GEF-7 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project
TYPE OF TRUST FUND:GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Regional capacity building of COMESA member states in Eastern and Southern Africa for enhanced transparency in Climate Change Monitoring, Reporting and Verification as defined in the Paris Agreement.		
Country(ies):	Regional (Botswana, the Comoros, Eritrea, Seychelles, Zambia[1])	GEF Project ID:	10093
GEF Agency(ies):	Conservation International	GEF Agency Project ID:	
Project Executing Entity(s):	• The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) - Climate Change Unit; • The Vital Signs Monitoring Programme; • The Greenhouse Gas Management Institute (GHGMI); • The Regional Center for Mapping Resources for Development (RCMRD); • The Secretariat of the Gaborone Declaration for Sustainability in Africa (GDSA)	Submission Date:	
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	60

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

		(in $)	
Programming Directions	**Trust Fund**	**GEF Project Financing**	**Co-financing**
(select) CCA-2	CBIT	5,250,000	1,564,000
Total Project Cost		5,250,000	1,564,000

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: To strengthen capacity of COMESA member States to comply with Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement through establishment of an Eastern and Southern Africa Regional CBIT transparency framework for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of climate actions, report on NDCs and knowledge dissemination.

Project Components	Component Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in $)	
					GEF Project Financing	**Co-financing**
Component 1: Strengthen regional transparency frameworks for Monitoring and Tracking NDCs and	TA	**Outcome 1.1:** Technical capacities and institutional frameworks of participating countries to transparently plan, monitor and report on their NDC targets and climate actions improved (**Lead:** *GHGMI and COMESA)*	**Output 1.1.1** A regional climate change co-ordination framework and national focal points for inter-country coordination established to guide GHG data sharing, tracking and reporting of climate actions	GEFTF	2,000,000	764,000

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[1] Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda and Madagascar are COMESA member states but have not been included in this list because they have submitted or are in the process of submitting national proposals, however they will be invited to benefit from the work of this project.

climate actions		*Support from: the Regional Center for Mapping Resources for Development (RCMRD), the Vital Signs Monitoring Programme, CI's International Policy Center and the GDSA Secreteriat.* *Outcome Indicator 1.1.1*: Number of national and regional climate change co-ordination frameworks established to guide GHG data sharing, tracking and reporting of climate actions *Target:* • 1 Regional climate change co-ordination Framework • 5 National Frameworks -one for each participating country (Botswana, the Comoros, Seychelles, Zambia, and Eritrea) *Outcome Indicator 1.1.2:* Number of technical guidelines/templates on MRV data collection, transmission, tracking and communication amongst participating countries established *Target:* • 1 Regional technical guideline/template on MRV data collection, transmission and tracking amongst participating countries • 5 technical guidelines/templates on MRV data collection, transmission, tracking tailored to each participating country (Botswana, the Comoros, Seychelles, Zambia, and Eritrea) *Outcome Indicator 1.1.3:* Number of COMESA countries using their country specific indicators to track NDCs	**Output 1.1.2** A national climate change framework for inter-ministerial coordination and GHG data sharing established in each participating country **Output 1.1.3** Sectoral Technical guidelines and templates to guide MRV data transmission and communication amongst participating countries established **Output 1.1.4:** Country specific indicators for tracking NDCs and for the MRV system developed **Output 1.1.5:** National Green House Gas Inventories (GHGI) and online MRV platforms established and operationalised in each participating country and feeding into the regional online MRV Platform **Output 1.1.6:** A Regional online MRV platform for COMESA countries established and operationalised **Output 1.1.7:** National and Regional Trainings and thematic learning events on Tracking NDCs, MRV system			

		Target: • 5 participating countries using their country specific indicators to track NDCs *Outcome Indicator 1.1.4:* An operational regional integrated online MRV platform for COMESA countries *Target:* • 1 regional integrated online MRV platform for COMESA countries *Outcome Indicator 1.1.5*: Number of National and Regional capacity building trainings on the MRV system; and Number of persons trained dissaggregated by gender. *Target:* • 15 National capacity building trainings on the MRV system and tracking NDCs (3 Trainings per participating country) • 5 Regional capacity building trainings on the MRV systems; • 4 Regional thematic learning events (Waste, Industrial processes, Energy, Agriculture, and Forestry and Land use) • 100 people trained and issued certificates per country (Total 500 people)				
Component 2: Strengthen capacity of stakeholders from participating countries to measure, report and verify	TA	**Outcome 2.1:** Capacity of participating national academic institutions strengthened to train relevant Government officials to transparently report on agriculture, forestry and land-use sector NDC targets *Lead: GHGMI's Carbon Institute, RCMRD in close collaboration with CI's*	**Output 2.1.1:** Training program on Terrestrial Carbon Accounting and Agriculture MRV developed, reaching 60 (12 per country) participants, totalling approximately 2500 teaching hours. **Output 2.1.2:** Training of trainers program	GEFT F	1,500,000	300,000

emissions in AFOLU sector		*International Policy Team* *Support from: COMESA* *Outcome indicator 2.1.1*: Number of long-term sustainable academic certificate programs in Terrestrial Carbon Accounting (TCA) and Agriculture Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (AMRV)[2] established at African institutions *Target:* • TCA-AMRV certificate programs established at two African institutions. • At least 40% of participants enrolled in the TCA-AMRV certificate programs, delivered by regional universities, are women *The 60 trainees (12 per country) taking the course.* <mark>*Academic institutions to be identified during the PPG.*</mark>	delivered to at least two Academic institutions **Output 2.1.3:** Two Academic institutions deliver training to 60 (12 per country) national participants from 5 participating countries and open to the other COMESA member states			
Component 3. Establishment of a regional CBIT integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities	TA	**Outcome 3.1:** Enhanced transparency through establishment of a regional platform for learning, sharing and knowledge management *(Lead: Vital Signs Monitoring Programme and COMESA Secretariat)* *Support: GHGMI* *Outcome Indicator 3.1.1:* A functional regional web-based integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities in Eastern and Southern Africa. *Target:* • 1 regional web-based integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of	**Output 3.1.1:** A regional web-based integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities designed and operational **Output 3.1.2:** Regional and National Transparency Strategy and Action Plans for enhanced transparency systems and CBIT coordination developed **Output 3.1.3:** Linkages and partnerships established between government institutions and	GEFT F	1,500,000	464,300

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[2] These two areas have been identified as the weakest in current national GHG inventories and national communications.

		transparency related activities in Eastern and Southern Africa *Outcome Indicator 3.1.2:* Number of National and Regional Transparency Strategy and Action Plans developed *Target:* • 1 Regional Transparency Strategy and Action Plan for COMESA countries • 5 National Transparency Strategies and Action Plans (1 for each participating country) *Outcome indicator 3.1.3:* Linkages and partnerships established between governments and stakeholders (e.g, academic institutions, CSOs, Private sector institutions etc) to implement the National and Regional Transparency Strategy and Action Plans *Target:* • 5 sub-budgets (one per participating country) to kick start implementation of some of the activities identified in the transparency action plans • 5 partnership MoUs signed to implement the National Transparency Strategies and Action (partnerships and MoU between each participating government and stakeholders (e.g, academic institutions, CSOs, Private sector institutions etc) • 1 partnership MoU signed between COMESA, participating governments and stakeholders (e.g, academic institutions, CSOs, Private sector	stakeholders to implement the transparency action plans at national and regional level **Output 3.1.4:** Regional and National published reports and policy briefs capturing lessons learnt, best case practices, challenges and opportunities from participating countries			

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">institutions etc) to implement the Regional Transparency Strategy and Action Plan

Outcome indicator 3.1.4: Number of regional peer exchange programs/workshops held and Number of participants (Male and Female)

Target:
- 20 National peer exchange programs/workshops (4 in each participating country)
  - 35 participants in each national workshop (700 participants
- 10 regional peer exchange programs/workshops
  - 35 participants in each regional workshops (350 participants
- 125 published reports and policy briefs capturing lessons learnt, best case practices, challenges and opportunities from participating countries (*25 in each participating country during the 60 months project period*)
- 20 published reports and policy briefs capturing lessons learnt, best case practices, challenges and opportunities from participating countries (*during the 60 months project period*)</td></tr>
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		Subtotal	GEFTF	5,000,000	1,528,300
		Project Management Cost (PMC)	GEFTF	250,000	35,700
		Total Project Cost		5,250,000	1,564,000

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	Investment Mobilized	Amount ($)
(select)		(select)	(select)	
GEF Agency	Conservation International	Grants	Investment Mobilized	264,000
Others	Green House Gas Management Institute (GHGMI)	In-kind	Recurrent Expenditure	200,000
Others	CI Africa/Vital Signs Monitoring Programme	In kind	Recurrent Expenditure	200,000
Others	GDSA Secretariat	In kind	Recurrent Expenditure	100,000
Others	COMESA Climate Change Unit	In-kind	Recurrent Expenditure	400,000
Executing Partner	Regional Center for Mapping Resources for Development (RCMRD)	In-kind	Recurrent Expenditure	400,000
Recipient Country Governments	*To be confirmed during PPG*			
Others	*To be confirmed during PPG*			
Total Co-financing				1,564,000

Further synergies will be identified during PPG Phase - between the work of relevant line ministries in participating countries and the Project, which might lead to additional in-kind co-financing from participating countries.

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total (c)=a+b
					(in $)		
CI	GEFTF	Botswana, the Comoros, Seychelles, Zambia, and Eritrea	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	5,249,998	472,500	5,722,498
Total GEF Resources					**5,249,998**	**472,500**	**5,722,498**

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

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

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c = a + b
CI	GEFTF	Botswana, the Comoros, Seychelles, Zambia, and Eritrea	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	142,855	12,857	155,712
Total PPG Amount					142,855	12,857	155,712

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

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

	Project Core Indicators	Expected at PIF
1	**Terrestrial protected areas** created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Million Hectares)	
2	**Marine protected areas** created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Million Hectares)	
3	Area of **land restored** (Million Hectares)	
4	Area of **landscapes under improved practices** (excluding protected areas)(Million Hectares)	
5	Area of **marine habitat under improved practices** (excluding protected areas) (Million Hectares)	
	Total area under improved management (Million Hectares)	
6	**Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated** (million metric tons of CO2e)	
7	**Number of shared water ecosystems** (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management	
8	Globally over-exploited **marine fisheries** moved to more sustainable levels (thousand metric tons)(Percent of fisheries, by volume)	
9	**Reduction**, disposal/destruction, phase out, **elimination** and avoidance of **chemicals of global concern** and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (thousand metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)	
10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of **POPs to air** from point and non-point sources (grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)	
11	Number of **direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender** as co-benefit of GEF investment	**Total beneficiaries 1,610[3] [4] (Men: 1,080; Women: 530)[5]**

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[3] 322 (beneficiaries per country: Component 1: (100 trained per country = 500); Component 2 (12 trained per country = 60); Component 3: (a) 140 trained per country = 700; (b) 70 participants per country to attend regional workshop = 350;

[4] Target: Atleast 33% of beneficiaries are women (Total beneficiaries per country: Female: 106 and Male: 216)

[5] Breakdown in the core indicator worksheet

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

G. PROJECT TAXONOMY

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

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Influencing Models	• Transform policy and regulatory environments	-	-
	• Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making	-	-
	• Convene multi-stakeholder alliances	-	-
Stakeholders	Private Sector	• Large corporations • SMEs • Individuals/Entrepreneurs	-
	Beneficiaries	-	-
	Civil Society	• Community Based Organizations (CBOs) • Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) • Academia	-
	Type of Engagement	• Information Dissemination • Partnership • Consultation • Participation	-
	Communications	• Awareness raising • Education	-
Capacity, Knowledge and Research	Enabling Activities	-	-
	Capacity Development	-	-
	Knowledge Generation and Exchange	-	-
	Learning	• Indicators to measure change • Adaptive Management	-
	Knowledge and learning	• Knowledge Management • Capacity Development • Learning	-
	Stakeholder Engagement plan		
Gender Equality	Gender Mainstreaming	• Beneficiaries • Sex dissagregated indicators • Gender sensitive indicators	-
	Gender results areas	• Participation and leadership • Access to benefits and services • Capacity Development • Awareness raising • Knowledge generation	-
Focal Area/Theme	Climate Change	Climate change adaptation	Climate Finance

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
			Least Developed Countries (LDCs)
			Small Islands Developing States (SIDs)
			Climate information
		Climate Change Mitigation	Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use (AFOLU)
		UN Frameworks on climate change	Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)
			Paris Agreement
			Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
		Climate Finance Rio Makers	Climate Change Mitigation 2 (Principal)
			Climate Change Adaptation 1 (Significant)

Part II: Project Justification

1a. *Project Description.* Briefly describe:

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

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

1. African State's commitment to global climate agenda was demonstrated in 2015 where all the 54 States signed the Paris Agreement and over 70% of these states proceeded to ratify the Agreement[6]. Out of the 54 African countries, 40 have submitted their NDCs and only 14 have not submitted their NDCs[7]. Notably, the majority of African states are in the process of preparing for NDC implementation. Examples of actions taken include[8]:
   - Development of NDC implementation plans which clearly outline each sector's priority climate actions;
   - Strengthening institutional frameworks to support NDC work
   - Strengthening climate finance readiness
   - Designing monitoring systems (MRV) to track and measure progress towards NDC targets

2. NDC implementation in Africa faces numerous challenges. Table 1 outlines key challenges facing NDC implementation in Africa which will be addressed by this project:

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[6] UNDP. (2017). Regional Dialogue on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for Africa: Dialogue Report. UNDP. Retrieved from http://www.ndcs.undp.org/content/dam/LECB/events/2017/20170926-regional-africa-ndc-dialogue-rabat-morocco/regional-dialogue-ndcs-for-rabat-morocco-201709-africa-final-summary-report.pdf

[7] UNDP. (2017). *Update of NDC Implementation in Africa.* UNDP. Retrieved from http://www.ndcs.undp.org/content/dam/LECB/events/2017/20170926-regional-africa-ndc-dialogue-rabat-morocco/presentations-day-1/undp-lecb-africa-regional-dialogue-ndc-implementation-in-africa-aliou-dia-undp-20170926.p

[8] Ibid

Table 1: Key challenges facing NDC implementation in Africa

Institutional Frameworks	Transparency and data
• Need to strengthen inter-ministerial coordination • Foster cooperation with sub national governance, other stakeholders • Ensure clear linkages between NDCs and SDGs	• Strengthen monitoring and tracking/ accounting for NDC implementation • Strengthen availability and accessibility of data and statistics for tracking NDCs • Need to develop meaningful monitoring indicators
Financing	**Sector Approaches**
• Mobilize the private sector to participate in NDC implementation • Translate NDCs into investment plans and bankable projects • Incorporate NDCs in sector budgets	• Link sector plans and programmes with NDC implementation • Identify priority sectors • Identify best case practices • Need to communicate support received and what is required in terms of: climate change adaptation and mitigation, capacity development and building; technology development and transfer; finance

Source: International Climate Initiative (ICI), 2017[9]

3. The Paris Agreement sets the world on course for transformative climate action to cut emissions, promote clean energy, build climate resilience, and catalyze climate action investments. The Agreement's backbone is transparency and accountability on the steps countries are taking toward these goals. This transparency is vital for building international trust and confidence that action is taking place and to facilitate enhanced action. The Paris Agreement's Transparency Framework (Article 13), incorporates previous elements of the Convention's Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems. The Transparency Framework brings all countries into a common (but differentiated) process for providing enhanced data and tracking progress against their commitments on mitigation, adaptation, and support. Countries agreed to regularly submit a national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases, prepared using good practice methodologies accepted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and subsequent decisions under the Paris Agreement. Countries will also report on progress toward achieving their nationally determined contributions (NDCs) for mitigation and regularly provide updates on their adaptation efforts, with developed countries sharing information on support they have provided (including finance), and developing countries sharing information for support they have received or provided. This will provide unprecedented clarity on global emission trends, climate finance, and countries' actions.

