



ICAT Eswatini Phase II Technical Inception Report

OCTOBER 2023

MBABANE, ESWATINI



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ICAT Eswatini Phase II

Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) for Adaptation in preparation
for Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) and Expansion of Biomass-generated
Renewable Electricity in Eswatini.

Project No. 11875-

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Technical Inception Report

Deliverable A

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Acronyms and abbreviations

AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use
CSO	Central Statistics Office
CBIT	Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency
DWA	Department of Water Affairs
CSER	Centre for Sustainable Energy Research
EEC	Eswatini Electricity Company
ESA	Eswatini Sugar Association
ESERA	Eswatini Energy Regulatory Authority
ETF	Enhanced Transparency Framework
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GHGMI	Greenhouse Gas Management Institute
ICAT	Initiative for Climate Action Transparency
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
KOBW A	Komati Basin Water Authority
LULUC F	Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry
MNRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
MTEA	Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NC	National Communication
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NEP	National Energy Policy
NERCH A	National Emergency Response Council on HIV/AIDS
NIR	National Inventory Report

QA	Quality Assurance
RE	Renewable Energy
RES	Royal Swaziland Sugar Corporation
SGEP	Short Term Generation Expansion Plan
SNL	Swazi Nation Land
SRA	Eswatini Revenue Authority
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESWA	University of Eswatini
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
TDL	Title Deed Land

1. INTRODUCTION

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was adopted in 1992 and entered into force in 1994. This laid the foundation for the current system of reporting of information related to the implementation of climate action by Parties. After COP 13 in Bali, Parties adopted several decisions detailing guidance, including on the content and frequency of national communications, and established provisions for biennial update reports (BURs) and domestic frameworks for measurement, reporting and verification (MRV). Furthermore, COP 13 made another significant advance in the implementation of the MRV framework, among which includes general guidelines for domestic MRV.

In 2015, the Paris Agreement (COP21) established a series of long-term goals across climate change mitigation, adaptation, and the provision of support. Under the Paris Agreement, each individual country's contribution towards achieving the Paris Agreement's goals is self-determined, in that, countries decide how and to what extent they can reduce their national GHG emissions, implement adaptation measures, and provide support to developing countries. Additionally, the Paris Agreement introduced a new reporting framework, the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), which established the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR). The BTR is intended to facilitate country reporting on mitigation and adaptation activities, and financial, technical, and capacity-building support provided and received. This reporting framework will come into force in 2024 and will replace the BUR. The main addition in the BTR was the need to report on adaptation measures, which was not required under the BUR.

The Government of Eswatini has taken strides in climate action since it ratified the UNFCCC in 1996, the Kyoto Protocol in 2002 and the Paris Agreement in 2015. In 2015, at the UNFCCC Conference of Parties (COP21), Eswatini presented her Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) and later during COP26 (2021), Eswatini submitted her updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) with increased ambition for mitigation and adaptation measures to the impacts of climate change in Eswatini. In compliance with her obligations to the climate agenda, Eswatini submitted her First National Communication (NC1) in May 2002, the Second National Communication (NC2) in March 2012, the Third National Communication (NC3) in October 2016 and the Fourth National Communication (NC4), which is yet to be submitted. The Government of Eswatini considers the elaboration of National Communications (NCs) as a national priority, not only fulfilling the Convention's commitments, but as a key instrument to gauge implementation of national policies and strategies related to climate change within the context of its development agenda.

Furthermore, an Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) Phase-I project for Eswatini was concluded in 2022 and it broadly focused on supporting the government to set-up sectoral Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems to enhance the transparency framework as well as to build capacity on the use of transparency related tools

and ICAT sustainable development assessment tools. The project focused on the health, water, energy, agriculture, land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) sectors. ICAT was established in 2015 at COP21 that adopted the Paris Agreement to support implementation of the Agreement's Enhanced Transparency Framework.

The Kingdom of Eswatini has made efforts towards climate action. These efforts have seen an improvement in climate awareness, analysis of the impacts of climate change across a number of sectors and building capacity for government and its partners. The country has developed and streamlined the legal frameworks to support climate action and promote sustainable development, improved institutional framework and capacity to manage and coordinate climate action and source climate funds for various projects. In line with the gains and lessons learnt over the years, including outcomes of the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) Phase I project, two follow up activities were identified should ICAT fund Phase-II.

2. PHASE I OF THE ICAT PROJECT

The Kingdom of Eswatini has prioritized climate change as a development concern which requires urgent and long-term actions to reduce the vulnerability of Eswatini by increasing adaptive capacity and improving resilience. The health sector is one of the sectors that has been prioritized as being vulnerable to climate change. The health sector has always been included in the National Communications (NCs), as well as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) as a priority area for adaptation measures. However, there were no specific adaptation measures implemented directly. The water sector, reportedly one of the sectors significantly impacted by climate change, has received the necessary attention in the development of plans for sustainable development and building resilience of the sector (GoE, 2021). Furthermore, in prioritizing climate action, the GoE has identified mitigation measures to reduce GHG emissions. One of the mitigation measures is an increase of biomass electricity capacity by 40 MW (GoE, 2021). Phase I of the ICAT project determined that a substantial additional amount of biomass electricity was possible for the Kingdom of Eswatini.

In this regard, the recently updated NDC (2021) expounded on the adaptation measures for the health and water sectors, where specific adaptation measures were proposed. Phase I of the ICAT project resulted in the development of the state-of-play report for the health sector, followed by a gap analysis and action plans which are proposed as implementation tools in achieving the NDC targets or ambitions. The gap analysis report highlighted that the implementation of climate change adaptation actions has been slowed down by several gaps which include climate finance, infrastructural inadequacies, institutional arrangements and delayed approval of some regulations and policies.

