent manner, building on the quality information to be provided by the project and constantly updated further on. Finally, the establishment of a laboratory for research on climate transparency (4.4) will promote the development of country-specific emission factors, among other methodological improvements, which will ensure the sustainability and country ownership of the National MRV System, also contributing to an increasing transparency over time .

4.1. Elaborate Climate Projections and Mitigation and Adaptation Scenarios;

Through this activity, climate projections and adaptation and mitigation scenarios will be elaborated with input from the country EA and main stakeholders. It will be further assessed if the country will make use of one of the versions of the C-ROADs tools, "Climate Rapid Overview and Decision Support" simulator, (https://www.climateinteractive.org/tools/c-roads/), a free computer simulator; or if there will be need to apply more complex integrated assessment climate models.

4.2. Train ministry staff, local authorities and other relevant stakeholders on how to elaborate and provide input to Projections/Models/Scenarios;

Ministry staff, local authorities and other relevant stakeholders will be trained so that they can provide valuable input to projections and scenarios elaboration and replicate such exercise in future updates.

4.3. Train policymakers, ministry staff, local authorities and other relevant stakeholders on how to integrate climate data and projections into decision-making processes, including into local planning;

Furthermore, policymakers, government staff and relevant stakeholders will be trained on how to integrate long-term strategies and projections into policy and decision-making processes, including to local planning, particularly at the level of agro-ecological zones. This activity will enable cost-effective and well-informed climate strategies, thus promoting the sustainability of project results.

4.4. Establish a laboratory for promoting research on climate transparency.

Finally, a laboratory for promoting research on climate transparency will be established under the Ministry of Environment in collaboration with relevant research institutes and involving the ONACC. One of its first envisaged activities will be the development of country-specific emission factors, aiming at moving to the Tier 2 or even Tier 3 level of methodological complexity to improve the accuracy of the inventories, in order to ensure the sustainability and country ownership of the National MRV System.

Output 4 is directly related to the Proposed Programming Priorities for the National Level (GEF/C50/06):
- Activities to provide relevant tools, (d) Access to tools and applications to facilitate the use of improved methodologies and database system tools for implementing ET activities
- Activities to assist with improvement of transparency over time, (j) Capacity needs assessment for transparency to assess institutional arrangements for data collection, analysis and reporting

4) Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies

This CBIT project is addressing the GEF Focal Area Climate Mitigation 3-8 "Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through capacity building initiative for transparency".

The GEF-7 Climate Change Focal Area Strategy aims to support developing countries to make transformational shifts towards low emission and climate-resilient development pathways. The CBIT, as per paragraph 85 of the COP decision adopting the Paris Agreement, complies with this Focal Area Strategy by:

- Strengthening national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities;
- Providing relevant tools, training and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement; and
- Assisting in the improvement of transparency over time.

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

The implementation of this project aims to strengthen the transparency system in Cameroon by putting in place and implementing a robust monitoring, reporting and verification system. The Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development advocates an integrated, participatory and inclusive approach. The environment is a cross-cutting subject and is affected by activities related to many sectors such as transport and energy, water, agriculture and livestock. The MRV system that will be put in place will make it possible to estimate the effects of the various interventions and thus coordinate efforts at different scales.

The upcoming requirements of the ETF to be implemented by December 2024 the latest pose an additional challenge for Cameroon, which expects to enhance its capacities with CBIT support in order to compile the necessary data and information, and set up the permanent structure to enable BTR reporting on a continuous basis.

In the absence of this CBIT project, Cameroon will continue to face the identified gaps and barriers previously described, such as: Low knowledge of inventory tools and calculation methodologies, as well as a lack of national

capacity for MRV; lack of an official collaborative framework for the national GHG inventory; lack and poor quality of data collected in priority sectors for the national GHG inventory or MRV activities.

The GEF requested funding will focus on strengthening national institutions to support the following actions and transparency processes under the Paris Agreement:

i. Planning and reporting NCs regularly;
ii. Planning and submitting NDCs regularly,
iii. Tracking progress of implementation and effectiveness of climate actions, and
iv. Tracking the progress of achievement of NDC goals to be reported through Biennial Transparency Reports.

This CBIT project will support Cameroon to transition to comply with the MPGs for the ETF, by strengthening the capacity of national institutions to coordinate, lead, plan, implement, monitor, and evaluate programs, strategies and policies to enhance transparency in line with national priorities. The project will also assist in in the improvement of transparency over time, as explained in the alternative scenario. The national government and relevant stakeholders are expected to improve their capacities to respond to the MPG requirements, so that Cameroon will be able to provide accurate, consistent and internationally comparable data on GHG emissions, track progress towards achieving its NDC, adaptation actions, including good practices, priorities, needs and gaps, and submit BTRs on a regular basis, thus informing the global stock take under Article 14 of the Paris Agreement. The improvement in the quality of national reports will contribute at the global level to build mutual trust and confidence that promote effective implementation and accomplishments of the Agreement's goal.

The project activities will be complementary and build on the baseline projects such as the TNC/BUR (to be closed in 2022) and "Support for the development of the national REDD + strategy", in partnership with FCPF /WorldBank (second phase to be concluded in 2020), as well as results from the regional initiatives on MRV implemented by FAO in the Congo Basin. Baseline initiatives have already advanced in establishing a National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System, which is not yet completely functional. Moreover, projects focusing on REDD+ and the AFOLU sector have already advanced in the development of monitoring and evaluation practices targeting forests, institutional arrangements and national MRV guidelines for forests, as previously mentioned under the baseline scenario, which shall inspire the whole National MRV System to be operationalized,.

