GEF-6 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: MEDIUM SIZED PROJECT
TYPE OF TRUST FUND:Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency

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PART I: Project Information

Project Title:	Strengthening the transparency system for enhanced climate action in Côte d'Ivoire		
Country(ies):	Côte d'Ivoire	GEF Project ID:[1]	9828
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	6128
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Healthiness, Environment and Sustainable Development, Côte d'Ivoire	Submission Date:	October 18th 2017
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	36 Months
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities ☐ IAP-Commodities ☐ IAP-Food Security ☐	Corporate Program: SGP ☐	
Name of parent program:	[if applicable]	Agency Fee ($)	$ 110,200

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES[2]

Objectives/Programs (Focal Areas, Integrated Approach Pilot, Corporate Programs)	**Trust Fund**	**(in $)**	
		GEF Project Financing	**Co-financing**
CBIT	CBIT	1,160,000	210,000
Total Project Cost		**1,160,000**	**210,000**

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: Strengthen the capacities of Côte d'Ivoire in the area of transparency, according to the decisions of Paris Agreement on Climate Change and thereby to achieve its goals related to low carbon emission development.

Project Components	**Financing Type[3]**	**Project Outcomes**	**Project Outputs**	**Trust Fund**	**(in $)**	
					GEF Project Financing	**Co-financing**
Strenghtening of national institutions for transparency related activities	TA	1. Institutional arrangements for climate transparency are in place and effective	1.1 Stakeholders sensibilitation, including policy makers, on the importance of climate transparency implemented. 1.2 Design and adoption of a long term strategy on climate transparency realized. 1.3 Climate transparency mechanism/unit institutionalized. 1.4 Establishment of an inter-ministerial coordination mechanism or a national committee	CBIT	140,000	110,000

[1] Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submissions.
[2] When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF and CBIT guidelines.
[3] Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

			with all stakeholders (public sector, private sector, civil society, academia, etc.). 1.5 Develop a long-term strategy to ensure sustainability of project activities/results beyond project completion.			
Provision of tools, training and assistance for meeting the transparency provisions established in the Paris Agreement	TA	2.1 Enhancement of greenhouse gas inventories, including improved methodological guidance 2.2 Design of a domestic MRV system	2.1.1 Recalculation of the previously submitted GHG inventories using the IPCC 2006 guidelines as well as development of a coherent time series. 2.1.2 Development of country specific emission factors and activity data, with a special focus on energy and AFOLU. 2.1.3 Development and implementation of a protocol for QA/QC for GHG inventories. 2.1.4 Relevant entities trained on GHG inventories and on the use of the IPCC 2006 guidelines. 2.2.1 Data management sharing protocols developed and adopted. 2.2.2 Data collection widened and improved, including the design and establishment of an online	CBIT	601,000	50,000

			MRV platform for stocking and reporting of GHG data. 2.2.3 Design of sectorial interfaces for the domestic MRV system. 2.2.4 Peer exchange program at the regional level through the collaboration with the South-South ECOWAS network on MRV. 2.2.5 Share feed back informations on the project implementation and on results and lessons learned, into the Global Coordination Platform, in order to make such information available to other Parties and initiatives.			
Improvement of transparency over time	TA	3.1. Progress tracking tool on NDC and transparency in place	3.1.1 Review of information provided in the NDC, including quality review of baseline projections. 3.1.2 Develop methodology to keep track of progress in the implementation of NDCs and transparency in place. 3.1.3 Implement adoption of progress tracking tool among key national institutions.	CBIT	314,000	50,000
			Subtotal		1,055,000	210,000
			Project Management Cost (PMC)[4]	CBIT	105,000	0
			Total Project Cost		1,160,000	210,000

[4] For GEF Project Financing up to $2 million, PMC could be up to10% of the subtotal; above $2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

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

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount ($)
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	100,000
Recipient Government	Ministry of Healthiness, Environment and Sustainable Development	In-kind	110,000
Total Co-financing			210,000

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b)b)	Total (c)=a+b
UNDP	CBIT	Côte d'Ivoire	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	1,160,000	110.200	1,270,200
Total GEF Resources					1,160,000	110,200	1,270,200

a) Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies.