The ICAT project also carried out similar activities in the water sector, resulting in a state of play report, gap analysis report and action plans. In the bioenergy sector, the ICAT project resulted in consolidation of data in the biomass resource and the potential amount of electricity that could be generated, as well as climate impacts of that electricity. In addition, the project brought together key bioenergy stakeholders, including private sector stakeholders, including small-scale out-growers, in the sugar and timber sectors, resulting in high level meetings between them and influencing draft energy plans (yet to be published).

A roadmap was then developed to ensure that the adaptation measures in the water and health sectors should be easy to implement and track. The roadmap also defined institutional arrangements required to enhance the enabling environment that ensures the optimum effectiveness of adaptation measures in both sectors. Based on the previous reports, Phase II of the ICAT project was proposed for the health, water and biomass energy sectors. The current project, therefore, builds on the extensive work and stakeholder collaboration that was undertaken during Phase 1 of the ICAT project.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project has an adaptation and renewable biomass component. It seeks to build capacity of technicians in the Ministry of Health (MOH) and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy (MNRE), line departments, national experts and institutions as well as other stakeholders to develop a robust MRV framework for health and water sectors to develop a framework for preparing Eswatini's first BTR.

The objectives of the water and health sector under this project are to develop a MRV framework for tracking adaptation actions in the health and water sectors which can provide information necessary to compile the adaptation section of the BTR.

In addition, the project aims to assist with setting up a Bioenergy Task Force (BTF), comprised of key stakeholders engaged in the biomass sector, particularly sugar and timber, to assist Government, namely the Department of Energy, MNRE, to develop a Bioenergy Policy, working with these stakeholders to provide clear direction to Eswatini's biomass energy sector, particularly the electricity generation sector, and create an enabling environment to enhance biomass renewable energy development and investment in this sector.

This will, in turn, significantly contribute to the expansion of biomass electricity capacity and, thereby, assist Eswatini to achieve the energy emission reduction targets set out in its NDCs while potentially becoming self-sufficient in electricity generation through utilising Eswatini's abundant biomass energy resources and its well-developed sugar and timber sectors.

4. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The specific project objectives are:

- 1) Develop an MRV framework (including data collection templates, guidance documents, roles and responsibilities, links to the national MRV online system) for tracking adaptation actions in the health and water sectors which can provide information necessary to compile the Adaptation section of the biennial transparency report;
- 2) Build capacity within Eswatini to conduct policy impact assessments (particularly Sustainable Development impacts, but also transformational change) and to incorporate inputs from non-state actors into projections and planning;

- 3) Assist with designing a draft national Bioenergy Policy, through the establishment of a Bioenergy Task Force (BTF), which will strive to provide an enabling environment for enhancing the renewable biomass electricity contribution in the country, reduce GHG emissions and potentially make Eswatini self-sufficient in meeting its electricity needs; and
- 4) Support the implementation of Eswatini's NDCs.

5. LINKAGES AND SYNERGIES TO OTHER CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTS IN THE COUNTRY

Eswatini continues to strengthen its efforts to fully comply with the transparency requirements set forth in the Paris Agreement. Ongoing work and NDC activities under implementation or recently implemented in the country continue to build on the already established transparency framework. Phase-II of the ICAT project will help strengthen the existing MRV frameworks to an enhanced transparency framework (ETF), in line with the Paris Agreement. The project should also go beyond this and build on the recently updated NDC (submitted to UNFCCC in October 2021) to develop guidelines for monitoring and tracking adaptation actions at a subnational, programmatic and project level and develop a framework for preparing Eswatini's first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR).

With the requirements for transparency reporting, the Paris Agreement established a Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT). This is meant to strengthen national institutions in the country for transparency related activities, provide relevant tools, training and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Paris agreement.³ CBIT will also assist in the improvement of transparency over time. Eswatini received support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through the CBIT to build domestic institutional and technical capacity in monitoring, reporting and verification of climate action in the country. The GEF-CBIT project is supporting Eswatini in establishing an overarching structure across all sectors that will ensure high quality in its transparency instruments; and create the capacities to respond to UNFCCC's reporting requirements. Eswatini has launched the CBIT project to address the transparency issues through capacity building. As a non-Annex I party to the UNFCCC, Eswatini is also obligated to submit its BURs on the greenhouse gases emissions every two years. The ICAT project will continue to build on BUR1 and enhance efforts to develop robust GHG inventories.

Table 1 summaries the linkages of the ICAT project with ongoing projects.

Table 1: Summary of linkages of ICAT project with ongoing projects

Ongoing projects	ICAT Eswatini
NDC	Supports the implementation of the NDCs Enhances tracking progress and reporting through support from the NDC Partnership
CBIT	Provides a foundation for the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT), which is funded by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF). The ICAT project will provide information on institutional arrangements which will feed into the CBIT project which will begin to start formalising some of the institutional arrangements and build a Transparency Unit.
NAP	Supports the monitoring and review of the NAP (National Adaptation Plan)
NC4 and BUR1	Builds on the work done on NC4 and BUR1 Enhances efforts to develop robust GHG inventories

6. SCOPE OF WORK

The Eswatini ICAT Phase-II project will allow MTEA to continue to build on the already existing strong stakeholder interest, engagement and relationships to develop a pathway forward for adaptation reporting and renewable energy policy and investment in Eswatini. The project would also go beyond this and build on the recently updated NDC (submitted to UNFCCC in October 2021) to develop guidelines for monitoring and tracking adaptation actions at a subnational, programmatic and project level and develop a framework for preparing Eswatini’s first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR).

