

GEF-6 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency



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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Strengthening Ghana's national capacity for transparency and ambitious climate reporting		
Country(ies):	Ghana	GEF Project ID: ¹	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	01491
Other Executing Partner(s):	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	Submission Date:	May 4, 2017
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	36 months
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>	Corporate Program: SGP <input type="checkbox"/>	
Name of parent program:	[if applicable]	Agency Fee (\$)	104,500

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES²

Objectives/Programs (Focal Areas, Integrated Approach Pilot, Corporate Programs)	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
(select) (select) CBIT	CBIT	1,100,000	1,310,000
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
Total Project Cost		1,100,000	1,310,000

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: To assist Ghana strengthen the national system to plan, implement, monitor and report on NDC, to respond to the transparency requirements in the new climate regime.						
Project Components	Financing Type ³	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
1.0 Improving and integrating transparency framework of the Paris Agreement	TA	NDC targets become a central part of Ghana's system for tracking and implementing	1.1 An effective institutional arrangement to plan, implement and report climate actions	CBIT	200,000	300,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submissions.

² When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on [GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCOFE](#) and [CBIT guidelines](#).

³ Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

into Ghana's Monitoring & Evaluation (M & E) system		progress towards its national development framework	established			
			2.1 A centralized national infrastructure for improved data access and information management established	CBIT	400,000	600,000
			3.1 Five climate change indicators mainstreamed into the medium-term framework (Yr. 2018-2022)	CBIT	300,000	110,000
			4.1 Testing and piloting of domestic transparency (MRV) framework in Energy and Transport sector	CBIT	100,000	300,000
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
Subtotal					1,000,000	1,310,000
Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁴				CBIT	100,000	0
Total Project Cost					1,100,000	1,310,000

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

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	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	Government of Ghana	In-kind	670,000
Donor Agency	Stockholm Environment Institute (FIRM Project)	Grant	90,000
Donor Agency	Low emission capacity building project	Grant	\$ 300,000
Donor Agency	UNEP/DTU – ICAT	In-kind	\$ 250,000
Total Co-financing			1,310,000

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) ^{b)}	Total (c)=a+b
UNEP	CBIT	Ghana	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	1,100,000	104,500	1,204,500

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

(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
Total GEF Resources					1,100,000	104,500	1,204,500

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

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)⁵

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

Project Preparation Grant amount requested: \$30,000					PPG Agency Fee: 2,850		
GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee ⁶ (b)	Total c = a + b
UNEP	CBIT	Ghana	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	30,000	2,850	32,850
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
Total PPG Amount					30,000	2,850	32,850

⁵ PPG requested amount is determined by the size of the GEF Project Financing (PF) as follows: Up to \$50k for PF up to \$2m (for MSP); up to \$100k for PF up to \$3m; \$150k for PF up to \$6m; \$200k for PF up to \$10m; and \$300k for PF above \$10m. On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

⁶ PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the Agency fee over the GEF Project Financing amount requested.

F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS⁷

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

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

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

1. *Project Description.* Briefly describe: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area⁸ strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) [incremental/additional cost reasoning](#) and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and [co-financing](#); 5) [global environmental benefits](#) (GEFTF) and/or [adaptation benefits](#) (LDCF/SCCF); and 6) innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

(a) *the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed*

The Paris Agreement, adopted at the 21st Conference of Parties (CoP) in December 2015, sets out a global action plan that puts the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C. It makes reference to contributions NDC ‘Nationally Determined Contributions’ that each individual country should make to achieve the worldwide goal set of reducing emissions of greenhouse gases.

⁷ Provide those indicator values in this table to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the [GEF-6 Programming Directions](#), will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF, SCCF or CBIT.

⁸ For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project’s consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which [Aichi Target\(s\)](#) the project will directly contribute to achieving.

As part of this Agreement, all countries agreed to an enhanced transparency framework for action and support (Article 13), with built-in flexibility which takes into account Parties' different capacities and builds upon collective experience. The purpose of the framework for transparency of actions is to provide a clear understanding of climate change action in light of the objective of Article 2 of the Convention, including clarity and tracking of progress towards achieving Parties' individual nationally determined contributions, and Parties' adaptation actions, including good practices, priorities, needs and gaps, to inform the global stock take under Article 14 of the Paris Agreement.

The enhanced transparency framework demands substantial and immediate progress in countries' domestic monitoring reporting and verification (MRV) systems and strategic de-carbonization planning. This entails moving from often disintegrated, not consistently updated and different-methodologies for data collection to integrated and robust systems. This requires countries to set up new transparency governance structures, develop and implement MRV methodologies, and update, implement, and integrate new data and information flows with pre-defined periodicity. A key condition for successful implementation of the Paris Agreement's transparency requirements is the provision requiring adequate and sustainable financial support and capacity building to enable developing countries to significantly strengthen their efforts to build robust domestic and regulatory processes.

Ghana has played its role as a partner with the International Community to forge a common solution to address future climate change. Ghana became party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), after Parliament of Ghana ratified the instrument of the Convention in September, 1995. The country has undertaken wide-range of activities as part of efforts to ensure effective implementation of the Convention. In 2005, Ghana ratified the Kyoto protocol and acceded to the Doha amendment which extends the Kyoto protocol to 2020. Ghana prepared and submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDCs) in September 2015 in response to the Lima Call for Action and swiftly joined the Paris Agreement in September, 2016.

