



# GEF-7 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

## PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Strengthen institutional and technical capacities in the agricultural and forestry sectors of Nicaragua to respond to the requirements of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement.		
Country(ies):	Nicaragua	GEF Project ID:	
GEF Agency(ies):	FAO (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	649397
Project Executing Entity(s):	Nicaraguan Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA) National Forestry Institute (INAFOR) Ministry of the Environment and National Resources (MARENA) Nicaraguan Institute of Land Studies (INETER)	Submission Date:	2018-03-05
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	36

## A. INDICATIVE FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
CCM-3-8	GEFTF	863,242	5,491,524
<b>Total Project Cost</b>		863,242	5,491,524

## B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

<b>Project Objective: Strengthen technical and institutional capacities in the agricultural and forestry sectors to comply with the requirements of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement, in line with Nicaragua's National Human Development Program (Programa Nacional de Desarrollo Humano, PNDH) and the guidelines of the Policy on Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change.</b>						
Project Components	Component Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
Component 1: Strengthening institutional capacities to meet the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement in the agricultural and forestry sectors.	Technical Assistance	1.1 Strengthened institutional capacities (INTA, INAFOR, MARENA and INETER) with respect to the requirements of the ETF for the implementation of the mandates of the National Human Development Program and the guidelines of the Policy on Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change in the Agriculture	1.1.1 Consolidated the national coordination platform integrated by the inter-institutional team of the National System of Production, Consumption and Trade to follow up, evaluate strategies and accompany policy proposals in accordance with the requirements of the ETF. 1.1.2 Training program for the inter-institutional	GEFTF	196,056	122,045

		and Forestry sectors.	<p>team for decision making related to integrate knowledge of national processes in accordance with ETF requirements designed and implemented.</p> <p>1.1.3 Exchange program and capture of experiences directed to the inter-institutional working group with platforms and international centers of research linked to the measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of emissions according to the ETF for the agricultural and forestry sectors, designed and implemented.</p> <p>1.1.4 Strengthened the capacities of the interinstitutional team of INTA, MARENA, INAFOR and INETER in charge of the monitoring and evaluation (M &amp; E) of the adaptation actions of the agricultural and forestry sectors.</p> <p>1.1.5 A national methodological process (roadmap) for monitoring and reporting according to the ETF established and adopted by the inter-institutional coordination body.</p>			
--	--	-----------------------	--	--	--	--

<p>Component 2: Research and generation of information for strengthening the reporting and the monitoring of progress made with mitigation and adaptation actions in the agricultural and forestry sectors.</p>	<p>Technical Assistance</p>	<p>2.1 Technical capacities for the monitoring, quantification and analysis of data necessary for the generation of greenhouse gas (GHG) reports, and monitoring and evaluation in prioritized sectors strengthened.</p>	<p>2.1.1 National Plan of mitigation, evaluation, monitoring and surveillance of GHG emissions for the agricultural and forestry sectors, under the coordination of INTA, designed. 2.1.2 INAFOR capacities strengthened in the use of tools (e.g. remote sensing technologies, mobile applications and forest monitoring guidelines) for national forest monitoring, which contributes to the updating of the national forest inventory and the quantification of GHG emissions and capture. 2.1.3 INTA capacities strengthened with specialized technical and methodological tools to determine the emissions factors in the agriculture and livestock sector and formulate allometric equations for the forests sector, which will support the generation of reports according to the ETF. 2.1.4 Methodologies for the adequacy and application of adaptation actions in the agricultural and forestry sectors identified.</p>	<p>GEFTF</p>	<p>530,319</p>	<p>5,332,156</p>
---	-----------------------------	--	---	--------------	----------------	------------------

Component 3: Dissemination of best practices and lessons learned at the national and international level.	Technical Assistance	3.1 Education, awareness and human and institutional capacity in relation to the mitigation of climate change, reduction of emissions and their effects on prioritized sectors improved.	3.1.1 Lessons learned and knowledge exchange achieved in the agricultural and forestry sectors shared at national and international platforms (e.g. CBIT Global Coordination Platform) to improve programming and reporting in accordance with ETF requirements. 3.1.2 Awareness and dissemination plan on the use of best climate change adaptation and mitigation practices, within the ETF, aimed at public officials, universities and agricultural and forestry producers, designed and implemented.	GEFTF	58,390	37,323
Subtotal				GEFTF	784,765	5,491,524
Project Management Cost (PMC)				GEFTF	78,477	
<b>Total Project Cost</b>					863,242	5,491,524

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

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount (\$)
Recipient Country Government	Nicaraguan Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	491,524
Donor Agency	REDD+ readiness preparation support from the forest carbon partnership facility – FCPF grant no. TF099264	In-kind	Investment mobilized	5,000,000
<b>Total Co-financing</b>				5,491,524

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing	Agency Fee (b)	Total (c)=a+b

					<b>(a)</b>		
FAO	GEFTF	Nicaragua	Climate change	(select as applicable)	863,242	82,008	945,250
<b>Total GEF Resources</b>					863,242	82,008	945,250

#### E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

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

#### PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c = a + b
FAO	GEFTF	Nicaragua	Climate change	(select as applicable)	50,000	4,750	54,750
<b>Total PPG Amount</b>					50,000	4,750	54,750

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

Provide the relevant sub-indicator values for this project using the methodologies indicated in the Core Indicator Worksheet provided in Annex B and aggregating them in the table below. Progress in programming against these targets is updated at the time of CEO endorsement, at midterm evaluation, and at terminal evaluation. Achieved targets will be aggregated and reported at anytime during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Project Core Indicators		Expected at PIF
1	<b>Terrestrial protected areas</b> created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Million Hectares)	
2	<b>Marine protected areas</b> created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Million Hectares)	
3	Area of <b>land restored</b> (Million Hectares)	
4	Area of <b>landscapes under improved practices</b> (excluding protected areas)(Million Hectares)	
5	Area of <b>marine habitat under improved practices</b> (excluding protected areas) (Million Hectares)	
	Total area under improved management (Million Hectares)	
6	<b>Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated</b> (million metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e)	
7	<b>Number of shared water ecosystems</b> (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management	
8	Globally over-exploited <b>marine fisheries</b> moved to more sustainable levels (thousand metric tons)(Percent of fisheries, by volume)	
9	<b>Reduction</b> , disposal/destruction, phase out, <b>elimination</b> and avoidance of <b>chemicals of global concern</b> and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (thousand metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)	
10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of <b>POPs to air</b> from point and non-point sources (grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)	
11	Number of <b>direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender</b> as co-benefit of GEF investment	200 (100 males and 100 females) Monitored

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

## G. PROJECT TAXONOMY

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

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Influencing Models	Strengthen institutional capacity/decision-making	(multiple selection)	(multiple selection)
Stakeholders	Beneficiaries	(multiple selection)	(multiple selection)
Capacity, Knowledge and Research	Capacity development	(multiple selection)	(multiple selection)
Gender Equality	Gender mainstreaming	(multiple selection)	(multiple selection)
Focal Area/Theme	Climate change	United Nations Framework on Climate Change	Paris Agreement

## **PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION**

1a. *Project Description.* Briefly describe:

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

### **A. The global environmental problem, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed**

1. The Paris Agreement is the largest and most concrete global response to climate change to date, and implies a transcendental challenge for the signatory countries, urging them to make deep changes in their economic, social and development policies, to align them to mitigation and adaptation to climate change.
2. This implies that countries must have better information and tools to support decision-making, but additionally, they must make greater efforts to measure, verify and inform the international community about their progress in climate change.
3. Due to its geographical position, Nicaragua is exposed to various events linked to natural climate variability, such as the ENSO phenomenon (El Niño-La Niña), the Pacific Monsoon systems and hurricanes, among others; these generate significant threats of drought, flood, landslide, water deficit, destruction of crops, forests and homes. All these phenomena hide or modulate the signal of climate change, which is manifested in Nicaragua with a warmer climate and rainfall deficit .
4. Due to economic, social, cultural and environmental factors, the country is very vulnerable to the threats generated by climatic variability and climate change, which implies significant loss and damage to human lives and economy annually.
5. Nicaragua has demonstrated its political will to take responsibility on the issue of climate change. On 13 June 1992, it signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which was ratified by Decree No. 50-95 on 29 September 1995, published in the Official Gazette La Gaceta on 24 October 1995 and went into effect on 29 January 1996. On 23 October 2017, Nicaragua joined the Paris Agreement, which went into effect on 22 November 2017.

