



**GEF-6 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)**  
**PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project**  
**TYPE OF TRUST FUND: Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency**

**PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION**

<b>Project Title:</b>	Building and strengthening Liberia’s national capacity to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Climate Agreement		
<b>Country(ies):</b>	Liberia	<b>GEF Project ID:<sup>1</sup></b>	
<b>GEF Agency(ies):</b>	Conservation International	<b>GEF Agency Project ID:</b>	9923
<b>Other Executing Partner(s):</b>	Conservation International (CI) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of Liberia	<b>Submission Date:</b>	09/12/2017
<b>GEF Focal Area(s):</b>	CC-M	<b>Project Duration (Months)</b>	18 months
<b>Integrated Approach Pilot</b>	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>		Corporate Program: SGP <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Name of parent program:</b>	[if applicable]	<b>Agency Fee (\$)</b>	121,005

**A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES<sup>2</sup>**

Objectives/Programs (Focal Areas, Integrated Approach Pilot, Corporate Programs)	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
CBIT	CBIT	1,344,495	1,500,000
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
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(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
<b>Total Project Cost</b>		<b>1,344,495</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>

**B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY**

<b>Project Objective:</b> To build and strengthen Liberia’s national capacity to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Climate Agreement.						
Project Components	Financing Type <sup>3</sup>	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
<u>Component 1:</u> Strengthen the capacity of national institutions to track NDC	TA	Outcome 1.1 Procedures to measure, track and report mitigation and adaptation data from the land use, agriculture,	Output 1.1.1. Protocol and methodology for data collection across multiple sectors	CBIT	605,023	500,000

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

<p>implementation and sustain transparency efforts over time</p>		<p>energy, transport and waste sectors transparently strengthened</p> <p>Outcome 1.2 NDC transparency system in place in accordance with the prescribed UNFCCC standard</p> <p>Outcome 1.3 Capacity of key ministries and stakeholders to effectively utilize the developed NDC transparency system strengthened</p> <p>Outcome 1.4 Coordination among key government agencies on NDC implementation enhanced</p>	<p>established</p> <p>Output 1.2.1 Online system for collecting and managing all NDC information and data transparency including GHG inventory in collaboration with Liberian Environmental Protection Agency developed</p> <p>Output 1.3.1. Training for at least 300 stakeholders over the life of the project to utilize the NDC transparency system and manage relevant data conducted</p> <p>Output 1.3.2. Three Training of Trainers workshops to deepen and broaden the knowledge of professionals working in climate change on the transparency requirements conducted</p> <p>Output 1.4.1 Liberia National Climate Change Steering Committee expanded and strengthened to include CSO, Private sector, Development partners and forest-dependent people representative</p>			
<p><u>Component 2:</u> Provide direct technical support to harmonize land use, agriculture, energy,</p>	<p>TA</p>	<p>Outcome 2.1 Capacity to measure and report land use, agriculture, energy, transport and waste sectors NDC improved.</p>	<p>Output 2.1.1. Processes and protocols for measuring results related to the land</p>	<p>CBIT</p>	<p>181,507</p>	<p>450,000</p>

transport and waste sectors collection and reporting through training and assistance			use, agriculture, energy, transport and waste sectors established  Output 2.1.2. Implementation plans developed and atleast 200 stakeholders trained to land use, agriculture, energy, transport and waste into the NDC			
<u>Component 3:</u> Integrated Platform for Data Sharing and Policy Making	TA	Outcome 3.1 Fully developed data integration and sharing procedure for use by stakeholders as a one stop source of information for transparency reporting	Output 3.1.1 Data for GHG inventory and MRV system aggregated from different sources, and included in the Global CBIT Coordination Platform  Output 3.1.2 National inventory of greenhouse gas emissions established and made publically available	CBIT	435,558	450,000
Subtotal					1,222,268	1,400,000
Project Management Cost (PMC) <sup>4</sup>				CBIT	122,227	100,000
					1,344,495	1,500,000

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

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	Conservation International	In-kind	\$100,000
Recipient Government	Government of Liberia	In-kind	\$1,400,000
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>\$1,500,000</b>

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) <sup>b)</sup>	Total (c)=a+b
CI	CBIT	Liberia	Climate Change	CBIT	1,344,495	121,005	1,465,500

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

<b>Total GEF Resources</b>	1,344,495	121,005	1,465,500
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**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**

<b>Project Preparation Grant amount requested: \$50,000</b>					<b>PPG Agency Fee: \$4,500</b>		
GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee <sup>5</sup> (b)	Total c = a + b
CI	CBIT	Liberia	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	50,000	4,500	54,500
<b>Total PPG Amount</b>							

**F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS**

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	<i>Hectares</i>
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	<i>Hectares</i>
3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins;	<i>Number of freshwater basins</i>
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	<i>Percent of fisheries, by volume</i>
	750 million tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	<i>metric tons</i>
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	250 million tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	<i>Metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e mitigated.</i>
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)	<i>metric tons</i>
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	<i>metric tons</i>
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	<i>ODP tons</i>
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	Number of Countries: <i>1</i>
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	Number of Countries: <i>1</i>

<sup>5</sup> PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the Agency fee over the GEF Project Financing amount requested.

## **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<sup>6</sup> 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) The global environmental problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed:**

1. Liberia is a least developed country that has recently emerged from an extended period of civil war. It has struggled through two civil wars, one from 1989-1996 and the second from 1999-2003. An estimated 64% of Liberians live below the poverty line, of whom 1.3 million live in extreme poverty. Food insecurity affects 41% of the population and chronic malnutrition is high. In addition, Liberia is faced with the growing impacts of climate change. Low-income countries like Liberia are on the frontline of human-induced climate change and may experience gradual sea-level rise, warmer days and nights, more unpredictable rains, and larger and longer heatwaves. These changes will have a negative impact on sectors of the Liberian economy that are only starting to recover, such as agriculture, forestry, health and energy. Liberia recognizes the current and future threats of climate change and has been taking initiatives toward addressing these threats.