(b) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects,

Climate change poses considerable threat to key sectors of Ghana's economy, and is prominently discussed when outlining various government's development strategies. Hence, the country has adopted a sustainable development transformation agenda that has a medium-term goal which promises multiple economic outcomes in the areas of socio-economic prosperity, low carbon and climate resilience economy and preservation of environmental and cultural integrity. As an overall strategy, the government of Ghana (GoG) has taken a decision to include key climate issues in the on-going preparation of its 40-year development plan (Yr. 2018 – 2057). This long-term development strategy is complemented by Ghana's National Climate Change Policy (NCCP), that aims to ensure a climate resilient and climate compatible economy while achieving sustainable development through equitable low carbon economic growth. The three objectives of the Policy are as follows: (a) effective adaptation, (b) social development and (c) mitigation. Progress towards the objectives rests on the following seven systemic pillars: 1) *governance and coordination*, 2) *capacity-building*, 3) *science, technology and innovation*, 4) *finance*, 5) *international cooperation*, 6) *information, communication and education*, 7) *monitoring and reporting*. In addition to the NCCP, the government has put in place a number of policies aimed at supporting Ghana's long-term climate objectives. These include (a) scaling up adoption of renewable energy; (b) tackling deforestation; (c) promoting clean cooking solutions; (d) sustainable transport; (e) improved waste management; (f) mobilizing finance and (g) facilitating engagement and outreach. The implementation of these policies is already yielding positive results in enhancing resilience, reducing GHG emissions while improving the standards of living.

The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) in Ghana is the institution mandated by Ghana's Constitution to guide the formulation of development plans and to undertake the monitoring and evaluation of the country's developmental effort. The NDPC uses a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan to monitor and track progress of policy implementation and effectiveness, as well as to identify bottlenecks

associated with the implementation of the strategies and policies for early resolution. The output from the M&E effort are documented and widely disseminated through the Annual Progress Reports (APRs). Implementing this type of M&E system allows the sectors/ key stakeholders to modify and make adjustments to the implementation processes in order to more directly support the achievement of desired outcomes and objectives of national policies and strategies. The M&E system continues to be challenged by institutional and technical capacity constraints and fragmented set of uncoordinated information, both at the national and sub-national levels.

Ghana launched its Climate Ambitious Reporting Program (G-CARP) in Yr. 2013 following the Conference of Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC decision to enhance climate reporting. The G-CARP was launched to facilitate the setting up of an integrated climate data management system that meets both national and international reporting standards as well as track national policies implementation. The following are the four functional components of the G-CARP: (1) Setting up of a revised institutional arrangement, (2) Operationalize the collaborative mechanisms (MOUs) that underpin activities of the institutions, (3) Establishing an online climate change data hub and (4) Continuous training and capacity development of new and existing teams. The CARP has seen progressive improvement through the introduction of reforms; however a lot still remains to be done. Some of the challenges experienced in the G-CARP are: -

- Difficulty and slow pace in establishing data sharing. For instance, the data compiled remains with the lead person for each sector and is not shared because there are no formal arrangements for this to take place.
- For confidential data and in cases where data providers incurred cost in generating data, the EPA is constrained in fully assessing these data – especially information from the private sector and industries.
- Lack of understanding of the detailed inventory process and reporting and accounting methodologies.

Proposed areas for improvement in Ghana’s CARP: -

- Institutional arrangements and expert teams should have well-defined structures, clear mandates and timelines.
- Define a strategy for data management, including identifying data needs, methods/approaches to collect data, documentation needs, and responsible entities to collect the data, as well as infrastructure provisions to store and retrieve data.
- The establishment of an online “one stop shop” for all climate related data and activities could benefit from being linked with existing data providers and databases to generate new information.
- In addition, there is a need to strengthen the existing CARP to support the following actions and transparency processes under the Paris Agreement: (a) planning and implementing NDCs regularly, (b) tracking progress of implementation and effectiveness of climate actions, & (c) tracking the progress of achievement of NDC goals.

Steps in Developing Ghana’s Domestic Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) System

Ghana’s primary approach to developing and operationalizing its domestic MRV system has been focused on integrating the MRV into the existing M & E system rather than setting up another layer of institutional structures for MRV. To do this, Ghana has designed a simple-to-integrate MRV structure that is acceptable and less burdensome to the identified institutions and meets the essential ingredients of an MRV system. The design and operationalization of the Ghana’s domestic MRV system is proposed to be rolled out in 4 stages, from 2015 to 2020. The phased out programme is sequenced as follows:

- 1) Planning and design phase
- 2) M&E and MRV Integration
- 3) Piloting and testing; and
- 4) Functional deployment.

1st - planning and design stage: Roles and responsibilities of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as the technical coordinating entity, NDPC, the Ghana Statistical Service, Ministries of Finance, Energy (Energy Commission), Food and Agriculture, Transport and Lands and Natural Resources (Forestry Commission) within the MRV system will be determined through consultations. The inventory of existing M&E data generation points will be set into a network of data sharing web via the central climate data hub.

2nd - M&E and MRV Integration: The MRV setup will be integrated into existing M&E both at the national, sectoral and at the district levels where possible. As part of the integration process, indicators for mitigation actions, effects and co-benefits for key policies and measures will be developed and included in the national M&E framework. The M&E framework will track the implementation of national and sector policies and programmes and report annually in the national Annual Progress Report (APR). The APR will then become the main M&E framework for monitoring implementation of mitigation actions and their GHG impacts and co-benefits. MRV/M&E templates will be developed and incorporated into the existing reporting template. Regular hands on training will be organized for data providers and data network owners

3rd - Pilot and Test: The MRV setup will be piloted in the Energy and Transport Sectors to test the capability range of the system. By 2020, a fully functional integrated domestic MRV system will become operational after initial sector piloting and testing.

4th - Deployment and 1st upgrade: The feedback from the pilots will be used to update the MRV system before full deployment begins by December 2020. Regular biennial system-wide audit and stakeholder consultations will be performed to identify areas of improvements.

