Government of Ghana

MRV OF CLIMATE
FINANCE GUIDANCE TOOL

MARCH, 2017
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1.1 BACKGROUND

Climate change continues to receive attention from government, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Development Partners (DPs) and the private sector. Usually, government leads the way to formulate policies, mobilise resources, facilitate engagement and above all, coordinates multiple efforts by the actors aiming at combating climate change. One important factor that determines Ghana’s ability to tackle climate change decisively is her ability to identify, prioritise and harness capacities to access climate funds from multiple sources. In response to the numerous efforts to access climate change resources, financial inflows to support climate activities have increased. Ghana’s climate financial inflows are largely donor driven although the recent climate finance tracking manual by the Ministry of Finance using the national budget codes to isolate climate-relevant public expenditure highlighted the government of Ghana’s spending on climate change.

Both domestic and international financial inflows are likely to go up considering the high moment among the global players after the Paris Agreement. What this means is that, even as public and private financial inflows expectedly increase, government should take the role of ascertaining how much climate funds are coming in from external sources and from the national budget, through which channels, to which sectors, in what form and also be able to determine to what extent the climate inflow helped meet the incremental cost of climate change to the economy of Ghana. To be able to do this effectively, a functional record keeping system needs to be put in place to help various government agencies to, at any point in time, communicate how much public and private funds are invested in climate change and the results thereof.

In the international climate change discussions, such a system is normally referred to as Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV). Within the global climate discourse MRV occupies a central part. The Kyoto Protocol had strong MRV content which was used to essentially govern the implementation of the clean development mechanism for the emission reduction project. The MRV model for the Kyoto Protocol focused more on the technicalities to prove additionality of emission reductions of project interventions. Little attention was given to MRV of finance. Under the same Kyoto Protocol, there was a comprehensive reporting and verification of annual country submission of national GHG inventories. The MRV content under UNFCCC is not as much as that of the Kyoto Protocol for both developed and developing countries.

Nevertheless, especially for developing countries, the MRV requirement under UNFCCC has seen consistent changes with (a) increases in reporting frequency (national communication is every 4 years); (b) introduction of additional reporting (BUR)
every two years; introduction of a two-tier technical and multilateral review process after the submission of BURs. The changes in the elements of the MRV were shaped by the decision from the Conference of Parties (COP) in Bali, Indonesia. It was the Bali action Plan that first introduced the concept of MRV into the climate change landscape building on the experience from the Kyoto Protocol. MRV introduced additional layer of transparency function for climate action, their effects and the support that enabled its implementation (Figure 1).

Recently, in the Paris Agreement the issue of MRV featured prominently in the transparency action and support framework. Many of these international practices are expected to influence national efforts to design and put in place a domestic MRV system. In response, many countries have attempted to build on the experiences from the implementation of past MRV function under the Kyoto Protocol as well as the UNFCCC. Although most countries design their domestic MRV system to cover the three pillars in GHG, action and support, in most cases they start with the advanced one which is usually MRV of GHG and later expand to include action and support. The existing international MRV architecture, both under the Protocol and the UNFCCC, already pretty much cover issues on GHG and actions, support MRV, on the other hand, has not received equal attention. It is only recently that climate finance has featured strongly in the international climate negotiation that has led to the need for countries to align their domestic MRV to include support.

Figure 1: Relationships of element of monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) system
Therefore, the domestic MRV of finance is an arrangement to systematically track, process and check climate funds from all sources and report it at any point. To be able to do that well, a list of instructions on how to perform the finance MRV functions (track, process, check, and report), roles and responsibilities of those that will be involved, data collection templates and sharing platform and the necessary capacities need to be put in place. This guidance tool will provide a dashboard for tracking climate specific funds, a major step to identify where additional funding is coming from.

The expected outcome of MRV of finance functions are as follows:

(a) increase trust among partners involved in climate action;
(b) facilitate recognition of support and action;
(c) increase accountability;
(d) enhance ambition of Ghana’s climate action;
(e) ensure sharing best practices and improve Ghana’s capacity to monitor; and
(f) help to track where additional climate funds are coming from.

The Ghana MRV of finance system will not be an entirely new setup but will rather build on the already existing public financial expenditure administration structure. The idea to integrate the MRV of finance functions into the existing national budgeting process is to facilitate coordination; avoid duplication; ensure buy-in and above all, ensure that introduction of such functions to the relevant institutions is not perceived to bring additional cost. For instance, the Ministry of Finance is the obvious government institution to host and coordinate the MRV functions. This is because the Ministry has the legal mandate to do so. The Ministry also has established a Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change Unit at the Real Sector Division that champions the way MRV functions are implemented. Additionally, within the Ministry of Finance, the Budget Division and the External Resource Mobilization Bilateral and Multilateral Divisions will have clear roles to play when it comes to tracking inflows of climate change funds.

1.2 BENEFITS OF MRV OF FINANCE

Ghana stands to gain a lot from a functional MRV of finance structure. The gains will be multiple in the sense that at any point in time, Ghana will be able to know on the fly, how much funds are committed to climate change activities by government, CSOs, the private sector and the DPs and the corresponding benefits. Such information will help inform government planning on mobilizing climate finance and also determine which sector(s) or area(s) in the sector may require critical attention. If the set up for the MRV of finance functions effectively, it will build confidence and trust among its partners on how committed climate funds are put to use and whether they are achieving their intended purpose. It will also enhance reporting of climate finance by key institutions in Ghana (MDAs, MMDAs, CSOs and private sector) to Ministry of Finance and at the international level (from Ghana to UNFCCC, OECD, multilateral and bilateral partners and GCF).

Although major benefits (as listed above) are expected from setting up and putting the MRV of finance system to practice, some challenges are envisaged. For example, although the idea to bring on board MMDAs and MDAs may work to a large extent, because it is relatively easy to incorporate the MRV functions to
budgeting process, the same cannot be said for climate inflows to CSOs and the private sector. For government institutions, it may be straightforward to request them to identify and report on climate related budget lines since they are required to do so, but for the private sector and CSOs, it may be done on purely voluntary basis. This is because there is no single mirror where all climate inflows especially are aligned to. Non-state actors may not be under obligation to report their budget or expenditure to the Ministry of Finance. This implies that different strategies are required when it comes to designing MRV tasks for state and non-state actors. A window of opportunity exists especially for CSOs for the renewal of their certificates of recognition to be conditional on reporting receipts of climate funds among other strategies.

1.3 OBJECTIVE OF MRV OF FINANCE

As part of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Readiness Project, this MRV of finance guidance manual has been prepared to track Ghana’s climate finance, verify completeness of data and help demonstrate transparency of support and climate action. This guidance document is the first-ever attempt to conceptualise, design, operationalize and tailor-make MRV of finance to suit Ghana’s financial administration structure. The MRV of finance guidance document has the following objectives:

- Design a light-version of Ghana’s MRV of finance architecture covering full spectrum of MRV functions (track, process, verify and report).
- Make practical recommendations on road map for implementation.
- Prepare templates and list of instructions on how to put the MRV system from functions to practice.
- Develop guidance note on how to improve on the functionality, suggest possible modification and the ways to integrate MRV into normal operations of various actors.
- Make proposals on the capacity and resource needs necessary for the effective implementation of the MRV of finance.
- Recommend ways and measures to create awareness on user utility of the MRV of finance system.