2. In December 2015, the United Nations Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of Parties (COP 21) in Paris agreed to an historic international climate agreement. The adoption of the Paris Agreement made vital progress toward meaningfully addressing climate change. Prior to reaching the Agreement, developed and developing countries submitted their national post-2020 climate action commitments, known as [Intended Nationally Determined Contributions \(INDCs\)](#). These commitments form the foundation of the 2015 climate agreement. Countries are at different stages in developing plans or strategies that will guide national implementation of their NDCs. Liberia's INDC reflects the country's ambition for reducing emissions, taking into account its domestic circumstances and capabilities. It also reflects how Liberia will adapt to climate change impacts, and what support they need from other countries to adopt low-carbon pathways and to build climate resilience. Liberia is categorized as a GHG sink if the land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector is considered. However, whilst overall Liberia's LULUCF net emissions represent a sink there is still potential to reduce gross emissions generated from deforestation and forest degradation in Liberia. LULUCF activities can impact the ability of ecosystems to absorb and store atmospheric greenhouse gases. Human activities in Liberia are starting to have a profound impact on terrestrial sinks and consequently, the exchange of CO<sub>2</sub> between the terrestrial biosphere system and the atmosphere is being altered. To support mitigation, Liberia will need to reduce gross emissions from the land sector (e.g., deforestation and forest degradation) as well as increase the potential for carbon storage (e.g., maintenance or enhancement of the LULUCF sink).

3. The extent of implementation of the intended contributions on mitigation and adaptation in Liberia are conditioned upon the provision of adequate means by the international community (financial resources, capacity building and the transfer of technologies). Given this context, there is clearly a need in Liberia to strengthen Liberia's national capacity to implement the different elements of the Paris Climate Agreement. As indicated in Liberia's NDC, additional support is required to develop a transparency system for tracking the performance and progress made on the implementation of the NDC. The proposed project presents an important opportunity to support the Government of Liberia in building institutional and technological capacity, designing methodological tools and indicators, and engaging all relevant stakeholders. The future implementation of Liberia's NDC presents an opportunity to integrate the climate objectives of the national Low Carbon Development Strategy with the sustainable development agenda outlined in Vision 2030.

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<sup>6</sup> 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.

4. Article 13 of the 2015 Paris Agreement establishes the Enhanced Transparency Framework (UNFCCC 2015). The framework was established to enable the tracking, comparing and understanding of national commitments worldwide to fight climate change. The “transparency framework” requires countries to regularly provide: (i) A national inventory of greenhouse gas emissions (by sources) and removals (by sinks) (ii) Information necessary to track progress toward achieving their Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) (iii) Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation (iv) information on financial, technology transfer and capacity building support needed and received and (v) information on any support they provide to developing countries.

5. Liberia’s NDC demonstrates commitment to utilizing nature based approaches for climate change, particularly in the adaptation section of the NDC; however, this commitment should be strengthened to capture GHG emission from other sectors identified in the national communication to ensure that all sectors are captured in reporting transparently toward Liberia’s meeting its GHG targets. The NDC recognizes that intact forests perform an important function as carbon sinks in Liberia. Liberia plans to implement mitigation actions including the protection of forest and increasing the amount of forested land through reforestation of degraded lands. Liberia clearly recognizes that nature-based solutions such as forest protection are an immediate and cost-effective ways to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance resilience to climate change. In addition, many nature-based activities have been recognized in the adaptation section of the NDC. For example, the NDC clearly identifies low-emission and climate-resilient agricultural practices and activities as an activity that can reduce emissions and make the sector more resilient to the impacts of climate change. Liberia is also clearly committed to developing a transparent system for tracking the performance and progress made on the implementation of the NDC. The NDC very clearly states that Liberia “plans to develop a tracking system to analyze the support (finance, technology transfer and capacity building) for implementation”. Translating Liberia’s NDC into concrete policies, programs, and projects will be key to successful implementation. The proposed project will help the government of Liberia to realize these ambitions.

6. Liberia’s 1<sup>st</sup> National Communication emphasizes the need for massive training and capacity-building at all levels to reduce uncertainties in the statistics and develop national- and/or sector specific emission factors with the ultimate objective of improving and updating the national GHG inventory. The National Communication identified capacity building needs to strengthen further the reporting and monitoring national GHG data gathered through different sector and the implementation of standardized technical guidelines and regulations, codes of practice for accountability and transparency. The proposed project will deliver some of these training and capacity building needs, while at the same time build a process for the long- term sustainability of GHG data management and reporting in Liberia.

7. The project aims to address the following barriers:

<b>Barrier</b>	<b>Elaboration</b>
Lack of a robust institutional structure to manage the NDC implementation process in a transparent manner	Need to strengthen the capacity of lead institutions to develop and implement NDC-related policies and programs, coordinate with sectorial line ministries, and engage stakeholders in the NDC implementation process.
Lack of technical capacity to establish a system that can measure, track and report mitigation and adaptation activities and other elements of the transparency framework	The transparency framework requires Liberia to regularly provide (i) A national inventory of greenhouse gas emissions (by sources) and removals (by sinks) (ii) Information necessary to track progress toward achieving their Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) (iii) Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation (iv) information on financial, technology transfer and capacity building support needed and received and (v) information on any support they provide to developing countries
The lack of awareness and/or knowledge about the	Since the submission of Liberia’s NDC to the