4. A key condition for successful implementation of the Paris Agreement's Transparency Framework is the provision of adequate and sustainable financial support and capacity building. This support will enable developing countries to significantly strengthen and scale up their efforts to build robust domestic MRV systems. These accounting and reporting systems will also help countries develop improved domestic policy and regulatory processes. Countries with limited capacity may not yet be able to fully implement the new requirements for transparency. The Paris Agreement recognizes those countries will need to improve their transparency systems, provided they receive support. To build confidence and improve transparency systems over time, the Transparency Framework provides developing countries with flexibility and support for implementation based on the capacities of specific countries – especially for Least Developing Countries (LDCs).

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[9] International Climate Initiative (ICI) - Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety of the Federal Republic of Germany. (2017). NDC implementation challenges. Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety of the Federal Republic of Germany. Retrieved from http://www.ndcs.undp.org/content/dam/LECB/events/2017/20170926-regional-africa-ndc-dialogue-rabat-morocco/presentations-day-1/undp-lecb-africa-regional-dialogue-priorities-for-ndc-implementation-steffen-menzel-giz-20170926.pdf

5. Considering the additional support needed by some developing country Parties in meeting the enhanced transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement, Parties decided to establish a **Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT)** to build institutional and technical capacity, both pre- and post-2020. The CBIT (managed by the Global Environment Facility [GEF]) enables countries to establish or strengthen their in-house capacity to track progress on national commitments made under the Paris Agreement and to produce more comprehensive and accurate reports capturing their implementation in the medium to long-term. The CBIT also supports countries to build capacity to enhance the level of ambition under the Paris Agreement, including by enhancing capacities for the generation of more accurate and updated data on emissions in all sectors as well as in the impacts of adaptation measures in increasing resilience of communities and ecosystems.

2) The baseline scenario and any associated baseline project

6. There are multiple on-going global and regional initiatives already set up to support capacity building. Examples include:

7. <u>GLOBAL</u>

- The UNDP/UNEP National Communications Support Programme with funding from the GEF provides supports to non-Annex 1 Parties to the UNFCCC through the operation of a "Help" desk for climate change enabling activities, provision of additional technical assistance to countries preparing national communications, and through the organization of a number of thematic and regional exchange workshops.
- The German government-led "Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement" focuses on the exchange of ideas and best practices for national climate planning, especially increasing ambition on mitigation.
- The Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT, founded in 2015 and supported by the German and Italian governments, the Children's Investment Fund Foundation and the Climate Works Foundation) is to help developing countries build capacity to measure and assess the impacts of their climate actions.
- The Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Reviews in seven developing countries – supported by international organizations and research institutes – is elaborating tracking systems for international and national climate finance.
- The GHG Management Institute is developing and deploying in-depth technical courses for learners globally on GHG MRV across all sectors and the IPCC Guidelines.
- The NDC Partnership initiative is helping countries achieve their national climate commitments and ensure financial and technical assistance is delivered as efficiently as possible.

8. <u>REGIONAL</u>

9. The Secretariat of the Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESAis implementing a Programme on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation. The COMESA Climate Change Initiative is guided by the African Continental Framework on Climate Change. To date that work has focussed on developing and delivering the African Climate Solution, through the development of common positions and enhancing negotiation capacity, strengthening the scientific basis, and building regional and continental consensus for the African Climate Solution. That work has now expanded to include the use of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) as an appropriate priority adaptation and mitigation action for African agriculture. Further, COMESA member States have developed common Climate Response and reporting strategies and Agriculture frameworkssupported by the COMESA Climate Change Programme .

10. The Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD) has been working with the US-Environmental Protection Agency to build the capacity of Malawi, Rwanda, Zambia, Botswana, Namibia, Mauritius and South Africa in GHG compilation. RCMRD has developed land cover maps while the US-EPA worked with the countries to compile GHG inventories. RCMRD is now engaging the countries in building capacity for Agriculture Forestry and Landuse (AFOLU) reporting. One of the biggest barriers identified by RCMRD so far, are the data and capacity gaps in many of the countries which make it difficult to have complete GHG inventories.

11. The African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) at the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) aims to address the need for improved climate information for Africa and strengthening the use of such information for decision making, by improving analytical capacity, knowledge management and dissemination activities. The ACPC is an integral part of the Climate for Development in Africa (ClimDev-Africa) programme, which is a joint initiative of the UNECA, the African Union Commission (AUC), and the African Development Bank (AfDB). The ACPC has three broad activity areas around which its current work programme is arranged. These include: 1) knowledge generation, sharing and networking that consist of research, knowledge management and peer learning, and outreach activities; 2) advocacy and consensus building; and 3) advisory services and technical cooperation, which comprise capacity mobilization, capacity building and technical assistance. The ACPC serves Regional Economic Communities, governments and communities across Africa. The center is actively working with stakeholders and partners to address Africa's climate challenges.

12. The Africa NDCs Hub established by the AfDB to serve as a "*resource pool for Regional Member Countries (RMCs), and to coordinate various sector activities with a view to fulfilling obligations related to the Paris Agreement*." This hub is anchored on three pillars: (a) Fostering long-term climate action; (b) Mobilizing means for NDC implementation focusing on finance, capacity building, technology development and transfer.; (c) Coordination, Advocacy and Partnerships of NDC support activities in Africa

13. At the same time, there are several climate centers in Africa aimed at supporting the improvement of climate data, information, and services. For example, the African Centre for Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD) and the WMO designated Regional Climate Centres (RCCs) for Africa deliver regionally-focused high-resolution data and products as well as training and capacity building.

Barriers that need to be addressed:

14. Despite the above substantial baseline, there are still several barriers that need to be addressed:

15. CAPACITY: Capacity building is a fundamental precondition to the post-2020 climate regime and there is already a broad institutional architecture for capacity building in place under the UNFCCC. Although significant efforts have been undertaken, both multilaterally and bilaterally, within and outside of the UNFCCC to build capacities, developing country Parties - especially LDCs - still face considerable capacity challenges. They still lack the knowledge, tools, scientific expertise, and the organizational and institutional capacity needed to effectively implement climate policies and monitor and report the impacts of these policies. These challenges have largely persisted because of the ad hoc, short-term project-based approach to capacity building created by the fragmentation of international institutions aimed at supporting capacity building. Secondly, most of the regional initiatives in the above baseline (and others not captured) were established before the Paris Agreement and as such do not directly address the capacity requirements of the Paris Agreement's Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF).

16. An effective transparency mechanism under the Paris Agreement will require accurate and precise MRV of GHG emissions from all participating Parties. Nations must also integrate this work into pre-existing institutions and programs for national data collection, analysis and use. The ETF will measure the progress of roughly 150 nations. African Least Developing Countries (LDCs) will need to dramatically improve their GHG accounting efforts. Most of these African LDCs have relatively little experience in GHG accounting (the process undertaken to measure amount of CO_2 equivalents emitted by an entity, installation, project, or jurisdiction). Therefore, countries must build country-tailored and robust professional workforces and institutional arrangements that are trained by competent national organizations, to help governments access and use GHG information. This need for timely and quality data for domestic policy making and international reporting puts more pressure on fragile national statistical systems than ever before. The data required for monitoring progress toward the ambitious and aspirational global and continental development agendas is unprecedented both in scope and granularity. Even though INDCs contain considerable variation between and among countries,[10] in ambition and in form, eventually, the goal is for all states to report in a

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[10] Due to the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR), Parties' Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs)

common format. Many of the details of the transparency mechanism are still being negotiated but it is imperative that between now and 2020, LDCs are supported to strengthen their capacity to report and use GHG and other climate data. MRV for many countries requires well trained professionals who can use the date to fulfil the Paris Agreement's reporting requirement, immensely strengthening and partnerships with both state and non-state actors, and local and regional institutions to fill the capacity gaps that currently exist.

17. As shown in the research data table below, the average GHG inventory completeness for the five implementation countries exhibit a score of 49 pts out of 100, which is lower than the global average for developing countries (65 pts, where 100 pts representing a fully complete inventory like the majority of Annex I country inventories). Four of the five selected implementation countries scored below average for all African countries with respect to total GHG inventory quality (also the case for two of the additional beneficiary countries). All selected implementation countries have at least 10 years between their first and second national communications. None of the implementation countries nor the additional beneficiary countries have yet completed a BUR. Most countries have a limited number of experts nominated to the UNFCCC roster of experts, suggested limited human capacity to quantify GHG emissions. AFOLU emissions are the majority share of emissions across most of the countries. Land-use and forestry is responsible for 61% of net GHG emissions across these countries and agriculturae is responsible for 64% of gross GHG emissions when land-use and forestry is excluded. (*Ref: WRI CAIT2, estimates for 2013*) Land use, land use change, and forestry (LULUCF) is a net source of emissions in 3 of the 5 countries of implementation, and in 5 of the 7 additional beneficiary countries.

Table 2: Status of GHG inventory in the participating countries and net emmissions in LULUCF and AFOLU sectors.

Country	GHG Inventory Completeness (of 100)[a]	Total GHG Inventory Quality (of 10)[a]	National Reporting to UNFCCC[b] NC	National Reporting to UNFCCC[b] BUR	Nominated Technical Experts on UNFCCC Roster of Experts[c]	Net Emissions including LULUCF[d] (Mt CO$_2$e/yr)	Net AFOLU Emissions[d] (Mt CO$_2$e/yr)
Countries of Implementation							
Botswana	42	0.2	2	-	2	36.56	27.95
Comoros	42	2.9	2	-	NA	0.46	0.31
Eritrea	67	4.3	2	-	3	7.42	4.77
Seychelles	42	1.3	2	-	5	0.56	0
Zambia	50	0.3	2	-	7	379.89	351.64
Additional Beneficiary Countries							
Kenya	92	4.5	2	-	15	29.29	5.89
Madagascar	58	2.6	3	-	1	48.5	43.65
Rwanda	67	5.8	2	-	2	7.59	3.86
Tanzania	NA	NA	2	-	3	286.49	258.1
Uganda	67	2.2	2	-	1	59.92	49.81
Mauritius	75	4.0	3	-	1	5.83	0.14
Sudan	83	2.8	2	-	15	234.55	192.88

[a] White, M.K., et al. National greenhouse gas inventory capacity: A global assessment of developing countries. *In Prep* (2018).
[b] UNFCCC NC2 Submissions, reviewed 2016, 2017 (retrieved February 19, 2018)

18. In addition to insufficient human capacity (i.e., a small number of well-trained experts), the GHG inventory quality is limited by underdeveloped institutional arrangements and MRV system capacities. According to the White et al. 2018 research, most (10) countries indicate having a designated coordinating body for the GHG inventory and MRV activities, and many (7) indicate having sectoral coordinating institutions. A significant number of countries indicate a process for stakeholder involvement in the GHG inventory (5) and some (4) indicate plans to facilitate continuous inventory improvement. Beyond this, country reporting on institutional arrangements is generally quite limited. All countries have significant gaps in transparently reporting on institutional arrangements. Many of the countries use their national reporting to the UNFCCC to acknowledge these gaps and the need for additional institutional capacity and capacity-building support. Particularly significant gaps are a lack of indicated national format or legal arrangements for the GHG inventory and the lack of indicated information archive systems for data management and sustainability. Six countries explicitly acknowledge a need for one or both of these institutional arrangements to develop a sustainable GHG inventory and none of the others indicate currently having these capacities.

TABLE 3: GAP ANALYSIS ON INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND MRV SYSTEM CAPACITY

Country	GHG inventory institutional arrangements and MRV system capacity [a]
Botswana	Has a designated coordinating body with a clear role for the inventory. Stakeholder involvement is part of the GHG inventory process. Lacks transparent reporting on sectoral coordination, national formal/legal inventory arrangements, continuous inventory improvement plans, the existence of an information archive system, the use of domestic financial resources availability to support a team of experts, and the number of staff/experts employed with domestic funds.
Comoros	Has sectoral coordinating institutions, continuous inventory improvement plans, and involves stakeholders in the GHG inventory process. Lacks transparent reporting on the designated inventory coordinating body, national formal/legal inventory arrangements, the existence of an information archive system, the use of domestic financial resources availability to support a team of experts, and the number of staff/experts employed with domestic funds.
Eritrea	Has a designated coordination body for GHG inventory and sectoral coordinating institutions. Lacks transparent reporting on National formal/legal arrangements, Continuous improvement plans, Involvement of stakeholders (data providers, research institutions, decision makers), the existence of an information archive system, the use of domestic financial resources availability to support a team of experts, and the number of staff/experts employed with domestic funds.
Seychelles	Has a designated inventory coordination body. Has a process to involve stakeholders in the GHG inventory. Acknowledges a need for an information archive system. Lacks transparent reporting on sectoral coordination institutions, national formal/legal inventory arrangements, plans for continuous improvement, the use of domestic financial resources availability to support a team of experts, and the number of staff/experts employed with domestic funds.
Zambia	Has a designated inventory coordination body and sectoral coordination institutions with clear roles. Has plans to facilitate continuous inventory improvement. Acknowledges a need for national format/legal inventory arrangements. Lacks transparent reporting on the involvement of stakeholders (data providers, research institutions, decision makers), the existence of an information archive system, the use of domestic financial resources availability to support a team of experts, and the number of staff/experts employed with domestic funds.
Additional Beneficiary Countries	

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Country	GHG inventory institutional arrangements and MRV system capacity [a]
Mauritius	Has a designated inventory coordination body with a clear role. Has sectoral coordination institutions and plans to facilitate continuous inventory improvement. Lacks transparent reporting on national formal/legal inventory arrangements, processes for stakeholder involvement, the existence of an information archive system, the use of domestic financial resources availability to support a team of experts, and the number of staff/experts employed with domestic funds.
Sudan	Has a designated inventory coordination body, plans that facilitate continuous inventory improvement, and a process to involve stakeholders in the inventory. Acknowledges a need for an information archive system. Lacks transparent reporting on sectoral coordination institutions, national formal/legal inventory arrangements, the use of domestic financial resources availability to support a team of experts, and the number of staff/experts employed with domestic funds.
Kenya	Has a designated inventory coordination body and sectoral coordination institutions. Has a process to involve stakeholders in the GHG inventory. Acknowledges a need for national formal/legal arrangements, a plan to facilitate continuous improvement, and the existence of an information archive system. Lacks transparent reporting on the use of domestic financial resources availability to support a team of experts, and the number of staff/experts employed with domestic funds.
Madagascar	Has a designated inventory coordination body and involves stakeholders in the GHG inventory process. Lacks transparent reporting on sectoral coordination institutions, national formal/legal inventory arrangements, plans to facilitate continuous improvement, the existence of an information archive system, the use of domestic financial resources availability to support a team of experts, and the number of staff/experts employed with domestic funds.
Rwanda	Lacks transparent reporting on a designated inventory coordination body, sectoral coordination institutions, national formal/legal inventory arrangements, plans to facilitate continuous improvement, stakeholder involvement in the GHG inventory, the existence of an information archive system, the use of domestic financial resources availability to support a team of experts, and the number of staff/experts employed with domestic funds.
Tanzania	Not evaluated in White et al (2018).
Uganda	Has a designated coordinating body with a clear role for the inventory. Has sectoral coordination institutions. Acknowledges a need for national formal/legal inventory arrangements and an information archive system. Lacks transparent reporting on plan to facilitate continuous improvement, involvement of stakeholders, the use of domestic financial resources availability to support a team of experts, and the number of staff/experts employed with domestic funds.