1.4 UTILITY OF THE MRV OF FINANCE GUIDANCE

The MRV of finance guidance is not a policy document but rather has special focus on practitioners. It has been written with information from the experiences gathered from the design and implementation of domestic MRV of GHG in Ghana; participation of international MRV process under the UNFCCC; the workings of the national public expenditure administration and the recent work by ISSER and the Overseas Development Institute on climate finance tracking. This guidance document has been prepared for use by institutions that will be assigned specific MRV tasks. For practitioners (in MDAs, MMDAs, CSOs, private sector), it will serve as a reference material containing information on: how to track and process data on climate finance from domestic and international sources; what to look for or basic questions to ask when verifying climate finance information; responsibilities of who at where tracks, assesses and reports what information at what time.

The document also contains step-by-step instructions on introducing MRV functions
into an identified public or private institution, requisite skills and resources and management support needed. This guidance document covers information on the prototype of the MRV of finance which indicates forward and backward linkages among the MRV functions, flow data and relationships and responsibilities. The document attempts to provide practical answers by unpacking the elements of MRV, assign the MRV functions to key institutions, design a template to guide climate finance tracking, verification and reporting at all levels. For those in the public sector, the guidance document will help them to find answers to the following questions.

(a) Questions relating to tracking / monitoring of all sources of climate funds

- Define the boundaries of what constitute climate change budget or expenditure.
- Identify, isolate and align climate expenditure to the unique sector codes.
- Pick and choose climate key words to determine whether or not a budget or expenditure item is climate specific or climate relevant.
- Align climate specific or relevant expenditure or budget to the national budget codes.
- Process and categorise climate budget or expenditure items into 4 themes (mitigation, adaptation, enabling activities, sustainable development) for reporting
- Review and select strategies for tracking expenditure and/or budget or outputs.
- Design survey instrument for one time or regular tracking of international climate funds from the perspective of the DPs.

(b) Questions relating to evaluation/ verification of climate finance data

- Responsibility for verification of climate finance data before it is made public.
- Select standard indicators or checklist to verify climate specific or relevant budget or expenditure.
- Minimum verification protocols (budget, expenditure and outputs) including accuracy, consistency, transparency of climate finance data.
- Troubleshooting for potential double counting, over counting or undercounting situations.
- Expected results of verification and how to use it to inform which climate finance data is published.

(c) Questions relating to reporting and disclosure of climate finance data

- Common reporting format
- What climate finance data to report and at what frequency
- Categorization for reporting (mitigation, adaptation, enabling activities and sustainable development)
- Reporting strands by sources of inflows, public vs. private, international vs domestic.
- Medium to disclose MRV of finance data.

For private sector and CSOs, many of the questions in a, b and c may apply except in the methodology for tracking where there
are fundamental differences. In many cases, financial inflows to private sector and CSOs go through complex multiple channels. So tracking climate funds effectively from private sector and CSOs requires a well-tested approach. The guidance document will help to provide practical steps on how to:

- Identify multiple channels of climate funds going to private sector and CSOs.
- Determine the optimal scale to track climate funds from private sector and CSOs.
- Select method for the collection of climate finance data.
- Transmit climate finance data from the source to a single location.

Similarly, in the analysis of international climate inflows, most of the questions raised above may be applicable, however what is unique is that special attention has to be given to the point in the spectrum of climate finance where optimal data can be made available. This is because for international climate inflows, the data can be picked from source, the recipient institutions or the intermediaries.

1.5 LINKAGES BETWEEN THE PROPOSED MRV OF FINANCE AND THE DOMESTIC MRV SYSTEM

It is critical to maintain a good integration of the MRV of finance and the domestic MRV of GHG to ensure that the GHG impacts of climate actions are directly linked and related to the financial investments made on the climate action and helps fulfil the matching principle in accounting. Conceptually, the proposed MRV of finance structure will not be a re-invention of the wheel but will be executed as part of the existing national development M&E superstructure, and thus the existing domestic MRV of GHG. The following defines the exact linkages between the proposed MRV of finance and the domestic MRV of GHG:

a) The identification of sources and recipients of climate finance and the bi-annual online survey to collect climate finance data will be executed as part of the data collection through the APR, surveys and other data collection methods within the domestic MRV system. This will ensure that the MRV of climate finance and the domestic MRV of GHG are well integrated and undertaken seamlessly. Secondly, the process of filtering climate inflows data with budget code, and filtering MDAs/MMDAs climate change budget through national budget code will be undertaken together with the data collection stage of the domestic MRV of GHG process. The stages of the climate finance MRV identified and discussed above fall within the process of tracking and monitoring climate finance which link directly with the process of tracking and monitoring the implementation progress of climate actions as well as activity data for GHG mitigation monitoring and calculation.

b) The process of verifying the completeness of climate finance data with respect to source, scope, output, and status has a direct linkage with the verification stage of the domestic MRV system. This process will therefore be undertaken alongside the process of verifying GHG activity data for GHG mitigation calculations.
c) Reporting of climate finance in the BUR as well as other national and international reporting frameworks directly corresponds with the reporting of the GHG and non GHG impacts of climate actions. Reporting impacts of the climate actions together with the financial commitments made towards executing the respective climate actions provide a direct linkage between the financial investments made and the impacts achieved.

1.5.1 INTEGRATION OF THE DOMESTIC MRV SYSTEM AND THE MRV OF FINANCE

To ensure a long-term integration of the MRV of finance and the domestic MRV of GHG, the process of data collection for both climate finance and GHG activity data should be undertaken together with ongoing data collection process. All relevant data needed for MRV of finance will therefore need to be adequately integrated into the data collection process of the domestic MRV system. The M&E responsibility for providing data on climate actions should be done either by the finance departments of the various executing/recipient institutions or key finance personnel should be included in the process of providing data on climate actions to ensure that both GHG activity data and non-GHG impact reporting are done together with financial reporting. GHG mitigation per unit currency should be reported for mitigation activities while the adaptation impacts of adaptation actions should also be reported in the context of financial investments made. This will ensure the long term linkage of the domestic GHG MRV system and the MRV of finance.

1.6 THE APPROACH

In line with the objectives outlined in the TOR, the consultants approached the assignment in three main stages. The first stage was a comprehensive review of the climate finance tracking tools of the Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change (NRECC) Unit under Real Sector Division of the Ministry of Finance, the Nature Conservation Research Centre's (NCRC) REDDX finance tracking tool used to track REDD+ financial flows and the EPA's tracking of international climate finance inflows for the BUR1 and consultations with the Real Sector Division and Budget Unit of the Ministry of Finance.

In the second stage, the draft MRV finance guidance tool was shared with stakeholders including EPA, MESTI and UNDP for review and their inputs. The third stage involved organization of a stakeholder consultative workshop to test the suitability of the tool and solicited their inputs for integration into the final MRV system. To support operationalization of the guidance tool, a one-day training workshop was organised for key stakeholders including MESTI, MLGRD, Ministry of Finance, Forestry Commission, MOFA and UNDP to train them on the application of the tool. Finally, the templates for tracking were pilot-tested by requesting actors in the climate change arena to complete and give feedback on their suitability.

1.7 STRUCTURE OF MRV OF CLIMATE FINANCE GUIDANCE

The guidance document has six major sections. For each major section, the issues to be discussed will be highlighted and followed by a description of key principles of
MRV climate finance that are applicable. Real life examples are used as illustrations to tease out the salient MRV function to demonstrate how it should be implemented.