The proposed ICAT Phase II activities will focus on three main activities:

1. Developing an MRV framework for adaptation in the health and water sectors which will involve:
 - a. Designing and holding a training workshop to provide information on the requirements of adaptation reporting. The workshop should be designed to provide information and training on the adaptation report for the BTR and include a session on the “ICAT Reporting adaptation through the BTR: An explanation of the guidance”. This will provide details on the type of information that is required for the Adaptation-BTR.
 - b. Developing an implementation framework for the health and water adaptation MRV system. Extract the actions and indicators to track adaptation progress in the health and water sectors from the Adaptation Action Plan from ICAT Eswatini Phase I. This will be followed by a mapping session to map out the

steps that would be taken to track the progress (from action identification, indicator monitoring, and reporting at subnational and national scale) and identify the institutions that need to be involved at each step. Provide a detailed list of roles and responsibilities at each phase of the process. This will also include stakeholder engagement to obtain input on the framework before finalizing the framework.

- c. Developing adaptation reporting templates for the health and water sector which can be incorporated into the MRV tool. These templates should be suitable for the water and health sectors.
2. Provide policy impact assessment training which will involve:
 - a. Designing and implementing a training course on the relevant ICAT policy impact assessment tools (i.e. Sustainable Development Methodology, Transformational Change Methodology, on-State and Subnational Action Methodology, The Climate Action Aggregation Tool (CAAT)). This training will be held over a few days and should incorporate a wide variety of stakeholders from both the adaptation and renewable energy activities. The course will include Eswatini relevant examples and make use of hands-on training. There will be lectures as well as an adaptation and a renewable energy break-out sessions where sector relevant hands-on training will take place. Even though the non-state actors guide is related to mitigation, discussions will still be held with the adaptation group to consider how non-state actors play a role in adaptation and how their information could be incorporated into reporting.
 3. Assist MNRE's Department of Energy, Director Thabile Nkhosi with the development of the draft Eswatini Bioenergy Policy and this will involve:
 - a. Setting up a Bioenergy Task Force (BTF) headed up by the MNRE and define the Terms of Reference (TOR) for the Task Force. This would involve assisting the Director of Energy, Ms Thabile Nkhosi setup and lead a task force that will aid in the development of Eswatini's Bioenergy Policy. The TOR need to be drawn up for the task force, but making it clear the output of the Task Force is a Draft Bioenergy Policy for Eswatini. During this process guidance will be taken from the ICAT Stakeholder Participation Methodology.
 - b. Supporting for BTF meetings and workshops. The BTF will identify the critical issues that need to be overcome and these will be tackled through regular Task Force meetings and tasks. In some cases, experts can be brought into the BTF meetings (or have small side workshops) to provide insights, and this will be assisted by GHGMI.
 - c. Holding Bioenergy stakeholder workshops. In some cases, the issues will need to be presented to a broader group of stakeholders and in these cases stakeholder workshops will be organised. There will also be a need to present the draft policy to the broader stakeholder community to obtain their inputs before the final draft is prepared.

- d. Preparing and drafting of Eswatini's Bioenergy Policy. This would be to assist MNRE's Energy Department (in close consultation with the BTF) in drafting the text for the Eswatini Bioenergy Policy. This will be developed in the Department of Energy who will lead the Task Force. This task will also include gathering of information and data collection to support the Bioenergy Policy development. A zero-order draft of the policy will need to be developed, after which a review process will be initiated before the First Draft is completed. The First Draft Bioenergy Policy will then be taken forward for Cabinet approval.
- e. Drafting of the MRV arrangements for tracking the implementation of the Bioenergy Policy. In this task the arrangements for monitoring, reporting and verifying the implementation of the developed Bioenergy policy will be outlined in a document.

7. PROJECT OUTPUTS

The outputs of the inception phase of the project are:

- Deliverable A: Technical Inception Report (which is the document)
- Deliverable B: Inception Workshop Report

Following the inception phase are the three main activities and the outputs for these are as follows:

1. Activity 1: Developing an MRV framework for adaptation in the health and water sectors:
 - Deliverable C: Adaptation stakeholder training report
 - Deliverable D: Health and water adaptation MRV implementation framework (including a section detailing the stakeholder engagement)
 - Deliverable E: Adaptation reporting templates for health and water sectors
 - Deliverable F: MRV Guidance document
 - Deliverable G: Adaptation reporting template and MRV guidance training report
2. Activity 2: Providing policy impact assessment training:
 - Deliverable H: Policy impact assessment training report
3. Activity 3: Assisting MNRE's Department of Energy with the development of the draft Eswatini Bioenergy Policy:
 - Deliverable I: Bioenergy Task Force composition and TORs
 - Deliverable J: Minutes of Task Force meetings (including details on any workshops)
 - Deliverable K: Bioenergy stakeholder workshop reports
 - Deliverable L: Zero-order Draft of the Eswatini Bioenergy Policy Draft
 - Deliverable M: First Draft Eswatini Bioenergy Policy

- Deliverable N: MRV arrangements for the Bioenergy Policy Implementation

The work undertaken in this project will contribute to efforts to implement Eswatini's NDCs. In each of the activity's final report it will be highlighted how the work contributes to the implementation of Eswatini's NDCs. As an example, Eswatini has set a target of biomass electricity, hence work on biomass electricity contributes to achieving that target.

Finally, there is the project close-out or validation phase in which a validation workshop will be held, and lessons learnt will be identified. The outputs of this phase are:

- Deliverable O: Lessons learnt report
- Deliverable P: Project validation report

8. WORK APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The consultants aim to achieve and deliver the outcomes of the project by carrying out the tasks as follows:

8.1. Inception phase

8.1.1. Task 0.1: Kick Off Meeting

A kick-off, introductory meeting was held on the 8th of September 2023 through the Zoom platform. The meeting was attended by participants from the Centre for Sustainable Energy Research (CSER), the GHGMI, and the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs with the following objectives, namely to;

- Establish first contact between the Consultant team (UNESWA-CSER), MTEA & GHGMI representatives
- Introduce new members to the team
- Develop a shared project vision and expectations and outlining of roles, responsibilities and communication protocols,
- Plan the inception workshop, by setting out tasks and responsibilities for the team to prepare the inception workshop