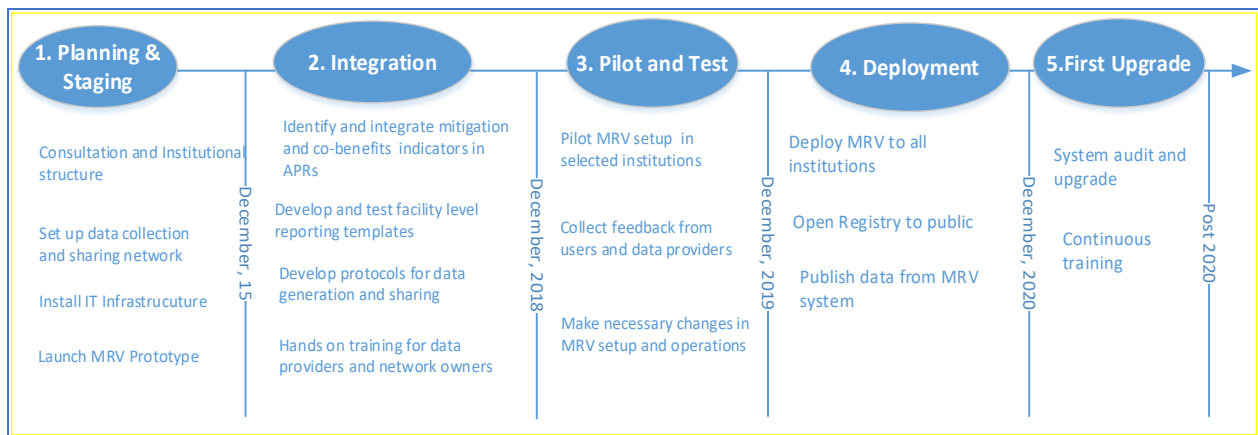


Figure 1: Timelines for rolling out Domestic MRV system

Source: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) & Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI) 2015. Ghana's First Biennial Update Report.

Ghana's CBIT proposal will be a flagship transparency initiative that will consolidate and build on the foundation laid in setting up a functional and robust MRV system that can withstand long-term climate reporting in-country and to the international community. It will support Ghana in rolling out its domestic MRV system i.e. the planning & design phase; M&E and MRV Integration phase; and piloting and testing. This

proposal will help to avoid duplication and maximize on complementarity of support in MRV related areas. The timing of this proposal is crucial as it will also support the development of climate indicators in particular NDC sectors to be included in Ghana's 1st medium term plan – Yr. 2018-2022.

Other Baseline Projects

With support from GEF, Ghana was able to prepare and submit its Initial (INC), Second (SNC) and Third National Communication (TNC) under the UNFCCC. The latest reports – i.e. the TNC, the first biennial update report and the national inventory report were completed and submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in July 2015. Ghana successfully completed the international consultation and analysis (ICA) process after submission of its initial BUR1. The technical analysis of the BUR took place from 16-18 November 2015 in Bonn, Germany; while the facilitative exchange of views workshop was convened by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) on 20 and 21 May 2016 in Bonn, Germany. The following capacity building needs were identified during the ICA process, and were included in the Third National Communication (TNC) report submitted to the UNFCCC.

- a) Use of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and agriculture and land use (ALU) software for AFOLU GHG accounting, especially training on the use of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and software, data processing and management strategies and training on the use of ALU and IPCC software;
- b) Improvement and strengthening of the GHG national system, particularly capacity-building on GHG data management and institutional arrangements;
- c) Improvement of the GHG inventory report;
- d) Development of a marginal abatement cost curve;
- e) Improvement in mitigation baseline setting;
- f) Continuous training of GHG experts, especially new experts on GHGs at the international level;
- g) Development of mitigation scenarios for the non-energy sector, especially marginal abatement curves;
- h) Improvement of forestry-wide mitigation and ensure linkages with the REDD-plus1 forest reference level, including setting a common baseline with the REDD- plus forest reference level;
- i) Capacity-building for technology transfer and diffusion, including: improving the capacities of farmers, engineers, technicians and artisans; creating awareness and knowledge exchange; and facilitating sharing of lessons learned from pilot technology adoption initiatives;
- j) Improvements in the institutional arrangements;
- k) Uncertainty assessment for activity data and emission factors;
- l) Improvements of completeness checks and methods for estimation of emissions from product use as a substitute to ozone-depleting substances;
- m) Assessment and monitoring of the effects of GHGs on the policy level mitigation actions.

Ghana is presently preparing its Fourth National Communication (FNC) and Second Biennial Update Report (BUR2) through GEF funding. It is expected that the FNC+BUR2 will address some of the areas identified for improved future reporting. The GoG has also received other donor support through the following initiatives: - (i) the Low emission capacity building project; (ii) Information matters project, (iii) Sustainable GHG Management Project in West Africa, (iv) Capacity Development for REDD Project and the (v) FIRM project. The scope of support received under these initiatives have been well coordinated and targeted to ensure that they address capacity needs as it relates to enhancing monitoring, reporting and verification without duplication of effort.

Under the low emissions capacity building (LECB) project implemented by the UNDP, Ghana received financial and technical support, institutional strengthening in the energy sector, conducted survey to collect activity data on commercial generator use, developed QA/QC plan and organized series of training workshops on selected topics on MRV for GHG and actions. The LECB has already helped Ghana to further improve

capacity of the energy sector GHG inventory. The LECB project is ending and there is a hope to continue with the phase 2 of this project with a focus on NDC implementation.

Ghana also received support from the German Government through the GIZ-supported information matters project (IM project). The project was specifically targeted to provide additional capacity through training on selected topics in the BUR preparation.

With funds provided by GEF through the BUR project, the World Bank technical assistance and the LECB project, Ghana set up the first-generation of its climate data hub ([url: www.climatedatahubgh.com](http://www.climatedatahubgh.com)) that serves as a platform to achieve MRV data and also provides seamless access to the general public users. The climate data hub has three portals specifically dedicated to GHG emissions, climate initiatives and climate policies and measures. The climate data hub has helped to put all the relevant MRV in one single location for easy retrieval.

The CD-REDD project, Japan-sponsored forest preservation programme and the sustainable GHG in West Africa project together focused on the following areas in the AFOLU sector inventory: (a) improvement in country-specific data collection campaigns, (b) hand-hold learning by doing approaches and (c) tailor-made expert trainings. Under the UNDP supported Green Climate Fund (GCF) Readiness Programme.