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)[5]

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

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

Project Preparation Grant amount requested: $ 30,000					PPG Agency Fee: $ 2,850		
GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					PPG (a)	**Agency Fee**[6] (b)	**Total** c = a + b
UNDP	CBIT	Côte d'Ivoire	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	30,000	2,850	32,850
Total PPG Amount					**30,000**	**2,850**	**32,850**

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

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

F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS[7]
Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

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

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

1. *Project Description.* Briefly describe: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area[8] strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and co-financing; 5) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and 6) innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

1) Global Environmental problems, root causes and barriers

Côte d'Ivoire, with a population of 22.6 million inhabitants, is classified as a low human development country (with an estimated HDI value in 2014 of 0.462; 0.410 for women and 0.507 for men). Since 2011, the country has been emerging resolutely from a decade of armed and political conflicts that destabilized the economy, destroyed the social fabric and worsened the degradation of the environment, notably natural resources and living conditions of the population. Implementation of the first National Development Plan (PND 2012-2015) helped the country achieve an average growth rate of 9.4% between 2012 and 2015.

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

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

This growth was driven, among others, by exports of agricultural raw materials. The main cash crops in Côte d'Ivoire are cocoa and coffee, accounting for 15% of GDP, 1/3 of value added and 46% of the country's total exports. With 36% of global cocoa exports and 4% of coffee production, Côte d'Ivoire is the first and third world largest exporter of these products respectively (MINEF report, 2016). The national development plan, 2016-2020, adopted in December 2015, seeks to consolidate the gains and to accelerate progress towards economic emergence.

Despite this economic growth, the country is faced with some challenges. Linked to sustainable development and resilience, climate change is a major concern for Côte d'Ivoire. Energy, forestry and agriculture are among the sectors where efforts are needed to reduce Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions, protect the environment, and preserve biodiversity. However, these sectors play an important role in the country's industrialization and economic transformation, and poverty reduction. Accordingly, in 2015, the country adopted a low-carbon emissions development strategy, whose implementation is constrained by weak national and local capacities and restricted access to information and technology.

Analysis of energy data in the standard of living of household survey[9], in 2015, shows that 69.2 per cent of national households and 86 per cent of rural ones, particularly the poor, use firewood for cooking and contribute to greenhouse gases emissions. There is limited access to energy for productive uses, and agriculture is poorly mechanized. While the country is well-endowed with renewable energy, the regulatory framework provides little incentive, and the high investment cost hampers development. Forest coverage faces pressure from extensive agriculture, which is a major source of greenhouse gas emissions. The Ivorian forest degradation rate went from 18 per cent in 1996 to 40 per cent in 2014. The traditional 'slash and burn' practice is prevalent, and smallholder farms are characterized by low use of effective inputs such as improved seeds and modern production techniques. Transformation in energy use and agricultural practices, particularly among the rural poor, can play an important role in industrialization and economic transformation.

2) Baseline scenario

Since the ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC) in 1994, Côte d'Ivoire has engaged in the fight against the adverse effects of climate change. To do so, it has put in place some national institutions to deal effectively with the challenge with respect to climate change, such as the Climate Change National Program, Clean Development Mechanism , National Commission for REDD+ and the Climate Change Direction which are all services of Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MINEDD). The MINEDD has been assigned as the National Focal Point (NFP) for the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol.

The Country has successively submitted its first and second National Communication on Climate Change, respectively in the years 2001 and 2010, as well as it has elaborated its Third National Communication and its first Biennal Update Report (BUR),which are to be submitted in 2017.

In the constraints and gaps chapter presented in the Second National Communication in 2010, several barriers had already been highlighted such as:

- Insufficient engagement of technical institutions in the implementation process of the obligations of the Convention
- Absence or inadequacy of systems for the collection, storage and archiving of data
- Low integration of climate change issues into the decision-making process and in development policies.

Those problems were faced again by Cote d'Ivoire in the elaboration of the Third National Communication and Biennial Update Reports. Those documents have faced several constraints in the making, as both reports have been done only by external consultants without an institutional arrangement in place and lacking a solid QC/QA formal process. In addition, data was not available in several sectors due also to the lack of a formal framework and active engagement by all stakeholders.

