



# GEF-6 REQUEST FOR PROJECT ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency

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## PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Strengthening Ghana's national capacity for transparency and ambitious climate reporting			
Country(ies):	Ghana	GEF Project ID: <sup>1</sup>	9820
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID:	01491
Other Executing Partner(s):	Environmental Protection Agency	Submission Date:	May 10, 2018
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate change	Project Duration (Months)	36 Months
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>	Corporate Program: SGP	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Parent Program	[if applicable]	Agency Fee (\$)	104,500

### A. Focal areas strategy framework and other programme strategies<sup>2</sup>

Focal Area Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
CBIT	CBIT	CBIT	1,100,000	1,177,500
<b>Total project costs</b>			<b>1,100,000</b>	<b>1,177,500</b>

### B. Project Description Summary

Project Objective: To assist Ghana strengthen its national system to be able to effectively and regularly plan, implement, track and report on its NDC to respond to the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement.						
Project Components/ Programs	Financing Type <sup>3</sup>	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing
1.0 Improving and integrating transparency framework of the Paris Agreement into Ghana's	TA	1.NDC targets become a central part of Ghana's system for tracking and implementing	1.An effective institutional arrangement to plan, implement and report climate actions	CBIT	219,500	300,000

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

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

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

Monitoring & Evaluation (M & E) system		progress towards its national development framework	established			
			2. A centralized national infrastructure for improved data access and information management established.	CBIT	381,500	267,500
			3. Five climate change indicators mainstreamed into the medium-term development framework (Yr. 2018-2022)	CBIT	291,500	210,000
			4. Testing and piloting of domestic transparency framework in Energy and Transport sectors.	CBIT	109,500	300,000
Subtotal					1,000,000	1,077,500
Project Management Cost (PMC) <sup>4</sup>				CBIT	100,000	100,000
<b>Total project costs</b>					<b>1,100,000</b>	<b>1,177,500</b>

**C. Confirmed Sources of co-financing for the Project by name and type**

Please include evidence for [co-financing](#) for the project with this form.

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	Government of Ghana	In-kind	250,000
Donor Agency	NDC Support Programme (NDC-SP)	Grant	802,500
Donor Agency	UNEP DTU Partnership - Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT)	Grant	125,000
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>1,177,500</b>

<sup>4</sup> For GEF Project Financing up to \$2 million, PMC could be up to 10% of the subtotal; above \$2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

**D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds**

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

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

**E. Project's Target Contributions to Global Environmental Benefits<sup>5</sup>**

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	hectares
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	hectares
3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins;	Number of freshwater basins
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	Percent of fisheries, by volume
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO <sub>2e</sub> mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	metric tons
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)	metric tons
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	metric tons
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	ODP tons
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets	Number of Countries: 1

<sup>5</sup> Update the applicable indicators provided at PIF stage. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the [GEF-6 Programming Directions](#), will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period.

environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	Number of Countries: 1

**F. Does the project include a “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? (Select)**

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

**PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION**

**A.0. Describe any changes in alignment with the Project Design with the original PIF<sup>6</sup>**

No major changes have been introduced in the project design compared to the original PIF, outcomes and outputs remain the same.

The budget has been slightly reallocated between components, but no variation exceeds the 10%. The co-finance has been adapted to the timeframe of the planned CBIT project and has been reduced accordingly. The contribution related to the Facilitating Implementation and Readiness for Mitigation (FIRM) project that has recently ended in 2017 has been removed and the co-finance from the Government of Ghana has reduced. The Low Emission Capacity Building Programme has been renamed as Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Support Programme with a budget of US\$ 802,500. The current co-finance amounts to US\$ 1,177,500, instead of the US\$ 1,310,000 indicated at the PIF stage.

**A.1. Project Description.**

*Elaborate on: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area<sup>7</sup> strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and co-financing; 5) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and 6) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.*

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

<sup>7</sup> For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project’s consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which Aichi Target(s) the project will directly contribute to achieving.

### **A.1.1: Global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed**

Human-induced climate change is one of the significant development challenges facing the world today. The climate change phenomena manifest itself in many forms of extreme weather events in different parts of the world impacting on lives, properties and ecosystems. The impacts are often observed in warming oceans, intense and unreliable rainfall patterns, rising sea levels, frequent heat waves and storms, extinction of species and loss of biodiversity. Vulnerability to climate change of societies is primarily influenced by the geographic location, poverty levels, gender, and more so, based on their capabilities to withstand the shocks. Poorer nations and most vulnerable citizens suffer the earliest and severest from the damaging hazards from climate change.

Africa is exceptionally vulnerable as most of its economies are climate sensitive with low adaptive capacities and Ghana is no different. Seven of the ten countries most at risk of climate change are in Africa. Majority of the natural-resource dependent sectors of Ghana's economy (Agriculture, Water, Energy etc.) are susceptible and already experiencing climate change impacts. For instance, in the energy sector, generating additional hydropower will no longer be technically feasible because of the risk associated with an increase of 1°C of average annual temperature in the last 30 years.

Ghana has a unimodal rainfall pattern in the south and single season in the north. The northern regions experience more dry months (i.e. a more extended dry season) and higher rainfall seasonality than the southern regions. The northern regions also receive less rainfall per annum than the southern regions. Geographically, the northern drylands and transition zones of the country are the most vulnerable parts of the country (Figure 1). In the two ecological zones, there nearly 2 million smallholder farmers who are confronted with the harsh realities of climate change on a daily basis.

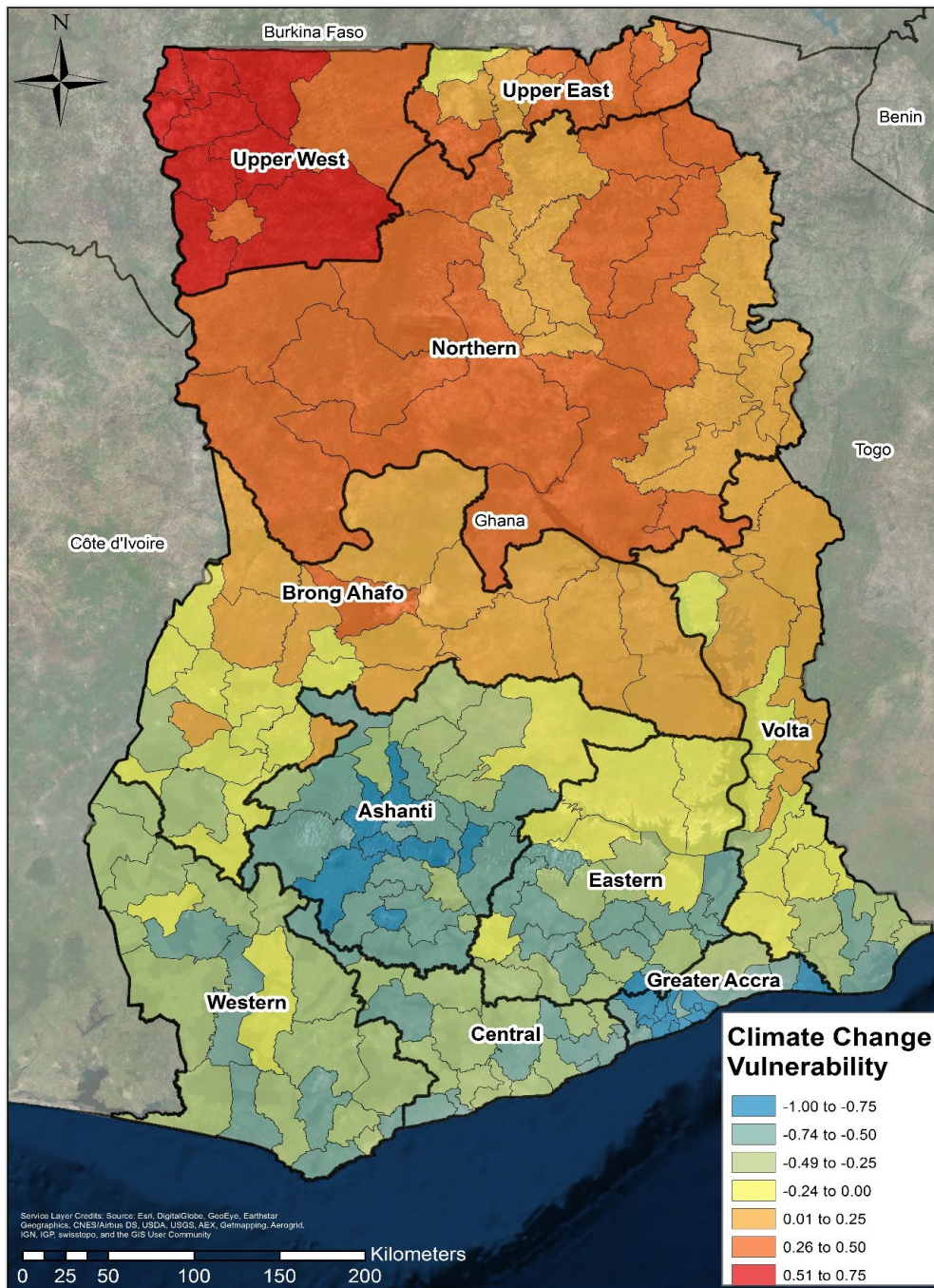


Figure 1: Climate change vulnerability scores for Ghana's 216 districts

When it comes to greenhouse gas emission sources, despite the fact that African countries contribute less than 10% of the global GHG emissions, the rate at which the emission levels are rising on the continent is a source of concern. Ghana is a good example. Between 1990-2012, the total national GHG emissions doubled due to the expansion of the Ghanaian economy through export revenues from natural-resource base commodities like timber, gold, oil and gas and cocoa (Figure 3). Indications are that the rising trend of the GHG emissions is likely to continue in the future if concrete measures are not taken to reverse it.

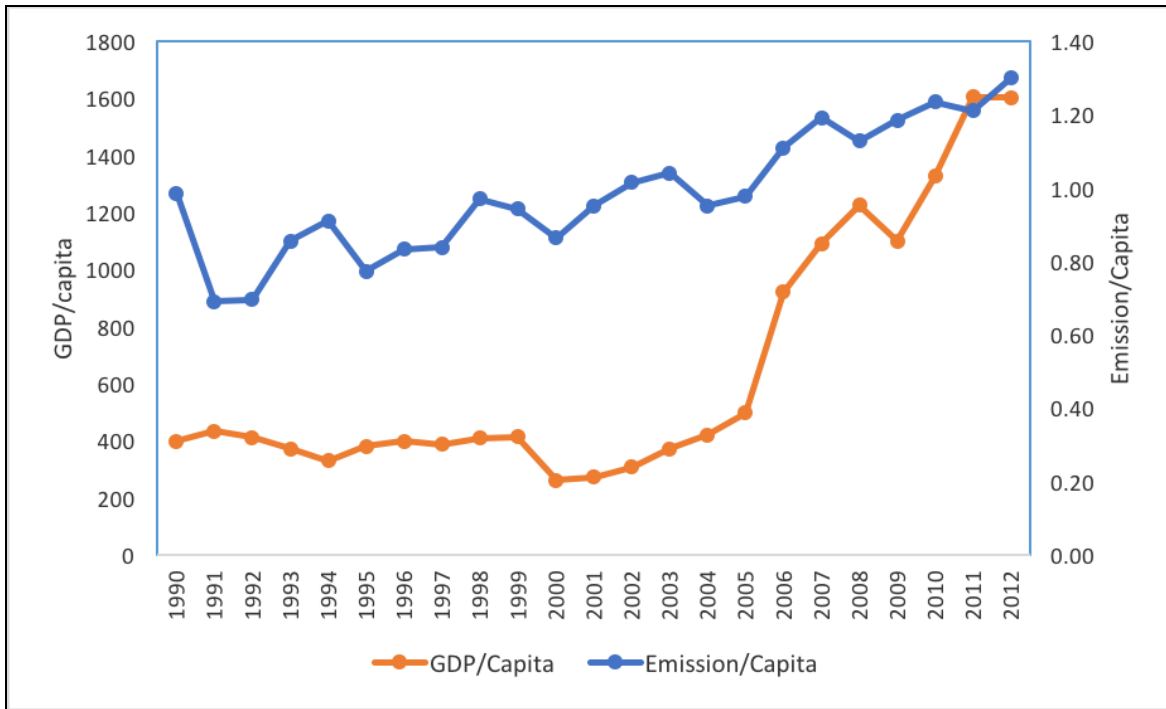


Figure 3: Trends in GHG/Capita against GDP/Capita in Ghana

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC herein referred to as "the Convention") was adopted in 1992. Since then, several countries have formulated measures to address climate change based on the principles, objectives and actions of the Convention. This is because the success of accomplishing the Convention objectives hinges on the ability of Countries to translate the policies measures in the Convention into concrete national programmes and implement them. This is based on the understanding that there is no single country or a region or group of countries that can deal with climate change alone. Instead, it is the collective actions of individual nations, and what their national circumstance allows them to do, that can bring the transformation the world requires to be on a sustainable pathway. Nevertheless, the individual country efforts in the past had fallen short of the desired outcome in ensuring sustainable development under a stable climate. This gap in the country efforts has necessitated the need for the countries to step up actions to achieve a unified global goal captured in the Paris Agreement. The adoption of the Paris Agreement (PA) in December 2015 was a massive show of political will by the Parties to deal with climate change head-on at the global stage.

The PA establishes a bottom-up framework that allows countries to commit to specific national climate actions (Nationally Determined Contributions - NDC). The aggregate effects of the country actions are to put the world back on a safe track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C. The various NDCs differ in focus, scope, scale and reflects specific national, regional and local conditions. Article 13 of the Paris Agreement establishes the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of climate action and

support as one of the mechanisms to ensure the realisation of the 2-degree goal. It has built-in flexibilities that recognise different countries have the varying degree of capacities to be able to comply with the Article 13. Even though Article 13 elements are first applicable to all Parties to the PA, the degree of compliance is subtly differentiated for developing and developed countries regarding periodicity, scope and coverage of reporting and the consideration of the report when it is submitted to the UNFCCC.

Particularly for developing countries, ETF mechanism envisages the need to build on the existing MRV system at the national and global levels. The Bali Action Plan (BAP) introduced "enhanced climate reporting" which underpin the existing global MRV architecture. It established a clear process for developing countries to prepare and submit national communications every four years and biennial update reports followed by a "consideration process" through two-tier international consultation and analysis (ICA). It also encouraged national governments to establish domestic MRV system. Over the years, developing countries have gained substantial experiences from the regular preparation of National Communications (NCs) and recently Biennial Update Reports (BURs) in the areas of capacity building; data handling and institutional awareness. The reporting and analysis processes have not only helped to build capacity and knowledge but had enabled countries to put up structures to support the continuous preparation of the climate change reports. Therefore, the transition to the ETF regime will be sufficient if we build on the gains and experiences from the existing domestic MRV system. It will offer the opportunity to countries to make their domestic MRV systems work better by sharpening the way they function. This will entail moving from the often not adequately streamlined MRV structures to an integrated and robust climate reporting system. The reason is that transitioning from the current version of the MRV system to an integrated version will enable countries to implement the elements stipulated in the ETF efficiently.

#### **A.1.2: Baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects**

Ghana has contributed immensely to the global effort to combat future climate change. Ghana became Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) after Parliament of Ghana ratified the instrument of the Convention in September 1995. Since then, the country has embarked on wide-range of steps aimed at ensuring effective implementation of the Convention. Ten years after becoming a Party to the Convention, in 2005, Ghana ratified the Kyoto protocol and acceded to the Doha amendment in 2014 to extend its obligations under the Kyoto protocol to 2020. In this regard, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the Ministry of Environment Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI), serves as UNFCCC National Focal Point (NFP) and the National Designated Authority (NDA) for the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) respectively. Both the EPA and MESTI oversee the implementation of the Convention activities and the Protocol within the country. As a sign of Ghana's commitment to the global course to combat climate change, the nation prepared and submitted its NDC in September 2015 in response to the Lima Call for Action and swiftly joined the Paris Agreement in September 2016. Implementation of the NDC is receiving maximum attention in the country. These efforts demonstrate the seriousness Ghana attaches to combating climate change on all



fronts. This is the reason why climate change issues featured when outlining various government's development strategies. Specifically, during the formulation of Ghana's long-term development plan, a lot of importance was given to deliver multiple outcomes in the areas of socio-economic prosperity, low carbon and climate resilience economy, preservation of environmental and cultural integrity. As an overall strategy, the government decided to include critical climate change issues in the preparation of its long-term development agenda, which will be implemented in the four-year cycle as medium-term development plans (MTEF) starting from 2018. The climate change issues in the long-term development plan were given additional impetus in the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP). The NCCP and its master plan were prepared to give meaning to the policy interventions in the long-term plan by translating them in concrete programmes at all levels of the economy. The policy aims to ensure a climate resilient and climate compatible economy while achieving sustainable development through equitable low carbon economic growth. The policy objectives are as follows: (a) effective adaptation, (b) social development and (c) mitigation. Progress towards the goals rests on the supporting seven systemic pillars: (1) governance and coordination, (2) capacity-building, (3) science, technology and innovation, (4) finance, (5) international cooperation, (6) information, communication and education, (7) monitoring and reporting.

In line with the NCCP, the government is implementing programmes that aim broadly: (a) stopping deforestation; (b) scaling-up renewable energy; (c) promoting clean cooking; (d) adopting sustainable transport technologies; (e) improving urban waste management; (f) mobilizing finance, (g) facilitating adaptation planning; (h) facilitating penetration of sustainable land and water management technologies and (i) facilitating engagement and outreach. The programmes are already yielding positive results by contributing to enhancing resilience, saving GHG emissions and at the same time improving the standards of living. Beyond implementing such concrete programmes on the ground, institutional participation in climate change activities has seen remarkable improvements. Fresh institutions have joined, some organisations have established climate desks whereas others have stepped up their activities lately.

As of now, six Ministries, Department and Agencies (MDAs) like Ministry of Finance, Forestry Commission, National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO), EPA, MESTI, Ministry of Agriculture and Energy Commission have either established units or desks to give particular attention to specific climate change issues in the sector. For instance, at the Ministry of Finance, the Real Sector Division is the National Designated Authority (NDA) for the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The NDA focuses on: developing the GCF project pipeline; facilitating institutional designation as national implementing entities; creating awareness and match-making for project developers. So far, seven full-scale and readiness projects are currently in concept note preparation. In 2017, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) launched its "Climate Smart Agriculture Action Plan to guide the advancing efforts to climate-proof agriculture production systems in Ghana. Out of this action, a Sustainable Land and Water Management Project is being implemented in the Northern Drylands to support smallholder farmers efficiently adapt to climate change. MoFA is also implementing the Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) which aims to move farming from the present

subsistence level to a commercial scale that ensures wealth creation and food security in the country. Ghana Agricultural Sector Investment Programme (GASIP) aims at providing a framework and institutional basis for long-term engagement and additional financing for scaling up investments in private sector-led pro-poor agricultural value chain development. The recent flagship policy initiative on planting for food and job is to help address the declining growth of Ghana's agricultural sector by increasing food productivity and ensure food security for the country.

The EPA is also in the process of preparing readiness project under the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) slot for funding from the GCF. The NAP project seeks to strengthen the capacity of Ghana government at all levels to implement a NAP process including planning and budgeting for adaptation. It would be implemented in 10 districts to develop adaptation plans and will work to create political leadership for adaptation, develop a better evidence base of the climate change risks in 5 climate zones, strengthen the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) to promote accountability for adaptation results from the line ministries. It will also encourage regulation that encourages private sector investment in adaptation and will develop a Climate Change Bill that institutionalises the NAP process. Following the initial comments received from the GCF secretariat, a revised version of the NAP application package has been officially submitted to the GCF for the funding decision.

The Forestry Commission (FC) also launched the National REDD+ Strategy in 2016 to guide the actions on stopping deforestation and forest degradation. In this regard, the Commission together with the World Bank is designing the first-ever result-based payment cocoa REDD+ program. The GHG emission savings from the result-based payment scheme is intended to be transferred to the Biocarbon Fund managed by the World Bank. In July 2017, the World Bank officially admitted Ghana into the programme after submitting the cocoa REDD+ program document to the World Bank technical panel. The FC is also leading in the implementation of the national forest plantation development programme which has the goal of developing a sustainable resource base that satisfies the future demand for industrial timber and enhances environmental quality, thereby relieving the pressure on the natural forest and increasing the forest cover". The Ministry of the Lands and Natural Resource (MLNR) also received funding from the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) through the Forest Investment Fund (FIP) with support from the World Bank and AfDB. Under the FIP, the MLNR is piloting interventions to address the drivers of deforestation and degradation in the cocoa landscape in Brong Ahafo and Western Regions of Ghana. The lessons from the FIP is to inform the modalities of the result-based payment REDD+ program. Additional funds from the CIF has been allocated to Solidaridad Ghana to support community engagement in the REDD+ process through the Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM).

The Ministry of Energy and Energy Commission is very much engaged in the climate change space. Apart from establishing dedicated units and teams to work on climate change issues in the energy sector, various policies and programmes are being implemented in renewable energy, LPG promotion, development of natural gas infrastructure and energy efficiency to underpin Ghana's emission reduction commitments. Renewable energy is receiving the more

significant boost from government. Recently, the government announced specific policy initiatives to give additional impetus to realising the 10% renewable energy target. These are the renewable energy master plan; a moratorium on new power purchase agreement except renewable energies; putting significant government building on solar PV, revising the FIT scheme, renewable energy fund, design net metering scheme, decentralising mini-grid generation and grid code for distribution and introducing competitive bidding for renewable energy procurement. Also, bioenergy strategy, LPG master plan is also in the offing. For instance, when it became clear to the policymakers in the energy sector that Ghana can no longer depend on hydropower alone to meet its rising electricity demand because of its unreliability and limited potential to expand. The apparent practical choice was to diversify electricity generation to include the use of fossil fuel (crude or gas-fired thermal plants). In the next decade, the focus is on injection of renewable electricity on the public grid and practically diversifying from using crude oil for electricity generation to a more reliable, cost-effective and clean natural gas sourced domestically. In this light, significant investment is provided to the tune of US\$ 11 billion to develop the domestic natural gas market. Government is also fervently promoting solar home system by implementing the solar rooftop project, piloting net metering system, and mini-grid programs in communities that are difficult to extend the national grid to. There are some universities and research institutions that have introduced climate change courses or programs and research groups to support capacity building and knowledge generation. Some of the institutions are; University of Ghana, University of Development Studies, Koforidua Technical University, Kumasi Technical University, KNUST and University of Energy, Natural Resources and Institute of Local Government Studies.

The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) coordinates formulation of national development plans. The Commission is also mandated to undertake monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the development policies. Using the resulting framework, the NDPC can monitor and track the progress of implementation of policies and identify bottlenecks for early corrective measures. During the plan formulation, the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and the line ministries came up with a set of indicators that will be used to monitor and report progress of implementation. The line ministries have designated Policy Planning and Monitoring Evaluation Directorates (PPMEDs) to be responsible for M&E activities. The data they collect about policy implementation is used for the compilation of the sector annual progress report (APR). The APR system allows the sectors/key stakeholders to modify and adjust the programme interventions to directly support the achievement of desired outcomes and objectives of national policies and strategies. Currently, the APR system and domestic MRV structures are not operationally aligned although the desire is to ensure that the two processes are linked together. On top of the disconnection between the APR and the climate MRV, the overall M&E system in the country continues to face institutional and technical capacity constraints and fragmented set of uncoordinated information, both at the national and sub-national levels. Better policies and investment choices driven by quality data are what it takes to turn NDC to ground actions.