The following presents a summary of status of donor projects and capacity building support received by Ghana for the period 2011-2016, to address capacity needs aimed at enhancing transparency through climate action monitoring, reporting and verification.

Table 1: Summary of information on project status, and capacity building and technology support received by Ghana for the period 2011-2016

Project	Donor	Description of Activity	Climate Relevance	Status	Amount (\$)	Remarks
Low emission capacity building project	German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU), European Union (EU), Australian Government through UNDP	Develop up to 2 bankable NAMAs, strengthen national system for GHG, engage private sector and support INDC development.	Mitigation, GHG MRV and NDC	On-going till 2016. Possibility of phase 2	350,000	Preparation of phase 2 underway. Targeted budget \$300,000
Information matters project	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), GIZ	Training on GHG data management, emission baseline and domestic MRV. Third Party Review of National GHG Inventory Review – Energy Section. Opportunity for experience sharing in the preparation of BUR.	Mitigation (GHG Inventory Energy Sector)	On-going till 2016	Unknown. Global TA programme	Phase 2. TA for BUR2 preparation with focus on waste sector.
Sustainable GHG Management Project in West Africa:	Australia, USA, Netherlands, UK, Belgium, New Zealand, UNFCCC, FAO, UNDP, UNDP	Third Party Review of National GHG Inventory Review – AFOLU Section. Training on Land use mapping using Google map engine tool. Hands on training workshop on development of land use map.	Mitigation (GHG Inventory AFOLU sector)	On-going till 2017	Unknown. Global TA programme	Project implementation slowed down.
Capacity Development for REDD Project:	German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU). International Climate Initiative, Coalition for Rainforest Nations (CfRN).	Hands on training on Use of 2006 IPCC guidelines and ALU software for AFOLU GHG Accounting. Improvement of GHG Inventory Report- Third Party Review of National GHG Inventory Review – AFOLU Section.	Mitigation (GHG Inventory AFOLU sector)	2012-2014. Possibility of Phase 2	Unknown. Global TA programme	Phase 2 not started yet.
FIRM project	Stockholm Environment Institute	Development of low carbon development strategy. Development of 2 NAMA projects. Training on Long-range energy alternatives planning system.	Mitigation	2013-2016	300,000	Possible one year extension to 2017 with \$70,000
Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT)	UNEP/DTU. The plan is to focus on selected mitigation policies in the transport and energy sector	Ghana's ICAT programme will be specifically targeted at strengthening the national arrangements to facilitate implementation of MRV activities in selected sectors in Ghana's NDC.	Mitigation Policies	Still under discussions	Unknown at this stage.	Not yet initiated

c) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area⁹ strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project,

Even though the implementation of various support initiatives has enabled Ghana to build a basic foundation for MRV, a lot still remains to be done. This is partly because the existing national GHG inventory system doesn't link to Ghana's NDC priority sectors, nor is the information generated from this system used in the national decision-making and policy formulation processes.

Ghana's CBIT project will build on the existing GHG inventory system and establish a functional and robust MRV system that will withstand long term climate reporting in-country and to the international community. The CBIT work will cover the establishment of an online centralized climate change data hub, reporting tools, templates and training and capacity development of new and existing teams in transparency related activities. The overarching goal of the CBIT proposal is to sharpen Ghana's ability to effectively: (a) plan and implement its NDC regularly; (b) track progress effectiveness of implementation of climate actions and (c) track progress of achievement of NDC goals at a given time (d) compile and report on implementation of NDC in a transparent manner.

Effective engagement of data users and data suppliers in the MRV system will result in generation of good quality and timely climate reports. Continuous preparation of these reports using established institutions and engagement of stakeholders will increase ownership and uptake of report findings at all levels. This will lead to improved capacities of national teams to better meet the Paris Agreement MRV processes.

Improved quality of climate change data and information will result in policy decisions that are better informed by available evidence, thereby informing policy actions on GHG emissions reduction and increasing Ghana's resilience to adapt to climate change. At international level, accurate, consistent and internationally comparable data on GHG emissions will inform the global stock take and track progress towards achieving emissions reduction as stipulated under the Paris Agreement (Refer to Annex 1 Theory of Change).

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

A brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project,

The immediate development objective of this project is to assist Ghana strengthen its national capacity by improving and integrating the national system to plan, implement, monitor and report on NDC, in order to be responsive to the transparency requirements in the new climate regime. To achieve this, the project will focus on four main outputs: -

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

⁹ For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project's consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which [Aichi Target\(s\)](#) the project will directly contribute to achieving.

- **Output 2:** A centralized national infrastructure for improved data access and information management established.
- **Output 3:** Five climate change indicators mainstreamed into the medium-term framework (Yr. 2018-2022)
- **Output 4:** Testing and piloting of domestic transparency (MRV) framework in Energy and transport sectors.

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

This output will seek to enhance the functionality of the current institutional arrangement for climate action and reporting. In doing so, the following specific areas will receive attention: (a) streamline coordination roles and responsibilities of relevant institutions in MRV functions (b) increase awareness and engagement of key institutions (c) improve regular preparation and publication of energy, agriculture and solid waste statistics.

Deliverable 1.1: MRV report outlining roles and responsibilities of relevant institutions endorsed

An initial assessment of all institutions involved in the MRV related work will be compiled, and rated using the scale of 1-4, as defined in the GEF CBIT programming document¹⁰. Institutional roles and responsibilities will be reviewed by key stakeholders, with an aim of streamlining the coordination function and expanding the scope and number of institutions to include NDC sectors (i) energy sector, (ii) Agriculture and Land sectors, (iii) Transport sector, (iv) Waste and industry sector, and (v) Water and resilience building. This deliverable is aligned to activity (a) and (c) of the GEF CBIT programming direction on institutional strengthening and enhancing information and knowledge management structure to meet Article 13 needs respectively.