[a] White, M.K., et al. National greenhouse gas inventory capacity: A global assessment of developing countries. *In Prep* (2018).; and UNFCCC NC2 Submissions, reviewed 2016, 2017

19. All of the selected countries have directly mentioned the need for technical capacity building to support their Paris Agreement and Transparency Framework implementation needs through their iNDCs and other UNFCCC submissions (see table 4 for summary of NDC for each implementation country).

Table 4: EMISSION REDUCTION PLEDGES AND STATED CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS BY COUNTRY

Country	Mitigation Target	Relevant Policies, Strategies, and Actions[b]	Estimated Mitigation Cost[a]	Market Mechanisms Interest[a]	Direct mention of technical capacity building needs?
Botswana	Botswana intends to achieve an overall emissions reduction of 15% by 2030, taking 2010 as the base year.	Focus on agriculture, energy, and waste sectors in particular.	$18.4 billion	Yes	Yes

Country	Mitigation Target	Relevant Policies, Strategies, and Actions[b]	Estimated Mitigation Cost[a]	Market Mechanisms Interest[a]	Direct mention of technical capacity building needs?
Comoros	The Union of the Comoros aims to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 84% by 2030 (reduction of 441,700 metric tons of CO_2e).	National Energy Policy: 30% renewables in the energy mix by 2030, 10% Residential Energy Self Generation Programme within the year, Forestry Act, establishment of the National Forest Estate.	$675 million	n/a	Yes
Eritrea	Reduce the CO_2 emissions from fossil fuels by 23.1% in 2020, 30.2 % by 2025 and 39.2% by 2030 visa-vis to the reference year. If additional support is solicited, it can be further reduced by 36.4 % in 2020, 61.1% by 2025 and 80.6% by 2030.	Key targets: • 70% renewables in the total electricity generation mix (wind, solar, and geothermal) • -50% transmission and distribution losses • 400 km rail transportation	$1.086 billion	n/a	Yes
Seychelles	The Republic of Seychelles will reduce its economy-wide absolute GHG emissions by 122.5 $ktCO_2e$ (21.4%) in 2025 and estimated 188 $ktCO_2e$ in 2030 (29.0%) relative to baseline emissions.	15% of energy supply from renewable energy sources by 2030. Long-term target of 100%. 10% reduction in the energy intensity in 2020. 80% of households and services of need have solar water heating by 2035. 15-30% reduction in oil imports for transport below BAU by 2030. 50% of the emissions from landfill methane are captured for flaring.	$0.309 billion	No	Yes
Zambia	Estimated total emission reduction of 38,000 $GgCO_2eq$ which translates to 47% (internationally supported efforts) against 2010 as a base year.	Sustainable Agriculture program, Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency program, Sustainable Forest Management Program, and a focus on waste.	US$ 35 billion by 2030	Possible	Yes
Additional Beneficiary Countries					
Mauritius	Abate its greenhouse gas emissions by 30%, by the year 2030, relative to the business as usual scenario of 7 million metric tonnes CO_2 equivalent.	Greater utilisation of renewable sources of energy (biomass, solar and wind), Climate Change Bill, CSA and bio-farming, Deployment of efficient technologies and awareness raising on energy conservation, LNG, Modernization of grid, Low global warming potential refrigerants, Hybrid technologies and cleaner energy sources, Sustainable integrated waste management, Sustained tree planting programme.	$1.5 billion up to 2030	n/a	Yes
Sudan	"Sudan intends to pursue implementing low carbon development interventions in three sectors of energy, forestry and waste inline with Sudan's national development priorities, objectives and circumstances."	Integration of renewable energy in the power system of the Sudan, target of 20% by 2030, 6500 GWh energy savings, 2300 MW power production by using natural gas, 80 MW grid connected biomass, 300 MW geothermal, 50	$11.68 billion	Yes	Yes

Country	Mitigation Target	Relevant Policies, Strategies, and Actions[b]	Estimated Mitigation Cost[a]	Market Mechanisms Interest[a]	Direct mention of technical capacity building needs?
		MW grid connected small hydro plants, 1000 MW on- and off-grid solar PV energy; 1000 MW grid connected solar CSP technology; 1.1 million Solar Home Systems by 2030, 80 MW grid connected waste to energy, 1000 MW grid connected wind power.			
Kenya	Abate its GHG emissions by 30% by 2030 relative to the BAU scenario of 143 MtCO$_2$eq.	Reach at least 10% tree cover of land area, National CSA Framework, Reduce overreliance on wood fuels using clean energy technologies, Expansion in geothermal, solar, wind energy production, Low carbon and efficient transportation systems, Sustainable waste management.	US$40 billion (mitigation and adaptation)	Possible	Yes
Madagascar	Reduce approximately 30 MtCO$_2$ of its emissions of GHG, representing 14% of national emissions, compared to the BAU scenario. This reduction is additive to the absorptions increase of the LULUCF sector, which estimated at 61 MtCO$_2$ in 2030.	Reinforce renewable energy (hydroelectric and solar) from the current level of 35% to 79%.	$6.37 billion	No	Yes
Rwanda	"Emission reductions from projected emissions resulting from the deviation of BAU emissions for the year 2030 based on policies /actions conditional on availability of international support for finance, technology and capacity building."	Rwanda's Green Growth and Climate Resilient Strategy, 100% improved cook stoves in all households by 2030 100 solar PV mini-grids in rural areas (capacity of up to 9.4 MWp) 35,000 installation of domestic biogas digesters by 2030; 50% increase in charcoal production by 2030 Reduce grid losses from 23% to 7.8% by 2030 Reduction in wood use resulting in 5.77 MtCO2e less emissions by 2030 17 km BRT main corridor construction and 6 modern interchanges Targeted subsidies for retrofits (energy efficiency) Tax reduction on imports of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Set emission standards for vehicles and enforce them with inspections	$24.15 Billion (mitigation, adaptation, and other needs)	Yes	Yes
Tanzania	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions economy wide between 10-20% by 2030 relative to the BAU scenario of	Natural Gas Policy; Natural Gas Act Renewable Energy Strategy National Forestry Policy	$60 billion	n/a	Yes

Country	Mitigation Target	Relevant Policies, Strategies, and Actions[b]	Estimated Mitigation Cost[a]	Market Mechanisms Interest[a]	Direct mention of technical capacity building needs?
	138 - 153 Million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent ($MtCO_2e$)- gross emissions.	National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan National Transport Master Plan			
Uganda	Approximately 22% reduction of national greenhouse gas emissions in 2030 compared to business-as-usual.	Clean cookstoves: 40% efficiency saving over traditional cooking stoves Additional 1100 MW renewable energy capacity compared to BAU by 2030 (in the supply side of energy) 3200 MW renewables in the electricity generation capacity by 2030 21% forest cover in 2030 12% wetland coverage by 2030, resulting in 260,000 ha of new or restored wetlands	$5.4 billion	Yes	Yes

[a] WRI ClimateWatch, retrieved February 20, 2018.
[b] WRI CAIT and ClimateWatch, retrieved February 20, 2018.

20. The proposed project will address this capacity challenge by supporting government-identified capacity needs and building sustainable in-country academic programs that can continually provide capacity building that governments need. As described in-depth below, capacity-building activities are designed specifically with the human capacity and and institutional capacity needs of each country in mind and tailored to their particular mitigation priorities.

21. COORDINATION: Many of the initiatives mentioned in the above baseline maintain their own systems, such as remote sensing analysis capabilities. Very few of them have been able to effectively discover or integrate the others' products. Therefore, high levels of duplication have occurred despite scarcity of experts, funding and facilities. Secondly, the sheer amount of data produced by these various initiatives requires growing data storage and management capacities, and strong analytical capabilities to make sense of the data and harness it for effective reporting and - more importantly - decision making for implementation. While capacity building is a crosscutting issue for many countries, no centralized institution or process currently exist in these countries to ensure coherence and coordination among the relevant bodies, initiatives, and funding entities working toward this goal. In addition, no regular monitoring and review process is in place to provide the guidance needed to shift capacity-building efforts toward sustained and long-term results at the institutional and systemic levels. Capacity is central to addressing both adaptation and mitigation issues in these countries; yet, the current lack of capacity inhibits the implementation of adaptation and mitigation projects and increases their vulnerability to climate change. The proposed project will address the coordination challenge by establishing a regional CBIT integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities. .

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

22. The transparency provisions of the Paris Agreement require countries to regularly monitor, analyze, report and have reviewed their progress on the implementation of their NDCs. The Africa Climate Strategy and all the sub-strategies of the African Union's Regional Economic Communities have called for capacity building to be undertaken through a system of coherent and coordinated bodies and entities all working toward a common objective. Given the need to integrate the Paris Agreement's new enhanced transparency framework into the existing national and regional architectures, and the need to further strengthen capacity to comply with the framework, this project proposes a regional approach that will bring together multiple countries to learn and work together, and coordinate existing initiatives and resources.

23. Given the different levels of capacity among African countries, a regional approach is considered an effective means to enable the sharing of institutional resources for capacity building, investments into cooperative-based institutional arrangements for MRV, and to empower countries with low capacity through learning from other countries in the region. For example, high resolution land-use data are increasingly becoming available at the regional and global scale, and most LDCs may not have the supplemental resources (human, data, technology, and institutions) to make the best of the opportunities to generate valuable activity data for GHG reporting and use. Through regional capacity building and cooperative approaches, systems can be established to make such data and information easily exploited for national MRV and implementation efforts, thereby benefiting smaller countries that cannot set up their own sophisticated data collection and monitoring systems. To operationalize this approach, this project To operationalize this approach, the project will implement tailored capacity building and establish a regional CBIT integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities.

24. **COMPONENT 1: <u>Strengthen regional transparency frameworks for Monitoring and Tracking NDCs and climate actions:</u>**

This component will support capacity-building focussing on tracking implementation progress of each country's NDC. Based on an in-depth capacity needs assessment to be carried out during the PPG phase, and in consultation with the national governments, regional institutions and experts, NDC's and baseline capacities (institutional and technical) of each of the countries will be assessed and a catalogue of priority capacity building activities developed to address the gaps identified and tailor to regional and country needs and context. Countries will be free to select (and provide feedback to modify) priority capacity-building and development activities that fit their government needs, national strategies, and existing capacity for implementation. This will ensure the selected capacity building initiatives focus on national sectors/activities with the highest mitigation ambition or potential in their NDCs.

Findings of each country's gap assessments will determine the nature of technical assistance provided by this project to address challenges impeding fulfillment of transparency requirements articulated in the Paris Agreement. Based on a preliminary review of participating country capacities the project will address the following specific country gaps:

- Map each country's NDC targets and ambitions against their existing and proposed policies and both of these against existing expertise and institutional arrangements. This will clarify the "weak points"/bottlenecks for implementation of emissions reduction policies and projects for each country. Where needed, this mapping can extend to a finer resolution to show gaps within particular analytic processes (e.g., a lack of skilled GIS mapping capacity or specific statistical algorithms for assessing land-use change).
- Connect countries to existing capacity building resources where possible for cost-effectiveness and build on, rather than duplicate, these resources,
- Map existing institutional arrangements and missing institutional arrangements compared to a stylized model of GHG inventory component needs (drawing on the EPA GHG Invetory templates, the Umemiya inventory assessment paper, and other material).
- Build information management systems: many countries acknowledge a lack of an information management system, so support will include the development of database systems that can fit the reporting needs for domestic and UNFCCC uses.

Outcome 1.1: Technical capacities and institutional frameworks of participating countries to transparently plan, monitor and report on their NDC targets and climate actions improved. This outcome will enable countries to plan, monitor and report on their NDC targets and climate actions in a transparent manner. To achieve this, the project will support activities such as establishment of national and regional climate change co-ordination frameworks to guide GHG data sharing, tracking and reporting of climate actions at national and regional levels (in Eastern and Southern Africa); establishment of national Green House Gas Inventories and MRV systems in participating countries and build technical capacities of stakeholders at national regional level in regards to tracking NDCs and the MRV System. Notably, it is anticipated that a regional MRV System will be developed and linked to the MRV sysystems at country level.

