



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:	Capacity Building for Enhanced Transparency in Climate Change Monitoring, Reporting and Verification		
Country(ies):	Swaziland	GEF Project ID: ¹	10002
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID:	01621
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs (MTEA)	Resubmission Date:	March 9, 2018
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	36
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 (\$)	95,000

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	1,000,000	270,000
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
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(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
Total Project Cost		1,000,000	270,000

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 SCCF](#) and [CBIT guidelines](#).

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: To support Swaziland's to establish a comprehensive transparency framework for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of climate actions as well as report on NDC under the Paris Agreement						
Project Components	Financing Type ³	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
Strengthen Swaziland's National Transparency & MRV framework for climate actions	TA	1.1 Institutional Framework and technical capacities for planning, monitoring, reporting NDC strengthened	1.1.1 An inter-ministerial climate change coordination framework and focal points established to plan, track and report climate actions	CBIT	50,000	10,000
			1.1.2 Climate transparency mechanism/unit institutionalized	CBIT	70,000	32,000
			1.1.3 Update and endorsement of climate change national strategy document for mainstreaming the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) into the National Climate Change Policy	CBIT	50,000	5,000
			1.1.4 An online Monitoring, Reporting & Verification (MRV) platform is established	CBIT	260,000	55,000
			1.1.5 Tools, templates and guidelines for MRV of climate change data is developed	CBIT	100,000	20,000
			1.1.6 Development of country-specific metrics for tracking NDC	CBIT	90,000	38,000
			1.1.7 Training delivered on the MRV system in Swaziland	CBIT	290,000	60,000

³ Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

				Subtotal	910,000	220,000
				Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁴	90,000	50,000
				Total Project Cost	1,000,000	270,000

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 Swaziland	In-kind	270,000
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Co-financing			270,000

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	Swaziland	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	1,000,000	95,000	1,095,000
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			
Total GEF Resources					1,000,000	95,000	1,095,000

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: \$35,000					PPG Agency Fee: 3,325		
GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					Agency	Total	

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.

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.

		Regional/Global			PPG (a)	Fee⁶ (b)	c = a + b
UNEP	CBIT	Swaziland	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	35,000	3,325	38,325
Total PPG Amount					35,000	3,325	38,325

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>

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.

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.

The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

It is broadly accepted that anthropogenic climate change is likely the most severe and challenging environmental (as well as economic and social) problem facing the planet in the 21st-century. The scientific consensus on this issue is summarised in the Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). In order for the influence of climate change to be mitigated, ambitious action, therefore, needs to be taken to not only reduce the level of GHG emissions entering the atmosphere but also adapt to the anticipated changes in climate to minimise the environmental, economic and social impacts. The international community, national governments and subnational regions need to institutionalise processes and governance structures in order to monitor, report and verify (MRV) the level of GHG emissions and the mitigation and adaptation actions being undertaken. Only when the systems are in place will the international community be able to facilitate ambitious and effective action on climate change. In the lead up to the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC in Paris in 2015 (COP 21), Parties submitted Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) which reflected the country's ambition and commitment to contribute to reducing GHG emissions and preparing for a changing climate through adaptation activities. With the entry into force of the Agreement in November 2016, developing countries are encouraged to move over time towards economy-wide emission reduction or limitation targets in the light of different national circumstances. There is need therefore for the Swaziland to develop (i) governance structures, (ii) centralized climate data management system and (iii) tools and train experts to meet the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement.

The baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects

Swaziland ratified the UNFCCC in Yr. 1996 and subsequently ratified the Kyoto Protocol in Yr. 2006. Since then, Swaziland has played an active role in defining and implementing mitigation and adaptation measures in different economic sectors. Swaziland developed a series of notable climate actions which include (amongst others) the establishment of a multi-stakeholder National Climate Change Steering Committee in 2011. This Committee spearheaded the development of Swaziland's 2014 National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan and 2015 National Climate Change Policy. The goal of this Policy is to support the development of a sustainable, climate resilient and inclusive low-carbon green growth economy in line with vision 2022 outlined in the national development strategy. The country submitted its Intended National Determined Contributions (INDCs) to the UNFCCC Secretariat in Sept, 2015. The INDC supports the achievement of Swaziland's developmental objectives of sustainable development, poverty eradication and enhanced adaptive capacity. The INDC is aligned with the country's National Development Strategy and the National Climate Change Policy. The full

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.

implementation of Swaziland's INDC is contingent upon continuous strengthening of the country's technical capacities, technology transfer and development, as well as financial support received.