The project's main contributions when compared to the baseline will be: the proposal of regulations and a formal collaboration protocol among relevant stakeholders on climate transparency activities to move from a project-based approach to a sustainable institutionalization of the national MRV system as a whole (1.2); the development of adapted tools, templates, protocols and guidelines for the sustainable management of the SNI-GES, based on the MPGs of the ETF (2.1); the development and operationalization of an online platform for the exchange of information on NDC tracking, (mitigation and adaptation) and support needed and received; the development of monitoring indicators, tools, templates, protocols and guidelines for NDC tracking and support needed and received; the elaboration of climate projections and mitigation and adaptation scenarios (4.1), a training programme on how to elaborate and provide input to Projections/Models/Scenarios (4.2) and how to integrate climate data and projections into decision-making processes, including into local planning (4.3), which will allow for better informed policy-making while mainstreaming climate change transparency in the country's overall planning and policy landscape at different scales; and the establishment of a laboratory for research on climate transparency (4.4), which will promote the development of country-specific emission factors, among other methodological improvements.

The CBIT program is designed to improve the mandatory reporting of UNFCCC signatories. As such, this project is funded on the basis of fully agreed costs. In the case of this program, eligible activities have been described in the GEF document Programming Guidelines for the Capacity Building Transparency Initiative (GEF / C.50 / 07). The activities of this project are within the scope of the programming instructions. Co-financing is not a necessity for this project, but the Government of Cameroon, through the Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development, plans to contribute to the project with co-financing in kind of USD 311,000, considering the infrastructure and time dedicated by the ministry staff on climate transparency activities, mostly supporting work

leading to the use of Information Technology application tools and the establishment of partnerships and networks with relevant ministries and agencies.

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

This project is linked to the climate change mitigation focal area *Indicator 3* on MRV systems for emissions reductions in place and reporting verified data. The indicator has 10 levels, defined by the GEF CBIT Tracking Tool, and the baseline and target will be set during project development.

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

Global environmental benefits will be achieved by helping the Government of Cameroon to implement and report on the mitigation and support objectives of its NDC; namely, the 32% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2035 compared to the baseline BAU projection that is expected to result in a cumulative reduction is estimated at an average of 240 million tons of GHG equivalent. carbon dioxide (MtCO2) over the period 2020-2035, where 21% depends on estimated international support of US$ 35 billion.

7) Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up

Innovation

The proposed project involves different aspects of innovation. From the point of view of governance, it will strengthen the governance framework of Cameroon's NDC, by strengthening the MRV institutional arrangements, with clear roles and responsibilities between institutions, relying solely on the legal and regulatory frameworks. existing planning processes rather than relying on new institutions. Through this innovative approach, by building the necessary capacity and improving data management tools and infrastructure, permanent and transparent mechanisms for public participation and stakeholder participation will be promoted in line with transparency requirements. In addition to the governance innovation, the establishment of the transparency mechanism will allow the sustainability of fundraising for climate projects; and will make available to all actors of climate change in Cameroon, a set of methods and techniques necessary to achieve the objectives of low carbon development and resilience. Also, support to the GHG inventory system will enable Cameroon to have more accurate, reliable and less uncertain national inventories in the development of future national communications and biennial reports.

Sustainability

The long-term sustainability of the project results will be achieved through the following principles that will be applied during the implementation of the project:

- Reinforce the existing activities carried out by the Sub-Directorate of Ecological Monitoring and Climate Monitoring, within the framework of BUR and national communication. In addition, the activities proposed, and the expected results are based on the shortcomings highlighted in the national communication process, the BUR and the preparation for implementation of the NDC of Cameroon. The project aims to support the national GHG inventory system, which is currently being implemented. Project benefits should be sustainable in the long term by meeting existing needs;
- Partner with the relevant institutions. The expected results and proposed activities associated with them will be implemented in close collaboration with the institutions concerned for each set of results. The activities financed by the project must meet the needs of the partners, therefore, must be institutionalized from the beginning;

• Build the capacity of existing mechanisms and structures, including committees, working groups, etc. rather than creating new committees. This will ensure a better continuation of the benefits of the project. Capacity building will allow stakeholders to monitor climate activities beyond the project period.
• Share resources with partners to implement the proposed activities. The project must not fund activities in their entirety; the external fund should not be an alternative to state funding and the costs should be shared with partners;
• Manage the appropriate exit points for the project from the various partnerships in place. The exit from project support must be carefully planned to avoid disruption and ensure the continuity of project benefits;
• Make available online any training materials and documents generated by the project to be consulted at any time.