Therefore, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system must be an integral part of any successful climate policies. It is a systematic way of instilling the culture of transparency and being accountable when implementing climate change programmes. With MRV, it is possible to improve climate policy choices by evaluating potential effects of actions, tracking implementation progress, assess impacts of climate actions. These attributes of MRV can help build mutual trust between governments and development partners, as well as offer the basis for upping ambition of climate actions and gather evidence to inform policy revisions. MRV system can also facilitate domestic and international reporting using good quality data, rigorous methodology and protocols for accounting, and tracking. In 2013, Ghana launched a Climate Ambitious Reporting Program (G-CARP) following the Conference of Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC decision to enhance climate reporting. G-CARP aimed to facilitate the establishment of an integrated climate data management system to support national and international reporting such as GHG and climate policies and measures.

The G-CARP has four functional components including (i) institutional arrangement and engagement, (ii) data management (iii) methods and tools (iv) continuous training and capacity development of new and existing teams. The G-CARP has seen progressive improvements through the introduction of reforms such as decentralisation of MRV task to line ministries, establishment of online climate change data hub, memorandum of understanding governing collaboration among institutions, continuous training programme, development of GHG inventory manual, GHG Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) plan and corporate GHG accounting programme.

#### **Steps taken to strengthen and integrate G-CARP into national M&E system**

Ghana actively participates in the international MRV programmes managed by the UNFCCC secretariat. In line with the programmes, Ghana has prepared three National Communications, one Biennial Update Report, its first International Consultation and Analysis process in 2016 and it is currently undertaking a technical assessment of its REDD+ forest reference level. Participating in the international MRV processes has generated a great deal of interest, capacity and in-country experience. Additionally, over the past years, the functionality of the G-CARP has been enhanced in the following areas:

- Data management (adoption of data collection template, climate data hub);
- Capacity and skills improvement (continuous training, UNFCCC expert review training);
- Tools development (adoption of national GHG manual and QA/QC guidance)
- Institutional arrangement (decentralization of tasks, memorandum of understanding).

Regardless of the progressive improvements in the G-CARP, the system is still facing challenges such as (a) difficulty and slow pace in establishing data sharing platform; (b) poor data access and cost associated with data generation and (c) inadequate awareness on the MRV processes among important line ministries. As every effort to make the G-CARP function efficiently must seek to address the identified challenges, it is also important that the scope of operation of the G-CARP must be expanded alongside to include the new transparency activities such as how to: (a) regularly plan and implement NDC, (b) tracking progress of

implementation and effectiveness of climate actions, & (c) tracking the progress of achievement of NDC goals. Also, the new version of the G-CARP system must be integrated into APR system as a way of ensuring its long-term sustainability. In this regard, four areas have been identified for improvements. These areas have the potential to transform the existing MRVs structure into a desirable version that is durable and robust enough to respond to the new reporting regime. The areas related to (a) better data management; (b) choose useful accounting metrics (c) monitoring system and (d) reporting framework.

(i) *Better data management* - the overall strategy is to eventually have in place a robust and functional data management system in Ghana that is capable of supporting the timely and comprehensive domestic and international climate reporting. The focus of the upgrading efforts is (a) enhancing data generation and sharing (b) streamlining documentation and archiving procedures; (c) data retrieval and access and (d) data quality and (e) information technology infrastructure. Another critical dimension is to look into the possibility of working towards the integration of the functionality of the existing data generation platforms. Although it is evident that achieving full inclusion in the data generation platform is desirable, but it will take some time to be realised. This is because most data generation platforms are set up for different purposes and have varying levels of automation. Any effort to promote further data sharing must first recognise the functional differences in the existing data platforms and, based on that, develop specific interventions to address them. The table 1 below provides an overview of key data generation platforms:

Table 1: Data generation platform in Ghana

Institutions	Data platform	Data Type	Frequency	Format
Ministry of Food and Agriculture (SRID)	Agriculture fact and figures	Food, livestock data	Annual	Pdf online
Energy Commission (SPDD)	Energy statistics,	Energy production, Consumption pattern	Annual	Pdf online
	Energy outlook,		Regular updates	Online database
	Energy information database			
Forestry Commission	Forestry Inventory	Forestry production, harvesting, land use and change data, land disturbances data	Unknown	Offline
	REDD+ Registry	Forestry mitigation projects	Upcoming	Proposed to go online
Ghana Statistical Service	Ghana Living Standard Survey	Household data	5 years	Pdf online
	Population Census	Demographic data	10 years	Pdf online
National developing planning commission	National Annual Progress Report	Annual	Annual	Hard copy
	SDGs progress report	Comprehensive SGD data	Upcoming	Unknown
Environmental Protection Agency	Annual Climate change report	Climate change data	Proposed	Proposed online
	Biennial update report	GHG and mitigation data	Bi-annual	Online

	National Communication	GHG, mitigation, adaptation data	4 years	Online
	Akobenn and EIA Reporting	Environmental performance data	Bi-quarterly	Online
Driver Vehicle and Licensing Authority	Vehicle registration and road-worthy database	Vehicle registration and road worthy certification	Annual	Offline, data copies
Customs, Exercise Preventive Service	Vehicle Import	GCNET vehicle imports	Online	Automated
Ministry Sanitation and Water Resources	Sanitation database	Solid and liquid waste water	Unknown	Unknown

(ii) Choose realistic accounting metric - A transparent accounting metric is pivotal to the ETF. It includes the identification and adoption of viable standard protocols and the methodological steps for assessing the effects of climate policies and measures, track the progress of NDC goals and communicate the overarching impacts. In selecting accounting metric, tools and methodology, it is essential to look out for its capability, suitability, applicability, and flexibility to meet the vast diversity in Ghana's NDCs. The key challenge we face is Ghana's ability to make a realistic choice of accounting metric and monitoring approaches that can squarely fit our unique national situation and be able to bring all the diverse 31 NDC actions into a common accounting metric. Its scope and scale, implementation status, complexities in coverage as well as the increased funding and reporting streams define the diversity of the NDC actions.

Currently, there are two types of climate reporting to project funders and the UN bodies. So, any attempt to harmonise the multiple reporting channels would require a lot of collective efforts from all stakeholders. This is because when reporting information on climate actions to the various funding sources, the published data is typical of the different format, elements and level of details that make it practically difficult to use a single accounting metric. It would require adopting a parameter that is flexible enough to accommodate different shade of climate actions. With the adoption of the Paris Agreement and the development of the rule book, it is possible that the MRV of NDC will see new additions regarding content, the frequency of reporting and consideration of the reports after submission. Therefore, any efforts to improve the way the reporting is done in the country must reflect the changing dynamics of reporting.

Some of the issues that need to be taken into account are the type and depth of information to be reported, the frequency of reporting, the content and methodology to adopt for the reporting and even more so, what becomes of the reports when they are submitted to the appropriate UNFCCC bodies. Thus, both the current international reporting and review guidelines and methodology are critical. Another important aspect of reporting that need serious attention in Ghana is the idea of making the reporting process and the report itself relevant to the domestic audience. Once the procedures and reports are made visible to both the public and the principal actors, it stands the chance of attracting additional value and relevance in the country. Usually, such reports are bulky and rich technical content but do not

reach the more significant majority of the target group. One of the ways to ensure that the technical content reaches the wider audience is to prepare brochure and policy briefs out of the main report for dissemination. It is also important to showcase the relevance of the MRV report and how it can influence policy discussions.

The necessary approach to strengthening the functionality of the G-CARP system is to expand its scope to include the elements of the ETF and weave it into the existing APR system. The idea is to roll out the consolidation and integration process in four stages, from 2015 to 2020. The phased-out methods are sequenced as follows: (a) planning and design phase; (b) *APR and MRV Integration*; (c) *Piloting and testing*; and (d) *full deployment (Figure 1)*.

- *Planning and design stage*: In this stage, the aim is to streamline and consolidate coordination of the G-CARP among institutions by comprehensively reviewing and clarifying institutional roles and responsibilities. Furthermore, a better and durable arrangement to govern the way and manner the identified institutions operate within the G-CARP will be established. The entire data management structure is expected to see a complete overhaul to ensure its effectiveness. This among others will include the methods and frequency for data collection, sharing and archiving regularly, retooling the Information Technology (IT) infrastructure to host captured information and data for archiving and public access as well as support continuous capacity building. So far, the majority of the earmarked actions under the planning and design stage are at different levels of implementation, and Ghana's CBIT project will seek to build on them to the desired outcome.
- *M&E and MRV Integration stage*: Once the institutional arrangement, data management and capacity building programmes are instituted, and the G-CARP system is capable of responding to the ETF, the next stage is to ensure integration into the existing M&E framework. The integration process will be in two phases. Phase 1 will be on developing and incorporating progress indicators climate actions into the M&E results framework. The APR will then become the main vehicle to monitor implementation of climate actions and their GHG impacts and co-benefits. The phase 2 will focus on giving training to the line ministries on how to use the indicators.
- *Pilot and Test Stage*: The MRV setup will be piloted in the Energy and Transport Sectors to test the capability range of the system. By 2020, a fully functional integrated domestic MRV system will become operational after initial sector piloting, and testing has been successful.
- *Deployment and 1st upgrade stage*: The feedback from the pilots will be used to update the MRV system before full deployment begins by December 2020. Regular biennial system-wide audit and stakeholder consultations will be performed to identify areas of improvements.

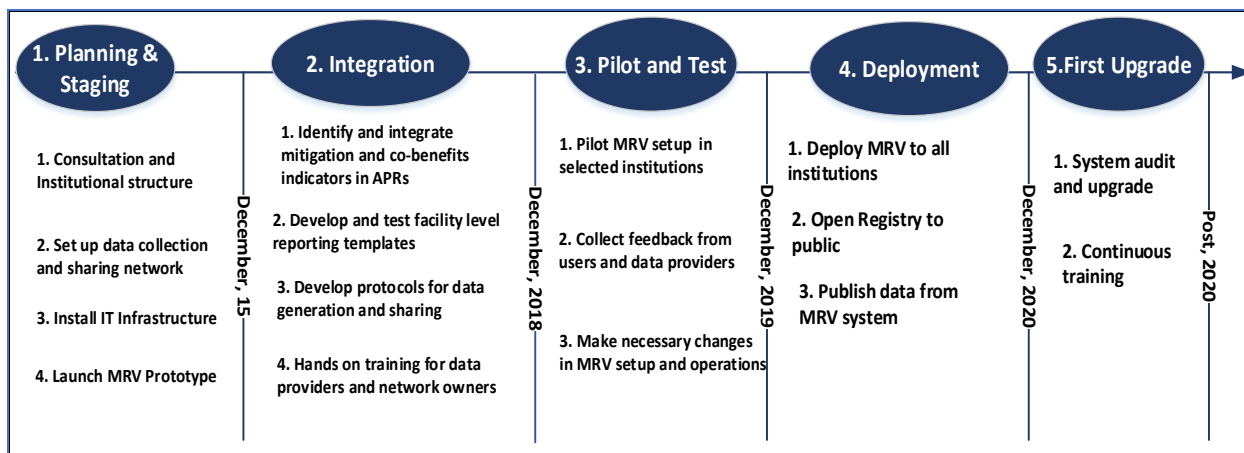


Figure 1: Timelines for rolling out Domestic MRV system

This CBIT proposal is Ghana’s flagship initiative on transparency capacity building and aims at consolidating and building on the foundation laid in setting up the G-CARP. With the CBIT funds, the functionality of the G-CARP will be improved by completing some of the selected identified activities under the roadmap (Figure 1). Additionally, the CBIT project is expected to address operational gaps in the long-term climate reporting and avoid duplication of efforts and maximise on the complementarity of support. The CBIT proposal timeframe is aligned with the next medium-term development plan formulation (Yr. 2018-2022). It will be an opportunity to engage with NDPC and the relevant line ministries to align the policy indicators to the climate change indicators.

## Other Baseline Projects

### *(a) National Communications and Biennial Update Report Project*

With support from GEF, Ghana has prepared and submitted three National Communications in 2000, 2005 2015 and first Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC. The BUR was subjected to International Consultation, and Analysis organised in two parts. In part one, the BUR was taken through technical analysis (16-18 November 2015) by the professional team of experts and facilitated by the UNFCCC secretariat. Part two was a multilateral forum to peer review both BUR and summary report through an in-session workshop. Given that, Ghana participated in the facilitative exchange of views workshop convened by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) on 20 and 21 May 2016 in Bonn, Germany. At the end of the BUR consideration process, the essential capacity building needs that were identified are the following:

- Training on the use 2006 IPCC guidelines and the ALU software for conducting GHG inventories in the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector;
- GHG data management and institutional arrangements;
- Development of a marginal abatement cost curve; baseline and baseline scenario setting mitigation assessments;
- Development of mitigation scenarios for the non-energy sector, especially marginal abatement curves;



- How to undertake forestry-wide mitigation assessment beyond REDD+;
- Improvement of the capacities of farmers, engineers, technicians and artisans; creating awareness and knowledge exchange; and facilitating sharing of lessons learned from pilot technology adoption initiatives;
- Uncertainty assessment for activity data and emission factors; and
- Assessment and monitoring of the effects of GHGs on the policy level mitigation actions.

Currently, Ghana is preparing its Fourth National Communication (FNC) and Second Biennial Update Report (BUR2) with GEF funding. Expectations are that during the implementation of the FNC/BUR2 project, some of the areas identified for improved future reporting will be addressed. For instance, in the FNC/BUR, efforts would be made to improve the way the effects of climate actions are assessed and communicated. Although FNC/BUR project would undoubtedly contribute to tackling some of the capacity needs, a lot more remains to be done, and Ghana's CBIT can help to fill the gap. Apart from the FNC/BUR project, some projects are relevant to strengthening Ghana's overall capacity to meet the transparency requirements. In this regard, Ghana also received other donor support through the following initiatives (Table 2): - (i) Low Emission Capacity Building Project; (ii) Information Matters Project, (iii) Sustainable GHG Management Project in West Africa, (iv) Capacity Development for REDD+ Project and the (v) FIRM Project. The scope of the support received under these initiatives has been well coordinated and targeted to ensure that they address priority capacity needs as it relates to enhancing monitoring, reporting and verification without duplication of efforts.

*(i) Low Emission Capacity Building (LECP) Project*

Under the LECB project implemented by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Ghana received financial and technical support to build capacity towards improving the functionality of the system for conducting energy sector GHG inventories and the general inventory system. In this regard, many tailor-made workshops have been organised to build the capacities of key stakeholders in the electricity and mining industries. The series of workshops culminated in the introduction of the first-ever corporate carbon accounting programme within Volta River Authority (VRA), a state-run power producer. The VRA received support from LECB project through the EPA and the Energy Commission to help setting up the system for accounting programme as well as facilitating the preparation of the first GHG accounting report. The GHG report from the VRA and the associated dataset will be used in the compilation of the next National GHG Inventory Report (NIR).

The LECB project also provided the financial support to design and conduct a national survey to collect activity data on commercial generators. The study covered five major administrative regions and targeted hospitals, banks, hotels, public building, petroleum retail centre etc. The survey dataset from this exercise will be an essential input into improving stationery combustion aspect of the national GHG inventory. Once again, through LECB project, Ghana

has prepared QA/QC plan and GHG inventory manual that would be adopted for use during the preparation of the next national GHG inventory report. The project also supports Ghana throughout the development of its Nationally Determined Contribution submission to the UNFCCC and its implementation plan. The LECB project came to an end in 2016. Phase 2 of the project is about to commence with the focus on Ghana's NDC implementation in 2017.

*(ii) GIZ Funded Information Matters Project*

Ghana also received support from the German Government through the GIZ-supported information matters project (IM project). The project specifically targeted providing additional capacity through training and peer exchanges on selected topics in the BUR preparation. The IM project facilitated the informal technical review of Ghana's submission to the UNFCCC. The technical review was useful since it helped to detect significant problems in the BUR for corrections before submission to the UNFCCC. The project ended in June 2017 and there are no plans by the donor to commission the second phase.

*(iii) World Bank Sponsored Natural Resource Governance Programme (NREG)*

With funds provided by GEF through the BUR project, the World Bank technical assistance and the LECB project, Ghana set up its first-generation of its climate data hub (URL: <http://climatedatahubgh.com/gh/>) that serves as a platform to achieve MRV data and also provides seamless access to the general public users. The hub is an online dashboard for Ghana's climate reporting. It serves as a one-stop information-sharing portal on facts about Ghana's actions to tackle climate change and the benefits thereof. Every five portals are dedicated to a specific climate change theme. Each portal provides up-to-date information of a particular item: GHG emissions, the Domestic electronic registry for climate initiatives (DERS) and climate policies and measures, GCF and NDCs. The emissions portal hosts the GHG database that contains archived activity data and emission factors used for the calculation of the national GHG emission estimated for 1990-2012.

The hub serves as a channel for data sharing among data providers and ensures public access. There is two leading data models design, which divides the GHG portal. One part of the database contains all the data files containing activity data and emission factors for a specific inventory year. The other part of the database comprises disaggregated primary input activity data. The access to different parts of the database is password restricted. The public access to the open-source end of the database, which contains already publicly available national datasets. Access to the primary data section is restricted. There are two restricted access levels. Access to upload primary data and data files as well as higher access level for the administrator who filters and publishes the information online. The DERS contains information on climate actions and effects, support received and impacts. For the climate action and their effects, the data covers scope and type of action, the status of implementations, steps taken and envisaged to be taken, achievements and impacts. Additional information on finance is provided, including sources of finance, the channel of finance, the extent of disbursement etc. The D-PaMs is the dashboard of policies and measures of all climate-related policies and

measures in the productive economic sectors in Ghana. The panel has a tracker, which is meant to track the progress of implementation towards the attainment of its goals. The impacts, achievement and envisaged actions toward archiving its strategic objectives are also contained in the database. The GCF project pipeline portal has two functions. One is to provide pipeline projects seeking funding from the GCF. The GCF NDA communicates with GCF project proponent and post major announcement on the portal and the other is to share with the general public and international community, at any point in time, the level of implementation of Ghana priority NDC actions and their outcomes; overall progress towards achieving the goal set out in the NDCs and the investments made and needed.

*(iv) Capacity Development for REDD+ (CD-REDD) Project*

The CD-REDD project, Japan-sponsored forest preservation programme and the sustainable GHG in West Africa project together focused on the following areas in the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use sector inventory: (a) improvement in country-specific data collection campaigns, (b) hand-hold learning by doing approaches and (c) tailor-made expert trainings.

*(v) National Action Plan to Mitigate Short-lived climate pollutant (SLCPs) under CCAC*

Ghana is a foundation member of the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) and has been implementing four CCAC initiatives. The flagship one is the Supporting National Action and Planning (SNAP) on SLCP initiative which has led to the preparation of the first-ever National Action Plan to mitigate SLCPs. A draft of this action plan is ready and is currently undergoing internal technical review before approval by the leadership of the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation.

*(vi) Green Climate Fund Readiness Project*

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) Readiness Programme, a joint partnership between UNDP, UN Environment, and World Resource Institute (WRI), is a global programme to support countries for enhanced access to international climate finance. The Programme in Ghana aims to support the government in strengthening their national capacities to effectively and efficiently plan for, access, manage, deploy and monitor climate financing in particular through the GCF. The Programme will target two crucial aspects of the GCF approach, 1) access to funds and 2) private sector engagement, both of which will require significant preparatory work in many countries before GCF financing will be possible at scale.

Table 2 presents a summary of status of donor projects and capacity building support received by Ghana from 2011 which aims at addressing capacity needs for transparency.

Table 2: Summary of information on project status, and capacity building and technology support received by Ghana from 2011

Project	Donor	Description of Activity	Climate Relevance	Status	Amount (\$)	Remarks
Low emission capacity building project (LECB)	German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU), European Union (EU), Australian Government through UNDP	Develop up to 2 bankable NAMAs, strengthen national system for GHG, engage private sector and support INDC development.	Mitigation, GHG MRV and NDC	On-going till 2016.	350,000	Phase of LECB Project has been renamed NDC Support Programme with a budget of USD 802, 500 with emphasis on NDC, Gender and the Private Sector.
Information matters project	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), GIZ	Training on GHG data management, emission baseline and domestic MRV. Third Party Review of National GHG Inventory Review – Energy Section. Opportunity for experience sharing in the preparation of BUR.	Mitigation  (GHG Inventory Energy Sector)	Completed	Unknown.  Global Technical Assistance Program	No phase 2.
Sustainable GHG Management Project in West Africa:	Australia, USA, Netherlands, UK, Belgium, New Zealand, UNFCCC, FAO, UNDP, UNDP	Third Party Review of National GHG Inventory Review – AFOLU Section. Training on Land use mapping using Google map engine tool.  Hands on training workshop on development of land use map.	Mitigation  (GHG Inventory AFOLU sector)	On-going till 2017	Unknown.  Global TA programme	Project implementation slowed down.
Capacity Development for REDD Project:	German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU). International Climate Initiative, Coalition for Rainforest Nations (CfRN).	Hands on training on Use of 2006 IPCC guidelines and ALU software for AFOLU GHG Accounting.  Improvement of GHG Inventory Report- Third Party Review of National GHG Inventory Review – AFOLU Section.	Mitigation  (GHG Inventory AFOLU sector)	2012-2014.  Possibility of Phase 2	Unknown.  Global Technical Assistance Program	Phase 2 not started yet.
FIRM project	Stockholm Environment Institute	Development of low carbon development strategy.  Development of 2 NAMA projects.  Training on Long-range energy alternatives planning system.	Mitigation	2013-2016	300,000	Possible one-year extension to 2017 with \$70,000
Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT)	UNEP DTU Partnership. The plan is to focus on selected mitigation policies in the transport and energy sector	Ghana's ICAT programme will be specifically targeted at strengthening the national arrangements to facilitate implementation of MRV activities in selected sectors in Ghana's NDC.	Mitigation Policies	Still under discussions	125,000	Started in late 2017 with focus on methodologies for assess effect of renewable energy measures

### **A.1.3: The proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area**

#### **Proposed alternative scenario**

Even though the implementation of various support initiatives listed in Table 2 have contributed to enabling Ghana to build a strong foundation of its domestic MRV, a lot more is needed to be done to strengthen it further to become formidable, durable and functional in the long-term. This is partly because the existing G-CARP system is biased towards GHG and does not have direct operational linkage with the APR system coordinated by the NDPC. Another challenge is that the information generated from the GHG MRV is not adequately utilised in decision-making and policy formulation processes. This has come about because of the combined effects of factors such as lack of capacity, poor data systems, poor messaging and communication, systemic institutional inertia and limited political will. For example, there was an instance where GHG inventory results unravelled policy incoherence, but due to poor coordination among relevant institutions, inconsistencies in the said policies could not be resolved. This was probably borne out of the limitations to redirect government policy to respond to the findings of the GHG inventory partly because, generally, environmental issues are largely second rated which gives impetus to focus on short-lived development gains at the expense of the environment.

Ghana's CBIT proposal will contribute to realising the alternative scenario where status quo of the limited scope of the G-CARP is avoided or reduced. By this approach, the CBIT proposal seeks to contribute to Ghana's agenda to institute an integrated domestic MRV system capable of efficiently delivering multiple MRV tasks (MRV of GHG, MRV of Actions, MRV of support, adaptation M&E and tracking of progress of NDC goals) as required by the Paris Agreement. The CBIT project will, therefore, aim to build on existing MRV of GHG structures expanding its scope to include additional MRV tasks in the NDCs as well as anchoring into the national M & E framework. It is envisaged that having gained the requisite capacities from implementing the CBIT project, Ghana will be in a better position to (a) plan and execute its NDCs regularly; (b) track progress of implementation of climate actions and support received, (c) track progress of achievement of NDC goals at a given time and (d) compile and report on implementation of NDCs in a transparent and sustainable manner. The CBIT project will also seek to entrench the culture of climate reporting within the line ministries so that it is seen as part of the routine work of the ministries. When this is achieved, funding and functionality of the G-CARP will become more sustainable and serve a useful purpose in the country.