The country has also recently submitted the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Readiness proposal to the Green Climate Fund (GCF). This GCF NAP Readiness project seeks to address some of the barriers by strengthening the institutional, technical and financial capacity of the Swaziland government at national, regional and local levels to advance the NAP process. The activities under these initiatives will be well coordinated and targeted to ensure that they address capacity needs as it relates to enhancing monitoring, reporting and verification without duplication of effort. In line with the reporting obligation under the Convention, Swaziland prepared and submitted its Initial National Communication (INC), Second National Communication (SNC) and Third National Communications (TNC) in 2002, 2012 and 2016 respectively. The work done under all the different submitted National communications has been project based and heavily reliant on consultants with lack of sustainable institutional arrangements, lack of documentation and archiving of the information generated. These reports have highlighted gaps in data availability, lack of institutional arrangements and non-existent domestic technical capacity as critical challenges that the country is faced within measurement and reporting of national greenhouse gases. In particular, the TNC report identifies the following challenges:

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

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

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

- The inventory is done in an ad-hoc manner through consultants and is project based; there are no institutional arrangements with regards to data collection and provision. Hence there is a need to establish a dedicated unit within the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs dedicated to national communications and put in place sustainable GHG inventory system to help improve inventory estimation and quality.
- Lack of continuity in the estimation of the inventory as there was no data or any information available from the last inventory calculation due to lack of an existing archiving system
- Limited activity data in some sectors especially industrial processes and waste hence a lot of interpolation and extrapolation was done.

- Solid waste characterization data; amount generated and waste water generated are not measured in many towns and had to be derived
- National experts lack technical capacity to estimate the inventory hence training of national experts on the IPCC 2006 guidelines and inventory software should be a priority

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

Faced with such capacity constraints, it would be difficult for the Government of Swaziland to meet the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement. There is very weak institutional coordination among relevant institutions in the gathering of data and information needed to report progress against NDC action. Moreover the coordinating institution (Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs) does not have adequate capacity in coordinating the implementation of NDC targets. There are weak linkages between the organization responsible for the preparation of the national inventories and other national organizations involved in the collection of activity data. As a coordinating institution, the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs does not have the working or legal arrangements with other institutions to provide data. Consequently, this CBIT proposal has been designed to address Swaziland's needs to strengthen "national capacity in assembling and interpreting climate data and information" through enhanced data collection mechanisms, institutional capacities, and building the country's pool of experts to support the international transparency processes respectively. With no other projects currently addressing these MRV needs of Swaziland, in particular this project will help build Swaziland's capacity needed to generate information with the breadth, periodicity, relevance and accuracy required to review its short term nationally determined contribution before 2020, implement and monitor it, and review it every five years facilitating the development of UNFCCC reports through significantly inclusive participatory processes.

The CBIT proposal is designed to complement the work that will be covered under the recently approval GEF-project that supports preparation of Swaziland's Fourth National Communication (FNC) and the country's first Biennial Update Report (BUR) to ensure that Swaziland has long-term institutional and technical capacities for improved future reporting. This project will provide targeted technical support and tools to strengthen capacity in data collection, archiving within a centralized platform and support the establishment of an effective institutional arrangement to plan, implement and report climate actions established national strategy document for mainstreaming the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

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

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

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

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

The requested support aligns with CBIT activities outlined in paragraph 18 of the CBIT programming directions document. The proposal aims to (i) strengthen Swaziland's national institutions for transparency related work; and support development of guidelines and tools, and provide targeted training for meeting the provision stipulated in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The 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.