Deliverable 1.2: Institutional engagement and staff capacities build for MRV related activities in the 5 NDC sectors

A number of tailor-made training programmes on special selected topics on MRVs will be organized for newcomers who are likely to join the national teams following the inclusion of new institutions. For those that are familiar with the MRV process, refresher training programmes on advanced topics in GHG inventory, policy impact assessment, methodologies for tracking NDC etc. will be organized at regular periods. In the event that new international MRV guidance become available, training on such new guidance will be organized. Peer exchange programmes will also be incorporated to allow Ghana experts to join existing international/regional partnership platforms and share lessons and good practices in MRV. This deliverable is aligned to activity (a) and (c) of the GEF CBIT programming direction on institutional strengthening and enhancing information and knowledge management structure to meet Article 13 needs respectively.

Deliverable 1.3: Improve regular preparation and publication of energy, agriculture, solid waste statistics

There are key ministries and agencies that collect and publish sector-specific activity data that are obtained when it becomes publicly available. The key ones are energy statistics published annually by the Energy Commission (EC); agriculture facts and figures by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) every year, vehicle population and inspection statistics by Driver Vehicle and Licensing Authority (DVLA) and the household statistics published every 5 years by the Ghana Statistical Service. Although the data published by the institutions are largely relevant to the CARP, a lot of improvements are needed in several areas. The data

¹⁰ Annex IV: Indicator for qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency-related activities

published from these public data platforms largely do not contain the necessary details or the necessary statistical information to allow a comprehensive climate reporting. Each data platforms have unique challenges that will be addressed during the implementation of the CBIT project. Under this work package, priority will be given to improvement of processes for the compilation of energy statistics; agriculture facts and figures, the transport population and inspection and waste data. Where necessary, attention will be given to the efforts to improve the way data compilation and processing are done to be responsive to high level standard in data quality

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

Although Ghana has a number of existing sectoral data supply platforms, some challenges that have been observed in the data generated relating to missing data; data with time series gaps; inability to access data timely; central archive; non-existing data sharing procedures and lack of data protection instructions. Therefore, this output will focus on centralizing and improving access to high quality data and the information management through the (a) establishment of a functional and centralized data sharing network (b) preparation of reporting templates and guidance notes for use in NDC sectors and, (c) coordinating the verification of NDC outcomes.

Deliverable 2.1 Functional & centralized data sharing network

There are many institutions that collect and publish data on their individual data platforms. The data platforms are usually stand-alone and at different stages of development or complexities. Some of the data platforms are online whereas others are offline. The output will focus on developing data sharing network that seeks to bring the individual stand-alone data platforms into a single one-stop data center for NDC priority sectors. By having a central data depository, it connects the individual data platforms into data sharing network.

Deliverable 2.2 Templates and guidance notes developed in five NDC sectors

The task under this output will be dedicated to developing tools and templates as well as functional structures to aid frequent sectoral reporting. The tools and templates will be designed with the view to help sector actors perform the data management responsibilities assigned to them. Once the templates and guidance notes have been prepared, hands-on training workshops will be organized to build the capacity of users in records management processes such as collection, organization, uploading, storage and archival.

Deliverable 2.3: A verification manual developed

Drafts of the verification manual will be prepared and disseminated to the NDC relevant sectors for trial/piloting and feedback received from the users incorporated. Staff capacity of the following key coordination institutions - Ministries of Environment, Finance, NDPC, EPA - will be built on verification of “outcomes” of climate actions through hands-on training and training of trainers (ToTs). The preparation of a NDC verification manual is aligned with GEF CBIT activities (a), (d), (h) and (k), cutting across all three main clusters of CBIT support i.e institutional strengthening, provision of tools for meeting the transparency requirement as well as improving transparency over time.

Output 3: Climate change indicators mainstreamed into the medium-term framework (Yr. 2018-2022)

Ghana is preparing a 40-year development plan and implementation is expected to start in 2018. The project will work through the NDPC and cross-sectoral teams to develop and incorporate five (5) climate-specific indicators into the first medium-term framework. After the indicators are formulated and incorporated into result framework, a mechanism will be put in place to help the sectors to conduct regular assessment to determine progress of implementation of the NDC policy interventions alongside preparation of the sector annual progress reporting (APRs). A number of workshops will be organized for development of climate-specific indicators for NDC sectors and the assessment of NDC policy interventions. Consultative meetings will be held for planning and

coordination of NDC sector visibility; stocking and evaluation and a final demonstration workshop for policy makers and stakeholders.

Output 4.0: - Testing and piloting of domestic MRV framework

Deliverable 4.1 Transparency measures in the Energy and transport sectors tested and piloted

Now that the necessary tools, templates and indicators have been prepared, capacities and awareness created, it will be important to put all the MRV of NDC system to work. At this stage, the aim will be to test functional capability of the system in the energy and transport sectors so as to collect feedback to enrich it. In this respect, all the six MRV elements covering institutional structures; sector templates; data collection and management; use of sector APRs indicators and sector-specific webpage will be tested to see how it works for six months. To do this, NDC contact points in energy and transport, their collaborators and responsibilities in the MRV functions for the sector will be set up; sector teams will use the template relevant data on selected NDC actions in their respective sectors for processing and archiving; sector-specific APR indicators will be adopted to track progress of implementation and impacts thereof and finally, information sector-specific NDC actions will be made available on the upgraded climate data hub. The performance of the sector MRV will be assessed during the testing phase by looking at the following: institutional set-up arrangement performance; challenges and feedback received on use of template and IT setup and last but not least, key capacity gaps. These observations will be documented for use in the improvement of the MRV system before it is rolled out fully to the other sectors.

d) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and co-financing;

The project will build on the foundation that Ghana has already laid in setting up a functional and robust M&E system. The GEF requested funding will focus on strengthening the existing CARP to support the following actions and transparency processes under the Paris Agreement: (a) planning and implementing NDCs regularly, (b) tracking progress of implementation and effectiveness of climate actions, & (c) tracking the progress of achievement of NDC goals. In the absence of this support, the Ghana will continue relying heavily on its existing M & E system without meeting the international obligation of the Paris Agreement.