Paris Agreement, climate change, and NDCs provides a significant obstacle to successful NDC implementation in Liberia.	UNFCCC, the level of public awareness and information sharing on its content with stakeholders has been limited. Different sectors in Liberia have established different processes to track and report on compliance with a range of environmental and social indicators, however these knowledge management systems tend to be sector specific. For example, the Liberian Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (LEITI) has developed a chain of custody system for tracking certified material to ensure that wood, wood fibre or non-wood forest products can be traced back to certified forests in Liberia
NDC does not fully incorporate all key sectors such as REDD+	Liberia NDC only briefly mentions REDD+ even though it is widely seen as an important tool in the mitigation of climate change. Actions to reduce GHGs associated with agriculture are not detailed or prominently expressed in Liberia's NDC despite the fact that it is a key source of emissions

## 2. The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects:

### Baseline scenario:

8. The following existing national systems provide a basis for monitoring transparency and accountability in different sectors in Liberia. The proposed project will build on the following initiatives:

- ***The Liberia Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (LEITI) Act:*** This Act was passed in 2009 and focuses on improving transparency and promoting sustainable use of revenues generated from natural resources. Under this process, all revenues paid by operators and received by government are routinely published and reconciled. LEITI is currently carrying out an audit of the processes to allocate/award concession agreements to ensure that these processes are in full compliance with Liberian legislation.
- ***The Freedom of Information Act was ratified in 2010:*** This Act sets out requirements for all government agencies to improve accessibility of information for the public, both for information that should be pro-actively put into the public domain, and by setting out a process for handling and responding to information requests
- ***Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA):*** This agreement states that a system for verifying the legality of all of Liberia's timber will be established and any timber that fails to meet the standard will not be eligible for export or trade. The legal standard includes verification that the operator has complied with their obligations under the (National Forestry Reform Law) NFRL and LEITI
- ***The National Strategy for decentralization and Local Governance:*** This process is being coordinated by the Governance Commission, which provides support and training for Sector Decentralization Analysts / Consultants embedded within different line Ministries and Agencies. Implementation is ultimately the responsibility of these line Ministries and Agencies, and progress has been uneven.

### Baseline projects:

**Project Name:** The Liberia Forest Sector Project

**Donor/s:** Government of Norway/ World Bank

**Amount:** \$37.5M

9. The project will finance technical assistance, works, goods, workshops, training, services, and operational costs to support the implementation of the REDD+ strategy; focusing on investments for early implementation of strategic land use options in targeted landscapes. The project will also support the development of institutional capacities, which will

strengthen the enabling environment to sustain decentralized implementation of sustainable forest sector management, with the engagement of local communities. As part of the enabling environment, the proposed project will also include the implementation of a Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system to track the country's forest cover and progress made in the reduction or removal of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions over time. The MRV system will need to comply with international best practice guidelines for operational data collection, synthesis, analysis, and reporting, allowing for the monitoring, estimation, and accounting of carbon emissions and removals of carbon in comparison to the projected reference scenario currently developed as part of REDD+ Readiness under Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) support. The Forest Development Authority (FDA) together with the Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services (LISGIS) will have the primary responsibility for monitoring information and reporting. There is a need to link this forest sector GHG tracking system with the upgraded centralized national systems and processes for measuring and reporting greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to ensure transparency in tracking and reporting progress of Liberia's NDC.

10. In April 2016, Conservation International and the Environmental Protection Agency of Liberia initiated a pilot natural capital accounting project to put together: 1) a map of Liberia's natural capital (based on existing land cover and mangrove ecosystem maps); 2) a set of pilot accounts (ecosystem extent, ecosystem condition, accounting for one or two key ecosystem services). This proposed project will build upon the foundation that this pilot project and other natural capital accounting initiatives will provide.

## 2) **The proposed alternative scenario with the proposed project, with a brief description of the expected outcomes and components of the project:**

11. The long-term strategy of Liberia is to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. It is essential that the NDC process is transparent, so that stakeholders in Liberia can track progress and ensure that the country is meeting its stated goals. The proposed project will build and strengthen Liberia's national capacity to implement the Paris Climate Agreement through the development of a robust transparency framework which measures and tracks mitigation, adaptation, financial, technology transfer and capacity building support efforts. This framework will enable the government of Liberia and other stakeholders to track impacts in the energy, waste, transport and land sector and provide a firm basis for the country to meet its mitigation and adaptation targets and achieve carbon neutrality. The project will help Liberia demonstrate to the world the important contribution Liberia is making to address climate change and meeting the important goals of the Paris Agreement.

12. While Liberia has committed to setting up transparency systems, these systems focus almost entirely on the extraction of natural resources. Building transparency into Liberia's climate change mitigation and adaptation system is still very nascent and needs to proactively engage key stakeholders within the various sectors. Liberia's NDC transparency framework should be accessible to stakeholders to track progress and ensure that outcomes are equitable. Through this system, implementation efforts can clearly communicate how domestic actions and activities align with international initiatives in contributing to global emissions reductions and climate resilience. The project will strengthen the capacity of national institutions to track and report on NDC implementation across the different sub sectors. In addition, the proposed project will also provide direct technical assistance to support data collection and reporting on agriculture, energy, transport and waste sectors and land sectors activities. Institutional systems to measure and track these efforts also have the potential to unlock additional sources of climate finance for Liberia.

13. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of Liberia is the Designated National Authority (DNA) for the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the UNFCCC, as well the GEF Focal Point for Liberia. As such, the EPA is the key government focal point and would co-execute this project.

## **PROJECT COMPONENTS, OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS**

### 14. **Component 1: Strengthen the capacity of national institutions to track NDC implementation and sustain transparency efforts over time**

The 1<sup>st</sup> National Communication of Liberia and the NDC submitted to the UNFCCC emphasizes the need to strengthen or build capacity in ensuring that the GHG data collection and management to inform the NDC implementation; this includes data interpretation, storage and updating of databases. This component will strengthen the capacity of the national



institutions to measure, track and report mitigation and adaptation data from the land use, agriculture, energy, transport and waste sectors through a user- friendly protocol and methodology for data collection across multiple sectors. A centralized NDC transparency system will be developed and housed at the Liberian Environmental Protection Agency as prescribed in accordance with the UNFCCC standard. The Liberian Environmental Protection Agency will serve as the administrator of this online system for collecting and managing of all NDC information and data.