6. On 25 July 2001, the country delivered the First National Communication on Climate Change (Primera Comunicación Nacional de Cambio Climático) to the Convention Secretariat, which was prepared using the revised 1996 version of the methodological guidelines of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The reference year for the preparation of the First Communication was 1994. The inventory refers to: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) and nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), as well as indirect greenhouse gases. The report states that the global balance of emissions was 8,365.75 Gg.<sup>1</sup>
7. On 22 June 2011, the government presented the Second National Communication on Climate Change to the Secretariat of the Convention. For the calculation of this communication, official statistical data from 2000 were used; and the IPCC Guidelines, as revised in 1996, and the 2003 guidance on good practices for land use, land use change and forestry were applied. The document notes that the total value of emissions was 59,477.39 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>eq. The sectors with the greatest contribution were Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses (AFOLU), which accounted for 91.7 percent of the total.<sup>2</sup>
8. In August 2018, the government presented the Third National Communication on Climate Change to the Secretariat<sup>3</sup>. In this case GHG Inventories were prepared using data from 2000-2010 and with the IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Effect Inventories (GL 2006-IPCC), the Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Effect Inventories (GBP 2000-IPCC) and the Good Practice Guidance on Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) for aspects not included in the GL 2006-IPCC. See table 1 for summary of emissions:

**Table 1. GG Emissions GgCO<sub>2</sub>eq) by sector, 2000 –2010 series**

Sector	2000	2005	2010
Energy	4,092.74	4,317.59	4,487.96
IPUU	99.37	177.86	111.38
AFOLU	47,955.04	14,461.33	10,364.82
Residues	230.44	236.94	302.93
<b>Total emissions (GgCO<sub>2</sub> eq)</b>	<b>52,377.59</b>	<b>19,193.72</b>	<b>15,267.09</b>

9. Due to its recent accession to the Paris Agreement (23 October 2017) Nicaragua presented its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)<sup>4</sup> in August 2018. The commitments are focused on AFOLU (being the country's production core) and energy, where large progress and investments have been achieved.
10. At the country level, the adoption of these international commitments is expressed in different management instruments from the highest level such as the National Human Development Program (Programa Nacional de Desarrollo Humano, 2018-2021)<sup>5</sup>, which includes a Climate Change Priority (Section XVIII), with the following actions:
  - a. Develop actions in accordance with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including the Paris Agreement.

<sup>1</sup> Nicaragua. First National Communication on Climate Change. <http://www.cridlac.org/digitalizacion/pdf/spa/doc17513/doc17513.htm>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.sinia.net/multisites/NodoCambioClimatico/images/NodosTematicos/NodoCambioClimatico/cnce/index.html>.

<sup>3</sup> Third National Communication on Climate Change. <https://unfccc.int/documents/181817>

<sup>4</sup> <http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Nicaragua%20First/Contribucion%20Nacionalmente%20Determinada%20Nicaragua.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.el19digital.com/app/webroot/tinymce/source/2018/00-Enero/Del22al28Enero/Viernes26Enero/EJES%20DEL%20PROGRAMA%20NACIONAL%20DE%20DESARROLLO%20HUMANO.pdf>

- b. Improve education, awareness and human and institutional capacity in relation to mitigating climate change, reducing its effects and early warnings.
  - c. Formulate the economic and social development policy of low carbon emissions, under the model of dialogue, alliances and consensus.
  - d. Prepare the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change, based on an assessment of current and future risks, facilitating the main lines of action for an efficient adaptation, under the model of dialogue, alliances and consensus.
11. Parallel to these advances, it is important to point out that Nicaragua already has a Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change Policy (Política de Mitigación y Adaptación al Cambio Climático), which includes seven major priorities:
- I. Agricultural development resistant to the impacts of current climate variability, as well as to the future climate, preferring actions that favor low greenhouse gas emissions.
  - II. Implementation of a low carbon energy development strategy with the capacity to adapt to climate change.
  - III. Promotion of the development of Human Settlements that are adapted to climate change and low in greenhouse gas emissions.
  - IV. Development of infrastructure that is adapted to climate change and with low carbon emissions.
  - V. Use and conservation of eco-systemic services to achieve development that is low in carbon use and adaptable to the climate.
  - VI. Conservation, restoration and rational use of forests, as well as promoting forest plantations in forestry areas.
  - VII. *Promotion of knowledge, research, financing and information on adaptation and mitigation to climate change*, as well as modernization and strengthening of surveillance and early warning systems.
12. GHG emissions are being reduced by several measures. Among these: 53% of energy is currently being produced from renewable sources; Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) gas consumption has been eliminated; the Management Plan for the elimination of HCFCs is being worked on; Methane emissions have been tackled by promoting bio-digesters. One of the biggest milestones is the Emission Reductions Program in the Caribbean Coast where 11 MT CO<sub>2</sub>e are expected to be transferred to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility.
13. Studies carried out in the framework of the preparation of the Third National Communication on Climate Change to the NFCCC (Tercera Comunicación Nacional de Cambio Climático a la CMNUCC) indicate the country's progress in the implementation of measures to adapt to climate change in different sectors (water resources, forests biodiversity and agriculture) such as: the construction of water collection and pumping systems, the use of new technologies for irrigation, the conservation of soil on hillsides, the use of organic fertilizers, crop rotation and use of new varieties of seeds that are resistant to water shortages in rice, maize, sorghum, beans, tubers and vegetables.
14. During 2007-2008 the Government of Nicaragua through the National Forest Institute (Instituto Nacional Forestal, INAFOR), collected information to prepare the National Forest Inventory (Inventario Nacional Forestal, INF), with the goal that it contributes to the sustainable management and use of natural resources to improve the effectiveness of the use, the cost of forestry activities and the standard of living of the rural population. The results of this process generated the following information: Based on the area of the country (13,000,000 ha), forest cover is estimated to amount to 3,254,145 ha, or 25 percent of the national territory. Of this figure only 2 percent corresponds to forest plantations<sup>6</sup>.
15. Nicaragua has four physiognomic types of forests: broad-leaved, (an estimated area of 87 percent or 2,760,018 ha), conifer (12 percent or 374,739 ha), mangrove (28,919 ha) and mixed (16,789 ha)<sup>7</sup>.

<sup>6</sup> Results of the National Forest Inventory <http://www.infor.gob.ni/inventario-forestal/>

<sup>7</sup> Idem



16. In the country there are still considerable extensions of forested land (3,398,000 ha) representing 26.1 percent of the national territory<sup>8</sup>. However, this area faces a high rate of deforestation, which is estimated at some 63,000 ha/year<sup>9</sup>, resulting in serious processes of soil degradation and decreased productivity, accelerated loss of biodiversity, and decreases in surface and underground water, among other effects.
17. An analysis of the dynamics of land use and forest cover developed in accordance with the preparation of the Proposal for the ENDE-REDD+ Program of Nicaragua (2011), determined that the main historical cause of the conversion of forests to other land uses (deforestation) in the North-Central zone of the country, is due to the expansion of livestock, which accounts for the conversion of 45.5 percent of original forest cover, while agriculture and agroforestry (coffee, cocoa and basic grains) account for 39.5 percent and 15.1 percent, respectively. These activities are mainly carried out on forest use lands, and are the main threat to the permanence of pine-oak forests.
18. According to the “Study of the causes of deforestation and forest degradation in Nicaragua” (Estudio de las causas de la deforestación y la degradación forestal en Nicaragua) carried out in May 2017, within the framework of the ENDE-REDD+ Program, the main direct causes of deforestation in Nicaragua are extensive cattle ranching and subsistence and commercial agriculture, phenomena known as “Advances of the agricultural frontier.” It is important to note that Nicaragua has historically sustained its economy in the primary sector, mainly in the agricultural and livestock sectors. The study finds that the main causes of forest degradation are:
- i. Consumption of firewood and coal, illegal and legal logging (not sustainable), forest fires, and environmental emergencies (pests, diseases and hurricanes).
  - ii. Deforestation and forest degradation are reducing the environmental goods and services of Nicaragua's main forest ecosystems, reducing the chances for Nicaraguans to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change.
  - iii. The links in the different production chains in Nicaragua are mostly unarticulated, resulting in low performance and little added value. However, there is a strong potential for articulation in value chains, taking advantage of the model of dialogue, partnership and consensus promoted by the Government of Nicaragua.
  - iv. The country's economic growth model is based on the incremental exploitation of natural resources based on low-efficiency, low-value-added activities. In the future, this model faces limitations in terms of sustainability since, on the one hand, resources are limited and, on the other, these activities have little chance of increasing productivity.
19. The phenomenon of Climate Change is generating drastic changes in rainfall, temperature and productivity values, which is why it is necessary to redouble efforts aimed at promoting attitude changes in relation to this real problem, raising productivity levels, improving research and technology transfer, as well as capacity building and the implementation of mitigation actions, in order to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

**B. Baseline scenarios or any associated baseline projects:**

20. Institutional framework for addressing Climate Change in Nicaragua.  
Currently, climate change issues are led by MARENA, which is responsible for integrating information on the country's efforts in terms of adaptation and mitigation, coordinating with other relevant actors and instances to socialize the information. It is also responsible for the reports to the UNFCCC such as the National Communications on Climate Change and the Biennial Update Reports.

---

<sup>8</sup> Forest coverage estimated for 2009. Government of the Republic of Nicaragua. 2011. Proposal for preparation of the REDD + Process in the Framework of the National Strategy for the Reduction of Deforestation and Forest Degradation. Draft Version.

<sup>9</sup> Government of the Republic of Nicaragua. National Forest Institute, 2010.

21. It is important to mention that in addressing the issue of climate change, several government institutions are involved in the formulation of instruments and/or policies, regulations, data collection and generation, and research processes.