#### **GEF focal area strategies**

The requested support neatly aligns with the CBIT activities outlined in paragraph 18 of the CBIT programming directions document. The proposal aims to: (i) strengthen Ghana's national institutions for transparency tasks; (ii) support development of guidelines and tools and provide targeted training to meet the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, as well as (iii) assist with the improvement of transparency work over time. Furthermore, the proposed components reflect the capacities identified as most needed in Ghana's first BUR and the corresponding technical analysis, complying with the paragraph 19 of CBIT's programming direction. This proposal is in line with UN Environment's Climate Change sub-programme Output 6 where countries are expected to increasingly adopt and implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologies, and hence achieve emissions reduction consistent with the 1.5/2 degrees Celsius stabilisation pathway.

## Description of expected outcome of the project

The immediate development objective of the CBIT project is to assist Ghana to strengthen its national capacity on transparency and ambitious reporting by improving on the functionality of the national system of the domestic MRV system (G-CARP) and integrate into national M&E framework having identified institutional capacities and gaps. Through this project, line Ministries will effectively coordinate and will be able to integrate NDC targets as a central part of their tracking towards national development framework. In order to achieve the stated outcome, the project focuses on four main outputs: -

- Output 1: An effective institutional arrangement to plan, implement and report climate actions established.
- Output 2: A centralized national infrastructure for improved data access and information management established.
- Output 3: Five climate change indicators mainstreamed into the medium-term development framework (Yr. 2018-2022)
- Output 4: Testing and piloting of domestic transparency framework in Energy and transport sectors.

### **Output 1: An effective institutional arrangement to plan, implement and report climate actions established**

The ability of Ghana to plan, implement and report on its NDC cannot be successful without strong and functional national institutions that have the necessary legal mandate and well-established processes. Ghana already has institutions that are mandated by law to perform multiple developmental functions including climate change and well entrenched in the public administration set-up at the national and local government levels. The public administration structures have the power and reach to mobilise state resources and to oversee planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation government policies and programmes. Linking the NDC and its MRV functions to the existing institutional arrangement are the way to go because it is backed by time-tested structures and laid-down processes that govern how they operate. The aim of Output 1 is to improve on the current institutional arrangement for tracking and reporting progress, effects of climate actions by mobilising and engaging critical actors involved in climate change. Therefore, the idea to weave the G-CARP and NDC into the existing national institutions will touch on issues such as (a) coordination, roles and responsibilities (b) awareness and engagement (c) regular preparation and publication of national statistics. Under this Output, there will be seven main activities.

*Activity 1.1. Conduct Initial assessment of all institutions involved in the G-CARP and compile and rate related works, using the scale of 1-4, as defined in the GEF CBIT programming document<sup>8</sup>.*

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<sup>8</sup> Annex IV: Indicator for qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency-related activities

This activity aims at reviewing the G-CARP institutional arrangement to understand the structure, the way they function, challenges and opportunities. In selecting stakeholders to participate in the initial institutional assessment, priority will be given to institutions that are involved in the climate change, environment and sustainable development space. As much as possible, institutions that operate in the selected sectors and sub-national levels will be required. The selection intends to come up with a list of state and non-state institutions to be used as inputs into the initial assessment. During the institutional study the aim will be to evaluate: (a) the level of involvement or engagement of the selected institutions in climate change activities; roles and responsibilities of the selected institutions; (c) the processes for policymaking and implementation; (d) data handling and information technology setup, (e) existing capacities (human, institutional) to inform the identification of key gaps and strengths of the institutions. This activity will be carried out using mixed approaches of desktop study, interview and focus-group discussions where necessary.

The desktop study will involve a coherent review of reports/policy documents/structures/processes that the selected institutions employ for decision-making. The results of the desktop review will include a list of issues on gaps, constraints and opportunities for further improvement and will feed into the next sub-activity on the institutional survey. When conducting the study, the focus will be on further probing into the issues identified during the desktop study with the view to bring out the critical issues that require attention. The survey will be through in-person interviews and or via online focusing on relevant national and sub-national institutions. The entire process will lead to the identification of critical gaps, strengths and opportunity for improvements. This activity will be conducted within the first two months after the project inception and the outputs will be used as inputs to identify roles, capacity needs, gaps and opportunities for improvement, and will inform the subsequent activities of assigning tasks and responsibility, establishing sustainable ways for engagement greater mainstreaming. The EPA will lead to the implementation in consultation with the steering and technical committees. In this regard, the EPA will facilitate procurement of a national consultant, liaise with the identified institution, track and review the progress of work, and ensure quality control of the work and facilitation of consultation of the workshop.

*Activity 1.2: Review institutional roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders and streamline the coordination functions; expanding the scope and number of institutions involved in the MRV work.*

The review of institutional roles and responsibilities is to get a better understanding of how the identified institutions are living up to their assigned tasks under the existing GHG MRV system. In this regard, we will seek to review potential duplication of functions; levels of commitment in performing their roles; whether or not those institutions have the requisite personal to undertake their assigned roles. Having identified the critical issues on the institutional roles and responsibilities, emphasis will then be given to teasing out capacity needs and areas for improvement concerning the new MRV functions. In the end, the overall coordination and functional roles of institutions involved in the enhanced G-CARP will be streamlined (i.e. new, reassign, or realign roles) considering the following: (a) current institutional role; (b) institution's legal mandate and (c) their existing capacities and (c) staffing capacity. The sectors to be considered will include: (i) Energy (ii) Agriculture and Forestry (iii) Transport (iv) Waste (v) Industry (vi) Water (vii) Health (viii) Gender as well as cross-cutting institutions of NDPC, Ministry of Finance (MOF) and Ministry of Local Government (MLGRD). A national consultant in collaboration will conduct this activity with the national technical team followed by a validation workshop. This activity is aligned to activity (a) and (c) of the GEF CBIT programming direction on institutional strengthening and enhancing information and knowledge management structure to meet Article 13 needs respectively.

*Activity 1.3. Organize tailor-made training programmes for fresh entrants into the list of national experts*

With the inclusion of new institutions in the G-CARP to take up some of the new MRV functions such as tracking support, MRV of actions, adaptation M&E and monitoring NDC goal, it is likely that new individuals will be added to the national technical team. Those new entrants will have to be given orientation on the functionality of the enhanced G-CARP process through tailor-made training programmes to make them abreast with the workings of the MRV system. In this regard, two national training workshops will be organised to cover topics on the fundamentals of MRV (concept and practice); Ghana's domestic MRV system (the case study of the GHG MRV) and strategies to roll out the enhanced version of the current MRV scheme. In all, about 65 representatives from more than ten institutions will receive the two pieces of training each lasting three days. As much as possible national experts will provide the training otherwise, international experts could be consulted.

*Activity 1.4: Organize refreshers trainings for experienced national experts*

National experts who are familiar with the existing MRV processes will receive additional training on new advance topics on MRV of GHG, support and actions; Adaptation M&E and tracking of NDC goals with the new entrants in attendance. Two hands-on training workshops are planned with the aim of beefing up the understanding and practical experiences of national experts on how to deal with the inclusion of new elements of the EFT with their respective sectors. Some of the specific topics to treat include accounting metric, data handling and documentation, assessment of policies and measures, methodologies for tracking NDC goals including new MRV guidance that emerges from the international process. About 80 experts and 65 entrants from more than 30 public and private institutions will benefit from the advanced training programme with each lasting for two days. National and international experts will be mobilised to provide training.

*Activity 1.5: Organize regular peer exchange programs for Ghanaian MRV experts*

Organizing regular peer exchange programmes is essential because it is expected to provide the Ghanaian experts with the requisite international exposure on advances in the MRV topics by participating programmes, webinars and share lessons and good practices on MRV. Under this activity, one national expert from each of the five NDC sectors will be supported to participate or share experience on international platforms such partnership for Transparency in the Paris Agreement, Low Emission Development Strategies Global Partnership; South-South Collaboration Network on MRV in West Africa. Besides, two national experts will be supported to undergo GHG inventory training organised by the UNFCCC secretariat with the view to be enlisted on the roster of experts. The selected national experts to benefit from the various support would form the Trainer of Trainers team (ToT) to help build the capacity of others. This set of activities are aligned to (a) and (c) of the GEF CBIT programming direction on institutional strengthening and enhancing information and knowledge management structure to meet Article 13 needs respectively.

*Activity 1.6: Review methodology for the preparation of energy, transport, agriculture and waste statistics*

The success of any MRV scheme depends on access to and use of high quality dataset. In Ghana, the dataset used for MRV activities are obtained mainly from statistics published by national institutions. Some are collected from industries, research institutions and Civil Society Organizations (CSO). Access to the dataset published by the national institutions and industries are governed by national laws unlike data from research



and CSOs. For instance, the EPA Act 490 and L.I. 1652 allow the EPA to directly access data from both public institutions and industrial facilities. But the same cannot be said about research and CSO data to which access are not directly covered by law. Some of the key ones published by public institutions are energy statistics issued annually by the Energy Commission (EC); Agriculture Facts and Figures by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) every year, Vehicle Population and Inspection Statistics by Driver Vehicle and Licensing Authority (DVLA) and the Household Statistics published every 5 years by the Ghana Statistical Service (Table 1). Waste data are collected within the jurisdiction of several local governments.

Although the data published by the institutions are largely useful to MRV, many areas still need improvements. The public dataset often does not contain the necessary details or the statistical information to allow for comprehensive climate reporting. Most of the data are published without “metadata” which are usually essential to determine the level of transparency of the datasets before using them. In this activity, an extensive review of the methodology behind publication of selected national dataset will be undertaken to understand (a) the way primary data collection is done (protocols if any); (b) policy imperatives of the data collections; (c) processing techniques, (d) quality control measures in use; (e) funding regimes; and (f) infrastructure behind the data collection. This activity will be conducted through desktop review reports and standard operating procedures, selected interviews and site inspections where necessary. The overall objective of this activity will be to identify and probe into the key challenges confronting the data providers and come up with recommendations and alternatives to make the data platforms function efficiently.

*Activity 1.7: Organize focus-group discussion (FGD) with the key national data providers on ways to improve preparation and publication of the statistics*

A one-day FGD will be held for all the data providers to take a deep dive into the issues identified in Activity 1.6. The discussion will provide the avenue for the data providers and the G-CARP team to distil the key challenges they are facing in the compilation of the statistics they publish and identify concrete ways to deal with it in the short-to-long term. In the end, the FGD will help tease out key data handling issues that need immediate attention with a clear roadmap for tackling it to improve data quality.

## **Output 2: A centralized national infrastructure for improved data access and information management established**

The G-CARP relies on the regular supply of data from many national data providers to the Environmental Protection Agency for climate reporting. However, over the years, the data provided by the institutions are challenged in many ways. These include missing data, incompatible data format, data with time series gaps, inability to access data timely; non-existing central archive; non-existing data sharing procedures and lack of data protection instructions. Therefore, this output will focus on efforts toward centralizing and improving access to high-quality data and information management through the following: (a) establishment of a functional and centralized data sharing network; (b) preparation of reporting templates and guidance notes for use by NDC sectors; and (c) coordinating the verification of NDC outcomes.

*Activity 2.1: Establish functional & centralized data sharing network*

There are many institutions that are mandated to collect and publish data on their data platforms. The data platforms are usually stand-alone and at different stages of development or complexities or functionalities. Some of the data platforms are online whereas others are offline. This activity is intended to develop data

sharing network bringing the individual stand-alone data platforms into a single one-stop data centre for NDC priority sectors. By having a central data repository, it is then possible to connect the individual data platforms into data sharing network. There will be four main sub-activities. These are: (a) network of existing databases in different ministries (such as Energy statistics, Forestry Monitoring System or Agriculture figures) with the online climate change data hub; (b) select and automate existing analogue data sources in selected ministries (vehicle and traffic statistics, waste generation statistics etc.) ;(c) improve public access by hooking up existing databases to the climate change data hub. In the end, the functionality of the climate data hub will be enhanced by linking it up with other sectoral databases and improving public access. The online data hub will be expanded to include adaptation data portal, feed-to-feed interface with selected data portals (energy statistics and forest monitoring database); (d) create an additional portal to host progress-monitoring information on adaptation and mitigation actions for the NDC sectors. The portal will contain templates that the line ministries fill with monitoring information and share with the EPA team on the fly.

#### *Activity 2.2: Develop templates and guidance notes in five NDC sectors*

This activity is devoted to developing tools and templates as well as functional structures to aid in frequent sectoral reporting on the progress of individual NDC actions. The tools and templates will be designed with the view to help sector actors perform the data management responsibilities assigned to them. Once the tools, templates and guidance notes have been prepared, hands-on training workshops will be organised to build the capacity of users on how to use the tool and template for records handling such as collection, organisation, uploading, storage and archival. Some of the tasks under this activity include; (a) develop template to keep the record on the progress of implementation of twenty selected mitigation and adaption actions in five NDC sectors. The plan is that after the end of each quarter, the NDC sectors will complete the template online on the progress of implementation of NDC actions in their sector and send it to EPA through the climate change data hub. When the EPA receives the dataset, it will collate them into a composite report to provide a broad picture of the progress Ghana is making toward attainment of its NDC goals. The sectors or NDCs actions that do not include this exercise they will be roped into the process after the pilot phase; (b) Prepare manual on how to use the template to guide data collection, process and compilation into a short report online. This activity will contribute to monitoring data from the line ministries and sharing them at a central point managed by the EPA and (c) organise 4 hands-on training for the representatives from the 5 selected NDC sectors on the following: use of the template; tracking progress of NDC actions; reporting results and impacts; uploading on-the-fly data on individual or two/more climate actions.

#### *Activity 2.3: Develop a verification manual for MRV of NDC Actions*

Before the information on MRV of Actions is made public and or submitted to the international community, it is essential to subject it to verification. A mandatory verification exercise will be introduced as part of the newly enhanced G-CARP system. The verification exercise will focus on ascertaining NDC progress, impacts resulting from the implementation of actions (GHG, sustainable development benefits etc.), challenges for monitoring etc. Under this activity, the sub-activities will cover the following: (a) prepare verification manual or instruction to guide MRV of Action. In all, 35 persons from relevant selected ministries and stakeholders will benefit from the training. The preparation of the NDC verification manual is aligned with GEF CBIT activities (a), (d), (h) and (k), cutting across all three main clusters of CBIT support, i.e. institutional strengthening, provision of tools for meeting the transparency requirement as well as improving transparency over time.

### **Output 3: Five climate change indicators mainstreamed into the medium-term development framework (Yr. 2018-2022)**

*Activity 3.1: Develop indicators for NDC actions and incorporate into national M&E framework (APR) for long-term monitoring of sector-led climate actions*

Ghana is preparing a long-term development plan, and implementation is expected to start in 2018 as medium-term development plans. To ensure that the implementation of the sector NDC actions that are embedded into the sectoral plan are tracked, documented and regularly reported in the long-term, this activity is designed to work through the NDPC and cross-sectoral teams to develop and incorporate five climate-specific indicators into the first medium-term results framework. After the indicators are formulated and integrated into the results framework, a mechanism will be put in place to help the sectors to conduct a regular assessment to determine progress of implementation of the NDC actions alongside preparation of the sector annual progress reporting.

*Activity 3.2: Develop specific input/output indicators for selected sector NDC actions and incorporate them into the NDPC result framework for the 2018-2022 planning cycle and beyond.*

*Activity 3.3: Organize three workshops on the development of climate-specific indicators for NDC sectors and the assessment of NDC policy interventions.* The workshop will involve taking participants through the steps for developing the indicators, the linkage with the sector and the national result framework. Emphasis will be given to data requirements for the MRV of mitigation actions and M&E of adaptation and the need to make tracking of NDC action part of the regular activities of the line ministries. The workshop will be organised for line ministries, local government authorities and other stakeholders (CSOs and the academia).

*Activity 3.4: Organize two consultative meetings for planning and coordination for key stakeholders in the NDC sectors to promote its visibility; stocktaking of achievements and evaluation of progress.*

### **Output 4: - Testing and piloting of domestic transparency framework in Energy and Transport sectors**

*Activity 4.1 Test and pilot transparency measures in the Energy and Transport sectors*

When all necessary tools, templates and indicators have been prepared and have built capacities and created the needed awareness, it will be essential to test the functionally-enhanced MRV of NDC system by piloting it in selected sectors before it is fully deployed across the entire government machinery. Therefore, this deliverable will aim at the functional testing capability of the full-range NDC MRV system in the energy and transport sectors to collect feedback to enrich it. In this respect, all the identified six MRV elements covering institutional structures; sector templates; data collection and management; use of sector APRs indicators and the sector-specific webpage will be tested together as a single unit to see how it works for three months. The following sub-activities will be undertaken:

1. Set up NDC contact points in energy and transport sectors and define clear roles responsibilities in the MRV functions for the sector;
2. Support the use the template relevant data on selected NDC actions in their respective sectors for tracking progress of implementation and communicate result through the climate change data hub.
3. Adopt sector-specific APR indicators to track progress of implementation and impacts thereof and finally, information sector-specific NDC actions will be made available on the upgraded climate data hub. The performance of the sector MRV will be assessed during the testing phase by looking at the following: institutional set-up arrangement performance; challenges and feedback received on use of template and IT setup and last but not least, key capacity gaps. These observations will be documented for use in the improvement of the MRV system before it is rolled out fully to the other sectors.

*Activity 4.2. Communicate key lessons and best practices from the implementation of the CBIT Project*

Major results and outputs from the project would be comprehensively documented for regular dissemination to wide range of audiences such as policy makers, technical people, academicians, CSOs and the general public. In this regard, the following sub-activities would be implemented:

1. Develop knowledge management instructions describing concrete steps every project partner will follow at every stage of the project to collect, collate and share lessons and best practices.
2. Collate all knowledge products (i.e. lessons, success stories, challenges, data etc.) and publish them on the climate change data hub for easy public access.
3. Disseminate the knowledge produced within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and fora. The knowledge products from Ghana's CBIT will be shared regularly particularly through the CBIT Global Coordination Platform as well as other international fora through presentation, short articles and policy briefs.
4. Establish one active social media channel and feature in radio/TV discussions to discuss progress of work; key findings and major policy lessons.

***A.1.4: incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and co-financing***

The project will build on the foundation Ghana has already laid down in setting up a functional and robust M&E system. The GEF requested funding focuses on strengthening the existing G-CARP structures by enhancing its functionality and embed it into the national M&E results framework with the view to securing long-term reporting of the NDC by the sectors. In this regard, Ghana's CBIT seek to fund a broad set of transparency related activities: (a) planning and implementing NDCs regularly, (b) tracking progress of implementation and effectiveness of climate actions, & (c) tracking the progress of achievement of NDC goals. The government of Ghana will provide in-kind contribution on project management cost and other technical activities at US\$ 250,000. The expected NDC-SP's contribution is US\$ 802,500 and the UNEP DTU Partnership-

ICAT co-financing contribution of US\$ 125,000<sup>9</sup> brings the expected total co-financing contribution to US\$ 1,177,500.

As part of the CBIT programme, designed to improve mandatory reporting of signatories of the UNFCCC, this project is financed on full agreed cost basis and is consistent with the eligible activities described in the GEF document “Programming directions for the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency” (GEF/C.50/06).

#### ***A.1.5 Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)***

The CBIT project is associated with global benefits through capacity development mainly in the areas of GHG inventories and emission reductions. In the absence of the CBIT project, the functionality of the G-CARP will remain uncoordinated and prevent linking the G-CARP to the APR system. This will consequently lead to the production of inaccurate, obsolete, inconsistent information and hinder Ghana from fully meeting its obligation under ETF requirements in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. In the absence of the CBIT funding, Ghana will continue relying heavily on its current version of the G-CARP, which is not capable of meeting the obligations under the enhanced transparency framework of the Paris Agreement. If Ghana continues to rely on the current version of the G-CARP, the line ministries are likely to slack or even losing the momentum gathered over the several years of building interest, capacity and commitment to MRV activities among the line ministries. Without the CBIT funding, the status quo of receiving limited sponsorship from the GEF to support the compilation of national communications and biennial update report will not be enough to entrench the climate reporting culture across the entire government machinery.

With the CBIT funding, Ghana will be in the position to efficiently participate in the enhanced reporting framework. Mainly more institutions will get involved and seek to embed climate reporting into their regular M&E task; the national teams will be better capacitated, data that are more reliable will be available plus higher tier level verification and above all the frequency of disclosing of climate actions information will improve in the long-term. With these structures in place, Ghana will be able to provide accurate, consistent and internationally comparable data on GHG emissions, and track its progress towards achieving the NDC goals, and adaptation actions, including reasonable practices, priorities, needs and gaps, to inform the global stock take under Article 14 of the Paris Agreement.

Ghana's submission of high-quality reports will also help build mutual trust and confidence among its partners and in the efforts to establishing best practices and lesson for promoting greater transparency. The project will enhance Ghana's capacity to implement the Paris Agreement, and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks. Having an operational and functional user-friendly centralised MRV system will ensure high-quality GHG data and related information is provided in a transparent, accurate manner. The MRV will act as the repository of knowledge and information and contribute to improving the design and prioritisation of action to reduce GHG. This links to the GEF-6 climate

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<sup>9</sup> The original funding of this ICAT project, being executed by UNEP DTU Partnership, is from the Germany's BMU, Children's Investment Fund Foundation; *Ministero Dell'Ambiente* and ClimateWorks

change mitigation focal area Indicator 3 on MRV systems for emissions reductions in place and reporting verified data rated between 1 and 10. 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, Indicator 5, rated between 1 and 4. The baseline and targets of both indicators are stated in the CBIT Tracking Tool submitted with this CEO endorsement request (Annex J).

#### ***A.1.6. Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up***

##### **Innovation**

In the last two decades, Ghana has engaged in the establishment of a functional domestic MRV that works well within the government set up at all levels. Putting up such a system within the government structure has been slow, financially costly and time-consuming. Therefore, to overcome the barriers would require careful and consistent efforts to construct conscientiously, embed and improve the MRV system over time. The lessons we learnt so far Ghana is convinced that the better way to get the MRV sink in the government set up is to integrate into the existing national development Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) framework instead of building new reporting layer. The integration approach is an innovative and cost-effective way to mobilise institutions to perform their designated MRV functions on a sustainable basis at both the project, sector and national levels. The new normal will be when the identified government institutions within the domestic MRV system can regularly undertake the enhanced transparency functions by monitoring:

- GHG emissions or reductions attributed to a particular mitigation or adaptation actions (policy, programme, measure) regularly.
- Climate-related support provided by Government of Ghana or received from donors or the market in a form of finance, technology transfer and capacity to enable implementation of a certain action or as a result of an action taken in a particular sector of the economy.
- Sustainable development benefits of mitigation or adaptation actions.
- Tracking progress of NDC goals.

Another essential feature of the integration approach Ghana has put forward in the CBIT proposal is grounded on the fact that, there will not be any need to promulgate new laws before the institution can take up the enhanced MRV function. The institutions will instead draw authority to perform their assigned MRV functions from the existing legal framework that mandates them to carry out the development of M & E and regulatory functions.

##### **Sustainability and scaling up**

The CBIT project has strong potential to sustain itself even before becoming a full-blown government programme after the exhaustion of the CBIT funds. However, the long-term sustainability would not be realised if it is not planned for implementation of the project. In this regard, the project would make sure that (a) once the MRV system has been piloted and tested in the energy, transport and agriculture sectors, an assessment will be carried out to determine the system's performance. The assessment will focus on how well institutional arrangement performed, the efficiency of the IT set up; and identification of challenges on the use of the template and guidelines. Then based on the results, a clear plan would be fashion-out to guide the

efforts to fix bugs in the system before it is fully rolled over in all the sectors. Continuous improvement of the developed guidelines, templates and tools shall, therefore, be undertaken before the system is rolled out to other sectors. Another factor that supports the long-term sustainability of the system is having in place funding plan beyond what the GEF provides to Ghana. The country considers the GEF funding as an important instrument to help Ghana establishing and entrenching the MRV system for a period after which the system becomes self-sustaining.