8.1.2. Task 0.2: Preliminary Data collection and analysis of documents

The consultant has collected and reviewed related documents and other data outlining past and future work within the water and health sectors. These include, but not limited to, the following documents;

- Updated NDCs, 2021
- National Communications
- Drinking Water regulations, 2022
- Water Act, 2003
- The climate change policy of 2016,
- The national water policy of 2018,
- Water health and sanitation sector development plan 2017-2022
- Eswatini National Emergency Response Operating Procedures, 2018
- Reporting adaptation through the biennial transparency report: A practical explanation of the guidance
- Initiative for Climate Action Transparency – ICAT National Health and Water Adaptation State-of-Play Inventory and Map
- Initiative for Climate Action Transparency – ICAT Gap analysis and action plans for water and health sectors
- Initiative for Climate Action Transparency – ICAT Adaptation Roadmap for the water and health sectors

The following main points have been noted in the preliminary literature survey on the health and water sectors;

- Eswatini has made strides in improving water, WASH and health resilience to climate change, through strengthening the legislative and institutional framework. There have been efforts made to identify and work on interventions on missing legislation. However, the capacity of regulation in climate change, water sector has been found inadequate and support is needed.
- Water supply, sanitation and hygiene in rural areas shows different challenges than urban and peri-urban areas. Sub-national committees in rural areas and insufficient funding have frustrated operation and maintenance efforts and often results in dysfunctional WASH infrastructure.
- Monitoring has been identified as the missing link in water and WASH service provision and hence tracking progress and identifying gaps becomes a challenges
- A data bank is also missing where all sectors may avail data for easy access and important for disaster risk reduction and early warning systems.
- Coordination of the water sector and interventions is inadequate and this has resulted in repeat interventions in some areas implemented by different organizations and the data often does not reach the Department of Water Affairs for further analysis and planning.

The consultant has also collected and reviewed documents that may be relevant to the designing of the draft Bioenergy Policy. These include:

- The National Energy Policy, 2018

- Independent Power Producer Policy, 2016
- National Energy Masterplan 2034 and Short Term Generation Expansion Plan, 2018
- The Electricity Act, 2007
- The Energy Regulator Act, 2007

The following main points have been noted in the energy sector:

- The GoE is committed to enabling Eswatini to gain full access to clean modern energy and eradication of energy poverty. In this regard, it is noted that expanding access to modern energy, in particular electricity, also requires a simultaneous expansion of modern energy sources and biomass electricity can play a significant role in that.
- The GoE has made strides in liberalization of the electricity market and improving access of independent power producers to the market. The strides made will contribute to an enabling environment for maximum exploitation of the biomass resource for electricity generation.
- A Bioenergy Policy is needed to guide industry players and other key stakeholders (e.g. in the sugar, timber and other biomass sectors) on their plans for biomass electricity expansion in Eswatini.

8.1.3. Task 0.3: Stakeholder Analysis

Various stakeholders within the sectors covered by the scope of this project will be instrumental in the implementation of the assignment. As such, a preliminary list of the stakeholders has been drawn. As such, a preliminary list of the stakeholders has been drawn and ranked according to power and interest. A power-interest grid is presented in Figure 1, highlighting identified stakeholders on the water and the health sector while Figure 2 represents identified stakeholders on the bioenergy sector. And further analysis of the stakeholders is presented in Table 2. These stakeholders were actively involved in the respective actions of the ICAT Phase I.

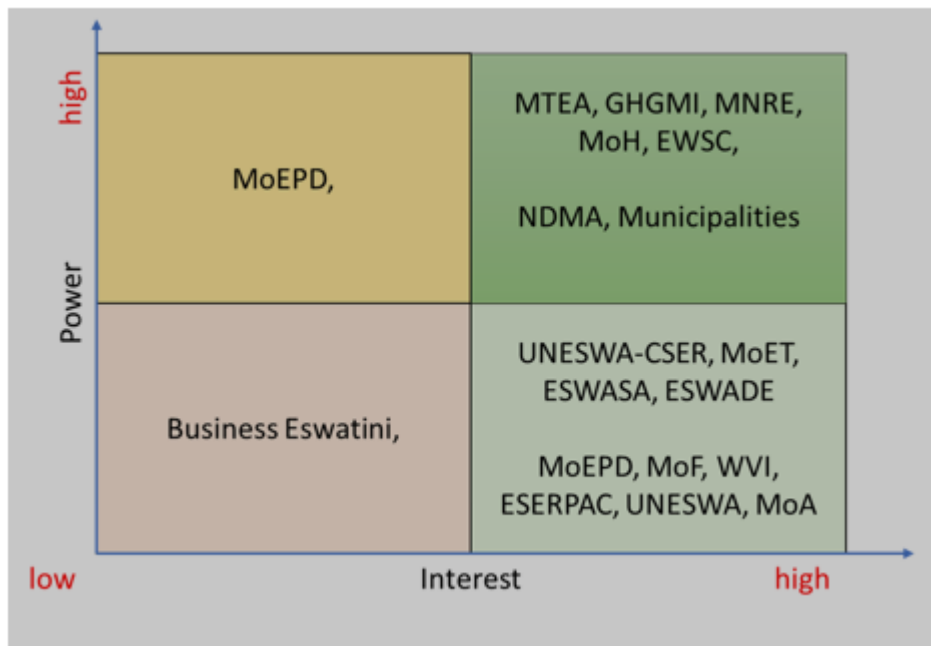


Figure 1: Stakeholder mapping indicating interest and influence of different stakeholders in the health and water sectors.