22. In particular, to be mentioned the following ones:

- i. **Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (*Ministerio del Ambiente y los Recursos Naturales*, MARENA).** This institution is responsible for the regulation of natural resources and environmental quality. In the field of climate change, it is the main regulator of climate change management, which includes everything that is related to adaptation, mitigation, risk management, management of official development aid, and negotiation of a new global regime for climate change. Inside the MARENA it is located the National Environmental Information System (SINIA), integrated by the National Environmental Information Network (*Red Nacional de Informacion Ambiental*) constituted by public and private institutions, environmental organizations, universities, research centers, municipal and regional governments that generate, exchange and make use of technical and scientific information on the state of the environment and natural resources, as well as environmental management aimed at improving the knowledge of the Nicaraguan population and environmentally informed citizen participation. The SINIA has a specific node to process information on climate change.
- ii. **Nicaraguan Institute of Agricultural Technology (*Instituto Nicaragüense de Tecnología Agropecuaria*, INTA).** This institution contributes to the increase of agricultural productivity, food sovereignty and security, scientific research and technological innovation. It has a technology catalog (284 generated by INTA and 53 by different universities in the agricultural sector), a National Center for Agricultural Research (*Centro Nacional de Investigaciones Agropecuarias*) and five Technology Development Centers (*Centros de Desarrollo Tecnológico*, CDT) distributed in different areas of the country where research and training in different products in the field of resistance to diseases and climatic stress are carried out, seeds are produced and germplasms are conserved, among other things. At the national level, INTA has a technical team and strategies to promote and disseminate agricultural practices and technologies, with an agroecological approach, however still the impact in terms of absorption or emissions of greenhouse gas (GHG) is unknown.
- iii. **National Forestry Institute (*Instituto Nacional Forestal*, INAFOR).** This institution is in charge of the national forest administration. It formulates policies and regulations and regulates the management and use of forest resources.  
In terms of information, INAFOR has an internal Forest Inventory Unit whose main function is to generate information about the state of the forests, however, currently it does not have the technological capabilities or human resources required to generate specific information related to CO<sub>2</sub> absorption.
- iv. **Nicaraguan Institute of Land Studies (*Instituto Nicaragüense de Estudios Territoriales*, INETER).** Under its purview is the General Directorate of Meteorology (*Dirección General de Meteorología*), which is the body responsible for determining general meteorological activity policies; operating and using the National Network of Meteorological Stations (*Red Nacional de Estaciones Meteorológicas*); conducting National Meteorological Monitoring (*Vigilancia Meteorológica Nacional*); elaborating and officially disseminating the weather forecast; generating basic and elaborated meteorological information for different users; and supporting the implementation of international conventions related to the conservation and protection of the environment, such as in Climate Change, the Montreal Protocol, Desertification and Drought. INETER manages the National Platform for Information and Knowledge on Climate Change (*Plataforma Nacional de Información y Conocimiento sobre Cambio Climático*), a digital tool that gathers information provided and supported by the different institutions linked to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

23. In addition, to the institutions mentioned above, the following instances also are part of the National Production, Consumption and Trade System (*Sistema Nacional de Producción, Consumo y Comercio*, SNPCC): Ministry of

Agriculture (*Ministerio Agropecuario*, MAG), Ministry of Family, Community, Cooperative and Associative Economy (*Ministerio de Economía Familiar, Comunitaria, Cooperativa y Asociativa*, MEFCCA), Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (*Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público*, MHCP), Ministry of Development, Industry and Commerce (*Ministerio de Fomento, Industria y Comercio*, MIFIC), Institute of Agricultural Protection and Health (*Instituto de Protección y Sanidad Agropecuaria*, IPSA), National Technological Institute (*Tecnológico Nacional*, INATEC), Nicaraguan Institute of Fisheries and Aquaculture (*Instituto Nicaragüense de Pesca y Acuicultura*, INPESCA), Nicaraguan Basic Food Company (*Empresa Nicaragüense de Alimentos Básicos*, ENABAS) and the Central Bank of Nicaragua (*Banco Central de Nicaragua*, BCN).

24. The SNPCC is integrated by decision-makers from different institutions to standardize productive actions that contribute to the mitigation and adaptation to climate change in the agricultural and forestry sectors. In this System, policies and strategies for agricultural cycles are defined, considering information from the different sectors, therefore the CBIT proposal will be key to strengthen institutions that are already supporting government policies on climate change issues and enhance capabilities to respond to the requirements of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement *Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation actions*.
25. The Government of Reconciliation and National Unity, within the priorities set out in its National Human Development Program (*Programa Nacional de Desarrollo Humano 2018-2021*, PNDH), establishes lines of action for the social, economic, agricultural and environmental spheres. In line with the Universal Declaration of the Common Good of the Earth and Humanity (*Declaración Universal del Bien Común de la Tierra y la Humanidad*), it has been implementing actions that combine the conservation of our ecosystems, species and genetic resources, with food security and sovereignty, the development of communities and the restoration of the values of caring for and loving our environment in terms of cementing “Sustainable Development” and improving the living conditions of all Nicaraguans, restoring rights and strengthening prosperity alliances.
26. The actions proposed for the agricultural sector in the PNDH establish among other things: consolidation of the dialogue, partnership and consensus model with the productive sectors through the National Production, Consumption and Trade Plan (*Plan Nacional de Producción, Consumo y Comercio*); and development of new policies, rules and studies that guide agricultural transformation and development. In the environmental section it indicates: continued implementation of the environmental policy to preserve and sustain the environment and natural resources; and promotion of the conservation and recovery of soil, water and forest resources. On the topic of climate change, it defines the development of actions in accordance with the UNFCCC, including the Paris Agreement; improvement of education, awareness and human and institutional capacity in relation to the mitigation of climate change, the reduction of its effects and early warnings; formulation of an economic and social development policy of low carbon emissions, under the dialogue, partnership and consensus model; and preparation of the National Adaptation to Climate Change Plan (*Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático*), based on an assessment of current and future risks, facilitating the main lines of action for efficient adaptation, under the dialogue, partnership and consensus model<sup>10</sup>.
27. Table 2 presents a series of projects related to the topic of mitigation and adaptation to climate change in Nicaragua. The Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) project will ensure the identification of elements that may be complementary, the exchange of knowledge and the incorporation of lessons learned from the referred projects during the planning stage of this project. Likewise, the actions of this project will be defined on the basis of information from the Third National Communication of Nicaragua (*Tercera Comunicación Nacional de Nicaragua*).

---

<sup>10</sup> National Human Development Program (*Programa Nacional de Desarrollo Humano*).

**Table 2.** Climate change mitigation and adaptation projects in Nicaragua

<b>Project</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b>Support</b>	<b>Timeline</b>
ENDE-REDD+ Program. Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (Fondo Cooperativo para el Carbono de los Bosques). 099264/Project No. P120657	Adaptation and Mitigation	From 2008, Nicaragua participates in the REDD+ international mechanism designed by the UNFCCC, with the goal of reducing carbon dioxide emissions stemming from deforestation and forest degradation. The program is aimed at the construction of a National Strategy to confront the causes of deforestation and forest degradation in the short, medium and long term.	2018-2040
NICADAPTA. Adaptation to market changes and the effects of climate change.	Adaptation	Validation and development of vegetative material from coffee and cocoa crops, for the adaptation to climate change.	2016-2019
PAIPSAN. Support to increase productivity, food and nutritional security on the Caribbean Coast of Nicaragua.	Adaptation and Mitigation	Generate technologies related to productivity, quality, rescue of native crops, reduction of post-harvest losses, productive diversification, increased resilience of production systems, sustainable management of natural resources and mitigation of the effects of climate change.	2015-2019
BOVINOS. Program to support the livestock value chain in Nicaragua.	Adaptation	Contribute to the development of a more productive bovine livestock sector, with better use of resources and that is more environmentally friendly, in a competitive, sustainable and inclusive manner, which allows for an increase in income, food and nutritional security and the welfare of small and medium-sized cattle ranchers in Nicaragua.	2016-2020
AGRIADAPTA. Program of innovation and diffusion of technologies of climate change adaptation for agriculture in Nicaragua.	Adaptation	Increase the capacity of the families of small and medium-sized agricultural producers and their communities to adapt to climate change through the diffusion, application and adoption of agroecological technologies and practices in 19 municipalities of the dry corridor in Nicaragua and contribute to the reduction of harvest losses, increase productivity and improve the quality of life of the families involved.	2016-2020

28. Currently, the Government, through the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (Ministerio del Ambiente y los Recursos Naturales, MARENA), promotes various national strategies, with an emphasis on prevention and adaptation to climate change, working in conjunction with key national, regional, municipal, territorial and local actors.

29. Pursuant to the commitment to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation, the National Strategy to Reduce Deforestation and Forest Degradation (ENDE-REDD+) is currently being implemented. This national

strategy (2018- 2040), is based on the promotion of sustainable forest production, food security, the stabilization of vulnerable areas, protection of water recharge areas, and the development of a funding mechanism. In addition, as an implementation platform it considers the strengthening of strategic alliances, interinstitutional coordination and forest governance, all according to their corresponding capacities.<sup>11</sup> In its readiness stage, ENDE received financial support from the World Bank through the TF donation 099264/Project No. P120657 of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (Fondo Cooperativo para el Carbono de los Bosques).