This means that at a certain point in future the GEF fund to support operations of domestic MRV may considerably wane. It is at this point that alternative domestic funding would be needed to complement any support GEF will provide then. Therefore, Ghana's CBIT project anticipate that a medium-to-long term funding is developed to guide future fund mobilisation. In addition to funding, another vital factor of sustainability is Ghana's ability to embed the MRV functions into the normal work of the line ministries, so it becomes part of their routine. Once this is done, in the end, the institutions will not perceive the MRV tasks assigned to them as an additional cost to their operations. All these efforts would require the involvement of a dedicated technical coordination body to see that they are followed through to a desirable level, and the EPA will play that grandfathering role. The EPA will do so by first retaining the work arrangement it had established with line ministries and continuing the efforts of decentralising the MRV task to the line ministries as well as undertaking continuous efforts in training its personnel and practitioners on any new guidance in international transparency processes.

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

Not Applicable

***A.3. Stakeholders. Identify key stakeholders and elaborate on how the key stakeholders' engagement is incorporated in the preparation and implementation of the project. Do they include civil society organizations (yes  /no )? and indigenous peoples (yes  /no )?<sup>10</sup>***

Climate change issues are part of the activities of a number of state and non-state stakeholders. The state actors are made up of the line ministries and their agencies, public universities and research institutions. Most state actors are involved in formulating and implementing public policies on climate change by mobilizing financial resources in support of it. The academia focuses on training and development skills through the climate change related courses they offer. Non-state actors including businesses, CSOs, development partners etc. are expected to contribute to achieving the government's policy vision on climate change. In this proposal, we have identified the need to work with key stakeholders that are already working in the climate change space and where possible expand participation to include new actors. The majority of the

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<sup>10</sup> As per the GEF-6 Corporate Results Framework in the GEF Programming Directions and GEF-6 Gender Core Indicators in the Gender Equality Action Plan, provide information on these specific indicators on stakeholders (including civil society organization and indigenous peoples) and gender.

stakeholders we have identified will be engaged at various stage of the project preparation and implementation. Table 2 contains list of relevant stakeholders for the CBIT project.

Table 2: List of institutions and their roles in the CBIT project

Category of stakeholders	Ministries, Agencies	Description of roles and functions at the national level	Role in CBIT Project
Public sector - Strategic level climate change institutions	Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation,  Office of Vice-President,  Finance, Lands and Natural Resources and, Development Partners.	To provide overall policy guidance and determines strategic directions on how climate change integration into broad national development framework should be pursued. Ensure inter-ministry coordination of climate change and facilitate financial and technical resource mobilization to support implementation of climate change activities, as well as provide political authority in order to mobilize efforts at the sectoral level to combat climate change.	Membership of project advisory board will be selected from strategic level institutions to provide oversight of the project progress and implementation of Outputs.
Public sector – Policy  Planning, budgeting and coordination institutions	National Development Planning Commission; Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation	These institutions are responsible for development, planning, coordination, monitoring, evaluation and mainstreaming of climate change;  Coordination of budget preparation; and formulation of climate change policies.	Membership of project advisory board will be selected from strategic level institutions to provide oversight of the project progress and implementation of Outputs.  <i>National Development Planning Commission</i> in particular will be instrumental in Output 3 where climate change indicators are to be mainstreamed into APR system.  <i>Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation</i> - Ensuring policy coordination and uptake of the CBIT project results.  <i>Ministry of Finance</i> (Real Sector Division which is also the GCF NDA) will also join the Project Advisory Board
Public sector - Implementing institutions  Climate change implementation coordination institutions - constitutes the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC)	Parliament, Ministry of Energy , Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Works and Housing, Ministry of Finance, Environmental Protection Agency, Energy Commission, Ministry of Transport, Forestry Commission, Water Resources Commission, Ghana Meteorological Agency, National Disaster Management Organization, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Friends of the Earth, Conservation Alliance, Institute for Statistical Social and Economic	Evolve harmonized climate change programmes from all sectors especially in the key sectors of finance and economic planning, forestry, agriculture, land and water, health, energy and coastal zones management to ensure coherence and building of synergies among these sectors.  Source and utilize funding for the implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation activities,  Strengthen financial mechanisms for sustainable implementation;  Prepare a common Ghanaian position in relation to the on-going Climate Change negotiations.	Members of the inter-ministerial committee shall be drawn from this list of stakeholders. There will be three sub-committee on MRV Governance, Data Management, MRV & M&E Integration



	Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, National Development Planning Commission etc.	Such a position should as far as possible be consistent and feed adequately into the overall African position, and ultimately the Group of 77 and China but highlighting national areas of difference;  Offer strong technical backstopping to the political leadership, Cabinet and Parliament in particular, to share the common African vision on efforts made to combat Climate Change in general and on the African climate platform in particular.	
Public Sector  Monitoring and reporting Institutions	National Development Planning Commission (NDPC)	Monitoring and evaluation of implementation of national development policies and programmes.	Instrumental in output 3 where climate change indicators are to be mainstreamed into APR system.
	Ministry of Environment Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI)/ Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	Monitoring and evaluation of implementation of national climate change policy.  International reporting and review: National Communications; National GHG Inventory; Biennial Update Reports: International Consultation and Analysis.	Project Executing Agency
	Ministry of Finance	Tracking and reporting domestic and international climate finance.	MRV system for tracking finance and other support under Output 2 of the CBIT project
CSOs	KASA (Speak out) Initiative ( <a href="http://www.kasaghana.org">www.kasaghana.org</a> ).	Kasa has over 100 networks, coalition and partners that are working in 7 thematic areas including environment and climate change. The advantage KASA has is that it has wide variety of membership that represents different interest in the CSO advocacy and media community.	Members of CSO will be selected to join the project advisory board and the inter-ministerial committee.
	Climate Action Network (CAN), Ghana	CAN, Ghana is a representative of CAN International in Ghana, CAN-Ghana has some experience and insight in the international climate negotiation processes as well as development policy advocacy at the national level.	
	Abantu for Development ( <a href="http://www.abantu-rowa.org">www.abantu-rowa.org</a> )	Abantu is actively involved in the advocacy for gender dimension of climate change and sustainable development at the international and national levels.	
	Ghana Alliance for clean stoves and fuels (GHACCO - <a href="http://www.cleancookstovesghana.org">www.cleancookstovesghana.org</a> )	GHACCO aims to influence policies and actions that contribute to vibrant Cookstove industry and sustainable utilization of energy.	
Academia	University of Ghana,  University of Development Studies	Under skills and capacity development relevant to climate change and sustainable development in general. They also conduct research into areas where data can be generated to support climate change planning.	Members of CSO will be selected to join the project advisory board and the inter-ministerial committee

The CBIT project has strong potential to sustain itself even before becoming a full-blown government programme after the exhaustion of the CBIT funds. However, the long-term sustainability would not be realised if it is not planned for implementation of the project. In this regard, the project would make sure that (a) once the MRV system has been piloted and tested in the energy, transport and agriculture sectors, an assessment will be carried out to determine the system's performance. The assessment will focus on how well institutional arrangement performed, the efficiency of the IT set up; and identification of challenges on the use of the template and guidelines. Then based on the results, a clear plan would be fashion-out to guide the efforts to fix bugs in the system before it is fully rolled over in all the sectors. Continuous improvement of the developed guidelines, templates and tools shall, therefore, be undertaken before the system is rolled out to other sectors. Another factor that supports the long-term sustainability of the system is having in place funding plan beyond what the GEF provides to Ghana. The country considers the GEF funding as an important instrument to help Ghana establishing and entrenching the MRV system for a period after which the system becomes self-sustaining.

At this stage of the project preparation, the majority of the stakeholders have been consulted to solicit their views on the project design. The consultation was done through person-to-person interviews and some focus group discussions. The stakeholder was asked to provide on the scope/coverage and relevance of the project component, and the strategies that will be adopted during project implementation as well as their commitment to participate in the project during the implementation phase. Additionally, during the consultation, the stakeholders were asked to share their individual experiences on MRV related topics they have been involved in especially at the sub-national level and how those lessons could be used to enrich this project CEO Endorsement request document. Quite a good number of the stakeholders supported by the focus CBIT proposal but strongly advocated for the participation of CSOs and academia during the implementation phase. The comments and suggestions expressed have been reflected in this document. Furthermore, the involvement of all the relevant stakeholders in the project implementation has been identified as one the key successes factors of the CBIT project. The plan is to constitute a workable steering and technical committee that will be made of representatives of key stakeholder institutions. As much as possible, representation of stakeholder in the project advisory board and technical committee will be balanced and based on experience, the relevance of work, commitment and right capacities. CSOs and the academia will be engaged in a unique way when it comes to advocacy and awareness creation as well as capacity building.

***A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. Elaborate on how gender equality and women's empowerment issues are mainstreamed into the project implementation and monitoring, taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men. In addition, 1) did the project conduct a gender analysis during project preparation (yes  /no )?; 2) did the project incorporate a gender responsive project results framework, including sex-disaggregated indicators (yes  /no )?; and 3) what is the share of women and men direct beneficiaries (women X%, men X%)?<sup>11</sup>***

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<sup>11</sup> Same as footnote 8 above.

Ghana's four previous national medium-term development plans (Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS) I & II and Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda (GSGDA) I & II) recognised gender inequality as a significant development challenge and put forward specific policy actions to address them. Several line ministries, local governments' authorities and civil society organisations (CSOs) responded by designing programmes to translate the gender policy objective to introduce ground level activities. The National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) (MESTI, 2013), Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) strategy (FC, 2016) and Forestry Development Master Plan (FDMP) (FC, 2016) are good examples of climate strategies with specific focus on gender. More recently, in preparing Ghana's NDCs to the UNFCCC (MESTI, 2015), not only did the Ghana recognize the importance of increasing the resilience of gender and the vulnerable groups under the Programme of Action: "Implementation of community-led adaptation and livelihood diversification for vulnerable groups" but also recognized the need to address gender-related issues with unconditional support.

Although some gains have been made in mainstreaming gender into development and climate change, a lot remains to be done when it comes to equal treatment of gender issues in technical activities like monitoring reporting and verification (MRV). In this regard, gender has been given particular attention in the follow-up efforts to improve the gender responsiveness of Ghana's NDC. The phase 2 of the new UNDP sponsored NDC Support Programme have a dedicated programme on gender and NDC. The CBIT project will, therefore, build on the past and current efforts of linking gender issues to climate change. Reference shall be made to the GEF Gender Equality Action Plan (GEAP), the 2017 ambitious GEF Policy on gender equality, the Gender work package in the NDC support programme, as well as UN Environment's Gender Policy to ensure that gender perspective are introduced into MRV as well as facilitate the involvement of gender actors. In this regard, the gender-disaggregation principle will be adhered to during data collection, analysis and reporting. Efforts will also be made to maintain an acceptable gender representation, aiming at least 35%, in project management structures (committees, institutional frameworks) and capacity building actions (training, workshops). Specifically, at this stage of the project development, the strategy agreed upon with the stakeholders is to explore the possibility of organising a joint workshop on gender and MRV using practical case studies from two selected sectors. This could be training on government support to building resilience women and men can be monitored and regularly reported with gender and climate lens. Institutions to be consulted on gender engagement will include, but not be limited to: the Ministry of Gender, Abantu for Development and the National REDD+ Secretariat who will play a key role in ensuring that gender perspective is not only recognised as necessary but is built into the activities throughout the project. The CBIT gender objectives will also be actively aligned to the "UNDP Support Programme" which has specific activities on gender-responsive NDC planning as part of the co-financing arrangement.

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

The significant risks that could prevent the successful implementation of the CBIT project relate to issues on (a) possible institutional inertia to buy-into the project activities (b) inadequate institutional coordination and leadership, (c) insufficient high-level political will and commitment, (d) data availability and accessibility constraints, and (e) limited skill sets. A detailed description of how identified risk will be addressed and incorporated into during the project design are captured in Table 3.

Table 3: Project risks and proposed mitigation strategies and actions

Risk	Level of Risk	Commentary and Mitigating Strategies and Actions
Inertia on institutional buy-in	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Build on workable existing institutional arrangement for GHG inventory,</li> <li>- Involve additional line ministries at the project outset</li> <li>- Revise existing memorandum of understanding to reflect current institutional nuance,</li> <li>- Design specific buy-in strategies for different stakeholders (i.e. sector ministries, industrial operators and businesses and NGOs).</li> <li>- Establish and strengthen inter-ministerial working groups/committees</li> </ul>
Insufficient institutional coordination	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fully integrate CBIT project advisory board into existing climate change implementation committee;</li> <li>- Expand the sector working to include sector stakeholders in the CBIT proposal;</li> <li>- Establish channel for regular briefing of board of director of EPA and the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI);</li> <li>- Ensure clear linkages of implementation NDC action in line ministries.</li> </ul>
Insufficient high – level political will and commitment	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create high-level awareness and seek final approval from political authorities from the line ministries during the outset of the project implementation before the project kicks-off;</li> <li>- Provide regular progress report to the Ministers whose sectors are included in the CBIT project.</li> </ul>
Data availability and accessibility constraints	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As much as possible take advantage of the existing national data collection infrastructure;</li> <li>- Include publicly-available and industrial data providers in the technical working group to facilitate data access;</li> <li>- Establish legal or less formal collaboration arrangements with institutions that are the repositories of data</li> <li>- Revise data collection template specifically designed for different data providers,</li> <li>- Organize training for industrial data providers under the existing environmental reporting mechanism,</li> <li>- Expand participation of data provider to cover new areas that will be covered in the new MRV task,</li> <li>- Support continues data generation and sharing using existing online portal.</li> </ul>
Limited skill-set	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify and harness existing capacities and skill sets in order to increase participation of all national experts,</li> <li>- Where consultants are to be recruited they will be paired with local expert to facilitate knowledge transfers,</li> <li>- As much as possible experts, include experts from national academic/research institutions, CSO and businesses.</li> </ul>

***A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination. Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.***

**Institutional arrangement**

UN Environment is the GEF Implementing Agency and Ghana's EPA will be the country CBIT project-executing agency. The EPA is qualified to lead in the implementation of the CBIT because it has the requisite experience

and competence to manage the project. Over the last two decades, the EPA backed by its legislative instrument ACT 490 has been responsible for coordinating international climate change reporting in Ghana and for that matter has been the leader in the establishment of structures of G-CARP over the years. At the project management level, EPA will ensure enhanced coordination of CBIT project deliverables with that of preparation of Ghana's Fourth National Communication, Second Biennial Update Report under the UNFCCC and other climate-related projects. This, therefore, means that the climate change team will coordinate the use of project resources/inputs (such as funds, expertise, time, etc.) to ensure delivery of project results at a lower cost while avoiding duplication of efforts. Within EPA, the Climate Change Unit will host the CBIT Project Management Unit (PMU) headed by the Project Manager (PM) who will be assisted by one administrator and an accountant. The PMU will be in-charge of the day-to-day management of the CBIT project and ensure that reports are prepared and delivered on time. The CBIT Project Manager will report directly to the Executive Director of EPA through the Deputy Executive for Technical Services. Also, there will be CBIT Project Advisory Board (PAB) made of a competent individual selected from both state and non-sector actors with the Project Manager as its secretary. The PAB will oversee the overall project delivery, approve annual work plan and provide strategic policy direction to the project managers. The PAB will be co-chaired by the Executive Director of EPA or representative and a Director of Environment at the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI) who doubles as the GEF focal point. An inter-sectoral technical committee will be established to facilitate the implementation of the project activities. The National Climate Change Committee will increase as the PAB to ensure alignment with national processes and speed up policy uptake of the CBIT results.

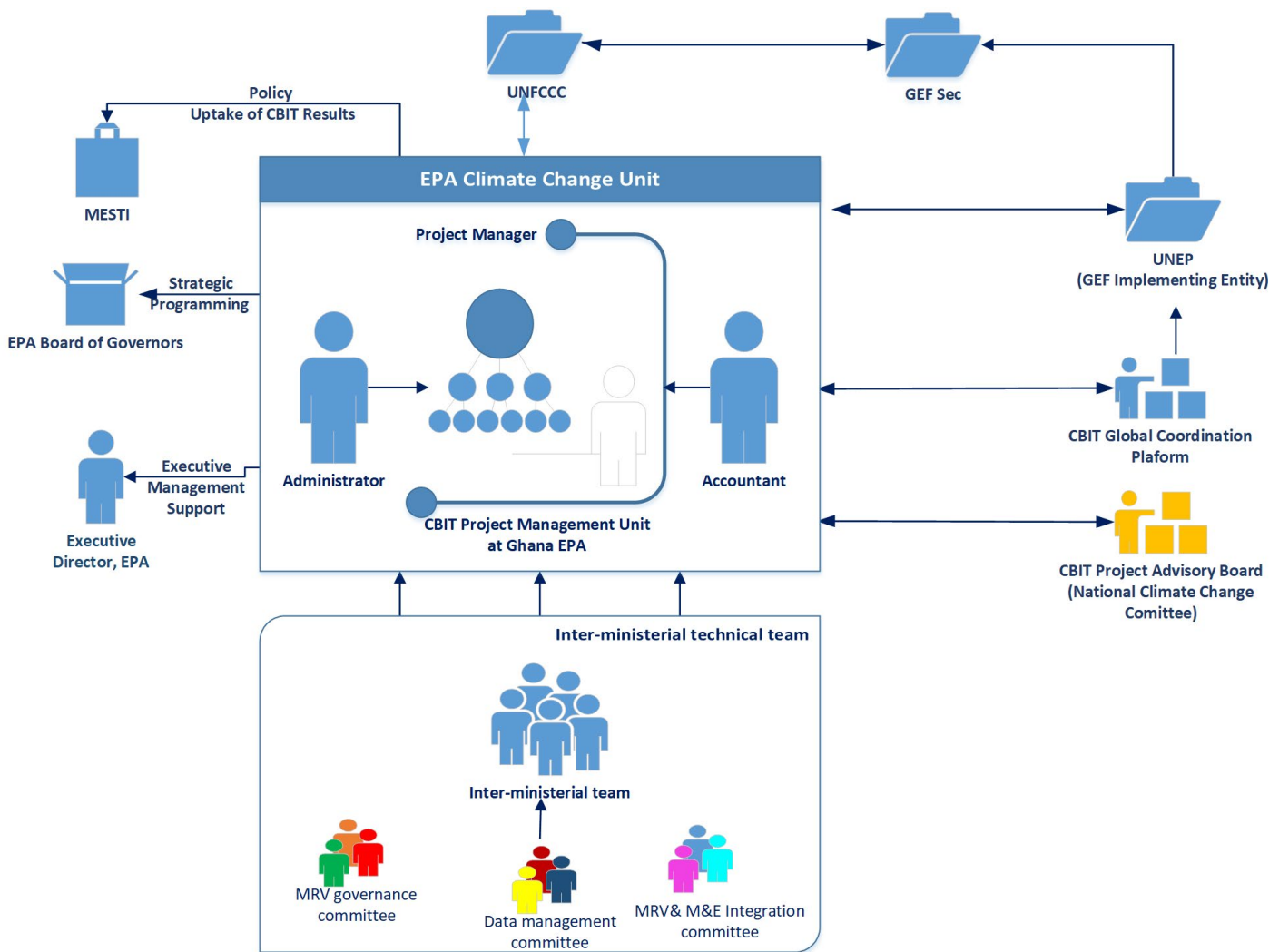


Figure 2: Institutional Arrangement for Ghana’s CBIT Project

### Coordination

To ensure better coordination of the CBIT project with other GEF-finance and other initiatives, the CBIT project will be uploaded into the GEF-CBIT Global Coordination Platform database and climate initiative that aims to ensure easy tracking of implementation and joint reporting. Ghana will receive additional guidance publications, workshops, webinars and discussion fora aiming at supporting countries understanding the article 13 requirements from the Global Coordination platform project, which is a 2-Year GEF funded projects jointly managed by UN Environment and UNDP. In addition, during the project designing stage specific strategies on how the CBIT project management and its stakeholders could be incorporated into existing institutional structures of GEF-financed projects in Ghana. The CBIT work will build on other transparency initiatives as outlined in the baseline scenario. Some of the initiatives support practical exchange on climate change mitigation-related activities and MRV practices, through capacity building and establishment of the knowledge management platform. The project team will participate in sub-regional, regional, and global initiatives to allow regular sharing of lessons and good practices in MRV. Special emphasis will be laid on

ensuring greater coordination with other MRV related initiatives in the country such as NDC-SP and REDD+ MRV set-up. As much as possible the coordination activities will cover the possibility of sharing work-plans, organizing joint workshops, sharing lessons and experiences. The EPA and the Ministry of Environment will be crucial in the enhancing the coordination of MRV activities.

***A.7 Benefits. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?***

Transparency of climate actions and support is at the heart of the Paris Agreement requiring countries to subject their NDC actions and the support they receive from partners to high accountability standards. Ghana's CBIT project aims at strengthening the country capacity to participate in the EFT under the Paris Agreement effectively. In doing so, many benefits are likely to be delivered through the project. First, it will allow Ghana at any point in time to have the best view of the progress it is making to achieve its NDC goals as well as assess the effectiveness of the climate actions it is pursuing to inform any future revisions. With such high-quality information, the policy decision will be better informed with available evidence. Secondly, Ghana will be in a better position to make its climate reporting to the domestic audience as well as be able to meet its international reporting obligations on a sustainable basis. The project will also create awareness on climate reporting among critical stakeholders in the line ministries and the private sector. Once the various national actors become aware and are capable of undertaking climate reporting more regularly, it will spur others to take up more efforts that are ambitious. Thirdly, the implementation of the CBIT project is expected to contribute to building human and institutional capacities, especially for the selected NDC sectors. The capacity-building component of the project will introduce not only national experts to new topics on domestic MRV but also make sure that those who get the chance to be involved in the MRV activities pass on the capacity to new ones who join the team along the way. Awareness of the workings of the domestic MRV system is a significant incentive for getting buy-in from key line ministries and the other stakeholders. With the intention to make MRV topics more visible in the development discourse of the line ministries, there is every reason to ensure that the CBIT project increases awareness among crucial actors through educational programme line up in the project.

***A.8 Knowledge Management. Elaborate on the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document in a user-friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.***

Knowledge management is a core feature of Ghana's CBIT Project. As much as possible information on processes, new findings, how barriers were mitigated, success stories etc. will be consistently collected and documented throughout the project implementation phase. A communication expert will be in-charge of the entire knowledge management practices under this project. He/she will be responsible for developing knowledge management instructions for the rest of the project actors to follow. He/she will ensure that the guidelines used at all levels of the project to identify, screen and document vital information for processing into knowledge products from the project. All knowledge products (i.e. lessons, success stories, challenges, data etc.) will be hosted at a central location on the climate change data hub for the public to access it. Also,

critical results from project activities will be carefully documented and disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and fora. The knowledge products from Ghana's CBIT will regularly be shared mainly through the CBIT Global Coordination Platform as well as other international conferences through the presentation, short articles and policy briefs.

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

*B.1 Consistency with National Priorities. Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.:*

The project components are aligned to the objectives of the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) and the master plan especially. The activities of the CBIT project will go a long way to build the foundation for continuous monitoring and evaluation of the progress of implementation of the NCCP. Apart from the NCCP, the CBIT project is designed to support a number of sectoral climate initiatives, plans, and assessments as follow: -

- Ghana's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDCs) - the CBIT project will contribute to the MRV of NDCs component of NDC by improving the quality of data for tracking the progress of achievement of the NDC, reporting national GHG inventories, communicating result and impacts of climate actions and tracking support.
- Preparation of National Communications and Biennial Update Reports (GEF) - With support from GEF Ghana prepared three national communications and one biennial update report (BUR1) to the UNFCCC in 2000, 2010 and 2015. The project was executed by the Environmental Protection Agency. The Fourth National Communication and BUR2 will be prepared within the same period as the CBIT project. Which means the complementarities between the two initiatives will be tapped into to avoid any potential duplication. What is unique about Ghana's CBIT is that with substantial feat Ghana has chalked under the preparation of the National Communications and the BURs, there is every good for Ghana to instead build on the achievements.
- The CBIT is also in line with the 2012-2017 UNDAF programme<sup>12</sup> of action on the broad theme Sustainable Environment, Energy and Human Settlements and the following specific outcomes areas: (a) National systems and existing institutional arrangements for Climate Change mitigation and adaptation and disaster risk reduction, as defined in the Hyogo Framework for Action at the district, regional and national level are functional and (b) At least 15% of the Slum and Disaster Prone Communities including women have improved livelihoods through better access to affordable and sustainable housing and skills training in 5 major regions. Finally, this project is also contributing to the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) No. 13 to combat climate change and its impacts and it will contribute to the specific target 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning and indicator 13.3.2 Number of countries that have

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<sup>12</sup> The draft of the 2018-2020 is ready, but currently undergoing government review



communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions.