[9] http://www.ins.ci/n/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=96&Itemid=96

This CBIT proposal aims to resolve those issues by inter alia establishing and improving institutional arrangements for transparency (output 1.1 to 1.5) and by improving data management, for example as reported in output 2.1.3 (development and implementation of a QA/QC protocol), output 2.2.1 (data management sharing protocols developed) and 2.2.2 (data collection improved).

Recently, in 2015, in view of COP21, Côte d'Ivoire has elaborated its low carbon development strategy/NDC. Through its NDC Côte d'Ivoire committed to:

- achieve a mitigation target of 28% of its business as usual scenario (base year 2012) by 2030;
- increase up to 42% the part of renewable energy (including hydroelectricity) in the national energy mix;
- implement its REDD+ strategy;
- reduce its Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCPs);
- develop adaptation strategies in selected vulnerable sectors.

Yet, the different exercises of designing all these national documents mentioned above have revealed some challenges related to national inventory system of greenhouse gas and the monitoring, evaluation and reporting in Côte d'Ivoire. Indeed, the country does not have an operational system of greenhouse gas inventory nor an existing monitoring, evaluation and reporting (MRV) system. That is due to the :

- Weak knowledge on inventory tools and methodologies of calculation as well as a week national capacity for MRV;
- Lack of formal framework of collaboration for green house gas emission inventory at the national level;
- Lack and poor quality of data collected in the priority sectors in view of greenhouse gas emission inventory or MRV ;
- Lack of specific emission factors (EF) for the key sectors of GHG emissions in Côte d'Ivoire.

3) The proposed alternative scenario

With the adoption of the Paris Agreement on climate change, the country has engaged in its implementation through the elaboration of the national roadmap related thereto. It will work to achieve the objective of 28% of greenhouse gas emission mitigation by 2030. An operational greenhouse gas emission inventory system and an effective MRV system are key to guide Côte d'Ivoire in the path of low carbon emission development strategy and track the effort of greenhouse gas mitigation.

Therefore, building technical and institutional capacities for the implementation of GHG inventories and MRV systems will enable Côte d'Ivoire to successfully implement the Paris Agreement on climate change and its NDC.

This project intitled **"Strengthening the transparency system for enhanced climate action in Côte d'Ivoire"** which is in line with Côte d'Ivoire NDC and with National Development Plan (2016-2020), is related to climate change (GEF focal area) and has three components:

a) Strenghtening of national institutions for transparency related activities

This component – through its outcome 'Institutional arrangements for climate transparency are in place and effective'- will help strengthen the capacities of national and local institutions and stakeholders in managing properly transparency and MRV systems, so that Cote d'Ivoire has the proper political and institutional structures in place.

Ouput 1.1 will be aimed at improving knowledge on what MRV arrangements and the enhanced transparency framework are, highlighting in particular the benefits it can provide at the national and local level, in terms for example of improved governance and by supporting results-based payments. This sensibilization exercise will be provided to a broad range of stakeholders, from ministerial staff to policy makers such as congressmen and congresswomen, civil society, academia and the private sector. Further, a clear explanation of roles will be realized in order to clarify what each role in the transparency systems entails and how those are related to each others, thus strengthening the institutional arrangements dealing with climate change and climate transparency.

Outputs 1.2 will be targeted at elaborating, validating and adopting a national long term strategy on climate transparency, with the objective of supporting Cote d'Ivoire in switching away from a project based MRV approach toward a full institutionalization of the enhanced transparency framework. By defining long term and mid term goals, key milestones, roles and responsabilities – all of which, as a state policy, should not be impacted by change of governments and authorities- Cote d'Ivoire will be able to count with the proper policies and legal framework to support its transparency actions over the next decades.

Outputs 1.3 will be aimed at establishing Cote d'Ivoire's transparency mechanism/unit, which will be technically in charge of managing national communications, biennial update reports and more in general of every component of the MRV/enhanced transparency framework in the Country. This mechanism, built on existing institutionality and key part of the newly defined climate institutional arrangements, will support as well the preparation of greenhouse gas inventories as well as the proper tracking of NDCs and will gradually be staffed with government experts and increasingly funded by the national budget.