Scaling up

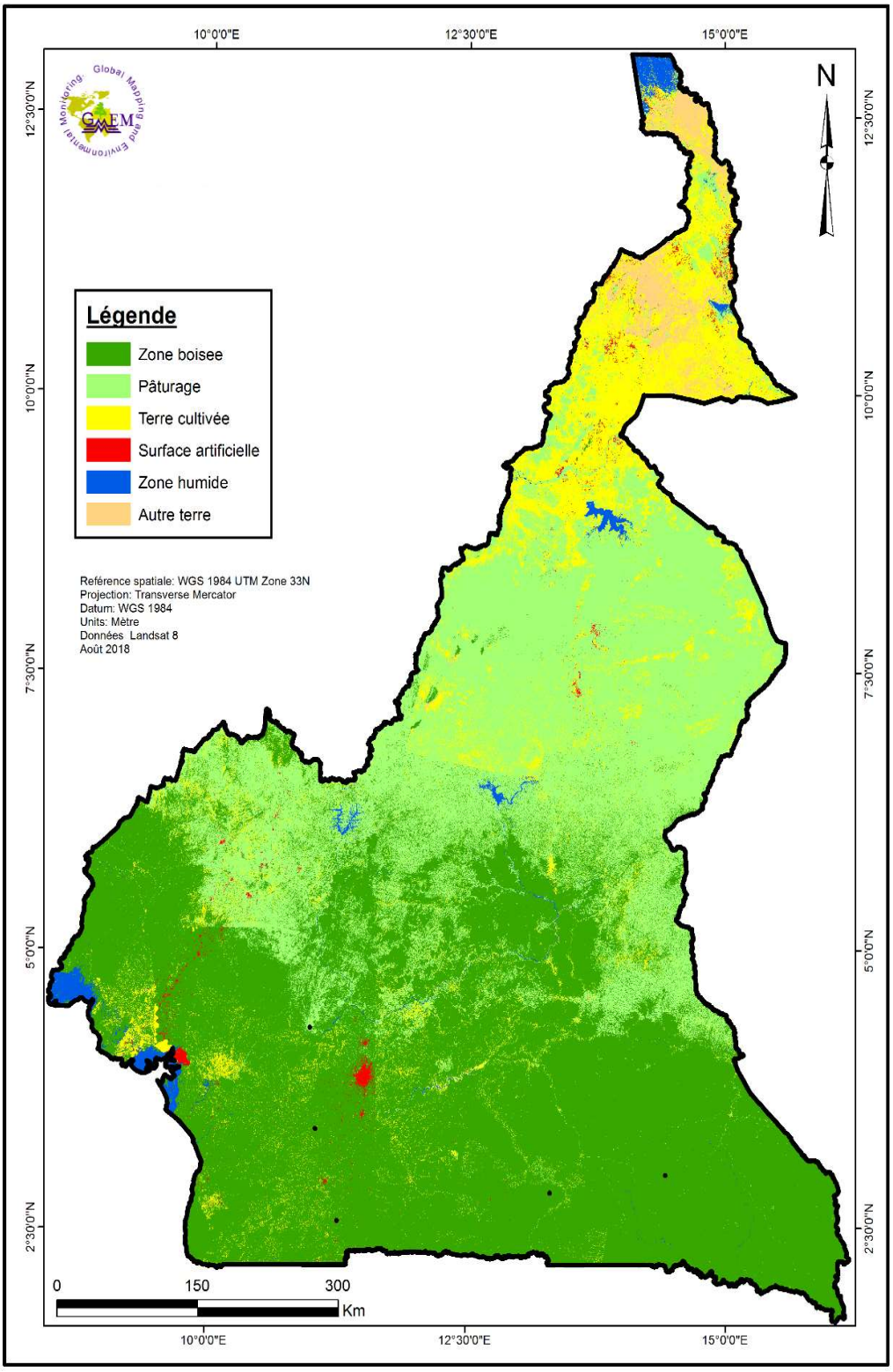
The CBIT project will be implemented by the Ministry of the Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development, and more specifically by the Department of Conservation and Management of Natural Resources, through its Sub-Directorate of Ecological and Climate Monitoring, which has the responsibility to ensure the drafting of NC and BUR, to monitor the preparation and implementation of the NDC.

The project will strengthen local capacity to conduct a comprehensive GHG inventory in key sectors, while improving methods over time. The underlying principles of data collection, stakeholder consultation, data management and documentation could be applied to a number of other areas such as renewable energy policy and underlying surveillance. These systems could also be applied at the regional and national levels. For example, this project could provide a framework for the implementation of MRV systems at the agroecological zone level, which could in turn be integrated into the national MRV system.

Using this same system, the community of countries could organize stakeholder engagement, capacity building and mentoring, creating an effective mechanism for knowledge transfer. All the systems and tools implemented during this project will be able to take into account these expansion possibilities.

This project will also scale up its impact through its active participation and contribution through the CBIT Global Coordination Platform.

1b. *Project Map and Coordinates.*
Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.



2. *Stakeholders.*

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

☐ *Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities;*

☒ *Civil Society Organizations;*
☒ *Private Sector Entities;*
☐ *If None of the above, please explain why.*

In addition, provide indicative information on how stakeholders, including civil society and indigenous peoples, will be engaged in the project preparation, and their respective roles and means of engagement.

The methodological approach that guided the development of this project proposal was based on a broad consultation of various stakeholders. A cartographic analysis made it possible to characterize the different stakeholders by identifying the actors concerned in the territory, by probing their interests and concerns towards the sustainable development approach, by identifying the mechanisms allowing their mobilization and participation during the preparation and the implementation of the project. The structuring / categorization of said key stakeholders is as follows:

- Sectoral administrations (made up of key sectoral and strategic ministries for easy and transparent implementation of NDCs);
- Civil Society Organizations, within this framework the REDD and Climate Change platform – comprising more than 200 organizations, including the Network of Parliamentarians on Climate Change REPACC, Cameroon Ecology (CAM-ECO), network of parliamentarians (REPAR), Cameroon Environmental Watch (CEW), Organization for the Environment and Sustainable Development (OPED), Center for Environment and Development (CED), African Indigenous Women Organization Central African Network (AIWO-CAN), among others – was chosen as the main one; this stakeholder group is well structured, and very involved in the preparation process of the NDC with national representativeness that extends to the local level;
- The private sector, represented by the structures at the national level whose activities impact the environment, more precisely the forest ecosystems: HEVEA SUD, PALISCO, Alpi Pietro et Fils Cameroun Sarl (ALPICAM), Scierie du Mbam and Kim, Forest and Industrial Company of Doumé (SFID); but also the Union of Cameroonian Breweries, the transport agencies (Cameroonian company of urban transport SOCATUR, Touristique Express, Buca Voyage, Général Voyage, Garantie Express), and petroleum product distributors (Société Camerounaise des Dépôts Pétroliers, Perenco, Total, MRS, Green Oil, Tradex, etc.).