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

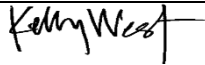
The project will be reviewed yearly through the Project Implementation Review (PIR). Its purpose is to assess project performance, to analyse whether the project is on track, what problems and challenges the project is encountering, and which corrective actions are required so that the project can achieve its intended outcomes by project completion most efficiently and sustainably. It is the responsibility of the UN Environment Task Manager to monitor whether the agreed recommendations are being implemented. The project will be reviewed at mid-term. The purpose of the Mid-Term Review (MTR) is to provide an independent assessment of project performance at mid-term, to analyse whether the project is on track, what problems and challenges the project is encountering, and which corrective actions are required so that the project can achieve its intended outcomes by project completion in the most efficient and sustainable way. Also, it will verify information gathered through the GEF tracking tools. The project advisory board will participate in the MTR and develop a management response to the evaluation recommendations along with an implementation plan. It is the responsibility of the UN Environment Task Manager to monitor whether the agreed recommendations are being implemented. The MTR is managed by the UN Environment Task Manager. In-line with UN Environment Evaluation Policy and the GEF's Monitoring and Evaluation Policy the project will be subject to a Terminal Evaluation commissioned by the Evaluation Office.

The Evaluation Office will be responsible for the Terminal Evaluation (TE) and will liaise with the Task Manager and Executing Agency throughout the process. The TE will provide an independent assessment of project performance (regarding relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. It will have two primary purposes: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UN Environment, the GEF, executing partners and other stakeholders. The direct costs of the evaluation will be charged against the project evaluation budget. The Terminal Evaluation will be initiated no earlier than six months before the operational completion of project activities and, if a follow-on phase of the project is envisaged, should be completed before end of the project and the submission of the follow-on proposal. Terminal Evaluations must be initiated no later than six months after operational completion. The draft Terminal Evaluation report will be sent by the Evaluation Office to project stakeholders for comments. Formal comments on the report will be shared by the Evaluation Office openly and transparently. The project performance will be assessed against standard evaluation criteria using a six-point rating scheme. The final determination of project ratings will be made by the Evaluation Office when the report is finalised and further reviewed by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office upon submission. The evaluation report will be publicly disclosed and may be followed by a recommendation compliance process. While a TE should review the use of project funds against the budget, it would be the role of a financial audit to assess probity (i.e. correctness, integrity etc.) of expenditure and transactions. A summary of M&E activities envisaged is provided in Annex G. The GEF contribution for M&E activities is USD 78,000, including the audit and the Inception Workshop.

PART III: CERTIFICATION BY GEF PARTNER AGENCY(IES)

A. GEF Agency(ies) certification

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies<sup>13</sup> and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for CEO endorsement under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Kelly West, Senior Programme Manager & Global Environment Facility Coordinator Corporate Services Division UN Environment		May 10, 2018	Geordie Colville	+254713601293	geordie.colville@un.org

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<sup>13</sup> GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF and CBIT  
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## ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Project objective: Strengthen Ghana's capacity for transparency and ambitious reporting by improving on the functionality of its national system and integrate into national M&E framework					
	Indicators <sup>14</sup>	Baseline	Targets at the end of the project	Source of verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p><b>Project Objective</b></p> <p>Strengthen Ghana national capacity for transparency and ambitious reporting by improving on the functionality of the national system and integrate into national M&amp;E framework having identified institutional capacities, opportunities and gaps</p>	<p>A) Domestic MRV system integrated to M&amp;E framework established and in operation</p> <p>B) Number of public and private organizations that have adopted and use MRV template to report progress of sector NDC actions</p>	<p>A) No<sup>15</sup></p> <p>B) Zero</p>	<p>A) Yes</p> <p>B) 7 line ministries and 3 private organizations</p>	<p>Template developed</p> <p>Sector and National Annual Progress Reports (APRs)</p> <p>Guidelines and protocols established</p> <p>Reports</p> <p>Website Information</p> <p>Workshop materials and list of attendees</p>	<p>Inadequate data and information inputs of MRV.</p> <p>Ineffective coordination among the stakeholders, will hinder effective stakeholder participation</p> <p>Consultations with line ministries and agencies during the project inception and implementation phases will help address barriers.</p>

<sup>15</sup> Existing reporting program: Ghana Climate Ambitious Reporting Program (G-CARP) in Yr. 2013  
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<p><b>Project Outcome:</b></p> <p>NDC targets become a central part of Ghana's system for tracking and implementing progress towards its national development framework</p> <p><i>Output 1: An effective institutional arrangement to plan, implement and report climate actions established.</i></p> <p><i>Output 2: A centralized national infrastructure for improved data access and information management established.</i></p> <p><i>Output 3: Five climate change indicators mainstreamed into the medium-term development framework (Yr. 2018-2022)</i></p> <p><i>Output 4: Testing and piloting of domestic transparency framework in Energy and Transport sectors.</i></p>	<p>1) Number of climate change indicators for tracking progress of NDC goals included in the national M&amp;E result framework of the medium-term development being used by line ministries</p>	<p>1) Zero</p>	<p>1) 5<sup>16</sup></p>	<p>1) Sector and National APRs Approved Indicators</p>	<p>1) NPDC committed to allow inclusion of climate indicators into M&amp;E results framework</p>
	<p>2) Number of ministries/regulators piloting the full-package of MRV of GHG, Action and Support</p>	<p>2) Zero</p>	<p>2) 2 Ministries and 1 Regulator<sup>17</sup></p>	<p>2) MRV Reports Contact Persons</p>	<p>4) Ministries of Energy and Transport and their Agencies willing to pilot full-package of sector MRV.</p>

<sup>16</sup> One of the five indicators will target gender.

<sup>17</sup> Ministries of Energy and Transport and 1 regulator Energy GEF6 CEO Endorsement /Approval Template-August2016

***ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS***

(from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

GEF SEC – PIF Review Sheet.

Comment: At CEO Endorsement Request stage, please provide a clearer description of how the project's lessons learned will be shared through the Global Coordination Platform.

Response: This comment has been addressed in section A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination and A.8 Knowledge Management. Furthermore, the activities on the (a) support dissemination of CBIT project results and MRV reports, (b) new knowledge, lessons and experiences on the functionality of the enhanced G-CARP and (c) the regular peer exchange programmes for Ghanaian MRV experts would be linked to the efforts to regularly contribute to sharing of lesson learned on the Global Coordination Platform.

**ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS<sup>18</sup>**

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

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: <b>30,000</b>			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Amount (\$)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
Staff and other consultants	25,000	10,000	15,000
Travel on official business	2,000	2,000	0
Operation and maintenance of equipment <sup>19</sup>	3,000	3,000	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>

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<sup>18</sup> If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue to undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities. Agencies should also report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report.

<sup>19</sup> Including cost of servicing meetings including hiring of venue & printing.  
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**ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS** *(if non-grant instrument is used)*

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

N/A

## **ANNEX E: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR KEY PERSONNEL & SUBCONTRACTS**

### **1. Project Personnel**

**Project:** Strengthening Ghana's national capacity for transparency and ambitious climate reporting

**Post title:** Project Manager (1101)

**Duration:** Three years (full-time)

**Date Required:** A month after receiving CBIT funds.

**Duty station:** Accra

#### **Background:**

The CBIT proposal is Ghana's flagship transparency initiative that aims at consolidating the gains of its past MRV efforts. With the CBIT funds, Ghana will be able to improve the functionality of the G-CARP by addressing the operational gaps in climate reporting, avoid duplication of similar efforts and maximize on complementarity of support. The CBIT project will therefore aim to build on existing MRV of GHG structures expanding its scope to include additional MRV tasks in the NDCs as well as anchoring into the national M & E framework. It is envisaged that having gained the necessary capacities from implementing the CBIT project, Ghana will be in the better position (a) plan and implement its NDCs regularly; (b) track progress of implementation of climate actions and support received, (c) track progress of achievement of NDC goals at a given time and (d) compile and report on implementation of NDCs in a transparent and sustainable manner. The EPA intends to hire CBIT Project Manager who undertake the following task:

- Prepare annual work plans in consultation with project partners
- Manage and coordinate the day-to-day activities
- Provide technical input to the implementation of the CBIT activities
- Facilitate the preparation of TORs for consultants
- Coordinate the work of the inter-ministerial committee and ensure that project results are visible in line ministries that are involved in the implementation of the CBIT.
- Prepare Project Advisory Board Meetings
- Prepare progress reports

#### **Reporting Line**

The Project Manager will work within the Climate Change Unit of EPA and reports to the Deputy Executive Director of EPA, Technical Services through the UNFCCC Focal Point. Within EPA, the PM will be Principal Programme Officer or higher grade from the Climate change unit.

#### **Qualifications:**

- Advanced degree or higher (Master's or higher) in areas relevant to climate change, natural resources management, environment and national development.



- Experienced in the national communication and biennial update report processes for at least 7 years.
- Excellent understanding of global and national climate change issues in particular related to transparency and MRV
- A minimum of 7 years of professional experience in managing projects.
- Well informed in national development and climate change matters within the country.
- Language(s): English

## 1. Project Consultants

**Project:** Strengthening Ghana’s national capacity for transparency and ambitious climate reporting

Project Output area: Output 1

**Post title:** Institutions and government relations expert (1201)

**Duration:** Three months

**Background:** The CBIT proposal is Ghana’s flagship transparency initiative that aims at consolidating the gains of its past MRV efforts. With the CBIT funds, Ghana will be able to improve the functionality of the G-CARP by addressing the operational gaps in climate reporting, avoid duplication of similar efforts and maximize on complementarity of support. The CBIT project will therefore aim to build on existing MRV of GHG structures expanding its scope to include additional MRV tasks in the NDCs as well as anchoring into the national M & E framework. It is envisaged that having gained the necessary capacities from implementing the CBIT project, Ghana will be in the better position (a) plan and implement its NDCs regularly; (b) track progress of implementation of climate actions and support received, (c) track progress of achievement of NDC goals at a given time and (d) compile and report on implementation of NDCs in a transparent and sustainable manner. The EPA intends to hire institution and government relation expert to undertake the following tasks:

- Conduct institutional mapping and assess option for effective long-term functioning of the G-CARP system.
- Identify and recommend specific activities and road map to increase domestic need and use of MRV results.
- Study and recommend ways and mean to ensure improvement of coordination MRV functions at EPA.
- Participate in tailor-made training for new entrants on the functionalities of Ghana’s domestic MRV.

### **Reporting Line:**

The institutional and government relations expert will work closely with the MRV governance committee under the under the inter-ministerial committee and report to the Project Manager.

### **Qualifications:**

- Advanced degree or higher (Master’s or higher) in areas relevant to climate change and environment
- Experienced in the national communication and biennial update report processes for at least 7 years.
- Excellent understanding of global and national climate change issues in particular related to transparency and MRV
- A minimum of 7 years of professional experience in managing projects.
- Well informed in national development and climate change matters within the country.
- Language(s): English

**Project:** Strengthening Ghana's national capacity for transparency and ambitious climate reporting

**Project Output area:** Output 1.1

**Post title:** MRV expert (1202)

Period: Three months

**Background:**

The CBIT proposal is Ghana's flagship transparency initiative that aims at consolidating the gains of its past MRV efforts. With the CBIT funds, Ghana will be able to improve the functionality of the G-CARP by addressing the operational gaps in climate reporting, avoid duplication of similar efforts and maximize on complementarity of support. The CBIT project will therefore aim to build on existing MRV of GHG structures expanding its scope to include additional MRV tasks in the NDCs as well as anchoring into the national M & E framework. It is envisaged that having gained the necessary capacities from implementing the CBIT project, Ghana will be in the better position (a) plan and implement its NDCs regularly; (b) track progress of implementation of climate actions and support received, (c) track progress of achievement of NDC goals at a given time and (d) compile and report on implementation of NDCs in a transparent and sustainable manner. The EPA intends to hire MRV expert to undertake the following tasks:

- Collate and document key outputs, lessons and best practices from the implementation of the project activities and synthesize them into concrete message for uptake by major stakeholders.
- Establish channel for regular exchange of lessons and for the discussions of key results from the CBIT project
- Facilitate discussions on the strategies for the uptake of lessons and results from the CBIT.

**Reporting Line:**

The System and MRV expert will work closely with the MRV governance committee under the inter-ministerial committee and report to the Project Manager.

**Qualifications:**

- Advanced degree or higher (Master's or higher) in areas relevant to climate change and environment
- Experienced in the national communication and biennial update report processes for at least 7 years.
- Excellent understanding of global and national climate change issues in particular related to transparency and MRV
- A minimum of 7 years of professional experience in managing projects.
- Well informed in national development and climate change matters within the country.
- Language(s): English

**Project:** Strengthening Ghana's national capacity for transparency and ambitious climate reporting

**Project Output area:** Output 1.2

**Post title:** Data Management Experts (1203)<sup>20</sup>

**Duration:** 5 months

**Background:**

The CBIT proposal is Ghana's flagship transparency initiative that aims at consolidating the gains of its past MRV efforts. With the CBIT funds, Ghana will be able to improve the functionality of the G-CARP by addressing the operational gaps in climate reporting, avoid duplication of similar efforts and maximize on complementarity of support. The CBIT project will therefore aim to build on existing MRV of GHG structures expanding its scope to include additional MRV tasks in the NDCs as well as anchoring into the national M & E framework. It is envisaged that having gained the necessary capacities from implementing the CBIT project, Ghana will be in the better position (a) plan and implement its NDCs regularly; (b) track progress of implementation of climate actions and support received, (c) track progress of achievement of NDC goals at a given time and (d) compile and report on implementation of NDCs in a transparent and sustainable manner. The EPA intends to hire Four Data Management Expert (one for selected experts) to undertake the following tasks:

- Review existing MRV network of existing databases in different ministries (such as Energy statistics, Forestry Monitoring System or Agriculture figures) with the online climate change data hub.
- Select and automate existing analogue data sources in selected ministries (vehicle and traffic statistics, waste generation statistics)
- Explore ways to improve public access by hooking up existing databases with the climate change data hub by establishing and operationalise a functional & centralized MRV data sharing network. The online data hub will be expanded to include adaptation data portal, feed-to-feed interface with selected data portals (energy statistics and forest monitoring database);
- Create additional portal to host progress-monitoring information on adaptation and mitigation actions for the NDC sectors. The portal will contain templates that the line ministries fill with monitoring information and shared with the EPA team on the fly.

**Reporting Line:**

The expert 4 data management experts will work closely with the Data Management committee under the inter-ministerial committee and report to the Project Manager.

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<sup>20</sup> There is no need to split the budget for the activity since it will be done by four different data experts for the selected sectors like Energy, Transport, Agriculture and Waste. The assignment budget will be divided according to the scope of work and the level of detail each selected data expert would be expected to cover.

**Qualifications:**

- Advanced degree or higher (Master's or higher) in areas relevant to data management, computing and related areas.
- A minimum of 7 years of professional experience in relational databases or environmental data registry systems
- Well informed in national development and climate change matters within the country.
- Language(s): English

**Project:** Strengthening Ghana's national capacity for transparency and ambitious climate reporting

**Project Output area:** Output 1

**Post title:** System and MRV expert (1204)

**Duration:** 11 months at different periods

**Background:**

The CBIT proposal is Ghana's flagship transparency initiative that aims at consolidating the gains of its past MRV efforts. With the CBIT funds, Ghana will be able to improve the functionality of the G-CARP by addressing the operational gaps in climate reporting, avoid duplication of similar efforts and maximize on complementarity of support. The CBIT project will therefore aim to build on existing MRV of GHG structures expanding its scope to include additional MRV tasks in the NDCs as well as anchoring into the national M & E framework. It is envisaged that having gained the necessary capacities from implementing the CBIT project, Ghana will be in the better position (a) plan and implement its NDCs regularly; (b) track progress of implementation of climate actions and support received, (c) track progress of achievement of NDC goals at a given time and (d) compile and report on implementation of NDCs in a transparent and sustainable manner. The EPA intends to hire systems and MRV expert to undertake the following tasks:

- Prepare templates, guidance notes and adopt for use for regular data collection on 31 NDC actions in seven sectors taking into its diversity, scope and different levels of implementation.
- Develop, facilitate adoption and use MRV of NDC verification manual.
- Lead in supporting the use the developed template to collect relevant data on selected NDC actions in their respective sectors for tracking progress of implementation and communicate result through the climate change data hub.
- Participate in two sector-specific workshops on relevant on industry and public-sector data for regular MRV reporting.
- Support in implementation the full version of domestic MRV in energy, transport and agriculture sectors.

**Reporting Line**

The System and MRV expert will work closely with the MRV governance committee under the inter-ministerial committee and report to the Project Manager.

**Qualifications:**

- Degree or higher in related environment and climate change
- Experienced in the national communication and biennial update report processes for at least 7 years.
- Excellent understanding of global and national climate change issues in particular related to transparency and MRV
- A minimum of 7 years of professional experience in managing projects.
- Well informed in national development and climate change matters within the country.
- Language(s): English

**Project:** Strengthening Ghana's national capacity for transparency and ambitious climate reporting

**Project Output area:** Output 2

**Post title:** Software and data management expert (1205)

**Duration:** 6 months

**Background:**

The CBIT proposal is Ghana's flagship transparency initiative that aims at consolidating the gains of its past MRV efforts. With the CBIT funds, Ghana will be able to improve the functionality of the G-CARP by addressing the operational gaps in climate reporting, avoid duplication of similar efforts and maximize on complementarity of support. The CBIT project will therefore aim to build on existing MRV of GHG structures expanding its scope to include additional MRV tasks in the NDCs as well as anchoring into the national M & E framework. It is envisaged that having gained the necessary capacities from implementing the CBIT project, Ghana will be in the better position (a) plan and implement its NDCs regularly; (b) track progress of implementation of climate actions and support received, (c) track progress of achievement of NDC goals at a given time and (d) compile and report on implementation of NDCs in a transparent and sustainable manner. The EPA intends to hire software and data management expert to undertake the following tasks:

- Network of existing databases in different ministries (such as Energy statistics, Forestry Monitoring System or Agriculture figures) with the online climate change data hub.
- Select and automate existing analogue data sources in selected ministries (vehicle and traffic statistics, waste generation statistics etc.).
- Improve public access by hooking up existing databases to the climate change data hub.
- Create additional portal to host progress-monitoring information on adaptation and mitigation actions for the NDC sectors

**Reporting Line**

The software and data management expert will work closely with the MRV governance committee under the inter-ministerial committee and report to the Project Manager.

**Qualifications:**

- Degree or higher in related areas such as computing, data management, software engineering and environmental information management
- Excellent understanding of global and national climate change issues in particular related to transparency and MRV

- A minimum of 7 years of professional experience in managing projects.
- Well informed in national development and climate change matters within the country.
- Language(s): English

**Project:** Strengthening Ghana's national capacity for transparency and ambitious climate reporting

**Project Output area:** Output 2

**Post title:** MRV expert (1206)

**Duration:** 5 months

**Background:**

The CBIT proposal is Ghana's flagship transparency initiative that aims at consolidating the gains of its past MRV efforts. With the CBIT funds, Ghana will be able to improve the functionality of the G-CARP by addressing the operational gaps in climate reporting, avoid duplication of similar efforts and maximize on complementarity of support. The CBIT project will therefore aim to build on existing MRV of GHG structures expanding its scope to include additional MRV tasks in the NDCs as well as anchoring into the national M & E framework. It is envisaged that having gained the necessary capacities from implementing the CBIT project, Ghana will be in the better position (a) plan and implement its NDCs regularly; (b) track progress of implementation of climate actions and support received, (c) track progress of achievement of NDC goals at a given time and (d) compile and report on implementation of NDCs in a transparent and sustainable manner. The EPA intends to hire MRV expert to undertake the following tasks:

- Develop template to keep record on progress of implementation of twenty selected mitigation and adaptation actions in five NDC sectors.
- Prepare manual on how to use the template to guide data collection, process and compilation into a short report online.
- Facilitate 4 hands-on training for the representatives from the 5 selected NDC sectors on the following: use of the template; tracking progress of NDC actions; reporting results and impacts; uploading on-the-fly data on individual or two/more climate actions.

**Reporting Line:**

The MRV expert will work closely with the MRV governance committee under the inter-ministerial committee and report to the Project Manager.

**Qualifications:**

- Advanced degree or higher (Master's or higher) in areas relevant to climate change and environment
- Experienced in the national communication and biennial update report processes for at least 7 years.
- Excellent understanding of global and national climate change issues in particular related to transparency and MRV
- A minimum of 7 years of professional experience in managing projects.
- Well informed in national development and climate change matters within the country.
- Language(s): English

**Project:** Strengthening Ghana's national capacity for transparency and ambitious climate reporting

Project Output area: Output 2

**Post title:** MRV expert (1207)

**Duration:** 3 months

**Background:**

The CBIT proposal is Ghana's flagship transparency initiative that aims at consolidating the gains of its past MRV efforts. With the CBIT funds, Ghana will be able to improve the functionality of the G-CARP by addressing the operational gaps in climate reporting, avoid duplication of similar efforts and maximize on complementarity of support. The CBIT project will therefore aim to build on existing MRV of GHG structures expanding its scope to include additional MRV tasks in the NDCs as well as anchoring into the national M & E framework. It is envisaged that having gained the necessary capacities from implementing the CBIT project, Ghana will be in the better position (a) plan and implement its NDCs regularly; (b) track progress of implementation of climate actions and support received, (c) track progress of achievement of NDC goals at a given time and (d) compile and report on implementation of NDCs in a transparent and sustainable manner. The EPA intends to hire MRV expert to undertake the following tasks:

- (a) Prepare and facilitate the use of verification manual or instruction to guide MRV of Action.
- (b) Facilitate training of 35 participants in the use of the template for MRV of action.
- (c) Support the use of the MRV of action template in selected 2 NDC sectors.
- (d) Ensure that the NDC sectors where the MRV of action template is in use, the practice of using the MRV of action template is entrenched in the reporting system of the sector.
- (e) Prepare manual on how to use the template to guide data collection, process and compilation into a short report online.
- (f) Facilitate 4 hands-on training for the representatives from the 5 selected NDC sectors on the following: use of the template; tracking progress of NDC actions; reporting results and impacts; uploading on-the-fly data on individual or two/more climate actions.

**Reporting Line:**

The MRV expert will work closely with the MRV governance committee under the inter-ministerial committee and report to the Project Manager.