Output 1.4 will foresee the establishment of an inter-ministerial coordination mechanism with a dual role: on one side it will support the coordination and communication among transparency actors thus supporting quickly and efficiently the requests originating by the transparency mechanism/unit. On the other side, it will provide strategic advise and orientation to the transparency mechanism itself as well as to policy makers in order to support the implementation of sound and innovative climate transparency policies. This coordination mechanism will be officialized by government decree and will include the participation of a broad range of stakeholders, including from academia, civil society and the different Ministries.

Finally, output 1.5 will support -toward the end of the CBIT project- the development a long-term strategy, including a review of strengths and weaknesses identified as well as lessons learnt generated, to ensure sustainability of project activities/results beyond project completion, while guaranteeing that mechanisms put in place continue having lasting impact in Cote d'Ivoire climate efforts.

b) Provision of tools, training and assistance for meeting the transparency provisions established in the Paris Agreement

Two outcomes are part of this component, which is aimed at a) enhancing greenhouse gas inventories, including improved methodological guidance as well as at b) designing a domestic MRV system capable of tracking and exchanging data on GHG emissions.

Output 2.1.1 will re-calculate the previous GHG inventories using the IPCC 2006 guidelines as well as support the development of a proper time series covering the timeframe from 1990 to now. This will be done as previous inventories, implemented with the revised IPCC 1996 guidelines, have significant flaws, proved by the fact that Cote d'Ivoire recently reported emissions of 271.198 Gg CO2 equivalent (reference year 2000), the third highest emission level in the whole Africa, a data considered significantly wrong by other institutions calculating emission such as WRI CAIT (http://cait.wri.org/). The recalculation will be done after completing a thorough analysis of the data, assumptions and calculations to better understands the sources of potential errors and uncertainties of the inventories.

Ouput 2.1.2 will focus on the development of proper activity data and emission factors, with a particular attention on the most important sectors in terms of emissions (AFOLU and energy), as Cote d'Ivoire has so far only used -for example- IPCC defaults data, which do not describe appropriately national conditions and thus increase uncertainty over national emissions. Country-specific emission factors will also be shared with other West African Countries in the framework of South-South cooperation under the West African MRV/Transparency Network (see also output 2.2.4).

Ouput 2.1.3 will support the development of a QA/QC protocol, up to now missing, which will allow Cote d'Ivoire to correct uncertainties and mistakes at the national level, before inventories are formally submitted to the Convention. This ouput will thus help the Party to avoid submission of incorrect values for GHG inventories as happened in the past.

Output 2.1.4 will be aimed at supporting Cote d'Ivoire in its transition toward the use of the 2006 IPCC guidelines and will be focused at training national entities, including academia, with the objective of reducing significantly the use of external consultants in future climate reports. This is particularly important as up to now there are very limited human capacities in the elaboration of GHG inventories.

Output 2.2.1 will support the establishment of data management sharing protocols, with the goal of improving data exchange, communication and coordination among different public and private institutions, thus creating the basis for better data management.

Ouput 2.2.2 will target the improvement of data collection as well as assist in the design of an online MRV platform, with the objective of improving the stocking and reporting of GHG data, a key piece instrumental to establishing a national MRV system.

Output 2.2.3 will be aimed at designing sectorial interfaces for the MRV system in order to engage further public and private institutions -together with outputs under component 1- in providing and presenting data directly into the MRV system.

Output 2.2.4 deals with supporting peer exchange among Parties and is aimed in particular at fostering south-south collaboration. Cote d'Ivoire believes strongly on the value of peer to peer support in the ECOWAS region and is willing both to provide expertise to others as well as to learn their lessons learnt to make its own transparency framework as effective as possible, also with the support of the UNDP/UNEP GSP and its MRV/Transparency West African network. This output will cover different sort of exchanges, both in person and virtual.