Section 1 is the introduction to the document. It sets the scene with background information on the broad elements of MRV and how MRV of finance fits into the bigger picture. It has 7 headings with each addressing specific aspects of this document. Headings 1 and 2 focus on general description on MRV and it benefits. Headings 3 and 4 are on objectives and utility of the MRV of finance document. Headings 5 and 6 focus on integration of the domestic MRV and the MRV of finance, and the approach to developing the MRV guidance tool. Last but not least is heading 7 which is the structure of MRV of climate finance guidance document and the approach for carrying out the assignment.

Section 2 focuses on reviewing other existing MRV of finance work. The review of previous MRV works looks into what was done, challenges encountered and gaps identified and comes up with lessons learnt and good practices. The gaps, lessons and good practices identified are used to enrich this current MRV document by building on the strategies that worked in the previous work and seek to address the gaps.

Section 3 is the lynchpin of the MRV of finance guidance document. It is in this section that the overall structure of the MRV of finance is laid out. The structure is a conceptual diagram of the MRV of finance depicting the inter-linkages among the MRV activities, roles and outputs. In addition, the overall objective of the MRV of finance scheme is provided and followed by description of the functionality of the three main elements.

Section 4 focuses on addressing how to put the proposed MRV of finance structure to practice. In this section, roadmap and phase-out, guidance notes and arrangement for implementation are described.

The specific next steps are discussed in section 5. Issues on capacity, awareness creation and IT set up needed to facilitate rolling out of the MRV are discussed here.

Section 6 is the technical annex. It contains 3 templates that are recommended for use by the practitioners.
2.1 SCOPE OF REVIEW

Before a workable MRV of climate finance is designed, it is useful to take a good look at some of the previous works that have been done on some aspects of MRV. It is important to note that most of the works done in this area have not been full MRVs. This is the first complete MRV guidance on climate finance. The review was important as it provided better understanding of existing tracking and reporting systems, the gaps and lessons learnt. The feedback from the review of previous initiatives helped to avoid duplication, build on what has been done and above all make sure the results become more relevant to the climate practice at all levels. The case studies for the review have been selected from all sectors. They have been selected because they represent the latest work on MRV in the country and provide the relevant experiences and information necessary for this assignment. For each review, an overview of the initiative was given, followed by the key features, the methodology used, gaps and lessons learnt.

2.2 NCRC REDD+ FINANCE TRACKING TOOL REPORT

The REDDX was first instituted in Ghana in 2011 and has since its inception collected data annually on REDD+ financial flows. Data and information gathered spans from 2009 to 2015. The programs jointly implemented by the National REDD+ Secretariat (NRS) and the Nature Conservation Research Centre (NCRC) have helped to develop a positive model of transparency for funding and collaboration amongst stakeholders engaged in REDD+ in Ghana. The scope of the study in 2015 included the collection of data from 27 institutions, consisting of 2 donor and international recipient/intermediary institutions, and 25 in-country recipients. The main objectives of Ghana’s REDDX initiative have been to: assess the funding that has been committed and disbursed to REDD+ in Ghana from 2009 through 2015; understand how REDD+ funds have (or have not) contributed to progress on REDD+ readiness in Ghana and the development of REDD+ activities and projects.

2.2.1 FEATURES OF NCRC REDD+ FINANCE TRACKING TOOLS REPORT

The REDDX tracking carried out by this project as discussed seeks to assess committed funding and disbursement as well as contribution of such funds to REDD+ readiness and REDD+ activities and projects. The report captures the following:

- **List of REDD+ activities** - This is a summary table covering the (a) REDD+ project list (b) the donor and recipient institutions and (c) the specific REDD+ activity the funding is used to support (figure 2).
• **Sources of REDD+ funding** – two main strands of funding have been identified. These are:
  - domestic commitment (table 1)
  - specific donors, recipients, and financial flows of REDD+ Funds (figure 3)

• **Trends in committed REDD+ funds** – A bar chart of annual growth of REDD+ commitment and disbursement to Ghana (figure 4)

![Figure 2: REDD+ activities supported by donor type](image)
Table 1. Ghana’s National Commitments to REDD+ under the NFPDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Annual Commitment</strong></td>
<td>19,174,450</td>
<td>19,580,000</td>
<td>11,352,436</td>
<td>2,650,800</td>
<td>52,757,686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disbursed Funds</strong></td>
<td>14,601,974</td>
<td>7,785,973</td>
<td>11,352,436</td>
<td>2,650,800</td>
<td>36,391,183</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 3: Examples of financial flows for REDD+ projects in Ghana
Figure 4: Annual trends of REDD+ financial flows of committed and disbursed funds (2009-2014)

2.2.3 METHOD USED

A summary of the methods used for tracking REDD+ inflows is presented in the Table 2 below.

Table 2: Methodology used by NCRC to track REDD+ inflows

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data collection period</td>
<td>Two months. (April and May, 2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-data collection</td>
<td>Review of data and methods that had been used in previous years&lt;br&gt;Compile list of existing donors and recipients based on information from previous years.&lt;br&gt;Updated list to include new donors and recipients based upon recent exchanges, web searches, and discussions with REDD+ experts and actors in Ghana.&lt;br&gt;Managers of existing projects were asked to update their information with the use of simplified templates to incorporate new commitments and disbursements, or to correct any errors from the past.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data collection</td>
<td>In person visit to institutions to collect data.&lt;br&gt;For the majority of new stakeholders’ data was collected through face to face meetings. During these interviews, the team used printed copies of Forest Trends’ global data template as a guide for the collection of the required data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-data collection</td>
<td>Validation conference was held to present the preliminary findings on financial data to stakeholders for vetting.&lt;br&gt;Once all the information had been confirmed the final report was completed.&lt;br&gt;Data was shared with Forest Trends and the final Ghana analysis was conducted, leading to the completion of the Ghana 2015 REDD+ report.&lt;br&gt;Data was tracked and then analyzed, whenever possible, along its full trajectory from the donor to the international recipient/intermediary, to the in-country first-tier recipient, to the second recipient.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.2.4 GAPS AND LESSONS LEARNT

Gap identified

- A major shortcoming is the ad-hoc nature of the process. In the case where a large number of projects is to be tracked it might be impossible to adopt face-to-face approach for collecting data on climate finance flows.

- Implementing organizations/ recipients of funds have very little or no knowledge of the data collection process or the tools used and thus at the point where the process will need to be decentralized, intensive capacity building might have to be done.

- The mixed approaches worked to a large extent probably because of the dedicated financial support from the project. In the event that there are no funds to support the tracking, it is most likely not to work.

Lessons Learnt

- The report’s direct approach to data validation by stakeholders directly involved in the projects ensures that accurate information is obtained.

- The study has a positive continuous improvement element as it begins by reviewing the previous years’ methods, year-on-year.

- Face-to-face interviews facilitated collection of additional data on expenditure lines but also data on actual spending.

- With the mixed approach, it was fairly easy to track inflows from multiple sources.

- Dedicated resources (staff time, funds and legitimacy) are needed to make tracking of climate funds by CSOs work.