**Qualifications:**

- Advanced degree or higher (Master's or higher) in areas relevant to climate change and environment
- Experienced in the national communication and biennial update report processes for at least 7 years.
- Excellent understanding of global and national climate change issues in particular related to transparency and MRV
- A minimum of 7 years of professional experience in managing projects.
- Well informed in national development and climate change matters within the country.
- Language(s): English

**Project:** Strengthening Ghana's national capacity for transparency and ambitious climate reporting

**Project Output area:** Output 1.3

**Post title:** Climate change specialist to develop indicators to track implementation of NDC actions, support, their effects and incorporate into national M&E framework (APR) for long-term monitoring of sector-led climate actions (1208)

**Duration:** 5 months

**Background:**

The CBIT proposal is Ghana's flagship transparency initiative that aims at consolidating the gains of its past MRV efforts. With the CBIT funds, Ghana will be able to improve the functionality of the G-CARP by addressing the operational gaps in climate reporting, avoid duplication of similar efforts and maximize on complementarity of support. The CBIT project will therefore aim to build on existing MRV of GHG structures expanding its scope to include additional MRV tasks in the NDCs as well as anchoring into the national M & E framework. It is envisaged that having gained the necessary capacities from implementing the CBIT project, Ghana will be in the better position (a) plan and implement its NDCs regularly; (b) track progress of implementation of climate actions and support received, (c) track progress of achievement of NDC goals at a given time and (d) compile and report on implementation of NDCs in a transparent and sustainable manner. The EPA intends to hire climate change specialist to undertake the following tasks:

- Develop specific input/output indicators for selected sector NDC actions by reviewing the extent to which the current results framework response to climate change indicators, assess the current data collection system for the sector APR, assess and identify the capacity gap for adopting and use climate specific indicators as part of the district and sector APRs.
- Contribute to the three training workshops on the development and the use of climate-specific indicators for the selected NDC sectors.
- Facilitate together with NDPC incorporation of the tested NDC specific indicators into the NDPC result framework for the 2018-2022 planning cycle and beyond

**Reporting Line:**

The climate change specialist will work closely with the M & E and MRV Integration committee under the under the inter-ministerial committee and report to the Project Manager.

**Qualifications:**

- Advanced degree or higher (Master's or higher) in areas relevant to climate change and environment
- Experienced in the national communication and biennial update report processes for at least 7 years.
- Excellent understanding of global and national climate change issues in particular related to transparency and MRV
- A minimum of 7 years of professional experience in managing projects.
- Well-informed in national development and climate change matters within the country.
- Language(s): English



**Project:** Strengthening Ghana's national capacity for transparency and ambitious climate reporting

**Project Output area:** Output 1.3

**Post title:** Climate Expert (1209)

**Duration:** 6 months

**Background:**

The CBIT proposal is Ghana's flagship transparency initiative that aims at consolidating the gains of its past MRV efforts. With the CBIT funds, Ghana will be able to improve the functionality of the G-CARP by addressing the operational gaps in climate reporting, avoid duplication of similar efforts and maximize on complementarity of support. The CBIT project will therefore aim to build on existing MRV of GHG structures expanding its scope to include additional MRV tasks in the NDCs as well as anchoring into the national M & E framework. It is envisaged that having gained the necessary capacities from implementing the CBIT project, Ghana will be in the better position (a) plan and implement its NDCs regularly; (b) track progress of implementation of climate actions and support received, (c) track progress of achievement of NDC goals at a given time and (d) compile and report on implementation of NDCs in a transparent and sustainable manner. The EPA intends to hire climate change specialist to undertake the following tasks:

- Develop specific input/output indicators for selected sector NDC actions and incorporate them into the NDPC result framework for the 2018-2022 planning cycle and beyond.
- Facilitate three workshops on the development of climate-specific indicators for NDC sectors and the assessment of NDC policy interventions.
- Support the organization of two consultative meetings for planning and coordination for key stakeholders in the NDC sectors to promote its visibility; stocktaking of achievements and evaluation of progress.

**Reporting Line:**

The climate change specialist will work closely with the M & E and MRV Integration committee under the under the inter-ministerial committee and report to the Project Manager.

**Qualifications:**

- Advanced degree or higher (Master's or higher) in areas relevant to climate change and environment
- Experienced in the national communication and biennial update report processes for at least 7 years.
- Excellent understanding of global and national climate change issues in particular related to transparency and MRV
- A minimum of 7 years of professional experience in managing projects.
- Well informed in national development and climate change matters within the country.
- Language(s): English

**Project:** Strengthening Ghana's national capacity for transparency and ambitious climate reporting

**Project Output area:** Output 1.3

**Post title:** Development Expert (1210)

**Duration:** 3 months

**Background:**

The CBIT proposal is Ghana's flagship transparency initiative that aims at consolidating the gains of its past MRV efforts. With the CBIT funds, Ghana will be able to improve the functionality of the G-CARP by addressing the operational gaps in climate reporting, avoid duplication of similar efforts and maximize on complementarity of support. The CBIT project will therefore aim to build on existing MRV of GHG structures expanding its scope to include additional MRV tasks in the NDCs as well as anchoring into the national M & E framework. It is envisaged that having gained the necessary capacities from implementing the CBIT project, Ghana will be in the better position (a) plan and implement its NDCs regularly; (b) track progress of implementation of climate actions and support received, (c) track progress of achievement of NDC goals at a given time and (d) compile and report on implementation of NDCs in a transparent and sustainable manner. The EPA intends to hire a development expert to undertake the following tasks:

- Development expert to gather new knowledge, lessons and experiences on the functionality of the enhanced G-CARP.
- develop knowledge management instructions for the rest of the project actors to follow ensuring that the instructions used at all levels of the project to identify, screen and document vital information for processing into knowledge products from the project.
- Documented and disseminate within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and fora. The knowledge products from Ghana's CBIT will be sheared regularly particularly through the CBIT coordination platform as well as other international fora through presentation, short articles and policy briefs.

**Reporting Line:**

The development expert will work closely with the MRV Governance Committee under the under the inter-ministerial committee and report to the Project Manager.

**Qualifications:**

- Advanced degree or higher (Master's or higher) in areas relevant to development, environment and climate change.
- Excellent understanding of global and national climate change issues in particular related to transparency and MRV
- A minimum of 7 years of professional experience in managing projects.
- Well informed in national development and climate change matters within the country.
- Language(s): English

**Project:** Strengthening Ghana's national capacity for transparency and ambitious climate reporting

**Project Output area:** Output 1.3

**Post title:** Climate change expert to use reported data through the APR system to produce first ever national climate change progress report and continued every November in each year (1211).

**Duration:** 3 months every year for 2 conservative years

**Background:**

The CBIT proposal is Ghana's flagship transparency initiative that aims at consolidating the gains of its past MRV efforts. With the CBIT funds, Ghana will be able to improve the functionality of the G-CARP by addressing the operational gaps in climate reporting, avoid duplication of similar efforts and maximize on complementarity of support. The CBIT project will therefore aim to build on existing MRV of GHG structures expanding its scope to include additional MRV tasks in the NDCs as well as anchoring into the national M & E framework. It is envisaged that having gained the necessary capacities from implementing the CBIT project, Ghana will be in the better position (a) plan and implement its NDCs regularly; (b) track progress of implementation of climate actions and support received, (c) track progress of achievement of NDC goals at a given time and (d) compile and report on implementation of NDCs in a transparent and sustainable manner. The EPA intends to hire climate change specialist to undertake the following tasks:

- Lead in developing the expanded outline for the preparation of Annual Climate Change Progress (ACCP) Report with inputs from the key line ministries and other identified major stakeholders.
- Develop a Common Reporting Template (CRT) with clear "elements" that would inform the preparation of the National ACCP Report.
- Use the sector ACCP Report to compile a National ACCP Report in November in the first year when the project implementation starts.
- Facilitate the process of review, validation, publication and dissemination of the first and second National ACCP Report.
- Recommend ways for the establishment and operationalisation of institutional structures for the regular publication of the National ACCP Report every November in each year.

**Reporting Line:**

The climate change specialist will work closely with the M & E and MRV Integration committee under the under the inter-ministerial committee and report to the Project Manager.

**Qualifications:**

- Advanced degree or higher (Master's or higher) in areas relevant to climate change and environment
- Experienced in the national communication and biennial update report processes for at least 7 years.
- Excellent understanding of global and national climate change issues in particular related to transparency and MRV
- A minimum of 7 years of professional experience in managing projects.
- Well informed in national development and climate change matters within the country.
- Language(s): English

**Project:** Strengthening Ghana's national capacity for transparency and ambitious climate reporting

**Project Output area:** Output 1.4

**Post title:** MRV expert (1212)

**Duration:** 6 months spread within the project lifespan

**Background:**

The CBIT proposal is Ghana's flagship transparency initiative that aims at consolidating the gains of its past MRV efforts. With the CBIT funds, Ghana will be able to improve the functionality of the G-CARP by addressing the operational gaps in climate reporting, avoid duplication of similar efforts and maximize on complementarity of support. The CBIT project will therefore aim to build on existing MRV of GHG structures expanding its scope to include additional MRV tasks in the NDCs as well as anchoring into the national M & E framework. It is envisaged that having gained the necessary capacities from implementing the CBIT project, Ghana will be in the better position (a) plan and implement its NDCs regularly; (b) track progress of implementation of climate actions and support received, (c) track progress of achievement of NDC goals at a given time and (d) compile and report on implementation of NDCs in a transparent and sustainable manner. The EPA intends to hire MRV expert to undertake the following tasks:

- Select out of the 31 NDC actions considering its scope, diversity in degree of implementation, scale, financing and sectors for the collection of relevant data to inform the assessment of the extent of implementation of the selected NDCs and their impacts.
- Use the collected data to assess the implementation status, benefits, challenges and success of the selected NDCs.
- Collate lessons learnt on the use of the MRV templates and make recommendations on how to improve the use of the template by the line ministries on continuous basis.

**Reporting Line:**

The MRV expert will work closely with the MRV governance committee under the inter-ministerial committee and report to the Project Manager.

**Qualifications:**

- Advanced degree or higher (Master's or higher) in areas relevant to climate change and environment
- Experienced in the national communication and biennial update report processes for at least 7 years.
- Excellent understanding of global and national climate change issues in particular related to transparency and MRV
- A minimum of 7 years of professional experience in managing projects.
- Well informed in national development and climate change matters within the country.
- Language(s): English

**Project:** Strengthening Ghana's national capacity for transparency and ambitious climate reporting

**Project Output area:** Output 1.4

**Post title:** MRV expert (1213).

**Duration:** 6 months spread within the project lifespan

**Background:**

The CBIT proposal is Ghana's flagship transparency initiative that aims at consolidating the gains of its past MRV efforts. With the CBIT funds, Ghana will be able to improve the functionality of the G-CARP by addressing the operational gaps in climate reporting, avoid duplication of similar efforts and maximize on complementarity of support. The CBIT project will therefore aim to build on existing MRV of GHG structures expanding its scope to include additional MRV tasks in the NDCs as well as anchoring into the national M & E framework. It is envisaged that having gained the necessary capacities from implementing the CBIT project, Ghana will be in the better position (a) plan and implement its NDCs regularly; (b) track progress of implementation of climate actions and support received, (c) track progress of achievement of NDC goals at a given time and (d) compile and report on implementation of NDCs in a transparent and sustainable manner. The EPA intends to hire MRV expert to undertake the following tasks:

- Under the full system audit including performance of the MRV arrangement in the selected NDC sectors such as energy, transport, agriculture such institutions, data systems, human capacity, tools and methods.
- Pilot the full version of the MRV architecture, considering the inherent strength and weaknesses of the existing sector MRV system, for a given time (at most two quarters) within the project life. The pilot of the full version of the MRV will taking place in selected four NDC sectors using all the tools and templates, skills and the data structures.
- Document key learnings from the performance of the sector MRV system and use the results to inform the rolling out of the entire MRV system nation-wide.

**Reporting Line**

The MRV expert will work closely with the MRV governance committee under the inter-ministerial committee and report to the Project Manager.

**Qualifications:**

- Advanced degree or higher (Master's or higher) in areas relevant to climate change and environment
- Experienced in the national communication and biennial update report processes for at least 7 years.
- Excellent understanding of global and national climate change issues in particular related to transparency and MRV
- A minimum of 7 years of professional experience in managing projects.
- Well informed in national development and climate change matters within the country.
- Language(s): English

**Project:** Strengthening Ghana's national capacity for transparency and ambitious climate reporting

**Project Output area:** Output 1.4

**Post title:** Communication Expert (1214)

**Duration:** 2 months

**Background:**

The CBIT proposal is Ghana's flagship transparency initiative that aims at consolidating the gains of its past MRV efforts. With the CBIT funds, Ghana will be able to improve the functionality of the G-CARP by addressing the operational gaps in climate reporting, avoid duplication of similar efforts and maximize on complementarity of support. The CBIT project will therefore aim to build on existing MRV of GHG structures expanding its scope to include additional MRV tasks in the NDCs as well as anchoring into the national M & E framework. It is envisaged that having gained the necessary capacities from implementing the CBIT project, Ghana will be in the better position (a) plan and implement its NDCs regularly; (b) track progress of implementation of climate actions and support received, (c) track progress of achievement of NDC goals at a given time and (d) compile and report on implementation of NDCs in a transparent and sustainable manner. The hired development expert will undertake the following task

- Support dissemination of CBIT project results and MRV reports.
- Development and update project website.
- Popularize project results on social media.
- Engage traditional media to disseminate project results.
- Liaise with the Project Manager to regularly collate and share key lessons and experiences from the implementation of Ghana's CBIT with the CBIT Global Coordination Platform

**Reporting Line:**

The institutional and government relations expert will work closely with the MRV Governance Committee under the under the inter-ministerial committee and report to the Project Manager.

**Qualifications:**

- Advanced degree or higher (Master's or higher) in areas relevant to communication, journalism and media relations.
- Well informed in national development and climate change matters within the country.
- Language(s): English

### **3. Administrative Support**

**Project:** Strengthening Ghana's national capacity for transparency and ambitious climate reporting

**Post title:** Administrative Assistant (1301)

**Duration:** Three years (part-time)

**Date Required:** A month after CBIT project kick-off meeting

**Duty station:** Accra

#### **Background:**

The CBIT proposal is Ghana's flagship transparency initiative that aims at consolidating the gains of its past MRV efforts. With the CBIT funds, Ghana will be able to improve the functionality of the G-CARP by addressing the operational gaps in climate reporting, avoid duplication of similar efforts and maximize on complementarity of support. The CBIT project will therefore aim to build on existing MRV of GHG structures expanding its scope to include additional MRV tasks in the NDCs as well as anchoring into the national M & E framework. It is envisaged that having gained the necessary capacities from implementing the CBIT project, Ghana will be in the better position (a) plan and implement its NDCs regularly; (b) track progress of implementation of climate actions and support received, (c) track progress of achievement of NDC goals at a given time and (d) compile and report on implementation of NDCs in a transparent and sustainable manner. The EPA intends to hire CBIT Project Manager who undertake the following task:

#### **Detailed activities:**

- Support the Project Manager to deliver day-to-day activities
- Administration of the project including procurement and hiring of service vendors.

#### **Reporting structure:**

The Administrative Assistant will report to the Project Manager.

#### **Qualifications:**

- Degree in financial administration or equivalent
- A minimum of 5 years professional experience with project administration
- Language: English

**Project:** Strengthening Ghana's national capacity for transparency and ambitious climate reporting

**Post title:** Accountant Assistant (1302)

**Duration:** Three years (part-time)

**Date Required:** A month after CBIT project kick-off meeting

**Duty station:** Accra

**Background:**

The CBIT proposal is Ghana's flagship transparency initiative that aims at consolidating the gains of its past MRV efforts. With the CBIT funds, Ghana will be able to improve the functionality of the G-CARP by addressing the operational gaps in climate reporting, avoid duplication of similar efforts and maximize on complementarity of support. The CBIT project will therefore aim to build on existing MRV of GHG structures expanding its scope to include additional MRV tasks in the NDCs as well as anchoring into the national M & E framework. It is envisaged that having gained the necessary capacities from implementing the CBIT project, Ghana will be in the better position (a) plan and implement its NDCs regularly; (b) track progress of implementation of climate actions and support received, (c) track progress of achievement of NDC goals at a given time and (d) compile and report on implementation of NDCs in a transparent and sustainable manner. The EPA intends to hire CBIT Project Manager who undertake the following task:

**Detailed activities:**

- Prepare expenditure report for submission to UN Environment as per the reporting requirements indicated in the legal agreement.
- Facilitate annual audit of the project account.
- Ensure adherence to accounting control and standard in the financial administration of the project.
- Response to audit queries or all financial matters together with the project manager.

**Reporting structure:**

The Project Accountant will report to the Project Manager.

**Qualifications:**

- Degree in financial accountant or equivalent
- A minimum of 5 years professional experience with project accounting.
- Language: English



## ANNEX F-1: DETAILED GEF BUDGET

From:	January, 2018	Add additional components/activities as required					Add additional years as required				
To:	January, 2020	Output 1.1	Output 1.2	Output 1.3	Output 1.4	Project Management Cost	Total	Expenditure by calendar year			
								2018	2019	2020	Total
<b>UNEP Budget Line</b>		<i>An effective institutional arrangement to plan, implement and report climate action established.</i>	<i>A centralized national infrastructure for improved data access and information management established.</i>	<i>Five climate change indicators mainstreamed into the medium-term development framework (Yr. 2018-2022)</i>	<i>Testing and piloting of domestic transparency framework in energy and transport sectors</i>						
<b>10 PERSONNEL COMPONENT</b>							-				
1100	Project personnel						-				
1101	Project manager	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	100 000	33 333	33 333	33 334	100 000
<b>1199</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>20 000</b>	<b>20 000</b>	<b>20 000</b>	<b>20 000</b>	<b>20 000</b>	<b>100 000</b>	<b>33 333</b>	<b>33 333</b>	<b>33 334</b>	<b>100 000</b>
1200	Consultants										
1201	Institutions and government relations expert (local) to conduct institutional mapping and assess option for effective long-term functioning of the G-CARP system.	15 000	5 000				20 000	20 000			20 000
1202	MRV expert to support plans to implement activities	20 000	5 000				25 000	25 000			25 000
1203	Data management expert to review, revise and introduce new methodology for regular preparation of energy.	25 000					25 000	15 000	5 000	5 000	25 000
1204	System and MRV expert to support improvement of coordination MRV functions at EPA.	25 000	25 000				50 000		30 000	20 000	50 000
1205	Software and data management expert to establish functional & centralized data sharing network.		45 000				45 000	35 000	10 000		45 000
1206	MRV expert to prepare templates, guidance notes and adopt for use for regular data collection on 31 NDC actions in seven sectors taking into its diversity, scope and different levels of implementation.		50 000				50 000	20 000	10 000	20 000	50 000
1207	MRV expert to develop and facilitate adoption and use MRV of NDC verification manual.		30 000				30 000			30 000	30 000
1208	Climate change specialist to develop indicators to track implementation of NDC actions, support, their effects and incorporate into national M&E framework (APR) for long-term monitoring of sector-led climate actions.			50 000			50 000	10 000	20 000	20 000	50 000
1209	Climate change expert to develop specific input/output indicators for selected sector NDC actions and incorporate them into the NDPC result framework for the 2018-2022 planning cycle and beyond.			20 000			20 000		20 000		20 000
1210	Development expert to gather new knowledge, lessons and experiences on the functionality of the enhanced G-CARP.		10 000	10 000			20 000			20 000	20 000
1211	Climate change expert to use reported data through the APR system to produce first ever national climate change progress report and continued every November in each year.			40 000			40 000		20 000	20 000	40 000
1212	MRV expert to lead in supporting the use of the developed template to collect relevant data on		45 000		15 000		60 000	30 000	10 000	20 000	60 000
1213	MRV expert to support in implementation the full version of domestic MRV in energy and transport sectors.		45 000		17 000		62 000	27 000		35 000	62 000
1214	Communication expert to support dissemination of CBIT project results and MRV reports.	7 500	5 000	5 000	2 500		20 000		10 000	10 000	20 000
1215	Data management expert to review, revise and introduce new methodology for regular preparation of transport.	20 000	5 000				25 000	15 000	5 000	5 000	25 000
1216	Data management expert to review, revise and introduce new methodology for regular preparation of agriculture.	20 000	5 000				25 000	15 000	5 000	5 000	25 000
1217	Data management expert to review, revise and introduce new methodology for regular preparation of waste statistics.	20 000	5 000				25 000	15 000	5 000	5 000	25 000
<b>1299</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>152 500</b>	<b>280 000</b>	<b>125 000</b>	<b>34 500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>592 000</b>	<b>227 000</b>	<b>150 000</b>	<b>215 000</b>	<b>592 000</b>
1300	Administrative Support										
1301	Administrative Assistant (Part-time)	-	-	-	-	30 000	30 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	30 000
1302	Account Assistant (Part-time)	-	-	-	-	30 000	30 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	30 000
<b>1399</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>60 000</b>	<b>60 000</b>	<b>20 000</b>	<b>20 000</b>	<b>20 000</b>	<b>60 000</b>
1600	Travel on official business										
1601	Travel for workshop and meetings	4 000	4 000	4 000			12 000	4 000	4 000	4 000	12 000
1602	Travel PMU Staff	-	-	-	-	16 000	16 000	6 000	6 000	4 000	16 000
<b>1699</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>4 000</b>	<b>4 000</b>	<b>4 000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16 000</b>	<b>28 000</b>	<b>10 000</b>	<b>10 000</b>	<b>8 000</b>	<b>28 000</b>
<b>1999</b>	<b>Component total</b>	<b>176 500</b>	<b>304 000</b>	<b>149 000</b>	<b>54 500</b>	<b>96 000</b>	<b>780 000</b>	<b>290 333</b>	<b>213 333</b>	<b>276 334</b>	<b>780 000</b>