This component will also build the capacity of stakeholders on how to effectively use the NDC transparency system to inform the GHG activity data by sector. Staff will be identified and trained from all the NDC sectors on the basic functions of the system, data management and reporting. Several Training of Trainers (ToT) workshops will be conducted for selected sectors and technicians to further deepen and broaden the knowledge on the transparency requirements of the NDC and also to ensure that there will be a process in place to ensure continuity after the GEF project ends. This component will strengthen the Environmental Sector Working Group housed in the Environmental Protection Agency to improve the transparent collation and dissemination of GHG data contributions across the different sectors.

**15. Outcome 1.1 Procedures to measure, track and report mitigation and adaptation from the land use, agriculture, energy, transport and waste sectors activities transparently strengthened**

Measuring and tracking mitigation and adaptation activities is complex and requires a broader set of measurements than are collected and monitored in many countries today. The proposed project will establish a transparent monitoring system that will identify and define the parameters for collecting data and ensure that this aligns with global best practice. Improving capacity in Liberia should provide a firm basis for updating the NDC in the near future by identifying specific emission reduction targets in each sector not identified in the national communication.

*16. Output 1.1.1 Protocol and methodology for data collection across multiple sectors established*

The proposed project will establish a protocol for monitoring NDC implementation that includes estimated baselines or reference emission levels, the development of a system that monitors emission levels over time and the registries for emissions in the different sectors on a regular basis. This will allow for the development of specific policies and strategies to address mitigation in key sectors and also to identify those policies and activities that can be pursued with existing national resources and those that are conditional to international support.

**17. Outcome 1.2 NDC transparency system in place in accordance with the prescribed UNFCCC standard**

The proposed project seeks to establish a centralized, user friendly, online system that can be easily accessed by all stakeholders that are generated from the different sectors.

*18. Output 1.2.1 Online system for collecting and managing all NDC information and data transparency including GHG inventory in collaboration with Liberian Environmental Protection Agency developed.*

The project is proposing to build a user-friendly online system for managing all NDC information and data collected from the land use, agriculture, energy, transport and waste sectors in a transparent manner. The online system will be linked to several websites such as government ministries and will serve as a central repository for public information in line with the National Freedom of Information Act. The system will draw on information generated from Output 1.4.1. The project will use the server in the Geoinformation system, constructed through the support of the GEF Coastal Mangrove project, as the main hub for online data storage.

19. There have been several national processes used to collect and report on GHG emission level and data as demonstrated in the national communication, some of which are not housed in one institution. The proposed project will help upgrade the technologies and processes systems to gather GHG emission data in accordance with UNFCCC requirements. This will allow the holistic reporting and processing of GHG emission data from the different sectors in a single and uniform format that meets international acceptable standards and shall become a national system to promote transparency in tracking NDC progress.

**20. Outcome 1.3 Capacity of key ministries and stakeholders to effectively utilize the developed NDC transparency system strengthened**

There is a clear need to develop capacities for data collection, reporting, monitoring and evaluation and/or verification mechanisms. The proposed project will provide substantial opportunities for capacity building to ensure that all stakeholders in Liberia can effectively understand and know how to use the established NDC transparency system once it becomes operational.

21. *Output 1.3.1: Training for at least 300 stakeholders over the life of the project to utilize the NDC transparency system and manage relevant data conducted*

Training packages will be developed and used to train participants from relevant government institutions, universities, the media, interest groups and civil society to effectively understand and know how to use the established NDC transparency system. Participants in these trainings will be selected in the initial phase of the project but at a minimum would include staff from the Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services, Forestry Development Authority, Ministry of Agriculture, Land Commission, Environmental Protection Agency, Lands, Mines and Energy, Ministry of Finance and Development Planning and the University of Liberia.

22. *Output 1.3.2: Three (3) Training of Trainers workshops to deepen and broaden the knowledge of professionals working in climate change on the transparency requirements conducted*

Over the eighteen months of the project, the project team will conduct three training of trainer's workshops to ensure that selected representatives can replicate trainings on the NDC transparency system in their respective institutions. The trainers will commit to help other people within their respective institutions to understand issues including data collection, management, and reporting and help sustain transparency efforts over time.

23. **Outcome 1.4 Coordination among key government agencies on NDC implementation enhanced**

The Ministry of Finance and Development Planning is responsible for tracking and reporting on performance of all national-level activities that contribute to achieving the Low Carbon Development Strategy and Agenda for Transformation. The successful implementation of the NDC will depend heavily on coordination across multiple sectors and between different government institutions. This project seeks to improve inter- governmental communication through the Environmental Sector Working Group to avoid any duplication of effort and ensure that contributions across the different sectors are collated and disseminated transparently.

24. *Output 1.4.1 Liberia National Climate Change Steering Committee expanded and strengthened to include CSO, Private sector, Development partners and forest- dependent people representative*

The National Climate Change Steering Committee (NCCSC) brings together policymakers from different sectors to discuss, review and approve climate change mitigation and adaptation measures in Liberia. The committee, by its status, is responsible for overseeing the full implementation of the NDC, and could serve to improve transparency in achieving targets identified in the NDC. The project will work with the committee chair, as well as the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, to facilitate quarterly committee meetings and ensure that committee members are informed and involved in the implementation of the NDC. The project will support the NCCSC to conduct awareness raising activities in order to socialized the understanding of the NDC with and amongst local government and stakeholders across rural Liberia, and encourage the inclusion of additional stakeholders from CSO, Private sector, Development partner and forest- dependent people.