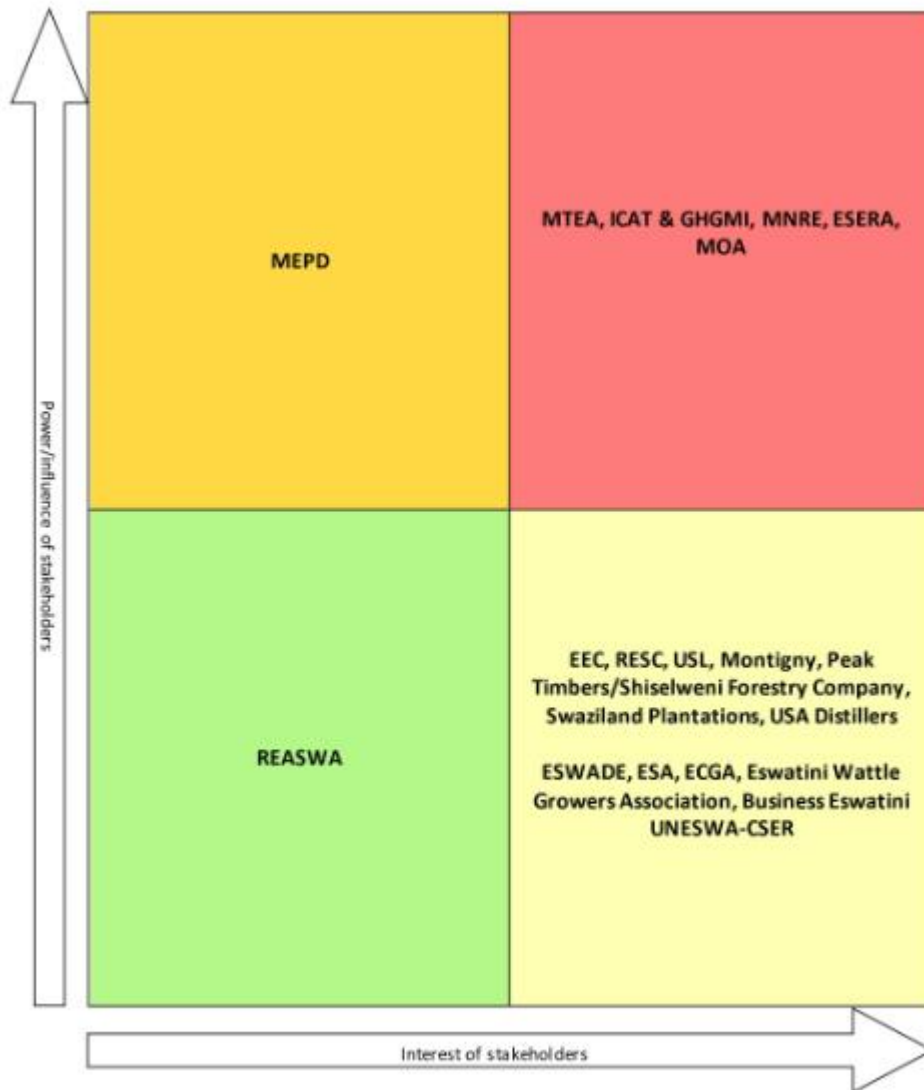


Figure 2: Stakeholder mapping indicating interest and influence of different stakeholders in the bioenergy sector.

Table 2: Identified Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Contact Person	Role in the Project
UNESWA-CSER	Dr Mduduzi Mathunjwa	Consultant
MTEA	Bongimenzi Themba	Client/Project Coordinator
GHGMI	Luane Stevens & Mike Bess	International implementing partner
ICAT		Funder

MNRE-DWA		Project Guidance
MNRE-Dept of Energy		Project Guidance/beneficiary
Ministry of Agriculture		Project Guidance/beneficiary
MTEA-Dept of Forestry		Project Guidance
Ministry of Health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Health Department • National Malaria Control Programme • National Bilharzia Control Programme • Epidemiology Programme • Emergency Preparedness and Response • Environmental Health Programme 	Daniel Sithole Bongani Sigudla Vusie Lokotfwako	Project Guidance
Nutritional Council		
Baphalali Eswatini, Red Cross		
Ministry of Education		Beneficiary
Ministry of Economic Planning and Development		Country's economic roadmap under climate change
Eswatini Water Services Corporation	Sibonginkhosi Mamba	Project Guidance/beneficiary
ESWADE	Musa Masilela	Beneficiary – provide data
NDMA	Victor Mahlalela	Beneficiary – provide data
JRBA-PB	Sindi Mthimkhulu	Beneficiary – provide data
Ministry of Education and Training		Beneficiary – provide data
Ministry of Economic Planning		Beneficiary – provide data



Municipalities, town councils and town boards		Beneficiary – provide data
Business Eswatini	Mpilolenhle Mkhabela	Beneficiary – provide data
ESERPAC	Nomkhosi Dlamini	Beneficiary – provide data
Central Statistics Office		Beneficiary –Country Statistics
SWASA		Beneficiary – provide data
World Vision International	Nduduzo Msibi	Beneficiary – provide data
UNICEF	Nontokozo Dlamini	Beneficiary – provide data
UNDP		Beneficiary – provide data
GWP-Eswatini	Nqobizwe Dlamini	Beneficiary – provide data
Eswatini Energy Regulatory Authority (ESERA)		Key energy stakeholder
Eswatini Electricity Company (EEC)		Key electricity stakeholder
Royal Eswatini Sugar Corporation (RESC)	Olof Marais	Sugar miller/cane grower
Ubombo Sugar Ltd (USL)	Hlelile Ginindza	Sugar miller/cane grower
Eswatini Sugar Association (ESA)		Key sugar industry stakeholder
Eswatini Cane Growers Association (ECGA)	Dr Sipho Nkhambule	Key cane grower stakeholder
Montigny Investments	Andrew Le Roux, CEO	Forestry/saw mill
Peak Timbers/Shiselweni Forestry Company Ltd	Nhlanhla Nxumalo	Forestry/saw mill
Swaziland Plantations		Forestry/saw mill
World Health Organisation		
ICAP		
Save the Children		
ESWADE		

Ubombo Sugar Ltd		
Peak Timbers/Shiselweni Forestry Company Ltd		
Swaziland Plantations		
USA Distillers		
Eswatini Wattle Growers Association		
Renewable Energy Association of Eswatini (REASWA)		
Public Policy Coordination Unit (PPCU)		

8.1.4. Task 0.4: Preparation and Presentation of Inception Report

The inception report (current document) is a summary of the main findings and outputs of tasks 0.1, 0.2 and 0.3 as outlined above. The report includes a stakeholder mapping and analysis, indicates the Consultant’s organization, updates activity and staff schedule, updates work plan, identifies information gaps and describes how the information gaps will be overcome.