The **targets** for outcome 1.1 are:
- 1 Regional climate change co-ordination framework established to guide GHG data sharing, tracking and reporting of climate actions in Eastern and Southern Africa
- 5 National climate change co-ordination frameworks established to guide GHG data sharing, tracking and reporting of climate actions (one for each participating country)
- 5 partnership MoUs signed to implement the National Transparency Strategies and Action (partnerships between each participating government and stakeholders (e.g, academic institutions, CSOs, Private sector institutions etc)
- 1 partnership MoU signed between COMESA, governments and stakeholders (e.g, academic institutions, CSOs, Private sector institutions etc) to implement the Regional Transparency Strategies and Action Plans
- 1 Regional technical guideline/template on MRV data collection, transmission and tracking amongst participating countries
- 5 technical guidelines/templates on MRV data collection, transmission, tracking tailored to each participating country (Botswana, the Comoros, Seychelles, Zambia, and Eritrea
- 5 participating countries using their country specific indicators to track NDCs
- 1 regional integrated online MRV platform for COMESA countries
- 15 National capacity building trainings on the MRV system and tracking NDCs (3 Trainings per participating country**)**
- 5 Regional capacity building trainings on MRV systems and tracking NDCs and
- 4 Regional thematic learning events (Waste, Industrial processes, Energy, Agriculture, and Forestry and Land use)
- 100 people trained and issued certificates per country (Total 500 people)

THIS OUTCOME WILL BE ACHIEVED THROUGH THE FOLLOWING OUTPUTS:

Output 1.1.1: A regional climate change co-ordination framework and national focal points for inter-country coordination established to guide GHG data sharing, tracking and reporting of climate actions and Output 1.1.2: A national climate change framework for inter-ministerial coordination and GHG data sharing established in each participating country: In-order to strengthen co-ordination amongst stakeholders at national and regional level, a regional framework for climate change co-ordination will be established and national focal points for inter-country coordination identified to guide GHG data sharing, tracking and reporting of climate actions. It is expected that a national climate change framework for inter-ministerial coordination and GHG data sharing will also be established in each participating country.

Output 1.1.3: Sectoral Technical guidelines and templates to guide MRV data transmission and communication amongst participating countries established: A number of technical guidelines and templates will be developed to support data collection, transmission, tracking and Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) of GHG emissions in-order to ensure a robust MRV System is established in each participating country.

Output 1.1.4: Country specific indicators for tracking NDCs and for the MRV system developed: A series of desk studies and stakeholder consultations will be undertaken to identify country specific indicators which will be included in the MRV platform in-order to aide tracking of NDCs.

Output 1.1.5. National Green House Gas Inventories (GHGIs) and online MRV platforms established and operationalised in each participating country and feeding into the regional online MRV Platform and Output 1.1.6: Regional online MRV platform for COMESA countries established and operationalised: Firstly, the project will support participating countries to establish National Green House Gas Inventories (GHGIs) and online MRV platforms (*Output 1.1.5*). These GHGIs and MRV platforms will be linked to a regional platform at COMESA.

The end goal is to establish a regional online MRV platform linked to each COMESA country (*Output 1.1.6*). This regional MRV platform will be at COMESA offices and will provide a platform for learning and sharing amongst COMESA countries.

Output 1.1.7: *National and Regional Trainings and thematic learning events on Tracking NDCs, MRV system, delivered:* 5 Regional capacity building trainings on the MRV system; 15 National capacity building trainings on the MRV system (3 Trainings per participating country) and in-person, online, and mentoring training on IPCC methodologies and/or inventory/MRV techniques will be delivered. In person training will be delivered on specific issues identified for tracking country NDC implementation. This training will be made more effective as a "hybrid workshop" through a combination with online training and writeshops. The focus of these trainings will go beyond the basics, and address advanced technical applications, use of tools, and practical problem-solving. MRV courses will be made available for all sectors and levels. This includes, but is not limited to, courses on the IPCC Guidelines. These courses include examination and certification options for learners, and allow for quantifiable evaluation of capacity building impacts.

<u>Four Regional thematic learning events</u>, hosted annually on each of the five IPCC Guidelines sectors (Waste, Industrial processes, Energy, Agriculture, and Forestry and Land use). The events will bring experts from across the region and international experts (where needed). The events will serve the dual purpose of building the capacity of relevant officials and producing outputs that are directly applicable to their work through a learning-by-doing approach. This innovative approach will allow for south-south exchange, while being focused on producing real reporting outputs and tools, beyond simply networking or exchanging lessons learned. The outputs will be intended for direct use by national governments for compliance to the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement.

MORE ACTIVITES MAY BE ADDED DURING THE PPG AS APPROPRIATE

25. This component will be led by the Greenhouse Gas Management Institute (GHGMI) with support from COMESA, the Regional Center for Mapping Resources for Development (RCMRD), the Vital Signs Monitoring Programme, CI's International Policy Center and the GDSA Secreteriat.

26. A core piece of Component 1 is to work carefully with national stakeholders to maximize the usefulness of capacity-building interventions delivered by the project. The specific capacity-building interventions will be chosen by countries to ensure that they are useful to current capacity needs during project implementation. With this in mind, Table 5 shows indicative activities from Component 1 that could address specific country capacity gaps.

Table 5: Country-stated capacity needs and priorities addressed by Component 1

Country	Country-Stated Capacity Need(s) Addressed	Capacity Constraints Alleviated by Component 1
Botswana	Research programs needed. This includes developing a critical mass of scientists and other expertise. (Source: NC2). Mitigation targets focused on energy, waste, agriculture (Source: NDC).	Alumni of training programs will join the GHG Experts Network, the world's largest professional network of GHG experts. Roundtable dialogues and hands-on trainings structured to have a peer learning function, that also has networking benefits, and increases the expert base of Botswana. Training will aid additional research directions through structured dialogue with participants, focused on research needs and tailoring mentoring to these. Sector-specific training targeted to agriculture, waste sector, and energy sector options / technologies in Bostwana.
Comoros	Mitigation policies and actions focused particularly on the electricity and forestry sectors, through policies such as National Energy Policy; Residential Energy Self Generation Programme within the year,	Sector-specific training is designed for energy and forest sectors, with reference to the mitigation options and policies under the National Energy Policy, Forestry Act, and other relevant policies and laws. Energy sector training is focused on accounting for integrating variable renewables and options to

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Country	Country-Stated Capacity Need(s) Addressed	Capacity Constraints Alleviated by Component 1
	Forestry Act, establishment of the National Forest Estate. (Source: NDC)	account for self-generation and other off-macro-grid forms of generation.
Eritrea	Capacity building in Eritrea should mobilize these existing national, sub regional and regional institutions. Facilitate information sharing. Sustainability of capacity-building programs. (Source: NC2) Ambitious renewable energy goals through three primary categories of technology, reducing transmission and distribution losses, and addition of rail transportation. (Source: NDC)	Capacity-building activities will be regionally networked through multi-country workshops, and will also train national and subnational stakeholders for maximum impact. These networked workshops will involve dialogues (peer learning) and mentoring to facilitate information sharing and will increase institutional knowledge and sustainability. Sustainability of capacity-building programs will be increased through a particular focus on mentoring in-country capacity builders (e.g., academics that work with government on UNFCCC reporting). Accounting for wind, solar, and geothermal emission reductions in particular. Carbon accounting training focused on how to calculate losses from transmission and distribution and how to use this data to identify priority mitigation options. How to estimate the change in emissions (constructing baselines) from changing transportation options.
Seychelles	Inventory capacity building needs include: applying the new IPCC Guidelines and training of local sector experts. (Source: NC2).	Rapid, available everywhere, low-cost training available to local experts in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines in all sectors through the GHGMI online course portfolio. In-person training can focus especially on the differences between past IPCC Guidelines, how to make the shift, and recalculations required. Update training will be available on the revised IPCC Guidelines under Component 1.
Zambia	Need for technical capacity-building activities, particularly learning-by-doing approaches and participation in climate change research (Source: NC2). Policy needs in the energy sector focused on the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, as well as a named focus on waste and forestry (Source: NDC).	Focus in "practicum" trainings and mentoring sessions on learning-by-doing for government workers, using real government data to complete technical work products with additional expert and colleague support. Using trainings as an opportunity to dialogue and identify research needs that in-country experts can fulfil. Trainings for the energy sector focused on the emissions reductions from renewable energy as well as energy efficiency accounting (with a focus on interfacing MRV with the M&E approaches of the energy efficiency industry). In addition to the energy sector, sector trainings will be held for waste and AFOU (through the Certificate program primarily).
Additional Beneficiary Countries		
Mauritius	Need for capacity building to carry out GHG inventory (Source: NC3). Greater utilisation of renewable sources of energy (biomass, solar and wind), Climate Change Bill, CSA and bio-farming, Deployment of efficient technologies and awareness raising on energy conservation, LNG, Modernization of grid, Low global warming potential refrigerants, Hybrid technologies and cleaner energy sources, Sustainable integrated waste management, Sustained tree planting programme. (Source: NDC)	Component 1 has at its core capacity building for GHG inventoroes. "Hybrid" (both online and in-person) training courses in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines will expand the capacity of experts in Mauritius to engage in GHG inventory processes according to the latest international guidance. Sector-specific training focused on renewable energy, agriculture, waste, and industrial processes (specifically, refrigerants). Training focused on utilizing GWPs from refrigerants to compare mitigation options. CSA, bio-energy, reforestation, afforestation, and aspects of biomass RE addressed through AFOLU Certificate (see table below).
Sudan	Limited training available in academic institutions and a lack of specialized climate change training courses. (Source: NC2). Focus on decarbonizing the energy sector by increasing renewable energy installation. (Source: NDC)	Training programs will be co-located with universities and involve mentoring for government-involved academics, as possible. Sector-specific trainings are deployed primarily for energy, forestry, and waste in line with Sudan's national development priorities. Energy sector carbon accounting includes particular focus on EE, grid connected biomass, Home Solar, and waste-to-energy, in addition to more typical energy systems.
Kenya	Improved human capacity to prepare reports to the UNFCCC on a continuous basis. Key need	Training sessions will focus on developing templates and other "institutional arrangements" to increase the efficiency and

Country	Country-Stated Capacity Need(s) Addressed	Capacity Constraints Alleviated by Component 1
	to improve institutional arrangements. (Source: NC2, Executive Summary). Mitigation action focus on renewable energy, sustainable transportation, waste management, and AFOLU (covered in Certificate program below) (Source: NDC).	decrease the time required to prepare UNFCCC reporting. Training sessions on transparency (GHG MRV) are directly relevant to country capacities to prepare UNFCCC reports. Sector-specific training and mentoring focused on key need areas: accounting for the integration of variable renewable energy, data gathering and accounting for the integration of sustainable transportation interventions, AFOLU, and waste management improvements.
Madagascar	"Building the capacity of technical staff so that climate change issues are integrated in their respective sectors." (Source: NC2 Executive Summary). Targets set for renewable energy expansion, particularly in hydroelectric and solar (Source: NDC).	Capacity building audiences will involve government staff from a variety of sectoral agencies (e.g., agriculture, energy). Component 1 very much intends to integrate new technical competencies into respective sectors and agencies, for example through using real data in trainings, producing tangible outputs from the training and mentoring of sectoral staff on how to integrate GHG data into existing agency work. Trainings involve a primary sector focus on the energy sector and accounting for integrated variable renewables.
Rwanda	Needs identified for training workshops and experience sharing (Source: NC2). Interventions in Rwanda's Green Growth and Climate Resilient Strategy outside the AFOLU sector (discussed below) emphasize rural mini-grids, reduced grid losses, energy efficiency retrofits, and vehicular emission standards. (Source: NDC).	Training workshops would bring together multiple Rwandan experts, as well as experts from other countries, to share experiences and lessons learned and for peer mentoring, in addition to international expert mentoring. Energy sector training involves distinct modules for electrical power sector and mobile combustion. Electrical power focuses particularly on options and challenges for accounting for home and micro-grid solar and aligning MRV of energy efficiency with M&E disciplinary approaches. Mobile combustion includes estimating the GHG impact of road infrastructure changes and vehicle emissions standards.
Tanzania	Continued capacity building for GHG inventories in different institutions. Improved QA/QC capacities needed. Particular capacity required in the waste sector, while the energy and transport sectors are more advanced. (Source: NC2). Key national policies include: Natural Gas Policy; Natural Gas Act; Renewable Energy Strategy; National Forestry Policy; National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan; National Transport Master Plan. (Source: NDC).	GHG inventory training through the deployment of IPCC online courses, in-person training, and other approaches, reaching (ideally) all major agencies within Tanzania. Sector specific training for Tanzania focused particularly on the energy and forestry sectors. Energy sector training is focused on more advanced approaches and split into components for electrical power sector and transportation, drawing on the subsector-specific plans. Waste sector training is also deployed and is focused on fundamentals. Recruitment tracks institutions of individuals to ensure a breadth of capacity building across relevant organizations.
Uganda	Lack of technical expertise in research and the GHG inventory process, and limited opportunities for capacity-building Improvements in data organization required. (Source: NC2). Substantial focus on AFOLU-related (forests, wetlands, cookstoves) capacity is addressed in the AFOLU Certificates. (Source: NDC).	Training to focus on GHG inventory through the deployment of IPCC Guidelines trainings. Training also includes section on data organization and management. Roundtable discussions to include identification of practical research needs. In-person training focused on electricity subsector, accounting for variable renewable energy. Component 1 directly addresses the gap by providing a wide number of capacity building opportunities that Uganda decides are most useful. Multiple Component 1 AFOLU programs will be available to Uganda to use, including IPCC AFOLU on-line, hybrid and workshop opportunities.

Source: EU GCCA+[11]; Hamadi, 2018[12]; COMESA, 2018[13]

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[11] Intra-ACP EU GCCA+. (2018). *Climate Ambitions: An analysis of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) in the ACP Group of States.* African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) Group of States.

[12] Hamadi, Y. (2018). Comoros: *Assessment Report on the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).* Lusaka, Zambia: COMESA.

[13] COMESA. (2018). Seychelles: *Establishing the level of NDC implementation in the Seychelles .* Lusaka, Zambia: COMESA

27. **COMPONENT 2: Strengthen capacity of stakeholders from participating countries to measure, report and verify emissions in AFOLU sector**

Agriculture, forest and land use capacity building has been prioritized by many LDC member states in their (I)NDCs and National Communications to the UNFCCC. LULUCF and agriculture sectors together cover the majority of the region's emissions. Agriculture constitutes 64% of the total regional emissions (excluding LULUCF) across the participant countries. Net land-use emissions constitute 61% of the total regional emissions (including LULUCF) across the participant countries, a source of emissions that is even more significant when removals are excluded. (*Ref: WRI CAIT2, estimates for 2013*) LULUCF and agriculture are also two of the most technically challenging sectors for carbon accounting, due to the dispersed and highly variable emissions resulting from disturbances of ecological systems.

28. This component will support a partnership with Regional and or National Academic institutions. across East and Southern Africa to ensure long term sustainability of the Capacity Building Program. Given that AFOLU has been identified as the weakest link in most national Greenhouse Gas Inventories, the partnership will initially focus on developing academic certificate programs in advanced Terrestrial Carbon Accounting (TCA) and Agricultural MRV. Universities across East and Southern Africa are starting to undertake relevant work, and are eager to increase the rigor of these programs. For example, the *University of Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)* is working with the *Environment for Development* (EFD) initiative and has relevant expertise on staff. However, to solve barriers identified in both technical capacities and institutional abilities, these academic programs must be strengthened and focused on supporting government MRV needs. This program will expand and deepen teaching competencies in the region to cover advanced topics (e.g., higher resolution spatial data, enhanced statistics, higher tiers of reporting) and provide regional, not just national, applied learning opportunities.