25. **Component 2: Provide direct technical support to harmonize land use, agriculture, energy, transport and waste sectors data collection and reporting through training and assistance**

It is important for Liberia to analyze the best options for tracking its NDC that align with national circumstances and consistent with the UNFCCC principles for inclusiveness and transparency. This project would help to provide technical support to harmonize land use, agriculture, energy, transport and waste sectors collection and reporting through training and assistance. Government institutions that are focal points for the NDC will have dedicated staff whose capacities to measure and report GHG emission will be improved.

This project will establish protocols and processes for measuring all GHG information and results generated from each sector. Each NDC sector will nominate key technical staff that will participate in Training or Trainers (ToT) workshops as the means to increase institutional capacity. The project will work with each ToTs participant to rollout similar training for identified staff within their institutions as a long- term strategy for sustainability. In additional, the project will develop

implementation plans that incorporate how GHG information are reported and tracked within each NDC sector and the relation to the central NDC Transparency system.

**26. Outcome 2.1 Capacity to measure and report land use, agriculture, energy, transport and waste sectors NDC improved.**

Land sector emissions encompass those generated by deforestation, agriculture, forestry, and other land use. Across the world the extent to which each NDC submission elaborates on how emission reductions within the land sector will be achieved, and the inclusion of specific targets and plans for monitoring and evaluation, varies significantly. Activities in the LULUCF sector can provide a relatively cost-effective way of offsetting emissions, either by increasing the removals of greenhouse gases from the atmosphere (e.g. by planting trees or managing forests), or by reducing emissions (e.g. by curbing deforestation). Many tropical and sub-tropical forested countries reference REDD+ within their NDCs. Although it is expected that countries will follow the IPCC Good Practice Guidance related to monitoring and accounting for emissions, there is no mandated framework, so countries vary in the methods and approaches used with regards to the land sector. Liberia will need to ensure that the information it collects on the land sector can be aggregated and compared with other countries across the world. The proposed project seeks to work with stakeholders in Liberia to provide a standardized approach for measuring and reporting on land sector activities.

Across the world, it is clear that the energy sector must play a critical role if efforts to reduce emissions are to succeed. In Liberia, the energy sector is the highest contributor of GHG emanating mainly from the use of traditional fuels such as firewood, charcoal and palm oil and the use of fossil fuels, especially petroleum products. There must be a strong process and capacity for tracking progress towards nationally determined mitigation goals in Liberia. Tracking progress towards energy sector decarbonisation is complex and requires a broader set of measurements than are collected and monitored in many countries today. Capacity will need to be built in Liberia to ensure that the country can accurately measure and report on its energy sector contributions.

**27. Output 2.1.1: Processes and protocols for measuring results related to the land use, agriculture, energy, transport and waste sectors established**

The proposed project will provide direct technical assistance to help Liberia calculate its net emissions from the land sector and coastal ecosystem. Contributions from the land sector and coastal ecosystems could be effectively measured and monitored through Natural Capital Accounting (NCA) frameworks, which would increase clarity on the benefits and services that ecosystems deliver for climate stabilization and improving the resilience of communities. Coastal ecosystem conservation that reduces global atmospheric carbon levels through storage of blue carbon—which is the carbon in healthy mangroves, sea grasses, and salt marshes—also provides local communities with climate adaptation and livelihoods benefits in Liberia that should be accounted for as part of Liberia’s NDC. Blue carbon actions with their mitigation benefits can allow for a more complete representation of Liberia’s mitigation contributions to be recognized in the UNFCCC global stocktake process.

Explicitly linking actions in the NDC to LULUCF benefits could present an opportunity for increased financial resources via REDD+ and incentivize maintenance or enhancement of the sink and reduction of gross LULUCF emissions. Liberia has plans to develop a REDD+ MRV system under the Liberia Forest Sector project. The REDD+ MRV should provide some results but won’t account for all activities in the land sector and coastal ecosystem. The project will address gaps for measuring and reporting on land sector and coastal ecosystem activities. The project will also ensure that results from other monitoring systems such as REDD+ MRV contributions can be incorporated into reporting on Liberia’s NDC.

The proposed project will provide direct technical assistance to help Liberia meet the goals established in its National Energy Policy (2009) and reduce GHG emissions in this sector. The project will identify a reliable partner organization with strong capacity on methodologies and application of IPCC guidance to support the government of Liberia to build MRV capacity in the energy sector and ensure that Liberia can reach its’ mitigation targets.

28. *Output 2.1.1 Implementation plans developed and atleast 200 stakeholders trained to incorporate land use, agriculture, energy, transport and waste sectors into the NDC.*

The project seeks to advance the development, uptake and upscale of innovative solutions. The NDC will be strengthened to incorporate land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF), REDD+, agriculture, energy, transport and waste sectors as potential emission reduction activities. The proposed project will provide guidance for NDC preparation to ensure that LULUCF activities are fully accounted for in the future.

29. **Component 3: Integrated Platform for Data Sharing and Policy Making**

There is the growing need to establish a process through which institutions working on NDC sectors can share and link their institutional online data system to the centralized NDC Transparency System house at the Environmental Protection Agency of Liberia. This project will develop a procedure that allows each sector to integrate and share data with the centralized NDC transparency system (as described in Component 1). GHG inventory data be aggregated from different sources and included into Liberia NDC transparency system to enhance data coordination and reporting.

The project will also help strengthen the government's capacity to report on National GHG inventory data and report to the UNFCCC and to national stakeholders. Up to date information and data that are captured in a country level GHG inventory will help decision makers on climate change to make informed policy decisions on climate change and enhance their MRV capacity.