The first consultations began with a series of meetings within the Ministry of the Environment, chaired by the National NDC Coordinator (also UNFCCC Focal Point) with each stakeholder group. Initially, the meetings were organized individually with each stakeholder in order to present the idea of the CBIT project and collect opinions and various contributions. Then, in a second stage, all the stakeholders were grouped together with a wider participation, in order to pool the opinions and contributions previously collected and progressively inform the project template.

Other consultations were carried out in the context of data and information collection from certain technical partners and other non-governmental organizations carrying out projects.

These consultations, which were carried out in an independent, transparent, open manner, respecting scientific rigor, probity and fairness, made it possible to relate different types of data and varied perspectives, and to take into account the social and cultural concerns surrounding the expected benefits (costs, uncertainties and risks associated with an intervention, questions of equity and justice, modalities for implementing recommendations and operational feasibility). All the information gathered from these various consultations was analyzed by a small technical group representing each stakeholder, which made it possible to fill in each section of the PIF Template.

The contributions of the various stakeholders that resulted in the elaboration of this PIF were taken into account and a mini-workshop was organized within the Ministry of the Environment in order to present and validate the PIF document before its submission.

All the comments resulting from the submission of this PIF were shared with the small technical group and the proposed answers were integrated after internal consultation with the small group representing each category of stakeholders. The final version of the PIF document will also be sent to the various stakeholders.

During the project identification phase, ministries, CSOs and private sector entities have been consulted, particularly those most directly involved in the elaboration of national GHG inventories. A broader consultation and engagement process will follow at the project preparation stage and continue during project implementation. Such consultation will allow stakeholders to get to know the different stages of the project and to participate in its development and future activities. The actors to be consulted will be those who play roles relevant to climate change policies, projects and reporting, especially those involved in carrying out national GHG inventories (national public sector, local public sector, private sector, NGOs, local communities, etc.). Diverse national institutions and private organizations are or should be involved in MRV activities. Different line ministries will be engaged to provide input to this CBIT project.

The consultation process will be transparent. As such, the choice of stakeholders consulted will be subject to explicit selection criteria, which will be made public along with the criteria and procedures for decision-making. Visibility will be ensured to the contribution of different stakeholders and their influence on the process and its results, by means of documentation – in particular through interaction sheets recording discussions as well as meeting minutes. Moreover, the use of confidential information in the preparation of reports will be marked by specific policies.

The consultations will enable the collection of information on stakeholders' practices, needs, values and preferences, while promoting the exchange and confrontation of different points of view, the identification of convergences and divergences, so as to debate solutions and formulate recommendations for decision-making. This will be done through technical discussion groups and broader groups possibly in the form of advisory committees, consultation forums, consensus conferences, citizens 'conferences or citizens' juries.

Name of key stakeholders	**Responsibility/expertise**	**Role in the project**
Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED)	MINEPDED is the main coordinator of climate change activities in Cameroon on behalf of the government. It is responsible for developing various documents (GHG inventories, national communications, BUR, NDC, national climate change plans, etc.) and reporting to the UNFCCC. It acts as the focal point of the UNFCCC, GEF, and GCF.	MINEPDED will coordinate the project
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER)	Responsible for the management of all data relating to agriculture and planning of rural activities.	It will provide data related to the sector.
Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries (MINEPIA)	Responsible for the management of all data relating to livestock and fisheries.	It will provide data related to the sector.
Ministry of Economy, Planning and Land Planning (MINEPAT)	Responsible for the management of all data relating to the economy, planning and regional planning.	It will provide data related to the sector.
Ministry of Water and Energy (MINEE)	Responsible for the management of all data on energy and water management.	It will provide data related to the sector.

Ministry of Forests and Wildlife (MINFOF)	Responsible for the management of all data related to forest and wildlife	It will provide data related to the sector.
Ministry of Mines, Industry and Development (MINMIDT)	Responsible for management of all data related to mining and technology development	It will provide data related to the sector.
Ministry of Finance (MINFI)	Responsible for national budget planning ; it actively participates in various activities related to the review of public expenditures and the management of finances.	It will ensure the effectiveness of Cameroon's financial contribution to this project.
Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation (MINRESI)	Responsible for leading and conducting scientific research and innovation.	It will actively participate in the activities related to research and innovation.
Ministry of Health (MINSANTE)	Responsible for information on public health.	It will provide statistics on diseases caused by disasters and natural hazards.
Ministry of Decentralization and Local Development	In charge of decentralization, support for decentralized territorial communities and ensuring their development.	It will ensure the participation and effective involvement of the decentralized territorial communities.
Ministry of Social Affairs (MINAS)	In charge of social policies.	It will ensure the consideration of social aspects during project implementation.
Ministry of Women's Empowerment and the Family (MINPROFF)	In charge of gender policies.	It will ensure the consideration of an adequate gender balance during project implementation.
Civil society organizations	They play an important role in data collection on climate change issues; promote awareness-raising and capacity-building of communities.	They will actively participate in capacity-building activities.
Local communities	They play an important role in data collection on climate change issues.	They will actively participate in capacity-building activities.
Private sector organizations	They provide data for the elaboration of the National GHG inventory.	They will participate in the implementation of GHG inventory and NDC tracking methodologies at the level of private companies. They will actively participate in capacity-building activities.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.

Briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis). Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment? yes ☒ /no ☐ / tbd ☐

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;*

☐ *generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.*

Will the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?
Yes ☒ /no ☐ / tbd ☐

Several reform projects over the last decade to anchor gender equality principles in its legal and regulatory system and development programs have been undertaken by Cameroon. Cameroon's political will has focused on adopting political, social and economic reforms aimed at establishing the principle of equality and equity and making it a concrete and effective reality. The dedicated ministry (Ministry of Social Affairs, and the Ministry of Women and Family) was created to develop and coordinate the implementation of government measures related to the promotion and respect of women's rights and protection family, to manage and coordinate social aspects. In order to ensure that gender equality is taken into account in the implementation of the project, an agreement will be done in close collaboration with the Centers for Women and the Family, distributed throughout the national territory.

In previous projects implemented in the country, there was a significant imbalance in gender representation since women accounted for approximately 20% of participants. Women, however, should be at the forefront and their participation in climate change action is gradually increasing. Thus, the target for this CBIT Project will be to have 40% of women beneficiaries.

The project will ensure the inclusion of women in the implementation of the project, from the project management board and the project management team to the consultants, through training and active participation in the consultation workshops. In this sense, project management and monitoring will be gender sensitive, including sex-disaggregated indicators showing who is involved and whose views are represented.

In short, gender considerations will be cross-cutting in this project, in the terms both of its products and its processes. Indeed, with its focus on transparency, shedding light on how women and men participate in climate change-related decision making, the project will contribute to women's equal engagement in and benefit from climate change action. Following CBIT Programming Directions and the GEF Policy on Gender Equality published in November 2017, based on this substantive initial mainstreaming effort, a gender responsive results-based framework will be developed during the PPG stage.

Given that the project will build on a number of training and capacity building for all stakeholders, gender equality is relevant to ensure balanced representation of women and men in this activity, and even for gender mainstreaming. implementation of other project tasks. Efforts will be made to maintain acceptable representation of women and men in project management structures (committees, institutional frameworks). Special attention will be given to gender-sensitive indicators across the MRV system.

In addition, the country will benefit from the CBIT Global Coordination Platform activities on gender. Mainly, under Output 2.4 "Assistance provided to countries with integrating the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan into enhanced transparency frameworks" of the PIF approved GEF project "Global Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) Platform Phase II A: Unified Support Platform and Program for Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

Moreover, this project will organize a gender workshop on a topic that will be agreed upon during the PPG stage. The topic of the workshop could be training on how women and men have been engaged to adopt climate-smart agriculture practices, etc. Institutions to be consulted on gender engagement will include, but not be limited to: Ministries in charge of gender, the gender focal point for the convention on climate change, civil society organizations as well as research institutions and development partners working in the fields of gender and climate change.

4. Private sector engagement.
Will there be private sector engagement in the project? (yes ☒ /no ☐).

Please briefly explain the rationale behind your answer.

The private sector has the power to innovate as well as the ability to find a number of solutions to challenges faced by society. The private sector will be strongly involved in this project and will therefore support the government in achieving the objectives of transparency in NDC implementation. Its engagement is therefore an important pillar for transparency, especially for aspects affecting the environmental and social sector. Thus, the involvement of the private sector will be done through the participation in a working group, to be formally created by the Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable. These actors will not only be invited to participate in the preparatory discussions of the said project, but also in project activities during actual implementation.

Furthermore, collaboration agreements will be signed between the Government and representatives of the private sector such as cement factories, sawmills, breweries, transport agencies, petroleum product distributors, among others, focusing on data sharing, since most of them are the exclusive producers of data required for national GHG inventories.

5. Risks.

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

Project Risk	**Rating**	**Mitigation**
Time-consuming procurement procedures for the recruitment of consultants	High	• Integrate a staff of the Ministry in charge of public procurement (responsible for the administrative follow-up of the file) in the development of the Call for Expressions of Interest for the recruitment of a consultant
Insufficient availability of archived data	High	• Work on reporting to be mostly undertaken by a group of national experts linked to the government; • Setting up of a reliable central database, enabled, *inter alia*, by the purchase of servers; • Strengthening of the GHG inventory data exchange platform being established by the TNC/BUR project; • Operationalization of an online platform for the exchange of information on NDC tracking (output 3 of this CBIT Project).
Insufficient human, technical resources to design and implement a comprehensive national climate MRV framework and support partners	Medium	• Mapping of existing capacities and skill sets in order to increase participation of national experts; • Where international consultants are to be recruited, pairing them with local experts to facilitate knowledge transfer; • Inclusion of experts from national academic/ research institutions, CSOs and the private sector; • Development of systems and processes to ensure that the impact of staff turnaround is minimized, including by: storing key information in a manner that is accessible to all future staff members; training processes to ensure that new staff are able to learn quickly and effectively in order to become successful members of the team.
Gap in the sharing of information and knowledge received	Medium	• Establish a mechanism for verification of information sharing and transfer of knowledge; • Carry out training activities and hands-on exercises for staff from key institutions and relevant stakeholders to increase capacities and reduce the risk of limited access and knowledge.