Finally, Output 2.2.5 will facilitate knowledge exchanges and lessons learnt also outside the region, by being actively engaged in the CBIT global coordination platform and by providing feedbacks on inter alia project implementation, barriers, lessons learnt, information which will be made available virtually through the platform to a wide range of stakeholders around the world.

c) Improvement of transparency over time

Under ouput 3.1.1, information reported in the NDC will be re-assessed, with a specific focus at the assumptions and methodologies used for establishing the business as usual scenario for 2030 as well as the low carbon scenario, also by using key input the data provided by the most recent GHG inventory elaborated under the BUR and to be submitted later in 2017. Methodologies previously used will be reviewed as well, with the purpose of improving the estimations identified in both scenarios and achieving more solid estimations, without backpedaling on the ambitious NDC presented at COP 21.
Further, regarding AFOLU, Cote d'Ivoire's NDC reported that:
"Emissions from this important sector in Côte d'Ivoire will need to be analyzed more precise by 2020 in order to be integrated into the overall objective". While CBIT will not specifically be directed at improving information on land use, it will work closely with other initiatives (such as the REDD + national programme and future BUR/NC programmes) in order to guarantee that this newly elaborated information will feed in into the revised NDC.

Output 3.1.2 will aim at elaborating a new methodology, to be designed among key national stakeholders, which will allow Cote d'Ivoire to properly keep track of its progresses in the implementation of NDC, in order to allow the Party to report- under the Enhanced Transparency Framework set by the Paris Agreement- proper accounting of its mitigation and adaptation efforts and to provide useful and correct inputs to the global stocktakes.

Finally, under ouput 3.1.3, Cote d'Ivoire will use CBIT support to "elevate" the technically sound methodology as described under the previous output into a national climate policy recognized and implemented by all ministries, the private sector and civil society, thus further strengthening the institututional arrangements already supported by outcome 1. This output will permit that accounting NDC efforts will be applied at all levels thus increasing the validity of the data to be reported in the future by the Party.

4) Incremental cost reasoning

The project objective is to build and strenghten institutional and technical capacities to meet enhanced transparency requirements, as defined in article 13 of the Paris Agreement. For this purpose, it is structured in three components and a number of activities to achieve the goal.

While Cote d'Ivoire has advanced significantly in improving its capacities in monitoring and reporting its GHG emissions over recent years, there are still several barriers in the way to achieve a solid and coherent transparency system, which may be capable of providing clearer inputs and keep track on the how the Country is advancing regarding its NDC implementation.

Without the support of the project, the process of enhancing transparency related to climate change aspects would be slower, although climate change constitutes one of the political priorities for the country. The focus would be on defining and implementing actions that, even if coordinated, would not have the necessary information/data analysis and systematization. The project gives the opportunity to increase efforts in mitigation and adaptation actions having, at the same time, the mechanisms and tools to make them more efficient and transparent.
Further, this CBIT proposal will be the key vehicle to enhance transparency at the national level while coordinating strongly and constantly with the following initiatives, active -or soon to start- in Cote d'Ivoire:
* A new initiative supported by the Ministry of Environment of Belgium, to start by the end of 2017 and whose final details are still under discussion, . The project will focus on improving climate change indicators in the agricultural sector, which will be developed in full coordination with this CBIT proposal.
* the West African MRV network, established by the GSP in collaboration with UNFCCC RCC in Togo, which aims to strengthen peer to peer collaboration on MRV and transparency among ECOWAS countries. The knowledge and lessons learnt generated through the CBIT project will be shared and exchanged through peer to peer interaction with the other ECOWAS countries. (as expressed in output 2.2.4)
* Similarly, Cote d'Ivoire is also part of the French Cluster of the Partnership on Transparency of the Paris Agreement, which provides technical support through a yearly workshop to all French speaking Countries on MRV and transparency. This framework will provide an opportunity to discuss with other French speaking countries who are implementing CBIT common barriers and identified solutions.

Finally, Cote d'Ivoire is not part of the ICAT initiative so no coordination is foreseen at this stage with such global initiative.

5) Global benefits

The project will have a real impact on the development of Côte d'Ivoire. Indeed, the project is associated with global benefits through capacity development mainly in the areas of GHG inventories and emission reductions.

At the institutional level, the project will create a coordination framework for GHG inventory and involve the main stakeholders in the implementation of the NDCs. Indeed, in the absence of this project, there will be an uncoordinated approach in data collection and analysis.

At the environmental level, the project will strengthen Côte d'Ivoire's capacity to implement the NDCs and the Paris Agreement through an operational and functional MRV system that will ensure high quality GHG data and related information for accurate GHG invetory. This strong MRV system will contribute to improving the design and prioritization of cost-effective project proposals to reduce GHG emissions. The project will also enhance capacity of Côte d'Ivoire to implement multilateral environmental agreements and mainstream into national and sub-national policy planning financial and legal frameworks; and development and sectoral planning frameworks that integrate measurable targets drawn from the NDCs.