2.3 MINISTRY OF FINANCE’S CLIMATE FINANCE TRACKING MANUAL

As part of the GCF Readiness Programme, the Ministry of Finance commissioned ODI (partnered with ISSER) to develop Climate Finance Tracking Manual for the public sector. The preparation of the Climate Change Finance Tracking Tool was developed in response to a challenge identified by the MOF’s NRECC unit regarding the availability of an organised framework to track the mobilization and use of finances designated for climate change related actions, originating from within the country and from external sources. Thus, this Climate Finance Tracking Tool was developed to address this challenge and to assist the NRECC Unit fulfill its mandate.

2.3.1 FEATURES OF NRECC CLIMATE FINANCE TRACKING TOOL MANUAL

The manual proposed an architecture for monitoring and reporting climate finance flows and based on this the structure demonstrated how climate relevant expenditure or budget can be identified and reported using the budget code system. The manual also illustrated how international climate financial inflows can be aligned with the budget code systems. In all, the steps for identifying sector, searching for climate change key words, harmonizing with national climate change activities and eventually aligning with the budget, is pretty much easy to implement.
The manual designed began with analysing the complex network of climate finance flows, the distribution channels and recommended monitoring and reporting channels associated, as derived from Ghana’s First Biennial Update Report to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2015. The manual is designed to create a monitoring system that will primarily monitor climate finance flows from 2 of 3 identified channels. The monitoring system designed is composed of 3 core tracking tools which are discussed into more detail in the rest of the document. The Climate Finance Tracking Tools are:

- Tool 1: Climate change actions manual for sector planning and budget officers
- Tool 2: Climate change budget code fact sheet
- Tool 3: International funds listing

![Diagram of the national monitoring system for climate financial inflows](image)

Figure 5: System design of the national monitoring system for climate financial inflows
2.3.2 CLIMATE FINANCE TRACKING TOOLS

The Climate Finance Tracking Tools outlined in the manual are meant to assist NRECC to monitor the following: (a) the level of budgeted expenditure that is supporting climate change actions; (b) the MDAs that are committing this expenditure and (c) policy objectives that are being supported. The Manual is designed to serve as a guide to public sector officers in terms of identifying climate change relevant expenditures which passes through their cash flow streams. The tool directs officers to use a four-stage process to determine where climate change finance flows are to be categorized.

Tool 1 is primarily designed to assist officers to clarify whether an expenditure is a climate change relevant expenditure or not. This is achieved through a series of inspections against 3 checklists which will place a cost within the following categorizations: (a) Lead agencies and programme area numbers of NCCP Master Plan, (b) policy theme, (c) policy theme and programme area. Expenditures confirmed to be climate relevant are then put through the next tool to identify relevant budget codes. Tool 2 is designed as a factsheet which lists the Policy Objective Budget Codes that identify climate change relevant expenditures. These are representative of the National Climate Change Budget for the present 3-year planning period, 2015-2017. Based on the significance of the expenditure to supporting actions identified in the National Climate Change Policy and its associated 5-year Master Plan, there are three categorizations of budget codes: high, medium and low relevant Budget Codes. In all there exist 30 budget codes within this tool which are grouped under the 3 budget code categories.

Tool 3 is a list of projects that are currently being funded with international grant financing. The MESTI/EPA climate data hub has successfully been populated with a list of 38 climate related projects. There remain 28 projects which are being implemented with the support of international grant finance. These projects are represented in tool 3 of the Climate Finance Tracking Tools Manual. The table lists the 28 projects and identifies:

- the relevant Policy Objective Budget Code proposed by the research team;
- the relevant NCCP Master Plan Programme Area;
- the relevant GSGDA II Policy Objective; and
- the climate change relevance for each project.

2.3.3 METHOD USED

The manual uses MDAs detail budget appropriation data to demonstrate how climate change relevant budget or expenditure can be tracked in the MDAs budget. It uses the climate change master plan programme codes, climate change key words in the NCCP to first determine the status of budget item of a certain MDA. Budget inflows and spending are reported for mitigation and adaptation at each sector and entered manually into a spreadsheet.
2.3.4 GAPS AND LESSONS LEARNT

Gaps Identified
The following important issues were not covered in the manual:

- Well defined responsibilities for categorization of climate relevant expenditure items at the MDA level, with:
  - Clear timelines as to when summary reports on climate relevant expenditure are to be compiled
  - The network of reporting channels that climate relevant expenditure is to be reported and the tools to be used for the reporting.
  - Strategies to roll out implementation of the manual.
  - Manual did not include tracking of climate funds flowing into private sector and CSOs.
  - Tracking of international climate inflows was not as detailed as the domestic public climate finance.
  - There are no clear structures for tracking international climate inflows.
  - Manual did not look into system for verification and reporting of climate funds.

- Manual did not include tracking of climate funds flowing into private sector and CSOs.

Lessons Learnt

- The report's use of the NRECC tools in the identification and categorization of climate change relevant projects is an objective that allows for consistency with the current system in place.
- There should be the opportunity for the creation of further categories as new climate change relevant spending, determined by the NRECC and implementing/lead agencies, are identified.
- Again, in order to promote consistency and transparency, the Policy Objective budget codes from the NRECC system need to be the basis of any coding that is to be done in developing a climate finance tracking tool.

2.4 EPA’S TRACKING OF INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE FINANCE INFLOWS

As part of the preparation of the first Biennial Update Report (BUR1) to the UNFCCC, the EPA collected information on international financial inflows for the period 2011-2014. The objective of the exercise was to enable Ghana compile climate finance inflows from as many multiple sources as possible in order to meet the reporting obligation under the UNFCCC.
2.4.1 FEATURES OF THE EPA CLIMATE FINANCE TRACKING EXERCISE

In this tracking exercise, attempt was made to separate multiple channels of climate inflows using the BUR reporting guideline based on financial support “needed” and “received”. The reporting guideline requires that climate inflows are categorized into Annex 2 Party contributions (multilateral, bilateral), GEF and national contributions. As much as possible data from government, CSOs and private sector were covered. The results from the REDDX for the same period were included in the BUR tracking (table 2 in annex). The tracking exercise made recommendations for sustainable tracking system (figure 6).

Figure 6: EPA proposed climate finance tracking set-up
2.4.2 METHOD USED

A summary of the method adopted by EPA in tracking international climate finance is presented in table 3.

Table 3: Steps used by EPA to track international climate finance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data collection period</td>
<td>Two months (January and June, 2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-data collection</td>
<td>Possible climate inflows sources were listed including websites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>List of projects were generated for all government, CSO and private sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contacted institution(s) known to have conducted similar exercise (NCRC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Design questionnaire based on BUR reporting requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data collection</td>
<td>Data on financial inflows were collected through national survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Additional data were collected web pages of donor and recipient institutions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Follow-up email were sent to respondents for additional or clarifications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Data collected were funds committed but not disbursed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-data collection</td>
<td>Data was analysed by channel, type, recipient, donor and sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Projects without adequate information and those worth less than $30,000 have been excluded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Results were compiled and incorporated into the BUR1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Information on financial support received and needed subjected to international technical assessment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Detail data are published on the climate data hub “www.climatedatahubgh.com”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.4.3 GAPS AND LESSONS LEARNT

Gaps identified
- Survey did not adequately cover domestic public expenditure items because there was not clear demarcation in the national budget.
- Multiple sources inflows do not make the person-to-person survey sustainable.
- Survey captured data on budget, donor commitment and not actual spending, or releases and outputs. Tracking budget, donor commitment does not give true picture.
- Survey data was not aligned with the national budget codes.
- Definition of climate finance budget or spending was based on the donor classification.