8.2. Activity 1: Development of an MRV system for adaptation in the Health and Water Sector

8.2.1. Task 1.1: Adaptation reporting training workshop

This task will be achieved through the following steps:

- The GHGMI will equip and train the Consultant team on the ICAT Reporting adaptation through the BTR: An explanation of the guidance. This training will present an opportunity for the consultant and GHGMI to interrogate and appreciate the data needs, guidance and requirements for the tools and framework to be developed. Depending on suitability, the training will either be virtual, physical or blended.
- Document Review: Following the training of the experts, the Consultant shall undertake a more focused document review to inform the information needed for developing the data collection tools to be used in the MRV system as well as necessary material for the training workshop. The review will focus on current data formats for the health sector, current policy framework, country plans and technological access.
- Stakeholder engagement: Stakeholders will be engaged through the project facilitator and the client on preferred engagement for the training as well as other

needs. A stakeholder mapping exercise will be done to identify all key stakeholders for the project. These will include those who will be responsible for data collection as well as compiling the BTR report.

- Development of training materials: The Consultant will develop training materials at par with international standards but tailored to suit and serve the purposes of this assignment. The material will cater for all the groupings as outlined in the objectives of the Grant in terms of depth and complexity.
- Stakeholder training: The Consultant and GHGMI will conduct the training of the different groupings of the health stakeholder. The mode of training will be blended and will result in attendees being awarded a certificate of competence in Climate Change Adaptation Reporting.

8.2.2. Task 1.2: Development of an Implementation framework for the adaptation MRV system

The implementation framework will be developed through a robust stakeholder engagement and document review. The Consultant will, in liaison with GHGMI and MTEA, develop a stakeholder engagement plan for the framework and finalize the implementation framework with stakeholders. This will be done by extracting the actions and indicators to track adaptation progress in the health sector from the Health Adaptation Action Plan from ICAT Eswatini Phase I. The steps that would be taken to track the progress (from action identification, indicator monitoring, and reporting at subnational and national scale) will be mapped out. Responsible institutions at each step will also be identified. The proposed framework will be validated through stakeholder engagement.

8.2.3. Task 1.3: Developing adaptation reporting templates

The reporting templates will be developed through the same process identified above, through the following steps:

- Stakeholder consultation,
- Document review and
- Development and validation of reporting templates.

8.2.4. Task 1.4: Development of Guidance Document

Through the review of the adaptation documents, UNFCCC guidance for MRV systems, country specific climate change adaptation guidance and primary stakeholders, the Consultant will develop a guidance document that will outline the monitoring and reporting

principles for MRV of adaptation in the health sector.

8.2.5. Task 1.5: Training of stakeholders

The consultant will convene a stakeholder workshop to train stakeholders on the developed templates.

8.3. Activity 2: Policy Impact Assessment Training

The policy impact assessment training will target stakeholders in the health, water and renewable energy sector. The training will be on the following ICAT tools: Sustainable Development Methodology, Transformational Change Methodology, Non-state and Subnational Action Methodology and The Climate Action Aggregation Tool. To prepare the training and deliver it, the following steps will be taken.

- The CSER team will work with GHGMI to develop lecturers and hands-on activities for the different ICAT tools.
- The CSER team and GHGMI will deliver the training to stakeholders. Each session will start with a lecture, then a practical session will follow. In the practical sessions, stakeholders will be organized into break out groups. A session will end with each group giving feedback to the plenary.

8.4. Activity 3: Assisting Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy (MNRE) Department of Energy with the development of the Eswatini Bioenergy Policy

The development of a Draft Eswatini Bioenergy Policy will be done through the following tasks.

8.4.1. Task 3.1: Identify Task Force composition and develop TOR

The CSER, MNRE and MTEA will hold an inception meeting to discuss the composition of the Bioenergy Task Force (BTF) and TORs. The stakeholders who worked with the CSER in the Biomass Electricity activity of the ICAT Eswatini Project phase 1 will provide the pool from which to draw from members of the BTF. MNRE will lead the BTF.

8.4.2. Task 3.2: Hold a kick-off BTF Meeting

After the inception meeting, the project facilitator in consultation with the CSER, GHGMI and MNRE will organize an initial meeting of the BTF. The initial meeting will be to kick-start the

development of the Bioenergy Policy and give the BTF its TORs.

8.4.3. Task 3.3: Organise the first Consultative Workshop

The inception meeting of the BTF will be followed by a consultative workshop. The workshop will introduce the BTF to the wider stakeholder and collect some preliminary information that will be required for the development of the policy. The stakeholders will include:

- Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy (MNRE)- Department of Energy (DOE),
- Eswatini Energy Regulatory Authority (ESERA)
- Eswatini Electricity Company (EEC)
- Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs (MTEA)-Climate Change Unit/CCU (under the Meteorological Department), and the Forestry Department
- Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)
- Ministry of Economic Planning and Development (MEPD)
- ESWADE
- Royal Eswatini Sugar Corporation (RESC)
- Ubombo Sugar Ltd (USL)
- Eswatini Sugar Association (ESA)
- Montigny Investments
- Peak Timbers/Shiselweni Forestry Company Ltd
- Swaziland Plantations
- Eswatini Cane Growers Association (ECGA)
- Eswatini Wattle Growers Association
- Eswatini Renewable Energy Association
- USA Distillers
- Public Policy Coordination Unit (PPCU)

8.4.4. Task 3.4: Hold regular BTF Meeting and develop a zero order draft of the Bioenergy Policy

The task force will meet on a monthly basis for a period of six months to deliberate and work on the zero-draft policy. The CSER and GHGMI experts will assist with document review to gather information the BTF needs as well as doing any analysis the BTF requires. There will be

six meetings to produce the zero order draft Bioenergy Policy. The CSER team will also present draft MRV arrangements for the Policy to the BTF.