The project is structured under one component, "Establishing Swaziland's National Transparency & MRV framework for climate actions", with one Outcome 'Institutional Framework and technical capacities to strengthen the planning, monitoring and reporting of NDC'. The following are the expected outputs from this project: -

- 1.1.1 An inter-ministerial climate change coordination framework and focal points established to plan, track and report climate actions
- 1.1.2 Climate transparency mechanism/unit institutionalized
- 1.1.3 Review and endorsement of national strategy document for mainstreaming the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) into the National Climate Change Policy
- 1.1.4 An online Monitoring, Reporting & Verification (MRV) platform established
- 1.1.5 Tools, templates and guidelines for MRV of climate change data
- 1.1.6 Development of country-specific metrics for tracking NDC
- 1.1.7 Training delivered on the MRV system in Swaziland

The following is a brief description of the six project outputs expected.

Output 1.1.1: An inter-ministerial climate change coordination framework and focal points established to plan, track and report climate actions.

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

This will result in the establishment of an inter-ministerial coordination framework and focal points in key NDC sectors, including agriculture and land use, energy, waste, water resources, health, biodiversity and ecosystems which will ensure that established capacity is more sustainable in the long term by avoiding that changes in one ministry would undo or negatively impact the established/strengthened capacity resulting from this project. This will be achieved by: -

- Conducting a gap analysis and capacity needs for existing institutional arrangements against national reporting for the UNFCCC (e.g. inventories, NCs, BURs, NDC tracking);
- Tracking implementation of the national strategy document for mainstreaming the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), developed under Output 1.1.3
- Undertaking stakeholder consultations to assess potential efficiency increases;
- Development of implementation plan for efficient and coordinated institutional arrangements, including for each sector;
- Defining roles for NDC sectors, the National Climate Change Committee, etc, which in turn, will promote involvement of other stakeholders
- increase awareness and engagement of key institutions

This will ensure that established capacity is sustained through formal cooperation between government, CSOs, private sector and academia; as well as promote involvement of other stakeholders & provide clear quality assurance, quality control, and transparency procedures for climate reports established This output targets to strengthen the capacities of national institutions for effective transparency-related activities in line with national priorities.

Output 1.1.2: Climate transparency mechanism/unit institutionalized.

This output will be aimed at establishing Swaziland's transparency mechanism/unit, which will be technically in charge of managing all the reporting requirements of the country under the UNFCCC, and in particular coordinate the NDC implementation, reporting and monitoring under the MRV/enhanced transparency framework. The unit will support the preparation of greenhouse gas inventories as well as the proper tracking of NDCs. As part of its responsibilities the unit will regularly conduct national stock takes of Swaziland's progress in achieving the NDC, including the impact analysis of mitigation actions and identification of opportunities for implementing additional actions; provide policy impact forecasts and recommendations on climate change policies to accelerate climate action and responses in the country. This mechanism/unit will be part of the Ministry of Tourism and

Environmental Affairs newly defined climate change department. The establishment of this unit will ensure continuity, and sustainability in as far as tracking of NDCs and UNFCCC reporting is concerned. It will further ensure that capacities built on MRV are retained as staff will be employed on a permanent basis as opposed to project based approach. The unit will be staffed with two officers, and will gradually be staffed with government experts and increasingly funded by the national budget. The proposed unit will coordinate with all the different focal points established in the different ministries as part of output 1.1.1 and support the inter-ministerial committee on NDC implementation. The area of work under this output will include and not limited to:

- Institutional capacity needs assessment for the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs, climate change department;
- Engagement of two staff members for the proposed unit
- Training of the unit staff on MRV issues at international level.
- Manage the online Monitoring, Reporting & Verification (MRV) platform established under output 1.1.4;
- Provide MRV feedback to the CBIT global coordination platform and to other regional and global initiatives.

Output 1.1.3: Review and update of climate change strategy document for mainstreaming the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) into the National Climate Change Policy developed and endorsed.