At the technical and operational level, the project will strengthen capacity of national experts on inter alia data collection and analysis, quality assurance / quality control (QA/QC), GHG inventory methodologies and co-benefits analysis.

6) Innovation, Sustainability and scaling up

The long term sustainability of the project results will be achieved through the following principles which will be followed during the implementation of the project:

- The project will reinforce existing activities carried out by the new Climate change Direction, in the framework of the BUR and National Communication. It does not aim to create a new system. Moreover the proposed activities and expected results are conclusions and gaps highlighted through the INDC, BUR and National communication elaboration processes. The project is aimed at addressing the current weaknesses of the national GHG inventory system. The project benefits should be sustainable in the long term by responding to existing needs;
- Partner with the relevant institutions. The expected results and their related proposed activities will not be implemented by the project itself, but in close partnership with the relevant institutions for each particular set of results. The activities being funded by the project should respond to partners' needs; therefore, being institutionalized since the start;
- Build the capacity of existing mechanisms and structures; including the use of existing committees, working group, etc., instead of creating new ones. It will ensure a better continuation of the project benefits;
- Share resources with the partners to implement the proposed activities. The project should not fund activities in their entirety; the external fund should not be an alternative to state funding and costs should be shared with the partners;
- Manage adequate exit points for the project from the various partnerships in place. Exit of project support should be planned carefully to avoid disruption and ensure continuity of project benefits.

Considering the current dynamic in Côte D'Ivoire related to climate change (BUR, INDC…), the expected benefits should be met and be sustainable. The proposed activities were identified to respond to existing gaps and needs. The activities will be implemented in partnership with the relevant partner organizations. Therefore, the process should be institutionalized within the partner organizations from the beginning of each activity. The long term sustainability of these benefits should be ensured through their institutionalizations.

Results from the project will also be disseminated widely at the national and regional level through existing information sharing networks and forums, such as the South-South ECOWAS network on MRV.

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

. The key stakeholders and brief description of their engagement in the project design and preparation is provided in the Table below

Name of key stakeholders	**Responsibility/expertise**
Ministry of Healthiness, Environment and Sustainable Development	Implementation and coordination of the project
Technical ministries: - Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development - Ministry of Petroleum, Energy and Renewable Energy development; - Ministry of Planification and Development; - Ministry of Water and Forest; - Ministry of Scientific Research; - Ministry of Economics and Finance; - Ministry of Budget; - Ministry of Mining and Industry.	Data supply and sectoral expertise
Civil society organizations	- Data collection - Sensibilization and training of communities - Capacity building

Local communities	Data collection
Private sector organization	- Data supply for GHG inventory - Implementation of GHG inventory methodologies

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

The project will develop a gender analyisis outlining the different roles and responsabilities of women and men in the climate transparency area in Cote d'Ivoire.. For example, the contribution of women will provide much added value in several sectors, such as the emission of residential activities on the base of enquiries related to data on charcoal and fuel wood. Their active participation in the project will also contribute to refine the emission allowing to move from the level 1 to the level 2 according the 2006 IPCC guideline 2006. An improved understanding of the GHG inventory will help to address appropriate responses to manage GHG emissions based on gender roles To do different tools will be used, included the Gender Toolkit for NCs and BUR developed by the Global Support Programme for NCs and BURs.

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

The potentials risks and proposed mitigation actions are as followed :