8.4.5. Task 3.5: Organise a stakeholder workshop

A validation workshop will be held to validate the zero-draft Bioenergy Policy.

8.4.6. Task 3.6: Finalise the First Order Draft Bioenergy Policy

A final meeting of the BTF will incorporate stakeholder comments into the zero order Draft Bioenergy Policy. Finally, MNRE working with the BTF, CSER and GHGMI will finalise the Draft Bioenergy Policy.

8.4.7. Task 3.7: Hold a stakeholder workshop

A stakeholder workshop will be organized to present the First order Draft Bioenergy Policy. The stakeholders will include those invited for the first workshop and any other stakeholders that will be identified during the work of the BTF.

8.4.8. Task 3.8: Develop a draft report on the MRV arrangements for the Bioenergy Policy Implementation

The CSER together with GHGMI will:

- Develop draft MRV arrangements for implementing the Bioenergy Policy.
- Present MRV arrangements to renewable energy stakeholders, having initially presented them to the BTF.
- Finalize MRV arrangements.

8.4.9. Monitoring Plan

Preliminary identified key performance indicators for the development of the Bioenergy Policy are presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Monitoring Plan for the Development of the Draft Bioenergy Policy

Activity	Details of activity	Indicators	Deadline

Activity 2	Policy Impact Assessment Training	Policy Impact Assessment report	November 2023
Activity 3.1	Set up Bioenergy Task Force and define TORs for BFT	Bioenergy Task Force composition and TORs	November 2023
Activity 3.2	BFT Meetings	Minutes of Task Force meetings	After Each Meeting
Activity 3.3	Bioenergy stakeholder workshop	Bioenergy stakeholder workshop report	December 2023
Activity 3.4	Compile Zero-order Draft of the Eswatini Bioenergy Policy Draft	Zero-order Draft of the Eswatini Bioenergy Policy Draft	April, 2024
Activity 3.5	Stakeholder workshop to present zero order draft	Bioenergy stakeholder workshop report	May, 2024
Activity 3.6	Compile First Draft Eswatini Bioenergy Policy	First Draft Eswatini Bioenergy Policy	June, 2024
Activity 3.7	Stakeholder workshop	Report on 1-day stakeholder workshop	July, 2024
Activity 3.8	Develop MRV arrangements for the Bioenergy Policy Implementation	MRV arrangements for the Bioenergy Policy Implementation	July, 2024

8.5. Activity 4: Sharing of knowledge and lessons learnt

- The Consultant will review the process and the documents produced and will compile a lessons learnt report.
- A validation workshop will be hosted for all stakeholders to present the drafts of the documents.
- Comments will be solicited from the stakeholder to inform the final output documents.



9. WORKPLANS

Table: 4 Implementation plan for the health sector

		Output no A+B: Inception Report and Inception workshop Report															
Activity 0	Responsible position and organization	Schedule and duration of activity in months/weeks															
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Task 0.1 Kick Off Meeting	CSER, GHGMI, MTEA	█															
Task 0.2 Preliminary data collection and document review	CSER	█															
Task 0.3 Stakeholder mapping	CSER	█															
Task 0.4 Inception Workshop	CSER, GHGMI, MTEA, MOH	█															
		Output no C: Adaptation Stakeholder Training Report															
Activity 1	Responsible position and organization	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16



Task 1.1 Training Workshop (requirements of adaptation reporting training)		CSER, MTEA, MOH and GHGMI															
•																	
•	Document review	CSER															
•	Stakeholder Engagement workshop to introduce project	CSER, GHGMI, MTEA, MOH															
•																	
•	Training of experts and stakeholders	CSER, GHGMI, MTEA, MOH															
Output no D: Health and water adaptation MRV implementation framework																	
Activity 1	Responsible position and organization		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Task 1.2 Develop implementation framework for adaptation MRV system																	
•	Document review	CSER															



• Stakeholder consultation	CSER, GHGMI, MTEA, MOH																		
• Framework developments	CSER																		
• Identification of roles and responsibilities	CSER, GHGMI, MTEA, MOH																		
• Report writing																			
Output no E: Adaptation reporting templates for health and water sectors																			
Activity 1	Responsible position and organization	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Task 1.3: Develop adaptation reporting templates																			
• Document Review	CSER																		
• Stakeholder consultation	CSER, GHGMI, MTEA, MOH																		
• Development and finalization of reporting templates	CSER, GHGMI																		
Output no F: MRV Guidance document																			



Activity 1	Responsible position and organization	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Task 1.4: Development of guidance document																
• Document Review	CSER															
• Stakeholder consultation	CSER, GHGMI, MTEA, MOH															
• Draft guidelines																
Output no G: Adaptation reporting template and MRV guidance training report																
Activity 1	Responsible position and organization	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Task 1.5 Training of Stakeholders																
• Presentation of project outputs	CSER															
• Training of stakeholders on reporting templates and MRV guidance documents	CSER, GHGMI, MTEA, MOH															



Table 5: Implementation Plan for the Water Sector

		Output no A+B: Inception Report and Inception workshop Report														
Activity 0	Responsible position and organization	Schedule and duration of activity in months														
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
Task 0.1 Kick Off Meeting	CSER, GHGMI, MTEA	█														
Task 0.2 Preliminary data collection and document review	CSER	█														
Task 0.3 Stakeholder mapping	CSER	█														
Task 0.4 Inception Workshop	CSER, GHGMI, MTEA, MNRE		█													