30. **Outcome 3.1 Fully developed data integration and sharing procedure for use by stakeholders as a one stop source of information for transparency reporting**

It is important to establish procedures through which GHG data collected from different sectors and sources can be directly shared, integrated or linked to the central NDC Transparency System for transparent reporting. This outcome will support the development of a one stop data integrated process within each of the NDC sector institutions website for reporting, using and sharing of data and information generated from the system to relevant stakeholders. Data for the GHG inventory and the MRV system will be integrated, and the national inventory of greenhouse gas emissions (by sources) and removals (by sinks) will be established, and made publicly available. This outcome will also ensure that information is included into the CBIT Global Coordination Platform.

31. *Output 3.1.1 Data for GHG inventory and MRV system aggregated from different sources, and included in the Global CBIT Coordination Platform*

The project will establish a process for the aggregation of data submitted by the different sectors, which are relevant to tracking progress on Liberia's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in a transparent and public manner, while also ensuring that information is included into the CBIT Global Coordination Platform. Once the process is set-up, trained staff from the key GHG sectors will be empowered to enter validated sector specific data that contribute to achieving Liberia's GHG targets in the NDC.

32. *Output 3.1.2 National inventory of greenhouse gas emissions established and made publically available*

The project will support the review of methodological approaches, strategies and mechanisms for conducting national GHG inventory, data management, adaptation monitoring, evaluation, and communication measures. This project will also provide assistance to national institutions in quantifying and reporting impact of policy measures. The National Climate Change Steering Committee and Climate Change Unit of the Environmental Protection Agency will provide the platform through which data and information gained by the enhanced MRV capacity will be used to influence policy and decision-making processes, while making it easier to report national GHG inventory information to the UNFCCC.

**3) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions to the baseline:**

33. Without this GEF intervention current investments would focus primarily on the establishment of monitoring systems that are sector specific and do not account for the full extent of implementation of the intended contributions on mitigation and adaptation in Liberia. For example, the government of Liberia is investing in an MRV system for

REDD+ in Liberia that would measure, report and verify the country's forest and associated GHG emissions and removals, including their changes over time. The proposed project will help provide a more complete representation of the Liberia's mitigation, adaptation, capacity, technology transfer and finance contributions. In the absence of this GEF funded project, many climate activities would likely remain as standalone activities and fail to provide a full account of Liberia's contribution to global targets.

34. In the absence of this intervention, the country may fail to secure adequate, predictable, and sustainable financial, technological, and capacity support for implementation of Liberia's INDC mitigation and adaptation interventions. REDD+, or Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation, is one tool for achieving mitigation goals while also delivering a number of social and environmental co-benefits in Liberia. The government of Norway has pledged US\$150 million to support REDD+ activities in Liberia and full implementation of REDD+ could generate even larger financial flows. Liberia will need to demonstrate progress on the implementation the REDD+ and other nature based solutions if it is going to access the full range of funding available to least developed nations.

35. Liberia's NDC and implementation policies should explicitly recognize and communicate the role of nature in contributing to Liberia's mitigation and adaptation goals. These contributions could be effectively measured and monitored through natural capital accounting (NCA) frameworks, which would increase clarity on the benefits and services that ecosystems deliver for both climate stabilization and improving the resilience of communities.

#### **4) Global environmental benefits:**

36. The global environmental impacts will be delivered by supporting the Government of Liberia to implement and reports on commitments made in its NDC; specifically a mitigation impacts of between 4.50 to 5.30 million tons Carbon dioxide equivalent per year (MtCO<sub>2</sub>e/a) through renewable energy; net 15% emission reductions of 797,000 thousand tons Carbon dioxide equivalent by 2030. The designed tracking system for the NDC will help to report GHG emission from other sectors including that relates to adaptation and mitigation.

#### **Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up:**

##### **Innovation:**

37. The current challenges faced by the Government in the reporting on its second national communication and implementing Reporting for Results-based REDD+ Actions project is the lack of such innovative reporting and monitoring system that integrate data set various sources including external ones. The implementation of this project will present a national and central system for transparent monitoring and accounting for GHG emissions, which will report on different sectors in Liberia. The project will also support the development of institutional capacities, which will strengthen the enabling environment to sustain decentralized implementation of sustainable forest sector management, with the engagement of local communities. As part of the enabling environment, the proposed project will also include the implementation of a Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system to track the country's forest cover and progress made in the reduction or removal of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions over time. Stakeholders will be train and empower to conduct independent monitoring at sector specific sector levels. The independent monitoring process will increase transparency, strengthen data integration approaches and reduce bias at the local level, by combining independent reference data with regional and global datasets.

##### **Sustainability:**

38. The increased inclusion, participation and accountability of multiple stakeholders (e.g. the private sector, forest-dependent people, Development partner, CSOs, non-government organizations) in land-use mitigation actions, decision-making and monitoring will ensure sustainability. The Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system will built in the Climate Change Unit of the Environmental Protection Agency and will integrate existing Geo-Information System Lab tools, equipment and trained staff. The Government through its' several initiatives and projects like the Liberia Forest Sector projects, National Communications reporting, Reporting for Results-based REDD+ Actions and others has obtained investments for long- term sustainability of the system. These projects have resources to support the generation of GHG emission data and establishment of a national data repository which could

submit regular data to the central MRV system. The proposed project will not solely rely on external consultants/technicians, rather the technicians shall be used to consolidate institutional methodologies and protocols. These protocols will be well documented and readily available for use by new staff. The capacity building exercises will not be standalone activities, Training of Trainers (TOT) will ensure that each institution experiences long-term continuity of capacity building activities. The proposed project will work with the Government of Liberia to ensure that funding is available for these efforts in the future to incorporate land use, agriculture, energy, transport and waste sectors into the NDCs, training of trainers workshops to deepen and broaden the knowledge of professionals working in climate change on the transparency, and to utilize the NDC transparency system and manage relevant data collected.