Lessons Learnt
- Coordination with existing sectoral tracking exercise, for instance the REDDX, helped to avoid possible double counting and duplication of efforts.
- Explore possibility of using mixed approaches to collect climate finance.
- Adopt a country-specific definition of climate finance.
- National public climate expenditure tracking need more attention.

2.5 EPA’S ONLINE PORTAL FOR REPORTING CLIMATE FINANCE (CLIMATE DATA HUB)

The climate data hub provides information on climate actions, their effects and the policies behind them. Information on the database is provided through three main portals: Greenhouse gas emissions database (GHG-D) containing information on activity data, emission factors and emission estimate for 5 sectors; Domestic electronic registry system (DERs) containing details on climate actions and implementation effectiveness and; the Dashboard of climate change policies and measures (D-PaMs). This initiative has been originally sponsored by the World Bank Group, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme. The DERS portal currently has a database of 91 projects designated as mitigation or adaptation projects. The portal provides information to the general public but more critically to development partners, policy makers and project managers/owners. Information available per project includes names of implementation organizations, donors, designated amount in dollars and in Cedis, among others.

As an initial phase, the designing and population of the system has been complete. Moving forward, an upgrade of the hub is desirable. Such an upgrade will allow the inclusion of more details and the update of existing information on current programs as well as the inclusion of other projects not captured in the current database. Critically, in executing this upgrade, systems will have to be put in place to ensure sustainable and standardized means of monitoring verification and reporting of programmes in future. Currently, the DERS is anchored on a simple
Figure 7: Snapshot of EPA’s climate data hub

spreadsheet designed and help do the following:

- Publish regular updates of status of climate actions.
- Major achievements and impacts of implementation of climate change
- On-the-fly analysis of climate finance and impacts
- Main source for international climate finance reporting.

2.5.1 LIMITATIONS OF CURRENT CLIMATE REPORTING SYSTEM

The various reports themselves recognize that because not all climate finance flows pass through the Ministry of Finance there exist a multiplicity of uncoordinated climate activities in Ghana. The existing tracking system does not have an indicator to help EPA or FC to deal with the issue of "additionality". Also, tracking climate related investment becomes problematic when there is no clear demarcation for such expenditure. Especially in the case of expenditures that are related to programmes that have climate change adaptation or mitigation co-benefits or are not captured as climate change projects. An integrated MRV system will help address these challenges.

2.6 SUMMARY OF ISSUES FROM THE REVIEW

The on-going efforts on MRV of finance largely focus on tracking/monitoring of financial inflows from mainly international (NCRC and EPA) and national budget (ODI/ISSER) sources. While the tracking of
international climate financial flows had to do with a wider scope of recipients (government, CSOs and private sector), domestic tracking concentrated on looking into the national budget for MDAs and MMDAs. Tracking of climate finance from government and international sources is a good attempt. However, a complete MRV of finance will enhance the transparency and accountability of climate finance in Ghana. A complete suite of MRV of finance is not limited to tracking/monitoring various sources of climate finance, it also seeks to incorporate reporting and verification functions as far as resources can permit.

For the tracking of international inflows, mixed techniques of survey, follow-up telephone calls, emails and validation workshop were used. This approach to a large extent worked well for couple of reasons. For instance, NCRC adopted person-to-person interviews to elicit information from the target institutions. This technique may have worked because the tracking was specific and targeted at REDD+ so the number of projects involved were relatively small. The case is, however, different when the tracking is to be done across all sectors. Using person-to-person interview may not work well because it will be time consuming, costly and above all not many projects may be covered.

In the ideal situation, the Ministry of Finance’s climate tracking manual should work well if there is buy-in from the MDAs and MMDAs. It will not take much resource to go through the steps to identify climate change budget/expenditure items in the MDAs’/MMDA’s annual budget. However, from the review findings, the MoF climate tracking manual approach is limited in scope. It did not cover all potential sources of climate inflows (i.e. Some international inflows to government agencies directly, CSOs, the private sector; financial flows from the private sector to support climate change etc.). This challenge is being addressed by the MRV system which seeks to expand the scope to include tracking of international inflows, defining verification protocols and clear reporting guidelines.

In all the tracking efforts, none of them recommended tracking of actual spending or outputs of climate finance inflows. It is obvious that tracking spending or output may require a completely different set of techniques. This is because for many recipients of government or donor or private funds meant for climate change, there are already established conventions for reporting financial return through expenditure and audit reports they submit to government or donors. These processes seem to have inherent MRV functions and thus introducing additional layer for reporting spending or expenditure alone may not be desirable. Additionally, there were cases where expenditure or spending related questions were included in the survey and they did not yield any response from the institutions. The questions on expenditure or spending are usually left blank. This may be because the recipient institutions do not keep proper records or they are not willing to share the graphic details on spending with the public. Therefore, the MRV of finance guidance document will seek to build on what has been on climate finance tracking and explore practical option for putting in place a comprehensive MRV of finance framework that aim to cover the entire spectrum of MRV (tracking, process, checking, and reporting of climate finance).
3.1 OVERVIEW OF THE INTEGRATED MRV OF FINANCE SYSTEM

The initial work on MRV of finance focused on tracking but paved the way to carry forward the idea of building a durable MRV of finance framework. It is important to have such a system in place to increase the MRV capabilities of climate action and support. This new system of MRV of finance seeks to put together a functional, robust and flexible framework that is able to effectively track, process, verify and report climate inflows from all sources to government, CSOs and the private sector on single dashboard at any point in time (figure 8).

It is important to point out that this framework is not intended to replace any on-going MRV of finance effort but rather it is meant to lead to a convergence on a national dashboard and a road map for full integration. For the convergence to occur, strong functional linkages must be established between the integrated MRV framework and existing climate tracking efforts. The linkages should be methodological (how data is collected) and operational (how data is shared and disclosed).

On the tracking of finance part, there are two approaches that need to be woven together in order to comprehensively track inflows from all sources. The idea is to continue to use the steps described in the climate tracking manual to identify and ultimately align climate-compliant sector budget lines to the budget code.

Figure 8: Snapshot of the elements of an integrated MRV of finance.
The approach is to first use bi-annual online survey to collect international climate inflows to government, CSOs and the private sector, after which the results will be aligned with the budget codes. This means that both MDAs/MMDAs government budget tracking and international climate inflows will be filtered into the budget codes as the single mirror.

Verification of climate finance data/information will be part of the integrated MRV system. At this stage, the verification will focus on checking “completeness” of climate finance data. The expectation is that in future as the system matures the focus will gradually shift to a more data and system verification. The “completeness” verification will be a checklist of indicators that measure the extent to which climate finance tracking information meet the basic reporting elements. The checklist indicators will cover the following four main areas: sources, coverage, status and outputs. These indicators will be expanded into questions related to amount, currency units, channel etc. to guide the verification. The result of the verification will be a simple template report with three specific conclusions such as: publish, revise and reject.

Reporting will be in two levels. The first level will be from the MDAs/MMDAs and bi-annual online survey. This information will be compiled and published on the climate data hub for use by relevant Ministries and other stakeholders. The second level is when the climate finance report is compiled and submitted to the UNFCCC as part of the Biennial Update Reports (BUR).