Inadequate/incoherent participation among stakeholders and partners, or poor coordination among participating institutions	Medium	• Design and implementation of an appropriate stakeholders mapping and engagement strategy from the onset. • Regular progress reports to stakeholders in the CBIT project as well as progress and monitoring meetings. • Continuous engagement of institutions, regular reporting, monitoring of progress, and acknowledgement of efforts and achievements by each institution. • Active involvement and inclusion from the early planning and design stages. • Roles and responsibilities well defined and updates on progress regularly shared. • A communication plan developed and agreed upon by all stakeholders. • collaboration between different stakeholders strengthened through the signature of collaboration agreements
Limited sustainability of project impact, due to reliance on external experts and other factors, such as insufficient use and maintenance of the equipment purchased.	Medium	• Consolidate institutional arrangements and data agreements; • Web platform development for information sharing owned by government; • Training activities targeted at government officials, not consultants; • 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. • Sensitization activities on the importance of institutionalizing transparency activities; • Agreements between relevant stakeholders of the transparency framework; • Collaboration with the CBIT Global Coordination Platform, COMIFAC and the Francophone Cluster of the Partnership for Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA); • Routines and budget formalized for the appropriate use and maintenance of the equipment that will be made available to the management of the MRV system.
Political risks: This risk is associated with changes in governance, key personnel within government agencies, security, and/or government decisions.	Low	• It is a low risk since Cameroon is a stable country, having enjoyed relative stability for many years now, major political turmoil is unlikely. **Mitigation:** • Ongoing dialogue with stakeholders to ensure minimal impacts of any political changes on the project; • The active role of the National Committee on Climate Change, which is an inter-ministerial coordinating committee, thus ensuring sustainability even if changes occur within the institutions;

		• The project will build-in transparent and equitable management structures to dilute political interference by politicians that could result in favoritism; • High level political sanction will also reduce this risk.
COVID-19 Pandemic slows down project implementation: the COVID-19 Pandemic could limit or prohibit travel for some time.	Medium	During the project preparation phase: • conduct stakeholder consultations and baseline assessments remotely via survey, email and video calls to inform the design of the project; During project implementation: • focus on the desk-based work of developing training packages at start-up in preparation for training events; • if necessary, and if travel remains restricted longer than expected, the project will develop materials for and conduct some meetings and training virtually; • undertake desk research and conference interviews where needed and appropriate.
Climate risk: climate change impacts may disrupt the project activities and results in loss of data.	Low	• The project will further analyze climate risks during full proposal preparation and identify measures to mitigate such impacts.

6. Coordination.
Outline the institutional structure of the project including monitoring and evaluation coordination at the project level. Describe possible coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

The Executing Agency for this project will be the Ministry of the Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development, through the Directorate of Conservation and Management of Natural Resources and the Implementation Agency will be UNEP. Both will ensure that the work on the TNC/BUR1 is implemented in close coordination with the CBIT initiative, so as to guarantee the continuous process of elaboration of the national GHG inventories in a timely and efficient way. The Ministry will ensure efficient alignment of activities and outputs thereby avoiding duplication of efforts. This proposal is in line with national priorities and needs for enhancing GHG inventories. This requires addressing the capacity building needs identified in the previous reports and mentioned in section 2 on the baseline scenario. The project will contribute to improving the quality and accuracy of national GHG inventories, which are essential for the reliability of the TNC and first BUR. Special attention will be drawn to avoid duplication of activities under Output 2.1 "The national system and capacities for preparation of GHG emission inventories strengthened and described in the BUR1 and TNC" of the TNC/BUR project, particularly concerning: the participation in sub-regional/regional/international training workshops/ meetings on GHG inventories; review of institutional, legal and procedural arrangements for the preparation of GHG inventories; work on emission factors; establishment and operationalization of a GHG inventory data exchange platform; upgrades of existing online data management system; review of the preparation and documentation processes of GHG inventories; update of the QA/QC toolbox.

This project will feed into the CBIT Global Coordination Platform. During the PPG phase, the project will design the linkages with the Platform. Lessons learned, data and information from modelling derived from the MRV system based on the data integration tools will thus be shared with the CBIT Global Coordination Platform.

Moreover, synergies will be explored with the two global projects led by FAO, i.e., the "Global capacity-building towards enhanced transparency in the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector", a Global CBIT Project implemented by FAO that serves as an umbrella for all national CBIT AFOLU-based projects; and the Project "Building global capacity to increase transparency in the forest sector (CBIT-Forest)", which aims to strengthen

institutional and technical capacities of developing countries on forest-related data collection, analysis and dissemination processes to meet the ETF requirements.

7. Consistency with National Priorities.

Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions? (yes ☒ /no ☐). If yes, which ones and how:

This project aligns with the different national priorities contained in national strategic documents and plans, including:

- The NDC, which aims to reduce GHG emissions by 32% by 2035 through greening (intensification, sedentarisation) of agricultural policy, sustainable management of forests, increase of energy supply and improvement of energy efficiency and 25% renewable energy in the electricity mix by 2035, whose implementation is estimated at USD 55 billion. The results of this proposal will contribute closely to Cameroon's commitment to reduce GHG emissions by 32% by 2035, of which 11% unconditionally, and 21% conditioned by the support of international community. One of the responses to transparency activities in the preparation of the implementation of the NDC will be through the effective functioning of Cameroon's national GHG inventory system being developed, in order to have national inventories that are more accurate, reliable and less uncertain in the development of future national communications and biennial reports.

- The vision of the National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change (PNACC) is that in 2035 "climate change in Cameroon's five agro-ecological zones are fully integrated into the country's sustainable development, thus reducing its vulnerability, and even transforming the problem of climate change into a solution / development opportunity. This national strategy document aims to support the government and stakeholders in their adaptation to climate change. It provides a framework to guide the coordination and implementation of adaptation initiatives in Cameroon. It is therefore a planning tool for defining and monitoring the priority activities to be carried out in the key sectors, and for each of the five Agro-Ecological Zones (AEZs) of Cameroon ".