30. In coordination with the New Social Investment Fund for Emergencies (Nuevo Fondo de Inversión Social para Emergencias, FISE), the Project for Adaptation to Climate Change in the Drinking Water and Sanitation Sector (Proyecto Programa de Adaptación al Cambio Climático en el Sector de Agua Potable y Saneamiento) is being executed (and is almost finalized), for which funding was obtained from the Special Climate Change Fund, and is being administered by the World Bank. Its objective is to improve resilience to climate change through investments in water supply in the rural sector of Nicaragua, to respond to: (i) growing climate variability; and (ii) the direct impacts of climate change in selected areas of the country. Work is conducted in alliance with the local governments of: San Juan de Limay, Murra, San Ramón, Juigalpa and Corn Island; representing a process of leveraging projects that the World Bank is providing financial and technical assistance for through the Water and Sanitation Project (Proyecto de Agua y Saneamiento) in Managua.
31. At present, the Nicaraguan Institute of Agricultural Technology (Instituto Nicaragüense de Tecnología Agropecuaria, INTA), in close coordination with the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (Ministerio del Ambiente y los Recursos Naturales, MARENA), is executing the Innovation and Dissemination of Agriculture Adaptation Technologies for Climate Change in Nicaragua (Innovación y Difusión de Tecnologías de Adaptación de la Agricultura al Cambio Climático en Nicaragua, AGRIDAPTA) Project with the objective of: increasing the capacity to adapt to climate change of families of small and medium-sized agricultural producers and their communities through the dissemination, application and adoption of agro-ecological technologies and practices in 19 municipalities of the dry corridor in Nicaragua and that contributes to the reduction of crop losses, increases productivity and improves the quality life of the protagonist families. It is implemented with funds from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (COSUDE) and its temporary time frame is until 2020.
32. The Capacity Development for the Adaptation of Agriculture to Climate Change through the Harvesting of Water (Desarrollo de Capacidades para la Adaptación de la Agricultura al Cambio Climático a través de la Cosecha de Agua) project is in its final stage. Its objective is to contribute to increasing the resilience of poor families dedicated to agriculture and livestock to the effects caused by climate change and variability. Its financial source is COSUDE and it will conclude this year. It is being executed by INTA and the Ministry of Community, Cooperative and Associative Family Economy (Ministerio de Economía Familiar Comunitaria, Cooperativa y Asociativa, MEFCCA). Its time horizon is 2015–2018.
33. With resources from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Adaptation to Market Changes and the Effects of Climate Change (Adaptación al cambio en los Mercados y a los efectos del Cambio Climático, NICADAPTA) project (2014-2020) is being implemented. Its objective is to develop vegetative material, technologies and/or practices in the agro-ecological management of coffee and cocoa crops, that are adapted to climate change, to transfer them to technicians and innovative producers in the project's area of influence. It is executed by INTA, MEFCCA and the Ministry of Agriculture (Ministerio Agropecuario, MAG).
34. MARENA is currently in the process of formulating a GEF Resilient Landscape Management Project (Gestión de Paisaje Resilientes).
35. Regarding the commitments assumed under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, Nicaragua has reported some advances:

---

<sup>11</sup> Strategy to Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and Forest degradation (ENDE – REDD+) <http://enderedd.sinia.net.ni/index.php/docpreparacion>.

- The First National Communication on Climate Change was presented to the Secretariat of the Convention on July 2001; the reference year for the preparation of the GHG inventory was 1994.
- The Second National Communication was presented on 2011; the reference year for the GHG inventory was 2000.
- The Third National Communication was presented on 30 August 2018, using data from 2000, 2005 and 2010 for the GHG inventory.
- The Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) were presented on 3 August 2018.
- The preparation of national communications and GHG inventories is responsibility of MARENA and is carried out in coordination with the corresponding sectoral institutions.
- For the Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement, specifically, the institutional arrangements for generating, analyzing, evaluating and reporting climate information have not yet been defined.

36. The Third National Communication, presented on August 2018 shows a consistent trend when it comes to revealing the largest contributors to GHG emissions, namely the AFOLU and Energy sectors. Greenhouse gas emissions inventories show that the AFOLU sector was responsible for 91.55% of the total emissions for the year 2000, 75.34% in 2005 and 67.89% in 2010, followed by the energy sector but with a large percentage difference (7.81% in 2000; 22% in 2005 and 29% in 2010). The general uncertainty for the latest inventory was 39.69%. Most of the uncertainty in the inventory comes from the AFOLU sector (83.19%) rather than the other sources (energy, waste, industrial processes; 11.7%)<sup>12</sup>. Based on this, the government has highlighted the need to invest in tools, studies and national capacities to better estimate specific national emissions factors, particularly for the AFOLU sector.

37. Similarly, Nicaragua's NDC prioritizes work both in the AFOLU and the energy sectors, with AFOLU being the key sector as it represents two-thirds of the country's emissions. Within the AFOLU sector, the government will carry out measures such as promoting agroecological production, permanent (shade-protected) crop plantations resistant to climate change impacts, and reduction of extensive livestock practices. In the energy sector, the country commits to increase the use of renewable energy sources such as solar, geothermal, natural gas and wind were addressed as part of the contribution. Prior to Nicaragua's accession to the Paris Agreement, the country has been developing actions to reduce greenhouse gases that contribute to climate change and has defined actions to initiate the implementation of a national policy by 2018.

38. Finally, climate change adaptation is a key priority within the TNC and the NDC. Nicaragua faces several challenges related to poverty reduction in a context in which climate change introduces threats that generate losses and damages. One of these challenges is the need to strengthen national capacity to create knowledge that contributes to climate change adaptation processes. The proposed project will support these efforts.

39. Within this context, Nicaragua is implementing a **step-wise approach to achieving its commitments under the Paris Agreement** and will focus first on the AFOLU sector. As described above, this sector is not only the most significant in terms of emissions, but also has greater challenges in terms of data collection and analysis. As a second step, the country will build upon this experience that will be helpful for other sectors.

40. The implementation of the Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement is a major challenge for Nicaragua. The main constraints revolve around i) lack of standardized and systematic processes to integrate information from different institutions; ii) low technical in depth knowledge on GHG inventory, IPCC methodologies and overall UNFCCC instruments; iii) scattered institutional platforms for monitoring, reporting and documenting climate change information. More specific barriers have been identified that must be surpassed in order to comply with the requirements of the ETF and justify the present project. In addition, the government of Nicaragua has prioritised the work of this proposal focusing on the AFOLU sector aiming to scale from this

<sup>12</sup> [http://www.cambioclimatico.ineter.gob.ni/Informe%20INGEI\\_2010.pdf](http://www.cambioclimatico.ineter.gob.ni/Informe%20INGEI_2010.pdf), page 57. Energy data is available until 2017, AFOLU data is available until 2010.

experience to improve MRV activities in other sectors, acknowledging the important methodological differences that each one implies. For instance the energy sector has considerable progress in MRV so that interinstitutional workshops to exchange experiences will be promoted.

**Table 3.** Current restrictions and barriers to address the requirements of the ETF in Nicaragua for all sectors.

National requirements for ETF application	Current restrictions and barriers – Nicaragua
<p>Established national coordination processes for the fulfillment of the commitments established by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its different initiatives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The SNPCC agenda does not include coordination for the integration of information and monitoring of the results of climate change adaptation and mitigation actions systematically, both at the national and territorial levels.</li> <li>• Few staff from the different institutions involved in addressing the issue of climate change know the contents of the different climate change guiding instruments in depth, therefore there is a deficiency in the monitoring of compliance with the obligations established by the Convention and its annexes.</li> <li>• Low level of knowledge of the Paris Agreement and the ETF.</li> </ul>
<p>Developed institutional technical capacities in the management of tools and methodologies for the preparation and reporting of National GHG Reports, as well as the quantification of the impact of adaptation and mitigation measures and actions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The institutions are not directly involved in the preparation of the GHG inventory and the reports to the UNFCCC, because they do not have the required capacities to generate information, follow up and monitor.</li> <li>• Limited number of professionals with knowledge of IPCC directives.</li> <li>• Dispersion of information.</li> <li>• High percentage of uncertainty as a result of the use of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) default emissions factors for the agriculture and forestry sector.</li> <li>• There are no country-specific allometric measurements to estimate the biomass stored in the forests. This limits the precision of emissions and absorptions generated by the land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector.</li> <li>• Little experience in issues related to measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) within the ETF framework as well as in the monitoring and evaluation of mitigation and adaptation actions.</li> </ul>
<p>Broad dissemination of the causes and actions necessary for mitigation and adaptation to climate change, within the enhanced transparency framework.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Little diffusion of good practices and technologies for adaptation to climate change in the agricultural sector.</li> <li>• Little diffusion of the sustainable management of forests as a tool for mitigation and adaptation to climate change.</li> <li>• There is no platform for managing and processing information on experiences, technologies and practices of climate change mitigation and adaptation that is accessible to different actors.</li> <li>• Within the ETF, there is no awareness-raising plan aimed at providing information to different actors (agricultural producers, students of all levels, and the population in general).</li> </ul>
<p>Be clear about the support received,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of systematization of information on activities, projects</li> </ul>

National requirements for ETF application	Current restrictions and barriers – Nicaragua
including information on government and donor contributions to strengthen monitoring and reporting activities to the UNFCCC.	and other information on development and transfer of climate-friendly technology.

41. Based on the identification of barriers and welcoming the Capacity Building for Transparency Initiative (CBIT), Nicaragua has expressed interest in requesting such support to develop national actions with the goal of complying with the transparency requirements mandated by the Paris Agreement. In this way, the country joins the global efforts to confront climate change and overcome the challenges in the agricultural and forestry sectors to respond to the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF).

**C. Proposed alternative scenario, including a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project.**

42. The Capacity Building for Transparency Initiative (CBIT), according to paragraph 85 of the COP decision adopting the Paris Agreement, has the following objectives:

- i. strengthen national institutions for activities related to transparency in accordance with national priorities;
- ii. provide relevant tools, training and assistance to comply with the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement; and
- iii. help improve transparency over time.

43. Based on the mandates of the Government established in its different instruments (plans, policies and strategies), and making use of the CBIT approach included in paragraphs 18 and 19, the present project hopes to strengthen both institutional and technical capacities in the agricultural and forestry sectors to respond to the requirements of the enhanced transparency framework defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

44. The Project consists of the following components and outcomes:

**Component 1.** Strengthening institutional capacities to meet the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement in the agricultural and forestry sectors.

45. This component is closely linked to improving the level of coordination among the different institutions that are involved in climate change and thereby improving the institutional and methodological capacities to position the country to comply with the commitments included in the Paris Agreement. With the support of this project, the aim is to improve the coordination and working mechanisms among the four key institutions that play a role in addressing climate change. The result proposed in this component is: Institutional capacities (INTA, INAFOR MARENA, and INETER) strengthened with respect to the requirements of the enhanced transparency framework for the implementation of the mandates of the National Human Development Program (*Programa Nacional de Desarrollo Humano*) and the guidelines of the Policy on Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change in the Agriculture and Forestry sectors (*Política de Mitigación y Adaptación al Cambio Climático en los sectores Agropecuarios y Forestal*).