### 3.2 ARCHITECTURE OF DOMESTIC MRV OF FINANCE

The structure of the proposed domestic MRV of finance is below (figure 9). The structure depicts inter-linkages among the steps in the MRV functions. There are four main steps. These are (1) identification of sources and recipients of climate finance, (2) verification for completeness, (3) aligned with national budget code as a single mirror, and (4) reporting. Section 3.2.2 has explained in detail the verification process. The institutional arrangement for the roll-out of the MRV of finance is also presented in figure 16.

These steps are not exhaustive operational activities for the dedicated institutions that
will be tasked to coordinate the MRV of finance. It is only supposed to serve as a broad guidance particularly in order of the sequence of MRV function that best fits the circumstance of the entity. So for instance, if an institution is mandated to track international climate finance to CSOs, depending on the level of information available to the CSO, it might decide to jump a couple of steps in the filtering stage. It may be the case that, at the donor’s end all the necessary information in the initial steps may have been determined. Therefore, it will not be prudent to do key word search or determination of sector codes.

3.2.1 TRACKING CLIMATE FINANCIAL INFLOWS

Tracking climate financial inflow will be in 3 stages.

**In stage 1: List sources of climate financial inflows**

- Identify possible sources of climate financial inflows.

- Come up with “positive” list of climate financial inflows both at national and international sources (figure 9).

- Update any existing list of climate financial sources from previous tracking work.

- In subsequent years, update positive list of source of climate finance.

- Cluster list into national and international sources (further divided into donor, government, multilateral institutions, markets and international foundations).

- Assign identification code for each climate finance source.

- Label identification code, with unique characters, that distinguishes sources by government, private sector, market, banks, multilateral institutions and international foundations.

(1) Identify and list all sources of climate finance inflows

(i). National government budget, co-finance and in-kind contributions

(ii).International sources

- Donor governments
- Multilateral institutions

- OECD Countries
- Multilateral Banks
- UN Agencies
- Corporate bodies

- International Foundations
- International Market

Figure 10: Possible list of sources of climate financial inflows
In stage 2: List recipient institutions

- Identify possible climate inflow recipient from previous climate tracking exercise or a known donor source (figure 10).
- Compile a list of previous and current recipient of climate funds
- Generate a list of MDAs and MMDAs that earmarked climate change budget items or received funds from central government budget for climate change
- Assign unique identification numbers to recipient MDAs and MMDAs from the national budget.
- Generate a list of CSOs, MDAs, MMDAs, research/universities and private sector that received international climate funds.
- Assign unique identification number to those that receive climate funds from international sources.
- Update list every time exercise is undertaken.
- Compile final list of recipient to a spreadsheet.

2. Identify and list recipient institutions of climate funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(i) Ghanaian Government - List MDAs by sectors and MMDAs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(ii) CSOs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Private sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Research/Uni.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 11: Possible recipient of climate funds

Stage 3: Conduct bi-annual online survey to collect climate finance data

- Prepare and test online questionnaire for collection of international climate finance inflows (Recommend November and July every year).
- Use questionnaire attached as template to collect data on international climate inflows. At this stage, email or online survey applications (e.g. Survey monkey) can be used as the online survey platform.
- If email is used, the content of the email must introduce purpose of the tracking exercise; the expected number of minutes it will take to complete survey; end-use of the survey results and conclude with

---

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adherence to data protection principles in this exercise.

• Indicate deadline for submission of completed questionnaire.

• Explain in the email how the completed questionnaire should be named. The file name of any completed questionnaire must include abbreviation of the institution, abbreviation of the project, version of the survey and submission date (e.g. FC_GCRP_V0_291116. The file naming threads in this example is explained as follows: Forestry Commission_ Ghana Cocoa REDD+ programme version Zero and submitted on 29-11-2016). Good file naming will help in the automation of the processing after submission of the completed questionnaires.

• If survey monkey is used, for example, upload the questionnaire on survey monkey, test it with some selected institutions, revise it where necessary, then send the link to the prospective respondent via email.

• Explain the key words/terms in the questionnaire to guide respondents (e.g., project/action/mitigation and adaptation) as footnotes

• Set deadline for online completion of the questionnaire and include it when sending the link to the questionnaire via email.

• Follow up email or telephone for additional questions or clarifications.

• Compile all completed questionnaires, clean them by removing unwanted materials, such as transposition errors, obvious mistakes; if the data is more than 2 years, check trends.

• Ensure that unique code assigned to the recipient institutions and donors in task 2 and task 3 are consistently applied here.
Email survey

Compile email list of recipient

Survey monkey survey online survey

Design Questionnaire

Test Questionnaire

Upload Questionnaire on survey monkey

Draft email

Attach questionnaire to email

Send questionnaire email to list

Set deadline

Send link of questionnaire via email to list

Follow up

Compile completed list in spreadsheet

Assign unique code from stage 2 & 3

Figure 12: Steps for bi-annual online survey
3.2.2 VERIFICATION OF CLIMATE FINANCIAL INFLOWS

Verification of climate financial inflows will be done before approved information is made available to the public. Therefore, the budget code aligned climate budgets/expenditures/outputs will be verified against a set of non-technical indicators. At this stage, the verification will be limited to a completeness check. Detailed system operation or performance or data-focused verification will gradually be introduced into the steps as the system improves over the coming years. The completeness check will cover the following features:

• Source
• Scope
• Outputs
• Status

Though the verification is limited to four key indicators: source, scope, output and status, these cover issues related to finance type, channel, instruments, disbursement channels, recipient organization, uses among others.

The objective of the verification is to assess the extent to which each submitted questionnaire meets the reporting requirements listed above. For example, questions relating to source of inflow will include information on “donor country name”, “type of donor institution”, “channel of flow of climate finance”, “list of intermediary institution” if it is applicable. The questionnaire will be evaluated against these elements on source completeness check using a simple check list indicated in Template 6.3 in the Annex.
Figure 15: MRV of finance function

1. **Is Project already labelled climate change?**
   - Yes
   - No

2. **Ghanaian CSO** (List of MDAs and MMDAs by sectors)
   - Key words search
   - Align budget codes with NCCP priority programmes
   - Verification for Completeness (Source, Scope, Output, Status)
   - Is verification complete?
     - Yes
     - No

3. **International CSO**
   - Business
   - Research /Uni.

4. **Private Sector**
   - Determine Budget codes for all inflows
   - MDAs/MMDAs
   - Identify sector code in NCCP

5. **Ghana Government**
   - Identification of sector codes in NCCP
   - Verification for Completeness (Source, Scope, Output, Status)
   - Is verification complete?
     - Yes
     - No

6. **Reporting/End flow**
   - Bi-annual online survey
   - MDA/MMDA budget
   - Climate change data hub
   - BUR for international reporting
3.2.3 ALIGNED WITH NATIONAL BUDGET CODE AS A SINGLE MIRROR

Because the private sector and CSOs climate-related funds cannot be easily filtered using the Ministry of Finance budget codes, parallel reporting was desirable. CSO and private funds tracking should be handled by the Environmental Protection Agency, EPA. However, EPA will align the tracking to the MOF budget code and submit the report to MOF. The purpose of alignment is only for reporting purpose and not tracking. What it means is that the individual sources will be tracked using the relevant method and at the analysis stage, all the data set will be brought together.