As national teams get better in applying the recommended guidelines for reporting, monitoring and verification, Ghana will be able to provide accurate, consistent and internationally comparable data on GHG emissions, and track its progress towards achieving nationally determined contributions, and adaptation actions, including good practices, priorities, needs and gaps, to inform the global stock take under Article 14 of the Paris Agreement. Ghana's submission of high quality reports will also build mutual trust and confidence that promote effective implementation and realization of the Paris Agreement.

The government of Ghana will provide in-kind contribution on project management cost at US 670,000 in support project operations in form of office facilities, equipment and communications for the duration of the project. The expected LECB's in-kind contribution is US 300,000 and that of the FIRM's project is US 90,000. The UNEP-ICAT co-financing contribution of US\$ 250,000 brings the expected total co-financing contribution to US\$ 1,310,000.

e) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and/or [adaptation benefits \(LDCF/SCCF\)](#);

The project is associated with global benefits through capacity development mainly in the areas of GHG inventories and emission reductions. In the absence of this project, there will be an uncoordinated approach in data collection and analysis, which will prevent effective use of the existing M & E infrastructure developed. This will result in production of inaccurate, obsolete, inconsistent information that will hinder Ghana from meeting its enhanced transparency requirements as defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and other global goals.

The project will enhance Ghana's capacity to implement the Paris Agreement, and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks. Having an operational and functional user-friendly centralized MRV system will ensure high quality GHG data and related information is provided in a transparent, accurate manner. The MRV will act as repository of knowledge and information and contribute to improving the design and prioritization of action to reduce GHG. This links to the GEF-6 climate change mitigation focal area Indicator 3 on MRV systems for emissions reductions in place and reporting verified data.

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

f) innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

Ghana has been actively pursuing to develop and operationalize a MRV system that will be integrated into the existing national development Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) superstructure rather than setting up new layer institutional structures. Ghana considers this approach as an innovative and cost-effective way of mobilizing institutions and setting up processes for performing MRV functions on sustainable basis at both project, sector and national levels. Ghana's attention has been on designing a simple-to-integrate MRV structure that is acceptable and less burdensome to the identified institutions but which at the same time, meets the essential ingredients for MRV, in response to the Paris Agreement transparency requirements. The domestic MRV system will ensure that the existing sector or national development M&E system is able to "monitor" (a) GHG emissions or reductions attributed to a particular mitigation action (policy, programme, measure or project; (b) climate-related support provided by Government of Ghana or received from donors or the market in a form of finance, technology transfer and capacity to enable implementation of a certain action or as a result of an action taken in a particular sector of the economy; (c) sustainable development benefits of mitigation actions. Since the proposed MRV will be seeking to be integrated into the existing developed M & E structures, performing any additional MRV function will not require new law. The institutions will rather draw their authority to perform their MRV functions from the existing legal framework that mandates them to carry out the development of M & E and regulatory tasks.

The EPA, as the CBIT project executing agency, is designated as the national entity for the preparation of Ghana's national GHG inventory. It functions as the "single national entity". As the "single national entity" the EPA collaborates with the inventory stakeholders to undertake management of activity data and emissions factors, compilation of emission estimates from the sectors, quality control/quality assurance, improvement planning, and preparation of the reports. At the project management level, EPA will ensure enhanced coordination of CBIT project deliverables with that of preparation of Ghana's Fourth National Communication, Second Biennial Update Report under the UNFCCC and other climate related projects. This therefore means that the climate change team will coordinate the use of project resources/inputs (such as funds, expertise, time, etc.) to ensure delivery of project results at a lower cost, while avoiding duplication of effort.

To ensure sustainability of the project, it is expected that; (a) once the MRV system has been piloted and tested in the energy and transport sector, an assessment will be carried out to determine the system's performance in the selected sectors; and more so on its institutional set up arrangement performance, IT set up and challenges and feedback on the use of the templates and guidelines. Continuous improvement of the developed guidelines, templates and tools shall therefore be undertaken before the system is rolled out to other sectors (b) funding from GEF or any other sources will be adequate and available, (c) there will be robust national system for generating and storing data on time (d) the EPA will retain the work arrangement established with other line Ministries, as well as undertake continuous efforts in training its personnel and practitioners on any new guidance in international transparency processes.

The CBIT project is a flagship initiative that is aimed at capacitating national institutions to be able to implement Ghana NDC on sustainable basis. This will be achieved through developing a strategy that outlines, a functional

and credible national transparency architecture that is capable to deliver MRV of GHG, climate action, support as well as track progress of NDC goals.

2. Stakeholders. Will project design include the participation of relevant stakeholders from civil society organizations (yes /no) and indigenous peoples (yes /no)? If yes, identify key stakeholders and briefly describe how they will be engaged in project preparation.

There are a number of existing national institutions and private organizations in Ghana whose mandates/activities touch on climate and climate change issues to varying degrees. Different line ministries will be engaged at various stages of the project depending on their expected roles in the CBIT project. The following presents the four broad functions of the ministries in the CBIT project: -

1. Strategic level climate change institutions
2. Planning, budgeting and coordination institutions
3. Climate change implementation coordination institutions - constitutes the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC)
4. Monitoring and reporting Institutions

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

Function	Ministries, Agencies	Description of roles and functions
1. Strategic level climate change institutions	Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation, Office of Vice-President, Finance, Lands and Natural Resources and, Development Partners.	To provide overall policy guidance and determines strategic directions on how climate change integration into broad national development framework should be pursued. Ensure inter-ministry coordination of climate change and facilitate financial and technical resource mobilization to support implementation of climate change activities, as well as provide political authority in order to mobilize efforts at the sectoral level to combat climate change.
2. Planning, budgeting and coordination institutions	National Development Planning Commission; Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation	These institutions are responsible for development, planning, coordination, monitoring, evaluation and mainstreaming of climate change; Coordination of budget preparation; and formulation of climate change policies.
3. Climate change implementation coordination institutions - constitutes the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC)	Parliament, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Works and Housing, Ministry of Finance, Environmental Protection Agency, Energy Commission, Ministry of Transport, Forestry Commission, Water Resources Commission, Ghana Meteorological Agency, National Disaster Management Organization, Council for Scientific and	<p>Evolve harmonized climate change programmes from all sectors especially in the key sectors of finance and economic planning, forestry, agriculture, land and water, health, energy and coastal zones management to ensure coherence and building of synergies among these sectors.</p> <p>Source and utilize funding for the implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation activities,</p> <p>Strengthen financial mechanisms for sustainable implementation;</p> <p>Prepare a common Ghanaian position in relation to</p>