46. Five outputs have been proposed, these being:

- i. *Consolidated the national coordination platform integrated by the inter-institutional team of the National Production, Consumption and Trade System (SNPCC) to follow up, evaluate strategies and accompany policy proposals in accordance with the requirements of the ETF.* Methodological support will be provided to the institutions involved in the integration of their authorities to comply with the



commitments acquired before the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement. Having a strengthened national platform to coordinate inter-institutional action on climate change adaptation and mitigation will improve the capacity to incorporate this topic into the country's development agenda.

- ii. *Training program for the inter-institutional team (INTA, MARENA, INAFOR and INETER) for decision making related to integrate knowledge of national processes in accordance with ETF requirements designed and implemented.* For this output, a knowledge management process will be developed through workshops, experience exchanges, technical-methodological discussion spaces for the preparation and presentation of reports (National Communications, Biennial Update Reports) under the Convention and according to the requirements of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement. This will allow the institutions to improve their capacities to integrate transparency actions related to adaptation and mitigation in programs and projects that are promoted at the national level, as well as provide periodically information on the agricultural and forestry sectors to monitor the progress made and identify support priorities to continue these actions.
- iii. *Exchange program and capture of experiences directed to the inter-institutional working group (INTA, MARENA, INAFOR and INETER) with platforms and international centers of research linked to the measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of emissions according to the ETF for the agricultural and forestry sectors, designed and implemented.* Institutional capacities will be created through specialized workshops, search of information in scientific platforms, exchanges of experiences with international reference centers, which contribute to the generation of reliable data for the preparation and presentation of reports to the UNFCCC and in the context of the Paris Agreement. This will allow institutions to develop procedures or protocols to standardize the information generated to better monitor mitigation activities and assess the effectiveness of the policies and strategies implemented by the institutions. Through the ENDE REDD + Program, with resources from the Carbon Cooperative Fund, the country has a conceptual document of the "Integral System of Measurement, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification" that has been prepared for the forestry sector. With the CBIT this experience will be strengthened and this system will be extended to the agricultural sector.
- iv. *Strengthened the capacities of the interinstitutional team of INTA, MARENA, INAFOR, MEFCCA, MAG and INETER linked to the Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) of the adaptation actions of the agricultural and forestry sectors.* For the fulfillment of this output, M&E methodologies and the exchange of best practices will be facilitated, and processes to validate the same will be developed as well as for subsequent institutionalization. This activity will allow the country to establish a monitoring framework with the necessary indicators to evaluate the impacts of adaptation activities that promote in the agricultural and forestry sectors, which in turn will be an input for the preparation of national reports. The CBIT will contribute to the definition of the institutional mechanisms to operate a coordinated monitoring of the advances in this matter.
- v. *A national methodological process (Roadmap) for monitoring and reporting according to the enhanced transparency framework established and adopted by the inter-institutional coordination body (INTA, MARENA, INAFOR and INETER).* Following technical meetings with methodological facilitation, a roadmap will be designed to establish the necessary mechanisms for the elaboration of Nicaragua's national reports within the framework of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement. This activity will strengthen institutional coordination arrangements by defining the roles, responsibilities, needs and information requirements of the agricultural and forestry sectors (including climate financing), as well as procedures for the exchange of communications. This document will be prepared in a participatory manner and will include the approval of the authorities of the institutions, which will allow a sustainable management that guarantees transparency in national processes.

**Component 2:** Research and generation of information for strengthening the reporting and the monitoring of progress made with mitigation and adaptation actions in the agricultural and forestry sectors.

Integrated as a result: technical capacities for the monitoring, quantification and analysis of data necessary for the generation of greenhouse gas (GHG) reports and monitoring and evaluation in prioritized sectors strengthened.

47. The following outputs are integrated in this component:

- i. *National Plan of mitigation, evaluation, monitoring and surveillance of GHG emissions for the agricultural and forestry sectors, under the coordination of INTA, designed.* This product will be carried out through meetings, technical-methodological support and the participation of a national platform (space for coordination, information-sharing and complementing innovation processes) that allows the systematic generation of GHG data and the monitoring of mitigation actions. The plan will involve the main actors of the sector to support the processes of data collection and at the same time facilitate the appropriation of mitigation measures, strengthen research processes and timely decision making, by having up-to-date information on the effectiveness of the measures applied.
- ii. *INAFOR capacities strengthened in the use of tools (e.g. remote sensing technologies, mobile applications and forest monitoring guidelines) for national forest monitoring, which contributes to the updating of the national forest inventory and the quantification of GHG emissions and capture.* The project will carry out workshops, exchanges of experiences and validation of computer tools to identify the rate of deforestation, reforestation, forest cover, carbon capture and fixation for the generation of national reports. With the information generated, the institutions will be able to carry out a real-time monitoring of the state of the forest resources, analyze the changes in the vegetation cover and assess the pertinence of the oriented management measures. All these inputs will strengthen the sectoral planning processes and contribute to reporting process under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement.
- iii. *INTA capacities strengthened with specialized technical and methodological tools to determine the emissions factors in the agriculture and livestock sector and formulate allometric equations for the forests sector, which will support the generation of reports according to the ETF.* Through training, INTA will gain access to technical-methodological tools, and databases that allow the proposal of adaptation processes that contribute to maintaining a reliable and up-to-date flow of data on GHG emissions in the prioritized sectors. This process will facilitate the design of a methodology that will make more effective the generation of reports of emissions/removals and the contributions made by mitigation actions. The CBIT proposal will enhance institutional and technical capacities to determine emission factors with a lower degree of uncertainty and according to the national circumstances.
- iv. *Methodologies for the adequacy and application of adaptation actions in the agricultural and forestry sectors identified.* Based on the results of the capture processes, technical-methodological adaptation and evaluation of best practices, INTA and INAFOR will have greater capacity to propose adaptation mechanisms in the production systems, in accordance with guidelines defined in the Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change Policy: reducing the expansion of the agricultural frontier, increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of production systems, promoting changes in the knowledge of people that allow increasing the added value of agricultural production and reducing waste.

**Component 3.** Dissemination of best practices and lessons learned at the national and international level.

48. The outcome is: To improve education, awareness and human and institutional capacity in relation to the mitigation of climate change, reduction of emissions and their effects on prioritized sectors.

49. The outputs for this component are:

- i. *Lessons learned and knowledge exchange achieved in the agricultural and forestry sectors shared at national and international platforms (e.g. CBIT Global Coordination Platform) to improve programming and reporting in accordance with ETF requirements.* Through interaction spaces, Nicaragua shares its

experiences in the capacity-building process for the generation of reports in accordance with the ETF and knows the good practices and experiences of other countries on policies, planning and application of adaptation and mitigation measures, among others.

- ii. *Designed and implemented awareness and dissemination plan, on the use of best practices of adaptation and mitigation to climate change, within the enhanced transparency framework, aimed at public officials, universities and agricultural and forestry producers.* The aim is to hold workshops with informative material, dissemination spaces and feedback, which will generate awareness about the effects of GHG emissions and climate change, the Paris Agreement and the importance of the ETF. It will also contribute to the application of adaptation and mitigation measures, dissemination of technologies and transparent and timely communication to the public of the actions (including climate financing) carried out by the country on climate change, especially those linked to the Paris Agreement.

#### **D. Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies.**

50. The proposed project seeks to build national capacity to support the implementation of national commitments in the context of the Paris Agreement. Therefore, the proposed project is aligned Objective 3: “foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies” of the Climate Change Mitigation focal area. Specifically, it is aligned to the element CCM-3-8: foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through capacity building initiative for transparency.

#### **E. Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline and GEF.**

51. The UNFCCC, in Article 4.1, paragraph i, and Article 6, states that countries should “promote and support with their cooperation, the public’s education, training and awareness of climate change and stimulate the broadest possible participation in this process”. In accordance with this and as stated in the previous sections, the Government of Reconciliation and National Unity (*Gobierno de Reconciliación y Unidad Nacional*, GRUN) has established as a working methodology, the dialogue, consensus and establishment of public and private partnerships, thereby guaranteeing participation and access to information.
52. Starting from the operational baseline, which is managed by several institutions (INTA, INAFOR MARENA and INETER) with resources from the national budget and other sources of financing, they promote education, information, technology adaptation to confront climate change, as well as reforestation and promotion of natural regeneration days. Despite this, national investments are not enough, as there are aspects of strengthening and improving capacities, such as the use of tools and methods to assess the impact of climate change, which are impossible to spur with own resources.
53. As a result, additional resources are required to make it possible to respond to the commitments of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement, that will allow Nicaragua to design, implement, monitor and report on emissions factors, adaptation and mitigation plans with quality data. The foregoing highlights the importance of being able to count on the support of the CBIT trust fund. Without these resources the country would have delays in the fulfillment of the obligations.

#### **F. Global environmental benefits.**

54. This CBIT project will contribute to the improvement of local and global environmental conditions through enhanced transparency of coordinated action and planning and capacity-building activities in the agriculture and land-use sector for monitoring and reporting. Increased transparency will contribute to the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the Paris Agreement and build trust and global confidence in the progress.