Aligning with national budget codes will be in 2 stages.

Stage 1: Align international climate inflows data with budget code

- Use climate finance tracking manual budget code filtering steps to align international climate fund inflows to government, CSOs, research/universities and private sector (Refer to climate finance tracking manual)

- Use survey data from step 3.

- Identify and group international climate inflows into National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) sector codes (Refer to climate finance tracking manual)

- Jump the climate change key word search if project is already labelled as climate change project.

- Otherwise perform climate change key word search to determine whether project focus on climate specific, climate relevant or sustainable development (climate finance tracking manual)

- For climate specific projects there should be more than two keywords matching in the project title or project objective.

- If there is no key word matching at all, classify project as sustainable development.

- Align climate specific, climate relevant or sustainable development projects activities to sector priorities in the NCCP.

- Link aligned projects activities to budget codes (Refer to climate finance tracking manual).

- Make a final list of climate fund inflows with budget codes.
Stage 2: Filter MDAs/MMDAs climate change budget through budget code

- Repeat steps in climate finance manual (figure 13).
- Come with a list of climate specific, climate relevant and sustainable development budgets.
- Make a final list of climate fund inflows with budget codes.

3.2.4 REPORTING OF CLIMATE FINANCIAL INFLOWS

Reporting or disclosure will be done at multiple levels and to different audiences. Therefore, reporting climate change inflows must be flexible (content, reporting period) enough to meet the reporting needs of all stakeholders at any point in time. For now, the plan is to make sure that the finance report meets the information of four main target groups. Table 4 contains summaries of reporting needs for different target stakeholders.
Identify and group climate inflows into NCCP sector codes

Perform key word search

Label project as climate specific or climate relevant or sustainable development

Align climate specific, climate relevant or SD project to NCCP priorities areas

Link aligned projects activities to 2015-2017 budget codes

Figure 14: Steps to filter MDA/MMDAs climate budget through national budget codes
### Table 4: Justification for stakeholder reporting needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholder</th>
<th>Justification of needs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Government**   | ✓ Government through Ministry of finance would want to have a dashboard of climate change actions and the corresponding financial inflows from all sources.  
                  ✓ For government it is even more relevant for them when it comes to knowing the different channel of climate finance inflows so they can coordinate, negotiate and help mobilise climate finance where it is needed most. |
| **United Nations** | ✓ Every two years Ghana needs to report on the total climate finance support received or needed and how the financial support had helped the country to advance or increase efforts to combat climate change to the UNFCCC.  
                  ✓ For UNFCCC process, the domestic MRV of finance must demonstrate the ability to track and report to a greater extent how much climate finance inflows have been recorded during the period under review.  
                  ✓ This means the following must be reported every two years to the extent our capacity can permit:  
                      ✓ how much finance is received or needed?  
                      ✓ from which sources?  
                      ✓ through which channels?  
                      ✓ the main recipients  
                      ✓ how was the tracking done?  
                      ✓ are there ways to check data before it was reported,  
                      ✓ is there a proper system in place to track, verify and report every two years?  
                      ✓ national institutional arrangement for MRV of finance  
                      ✓ what are the main challenges and how they are being addressed?  
                  ✓ Additional information on how the financial support received had helped to meet the cost of combating climate change. |
| **Donors**       | ✓ Many donors will be interested in the overall trend of climate inflow since it will help them to plan, avoid duplication and target action,  
                  ✓ They will also be interested in knowing whether or not data being reported by Ghana truly corresponds with their records.  
                  ✓ So whatever official data Ghana reports could also be used to validate data donors reported to UNFCCC or OECD.  
                  ✓ This means that the reporting format must be such that it meets the specific needs of donor countries or multilateral entities. |
3.2.4.1 REPORTING STEPS

National level submission and publications

- Every year update the climate change budget list and donor support.

- Submit completed questionnaires on MDAs/MMDAs and donor funded projects and list of updated budget and donor inflows.

- Complete online questionnaire for CSOs/Private sector and submit

- Publish “MRVed” climate finance inflows from MDAs/MMDAs, CSOs, private sector, research/universities on “support domain” on climate change data hub and Ministry of finance website (NDA).

- Compile two-year trends of climate inflows into the country in a chapter in the Biennial update report (BUR) to the UNFCCC (figure 16).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholder</th>
<th>Justification of needs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Donors            | ✓ They will like to know the share of contribution of the overall inflows, which sector or policies or programme areas their funds are going to, how’s their funds being utilized, and how the funds (grants, concessional loans etc.) are helping Ghana to tackle climate change, which aspect of government policies their funds have/are helping to support implementation etc.  
✓ The donors are also interested in accountability and transparency standards, how funds are enabling specific climate action, etc. |
| General public    | ✓ Researchers, users, project developers and others may have their own individual reasons for using the climate finance data. What is important is being able to publish reliable, defensible data on a reliable platform for good access on time. |

Figure 15: Overview of climate finance reporting
SECTION 4: ROLL OUT STRATEGY

4.1 ROAD MAP

MRV of finance functions must be rolled-out in phases (table 5).

Phase 1 is expected to lay a workable foundation for the take-off of phases 2 and 3.

Table 5: Gantt chart of road map

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Task Name</th>
<th>Start</th>
<th>Finish</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Q2</td>
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<td>Q2</td>
<td>Q3</td>
<td>Q4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Prioritize and allocate task</td>
<td>3/1/2017</td>
<td>5/2/2017</td>
<td>45d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Form team and assign responsibilities</td>
<td>5/10/2017</td>
<td>6/9/2017</td>
<td>23d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Test and revise template</td>
<td>6/15/2017</td>
<td>12/22/2017</td>
<td>137d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Test and pilot in selected sector</td>
<td>1/16/2018</td>
<td>12/19/2018</td>
<td>242d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Make modifications before rollout</td>
<td>3/1/2019</td>
<td>3/1/2019</td>
<td>3d</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Rollout</td>
<td>4/1/2019</td>
<td>12/13/2019</td>
<td>185d</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Integration</td>
<td>4/1/2019</td>
<td>12/13/2019</td>
<td>185d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The phase 1 is the starting phase. At this phase, planning of the MRV of finance functions will be completed. The following tasks will be implemented:

- Prioritise and allocate MRV tasks.
- Contact and write to stakeholders to participate in the MRV of finance process.
- For MDAs/MMDAs, it will be good to route the invitation through the sector Ministries and the Regional planning and budgeting units.
- For the CSOs/Private sector/Universities and Research Institutions, compile email list and make official communication to them on the impending rolling out of the MRV of finance activities and what will be expected of them.
- In the letter, request stakeholders to nominate a schedule officer to be on this assignment, preferably budget/planning officers for MDAs/MMDA. It is desirable if there are technical people to backstop the planning/budget officers.
- List all task from tracking, verification and reporting and prioritise those to be implemented: immediately, near future and far future.
• Prioritise tasks into those that (a) can be implemented with ease; (b) need realignment; (c) significant capacity is needed before it can be implemented and (e) can be implemented during the full mainstreaming.

• Broadly assign tasks to institutions that will be involved in implementing the MRV of finance functions. In assigning tasks, take into account the following important factors: (a) demonstrated commitment of institution, (b) dedicated person or desk to work on the MRV of finance, (c) person with requisite knowledge or skills or capacity and (d) internal management support for the MRV of finance.