Output no C: Adaptation Stakeholder Training Report

Activity 1	Responsible position and organization	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Task 1.1 Training Workshop (requirements of adaptation reporting training)	CSER, MTEA, MNRE-dept of Water Affairs and GHGMI		█										
• Document review	CSER		█	█									
• Stakeholder Engagement	CSER, GHGMI, MTEA, MNRE-dept of Water Affairs			█	█								
• Development of training materials	CSER, GHGMI				█	█							
• Training of stakeholders	CSER, GHGMI, MTEA, MNRE-dept of Water Affairs					█	█						

Output no D: Health and water adaptation MRV implementation framework

Activity 1	Responsible position and organization	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12



Task 1.2 Develop implementation framework for adaptation MRV system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review CSER Stakeholder consultation CSER, GHGMI, MTEA MNRE-dept of Water Affairs Framework developments CSER Identification of roles and responsibilities CSER, GHGMI, MTEA Report writing 													
Output no E: Adaptation reporting templates for health and water sectors														
Activity 1	Responsible position and organization	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td> </tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
Task 1.3: Develop adaptation reporting templates	Develop reporting	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td> </tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document Review 	CSER																		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder consultation 	CSER, GHGMI, MTEA, MNRE-dept of Water Affairs																		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and finalization of reporting templates 	CSER, GHGMI																		

Output no F: MRV Guidance document

Activity 1	Responsible position and organization	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Task 1.4: Development of guidance document													
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document Review 	CSER												
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder consultation 	CSER, GHGMI, MTEA, MNRE-dept of Water Affairs												
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft guidelines 													

Output no G: Adaptation reporting template and MRV guidance training report



Activity 1	Responsible position and organization	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Task 1.5 Training of Stakeholders													
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of project outputs 	CSER												
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of stakeholders on reporting templates and MRV guidance documents 	CSER, GHGMI, MTEA, MNRE-dept of Water Affairs												
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compilation of training report 	CSER												
Output no P : Lessons learnt report													
Activity 4	Responsible position and organization	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare water sector lessons learnt report 	CSER												



Table: 6 Bioenergy implementation plan

Output no H : Policy impact assessment training report																		
Activity 2.1		Responsible position and organization	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design course on ICAT policy impact assessment tools Deliver course to renewable energy stakeholders Compile report on impact assessment training course delivery 	CSER, GHGMI																	
	CSER, GHGMI																	
	CSER, GHGMI																	
Output no I : Bioenergy Task Force composition (BTF) and TORs																		
Activity 3.1		Responsible position and organization	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	



● Liaise with MNRE energy department to define TORs for BTF	Bioenergy experts- CSER,GHGMI, MNRE	1																	
● Liaise with MNRE energy department to compose BTF	Bioenergy experts- CSER, GHGMI, MNRE	1																	
● Setup BTF	Bioenergy experts- CSER, MNRE energy department	1																	
● BTF participates in policy impact assessment training	Bioenergy experts- CSER, GHGMI		1																
Output no J: Minutes of task force meetings																			
Activity 3.2	Responsible position and organization	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
● Organize meetings of the BTF (8 meetings)	Project facilitator, Bioenergy experts- CSER, GHGMI, BTF			1	1	1	1	1	1										



<p>over 6 months)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record and compile BTF meeting minutes 	<p>Project facilitator, Bioenergy experts-CSER, GHGMI</p>																
<p>Output no K: Bioenergy stakeholder workshop reports</p>																	
<p>Activity 3.3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold first stakeholder workshop with renewable energy stakeholders to establish and endorse a plan for the development of the Draft Bioenergy Policy Compile a report on the 	<p>Responsible position and organization</p> <p>Bioenergy experts-CSER, GHGMI, MNRE</p> <p>Bioenergy experts-CSER, GHGMI</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>9</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>11</p>	<p>12</p>	<p>13</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>15</p>	<p>16</p>



text for Draft Policy																	
Output no M : First Draft Eswatini Bioenergy Policy																	
Activity 3.5	Responsible position and organization	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist MNRE and BTF in presenting the zero draft Eswatini Bioenergy Policy to renewable energy stakeholders 	Bioenergy experts- CSER, GHGMI, MNRE																
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist MNRE and BTF incorporate stakeholder inputs into zero draft policy 	Bioenergy experts- CSER, GHGMI, MNRE																
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalize Draft Bioenergy 	Bioenergy experts- CSER, GHGMI																



Policy																	
Output no O: MRV arrangements for the Bioenergy Policy Implementation																	
Activity 3.6	Responsible position and organization	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop draft MRV arrangements for implementing the Policy 	Bioenergy experts-CSER, GHGMI																
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present draft MRV arrangements to BTF 	Bioenergy experts-CSER, GHGMI																
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present MRV arrangements to renewable energy stakeholders 	Bioenergy experts-CSER, GHGMI																
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalize MRV arrangements 	Bioenergy experts-CSER, GHGMI																



10. OUTCOMES

1. Based on the objectives of the project, the project is expected to contribute to the following outcomes:
 - 1) Eswatini has a robust, sustainable MRV framework covering adaptation for the health and water sectors and sufficient capacity to integrate this into the overarching MRV framework under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement;
 - 2) Eswatini has the capacity and understanding on how to effectively engage the non-state actors, NGO's and local government agencies in the MRV process and tracking framework;
 - 3) Eswatini has sufficient capacity to conduct policy impact assessments and incorporate Non-state actors into the assessment process;
 - 4) Eswatini has sufficient capacity to successfully apply good practice and tools that integrate transparency of climate policies and actions with evidence-based policymaking, assessing the impacts (in term of GHG emissions and sustainable development benefits) of policies and measures;
 - 5) Eswatini is provided with a draft National Bioenergy Policy to enable climate actions to achieve the targets set out in the Updated NDC

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