Outcome 2.1: Capacity of selected national academic institutions strengthened to train relevant Government officials to transparently report on on agriculture, forestry and land-use sector NDC targets: The GHGMI and the RCMRD will collaborate with the African academic partners to set up and permanently embed the certificate programs at select academic institutions (i.e., universities, teaching/research centers) (the number and name of Institutions will be determined during the PPG phase). The certificate programs will be focused on identified gaps, and integrate with existing academic programs and curriculums of the selected host academic institutions, with a sustainable business model to provide a long-term source of advanced TCA and AMRV training in the region. Importantly, ten faculty will be mentored through the international academic partnership of The Carbon Institute, ensuring capacity building is country-driven, sustainably embedded in national institutes, and tailored to government needs. Curricular materials, draft exams and exercises, scoping study templates, and other foundational work has already been completed by GHGMI's "Carbon Institute" network of academic institutions in the United States, China, Indonesia, Cameroon, and the Republic of Congo.

The **targets** for outcome 2.1 are:

➢ Academic certificate programs in Terrestrial Carbon Accounting (TCA) and Agriculture Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (AMRV)1415 are established at two African institutions;
➢ At least 40% of participants enrolled in the TCA-AMRV certificate programs, delivered by regional universities, are women. The selection of the two host African academic institutions will be made through consultations with participating countries during the PPG phase.

This outcome will be achieved through the following **outputs:**

Output 2.1.1 Training program on Terrestrial Carbon Accounting and Agriculture MRV developed, reaching 60 participants, totalling approximately 2500 teaching hours. The certificate programs proposed under this component will cover all essential skills and knowledge required for advanced GHG accounting and MRV for the

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[14] These two areas have been identified as the weakest in current national GHG inventories and national communications.
[15] We will likely shorthand the certificates to be TCA Certificates during the grant, since TCA covers Agriculture. This will also align with other Carbon institute certificates and methodoligies supportetd in other countries.

AFOLU sectors. The scope of these programs may be broadened to include other sectors if countries request this. These academic certificate programs will be thoroughly designed (from inception to completion) to last beyond the lifetime of this project.

Output 2.1.2 Training of trainers program delivered to at least two Academic institutions. Once the Academic institutions are identified and partnerships developed, the program developed under output 1 will be delivered to relevant faculty through a rigorous training-of-trainers program. This will also include: Developing partnerships with regional experts to deliver topic-specific courses in AFOLU; Adapting existing curriculum or developing a new curriculum for AFOLU MRV and GHG accounting in particular; Updating the curriculum to be in line with international reporting requirements and the "Paris Agreement Rulebook"; supporting set up of administrative resources to embed the certificate programs successfully within the academic institutions; Faculty mentoring, to ensure professors at the university are fluent in both the subject matter and in advanced pedagogical skills; and Alumni networking and mentoring support for ongoing professional development and learning.

Output 2.1.3 Two Academic institutions deliver training to 60 national participants from 5 participating countries and open to other COMESA member states. Once the ten faculty are trained and ready, they will deliver the training programs to national participants. Regional and or international experts in MRV will support faculty at the two universities to develop, launch and improve the programs. The academic institutions will also be supported to develop a business plan for the programs (including ideas for revenue-generating for universities), so that these TCA certificates last beyond the life of the project. During the PPG phase and early phase of the project, the existing curriculum of the selected academic partners will be qualified for setting the baseline of existing instructional capacity. Scheduling of the training and selection of participants will be coordinated with other components.

29. This component will build from a baseline of existing country capacities identified through an assessment undertaken by the EU GCCA+ (Europen Union Global Climate Change Alliance Plus)[16] and address specific country gaps, beginning with the evaluation of country capacity gaps and mitigation ambitions in the forest/land-use and agriculture sectors and then designing programs to specifically fill these gaps. This process is designed to be country-driven to ensure that country-specific elements address the real needs of government stakeholders. To give a sense of how the TCA programs will be made country-specific, we have provided indicative answers below. This component will coordinate with the activities of Component 1 to ensure that institutional arrangements and infrastructure can support data management in these data intensive sectors. Mechanisms for data coordination between inventory compilars/GHG experts and the agriculture and forestry staff that are often charged with data generation (particularly at a local level) will be addressed in the TCA university programs in a practical way, ensuring the coursework actually solves real world problems. Follow-up instruction and mentoring will maximize the national relevance of the TCA Certificates to ensure national and regional staff trained are familiar with the accounting needs, questions, and challenges for particular mitigation policies and actions that their country is carrying out in agricutulre and forestry sectors.

Table 6: Country-stated capacity needs and priorities addressed by Component 2

Country	Capacity Need(s) Addressed	Material Emphasized in AFOLU Certificate for National Relevance in Component 2
Botswana	(1) Research programs urgently needed within universities and research institutes. (Source: NC2).	(1) The TCA Certificates will directly build academic programs and create partnerships between academics in countries to facilitate additional research opportunities. Graduates of the TCA Certificates will be uniquely qualified to establish additional research programs and research will be encouraged (using real government data) as part of the Certificate programs.
Comoros	(1) Land-use targets focused particularly on reforestation (2,200 ha/year) and afforestation (200 ha//year). (Source: NDC)	(1) GIS/remote sensing part of the TCA certificate will use real data and help learners estimate increased carbon sequestration from afforestation and reforestation.

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[16] Intra-ACP EU GCCA+. (2018). *Climate Ambitions: An analysis of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) in the ACP Group of States.* African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) Group of States.

Country	Capacity Need(s) Addressed	Material Emphasized in AFOLU Certificate for National Relevance in Component 2
Eritrea	(1) "Strengthening existing national research (such as NARI, Hamelmalo Agricultural College & National Energy Research & Training Centre) and training institutions in order to ensure the sustainability of the capacity-building programmes." (2) Land degradation and desertification concerns. (Source: NC2).	(1) The TCA Certificate programs will directly strengthen pre-existing national research and training institutions. The focus on mentoring faculty and enrolling both academic and government land-use and agriculture experts will demonstrably improve national capacities for research. The Certificate programs are self-sustaining, providing a sustainable source of long-term capacity. Certificate learners will be encouraged to bring real data to use in the course, furthering research with expert mentors. (2) Carbon accounting for land-degradation and desertification in the land classification and remote sensing courses of the TCA Certificate are planned.
Seychelles	(1) Inventory capacity building needs include: applying the new IPCC Guidelines, training of local sector experts, preparation for annual LULUCF inventories. (2) Seychelles Forest Management Plan, (3) mitigation capacity building needs include developing emission factors and reducing data uncertainties in the LULUCF sector. (Source: NC2).	(1) Training will be focused on GHG inventories in particular and will encourage enrolment of local (not only national) experts. Particular emphasis on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, differences between past IPCC Guidelines, how to make the shift, and recalculations required. (2) Activity data and emission factor needs and challenges in accounting for forest management, particularly in the IPCC Guidelines and Field Methods courses. (3) The field methods course will be adjusted to focus specifically on allometric equations to develop local emission factors. The statistics for TCA course is focused on identifying, quantifying, and reducing sources of uncertainty.
Zambia	(1) Sustainable Agriculture program, (2) Sustainable Forest Management Program. (Source: NDC).	TCA Certificates will train Zambians on (1) Specifying the types of activity data required to track sustainable agriculture and emissions reductions from agriculture. (2) Carbon accounting guidance and challenges for sustainable forest management interventions.
Additional Beneficiary Countries		
Mauritius	(1) Greater utilization of biomass as renewable energy. (2) Emphasis on CSA and bio-farming. (3) Sustained tree planting program as NDC target. (Source: NDC).	Component 2 will include enhanced capacity in (1) Accounting guidance and exercises included in IPCC course for biomass value-chain emissions (land-use impacts) to avoid double-counting and ensure decisionmaking for biomass-as-energy considers for GHG emissions. (2) Accounting for mitigation from Climate Smart Agriculture and bio-farming interventions. (3) Case studies and exercises related to carbon accounting for afforestation and reforestation.
Sudan	(1) Limited training in academic institutions and a lack of climate change-oriented research (2) Establish specialized climate change training courses in agriculture and LULUCF. (Source: NC2).	(1) The TCA Certificates will address these needs head on and will train academics (as well as government officials) and offer faculty mentoring services to train Sudanese experts and facilitate the development of in-country academic programs. The emphasis on real data in the Certificates, alongside the comprehensive training, will enable academics to locate policy-specific research directions. This is a particular focus of the Communication of Results course in the TCA Certificate. (2) The TCA Certificate directly address the recommendation to develop specialized training courses in agriculture and LULUCF sectors.
Kenya	(1) Reach at least 10% tree cover target, (2) National CSA Framework, (3) reduce overreliance on wood fuels using clean energy technologies (Source: NDC).	TCA Certificiates will help Kenya with: (1) Example case study and exercises related to carbon accounting for afforestation and reforestation in semi-arid environments, including particular data collection needs. (2) Generating activity data needed to calculate the benefits of CSA interventions. (3) Accounting guidance and remote sensing techniques to calculate carbon benefits from switching from wood fuels
Madagascar	(1) Forest management, protection, reforestation, and afforestation leading to an estimated increase in GHG sequestration capacity. (Source: NC2 Executive Summary)	(1) Accounting approaches and additional skills (including field methods for forest management and remote sensing for forest cover gain) to assess expanded carbon sequestration from varied interventions.
Rwanda	(1) 100% improved cook stoves in all households by 2030, (2) 50% increase in charcoal production by 2030, (3) Reduction in wood use resulting in 5.77 MtCO2e less emissions by 2030. (Source:	(1, 2, 3) Accounting guidance and remote sensing techniques to calculate and confirm the reduced forest degradation and carbon benefits from switching from wood fuels, given different clean cookstove technologies, increased charcoal share, and overall

Country	Capacity Need(s) Addressed	Material Emphasized in AFOLU Certificate for National Relevance in Component 2
	NDC).	reduction in wood use. How to account for improved cookstoves, charcoal increase, and reduced wood use separately while avoiding double counting for reporting emissions reductions.
Tanzania	(1) Human capacity needed in "modelling, GIS simulation, monitoring and evaluation, and carbon stock assessments." (Source: National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan.) (2) Continued capacity building for GHG inventories in different institutions. Particular capacity needs in the land-use sector. (Source: NC2)	(1) The TCA Certificate programs instruct in these skills, and particular emphasis will be placed on the Field Methods and GIS/Remote Sensing courses, which together principally cover carbon modelling needs. (2) The AFOLU Certificate will involve particular focus on the IPCC Guidelines, which are the basis for strong GHG inventories.
Uganda	(1) Clean cookstoves: 40% efficiency saving over traditional cooking stoves, (2) 21% forest cover in 2030, (3) 12% wetland coverage by 2030, resulting in 260,000 ha of new or restored wetlands. (Source: NDC).	(1) Accounting guidance and remote sensing techniques to calculate and confirm the reduced forest degradation and carbon benefits from switching from wood fuels. (2) Case studies and example calculations for increased forest cover (afforestation and reforestation). (3) Carbon accounting guidance (including field methods and remote sensing techniques) for assessing carbon content of wetlands and organic soils, and approaches for keeping with this fast-moving science. The role of wetlands in international policy and land-use carbon finance.

Source: EU GCCA+[17];

30. This component will be led by GHGMI's Carbon Institute and the Regional Center for Mapping Resources for Development in close collaboration with CI's International Policy Team and COMESA.

31. **COMPONENT 3: Establishment of a regional CBIT integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities**

Reporting is a crosscutting issue hence, many developing countries have noted the need for a centralized place or process to ensure coherence and coordination among the many initiatives, and funding entities working toward this goal. Given the different levels of capacity among African countries, a regional approach is considered an effective means that will enable countries track, compare progress and share best case practices in tracking NDCs and implementing transparency activities. Therefore, to address this, Component 3 will: (a) support establishment of a regional integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities in Eastern and Southern Africa (b) collect and disseminate transparency information at national and regional level (c) build technical capacities of stakeholders on matters related transparency (d) improve linkages and partnerships amongst key stakeholders to promote effective implementation of transparency related activities at country and regional level.

It is anticipated that Component 3 will support development of five (5) National and one (1) Regional Transparency Strategy and Action Plan. Subsequently, five (5) national sub-budgets (one per participating country) and one (1) regional sub-budget will be developed during project execution phase to kick-start implementation of activities identified in the transparency action plans. During this phase, linkages and partnerships will also be established between government institutions and stakeholders who will support implementation of the transparency action plans at national and regional level during and after project life

Component 3 will also establish regional platforms for learning, sharing and knowledge management. Specifically, the Component will: support establishment a regional web-based integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities. Notably, updates on implementation of the transparency action plans, reports and policy briefs and other activities pertaining to this project will be posted on the web platform. The targets are outlined below:

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[17] Intra-ACP EU GCCA+. (2018). *Climate Ambitions: An analysis of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) in the ACP Group of States.* African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) Group of States.

Implementation of the activities described above will result to *Enhanced regional transparency (**Outcome 3.1**: Enhanced transparency through establishment of regional platforms for learning, sharing and knowledge management.*

The **targets** for outcome 3.1 are:

- 1 regional web-based integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities in Eastern and Southern Africa
- 1 Regional Transparency Strategy and Action Plan for COMESA countries
- 5 National Transparency Strategies and Action Plans (1 for each participating country
- 5 sub-budgets (one per participating country) to kick start implementation of some of the activities identified in the transparency action plans
- 5 partnership MoUs signed to implement the National Transparency Strategies and Action (partnerships and MoU between each participating government and stakeholders (e.g, academic institutions, CSOs, Private sector institutions etc)
- 1 partnership MoU signed between COMESA, participating governments and stakeholders (e.g, academic institutions, CSOs, Private sector institutions etc) to implement the Regional Transparency Strategy and Action Plan
- 20 National peer exchange programs/workshops (4 in each participating country)
    - 35 participants in each national workshop (700 participants)
- 10 regional peer exchange programs/workshops
    - 35 participants in each regional workshops (350 participants)
- 125 published reports and policy briefs capturing lessons learnt, best case practices, challenges and opportunities from participating countries (*25 in each participating country during the 60 months project period*)
- 20 published reports and policy briefs capturing lessons learnt, best case practices, challenges and opportunities from participating countries (*during the 60 months project period*)

This outcome will be achieved through the following **outputs**:

Output 3.1.1: *A regional web-based integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities designed and operational:* This online platform will be linked to the Global CBIT and will act as a one stop shop for all matters partaining to transparency in Eastern and Soouthern Africa. Regular communications and outreach will be provided through the online web portal. Quarterly newsletters highlighting current and pertinent policy issues, and capacity building and funding opportunities will also be shared. The Platform will also provide status updates of the progress made in implementing NDCs in each COMESA country.