To:	January, 2020	Output 1.1	Output 1.2	Output 1.3	Output 1.4		Expenditure by calendar year				
		<i>An effective institutional arrangement to plan, implement and report climate action established.</i>	<i>A centralized national infrastructure for improved data access and information management established.</i>	<i>Five climate change indicators mainstreamed into the medium-term development framework (Yr. 2018-2022)</i>	<i>Testing and piloting of domestic transparency framework in energy and transport sectors</i>	<i>Project Management Cost</i>	Total	2018	2019	2020	Total
<b>UNEP Budget Line</b>											
<b>20</b>	<b>SUB-CONTRACT COMPONENT</b>										
	2100 Sub-contracts (MOUs/LOAs for cooperating agencies)										
	2101						-				-
	<b>2199 Sub-total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2200 Sub-contracts (MOUs/LOAs for supporting organizations)										
	2201						-				-
	<b>2299 Sub-total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2300 Sub-contracts (for commercial purposes)										
	2301 Cloud license (internet provider)		6,000				6,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000
	<b>2399 Sub-total</b>	-	<b>6,000</b>	-	-	-	<b>6,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>
<b>2999</b>	<b>Component total</b>	-	<b>6,000</b>	-	-	-	<b>6,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>
<b>30</b>	<b>TRAINING COMPONENT</b>										
	3200 Group training										
	3201 Organize tailor made training programme for fresh entrants	4,500	2,000	8,000	500		15,000	7,500	7,500		15,000
	3202 Organize refresher trainings for experienced national experts	4,500	2,000	8,000	500		15,000	7,500	7,500		15,000
	<b>3299 Sub-total</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>		<b>30,000</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>30,000</b>
	3300 Meetings/Conferences										
	3301 Project Inception Workshop	750	750	750	750		3,000	3,000			3,000
	3302 Regular meetings of Project Advisory Board and li	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000		20,000	6,000	7,000	7,000	20,000
	3303 Regular peer exchange programmes for Ghanaian MRV experts	2,000	1,500	6,000			9,500	4,000	3,500	2,000	9,500
	3304 Focus-group discussion for key national data providers on ways to improve preparation and publication of the statistics	10,000					10,000	10,000			10,000
	3305 Regular meeting for line ministries on the development of templates, guidance notes and use in NDCs in five sectors			20,000			20,000	10,000	10,000		20,000
	3306 Three workshops on the development of climate-			51,000			51,000	18,000	16,500	16,500	51,000
	3307 Two consultative meetings for planning and coordination for key stakeholder in the NDC sectors to promote its visibility; stocktaking of achievements and evaluation progress		5,000	20,000	15,000		40,000		20,000	20,000	40,000
	3308 Two Sector-specific workshop on relevant on industry and public sector data for regular MRV reporting				20,000		20,000		10,000	10,000	20,000
	<b>3399 Sub-total</b>	<b>17,750</b>	<b>12,250</b>	<b>102,750</b>	<b>40,750</b>	-	<b>173,500</b>	<b>51,000</b>	<b>67,000</b>	<b>55,500</b>	<b>173,500</b>
<b>3999</b>	<b>Component total</b>	<b>26,750</b>	<b>16,250</b>	<b>118,750</b>	<b>41,750</b>	-	<b>203,500</b>	<b>58,500</b>	<b>82,000</b>	<b>63,000</b>	<b>203,500</b>
<b>40</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT AND PREMISES COMPONENT</b>										
	4100 Expendable equipment										
	4101						-				-
	<b>4199 Sub-total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4200 Non-expendable equipment										
	4201 Computers and office consumables		18,000			2,000	20,000	10,000	6,000	4,000	20,000
	4202 Miscellaneous	1,000	12,000	2,500		2,000	15,500	6,000	4,500	5,000	15,500
	<b>4299 Sub-total</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>2,500</b>	-	<b>4,000</b>	<b>35,500</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>35,500</b>
<b>4999</b>	<b>Component total</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>2,500</b>	-	<b>4,000</b>	<b>35,500</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>35,500</b>
<b>50</b>	<b>MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT</b>										
	5100 Operation and maintenance of equipment										
	5101						-				-
	<b>5199 Sub-total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5200 Reporting costs										
	5201 Communications and Publishing	2,000	10,000	8,000			20,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	20,000
	<b>5299 Sub-total</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>8,000</b>	-	-	<b>20,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>
	5300 Sundry										
	5301 Audit	2,000	4,000	2,000	2,000		10,000	3,334	3,333	3,333	10,000
	<b>5399 Sub-total</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	-	<b>10,000</b>	<b>3,334</b>	<b>3,333</b>	<b>3,333</b>	<b>10,000</b>
	5400 Hospitality and entertainment										
	5401						-				-
	<b>5499 Sub-total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5500 Evaluation										
	5581 Mid-Term Review / Terminal Evaluation	11,250	11,250	11,250	11,250		45,000		20,000	25,000	45,000
	<b>5599 Sub-total</b>	<b>11,250</b>	<b>11,250</b>	<b>11,250</b>	<b>11,250</b>	-	<b>45,000</b>	-	<b>20,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>45,000</b>
<b>5999</b>	<b>Component total</b>	<b>15,250</b>	<b>25,250</b>	<b>21,250</b>	<b>13,250</b>	-	<b>75,000</b>	<b>10,334</b>	<b>30,333</b>	<b>34,333</b>	<b>75,000</b>
<b>99</b>	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>219,500</b>	<b>381,500</b>	<b>291,500</b>	<b>109,500</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>1,100,000</b>	<b>377,167</b>	<b>338,166</b>	<b>384,667</b>	<b>1,100,000</b>

## ANNEX F-2: DETAILED CO-FINANCE BUDGET

From:		GEF Cash	Ghana EPA	UNDP NDC SP	UNEP-DTU ICAT	Total	
To:			In-kind	In-kind	In-kind	Cash	In-kind
UNEP Budget Line		A	B	C	D	A	B+C+D
<b>10 PERSONNEL COMPONENT</b>							
1100	Project personnel					-	-
1101	Project manager	100 000				100 000	-
1121	EPA staff		60 000			-	60 000
<b>1199 Sub-total</b>		<b>100 000</b>	<b>60 000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100 000</b>	<b>60 000</b>
1200	Consultants						
1201	Institutions and government relations expert (local) to conduct institutional mapping and assess option for effective long-term functioning of the G-CARP system.	20 000	15 000			20 000	15 000
1202	MRV expert to support plans to implement activities to increase domestic use of MRV results.	25 000	20 000	40 000		25 000	60 000
1203	Data management expert to review, revise and introduce new methodology for regular preparation of energy.	25 000	10 500	27 500		25 000	38 000
1204	System and MRV expert to support improvement of coordination MRV functions at EPA.	50 000		10 000		50 000	10 000
1205	Software and data management expert to establish functional & centralized data sharing network.	45 000				45 000	-
1206	MRV expert to prepare templates, guidance notes and adopt for use for regular data collection on 31 NDC actions in seven sectors taking into its diversity, scope and different levels of implementation.	50 000		3 000	4 000	50 000	7 000
1207	MRV expert to develop and facilitate adoption and use MRV of NDC verification manual.	30 000				30 000	-
1208	Climate change specialist to develop indicators to track implementation of NDC actions, support, their effects and incorporate into national M&E framework (APR) for long-term monitoring of sector-led climate actions.	50 000		90 000		50 000	90 000
1209	Climate change expert to develop specific input/output indicators for selected sector NDC actions and incorporate them into the NDPC result framework for the 2018-2022 planning cycle and beyond.	20 000		200 000		20 000	200 000
1210	Development expert to gather new knowledge, lessons and experiences on the functionality of the enhanced G-CARP.	20 000		40 000		20 000	40 000
1211	Climate change expert to use reported data through the APR system to produce first ever national climate change progress report and continued every November in each year.	40 000		60 000		40 000	60 000
1212	MRV expert to lead in supporting the use of the developed template to collect relevant data on selected NDC actions in their respective sectors for tracking progress of implementation and communicate results through the climate change data hub.	60 000		80 000	57 000	60 000	137 000
1213	MRV expert to support in implementation the full version of domestic MRV in energy and transport sectors.	62 000			20 000	62 000	20 000
1214	Communication expert to support dissemination of CBIT project results and MRV reports.	20 000	10 000			20 000	10 000
1215	Data management expert to review, revise and introduce new methodology for regular preparation of transport.	25 000	10 500	27 500		25 000	38 000
1216	Data management expert to review, revise and introduce new methodology for regular preparation of agriculture.	25 000	10 500	27 500		25 000	38 000
1217	Data management expert to review, revise and introduce new methodology for regular preparation of waste statistics.	25 000	10 500	27 500		25 000	38 000
1218	Develop gender equality tools, indicators and data systems to track and report on gender-responsive mitigation measures				26 000		
<b>1299 Sub-total</b>		<b>592 000</b>	<b>87 000</b>	<b>633 000</b>	<b>107 000</b>	<b>592 000</b>	<b>801 000</b>
1300	Administrative support						
1301	Administrative Assistant (Part-time)	30 000	10 000			30 000	10 000
1302	Account Assistant (Part-time)	30 000	10 000			30 000	10 000
<b>1399 Sub-total</b>		<b>60 000</b>	<b>20 000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>60 000</b>	<b>20 000</b>
1600	Travel on official business						
1601	Travel for workshop and meetings	12 000	10 000			12 000	10 000
1602	Travel PMU Staff	16 000	10 000			16 000	10 000
<b>1699 Sub-total</b>		<b>28 000</b>	<b>20 000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>28 000</b>	<b>20 000</b>
<b>1999 Component total</b>		<b>780 000</b>	<b>187 000</b>	<b>633 000</b>	<b>107 000</b>	<b>780 000</b>	<b>901 000</b>
<b>20 SUB-CONTRACT COMPONENT</b>							
2100	Sub-contracts (for cooperating agencies)						
2101		-				-	-
<b>2199 Sub-total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
2200	Sub-contracts (for supporting organizations)						
2201		-				-	-
<b>2299 Sub-total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
2300	Sub-contracts (for commercial purposes)						
2301	Cloud license (internet provider)	6 000				6 000	-
<b>2399 Sub-total</b>		<b>6 000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>2999 Component total</b>		<b>6 000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>-</b>

From:		GEF Cash	Ghana EPA	UNDP NDC SP	UNEP-DTU ICAT	Total	
To:			In-kind	In-kind	In-kind	Cash	In-kind
UNEP Budget Line		A	B	C	D	A	B+C+D
<b>30</b>	<b>TRAINING COMPONENT</b>						
3200	Group training						
3201	Organize tailor made training programme for fresh entrants	15 000	10 000			15 000	10 000
3202	Organize refreshers trainings for experienced national experts	15 000				15 000	-
<b>3299</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>30 000</b>	<b>10 000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30 000</b>	<b>10 000</b>
3300	Meetings/Conferences						
3301	Project Inception Workshop	3 000	14 000	1 000		3 000	15 000
3302	Regular meetings of Project Advisory Board and Interministerial Committees	20 000	1 000	6 500		20 000	7 500
3303	Regular peer exchange programmes for Ghanaian MRV experts	9 500		12 000		9 500	12 000
3304	Focus-group discussion for key national data providers on ways to improve preparation and publication of the statistics	10 000		25 000		10 000	25 000
3305	Regular meeting for line ministries on the development of templates, guidance notes and use in NDCs in five sectors	20 000		30 000		20 000	30 000
3306	Three workshops on the development of climate-specific indicators for NDC sectors and the assessment of NDC policy interventions	51 000		50 000	10 000	51 000	60 000
3307	Two consultative meetings for planning and coordination for key stakeholder in the NDC sectors to promote its visibility; stocktaking of achievements and evaluation progress	40 000		45 000	8 000	40 000	53 000
3308	Two Sector-specific workshop on relevant on industry and public sector data for regular MRV reporting	20 000				20 000	-
<b>3399</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>173 500</b>	<b>15 000</b>	<b>169 500</b>	<b>18 000</b>	<b>173 500</b>	<b>202 500</b>
<b>3999</b>	<b>Component total</b>	<b>203 500</b>	<b>25 000</b>	<b>169 500</b>	<b>18 000</b>	<b>203 500</b>	<b>212 500</b>
<b>40</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT AND PREMISES COMPONENT</b>						
4100	Expendable equipment						
4101		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>4199</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
4200	Non-expendable equipment						
4201	Computers and office consumables	20 000	10 000			20 000	10 000
4202	Miscellaneous	15 500				15 500	-
<b>4299</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>35 500</b>	<b>10 000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35 500</b>	<b>10 000</b>
4300	Premises						
4301		-	-	-	-	-	-
4302		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>4399</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>4999</b>	<b>Component total</b>	<b>35 500</b>	<b>10 000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35 500</b>	<b>10 000</b>
<b>50</b>	<b>MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT</b>						
5100	Operation and maintenance of equipment						
5101		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>5199</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
5200	Reporting costs						
5201	Communications and Publishing	20 000	10 000			20 000	10 000
5221	Half-yearly progress reports / PIRs		12 000			-	12 000
5222	Technical and thematic period reports	-	5 000			-	5 000
<b>5299</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>20 000</b>	<b>27 000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20 000</b>	<b>27 000</b>
5300	Sundry						
5301	Audit	10 000				10 000	-
<b>5399</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>10 000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10 000</b>	<b>-</b>
5400	Hospitality and Entertainment						
5401		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>5499</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
5500	Evaluation						
5521	Final Report		1 000			-	1 000
5581	Mid-Term Review / Terminal Evaluation	45 000				45 000	-
<b>5599</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>45 000</b>	<b>1 000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>45 000</b>	<b>1 000</b>
<b>5999</b>	<b>Component total</b>	<b>75 000</b>	<b>28 000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>75 000</b>	<b>28 000</b>
<b>99</b>	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1 100 000</b>	<b>250 000</b>	<b>802 500</b>	<b>125 000</b>	<b>1 100 000</b>	<b>1 151 500</b>

## ANNEX G: M&E BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

M&E Activity	Description	Responsible Parties	Timeframe	Indicative budget (USD)
Inception Workshop (IW) and Report	Report prepared immediately following the IW; it includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Detailed Work Plan and budget for the first year, as well as an overview of Annual Work Plans for subsequent years, divided per output and inputs (budget lines).</li> <li>- A more detailed narrative of roles of UN Environment, PMU and PSC: institutional responsibilities, coordinating actions and feedback mechanisms</li> <li>- Detailed Project Supervision and a M&amp;E Plan</li> </ul>	Execution: Project Manager  Support: Deputy Executive Director, Technical Services.	Immediately following, within 2 months of project start-up	GEF: 3,000  Co-fin: 15,000
Half-yearly progress report	Part of UN Environment procedures for project monitoring. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Analyses of project performance over the reporting period UN Environment;</li> <li>- Describes constraints experienced in the progress towards results and the reasons.</li> <li>- Describes Work Plan for the next period in an Annex and the detailed budget divided per output and inputs (budget lines)</li> </ul>	Execution: Project Manager  Support: Deputy Executive Director, Technical Services.  Project accountant	Two (2) half-yearly progress reports for any given year (July 31 and January 31)	GEF: Worked into project management  Co-fin: 10,000
Quarterly expenditure reports	Detailed expenditure reports (in Excel), with justification of any change	Execution: Project Manager  Support: Deputy Executive Director, Technical Services.  Project accountant	Four (4) quarterly expenditure reports for any given year (January 31, April 30, July 31 and October 31)  Final financial Report within 60 days of project completion	GEF: Worked into project management
Technical and thematic Reports; Communication of lessons learnt	Technical and thematic periodic reports could also be prepared to focus on specific issues or areas of activity covered by the project,	Execution: Project Manager  Support: National Consultant	As necessary for the thematic reports	Co-fin: 5,000

M&E Activity	Description	Responsible Parties	Timeframe	Indicative budget (USD)
Project Implementation Review (PIR)	Analyses of project performance over the reporting period UN Environment. Describes constraints experienced in the progress towards results and the reasons. Draws lessons and makes clear recommendations for future orientation in addressing the key problems in the lack of progress. The PIR is discussed at PSC meetings.	Execution: Project Manager  Support: Project Advisory Board, UN Environment	Yearly, by 31 July latest	GEF: Project Management  Co-fin: 2,000
Medium-Term Evaluation / Medium-Term Review (MTE/MTR)	The purpose of the Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) or Mid-Term Review (MTR) is to provide an independent assessment of project performance at mid-term, to analyse whether the project is on track, what problems and challenges the project is encountering, and which corrective actions are required so that the project can achieve its intended outcomes by project completion in the most efficient and sustainable way. In addition, it will verify information gathered through the GEF tracking tools. Since for short duration projects, PIR can serve as the project MTR, the need of an MTE or MTR for this project will be assessed by the Task Manager according to the progress of the project.	Execution: Independent consultants; Input: PMU, UN Environment, EPA	At mid-point of project implementation if deemed needed by the Task Manager	GEF: 20,000
Final Report	The project team will draft and submit a Project Final Report, with other docs (such as last PIR), at least two weeks before the PSC meeting for their review and comments; this meeting decides whether any action is needed to achieve the sustainability of project results; and draws lessons to be captured into other projects; Comprehensive report summarizing all activities, achievements, lessons learned, objectives met or not achieved structures and systems implemented, etc. Lays out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure the sustainability and replication of project activities.	Execution: Project Manager  Support: Deputy Executive Director, Technical Services:	Final report no later than three (3) months after the technical completion date	GEF: Worked into Project Management  Co-fin: 1,000
Terminal Evaluation	Further review the topics covered in the mid-term evaluation. Looks at the impacts and sustainability of the results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental goals.	Execution: Independent consultants  Support: UN	Can be initiated within six (6) months prior to the project's technical completion date	GEF: 25, 000

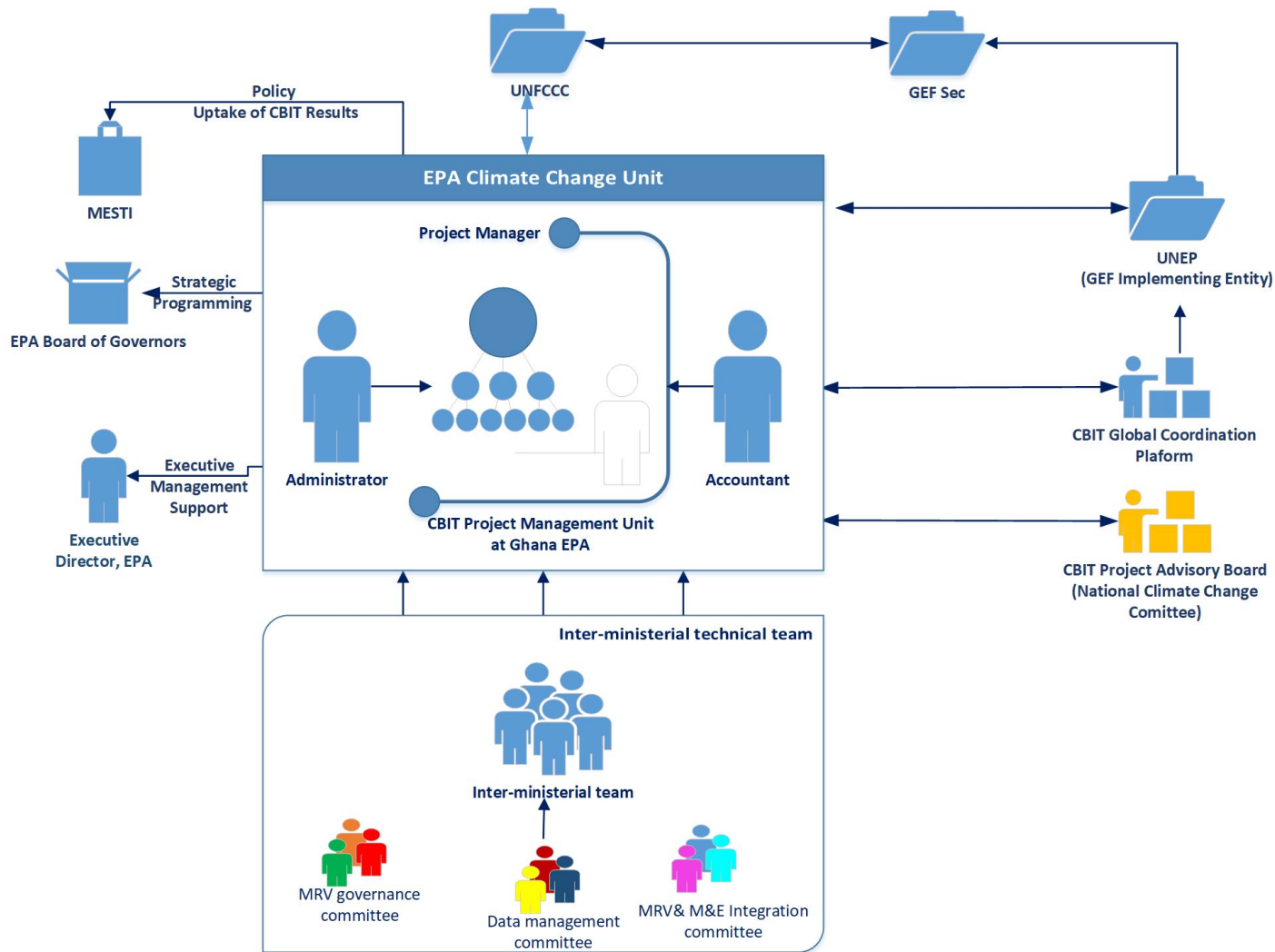
M&E Activity	Description	Responsible Parties	Timeframe	Indicative budget (USD)
		Environment and Government counterparts		
Audits	Financial audits	Execution: Independent auditors Support: Project Manager	Annually	GEF: 10,000
Publication of Lessons Learnt and other project publications	Lessons learned and other project documents are published for the benefit of on-going and future projects	Execution: Project Manager Support: Communication expert	Annually, part of half-yearly progress reports and Final Report	GEF: 20,000 Co-fin: 5,000
<b>TOTAL M&amp;E COST</b>				<b>GEF: 78,000</b> <b>Co-fin: 38,000</b>

## ANNEX H: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

### 1. Overview of Implementation arrangement

Ghana's CBIT Project is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) with UN Environment acting as the GEF Implementing Agency. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Climate Change Unit will lead in the execution of the project activities in Ghana. The EPA is the implementation wing Agency of the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI). The CBIT will be managed by a Project Manager (PM) at the Project Management Unit (PMU) hosted at the Climate Change Unit of EPA. The Project Manager will be supported by Administrative Assistant and Accountant Assistant. Within EPA, the Project Manager will report to Executive Director (ED) of EPA through the Deputy Executive Director, in charge of Technical Services. Regular update on the project implementation progress will be provided to the Hon. Minister of MESTI through EPA's ED. A Project Advisory Board (PAB) will be the highest decision-making body that will be responsible for tracking strategic project delivery. The National Climate Change Committee would act as the PAB. The PAB may wish to appoint a smaller executive board to oversee more detailed aspects of project management. Implementation of the project activities will be supported by three inter-ministerial committees on MRV governance, Data Management and MRV and M&E Integration.