Function	Ministries, Agencies	Description of roles and functions
	Industrial Research, Friends of the Earth, Conservation Alliance, Institute for Statistical Social and Economic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, National Development Planning Commission etc	the on-going Climate Change negotiations. Such a position should as far as possible be consistent and feed adequately into the overall African position, and ultimately the Group of 77 and China but highlighting national areas of difference; Offer strong technical backstopping to the political leadership, Cabinet and Parliament in particular, to share the common African vision on efforts made to combat Climate Change in general and on the African climate platform in particular.
4. Monitoring and reporting Institutions	NDPC	Monitoring and evaluation of implementation of national development policies and programmes.
	MESTI/EPA	Monitoring and evaluation of implementation of national climate change policy. International reporting and review: National Communications; National GHG Inventory; Biennial Update Reports; International Consultation and Analysis.
	Ministry of Finance	Tracking and reporting domestic and international climate finance

Stakeholders from the CSO will also be informed about the CBIT project, and their views incorporated into the project design during the Project Preparation Phase (PPG). So far, the following CSO stakeholders that have been identified for engagement during the project preparation are;

- KASA (Speakout) Initiative (www.kasaghana.org). Kasa has over 100 networks, coalition and partners that are working in 7 thematic areas including environment and climate change. The advantage KASA has is that it has wide variety of membership that represents different interest in the CSO advocacy and media community;
- Climate Action Network (CAN) Ghana - as a representative of CAN International in Ghana, CAN-Ghana has some experience and insight in the international climate negotiation processes as well as development policy advocacy at the national level;
- Abantu for Development (www.abantu-rowa.org) is actively involved in the advocacy for gender dimension of climate change and sustainable development at the international and national levels;
- Ghana Alliance for clean stoves and fuels (GHACCO - www.cleancookstovesghana.org) aims to influence policies and actions that contribute to vibrant Cookstove industry and sustainable utilization of energy.

These stakeholders will be engaged to solicit their input on the scope/coverage and relevance of the project component, and the strategies that will be adopted during project implementation as well as their commitment to participate in the project during implementation phase. Summary of the views, comments and suggestion on the project design and the implementation strategies will be reflected in the final project document

3. *Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.* Are issues on [gender equality](#) and women's empowerment taken into account? (yes /no). If yes, briefly describe how it will be mainstreamed into project preparation (e.g. gender analysis), taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men.

Ghana’s four previous national medium-term development plans (GPRS1 I & II and GSGDA12 I & II) recognized gender inequality as a major development challenge and put forward specific policy actions to address them. Several line ministries, local governments’ authorities and civil society organizations (CSOs) responded by designing programmes to translate the gender policy objective to concrete ground level activities. The National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) (MESTI, 2013), Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) strategy (FC, 2016) and Forestry Development Master Plan (FDMP) (FC, 2016) are good examples of climate strategies with specific focus on gender. More recently, in preparing Ghana’s NDC to the UNFCCC (MESTI, 2015), not only did the country recognize the importance of increasing the resilience of gender and the vulnerable groups under the Programme of Action: “*Implementation of community led adaptation and livelihood diversification for vulnerable groups*” but also recognized the need to address gender related issues with unconditional support.

Although some gains have been made in mainstreaming gender into development and climate change, a lot remains to be done when it comes to equal treatment of gender issues in technical activities like monitoring reporting and verification (MRV). The CBIT project will therefore build on the past efforts of linking gender issues to climate change. Reference shall be made to the GEF Gender Equality Action Plan (GEAP) to ensure that gender perspectives are introduced into MRV as well as facilitate the involvement of gender actors. In this regard, gender-disaggregation principle will be adhered to during data collection, analysis and reporting. Efforts will also be made to maintain an acceptable gender representation in project management structures (committees, institutional frameworks) and capacity building actions (trainings, workshops). In specific, this project will organize a gender workshop on a topic that will be agreed upon during the PPG stage. This could be training on how the government has supported building women's and men's resilience, or how women and men have been engaged to adopt climate-smart agriculture practices, etc. Institutions to be consulted on gender engagement will include, but not be limited to: Ministries in charge of gender, the gender focal point for the convention on climate change, civil society organizations as well as research institutions and development partners working in the fields of gender and climate change.

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

The major risk that could prevent the successful implementation of the CBIT project boarder on: (a) inertia on institutional buy-in (b) insufficient institutional coordination, (c) insufficient high-level political will and commitment, (d) data availability and accessibility constraints, and (e) limited skill sets. Detailed description of how to address the risk will be developed during the project design. Nonetheless a couple of ideas on the way the risk factors will be remedied are provided in the table below:

Table 3: Project risks and proposed mitigation strategies and actions

Risk	Level of Risk	Commentary and Mitigating Strategies and Actions
Inertia on institutional buy-in	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="620 1472 1521 1535">– Build on workable existing institutional arrangement for GHG inventory, <li data-bbox="620 1570 1521 1602">– Involve additional line ministries at the project outset <li data-bbox="620 1638 1521 1701">– Revise existing memorandum of understanding to reflect current institutional nuance,

¹¹ Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS) implemented between 2001 and 2009 by the NPP Government. GPRS1 spanned 2002 and 2005 where GPRS2 continued from 2005 and 2009.