A Sustainability Plan for this platform will be developed to ensure it continues to operate beyond the lifetime of the project. In the second year of the project, the project management unit will start to actively engage regional institutions and Governments and other donors to support the platform. Governments and other stakeholders will be encouraged to look beyond just the capacity building, but also support efforts to increase the ambition of NDCs overtime and SDG implementation, monitoring and reporting.

Output 3.1.2: *Regional and National Transparency Strategy and Action Plans for enhanced transparency systems and CBIT coordination developed:* A capacity needs Assessment for transparency will be undertaken in each country resulting in the development of each country's National Transparency Strategy and Action Plans. Using findings from the national assessment, a Regional Strategy and action plan for enhanced transparency systems and CBIT coordination will be developed for the COMESA region. This will enable countries to clearly communicate sector priorities, sectoral support received and what is required in terms of: climate change adaptation and mitigation, capacity development and building; technology development and transfer; finance.

Output 3.1.3: *Linkages and partnerships established between government institutions and stakeholders to implement the transparency action plans at national and regional level:* This project will support countries to establish, build linkages, partnerships and sign MoUs to implement the Regional and National Transparency Strategy and Action Plans for enhanced transparency systems and CBIT coordination (output 3.1.2). The project

will also facilitate negotiation and signing of MoUs for these partnerships. Additionally, the project will support implementation of Component 2 through assisting countries to establish linkages and partnerships between governments, academic institutions (in Component 1) and stakeholders in NDC and AFOLU sector.

Output 3.1.4: Regional and National published reports and policy briefs capturing lessons learnt, best case practices, challenges and opportunities from participating countries: Regional peer exchange programs/workshops/writeshops on best case practices and transparency activities (e.g., establishing domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHGIs) will be held to enhance learning and raise awareness on transparency-related knowledge amongst Countries. The number and frequency of these activities will be agreed upon during PPG Phase.

32. This component will be led by Vital Signs Monitoring Programme in close collaboration with the COMESA Secretariat.

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

33. The proposed project is in line with the GEF-6 Climate Change Strategy and the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) launched in GEF-6. The project will strengthen capacity of countries to provide: (i) A national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases, prepared using good practice methodologies accepted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties servicing as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement; (ii) Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution under Article 4. Given the timing of this project, participating countries will also be supported to update their NDCs with enhanced ambition.

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

34. The proposed work will harness existing data and partnerships for better reporting and policy making in Africa. These include, but are not limited to:
    - Multiple dynamic and growing data communities, which range from official national statistics and private-sector, civil society, and citizen-based data groups to scientific, open, and big data communities. These communities will choose their own types of support they wish to receive and thus, will be country owned, managed and internalized.
    - Coordinate the work under Component 2 on sustainable in-country academic partners to support government in Paris Agreement reporting and implementation through advanced TCA academic certificate programs, owned nationally and coordinated internationally.
    - Support countries to build the necessary systems/institutional frameworks to conduct transparency requirements and reporting and
    - In addition to transparency capacity building, provide recommendations to countries to increase ambition of NDCs over time as part of the Global stocktake process
    - Develop capacity building activities that are flexible and country-driven aimed to ensure that interventions and activities are directly useful for NDC implementation and tracking.

35. This project will bring additional benefits both at the national and regional level including:
    - A deeper and richer professional class of competent GHG accountants and users (in government and outside of government) in countries. This (especially development of sustainable academic centers of Terrestrial Carbon Accounting teaching excellence, Output 2) will help alleviate "brain drain" by creating ample professionals with advanced skills in multiple ministries, even if some of the top talent is recruited away from national agencies.
    - Strong regional cooperation and coordination on the Paris Agreement Enhanced Transparency Framework's work plans for each country.

- Transparent communication of priorities in mitigation needs and actions.
- Transparent progress towards national GHG goals and identifying where additional support is needed.
- Identification of synergetic effects with other SDG and environmental issues such as air pollution, loss of biodiversity, and soil erosion.
- Enhance national institutional arrangements (academics and government) for AFOLU, which will help with accessing REDD+ finance and implementation, where applicable.

36. National reporting of mitigation and adaptation activities to the UNFCCC will have clear and immediate applications, such as to the Global Stock take. It will also attract international support for proposed actions or plans. The increased availability of information, engineered through innovative capacity building activities, can also be beneficial to the regional and global community by helping to identify and disseminate lessons learned in planning, implementing and funding climate actions. Enhanced accounting will provide higher resolution (temporal and spatial) to focus mitigation activities to areas and with interventions based on science.

37. Across all interventions, country experts will be able to access a learning and knowledge network to facilitate information sharing, mentorship, and peer-to-peer exchange and professional development opportunities. This network will leverage the GHG Management Institute's existing experts network (a community of thousands of inventory specialists) and learner management system to make the work cost-effective. In short, the network will enrich the knowledge base of the professional community of GHG practitioners in the region, provide a vital exchange of information, encourage shared learning, and catalyze coordination among practitioners.

Cost efficiency / economies of scale of doing this at regional level rather than country level:

38. COMESA and SADC Regional Economic Communities, to which the proposed Member States who have endorsed this programme belong, have treaty provisions that call on the member States to cooperate in the management of environment and natural resources even though they have overlapping memberships. Their similar objectives and mandates will allow for regional implementation and sharing of lessons and complementarities. COMESA as well as other Regional Economic Communities (REC's) remain committed to improving the quality of life of the peoples of their regions through deepening and strengthening integration. COMESA will use its strong ties with other REC's to ensure the implementation of a strategy which is based on a strong working relationship between the Secretariats of COMESA, EAC , IGAD, IOC and SADC as well as the African Union Commission (AUC) through sharing of information and reducing duplication through close cooperation on programmes. Climate Change is now a full agenda item for all the regional economic communities (RECs) and therefore requires harmonisation of approaches towards an eventual Regional approach.

39. The COMESA Climate Change Programme already has in place a detailed reporting system that ensures coherence of actions being undertaken by the several implementing agencies and partners and a regular review of plans, activities and results. At the grassroots level, individual programme implementation teams report regularly to the, sub-contracted party, or technical or collaborating partner. COMESA has the mandate is to influence the policy of its member States through various policy organs, sector ministerial committees and the Summits of Heads of State and Government to ensure effective implementation. The commonalities and lessons learnt from the region can be shared easily across member states in the course of implementation for effective and better execution and especially harmonization of implementation. A regional programme can respond to gaps both at the regional and national levels, and having some flexibility to do either is important in the programme design. For instance, at regional level it's much easier to design climate change monitoring and evaluation frameworks that cut across targeted Member States.

40. This project will place greater focus on promoting initiatives that have clear regional benefits, in terms of addressing the potential needs of multiple Member States. This focus will come in the form of services; information and developing shared strategies to address common problems. Knowledge exchange activities would also be a part of a more pronounced effort for a strong regional dynamic hence added value in terms of learning, problem solving, and stimulating interest that could lead to replication in other Member states outside of the project.

41. COMESA has implemented many regional projects in the Member states selected for this proposed project, hence their existing good rapport and relations. COMESA also has a coordinating Ministry in each Member State. COMESA Member States are bound by the same Treaty and same decisions of the Council of Ministers. More specifically, the

countries selected for this project were supported by COMESA to develop their National Climate Change Response Strategies and policies so this project would augment the support that was already provided.

42. Working through existing structures and previously implemented project activity should increase the possibility for project success. There are numerous examples of COMESA regional programmes where previous investment paid dividends for the programmes.

43. COMESA will use its mandate to convene technical and ministerial meetings at the regional level to present reports, share best practices, build consensus and get binding decisions necessary for the success of the project in multiple Member States. COMESA would also ensure harmonisation (including international accreditation) of standards for training, certification, capacity building, collection of data by the countries, as well as with other Regional Economic Communities and the AUC.

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

44. The project will directly benefit 5 COMESA countries however, COMESA will work towards ensuring other member countries also benefit. The Paris Agreement offers opportunities for COMESA member states to re-structure and re-organise their economies to take advantage of the emerging green and blue economy opportunities and attract new investments. By supporting these countries to track and report progress on their NDC targets, this project will have contributed to the "global stocktake[18]" – a moment every five years for all countries to pause and account for what has been achieved so far, and what must still be done, to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement. The global stocktake will provide these member states an opportunity for countries to reflect on collective progress already made and opportunities to take further action prior to submitting new or enhanced NDCs ahead of 2020.

7) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

45. **Innovativeness and Sustainability:** The core theory of change of this proposal is to avoid capacity building mistakes of the past. This proposal has a philosophy to make the capacity building sustainable, beyond the timeframe of this project. For example, by ensuring the advanced Terrestrial Carbon Accounting certificate programs are run by the best faculty in the region, and tailored to fill immediate accounting gaps through government involvement in creating the training, the certificate programs will succeed even once project funding through this grant ends. A key part of the certificate programs is to also build a business model, whereby the courses become self-sustaining financially, by proving clear value to both agencies (for meeting the Transparency Framework and attracting climate finance) and individuals (through enhanced job opportunities). The certificate programs will also develop business and marketing plans. Thus, over time, the certificate programs can prosper based on their value, and not donor input. Furthermore, this project goes beyond capacity building to provide recommendations to countries to increase ambition of NDCs over time as part of the Global stocktake process. By linking the NDC process to the SDG process, the support will enable countries to develop develop more comprehensive ambitions, and use the upcoming stocktaking exercises and future NDC updates to more closely align their policies and activities with the SDGs and provide clear, transparent, and measurable plans that maximise the potential benefits and improve policy coherence.

46. **Potential for scaling up:** The regional CBIT integrated platform for learning and knowledge management of transparency related activities, country-run advanced GHG certificates and capacity building run by higher education institutions, synergies with policy frameworks and overall coordination all have their own scaling potential. For instance, the integrated platform can easily replicate to other countries. As a second example, the mentored faculty who run the advanced TCA certificates regionally, can easily share their curriculums and teaching expertise and materials with other countries. Scaling synergies will occur, for example, when the certificate programs help agencies do better GHG accounting and reporting, and focus the technical learning objectives to achieve measurable synergies with policy frameworks. Embedding existing policy frameworks into the technical curriculum will clearly help scale impact ("we manage what we measure").

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

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[18] ghttp://www.wri.org/blog/2016/05/insider-4-key-questions-design-global-stocktake

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

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

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

Table 7: Overview of target stakeholders

Category of Institution	Name of Institution	Role
Civil Society	The Vital Signs Monitoring Programme	Conservation International (CI) has worked in sub-Saharan Africa since 1990 engaging African leaders, empowering local communities and helping to evaluate the true value of the region's natural resources. Conservation International seeks to break the cycle of the erosion of Africa's natural capital and its people's well-being by contributing to a new development paradigm where growth embraces, not erodes, nature, and where nature is valued, protected and managed for the benefit of human wellbeing.

The Vital Signs Monitoring Programme (www.vitalsigns.org) of CI Africa collects and integrates data on agriculture, ecosystems and livelihoods using standardized protocols and methods including household surveys, vegetation plot measurements, and remote sensing. The data aims to guide governments, policy makers and other key stakeholders in understanding the complex trade-offs between development, climate change, ecosystems and human wellbeing. Vital signs Monitoring Programme will, oversee the entire project and support regional and national capacity building needs related to data collection and integration for the AFOLU sector in collaboration with RCMRD and others.

CI's International Policy Team has been heavily involved in promoting integrated planning for achieving different commitments at the national level, which can lead to more efficient implementation by identifying actions that can yield results for multiple commitments, sharing monitoring systems and data for ease of reporting and avoiding unintended conflicts between efforts. Building on experience in several CI geographies, the International Policy Team will be an integral part of the execution of component 3; baseline assessments, in particular a review of NDCs under component 1, and COP preparatory meetings under Component 4. |
| **Private sector** | Specific private sector partners will be identified during the PPG phase

During PPG Phase, there is need to:

a) Provide clarity on | This section will be expounded during PPG phase.

According to UNDP (2012)[19], the Private Sector includes a wide range of actors operating in either the formal and informal economy. These include:
• Global Multinational companies
• Large domestic companies
• Micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs)
• Business intermediaries such as Chambers of Commerce and |

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[19] *UNDP. (2012). Readiness for Climate Finance: A framework for understanding what it means to be ready to use climate finance. New York, USA: UNDP. Retrieved 2017, from http://www.tr.undp.org/content/dam/turkey/docs/Publications/EnvSust/UNDPReadiness_for_Climate_Finance.pdf*

Category of Institution	Name of Institution	Role
	"*which institutions*" will be categorized under the private sector in this project b) Define the capacities and incentives that will be used to engage the private sector per country c) Per country, identify roles of the selected private institutions in this project	Industries, business associations, innovative alliances, business roundtables, stock exchanges cooperatives. • Social enterprises • Mutual organizations (such as asset management companies, cooperative banks, mutual saving banks, credit unions, mutual insurance/assurance and healthcare companies) • State Owned Enterprises (SOE) i.e. either wholly or partially owned by a government and that engage in commercial activities as part of an open market system. This project seeks to strengthen institutional and technical capacity of these countries to Monitor and Track their NDCs and climate actions. This will entail involving institutions mandated to lead national climate policy, GHG sectoral ministries responsible for monitoring emissions such as Agriculture, Forestry and Landuse, Energy, Transport, Industry and Waste as well as the private sector and local and state-level bodies operating in these sectors. Examples of areas where the private sector will be involved in this project include: • Determining country specific indicators for tracking NDCs and for the MRV system developed • Trainings on GHG and MRV system • Management of the GHG tracking system • Co-financing
Regional Institutions	COMESA	The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) (http://www.comesa.int/ is the largest Regional Economic Commission (REC) in Africa with 19 Member States. Its mandate is to influence the policy of its member States through various Policy Organs, sector ministerial committees and the Summits of Heads of State and Government. COMESA has been implementing a Comprehensive Climate Change Programme which supported its 19 member States to, among others, develop their national Climate Change Response Strategies and Action plans, which paved the way for the INDCs submitted by the countries. COMESA has tremendous experience engaging and implementing programs in its member states. COMESA will work closely with GDSA on promoting synergies between reporting and use its mandate to convene technical and ministerial meetings at the regional level to present results of this project, share best practices, build consensus and ensure harmonisation of training, certification, capacity building, with other Regional Economic Communities and the African Union.
	The Regional Center for Mapping Resources for Development (RCMRD)	The RCMRD (http://www.rcmrd.org/) based in Nairobi, Kenya was established in 1975 as the premier center for training for nationals of contracting parties in surveying, mapping and remote sensing, and; advisory services upon request on problems relating to surveying and mapping to the governments of member States; capacity building in resource survey, mapping, remote sensing, GIS and natural resources assessment and management. Its founding members are Kenya, Uganda, Somalia, Tanzania and Malawi. The Center has since grown to 20 Contracting Member States adding; Botswana, Burundi, Comoros, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Mauritius, Namibia,