## 2. Project Structures

Entity	Membership	Responsibilities	Number of Meetings
Project Advisory Board (PAB)  (National Climate Change Committee)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Director of Environment, MESTI</li> <li>• Executive Director, EPA</li> <li>• Deputy Executive Director (Technical Service), EPA</li> <li>• Ministry of Finance</li> <li>• National Development Planning Commission</li> <li>• Ministry of Energy</li> <li>• Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development</li> <li>• Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>• Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources</li> <li>• Ministry of Transport</li> <li>• Ghana Statistical Service</li> <li>• KASA Coalition</li> <li>• University of Ghana, Legon</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oversight of the project progress and implementation of Outputs;</li> <li>• Approve annual work plans and budget;</li> <li>• Approve management decisions to ensure timely delivery of quality outputs;</li> <li>• Provide overall guidance and strategic direction;</li> <li>• Mobilize national stakeholders to support project implementation, as well as provide synergies with other complementing initiatives and ongoing projects;</li> <li>• Provide insight on barriers on national policy uptake of experiences on MRV of climate actions and propose recommendations to address them.</li> </ul>	Two times a year
Implementing Agency (IA)	UN Environment Climate Change Mitigation Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oversight of the project progress and implementation of Outputs;</li> <li>• Approve annual work plans and budget;</li> <li>• Approve management decisions to ensure timely delivery of quality outputs;</li> <li>• Provide overall guidance and strategic direction;</li> <li>• Mobilize national stakeholders to support project implementation, as well as provide synergies with other</li> </ul>	Periodic meetings with PAU

		<p>complementing initiatives and ongoing projects;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Address logistical issues, e.g. through organization of meetings and provision of relevant facilities;</li> <li>• Provide insight on national policy barriers and proposed stages of national policy development;</li> <li>• Ensure timely disbursement/sub-allotment to executing agency, based on agreed legal document and in accordance with UN Environment and GEF fiduciary standards;</li> <li>• Follow-up with Executing agency for progress, equipment, financial and audit reports;</li> <li>• Provide consistent and regular oversight on project execution and conduct project supervisory missions as per Supervision Plans and in doing so ensures that all UN Environment and GEF criteria, rules and regulations are adhered to by project partners;</li> <li>• Technically assess and oversee quality of project outputs, products and deliverables – including formal publications;</li> <li>• Provide on-objection to main TORs and subcontracts issued by the project, including selection of project manager or equivalent;</li> <li>• Asses project risks, and monitor and enforce a risk management plan;</li> <li>• Regularly monitors project progress and performance and rates progress towards meeting project objectives, project execution progress, quality of project monitoring and evaluation, and risk;</li> <li>• Monitor reporting by project executing partners and provides prompt feedback on the contents of the report;</li> <li>• Promptly informs management of any significant risks or</li> </ul>	
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		<p>project problems and takes action and follows up on decisions made;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply adaptive management principles to the supervision of the project;</li> <li>• Review of reporting, checking for consistency between execution activities and expenditures, ensuring that it respects GEF rules,</li> <li>• Clearance of cash requests, and authorization of disbursements once reporting found to be complete;</li> <li>• Approve budget revision, certify fund availability and transfer funds;</li> <li>• Ensure that GEF and UN Environment quality standards are applied consistently to all projects, including branding and safeguards;</li> <li>• Certify project operational completion;</li> <li>• Link the project partners to any events organized by GEF and UN Environment to disseminate information on project results and lessons;</li> <li>• Manage relations with GEF</li> </ul>	
Project Management Unit (PMU)	Project Manager (PM)	<p>The PM will be hosted by Climate Change Unit of EPA and be responsible for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Day-to-day project operations and financial accounts;</li> <li>• Take responsibility for the execution of the project in accordance with the project objectives, activities and budget;</li> <li>• Deliver the outputs and demonstrate its best efforts in achieving the project outcomes;</li> <li>• Coordinate project execution and liaison with national counterparts (relevant ministries, electric utilities, private sector, NGOs etc.).</li> </ul>	Daily


		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake field visits;</li> <li>• Manage financial resources and processing all financial transaction;</li> <li>• Prepare all annual/year-end project revisions;</li> <li>• Attend and facilitate inception workshops and national advisory board meetings;</li> <li>• Assess project risks in the field, monitor risk management plan;</li> <li>• Ensure technical quality of products, outputs and deliverables;</li> <li>• Coordinate the project sector team;</li> <li>• Act as secretary of the PAB;</li> <li>• Periodic reporting to UN Environment and the PAB for allocation of the GEF grant according to the quarterly and annual work plans and budgets in coordination with UN Environment.</li> <li>• Notify UN Environment and the PAB in writing if there is need for modification to the agreed implementation plan and budget, and to seek approval;</li> <li>• Support compilation and submission of progress, financial and audit reporting to the Executing Agency;</li> <li>• Prepare, at the end of the project, the project Terminal Report.</li> </ul>	
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Inter-ministerial Committee	Committee on MRV Governance Committee on Data Management Committee of MRV & M&E Integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide accurate and up-to-date technical advice and guidance to the PAU, PAB on issues related to the implementation of the project activities.</li> <li>• Function as "transparency champions who promote transparency and build capacity in their respective areas of work.</li> </ul>	Every Week
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# ANNEX I: PROJECT WORKPLAN AND DELIVERABLES

OUTPUTS	ACTIVITIES / DELIVERABLES	PROJECT YEAR 1												PROJECT YEAR 2												PROJECT YEAR 3											
		M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12	M13	M14	M15	M16	M17	M18	M19	M20	M21	M22	M23	M24	M25	M26	M27	M28	M29	M30	M31	M32	M33	M34	M35	M36
<b>1. Improving and intergrating transparency framework of the Paris Agreement into Ghana's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&amp;E) system</b>																																					
1	Activity 1.0	CBIT Project Kick-off																																			
	Activity 1.1	Conduct initial assessment of all institutions involved in the G-CARP and related works will be compiled, and rated using the scale of 1-4, as defined in the GEF CBIT programming document																																			
	Activity 1.2	Review institutional roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders and streamline the coordination functions; expanding the scope and number of institutions involved in the MRV work																																			
	Activity 1.3	Organize tailor-made training programmes for fresh entrants into the list of national experts																																			
	Activity 1.4	Organize refresher trainings for experienced national experts																																			
	Activity 1.5	Organize regular peer exchange programs for Ghanaian MRV experts																																			
	Activity 1.6	Review methodology for the preparation of energy, transport, agriculture and waste statistics																																			
	Activity 1.7	Organize focus-group discussion (FGD) with the key national data providers on ways to improve preparation and publication of the statistics																																			
		Deliverable - G-CARP Institutional Arrangement Strengthened,																																			
		Deliverable - Strategies for increased domestic use of MRV results																																			
		Deliverable - Improved methods for regular publication of energy, transport, agriculture and waste statistics																																			
	Deliverable - MRV coordination function improved																																				
	Deliverable - Number of new entrants and experts trained																																				
	Deliverable - Focus group discussion reports																																				
2	Activity 2.1	Establish functional & centralized data sharing network																																			
	Activity 2.2	Develop templates and guidance notes in five NDC sectors																																			
	Activity 2.3	Develop a verification manual for MRV of NDC Actions																																			
		Deliverable - Functional, accessible and centralised MRV sharing platform																																			
		Deliverable - Template and guidance note to guide regular data collection on implementation of 31 NDC actions																																			
	Deliverable - MRV of NDC Verification manual																																				
3	Activity 3.1	Develop indicators for NDC actions and incorporate into national M&E framework (APR) for long-term monitoring of sector-led climate actions																																			
	Activity 3.2	Develop specific input/output indicators for selected sector NDC actions and incorporate them into the NDPC result framework for the 2018-2022 planning cycle and beyond.																																			
	Activity 3.3	Organise three workshops on the development of climate-specific indicators for NDC sectors and the assessment of NDC policy interventions																																			
	Activity 3.4	Organize two consultative meetings for planning and coordination for key stakeholders in the NDC sectors to promote its visibility; stocktaking of achievements and evaluation of progress.																																			
		Deliverable - NDC Indicators incorporated into APR																																			
	Deliverable - Specific indicators incorporated into 2018-2022 medium-term development framework																																				
	Deliverable - Number of participants, reports on workshops on formulation of indicators for tracking NDC implementation																																				
4	Activity 4.1	Test and pilot transparency measures in the Energy and Transport sectors .																																			
	Activity 4.2	Communicate key lessons and best practices from the implementation of the CBIT Project																																			
		Deliverable - Full version of domestic MRV system being implemented in energy, transport and agriculture sectors.																																			
		Deliverable - Knowledge management instructions, compilation of lessons learned and articles																																			

ANNEX J: GEF6\_CBIT\_ TRACKING TOOL

	Tracking Tool for GEF 6 Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency Projects		
	(At CEO Endorsement)		
Special Notes: Projects need to report on all indicators that are included in their results framework			
<p><b>Reporting on lifetime emissions avoided</b></p> <p><b>Lifetime direct GHG emissions avoided:</b> Lifetime direct GHG emissions avoided are the emissions reductions attributable to the investments made <b>during the project's supervised implementation period</b>, totaled over the respective lifetime of the investments.</p> <p><b>Lifetime direct post-project emissions avoided:</b> Lifetime direct post-project emissions avoided are the emissions reductions attributable to the investments made outside the project's supervised implementation period, but supported by financial facilities put in place by the GEF project, totaled over the respective lifetime of the investments. These financial facilities will still be operational after the project ends, such as partial credit guarantee facilities, risk mitigation facilities, or revolving funds.</p> <p><b>Lifetime indirect GHG emissions avoided (top-down and bottom-up):</b> indirect emissions reductions are those attributable to the long-term outcomes of the GEF activities that remove barriers, such as capacity building, innovation, catalytic action for replication.</p> <p>Please refer to the following references for Calculating GHG Benefits of GEF Projects.</p>			
<p><a href="#">Manual for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Projects</a></p>			
<p><a href="#">Revised Methodology for Calculating Greenhouse Gas Benefits of GEF Energy Efficiency Projects (Version 1.0)</a></p>			
<p><a href="#">Manual for Transportation Projects</a></p>			
<p>For LULUCF projects, the definitions of "lifetime direct and indirect" apply. Lifetime length is defined to be 20 years, unless a different number of years is deemed appropriate. For emission or removal factors (tonnes of CO2eq per hectare per year), use IPCC defaults or country specific factors.</p>			
<p><b>Section A. General Data</b></p>			
<b>At CEO Endorsement</b>			
Project Title	Strengthening Ghana's National Capacity for Transparency and Ambitious Climate Reporting		
GEF ID	9820		
GEF Agency	UNEP		
Agency Project ID	1491		
Country	Ghana		



Region	AFR		
Date of Council/CEO Approval			PIF approval 4, November, 2016
GEF Grant (US\$)	1,100,000		
Date of submission of the tracking tool			Month DD, YYYY (e.g., May 13, 2014)
Is the project consistent with the priorities identified in National Communications, Technology Needs Assessment, or other Enabling Activities (such as Technology Action Plans, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) under the UNFCCC?	1		Yes = 1, No = 0
<b>Section B. Quantitative Outcome Indicators</b>	<b>Terminal Evaluation Results</b>		
<b>Indicator 1: Total Lifetime Direct and Indirect GHG Emissions Avoided (Tons CO2eq)</b>			Identify Sectors, Sources and Technologies. Provide disaggregated information if possible. see Special Notes above
Lifetime direct GHG emissions avoided			
Lifetime indirect GHG emissions avoided			
<b>Indicator 2: Volume of investment mobilized and leveraged by GEF for low GHG development (co-financing and additional financing) of which</b>			Expected additional resources implies resources beyond co-financing committed at CEO endorsement.
Public			
Private			
Domestic			
External			
<b>Section C. Qualitative Outcome Indicators</b>			
<b>Indicator 3: Quality of MRV Systems</b>	Baseline Rating (1-10)	Target Rating (1-10)	Provide details of coverage of MRV systems - area, type of activity for which MRV is done, and of Reporting and Verification processes. Baseline indicates current status (pre-project), Target is the rating level that is expected to be achieved due to project support. For guidance for qualitative ratings (in comment) move cursor over box or right click to show comment.

Activity	3	5	<p>Currently, measurement system in place needs greater improvement in its functionality and use of dataset generated by the system. Its use is limited to selected sectors where the system for regular data collection is working to meet a specific sector objective at the time of setting up the system but not necessarily GHG emission inventory and accounting purpose.</p> <p>Generally, data verification is not fully in place across the sectors, it occurs on adhoc basis. Verification is usually on request at the project scale and not fully integrated into the sector-wide measurement processes. For those data generation systems, reporting or publication of the data is periodic (yearly, five years etc.). As much as possible, attempts are being made to link publication of GHG inventory or GHG accounting of actions results to the periodic publication of dataset.</p>
<b>Indicator 4: Number of countries meeting Convention reporting requirements and including mitigation contributions</b>			<b>Please specify the dates of submission for each report (for a multiple country project, please specify reports by country)</b>
1st National Communication			02/05/2001
2nd National Communication			11/10/2011
3rd National Communication			21/07/2015
First Biennial Update Report			21/07/2015
NDC			21/09/2016
<b>Indicator 5: Qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency-related activities</b>	<b>Baseline Rating (1-4)</b>	<b>Target Rating (1-4)</b>	<p>CBIT projects will monitor an additional indicator for qualitative assessment of institutional capacity built for transparency-related activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Baseline indicates current status (pre-project), Target is the rating level that is expected to be achieved due to project support. For guidance for qualitative ratings (in comment) move cursor over box or right click to show comment.</p>

	2	4	<p>Ghana has institutional arrangements in place for the regular preparation and reporting for transparency activities. The team used to be adhoc but after the second national communication, new reforms were introduced into the institutional arrangement by decentralising the transparency tasks to selected line ministries with Ghana's EPA focusing on coordination. The technical coordination of transparency functions by EPA is backed by EPA Act 490, 1994. However, a lot more of improvements are needed when it comes to full functionality of the existing institutional set up. In terms of capacity, more people of the line ministries working on transparency topics need additional training on enhanced transparency framework and the implications for Ghana; data management practices including uncertainty and QA/QC matters.</p>
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# MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Our Ref: MESTI/IAF037/v.7

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Republic of Ghana

Post Office Box M232  
 Ministries, Accra  
 Ghana

February 10, 2017

Brennan Van Dyke  
 Director, GEF Coordination and Contributions  
 United Nations Environment Programme  
 P.O. Box 30552  
 Nairobi 00100  
 Kenya

## ENDORSEMENT FOR STRENGTHENING GHANA'S NATIONAL CAPACITY FOR TRANSPARENCY AND AMBITIOUS CLIMATE REPORTING

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

I am pleased to endorse the preparation of the above project proposal with the support of UNEP. If approved, the proposal will be prepared and implemented by the Environmental Protection Agency. I request UNEP to provide a copy of the project document before it is submitted to the GEF Secretariat for CEO endorsement.

The total financing from CBIT being requested for this project is **US\$ 1,237,350** inclusive of Project Preparation Grant (PPG), and Agency fees for project cycle management services associated with the total GEF grant. The financing requested for Ghana is detailed in the table below:

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

ANNEX L: CO-FINANCING LETTERS FROM PROJECT PARTNERS

**Tel:** (0302) 664697 / 664698 / 662465  
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**Fax:** 233 (0302) 662690  
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**Environmental Protection Agency**

P. O. Box MB 326  
Ministries Post Office  
Accra, Ghana  
**Website:** <http://www.epa.gov.gh>

OUR REF.: EA 334/466/01

APRIL 3, 2018

MRS. NAOKO ISHII  
CEO AND CHAIRPERSON  
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY  
1818 H STREET, NW, MAIL STOP P4-400  
WASHINGTON, DC 20433

Dear Madam,

**IN-KIND CO-FINANCING FOR "STRENGTHENING GHANA'S NATIONAL SYSTEM FOR TRANSPARENCY AND AMBITIOUS CLIMATE REPORTING" PROJECT**

Ghana ratified the Paris Agreement in September 2016 and has since been rolling-out a number of strategies to support implementation of its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). One of strategy is to enhance the functionalities of the Monitoring Reporting Verification (MRV) system. In this regard, Ghana's Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is leading the proposal preparation of "Strengthening Ghana's National System for Transparency and Ambitious Climate Reporting" project under Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) to seek funding from Global Environment Facility (GEF).

The EPA is of the strong opinion that this project can contribute to further making the existing MRV function effectively in anticipation of the implementation of the Paris Agreement by 2020. Therefore, the Agency commits to mobilising in-kind contribution to the tune of \$250,000 to support the project management and other technical activities of the project.

Accept our highest assurance of cooperation in this partnership.

Yours faithfully,

**EBENEZER APPAH-SAMPONG**  
DEPUTY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR/TECHNICAL  
FOR : EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.

22<sup>nd</sup> January 2018

Mrs Naoko Ishii  
CEO and Chairperson  
1818 H Street, NW, Mail Stop P4-400  
Washington, DC 20433

Dear Madam,

**CO-FINANCING FOR "STRENGTHENING GHANA'S NATIONAL FOR TRANSPARENCY AND AMBITIOUS CLIMATE REPORTING"**

The UNDP Ghana and the Government of Ghana have a long-standing cooperation, with UNDP supporting the government to implement several policy initiatives in the areas of climate change, energy and sustainable development through its Country Programmes Document and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

Currently, Ghana is one of the countries receiving funding support from the Government of Germany of \$802,500 via UNDP Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Support Programme to implement Ghana's Nationally Determined Contributions from 2017-2019. The goal of the NDC Support Programme is to assist developing countries to scale up climate change mitigation action in support of their NDCs. In addition, the Programme will work to integrate gender equality in NDC planning and implementation processes within the broader sustainable development context.

UNDP sees clear synergies between the NDC Support Programme and the Capability Building Initiative on Transparency (CBIT) project on "Strengthening Ghana's national for transparency and ambitious climate reporting" submitted to the GEF. This project aims at further building on the gains in the development of capacity and coordination of transparency activities through: (a) institutional strengthening; (b) improved data management; (c) integration of climate MRV into development M & E structures and (d) continuous capacity development. We are therefore willing to use the NDC Support Programme as co-financing for this project.

We hope that Ghana's CBIT project will contribute to consolidate the gains made towards building national capacities to effectively participate in the transparency framework of the Paris Agreement. We also look forward to partner with the relevant stakeholders during its implementation.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Louis Kuukpen', is written over a light blue circular stamp.

Louis Kuukpen  
Assistant Country Director (Programme)

**UNDP in Ghana**

UN House No. 7 Ring Road East, near Fire Service HQ, Accra| P.O. Box GP 1423, Accra| Tel: +233 302 215 670| Fax: +233 302 773899| registry.gh@undp.org  
www.gh.undp.org

3rd January, 2018

Mrs. Naoko Ishii  
CEO and Chairperson  
Global Environment Facility  
1818 H Street, NW, Mail Stop P4-400  
Washington, DC 20433

Support for "Strengthening Ghana's national capacity for transparency and ambitious climate reporting"

I wish to express UNEP-DTU's support for Ghana's CBIT project on "*Strengthening Ghana's national capacity for transparency and ambitious climate reporting*" which we consider will lead to further consolidation of efforts to increase capacity and coordination for transparency via (i) institutional strengthening; (ii) access to data and information; (iii) integration of climate MRV and development M&E.

UNEP-DTU Partnership (UDP) and Ghana has a long-standing cooperation in the area of Energy, Climate Change and Sustainable Development. Currently, Ghana is participating in UDP's projects on Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) and Facilitating Implementation & Readiness for Mitigation (FIRM) both of which are contributing to building mitigative capacity of Ghana.

The ICAT project is running until the end of 2019 with a support to Ghana of 125,000 US\$.

The FIRM Project was active in 2011-2015 with a support to Ghana of 300,000 US\$ and in 2017 with 105,000 US\$.

UNP believes that Ghana's CBIT project will further build on the gains the country has made of the last couple years in its efforts to enhance the national capacity to effectively participate in the transparency framework of the Paris Agreement.

Yours sincerely  
Joergen Fenham

Senior Scientist  
Country coordinator for ICAT-Ghana  
UNEP DTU Partnership (UDP)  
Copenhagen  
Denmark

## UN Environment Environmental, Social and Economic Review Note (ESERN)

## I. Project Overview

Identification	1491
Project Title	<i>Project preparation proposal for strengthening Ghana's national capacity for transparency and ambitious climate reporting</i>
Managing Division	<i>Economy Division</i>
Type/Location	<i>National</i>
Region	<i>Africa</i>
List Countries	<i>Ghana</i>
Project Description	<p><i>As part of the Paris Agreement, adopted at the 21st Conference of Parties (CoP) in December 2015, all countries agreed to an enhanced transparency framework for action and support (Article 13), with built-in flexibility which takes into account Parties' different capacities and builds upon collective experience. The purpose of the framework for transparency of actions is to provide a clear understanding of climate change action in light of the objective of Article 2 of the Convention, including clarity and tracking of progress towards achieving Parties' individual nationally determined contributions, and Parties' adaptation actions, including good practices, priorities, needs and gaps, to inform the global stock take under Article 14 of the Paris Agreement.</i></p> <p><i>The enhanced transparency framework demands substantial and immediate progress in countries' domestic monitoring reporting and verification (MRV) systems and strategic de-carbonization planning. This entails moving from often disintegrated, not consistently updated and different-methodologies for data collection to an integrated and robust system. This requires countries to set up new transparency governance structures, develop and implement MRV methodologies, and update, implement, and integrate new data and information flows with pre-defined periodicity. A key condition for successful implementation of the Paris Agreement's transparency requirements is the provision requiring adequate and sustainable financial support and capacity building to enable developing countries to significantly strengthen their efforts to build robust domestic and regulatory processes.</i></p>



	<p><i>Ghana's CBIT project will therefore support Ghana in rolling out its domestic MRV system i.e. the planning &amp; design phase; M&amp;E and MRV Integration phase; and piloting and testing, as well as the inclusion of climate indicators for NDC sectors in Ghana's 1st medium term plan – Yr. 2018-2022. The overarching goal of the CBIT proposal is to sharpen Ghana's ability to effectively: (a) plan and implement its NDC regularly; (b) track progress effectiveness of implementation of climate actions and (c) track progress of achievement of NDC goals at a given time (d) compile and report on implementation of NDC in a transparent manner. This proposal will help to avoid duplication and maximize on complementarity of support in MRV related areas.</i></p> <p><i>The immediate development objective of this project is to assist Ghana strengthen its national capacity by improving and integrating the national system to plan, implement, monitor and report on NDC, in order to be responsive to the transparency requirements in the new climate regime. To achieve this, the project will focus on four main outputs: - (a) an effective institutional arrangement to plan, implement and report climate actions established; (b) a centralized national infrastructure for improved data access and information management established; (c) Five climate change indicators mainstreamed into the medium-term development framework (Yr. 2018-2022); and (d) testing and piloting of domestic transparency (MRV) framework in Energy and transport sectors. The expected outcome of the project is that NDC targets become a central part of Ghana's system for tracking and implementing progress towards it's national development framework</i></p>
Estimated duration of project:	<i>36 months.</i>
Estimated cost of the project :	<i>USD 1,237,350</i>

**II. Environmental Social and Economic Screening Determination**

**A. Summary of the Safeguard Risks Triggered**

Safeguard Standard Triggered by the Project	Impact of Risk <sup>21</sup> (1-5)	Probability of Risk (1-5)	Significance of Risk (L, M, H)
SS 1: Biodiversity, natural habitat and Sustainable Management of Living Resources	1	1	L
SS 2: Resource Efficiency, Pollution Prevention and Management of Chemicals and Wastes	1	1	L
SS 3: Safety of Dams	1	1	L
SS 4: Involuntary resettlement	1	1	L
SS 5: Indigenous peoples	1	1	L
SS 6: Labor and working conditions	1	1	L
SS 7: Cultural Heritage	1	1	L
SS 8: Gender equity	1	1	L
SS 9: Economic Sustainability	1	1	L
Additional Safeguard questions for projects seeking GCF-funding (Section IV)			

**B. ESE Screening Decision<sup>22</sup>** (Refer to the UN Environment ESES Framework (Chapter 2) and the UNEP's ESES Guidelines.)

Low risk  Moderate risk  High risk  Additional information required

<sup>21</sup> Refer to UNEP Environment, Social and Economic Sustainability (ESES): Implementation Guidance Note to assign values to the Impact of Risk and the Probability of Risk to determine the overall significance of Risk (Low, Moderate or High).

<sup>22</sup> **Low risk:** Negative impacts negligible: no further study or impact management required.

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

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

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

Prepared by:                      Name: Elca Wabusya                      Date: 03 April 2017

Safeguard Advisor:              Name: Yunae Yi                      Date: 16 April 2018

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

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

This project is likely to be in the low safeguard risk category as it mainly focuses on normative issues, i.e., institutional capacity building toward improved reporting on NDC so the government meets the transparency requirements on the climate change commitments and reports the progress in valid and reliable manner.

## ANNEX N: ABBREVIATIONS

AFOLU	-	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use
APR	-	Annual Progress Report
BUR	-	Biennial Update Report
CD-REDD	-	Capacity Building for REDD
CIF	-	Climate Investment Fund
COP	-	Conference of Parties
CSO	-	Civil Society Organisation
DGM	-	Dedicated Grant Mechanism
DVLA	-	Driver Vehicle Licensing Authority
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPA	-	Environmental Protection Agency
ETF	-	Enhanced Transparency Framework
FC	-	Forestry Commission
FDMP	-	Forestry Development Master Plan
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
FIRM	-	Facilitating Implementation and Readiness for Mitigation
FIT	-	Feed-in-Tariff
FNC	-	Fourth National Communication
G-CARP	-	Ghana - Climate Ambitious Reporting Program
GCF	-	Green Climate Fund
GEAP	-	Gender Equality Action Plan
GEF	-	Global Environment Facility
GHG	-	Greenhouse Gas Emissions
GPRS	-	Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy
GSGDA	-	Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda
ICA	-	International Consultation and Analysis

ICAT	-	Initiative for Climate Action Transparency
IM	-	information Matters
IPCC	-	Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change
ITCZ	-	Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ)
KNUST	-	Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology
LECB	-	Low Emission Capacity Building Programme
LPG	-	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MESTI	-	Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation
MLGRD	-	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MMDAs	-	Metropolitan, Municipal, Districts Assemblies
MOF	-	Ministry of Finance
MoFA	-	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MRV	-	Monitoring, Report and Verification
MTEF	-	Medium-term development framework
NADMO	-	National Disaster Management Organisation
NAP	-	National Adaptation Plans
NCCP	-	National Climate Change Policy
NDA	-	National Designated Authority (NDA)
NDC	-	Nationally Determined Contribution
NIR	-	National Inventory Report
NPDC	-	National Development Planning Commission
NPF	-	National Focal Point
NREG	-	Natural Resources Governance Programme
PAB	-	Project Advisory Board
PM	-	Project Manager
PPG	-	Project Preparation Grant
QA/QC	-	Quality Assurance/Quality Control

REDD+	-	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation, Forest Degradation
SBI	-	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SDGs	-	Sustainable Development Goals
ToT	-	Training of Trainers
UNDAF	-	United Nation Development Assistant Framework
UNDP	-	United Nation Development Programme
UNEP	-	UN Environment Programme
UNFCCC	-	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VRA	-	Volta River Authority

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