The National Development Strategy (NDS) is the country's overarching development framework which promotes sustainable development and inclusive prosperity in the medium to long term. As enshrined in the NDS, in order to meet the challenges and uncertainties of climate change, development processes must be rendered more climate resilient and lower in carbon emissions. In this regard, the country developed a National Climate Change Policy in 2015 and a National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (NCCSP) in 2014, to promote low carbon and climate resilient development. Furthermore, the country submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement.

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

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

- The National NDC strategy developed and presented to Parliament for approval;
- Documentation of information and analyses provided to relevant offices and potential uses;

- Annual compilation of climate change strategies in relation to the national guiding policies;
- Training of relevant NDC implementing partners.

Outputs 1.1.1, output 1.1.2 and Output 1.1.3 will support the establishment of effective institutional arrangements and a national NDC strategy document, which directly aligns with the national level CBIT programming priority to perform activities to strengthen national institutions for transparency related activities in line with national priorities.

Output 1.1.4: An online Monitoring, Reporting & Verification (MRV) platform established

Establishing a central location for information and documentation regarding MRV activities is key to ensuring an effective system is maintained. The MRV platform will contain all required information for MRV activities and therefore support long-term institutional memory. Proposed activities include:

- Establishment of an online portal to support MRV system documentation;
- Customize Swaziland-specific development of the NDC MRV System components including lists of stakeholders, datasets, improvements, mitigation and adaptation actions, positive and negative no-impact analysis, and finance tracking;
- Builds off existing MRV system(s), including analysis of current MRV system strengths and gaps and linking between country inventory and national projects.

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

Output 1.1.5 Tools, templates and guidelines for MRV of climate change data

A variety of tools, templates and guidelines are required to ensure a transparent, accurate and timely MRV system that are part of the long-term institutional memory of that system. The development of tools to support the data collection, calculation, tracking and QA/QC of GHG emissions, projections and climate actions will be aligned to national needs and priorities. These templates and tools will be developed for

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

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

- Gap analysis of current tools, templates and guidelines used in Swaziland's MRV system;
- Review of international good practice tools, templates and guidelines and evaluation of their applicability in Swaziland's MRV system;

- Development of country-specific templates to streamline reporting for government and data providers;
- Development of tools, templates and guidelines to address the identified gaps and improvements;
- Develop material including a national GHG manual to support the development of long-term institutional memory recognizing that experts will change over time and successions need to be managed so that systems are sustainable.
- Training of national experts on the IPCC 2006 guidelines and inventory software; and linkages with the developed tools and templates

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

Output 1.1.6 Development of country-specific metrics, indicators and methodologies for tracking NDC climate actions

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

- National electricity generation data by type including renewable energy;
- National data tracking the use of non-sustainable biomass including, for example, land cover map analysis, survey returns from communities, equipment maintenance information, analysis of the impact of training programmes and Government grants;
- National petrol mix data providing the percentage of ethanol contained within petrol;
- Data on imported fluorinated gases by species both as bulk imports and as charged equipment units.

These data will be included in the online MRV platform in order to track the implementation of the NDC, and the national Strategy (output 1.1.3). Relevant information concerning methodologies, data collection processes and calculations will be documented transparently within the online MRV platform (output 1.1.4).