Category of Institution	Name of Institution	Role
		Rwanda, Seychelles, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The Center also recently added a Dedicated Unit on GHG Inventory and has recently been working to build the capacity of its member countries in developing comprehensive GHG inventories. The RCMRD will work closely with GHG MI on the Capacity Building activities.
	The Secretariat of Gaborone Declaration for Sustainability in Africa (GDSA	The GDSA (www.gaboronedeclaration.com) was established as a regional action platform for fast tracking transition of member states economies to more sustainable ones through: • Integrating the value of natural capital into national accounting and corporate planning and reporting processes, policies, and programs; • Building social capital and reducing poverty by transitioning agriculture, extractive industries, fisheries and other natural capital uses to practices that promote sustainable employment, food security, sustainable energy and protection of natural capital through protected areas and other mechanisms and; • Building knowledge, data, capacity and policy networks to promote leadership and new models in the field of sustainable development and to increase momentum for positive change. Ratified in 2012 by 10 founding member states20 (Botswana, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, South Africa and Tanzania; with Uganda and Madagascar recently added as new members), the GDSA has experience with establishing and managing Communities of Practice (CoP) that encompass multiple member states. In the GDSA regularly organizes south-south exchanges between Governments on a range of technical and policy topics, working with a range of partners in these efforts. The GDSA represents catalytic extra-institutional action that typically circumvents bureaucracy to deliver results at scale. In March 2015, the GDSA was endorsed as a vehicle for green development by the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN), thereby earmarking the initiative for inclusion in the African Union (AU) structures of programs. The GDSA's mandate to "build knowledge, data, capacity and policy networks" lends the GDSA Secretariat as a germane Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) program coordination platform amongst signatory members and beyond. The GDSA will co-lead Component 3 together with COMESA
Others	Greenhouse Gas Management Institute	GHGMI's experience in developing international academic partnerships (through GHGMI's Carbon Institute) will leverage existing resources such as: 1) support to develop advanced accredited and sustainable certificate programs, taught by regional universities; 2) strong mentoring to regional faculty; 3) provision of draft curriculums, learning objectives, exercises, and business plans to ensure sustainability; 4) continuous course improvements, monitoring and evaluation, 5) tools for marketing and recutiment of faculty and students, and 6) link to international network of alumni for peer learning and scaling impact across Africa.

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[20] Five[20] out of the 12 GDSA member countries are COMESA members and this number is envisaged to grow as the GDSA membership grows.

Table 7 will be updated during stakeholder mapping (PPG Phase):

TABLE 8:STAKEHOLDER MAPPING PER COUNTRY

ENGAGEMENT			MAPPING STAKEHOLDERS				
			Government institutions	Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)	Private Sector	Academia	Other
WHO	1. Stakeholders	Who are the stakeholders?[21]	• To be completed during PPG • GHG sectoral ministries responsible for monitoring emissions such as AFOLU, Energy, Transport, Industry and Waste	• Specific institutions per country to be identified during PPG	• Specific institutions per country to be identified during PPG	• Specific institutions per country to be identified during PPG	
HOW	2. Level of Engagement	What level of engagement is required? e.g., consult, collaborate, empower, involve?	• Consult • Involve • Empower • Collaborate	Consult Involve Empower Collaborate	Consult Involve Empower Collaborate	Consult Involve Empower Collaborate	
	3. Proposed method of engagement	What method of engagement will be used? e.g., workshops, forums?	• Meetings • Workshops • Joint planning • Interviews • Capacity building • FGDs *To be completed during PPG*	• Meetings • Workshops • Joint planning • Interviews • Capacity building • FGDs *To be completed during PPG*	• Meetings • Workshops • Joint planning • Interviews • Capacity building • FGDs *To be completed during PPG*	• Meetings • Workshops • Joint planning • Interviews • Capacity building • FGDs *To be completed during PPG*	
	4. Role	What is the role of the stakeholder in this project?	Technical input Co-financing *To be updated during PPG*	Technical input Co-financing *To be updated during PPG*	Technical input Co-financing - TBD *To be updated during PPG*	Technical input Co-financing- TBD *To be updated during PPG*	
OTHER	5. Managing Risk	What are the risks associated with the engagement?	To be filled during PPG	To be filled during PPG	To be filled during PPG	To be filled during PPG	

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[21] The specific stakeholder per category will be identified during the PPG Phase

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

☐ closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;
☒ improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or
☐ generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.
Will the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators? yes☒ /no ☐ / tbd ☒

47. A gender mainstreaming plan will be developed and implemented through this project. African member states have recognized that gender inequality is a major obstacle to socio-economic and political development of their people. And that gender inequality is one of the underlying causes of low productivity as it does, among other things, hamper the participation of at least half of the country's population. Most countries have taken various measures to ensure gender equality and gender equity. The African Union has a policy that ensures that the gender perspective is mainstreamed into all policies, programs and strategies. In order to support this objective, countries have established gender focal points in ministries, independent government departments, regional and local authorities. These focal points in turn are responsible for gender mainstreaming in their respective plans and programs, while working with the national machinery, which has a coordinating role in gender development. This project will coordinate with these focal points and take specific measures to ensure capacity building activities are gender inclusive. The proposed certificate programs, for instance, will have dedicated recruitment goals and supplementary support (e.g., scholarships) to ensure appropriate gender balance (both in faculty and learners). Past Carbon Institute efforts (in other countries) have achieved near-parity in gender participation through a start-to-finish focus on gender.

48. COP 23 also reaffirmed the need to give gender issues visibility from the composition of the COP teams, staffing of the national institutions, and local actions. With emphasis on analysis and disaggregation of impacts, beneficiaries and interventions by gender. This project will ensure capacity building programs are inclusive and all reporting includes gender disaggregated data.

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

49. The private sector plays an integral role in transitioning countries towards a resilient and low carbon pathway. It is therefore imperative that the private sector actively participates in this project. Examples of key roles played by the private sector include:

   a) Providing innovative technologies, products and services needed to facilitate transition to low carbon pathways;
   a) Providing resources and funds necessary to finance the transition, beyond what the public sector can provide;
   b) Important actors in the transition, as organisations responsible for emissions, as well as organisations that are vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

50. It is expected that private sector partners will be engaged during PPG and Implementation Phases . During the PPG phase, the project will explore the potential private sector actors in the 5 countries and will elaborate on their roles

51. Examples of areas where the private sector will be involved in this project include:
   - Determining country specific indicators for tracking NDCs and for the MRV system developed
   - Trainings on GHG and MRV system
   - Operationalization and management of the GHG tracking system
   - Co-financing

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

TABLE 9: RISKS

Risk	Mitigation
1. Political risks associated with changes in governance, security, and/or government decisions	1. Continuous awareness and dialogue with stakeholders will minimize impacts of any political changes on the project. 2. Establishment of an inter-ministerial coordinating committee will also ensure sustainability of this project even after political or institutional changes.
2. Inadequate participation and support of all stakeholders and partners, poor cooperation between participating institutions, and stakeholders.	1. Continuous engagement of institutions, regular reporting, monitoring of progress, and acknowledgement of efforts and achievements by each institution. 2. Participating institutions will be actively involved from the beginning in design, implementation and management decisions. 3. Roles and responsibilities will be explicit and participants allowed to transparently implement while sharing regular updates on progress. 4. Communication plans and stakeholder requirements and expected outputs will be fully developed. 5. Regular progress and monitoring meetings will be held. 6. Awarding of professional recognition certificates for experts completing training programs to motivate participation and commitment.
3. Lack of uptake of GHG emission MRV technologies/approaches by recipient countries	**1. Develop a project exit strategy and action plan:** A project exit strategy and action plan will be developed in consultation with stakeholders. The Strategy will provide actions which will ensure the project has long term impact – including identifying measures that will counteract the risk of lack of uptake of GHG emission MRV technologies/approaches by recipient countries. **2. Identify and empower country specific "influential champions":** The project will identify country specific "*influential champions*" from operational, strategic and political levels across various key stakeholders. These champions will be empowered to communicate and raise awareness about the project at various national and regional forums. **3. Active involvement of GHG Sectoral teams from government institutions and other state and non state actors throughout the project cycle:** GHG Sectoral teams from government institutions and other state and non state actors will be involved throughout the project cycle (including involvement in decision making) – PIF, PPG and Implementation Phase. **4. Capacity building activities responsive to country needs:** Trainings and other capacity building activities/content will be tailored to respond to each country's needs and stakeholder's needs. **5. Packaging of information tailored to specific audience:** Capacity building material/content will be simplified and packaged in a language understood by target stakeholders and tailored to each target audience e.g., government, CSOs, private sector, academia

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

a) Organization and implementation:

52. The overall responsibility for the implementation of the Project lies with Secretary General of COMESA supported by CI Africa Division. For instance, guidance and technical assistance when needed will be provided as necessary by CI Africa Division. Internal monitoring and evaluation of the Programme will be the responsibility of COMESA.

- *Executing Agency (EA):* The Executing Agency Partner will be COMESA directly managing the project, executing project activities, monitoring project progress, sub-contracting, managing project staff and funds, and carrying out other project management functions. This project will be housed by the COMESA's Climate Change Unit.

- *A Project Steering Committee (PSC)* comprising of all key stakeholders will be set up. The PSC will meet bi-annually to review progress and provide overall guidance and strategic direction for the programme. Other organisations may be invited to attend as observers. It will be chaired by CI.

- *A Project Management Unit (PMU)* comprising of a Project Co-ordinator, Green House Gas Specialist and Finance Officer) will be recruited and based at COMESA (Climate Change Unit).
  - The PMU team will be supported by *5 National Country Project leads* (conversant with country specific Climate change issues).

b) Indirect management: sub-granting to other implementation partners:
Some of the components of the programme will be implemented through the partners that the Project has identified in this proposal submission (Green House Gas Management Institute, Vital Signs Monitoring Programme, GDSA Secretariat and the Regional Center for Mapping Resources for Development (RCMRD).

Other activities will be sub-granted on a case by case basis to Member States and other implementing agencies that can more effectively deliver the targeted results taking into account of the robustness of their financial and fiduciary systems as one of the selection criteria. Other partners will be identified in due time and will be brought *on as required and due diligence will be undertaken to assess their systems and eligibility.*

c) Monitoring and evaluation:

- *Annual workplans:* The Annual Work Plans and logical framework will include benchmarks/targets under each result area by all programme partners and beneficiaries which will be used as yardsticks of progress in the implementation of activities. They will be used as the main tool for monitoring progress against the benchmarks/targets.

- *Quarterly technical and Financial progress reports:* With regard to reporting, quarterly technical and financial progress reports will be submitted to the CI-GEF project agency and shared with other partners. These quarterly reports will be supplemented by monthly updates to CI-GEF Project agency.

- *Annual Project Implementation Reports (PIR):* The Executing Agency will prepare an annual PIR which will be submitted to the GEF 30 days after the end of each fiscal year.

- *Inception report:* An inception report will be prepared within 3 months following the entry into force of the Agreement. Mid- term, annual and terminal evaluations will be conducted. Other reports may be prepared, as relevant, to inform programming. A copy of all reports will be submitted to the CI for Programme monitoring purposes. The contents of reports will be in line with the specifications of the Agreement between COMESA and CI.

d) Engagement with the CBIT Global Coordination Platform:

Country specific CBIT Focal points (5):
- This project will support the five (5) countries (Botswana,Comoros, Seychelles, Zambia, and Eritrea) to identify CBIT focal points from respective governments who will be the country's representatives in various meetings and forums organized by the CBIT Global Coordination Platform.
- The selected focal points will register on the online CBIT Co-ordination platform (https://www.cbitplatform.org/user/login) and continually liaise with CI-GEF project Agency, PMU and UNDP contact persons to update information on the portal.

The Project Management Unit (PMU) based at COMESA:
- A representative from the PMU will register on the online CBIT Co-ordination platform (https://www.cbitplatform.org/user/login) and continually liaise with CI-GEF Project Agency, CBIT Focal points (5) and UNDP contact persons to update information on the portal.
- PMU will continually provide guidance and support to the selected CBIT Focal points in engaging with the UNDP CBIT Global Coordination Platform team. The PMU will ensure the focal points are updated on project progress and equipped with necessary information to feed in the CBIT global online platform.
- The PMU will support the CBIT focal points to compile and prepare presentations about the project (results and lessons learnt) to present during workshops hosted by UNDP.
- PMU will directly support the UNDP CBIT Global Coordination Platform team through providing relevant updates on project progress and ensuring the country specific MRV's are linked to the global online CBIT Co-ordination platform. The PMU will share these information through Skype calls, filling templates shared by the UNDP team and updating the CBIT online platform.
- The PMU will ensure they have a travel budget to attend meetings/workshops/forums hosted by the UNDP CBIT Global Coordination Platform team.

CI-GEF Project Agency:
- The CI-GEF Project Agency plays an oversight role during the project implementation phase. The agency will support the UNDP CBIT Global Coordination Platform team through monitoring project implementation to ensure timely delivery of project outputs which feed into the online CBIT Co-ordination platform.
- The agency will also support the UNDP Global CBIT team through attending workshops/forums organized by UNDP as well as following up with the PMU and CBIT focal points to ensure responses are provided in a timely manner.
- A representative from the CI-GEF Project Agency will register on the online CBIT Co-ordination platform (https://www.cbitplatform.org/user/login) and continually liaise with PMU, CBIT Focal Points (5) and UNDP contact persons to update information on the portal.