**Potential for Scaling Up:**

39. The increased in emissions from deforestation and degradation is a global problem, and measurement of compliance with the Paris agreement is a critical need in many African countries including Liberia. The capacity increased and system developed during the successfully implementation of this project will provide important information for future projects and UNFCCC reporting. This project will also offer an opportunity to improve existing data protocols require for the implementation of the REDD+ strategy focusing on investments for early implementation of strategic land use options in targeted landscapes. The engagement of partners with global and regional presence like Vital Signs will also enhance opportunities for scaling up of these interventions.

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

Name of Institution	Role
<b>Environmental Protection Agency</b>	The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is the Designated National Authority (DNA) and climate change focal point to the UNFCCC, which house the Climate Change Unit responsible for leading GHG inventory activities in Liberia. The EPA deals with climate change and almost all multilateral environmental agreements and the implementation of the Paris Agreements. The EPA will be the custodian of the developed MRV system and will integrate data into subsequent national report processes. The EPA will be a key coordinating partner throughout preparation and implementation of the project
<b>Forestry Development Authority (FDA)</b>	The FDA is the current custodian of the protected areas network; they will therefore be integral to this project as we look to include GHG emission data from the forestry sectors. The FDA will be engaged in project preparation and implementation.
<b>The Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services (LISGIS)</b>	The LISGIS serve as the authoritative agency of Government responsible for collecting, managing, coordinating, supervising, evaluating, analyzing, disseminating and setting quality standards for statistical and associated geo-information for overall national socio-economic reconstruction and development. The LISGIS will be engaged in project preparation and implementation.
<b>Ministry of Finance and Development Planning (MFDP)</b>	The MFDP is the custodian of Liberia economy and has the mandate to formulate, institutionalize and administer economic development, fiscal and tax policies for the promotion of sound and efficient management of financial resources of the government. The MFDP currently chair the National Climate Change Steering Committee and will be engaged in project

	preparation and implementation.
<b>NGOs and civil society organizations</b>	There are a number of NGOs and civil society groups working with different Government institutions and local communities towards climate change adaptation and mitigation. The project will seek the involvement of these groups to collaborate with the project.

3 Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. Are issues on [gender equality](#) and women's empowerment taken into account? (yes X/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.

40. The project will ensure full and equitable representation in the workshops, trainings and other capacity building activities. The project will seek to engage with all stakeholders within the Liberia including any potentially marginalized groups. The project will engage through current leadership structures and will seek to add to or strengthen these groups when key stakeholders are underrepresented. We will ensure men, women, youth and other groups are engaged and build monitoring systems that include necessary disaggregation to track this throughout the life of the project.

41. The Project will build its gender strategies on the framework of Liberia's climate change Gender Action Plan (ccGAP) which objective is to ensure that gender equality is mainstreamed into climate change policies, programs, and interventions.

42. To ensure that the project meets CI-GEF Project Agency's "Gender Mainstreaming Policy #8", the project will develop a "Gender Mainstreaming Strategy and Action Plan" during of the PPG phase that will guarantee the mainstreaming of gender issues throughout the project. The CI-GEF Project Agency, who will approve and oversee the implementation of this Strategy and Action Plan throughout the duration of the project.

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).

<b>Risks</b>	<b>Ranking</b>	<b>Mitigation Strategy</b>
Risk the credibility of conducting standard GHG inventory based on national circumstances	Modest	Using default value to start while working with partners to improve data
Archiving of data and inability to compile GHG emission data	Modest	GHG emission data will be compiled using default values. Also as part of institutional capacity proper archiving tools will be provided
Political commitment without financial resources will slow implementation	Modest	CI will work directly with the EPA to secure basic resources for experts and basic tools. CI will also assist coordinating with partners who can provide some resources in country
Limited capacity, commitment and/or governance among Government staff in GHG emission sector institutions	Modest	Starting with the design phase, the project will work in a participatory manner with Government staff in GHG emission sector institutions to discuss and define the strategies to be implemented the transparency elements of the Paris Climate Agreement

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

<b>Initiative</b>	<b>Coordination</b>
Reporting for Results Based REDD+ Actions Project on the preparation of the GHG inventory in the AFOLU sector	This project is funded by the Coalition for Rainforest Nations and is implemented through the Environmental Protection Agency. It aims to build in-country capacity to prepare a national GHG inventory for emissions and removals related to land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF). The needs and risks assessment report outlines the lack of expertise in reporting on GHG under UNFCCC and also highlights continuous training and expertise building, lack of a permanent system for data collection and storage, and technical support for the establishment of a National Forestry Inventory as the key capacity building gaps. However, the project plans to enhance Liberia's technical capacity to report on the AFOLU sector in the national GHG Inventories, to set up the necessary playing field for the preparation and development of GHG inventories, as well as reporting to the UNFCCC, and prepare Liberia to meet the reporting requirements. The limitation of this initiative is that it does not cover all sectors identified in NDC. The proposed GEF project will coordinate with the EPA to ensure efficient use of resources and avoid duplication of efforts.
ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency MRV system setup project	The Project seek to prepare the ground for a development and submission of standardized baselines for Liberia, particularly in the energy sector, and to provide advice and guidance on the methodological and procedural aspects of the development of CDM standardized baselines in the energy sector; MRV concept and the reporting requirements under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement; the setting up of solid and sustainable institutional arrangements for MRV; the elements for road-testing processes for data collection, processing, compilation and reporting in specific sectors, as component of a broader national MRV system. The proposed project will coordinate with this initiative to ensure synergies and avoid duplication of efforts.
Capacity Building for a Shared Environmental Information System	The project is implemented by the EPA with support technical from UNEP which seek to build the capacity of countries for data and knowledge sharing by Ministries and other relevant agencies at national level to support state of environment reporting and other reporting processes, as well as develop and implement a shared environmental information system (SEIS). The proposed project will coordinate with the EPA to ensure smart use of resources and avoid duplication of efforts.
Liberia Forest Sector Project	The project has a key component on establishing a forest monitoring information system which will finance the operationalization of a measurement and reporting system for forests and emissions reductions. It will also support the development of institutional capacities, which will strengthen the enabling environment to sustain decentralized implementation of sustainable forest sector management, with the engagement of local communities. As part of the enabling environment, the proposed project will also include the implementation of