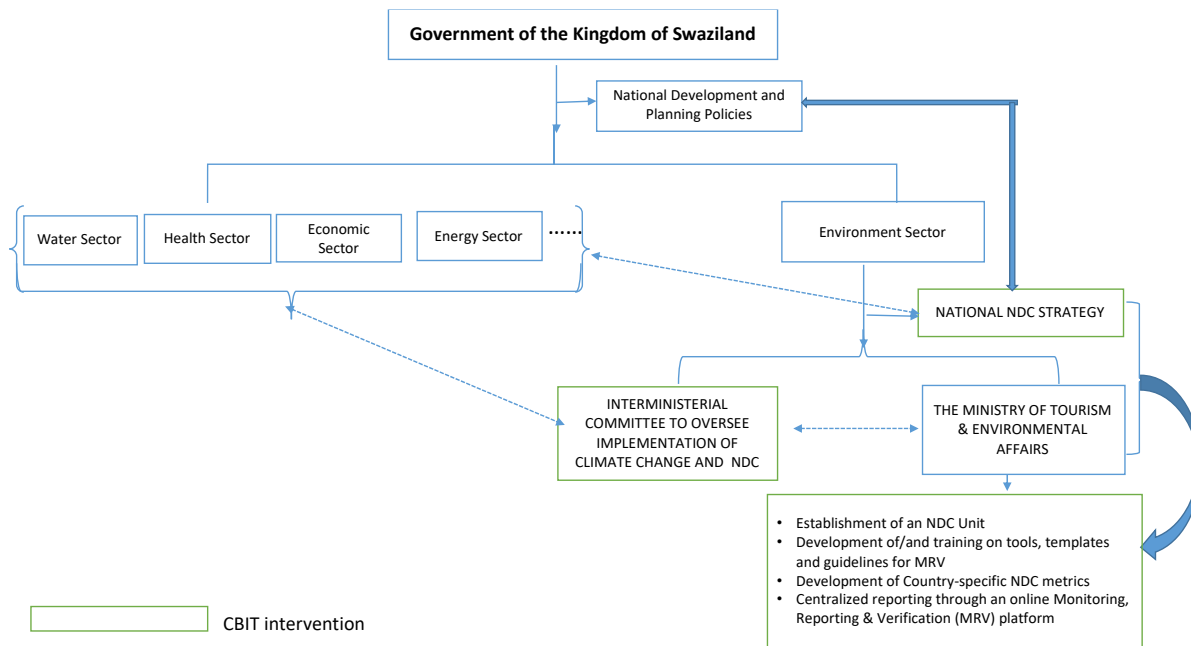
Output 1.1.7 Training delivered on the MRV system in Swaziland

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

complete information and data flow for the MRV system is robust and sustainable. Training packages/programmes will be designed for different groups of stakeholders as follow:

- Training/mentoring to national climate experts on who are in relevant NDC sectors, e.g. Energy, Transport.
- Training in improved GHG inventory processes such as IPCC inventory methodologies, QA/QC, inventory management, NDC tracking
- Training stakeholders on data supply and data quality delivered
- Presentations delivered to decision makers on how to integrate climate information into national policy
- Peer exchange conducted at the regional and international level

A comprehensive training programme will be implemented to meet the identified national needs for capacity building, which directly aligns to the CBIT programming priority to provide relevant training and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 and provide country-specific training and peer exchange programmes on transparency activities. The figure below illustrates the proposed areas of CBIT intervention to support the Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland meet the enhanced transparency requirement under the Paris Agreement.



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

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

The government of Swaziland will provide in-kind contribution on project management cost at US 150,000 in support project operations in form of office facilities, equipment and communications for the duration of the project.

Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCE/SCCF)

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

Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up

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

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

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

Sustainability: The underlying objective of this project is to implement a sustainable and transparent MRV system enabling Swaziland to continually monitor, report and verify their mitigation and adaptation climate actions. This

will be achieved by implementing efficient and transparent systems that can easily be maintained by a small team. Capacity needs will be identified at the beginning of the project and met by a team of international experts who will train in-country experts and support them in undertaking required tasks themselves.

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

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

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

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.

In order to achieve the Project goals and implement the proposal activities, there should be a strong participation of several actor from public and private sector. The variety of stakeholders responds to the complexity of climate change related activities. In that sense, there are public entities that must work along with the project to carry out a strong transparency system for adaptation and mitigation; not just for stablishing monitoring procedures, but generating quality information to conduct the public policy process and the decision making. The key stakeholders and brief description of their engagement in the project design and preparation is provided in the table below.