Risk 1- National experts do face difficulties in enhancing the depth and quality of assessments to be carried out under the project due to limited capacities and lack of adequate climate relevant data, GHG inventory baselines, information and lessons and good practices (level of the risk, moderate).
Proposed actions for mitigation: UNDP as implementing agency will overview closely the project implementation and will work closely with other relevant international initiatives, such as the CBIT Global Coordination Platform to help Côte d'Ivoire to identify the centres of excellence in country as well as outside Côte d'Ivoire. Additionally, Cote d'Ivoire would work closely with the UNDP/UNEP Global Support Program in implementing peer support by linking the Côte d'Ivoire team to teams in other countries working on transparency. This collaboration will be instrumental to exchange data and informations, lessons learnt and good practices to enhance the quality and relevance of GHG inventory. The south south cooperation and the peer to peer support within the ECOWAS network, established in October 2016 will also help to strengthen the capacity of the national stakeholders
Risk 2- Weak participation process amongst stakeholders due to institutional rivalries and rigidities which hamper responsiveness of project outputs to national development needs as well as effective work delivery and quality of the outputs (level of risk, moderate).
Proposed actions for mitigation: The Direction of Climate Change will work closely with the representatives of key institutions. It is important to ensure that project will be known beyond the implementation partners that there will be no misunderstandings concerning objectives and activities. Efforts will be made to ensure that the project is addressing both short term needs regarding convention requirements (transparency) while at the same tiime achieving results with a long term perspective of helping Côte d'Ivoire address climate change issues in a more sustainable manner.

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

The project will be executed according to UNDP's National Implementation Modality (NIM) as per NIM guidelines agreed by UNDP and the Government of Cote d'Ivoire.

The project is designed to be implemented in parallel and in complementarity with several actitivities such as:

- REDD+ National Programme
- the TNC and BUR
- the West African MRV network, which aims to strengthen peer to peer collaboration on MRV and transparency among ECOWAS countries.
- the French Cluster of the Partnership on Transparency of the Paris Agreement, which provides technical support through a yearly workshop to all French speaking Countries on MRV and transparency.
- a climate adaptation and planning project supported by the Government of Belgium called "*Promoting the integration of climate change - also by strengthening the contribution of biodiversity and ecosystem service-, to the planning and budgeting of national, sectoral and local agricultural and forestry policies in Côte Ivory"*

The Direction of Climate Change from the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable will be responsible for executing the project. The project steering committee will be established to oversee the implementation of the project. The project steering committee, will be composed by the Ministries of energy and petrol, transporatation, agriculture, waters and forestry, mining and industry, and urban sanitation and waste– including the Côte d'Ivoire Greenhouse Gas Management Team- a representative of UNDP's country office, non-governmental organizations and selected experts. The project steering committee will oversee the project team in carrying out the project activities, provide guidance and recommendation and support to ensure the project activities are carried out efficiently and effectively.
At implementation level, a full-time coordinator with qualified expertise and experiences will be selected to carry out the project management. This coordinator witll be based within the Direction of Climate Change as the same Direction is in charge inter alia of the elaboration of the NCs and BURs.
A Team of national experts will be selected to carry out the technical works. The Côte d'Ivoire Greenhouse Gas Management Team will also provide support to the technical teams, in the perspective of a future collaboration with the

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

The Country has been working since its ratification of the Climate Change convention to fullfil its commitment in terms of elaboration of the BUR, NC and INDC. Within these documents as well as in the National Development Plan (2016-2020), the necessity to strengthen the greenhouse gas inventory and the transparency has been highlighted. Therefore, the current proyect is consistent with the national strategies, plans and reposrts.
Further, this project is consistent and fully integrated with the Third NC (in review) and the first BUR (in compilation). The CBIT proposal is aimed at solving several challenges faced during the preparation and the report of the national GHG emission inventories, such us data quality management, improved use of the 2006 IPCC methodology, institutional arrangement, etc. It is also consistent with the INDCs, the TNA, National Development Plan 2016-2020 and the National Strategy on REDD+ (in progress) through the good identification of the most contaminating sectors, and the right actions to address them.

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

Results from the project will be disseminated at the national level through existing information sharing networks and forums.
The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation though lessons learned, including the ECOWAS South South Network on MRV. In this framework the project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be

beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects.in Cote d'Ivoire or in other countries in the region.

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

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT[10] 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)*
Mrs. Alimata Kone-Bakayoko	GEF Operational Focal Point, Permanent Secretary	Ministry of Economy and Finance, Commission Nationale du FEM	**14TH APRIL, 2017**

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies[11] and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date *(MM/dd/yyyy)*	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Ms. Adriana Dinu, UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator		18/10/2017	Mr. Yamil Bonduki, Program Manager, UNDP (Green_LECRDs)	+1-212-906-6659	Yamil.bonduki@undp.org

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

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

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

[11] GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF and CBIT