¹² Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda implemented between 2011 and 2017 by the NDC Government. GSGDAI started 2011 and ended 2013 where GSGDAII continued from 2014 and 2017.

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

5. *Coordination.* Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed and other initiatives.

To ensure better coordination of the CBIT project with other GEF-finance and other initiatives, the CBIT project will be uploaded into the GEF-CBIT Global Coordination Platform database and climate initiative that aims to ensure easy tracking of implementation and joint reporting. Ghana will receive additional guidance publications, workshops, webinars and discussion fora aiming at supporting countries understanding the article 13 requirements from the Global Coordination platform project, which is a 2-Year GEF funded projects jointly managed by UNEP and UNDP.

In addition, during the project designing stage specific strategies on how the CBIT project management and its stakeholders could be incorporated into existing institutional structures of GEF-financed projects in Ghana. The CBIT work will build on other transparency initiatives as outlined in the baseline scenario. Some of the initiatives support practical exchange on climate change mitigation-related activities and MRV practices, through capacity building and establishment of the knowledge management platform. The project team will participate in sub-regional, regional, and global initiatives to allow regular sharing of lessons and good practices in MRV

6. *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: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

The project components are aligned to the seven pillars outlined in the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) and the master plan. The project is designed to support a number of the sectoral climate initiatives, plans, and assessments as follow:-

T

National strategies, plans or reports, assessments	Linkages & provision of baseline information to the CBIT project
Ghana's INDC	Ghana put forward mitigation and adaptation actions in its INDC. The inclusion of both mitigation and adaptation in the INDC resonate with the medium-term development agenda (Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda II – GSGDA 2), the anticipated 40-year socio-economic transformational plan and the universal sustainable development goals. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Mitigation sectors: - Energy, Transport, AFOLU, Waste, Industry – Adaptation priority areas: - Agriculture and food security, sustainable forest resource management, Resilient infrastructure in built environment, climate change and health, water resources, gender and the vulnerable
NAMAs	Low emission capacity building project – LECB - The project built the capacity of national experts in developing NAMAs, strengthened national system for GHG, and supported INDC development process. There is a likelihood that this project will have a second phase, starting in Yr. 2017 Facilitating Implementation and Readiness for Mitigation (FIRM) - The project supported the development of low carbon development strategies and the preparation of two NAMAs in the energy sector. The two energy NAMAs are related to the bus rapid transit and the installation of capacitor banks in the selected public and private institutions.
Preparation of National Communications and Biennial Update Reports (GEF)	With support from GEF Ghana has prepared three national communications and one biennial update report to the UNFCCC in 2000, 2010 and 2015. The project was executed by the Environmental Protection Agency. The Fourth National Communication and BUR2 will be prepared within the same period as the CBIT project
Green Economy–	Ghana is implemented integrated Green Economy programme through a multi-

National strategies, plans or reports, assessments	Linkages & provision of baseline information to the CBIT project
Government of Germany through UNIDO, UNDP and UNEP (2014)	donor partnership for action on green economy (PAGE) initiative. The main target of this policy framework is to put the economy on the path to achieving a per capita income of least US \$ 3000 by 2020 and attaining the Millennium Development Goals. The Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation are coordinating the PAGE initiative. Under green economy agenda, Ghana has started number of capacity building programme, scoping assessment and currently implementing the solar marketing scoping study in the ECOWAS sub-region.
TNA	With support from the GEF, Ghana has prepared and submitted two Technology Needs Assessment (TNAs) report to the UNFCCC in 2003 and 2013. The first TNA addressed climate change mitigation technologies in the energy and waste sectors while the second TNA focused on climate change adaptation technologies for water and agriculture sectors.
UNDAF	The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2012 - 2016 that was signed between the United Nations System and the Government of Ghana was extended to 2017 in order to be in line with the national Government planning cycles. It presents the coherent vision and collective results the UN system seeks to achieve in support of key priorities of the national development agenda. The UNDAF concentrates on four thematic areas which are directly derived from the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) 2010-2013. As part of the current implementation of UNDAF, support is being provided to Government of Ghana to undertake a number of low carbon development readiness activities including NAMAs.

7. *Knowledge Management.* Outline the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.

Results from the project will be carefully documented and disseminated within and beyond the project intervention through existing information sharing networks and fora. At this stage of the CBIT proposal design, although it is clear that strategies for knowledge management will be an important part of CBIT project in order to ensure widespread impact, what is not clear is the specific detail on the specific strategies that will be adopted to facilitate knowledge management from the start to the end of the project. Therefore during the project design stage, description of specific strategies on (a) how to collect, collate and document results and new ideas; (b) how the results and new ideas emerging from the project will be processed and packaged into a useful knowledge products for dissemination; (c) methods and tools that will be adopted for effective knowledge and experience sharing of best practices, lessons and challenges emerging from the implementation of the project will be provided in the project document. In addition, the project will define how this information shall be shared and updated on the global coordination platform. Sharing lessons learnt and experiences under the platform will ensure alignment of Ghana's CBIT project with other national, regional and global transparency initiatives.

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


A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT¹³ OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):

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

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Mr. Fredua Agyeman	Director of Environment	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION	02/10/2017

B. GEF AGENCY (IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies¹⁴ and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Ms. Kelly West UN Environment/GEF Coordinator Portfolio Manager Corporate Services Division UN Environment		May 4, 2017	Geordie Colville Task Manager	+254713601293	geordie.colville@unep.org

C. ADDITIONAL GEF PROJECT AGENCY CERTIFICATION (APPLICABLE ONLY TO NEWLY ACCREDITED GEF PROJECT AGENCIES)

For newly accredited GEF Project Agencies, please download and fill up the required [GEF Project Agency Certification of Ceiling Information Template](#) to be attached as an annex to the PIF.

¹³ For regional and/or global projects in which participating countries are identified, OFP endorsement letters from these countries are required even though there may not be a STAR allocation associated with the project.

¹⁴ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF and CBIT

ANNEX 1: PROBLEM TREE AND THEORY OF CHANGE

Theory of Change