#### **G. Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.**

### *Innovation*

55. The innovative aspect of this initiative is the strengthening of the research processes carried out in the Technological Development Centers (Centros de Desarrollo Tecnológico, CDT) to measure and monitor the GHG emission factors in the agricultural and forestry sectors. The country will have the capacity to submit updated reports to the UNFCCC on the GHG inventory, as well as to estimate related uncertainties of GHG emissions and removals.
56. In addition, the CBIT project will facilitate access to tools developed by FAO such as the "Voluntary Guidelines for Forest Monitoring" (<http://www.fao.org/3/a-I6767e.pdf>) that provide a framework of principles and good practices for the planning and implementation of a multipurpose forest inventory that allows lay the foundations to establish a long-term monitoring system. In a complementary manner, the use of OPEN FORIS tools for the collection, analysis and reporting of forest management in Nicaragua will be investigated (<http://www.openforis.org/>).
57. The provision of methodologies and tools will help to consolidate the national technical capacities to generate reliable, accessible and timely information that allows to measure the progress or progress achieved for the agricultural and forestry sector in compliance with the commitments that have been defined in the NDC of Nicaragua.

### *Sustainability*

58. The current interinstitutional platform in Nicaragua known as the National System of Production, Consumption and Trade (SNPCC) provides a basis, and enabling political structure for the project's results to endure. This platform was set in place nearly five years ago to enhance coordination among institutions, the project will furthermore create a comprehensive framework that integrates the 7 public institutions within the SNPCC related to AFOLU sector, in order to harmonize and standardize actions that contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation in the agricultural and forestry sectors.
59. Given the nature of the project's scope, its sustainability is certainly linked to the fact that public institutions will develop more and better technical capacities to meet the information requirements for the enhanced transparency framework. Project activities will support the institutions to improve the quality of their monitoring and evaluation systems for mitigation and adaptation actions, in terms of generation, analysis, integration, reporting and dissemination of climate change information.
60. Another milestone in terms of sustainability is the project's armonization to the MRV system already in place for the ENDE-REDD+. More specifically, the project will open the door for funding opportunities that demand rigorous and standardized monitoring tools and capacities to account for mitigation and adaptation to climate change impacts.
61. During the project, the best practices and lessons learned from different initiatives of adaptation and mitigation to climate change will be systematized, to be shared in different spaces and global and national platforms in order to exchange knowledge and experiences developed by the country that can be replicated by others in similar conditions. This information base will also facilitate the continuity of the flow and quality of the reports issued by the country, even after having completed the project, facilitating the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

### *Potential for scaling-up*

62. Outcome 1 of the project is aimed to improve the level of coordination among the different institutions that are involved in climate change and thereby improving the institutional and methodological capacities to position Nicaragua to comply with the commitments included under the Paris Agreement. These institutions make up the National System of Production, Consumption and Trade (SNPCC), therefore, with the support of this project, the aim will be to improve the coordination and working mechanisms among the four key institutions that play a

role in addressing climate change (INTA, INAFOR MARENA, and INETER). Moreover, the main activities of this project will be designed in way to allow an easy replication and adoption by other sectors.

63. For example, the information management systems and infrastructure for monitoring and reporting mitigation and adaptation actions and financing in the agriculture and forestry sectors; the knowledge management process that will be developed through workshops, experience exchanges, technical-methodological discussion spaces for the preparation and presentation of reports under the Convention and according to the requirements of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement. This process will be expanded to national and local level stakeholders to improve data collection methods and analysis across all sectors.

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

See Anex A.

**2. STAKEHOLDERS. SELECT THE STAKEHOLDERS THAT HAVE PARTICIPATED IN CONSULTATIONS DURING THE PROJECT IDENTIFICATION PHASE:**

- INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES;
- CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS;
- PRIVATE SECTOR ENTITIES;
- IF NONE OF THE ABOVE, PLEASE EXPLAIN WHY.

The identification phase of the project has been carried out by an inter-institutional team, the consultation process with other actors is foreseen to be carried out in the detailed formulation phase.

**IN ADDITION, PROVIDE INDICATIVE INFORMATION ON HOW STAKEHOLDERS, INCLUDING CIVIL SOCIETY AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES, WILL BE ENGAGED IN THE PROJECT PREPARATION, AND THEIR RESPECTIVE ROLES AND MEANS OF ENGAGEMENT.**

64. The main objective of the project is to enhance a transparency system with the participation of diverse national actors from the agricultural and forestry sectors, who will be key in the process of generating information of quality to support decision-making and supports public policy efforts. In addition, these actors will contribute to the monitoring of mitigation and adaptation actions that will be implemented in line with the NDC priorities.

65. The project considers the participation of community-based organizations and indigenous and afro-descendant peoples, for the dissemination of agricultural practices and technologies with an agro-ecological approach.

66. The following table presents a list of relevant actors that will contribute to the implementation of the project based on their attributes and its involvement in the CBIT Project:

**Table 4.** Stakeholders and roles in the preparation, design and implementation of the project.

Stakeholders	Role or mandate	Involvement in CBIT project
INTA	Nicaraguan Institute of Agricultural Technology. Contributes through scientific research and technological innovation to increase agricultural productivity, sustainable management of natural resources, sovereignty and food security, and poverty reduction. It has a high professional profile in terms of technologies and best agricultural practices. Transfers, shares and disseminates research	- Lead agency for all coordination and decision-making on ETF issues. - Overall leading agency of CBIT project activities and integrating CBIT project learning into ETF activities of other relevant sectors.

Stakeholders	Role or mandate	Involvement in CBIT project
	<p>results and innovations to technicians of the National System of Production, Consumption and Trade and producers in general. Generates new technologies that contribute to the increase of sustainable productivity with adaptations to climate change and food security in various agroclimatic zones of the country, in technological development centers, experimental stations, research and technological innovation farms.</p>	
<p><b>INAFOR</b></p>	<p>National Forestry Institute. Promotes, manages and regulates forest resources for sustainable development and adaptation to climate change. Has information on forest mass and natural reforestation areas, among others. Is a member of the National System of Production, Consumption and Trade (SNPCC).</p>	<p>INAFOR administers the National Forestry Inventory, through the management of national forest inventories. Is the entity responsible for providing information on the state of forests and biomass. The data generated by this institution will be inputs for the calculation and updating of the national "Emission Factors". In this way, carbon stocks and emissions generated by deforestation and forest degradation will be known.</p>
<p><b>MARENA</b></p>	<p>Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. The institution responsible for regulating and ensuring the protection of Mother Earth, protected areas, adaptation to climate change and comprehensive disaster risk management, and as a result leads the processes of climate change management related to adaptation, mitigation and risk management. It is a member of the National System of Production, Consumption and Commerce, which can be considered the inter-institutional coordination platform for this project.</p>	<p>Through the National Environmental Information System (SINIA), this institution administers the National System of Environmental Indicators, which is an integrated socio-economic-environmental information system that analyzes and systematizes the country's environmental indicators from monitoring, surveillance and control of environmental management, natural resources and the economic valuation of natural assets. The National Monitoring, Reporting and Verification System proposed by the ENDE-REDD + Program will also be administered by SINIA-MARENA. This institution also administers the National Inventories of Greenhouse Gases, in order to apply quality controls to the estimates and reports generated by the other institutions.</p>
<p><b>INETER</b></p>	<p>Nicaraguan Institute of Territorial Studies. It develops studies and research in natural phenomena, incorporating analysis of the physical elements of the territory, the reduction of disaster risk from the environmental perspective and from the</p>	<p>The institution is a generator of relevant information for agricultural sectors. It has a Directorate General of Meteorology (<i>Dirección General de Meteorología</i>). The data it generates are essential inputs for the analysis of</p>

Stakeholders	Role or mandate	Involvement in CBIT project
	territorial climate.	climate scenarios, (such as Agricultural crop maps for different planting seasons and Vegetation coverage and land uses maps). This institution administers the Monitoring system for land use, forest cover and production.
MAG	Ministry of Agriculture Responsible for formulating, coordinating, promoting, monitoring and evaluating the policies that guide the transformation for agricultural development, contributing to the increase of production, productivity and food security of Nicaraguan families.	Generates annual reports on the monitoring of agricultural areas that will be used for reporting.
MEFCCA	Ministry of Family, Community, Cooperative and Associative Economy. In charge of coordinating and implementing policies, programs and strategies, fostering capacities for the development of the family, community, cooperative and associative economy, contributing to improve production and productivity, promoting sustainable practices.	Generates annual reports on the monitoring of agricultural areas and productive systems that will be used for reporting.
MIFIC	Ministry of Development, Industry and Commerce. It is responsible for formulating policies, regulations, programs and strategies that regulate and stimulate national trade, facilitate export and strengthen the industrial sector, contributing to the economic development of the country.	As part of the SNPCC, this institution will be an indirect beneficiary of the CBIT project.
MHCP	Ministry of Finance and Public Credit. This entity manages public finances, technical cooperation, non-reimbursable cooperation and the reimbursable concessional one. In addition, it oversees the administration of the use of external resources received by state institutions.	This institution will not have a direct participation in the CBIT project, but will provide financial information that allows for clarity of investments (from government and donors) to address climate change, including financing to strengthen monitoring and reporting activities to the UNFCCC.
IPSA	Institute of Agricultural Protection and Health. Its objective is to facilitate, regulate and implement sanitary and phytosanitary policies and actions that lead to the preservation and control of animal and plant health, quality, hygiene and safety of agricultural products, supplies and food of its competence.	As part of the SNPCC, this institution will be an indirect beneficiary of the CBIT project.
INATEC	National Technological Institute. Aimed to defining the broad lines of policies and strategies of both technical education and professional technical training, based on the country's economic and social development	This institution is part of the SNPCC and with this instance, capacity development actions will be coordinated.