A summary of the communication structure between the Project and UNDP CBIT Global Coordination Platform is provided in Figure 1:

Figure 1:Communication structure between the Project and UNDP CBIT Global Coordination Platform
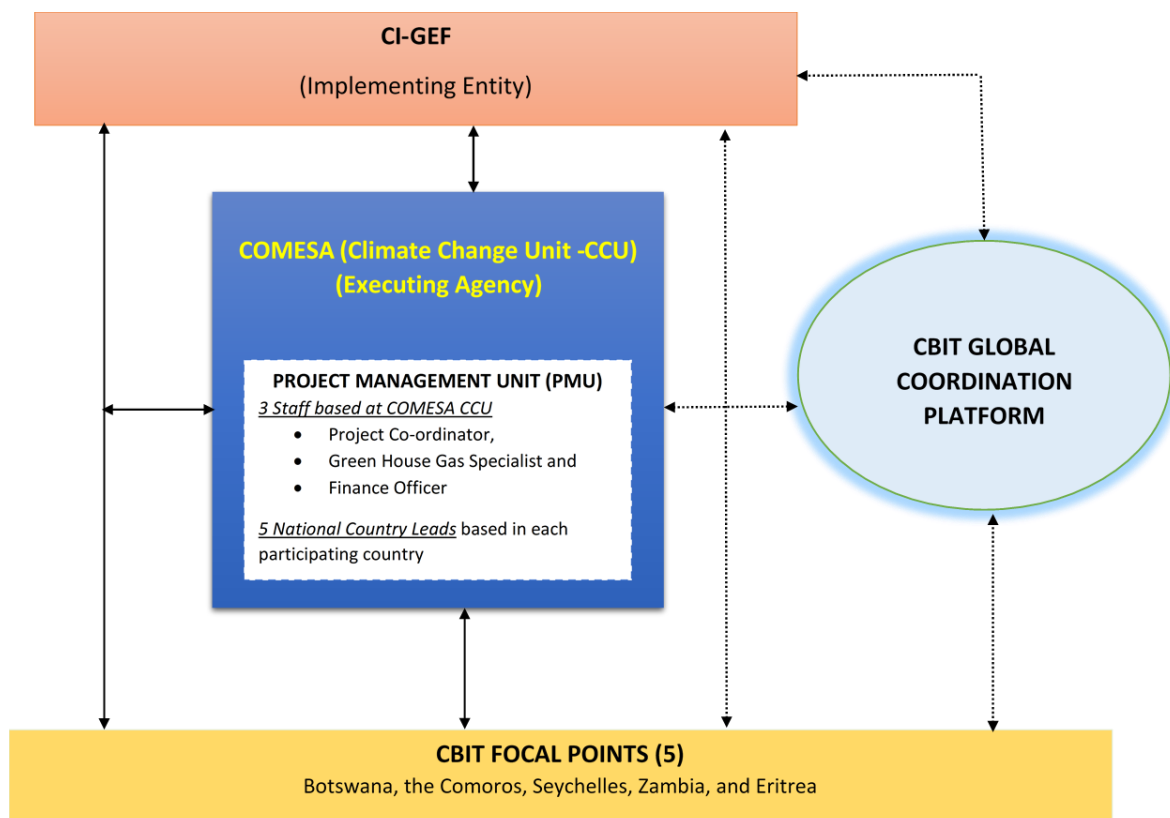
OVERVIEW OF PARTNERS:

Outcomes from this project will feed into the CBIT Global Coordination Platform. During the PPG phase, the project will design linkages with the Platform. We expect that at a minimum lessons learned, data and information will be shared with the Platform. Other regional initiatives underway that this project will partner with include:

The NASA SERVIR-East and Southern Africa Programme that is working with RCMRD to develop the capacity to analyse how changes in land cover impact GHG emissions. That project generates baseline data and provides training for national GHG teams.

The AfriGEOSS initiative that works to enhance Africa's capacity for accessing, producing, using and managing Earth observations data and information.

The "Open data for Africa" platform, financed by the African Development Bank (AfDB) hosts open data for all 54 African countries aimed at supporting better flow of data.

A four-country ecosystem accounting initiative (Botswana, Liberia, Tanzania, and Gabon) by Conservation International, the GDSA Secretariat, and the U.S. National Aeronautical Space Agency (NASA).

The project will also explore links with the following initiatives that are doing similar work. Information from these will be added to the regional portal and continuously updated to ensure participating countries are kept up to date and are supported to take advantage of opportunities. Other initiatives will be invited to leverage the roster of experts, working sessions, and communication/cooperation channels to enhance the

impact of their interventions and offer participants in this project a broader range of capacity building opportunities. Potential partner initiatives for linking include, but are not limited to:

Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT): ICAT works in 20 countries including few COMESA countries (Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda). The general objective of ICAT is to develop/strengthen national capacities on MRV/transparency issue in regards to the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement. For each country, a specific work plan has been developed to address directly the country´s specific gaps and needs. In addition, 10 methodologies/guidance are under development (by UDP, VCS and WRI) under ICAT for tracking GHG and other impacts of mitigation policies and actions. They include sectoral guidance such as on Agriculture, Forest, Energy (RE), Transport (transport pricing), Building (EE) and other guidance such as on Sustainable Development, Transformational change, Non State Actors. Some of these guidance will be tested in different ICAT countries, including Kenya and Tanzania. Related to this project, some of the results of the ICAT project, in particular from the work done in the 3 COMESA countries, will be shared during the Regional thematic learning events. More opportunities for collaboration will be further explored during the PPG .

The German BMUB International Climate Initiative (IKI) is supporting the TCA International Academic Partnership to develop and offer TCA certificate programs in Indonesia and China. The US Forest Service has funded The Carbon Institute to develop a regional hub model for advanced carbon accounting, and these lessons will help this project succeed. GHGMI will coordinate with these programs to share curriculum, tools, and lessons learned for establishing these programs in national teaching institutions.
The GIZ Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement supports an Anglophone African Regional Group, which includes around 30 developing countries in the region. Activities focus on sharing best practices, knowledge management, peer learning and capacity building. The working language of this regional group is English. In addition there are 2 African Regional Groups in the Transparency Partnership, one for the Anglophone and one for the Francophone countries. Countries included in the CBIT PIF could participate in the Regional Workshops that are organized in each Regional Group at least once a year. https://www.transparency-partnership.net/activity/partnership-anglophone-africa

The UNDP/UNEP Global Support Programme (GSP) provides support to non-Annex I Parties to prepare National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Reports (BURs) that are submitted to the UNFCCC. Further, the GSP will work with key counterparts to provide technical guidance and assistance for the development of the NCs and BURs as well as in the identification of priority areas of support for the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). GSP organizes workshops and other capacity building events in all regions, including Africa, focusing on GHG inventories, mitigation and adaptation. http://www.un-gsp.org/about-global-support-programme

In 1999, the UNFCCC Conference of Parties established the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from non-Annex I Parties (CGE) to improve national communications (NCs) and the Biennial Update Reports (BURs) from developing country Parties through technical advice and support. The CGE is the key technical support element under the Convention to assist developing country Parties in meeting their reporting obligations. The CGE provides training materials and offers regional training workshops, including in Africa. http://unfccc.int/national_reports/non-annex_i_natcom/cge/items/2608.php

The European Space Agency's TIGER initiative uses earth observation to support African countries to fill existing information gaps relevant for effective and sustainable water resources management at the national to regional scale and help to mitigate the wide spread water scarcity.

The UNEP Environmental Data Explorer online database holds more than 500 different variables, as national, sub-regional, regional and global statistics or as geospatial data sets (maps), covering themes like Freshwater, Population, Forests, Emissions, Climate, Disasters, Health and GDP.

Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA): The participating countries in this project are eligible to participate in PATPA under the Anglophone African Regional Group. The group is open to all countries with an interest in learning about the topics of the Partnership on a peer-to-peer basis.The group held its first regional workshop in 2013 and has now met on a total of five occasions. The group currently comprises around 30 developing countries (names are not provided on the website) throughout the region. Activities focus on sharing best practices, knowledge management, peer learning and capacity building. They aim to establish a basis for further consultation and collaboration among countries in the region.

The Project's Execution Arrangement is summarized Figure 2. This may be revised during the PPG Phase.

Figure 2: The Project's Execution Arrangement
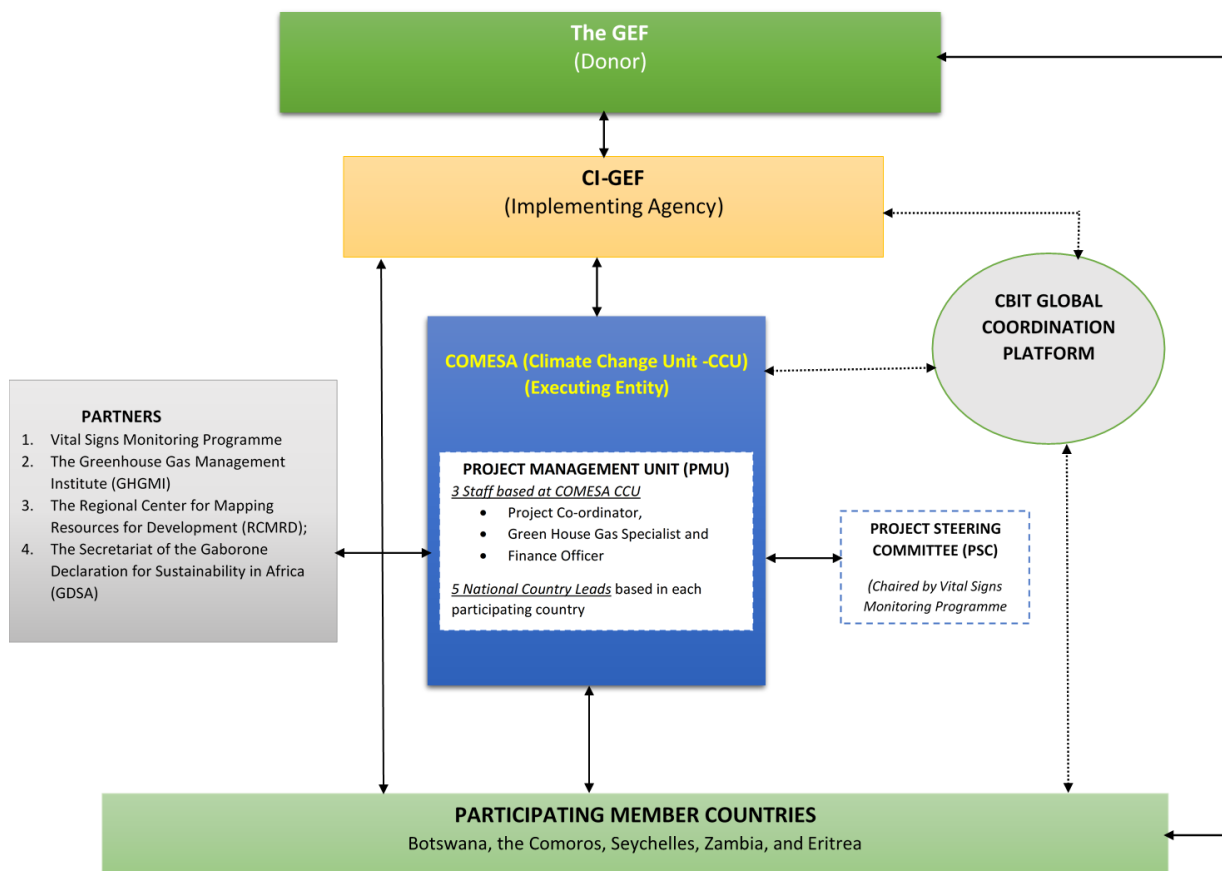
7. Consistency with National Priorities. Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessements under relevant conventions? (yes ☒ /no ☐). If yes, which ones and how:
- **NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS (NC) UNDER UNFCCC**
- **TECHNOLOGY NEEDS ASSESSMENT (TNA) UNDER UNFCCC**
- **NATIONAL CAPACITY SELF-ASSESSMENT (NCSA) UNDER UNCBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD**
- **BIENNIAL UPDATE REPORT (BUR) UNDER UNFCCC**

53. African governments recognize the importance of quality environmental data and information for the continent's development. At the continental level, this recognition is embodied in the Africa Data Consensus and other statistical and development initiatives, including the African Charter on Statistics and the African Union's Agenda 2063. At the national level, this can be seen in long-term national development plans and numerous legal, legislative and policy reforms aimed at improving the quality, timeliness, relevance, availability and accessibility of data. In many countries, these national and continental development goals are in the process of being aligned with the global development priorities to which most African countries have subscribed, including most notably the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This alignment entails efforts to harmonize, coordinate, or integrate data requirements for the SDGs and national development priorities.

54. In July 2009, the African Union (AU) Summit adopted a decision on the African Common Position on Climate Change. The Vision of the African strategy is to provide the AU the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), Member States and other stakeholders with a reliable source of strategic guidance to enable them effectively address climate change challenges. The strategy also proposes to carry out other interventions to address some specific priority areas including adaptation and risk management, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) and as well as some specific cross-cutting issues.

55. Members of the AU have also endorsed the climate strategy of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD); the African Union Conference of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC) and climate change negotiators, the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN), African Development Forum, Global Climate Observation System (GCOS), High level Advisory Group on Climate Change financing (AGF), African Ministerial Conference on Water (AMCOW), the Framework of Southern and Northern Africa Climate Change Programmes, and the East African Community Climate Change Policy.

56. Article 124 of the COMESA Treaty compels Member States to cooperate in the management of the Environment, through; (a) developing a common environmental management policy that would preserve the eco-systems of the Member States, prevent, arrest and reverse the effects of environmental and industrial pollution, declining bio-diversity, loss of genetic diversity and land degradation; (b) develop special environmental management strategies to manage hazardous toxic substances; and (c) promote the use of ozone and environmental friendly chemicals. COMESA Comprehensive Framework for its Climate Change Programme priority areas include capacity building, research and knowledge management, partnerships and implementation of the Paris Agreement. The Secretariat has supported its member states to develop their national Climate Change Response Strategies and Action (NCCRS) which paved the way for the INDCs submitted by them. Countries. COMESA also supported the elaboration of the unified African Position on Climate Change, including training of selected negotiators in the African Group of Negotiators to enhance their ability to effectively engage in the international negotiations. The capacities of African negotiators and technical advisors were enhanced leading to some of them facilitating various negotiation items such as agriculture, capacity building, and technology transfer under the UNFCCC. This led to key African concerns being accommodated in the Paris Agreement.

57. Article 111 of the East African Community Treaty calls on the Partner States to cooperate in the management of environment and natural resources and obliges them to "take concerted measures to foster cooperation in the joint and efficient management and sustainable utilisation of natural resources within the Community. Article 7.1(a) of the *EAC Protocol on Environment and Natural Resources* Management calls on the Partner States to, "co-operate in the development of a common policy on sound management of the environment and natural resources." Climate change is at the core of sustainable development and therefore requires joint action by the EAC Partner States. The East African

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Community Climate Change Master Plan (EACCCMP) developed in 2009, recognizes that a problem of such magnitude as Climate Change requires a regional solution.

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

58. The project aims to develop capacity of participating countries to share knowledge and to promote a dynamic learning and communications culture, so as to support better transparency reporting. Some of this knowledge will be generated by the project, but other knowlege may exist with partners, in Regional and Country programs, donors, regional technical groupings, etc. The goal is to capture relevant knowledge and communicate it on time to support countries in their transparency reporting process and also to relevant audiences. The project will be cognizant of the 'Knowledge Chain' – where knowledge needs identified may be specific to a country, region, or relevant to the global agenda. The regional CBIT integrated platform for learning and knowledge management will facilitate these links between the various entities involved in knowledge production and dissemination as well as monitor the use and benefit. During the PPG, an assessment of existing knowledge and gaps will be completed and specific knowledge management activities will be designed for the implementation phase.

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

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):
(Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template. For SGP, use this SGP OFP endorsement letter).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE *(MM/dd/yyyy)*

PROGRAM/PROJECT MAP AND GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES
(when possible)

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GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

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

Refer to separate attachment - Core Indicator Worksheet

Project Taxonomy Worksheet

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

Refer to the filled taxonomy table in section G