- Vision 2035 (Document defining Cameroon's development policy for 2035), which, in its Phase II (2020-2027), provides for the intensification of environmental protection and the fight against the effects of climate change;

- The National Strategy for Sustainable Development (SNDD) through its vision for 2030 whose objective is "an emerging Cameroon in a healthy environment integrating the requirements of sustainable development in all public policies",

- The national REDD+ Strategy.

BUR and NC: This proposal is in line with national priorities and needs for reporting GHG emission and abatement inventories. The effectiveness and efficiency of these communications is based on a transparent MRV system. This would require addressing the capacity building needs identified in the National GHG Inventory Improvement Plan. The project will contribute to improving the quality and accuracy of national GHG inventories, which are essential for the reliability of the TNC and the first BUR.

The project is aligned with United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2020 for Cameroon, in its Pillar 4: “Resilience, early recovery and food security: Building the resilience of target populations to address food insecurity, environmental, social and economic shocks”, Outcome 4.1: “By 2020, populations (especially vulnerable groups) in target areas are more resilient to environmental, social and economic shocks”, Indicator: 4.1 D: “Reduction in the size of the vulnerable population exposed to the risks of natural disasters (climatic and geophysical extremes)”.

Moreover, the Project will address constraints and priority needs highlighted in the National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) under UNCBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD (2007), regarding capacity-building: strengthening of institutional

capacity for GHG inventory; strengthening of human and material capacities of weather stations for climatic data-gathering and monitoring of weather parameters.

In addition, this CBIT initiative will address challenges and priorities presented in the National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE) under GEFSEC (2011). The following challenges are concerned: identify adaptation measures and mitigation actions to take and incorporate into national strategies for reducing and controlling emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs); strengthen the National Climate Observing System and the capacities of the information unit on the conventions; create a database and documentation centers across the country; support training and networking of national skills and expertise in the management and sustainable use of environmental resources (BD, CC, LCD); and to use these national powers before resorting to international expertise; develop institutional capacities in application of regulations and legislation on the environment (BD, CC, LCD & Water). One of the specific objectives listed therein for priority projects in the Climate Change focal area is the systematization of GHG inventories. This CBIT Project is also aligned with Strategy 3: "Build the capacity of the coordination unit of the UNFCCC" and Strategy 4: "Facilitate the role of the coordination of the unit in charge of questions of climate change in MINEP".

8. Knowledge Management.

Outline the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project and how it will contribute to the project's overall impact, including plans to learn from relevant projects, initiatives and evaluations.

This project will contribute to improving knowledge management related to climate change, including data sharing, collection and communication approaches. The MRV system that will be designed is vital for Cameroon, due to the lack of an appropriate framework for the collection, processing, communication and evaluation of information, as well as the lack of reliable data for some of the activities and sectors. CBIT will allow all information and data generated in the system to be formally stored; as such, knowledge will be codified so as to be transferable and universal.

Information systems and information and communication technologies play a role of primary importance in knowledge management. Thus, in order to increase the capacity of stakeholders to act effectively, processes for the creation, dissemination and sharing of knowledge will be put in place through, e.g., technical discussions, information and awareness forums, conferences as well as technology transfer initiatives.

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, such as regional projects carried out by COMIFAC in the Congo Basin as well as activities undertaken by the Francophone Cluster of the Partnership for Transparency in the Paris Agreement.

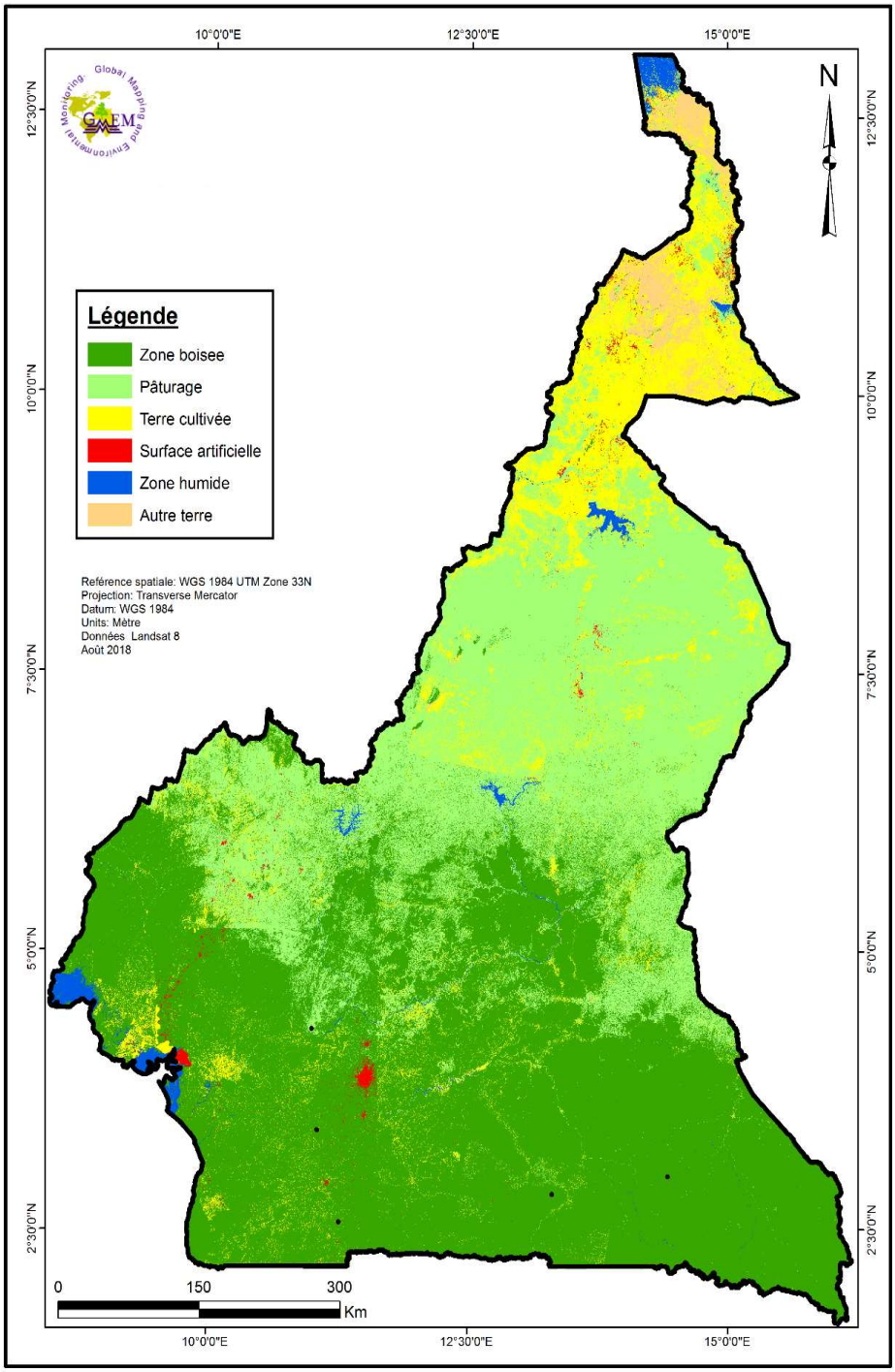
PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S)