	<p>a Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system to track the country's forest cover and progress made in the reduction or removal of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions over time. The MRV system will need to comply with international best practice guidelines for operational data collection, synthesis, analysis, and reporting, allowing for the monitoring, estimation, and accounting of carbon emissions and removals of carbon in comparison to the projected reference scenario currently developed. There is a need to link this forest sector GHG tracking system with the developed national systems and processes for measuring and reporting greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions house at the Environmental Protection Agency to ensure transparency in tracking and reporting progress on Liberia's NDC.</p>
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6. *Consistency with National Priorities.* Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions? (yes X/no  ). If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

43. This project is highly consistent with several international/regional agreements, as well as national plans and initiatives related to the issue of biodiversity and land degradation, such as:

<b>National strategies/plans/reports/assessments</b>	<b>GEF Project Alignment and Contribution</b>
<b>National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Roadmap</b>	Liberia developed its National Adaptation Programme of Action in 2008 followed by its Initial National Communication to the UNFCCC in 2012. A National Adaptation Plan (NAP) is currently being developed as a means of identifying Liberia's medium and long-term adaptation needs. The proposed project should help the government of Liberia to identify additional activities for inclusion in the NAP.
<b>Liberia's Nationally Determined Contribution</b>	Liberia's NDC states that further support will be needed to ensure that its MRV system is adequately able to track progress toward the implementation of the NDC, including non-GHG co-benefits. Liberia recognizes capacity building efforts in setting up the system of Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) as a fundamental pillar of its NDC for the purpose of transparency and accountability. The MRV system for the NDC will build upon existing structures for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and intersectoral coordination. The development of a robust transparency framework which measures and tracks mitigation and adaptation efforts will enable Liberia to expand the activities through which it can meet its mitigation and adaptation targets.
<b>Liberia's 1<sup>st</sup> National Communication</b>	Liberia's Initial National Communication emphasizes the need for massive training and capacity-building at all levels to reduce uncertainties in the statistics and develop national- and/or sector specific emission factors with the ultimate objective of improving and updating the national GHG inventory. The National Communication identified capacity building needs to strengthen further the reporting and monitoring national GHG data gathered through different sector and the implementation of standardized

	technical guidelines and regulations, codes of practice for accountability and transparency.
<b>Liberia’s Low Emissions Development Strategies (LEDS), Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) and Measuring, Reporting and Verification System (MRVs)</b>	The study to identify the capacity barriers, gaps and needs for the successful development of LEDS, NAMAS and MRV activities for mitigation. It also helps provide information on what barriers need to be overcome as Liberia embarks on the process of pursuing a more sustainable development path that is less carbon intensive. The study highlights several capacity building gaps including strengthening of national capacities at all levels, and on issues related to the formulation and implementation of mitigation and the development of low carbon strategies; lack of monitoring systems and strategies that includes data collection, monitoring and the strengthening of the different GHG sectors; lack of standardization of MRV systems in the country; and poor frequency of reporting, data and information utilization.
<b>Agenda for Transformation (Liberia’s PRSP)</b>	Chapter 2 in Liberia’s Agenda for Transformation highlights the need to create transparent, accountable and responsive public institutions that contribute to economic and social development as well as inclusive and participatory governance systems. The proposed project will contribute to the develop of transparent national institutions in Liberia.
<b>National REDD+ Strategy</b>	The national REDD+ strategy, when developed, will form the basis for the development of a set of policies and programs to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and to enhance carbon uptake from other REDD+ activities. The proposed project will produce a number of outputs that will inform the development and implementation of a National REDD+ strategy in Liberia.
<b>National Climate Change Policy</b>	A National Climate Change Policy is being developed to ensure that a qualitative, effective and coherent climate change adaptation process takes place, and to serve as the pillar for comprehensive sectoral strategies and action plans. This policy will enable better coordination of climate change work in the country and provides opportunities for cooperation and collaboration between the government and people of Liberia as well as with development partners, international and regional institutions, intergovernmental organizations and consultants. The proposed project will inform the development of Liberia’s National Climate Change Policy.

**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.

44. As discussed in the baseline, different sectors has that provide basis for monitoring transparency and accountability in Liberia. The proposed project will build on these existing initiatives and other national stakeholders engagement public consultation tools experiences to strengthen information sharing and data collection related to

climate change. In addition, the developed NDC transparency system seek to increased and improve the knowledge management on climate change and eabling activities including sourcing, sharing and reporting of nationally approved GHG activity data.

45. The expertise from key GHG emission sectors stakeholders will be encourouge to converge in different technical meetings to brainstorm and exchange information on the best option to track Liberia NDC. Liberia subscribe to the fully implementation of the Paris Agreement and aim to remain an active partner of the CBIT Global Coordination Platform and the processes of sharing lessons with others parties to the UNFCCC.


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

**A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT<sup>7</sup> 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)
Anyaa Vohiri	Executive Director/CEO	ENVIRONMENT PROTECTED AGENCY, REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA	09/06/2017

**B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

**This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies<sup>8</sup> 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
Miguel Morales		09/12/2017	Orissa Samaroo	7033412550	osamaroo@conservation.org

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

<sup>7</sup> 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.

<sup>8</sup> GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF and CBIT

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.