Name of key stakeholders	Responsibility/expertise
Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs (MTEA)	Institution responsible for coordinating, managing climate change issues in the country and implementation of the UNFCCC. The Ministry is also responsible for the activities related to preparation of National Communications; Biennial Update Reports; National Inventory Reports through the Department of Meteorology. The ministry will have a leading role in this project, will coordinate all stakeholders, engage in resource mobilization and house the project implementing unit.
Swaziland Environmental Authority (SEA)	This is a parastatal under the MTEA mandated to provide for and promote the protection, conservation and enhancement of the environment in the country. The institution also deals with waste management and other pollutants. It is currently hosting the GEF focal Points. SEA will play a key role in providing

Name of key stakeholders	Responsibility/expertise
	waste and industry data related to GHG inventories and will also participate in tracking and reporting of action within these sectors.
National Climate Change Committee (NCCC)	Includes both the public, private and Civil Society Organizations ranging from Business, Labour, Non-governmental organizations, academic institutions and the public at large. The committee will support the project through linkages with past and ongoing related initiative and ensure synergy, it will also provide strategic advice to the project as the project steering committee.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MFAIC)	Responsible for fostering international relations between Swaziland and other countries. (MFAIC) also send the Instrument of Acceptance to the UN Depository once MTEA has concluded all public participation processes and parliament has ratified the instrument of acceptance.
Central Statistics Office (CSO)	The Central Statistics Office (CSO) has the national legal mandate to collect and archive all national data; hence they will be crucial stakeholder for data collection and management in the project. CSO will be very key in the delivering of output 1.1.3 of the project related to the online MRV system.
Parliament Portfolio Committee for MTEA	The body debates the decisions from MTEA and NCCC and recommend to cabinet for endorsement. The committee will provide high level policy guidance under the project and will also be instrumental in the training of policy makers in integrating climate change in national policy.
Cabinet for the Kingdom of Swaziland	This body takes decisions on matters that binds the country such as the Paris Agreement NDC will do. The involvement of Cabinet will be crucial for the approval of the national MRV system.
Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy	The ministry through the department of energy is in charge of developing the greenhouse gas inventory for the energy sector and will be very instrumental in providing data and linking the project with key energy stakeholders in the country.
Ministry of Agriculture	This ministry will provide agriculture and land use data, and will be a key stakeholder through all the project activities.

Other additional stakeholders to be engaged on a continuous basis in national reporting, monitoring may include and will not be restricted to government institutions, ministries and agencies, industries, universities/ academia/ research institutions, NGOs, CBO, and the private sector.

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.

The Swaziland National Gender Policy 2010 is an integral part of the national development process and provides a firm foundation for the National Development Plan to be based on gender responsive strategies. The Government of Swaziland has recognized the need to ensure equitable and full participation of women and men at

all levels of development. Deliberate efforts have been employed to ensure that the barriers that prevent full and effective participation of women and men in all sectors are removed. Hence this project will leverage the advancement that Swaziland has made in gender equality and empowerment of women in political, economic and social spheres.

During this project, gender analyses will be undertaken for all workshops and webinars. A budget line will be created to support the gender activity during the PPG stage. An initial analysis of the national experts will be performed. The results of these analyses will be made available and will be incorporated into the project communications and documentation. Throughout the project, the team will endeavour to ensure a equal gender balance and will, where possible, communicate the importance of maintaining gender equality.

Furthermore, there will be a focussed gender engagement session to facilitate discussions regarding the implementation and maintenance of a gender-balanced team considering the barriers that need to be overcome to accomplish this. The topic of the workshop could be training on how the government has supported building women's and men's resilience, or how women and men have been engaged to adopt climate-smart agriculture practices. Where appropriate, international guidance and tools will be used to support these activities. Institutions to be consulted on gender engagement will include, but not be limited to: Ministries in charge of gender, the Swaziland gender consortium, the gender focal point for the convention on climate change, civil society organizations as well as research institutions and development partners working in the fields of gender and climate change. Following CBIT Programming Directions and the GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming and its Gender Equality Action Plan, based on this substantive initial mainstreaming effort, a gender responsive results-based framework will be developed during the PPG design phase.