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

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

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE
Dr. Haman Unusa	Unit Head for Studies and Prospection	Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development	09/03/2020

PROGRAM/PROJECT MAP AND GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES



Annex B

GEF 7 CORE INDICATOR WORKSHEET

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, item F to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the project 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**					***240***
			Expected		Number Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Female	96			
		Male	144			
		Total	*240*			

Annex C

PROJECT TAXONOMY WORKSHEET

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

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
☒ **Influencing models**			
	☐ **Transform policy and regulatory environments**		
	☒ **Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making**		
	☒ **Convene multi-stakeholder alliances**		
	☐ **Demonstrate innovative approaches**		
	☐ **Deploy innovative financial instruments**		
☒ **Stakeholders**			
	☐ **Indigenous Peoples**		
	☒ **Private Sector**		
		☐ Capital providers	
		☐ Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		☐ Large corporations	
		☐ SMEs	
		☐ Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		☐ Non-Grant Pilot	
		☐ Project Reflow	
	☐ **Beneficiaries**		
	☐ **Local Communities**		
	☒ **Civil Society**		
		☐ Community Based Organization	
		☒ Non-Governmental Organization	
		☒ Academia	
		☐ Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	☒ **Type of Engagement**		
		☒ Information Dissemination	
		☒ Partnership	
		☐ Consultation	
		☒ Participation	
	☒ **Communications**		
		☒ Awareness Raising	
		☒ Education	
		☐ Public Campaigns	
		☐ Behavior Change	
☒ **Capacity, Knowledge and Research**			
	☐ **Enabling Activities**		
	☒ **Capacity Development**		
	☒ **Knowledge Generation and Exchange**		
	☐ **Targeted Research**		
	☐ **Learning**		
		☐ Theory of Change	
		☐ Adaptive Management	
		☐ Indicators to Measure Change	
	☒ **Innovation**		
	☒ **Knowledge and Learning**		

		☐ Knowledge Management	
		☐ Innovation	
		☐ Capacity Development	
		☐ Learning	
	☐ **Stakeholder Engagement Plan**		
☐ **Gender Equality**			
	☒ **Gender Mainstreaming**		
		☐ Beneficiaries	
		☐ Women groups	
		☒ Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		☒ Gender-sensitive indicators	
	☐ **Gender results areas**		
		☐ Access and control over natural resources	
		☐ Participation and leadership	
		☐ Access to benefits and services	
		☐ Capacity development	
		☐ Awareness raising	
		☐ Knowledge generation	
☒ **Focal Areas/Theme**			
	☒ **Climate Change**		
		☐ **Climate Change Adaptation**	
			☐ Climate Finance
			☐ Least Developed Countries
			☐ Small Island Developing States
			☐ Disaster Risk Management
			☐ Sea-level rise
			☐ Climate Resilience
			☐ Climate information
			☐ Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			☐ Adaptation Tech Transfer
			☐ National Adaptation Programme of Action
			☐ National Adaptation Plan
			☐ Mainstreaming Adaptation
			☐ Private Sector
			☐ Innovation
			☐ Complementarity
			☐ Community-based Adaptation
			☐ Livelihoods
		☐ **Climate Change Mitigation**	
			☐ Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			☐ Energy Efficiency
			☐ Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			☐ Technology Transfer
			☐ Renewable Energy
			☐ Financing
			☐ Enabling Activities
		☒ **United Nations Framework on Climate Change**	
			☒ Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency
		☒ **Climate Finance (Rio Markers)**	☐ Paris Agreement ☐ Sustainable Development Goals ☒ Climate Change Mitigation 1 ☐ Climate Change Mitigation 2 ☒ Climate Change Adaptation 1 ☐ Climate Change Adaptation 2