Stakeholders	Role or mandate	Involvement in CBIT project
INPESCA	<p>policies and plans.</p> <p>Nicaraguan Institute of Fisheries and Aquaculture.</p> <p>Institution responsible for the administration, development, promotion and responsible and transparent control of the Fisheries and Aquaculture resources of Nicaragua, guaranteeing Sustainability, Environmental, Economic and Social Equity.</p>	<p>As part of the SNPCC, this institution will be an indirect beneficiary of the CBIT project.</p>
ENABAS	<p>Nicaraguan Basic Food Company.</p> <p>Its function is to guarantee the population a basic basket with the main food products through distribution posts. It is a tool to defend the family economy both in the countryside and in the city, and to influence the fair prices of the main products of the basic basket as well as to maintain reserves in the face of any social phenomenon or natural disasters.</p>	<p>As part of the SNPCC, this institution will be an indirect beneficiary of the CBIT project.</p>
BCN	<p>Central Bank of Nicaragua.</p> <p>The fundamental objective of the Central Bank of Nicaragua is the stability of the national currency and acts as a counselor of the Government's economic policy.</p>	<p>As part of the SNPCC, this institution will be an indirect beneficiary of the CBIT project.</p>
SNIIA	<p>The Nicaraguan System of Agricultural Research and Innovation (<i>Sistema Nicaragüense de Investigación e Innovación Agropecuaria</i>) is a mechanism of organization, coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of agricultural research and innovation activities in the country.</p>	<p>To provide information on the development of new technologies that allow strengthening the productive model of the country.</p>
CNU	<p>The National Council of Universities (<i>Consejo Nacional de Universidades</i>) is a national body that develops research processes and curriculum training and innovation, which are factors of great value in the approach of adaptation and mitigation measures to the effects of climate change.</p>	<p>They will provide important information and experience related to climate change scenarios and GHG inventories, since they were involved in some of the priori processes.</p> <p>They will be invited to participate in training, workshops and meetings in order to have an efficient exchange of knowledge and best practices.</p> <p>They are also a colaborator of the SNIIA above mentioned.</p>
Civil society producers, community-based organizations and indigenous peoples and afro-descendants	<p>They are those who develop at the local level specific actions of adaptation and mitigation to climate change in the agriculture and forestry sectors.</p>	<p>They will provide important inputs for the identification of good practices and lessons learned in the implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation actions in the agricultural and forestry sectors.</p> <p>They also will be protagonists of training processes and exchange of information on these topics.</p>



3. *Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.* Briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis). Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment? yes  /no  / tbd  ; If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

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

improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or

generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

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

67. Based on the GEF Gender Equality Action Plan, the project will take the necessary steps to ensure the participation of women in all stages of the project, from the preparation phase to the implementation and evaluation phase, and that all potential benefits are enjoyed equitably. The project will ensure that the specific needs of women are met, and that they enjoy equal access to project activities.

68. During the preparation process of the project, a gender workshop will be held with the participation of the gender focal points of both government institutions and other key organizations that collaborate in addressing climate change, to collect inputs that contribute to incorporate in the project specific actions that ensure a balanced representation of gender in the results thereof.

69. At the national level, the gender issue is mandated by the National Human Development Program and proposes the promotion of women's leadership and protagonism for their integration and participation in the economic, political and social spheres. Additionally, each institution has its own gender policies, whose guidelines are incorporated into the institutional task.

70. The Adaptation and Mitigation to Climate Change Policy proposes participation and a gender approach among its principles, establishing that adaptation and mitigation measures in the face of climate change will incorporate the participation of the population and especially those most vulnerable, under the model of family and community.

4. Private sector engagement. Will there be private sector engagement in the project? (yes  /no ). Please briefly explain the rationale behind your answer.

71. Private sector producers are those who develop at the local level specific actions of adaptation and mitigation to climate change in the agriculture and forestry sectors. They will provide important inputs for the identification of good practices and lessons learned in the implementation of those actions and they will be protagonists of training processes and exchange of information on these topics.

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

72. Below are the risks and mitigation measures for the project:

**Table 5.** Risks and mitigation measures

Risk	Type	Rating	Mitigation Measures
Lack of support from government authorities during the execution of	Political	Low	This initiative has been developed at the request of the Government of Nicaragua after ratifying its adherence to the Paris Agreement. The preparation of

the project.			this project proposal was carried out in a participatory manner with the technical team appointed by the Government of Nicaragua, which demonstrates a high commitment to its implementation, in accordance with national priorities.
Lack of participation of institutions during the implementation of the actions for the development of each output generated by the project.	Institutional	Low	As support measures: i) The project will strengthen the coordination mechanisms of the institutions so that their high-level officials maintain interest in responsibly participating in the coordinating body. ii) The institutions will guarantee the participation of their technicians in the different training and exchange activities.
Sustainability of project results over time.	Institutional	Low	Once the project has been completed, the institutions must guarantee the continuity of the activities through the national budget.

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

73. During the planning of this project, alliances will be established with GEF projects and other financial sources that execute complementary actions; such as the results of the Third National Communication (Tercera Comunicación Nacional, GEF ID: 5306).

74. In addition, the CBIT project will ensure the identification of elements that may be complementary and incorporate lessons learned from GEF projects in the area of adaptation to climate change: i) Integrated Management of the Apanás and Asturias Lakes Hydrographic Basin (GEF ID: 3981): Mitigation of climate change in the Apanás lake basin and biodiversity conservation (2014-2018); and ii) Climate Change Adaptation Program in the Drinking Water and Sanitation Sector (PACCAS, GEF ID: 4492): Develop pilot investments to protect water resources and potable water supply systems, with a participatory and comprehensive approach in communities vulnerable to climate change (2011-2018).

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

- NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS (NC) UNDER UNFCCC

- NATIONAL DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS (NDC)

**OTHERS**

75. This project is in line with the National Human Development Program (Programa Nacional de Desarrollo Humano, 2018-2021), which is the guiding document that establishes national priorities. There are three axes that correspond to the project initiative, which are: a) Socio-productive development; b) Environmental Policies and Protection of Natural Resources; and c) Climate Change.

76. Based on the Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change Policy (Política de Mitigación y Adaptación al Cambio Climático), the project is clearly inserted in the following guidelines:

- a. Agricultural development resistant to the impacts of current climate variability, as well as to the future climate, promoting actions that favor low greenhouse gases emissions.
- b. Promote knowledge, research, financing and information on adaptation and mitigation to climate change, as well as modernization and strengthening of surveillance and early warning systems.

77. The CBIT project is aligned to the National Communication findings which have been published in August 2018<sup>13</sup>. According to the GHG figures, the largest contributor to the total GHG emissions is largely represented by the AFOLU sector (around 70-90%) followed by the energy sector (8-30%). Therefore, the need to prioritise the sector to work within the enhanced transparency framework.

78. This proposal will also address priorities identified in the NDC from Nicaragua which has been submitted in August 2018<sup>14</sup>. The NDC presented both AFOLU and energy sector as part of measures of climate change mitigation. However, in short-term priority will be given to the AFOLU sector and next will consider also the energy sector based on lessons learnt and experience gained in working under the Enhanced Transparency Framework and building on the measurement, reporting and verification process in Nicaragua.

8. *Knowledge Management.* Outline the “Knowledge Management Approach” for the project and how it will contribute to the project’s overall impact, including plans to learn from relevant projects, initiatives and evaluations.

79. In this project, knowledge management is considered a transversal axis that will contribute to improving the continuous analysis of information and the integration of knowledge in the processes of coordination, monitoring, evaluation, and incidence in the cycle of public policies linked to climate change, within the enhanced transparency framework.

80. Institutional memory will be created to promote outreach and education activities and exchange of experiences with relevant national and global initiatives, which will contribute to the process of institutionalizing project results.

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

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

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

<b>NAME</b>	<b>POSITION</b>	<b>MINISTRY</b>	<b>DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)</b>
Mr. Javier Antonio Gutiérrez Ramírez Ministerio del Ambiente y Los Recursos Naturales (MARENA) Kilometro 12 1/2 Carretera Norte Managua, Managua - 5123 Nicaragua Tel: +505 22632862 / 22631273	Vice Minister	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	<b>10/28/2018</b>

<sup>13</sup> <https://unfccc.int/documents/181817>

<sup>14</sup> <http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Nicaragua%20First/Contribucion%20Nacionalmente%20Determinada%20Nicaragua.pdf>

PROGRAM/PROJECT MAP AND GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES



Total 130,370 km<sup>2</sup>  
 Land 119,990 km<sup>2</sup>  
 Water 10,380 km<sup>2</sup>  
 Latitude 13 00' N  
 Longitude 85 00' W

## GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

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

<b>Core Indicator 1</b>		<b>Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use</b>				<i>(Hectares)</i>	
		<i>Hectares (1.1+1.2)</i>					
		<i>Expected</i>			<i>Achieved</i>		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE		
<b>Indicator 1.1</b>		<b>Terrestrial protected areas newly created</b>					
		<b>Hectares</b>					
		<b>Expected</b>			<b>Achieved</b>		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE		
		(select)					
		(select)					
		Sum					
<b>Indicator 1.2</b>		<b>Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness</b>					
		<b>METT Score</b>					
		<b>Baseline</b>			<b>Achieved</b>		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE		
		(select)					
		(select)					
		Sum					
<b>Core Indicator 2</b>		<b>Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use</b>				<i>(Hectares)</i>	
		<i>Hectares (2.1+2.2)</i>					
		<i>Expected</i>			<i>Achieved</i>		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE		
<b>Indicator 2.1</b>		<b>Marine protected areas newly created</b>					
		<b>Hectares</b>					
		<b>Expected</b>			<b>Achieved</b>		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE		
		(select)					
		(select)					
		Sum					
<b>Indicator 2.2</b>		<b>Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness</b>					
		<b>METT Score (Scale 1-3)</b>					
		<b>Baseline</b>			<b>Achieved</b>		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE		
		(select)					
		(select)					
		Sum					
<b>Core Indicator 3</b>		<b>Area of land restored</b>				<i>(Hectares)</i>	
		<i>Hectares (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)</i>					
		<i>Expected</i>			<i>Achieved</i>		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE		
<b>Indicator 3.1</b>		<b>Area of degraded agricultural land restored</b>					
		<b>Hectares</b>					
		<b>Expected</b>			<b>Achieved</b>		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE		