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).

Risk	Rating	Mitigation
Lack of buy-in from Government/Ministries to ensure the activities are given the support and prioritisation required to create a sustainable system	Low	Engage with Government/Ministries throughout the project highlighting the international importance of the work and the benefits the project will provide in supporting the development and tracking of national mitigation and adaptation actions. This will be achieved through high profile presentations and/or meetings at the start of the project and at regular points throughout ensuring a balance between burden to participants and profile-raising of the project.
Staff turnaround at the national level providing an inconsistent pool of experts throughout the project.	Medium	This project will be developing systems and processes to ensure that the impact of staff turnaround is minimized. Key information will be stored and maintained in a manner that is accessible to all future staff members. Training processes will be in place to ensure that new staff are able to learn quickly and effectively in order to become a successful member of the team.

Lack of data availability may impact on the completeness and accuracy of the analyses that we perform (GHG inventories and policy analysis).	High	We appreciate that there will be a limitation to data availability in some areas. It will be key to identify the data required at the beginning of the project to ensure there is as much time as possible to identify and collect these data. Where data are not available, international good/best practice guidance will be adhered to, which will ensure that the final outputs are calculated in a transparent and comparable manner. Where data availability is an issue, future improvement strategies will be considered and proposed for future work.
Data confidentiality could mean that useful data are not available to the project team.	Medium	Open discussions with the data providers to understand whether there are ways in which we can use the data despite confidentiality e.g. aggregation of data. For key datasets, these issues will be raised at a higher level to try to find a way in which the data can still be used. In some cases, confidentiality agreements can be drawn up to allow the technical experts access to the data.

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

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

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

Finally, this project will feed into the CBIT Global Coordination Platform. During the PPG phase, the project will design the linkages with the Platform. We expect that, as a minimum, lessons learned, data and information from modelling derived from the MRV system based on the data integration tools will be shared with the Global Coordination Platform

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

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

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.

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

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

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


A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT⁹ 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)
Ms. Hlobisile Sikhosana-Shongwe	Chief Environmental Coordinator	MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS	09/07/2017

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies¹⁰ 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
Kelly West, Senior Programme Manager & Global Environment Facility Coordinator Corporate Services Division UN Environment		March 9, 2018	Geordie Colville	+254-207623257	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.

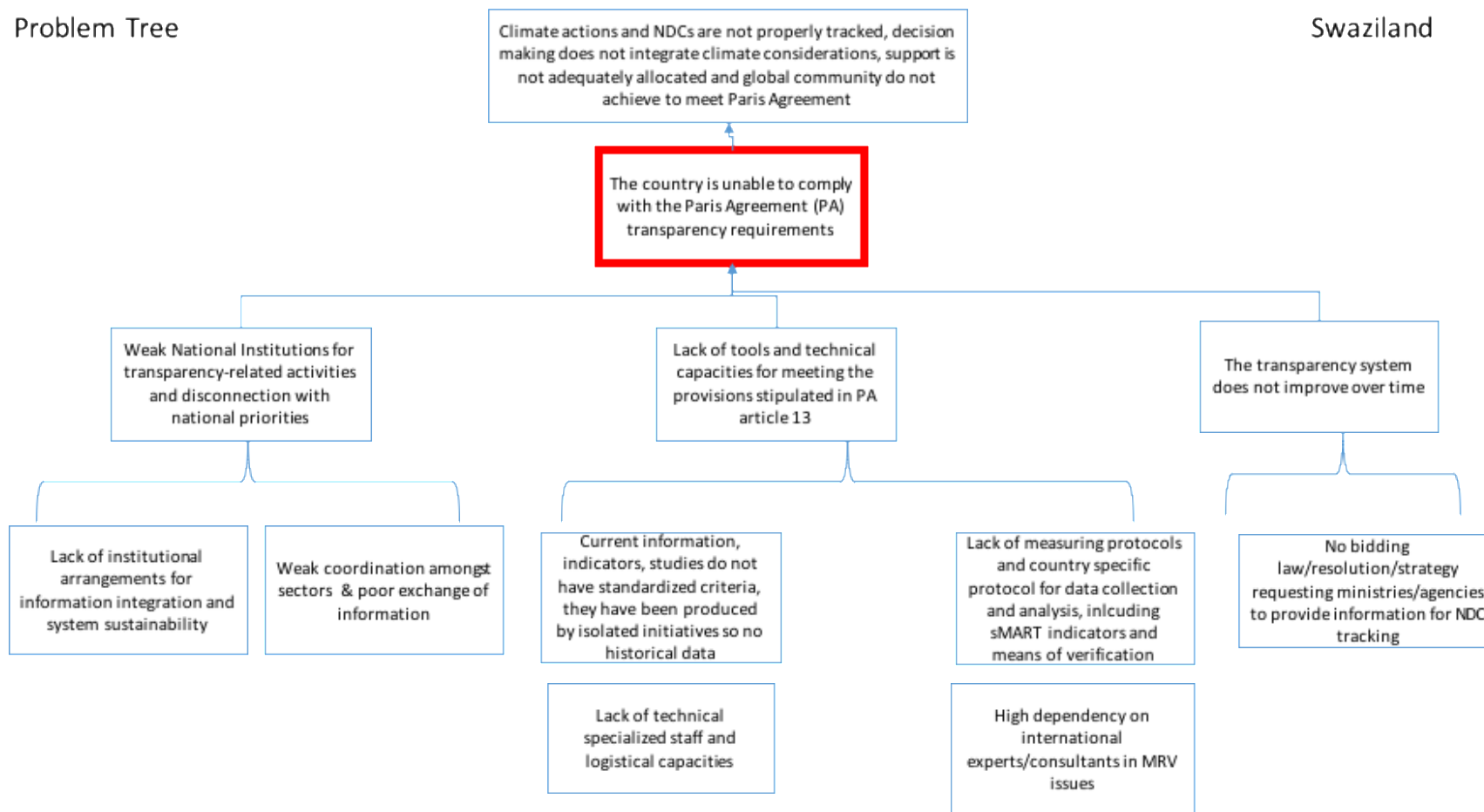
⁹ For regional and/or global projects in which participating countries are identified, OFP endorsement letters from these countries are required

even though there may not be a STAR allocation associated with the project.

¹⁰ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF and CBIT

Problem Tree

Swaziland



THEORY OF CHANGE

Impact

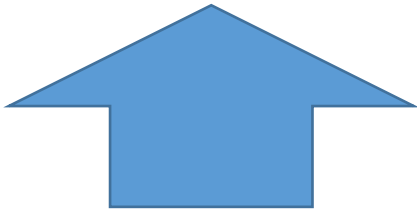
Swaziland is in a position to track and report progress towards achievement of its nationally determined contribution

Outcome

Institutional Framework and technical capacities are strengthened for planning, monitoring, and reporting the NDC

Assumptions

Support of the national MRV system by all stakeholders, including government officials, data providers and Stakeholders willing to cooperate on establishing sustainable institutional arrangements.



Stakeholders are willing to participate in training workshops but to also provide and use the developed tools and protocols

Political support for the Development of national strategy for mainstreaming NDCs into climate change policy.

Outputs

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

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

Tools, templates and guidelines for MRV of climate change data

Training delivered on the MRV system in Swaziland

country-specific metrics for tracking NDC developed

A national strategy document for mainstreaming the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) into the National Climate Change Policy developed and endorsed

Activities will focus on: -

Conducting, gap analysis, defining roles for different institutions, development of coordination mechanism and signing of cooperation agreements

Increasing the MTEAs capacity to manage climate change information and data in the MRV system

Establishing a central location for information and documentation regarding MRV activities

development of tools to support the data collection, calculation, tracking and QA/QC of GHG emissions

Training relevant entities on international MRV guidance

Development of country metrics for tracking MRV and national strategy for mainstreaming NDC into national Policy