<b>Indicator 3.2</b>	<b>Area of forest and forest land restored</b>					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
<b>Indicator 3.3</b>	<b>Area of natural grass and shrublands restored</b>					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
<b>Indicator 3.4</b>	<b>Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored</b>					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
<b>Core Indicator 4</b>	<b>Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)</b>					<b>(Hectares)</b>
			Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)			
			Expected		Expected	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
<b>Indicator 4.1</b>	<b>Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity</b>					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
<b>Indicator 4.2</b>	<b>Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations</b>					
	Third party certification(s):		Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
<b>Indicator 4.3</b>	<b>Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems</b>					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
<b>Indicator 4.4</b>	<b>Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided</b>					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
<b>Core Indicator 5</b>	<b>Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity</b>					<b>(Hectares)</b>
<b>Indicator 5.1</b>	<b>Number of fisheries that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations</b>					
	Third party certification(s):		Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
<b>Indicator 5.2</b>	<b>Number of large marine ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollution and hypoxial</b>					

			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
<b>Core Indicator 6</b>	<b>Greenhouse gas emission mitigated</b>					<b>(Tons)</b>
			Tons (6.1+6.2)			
			Entered		Entered	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Expected CO2e (direct)				
		Expected CO2e (indirect)				
Indicator 6.1	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector					
			Tons			
			Entered		Entered	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Expected CO2e (direct)				
		Expected CO2e (indirect)				
		Anticipated Year				
Indicator 6.2	Emissions avoided					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Expected CO2e (direct)				
		Expected CO2e (indirect)				
		Anticipated Year				
Indicator 6.3	Energy saved					
			MJ			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 6.4	Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology					
		Technology	Capacity (MW)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
<b>Core Indicator 7</b>	<b>Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management</b>					<b>(Number)</b>
Indicator 7.1	Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.2	Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional Management Institutions to support its implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.3	Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministerial Committees					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.4	Level of engagement in IWLEARN through participation and delivery of key products					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			Rating		Rating	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

<b>Core Indicator 8</b>	<b>Globally over-exploited fisheries Moved to more sustainable levels</b>					<b>(Tons)</b>
			Metric Tons			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
<b>Core Indicator 9</b>	<b>Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products</b>					<b>(Tons)</b>
			Metric Tons (9.1+9.2+9.3)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	PIF stage	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.1	Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and POPs containing materials and products removed or disposed					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.2	Quantity of mercury reduced					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.3	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.4	Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities					
			Number			
		Technology	Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
<b>Core Indicator 10</b>	<b>Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources</b>					<b>(Grams)</b>
Indicator 10.1	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 10.2	Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented					
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 10.3	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
<b>Core</b>	<b>Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF</b>					<b>200</b>



Indicator 11	investment					
					Number Achieved	
					MTR	TE
				Female	50	100
				Male	50	100
				Total	100	200

### Project Taxonomy Worksheet

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

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

	<input type="checkbox"/> Stakeholder Engagement Plan		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Equality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Mainstreaming		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Women groups	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Gender-sensitive indicators	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Gender results areas		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Access and control over natural resources	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Participation and leadership	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Access to benefits and services	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity development	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Awareness raising	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge generation	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focal Areas/Theme	<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Programs		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Commodity Supply Chains ( <sup>15</sup> Good Growth Partnership)	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Commodities Production
			<input type="checkbox"/> Deforestation-free Sourcing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Screening Tools
			<input type="checkbox"/> High Conservation Value Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> High Carbon Stocks Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Soybean Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Oil Palm Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Beef Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farmers
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptive Management
		<input type="checkbox"/> Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Resilience (climate and shocks)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Production Systems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Agroecosystems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Land and Soil Health
			<input type="checkbox"/> Diversified Farming
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Land and Water Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farming
			<input type="checkbox"/> Small and Medium Enterprises
			<input type="checkbox"/> Crop Genetic Diversity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Food Value Chains
			<input type="checkbox"/> Gender Dimensions
			<input type="checkbox"/> Multi-stakeholder Platforms
		<input type="checkbox"/> Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Food Systems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Restoration
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Commodity Production
			<input type="checkbox"/> Comprehensive Land Use Planning
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Landscapes
			<input type="checkbox"/> Food Value Chains
			<input type="checkbox"/> Deforestation-free Sourcing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farmers
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Cities	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated urban planning
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban sustainability framework
			<input type="checkbox"/> Transport and Mobility
			<input type="checkbox"/> Buildings
			<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal waste management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Green space
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Biodiversity

			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Food Systems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Energy efficiency
			<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Financing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Global Platform for Sustainable Cities
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Resilience
	<input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Terrestrial Protected Areas
			<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
			<input type="checkbox"/> Productive Landscapes
			<input type="checkbox"/> Productive Seascapes
			<input type="checkbox"/> Community Based Natural Resource Management
		<input type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Tourism
			<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries
			<input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure
			<input type="checkbox"/> Certification (National Standards)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Certification (International Standards)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Species	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Illegal Wildlife Trade
			<input type="checkbox"/> Threatened Species
			<input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife for Sustainable Development
			<input type="checkbox"/> Crop Wild Relatives
			<input type="checkbox"/> Plant Genetic Resources
			<input type="checkbox"/> Animal Genetic Resources
			<input type="checkbox"/> Livestock Wild Relatives
			<input type="checkbox"/> Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Biomes	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Mangroves
			<input type="checkbox"/> Coral Reefs
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sea Grasses
			<input type="checkbox"/> Wetlands
			<input type="checkbox"/> Rivers
			<input type="checkbox"/> Lakes
			<input type="checkbox"/> Tropical Rain Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Tropical Dry Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Temperate Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Grasslands
			<input type="checkbox"/> Paramo
			<input type="checkbox"/> Desert
		<input type="checkbox"/> Financial and Accounting	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Payment for Ecosystem Services
			<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
			<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation Trust Funds
			<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation Finance
		<input type="checkbox"/> Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Biosafety
			<input type="checkbox"/> Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	<input type="checkbox"/> Forests		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Forest and Landscape Restoration	
			<input type="checkbox"/> REDD/REDD+
		<input type="checkbox"/> Forest	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Amazon
			<input type="checkbox"/> Congo
			<input type="checkbox"/> Drylands

	<input type="checkbox"/> Land Degradation		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Land Management	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			<input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem Approach
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			<input type="checkbox"/> Community-Based NRM
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Livelihoods
			<input type="checkbox"/> Income Generating Activities
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Agriculture
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Pasture Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Fire Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
		<input type="checkbox"/> Land Degradation Neutrality	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Land Productivity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Land Cover and Land cover change
			<input type="checkbox"/> Carbon stocks above or below ground
		<input type="checkbox"/> Food Security	
	<input type="checkbox"/> International Waters		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Ship	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Aquifer
			<input type="checkbox"/> River Basin
			<input type="checkbox"/> Lake Basin
		<input type="checkbox"/> Learning	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent toxic substances	
		<input type="checkbox"/> SIDS : Small Island Dev States	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Research	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Pollution	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent toxic substances
			<input type="checkbox"/> Plastics
			<input type="checkbox"/> Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater
			<input type="checkbox"/> Nutrient pollution from Wastewater
		<input type="checkbox"/> Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Strategic Action Plan Implementation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Large Marine Ecosystems	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Marine Protected Area	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Biomes	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Mangrove
			<input type="checkbox"/> Coral Reefs
			<input type="checkbox"/> Seagrasses
			<input type="checkbox"/> Polar Ecosystems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Constructed Wetlands
	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemicals and Waste		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Mercury	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coal Fired Power Plants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coal Fired Industrial Boilers	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Cement	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Ferrous Metals Production	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Ozone	

		<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sound Management of chemicals and Waste	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Waste Management	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Waste Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Waste
			<input type="checkbox"/> e-Waste
		<input type="checkbox"/> Emissions	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Disposal	
		<input type="checkbox"/> New Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plastics	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Eco-Efficiency	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Pesticides	
		<input type="checkbox"/> DDT - Vector Management	
		<input type="checkbox"/> DDT - Other	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Emissions	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Open Burning	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Green Chemistry	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Finance
			<input type="checkbox"/> Least Developed Countries
			<input type="checkbox"/> Small Island Developing States
			<input type="checkbox"/> Disaster Risk Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sea-level rise
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Resilience
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate information
			<input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Tech Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Programme of Action
			<input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Plan
			<input type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming Adaptation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector
			<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Complementarity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Community-based Adaptation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Livelihoods
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			<input type="checkbox"/> Energy Efficiency
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> Renewable Energy
			<input type="checkbox"/> Financing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities
		<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Transfer	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Endogenous technology
			<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Needs Assessment
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Tech Transfer
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Nations Framework on Climate Change	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Nationally Determined Contribution
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Paris Agreement
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Development Goals
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Finance (Rio Markers)	

		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation 2
--	--	--