• Form teams and assign responsibilities

• Task Ministry of Finance, Real Sector Division (Natural Resource and Climate Change Unit/NDA) to coordinate the MRV of finance functions across the country.

• At the Ministry of Finance, NDA must collaborate with the Budget Division in the process of roping in the MDAs/MMDAs.

• EPA and NCRC to continue tracking international and REDD+ inflows but make sure their results are submitted to the Ministry of Finance for the alignment with budget codes and publication.

• Put the Ministry of Finance (NDA), EPA, NCRC and MESTI into a national team with the NDA as the lead.

• As the lead, the Ministry of Finance must coordinate the annual planning and implementation of the MRV task.

• In the first three years, the working group that will be working on the MRV of support under the second Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC can be tasked temporarily to take up the MRV functions. The working group on tracking support must be made of the institutions named above.

• Test and revise templates.

• Select few organisations and test the MRV of finance templates.

• Preferably select from each MDA, MMDA, CSO, Private sector, Universities and Research institutions for the testing.

• Collate feedback from the testing to inform the revision of the template.

Phase 2 is testing and piloting phase. At this stage the aim is to ensure that the MRV of finance set up becomes operational after testing and piloting in a selected Ministry, CSO and private sector organisations. What is important at this stage is to ensure that the MRV of finance system is up and running at least as a demonstration in some selected organisations. This will help collect feedback to inform the modification that will be needed before the full roll out of the system at the national scale.
Testing and Piloting

- Select at least two each of organisations from the MDAs/MMDAs, CSOs/Private sector and Universities/Research institutions clusters to test/pilot a light version of MRV of finance scheme.

- In the selection of organisations for the piloting, ensure good representation among the three clusters is achieved.

- The test/pilot MRV of finance functions and the view to collect feedback to fix bugs in the system.

Phases 4 and 5 are particularly crucial because it is at these stages that the full version of the MRV of finance structure will be rolled out with the aim to further integrate it or embed into the existing public expenditure administration setup and the national MRV system. The integration is to ensure long-term sustainability of the MRV of finance set up.

4.2 BEST PRACTICES AND TROUBLESHOOTING

To be able to have a successful roll out of the MRV of finance activities, it is useful to learn from experiences of MRV of finance going on both at the national and international level. In addition, it is also important to have a to-do-list on how to troubleshoot at any stage in the process to roll out MRV of finance. The best practices and the troubleshooting to-do-list will be useful resources for the smooth running of the MRV set up. Below are summaries of best practices gathered from the earlier work on MRV of finance in Ghana and abroad.

4.2.1 BEST PRACTICES

- Climate finance must be “new and additional” to ODA. Defining “new and additional” over ODA (isolate incremental cost of climate change if it is possible).

- There are major difficulties that need to be addressed when it comes to defining the boundaries at which it will be appropriate to report on MRV of budget, spending and outputs or a mix of them. Where the boundaries are established will certainly contribute to the variation in the level of climate inflows.

- Difficulties to disentangle public and private flows. In many instances, there is no single “peeping window” where all climate inflows pass through. The inflows are from multiple sources, complex layers, intertwined intermediaries, staggered inflows (from pledged, committed, disbursed). These factors could make it difficult to separate public and private inflows.

- Real possibility of double counting dataset collected from different sources and levels. As much as possible the coverage of source and recipient of a particular climate inflow must be complete.

- The use of different definition for climate finance, the real possibility of double counting, tracking of budget, spending and output, there could be high chance of uncertainties in aggregation of various streams of climate inflows.
4.2.2 TROUBLESHOOT TO-DO-LIST

- Where there is a definition of climate finance at the national level or where the donor already characterized a certain inflow as climate finance it is important to make use of the country or donor specific definition to avoid double counting situations.
- If no definition exists, use the step listed in the finance tracking manual to determine whether or not an inflow is climate specific, climate relevant or sustainable development.
- In the long run, it will be absolutely needful to have a national dialogue on climate finance vs development assistance with input from the donor countries.
- As much as practical, where there is no clear definition of which item of climate finance will be tracked (i.e. budget, spending or outputs or mix), make sure at the planning stage, such boundaries are clearly set.
- In Ghana, isolating inflows from national budget to MDAs/MMDAs could be pretty much straight forward. However, for public and private international inflows that go to government and non-state recipients, it is important to have “markers” to separate private from public inflows. The “markers” must cover terms of financial arrangement, the source of funds etc.
- Trace all inflows at the sub-national to a single source either to a government or international donor. As much as possible, use a unique identifier for a major donor inflow throughout the spectrum of flow.
- Aggregation of climate inflows from multiple sources and at top-down or bottom-up spectrum must be done systematically across unique donor or government inflow identifiers.

4.3 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR THE MRV OF FINANCE

The climate finance tracking manual establishes institutional arrangement for the tracking of national and international climate financial inflows. In this document, no new institutional arrangement model has been recommended. The idea presented in this guidance document is based on the principle of expanding the building block of the institutional arrangement presented in the tracking manual to include functions that will be performed by other institutions (figure 16).

In this modified institutional arrangement, the Ministry of Finance (MoF) will be responsible for the overall coordination of the MRV of finance as suggested in the climate tracking manual. As the coordinating institution they will plan and initiate the activities of the MRV of finance every year. They will also host the national single dashboard of finance, which will contain data on all the MRVed climate inflows. With this, the MoF will be able to have a good overview of the inflows of climate funds at any point in time. The Ministry of finance will perform two more additional functions. These are: (a) coordination of the filtering of government and international inflows via the budget code in order to align them to the respective sector budgets or spending and (b) facilitate MDAs and MMDAs tracking of government inflows using the steps elaborated in the finance tracking manual. As indicated in the tracking manual, the planning and budget officers at the various MDAs and MMDAs...
are the ones to lead the process of identifying the climate related budget or spending items in the respective ministries or assemblies.

MoF will facilitate the process for the MDAs and MMDAs by collating all the report from them and submit to EPA through MESTI. The EPA then performs the verification completeness check on all data it receives from the Ministry of Finance. EPA is mandated to compile and submit climate reports to the UNFCCC. All data and reports are subjected to verification before submission.

MESTI through EPA must continue to use the survey approach to collect information from government, CSOs/private sector, Universities/Research Institutions online. Using online survey will enable them to reach a whole lot of more climate inflows. In addition, the MESTI through EPA will be responsible for the completeness verification of all climate inflows before it is made public. The publication must be on climate data hub as well as compiling the climate finance data for submission to the UNFCCC using the BUR and NATCOM.

The NCRC work on tracking climate finance for REDD+ for the forestry sector must continue. The plan here is to ensure that the result from the REDDX exercise will be submitted to the MoF so they can align the result to the budget codes.

Figure 16: Institutional arrangement for MRV of finance
SECTION 5:

NEXT STEPS

5.1 CAPACITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Setting up an efficient MRV system requires very effective institutional, human, financial and technical capacities. To roll out this MRV system, this section identifies the institutional, human resource, financial and technological required capacities needed for the smooth implementation of Ghana's climate finance MVR system.

5.1.1 INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

The success of the MRV system is hinged on effective institutional coordination and information sharing mechanisms across various MDAs, MMDAs, the private sector and CSOs. There is therefore the need to set up a central unit mandated to facilitate and coordinate the MRV related activities across relevant ministries, private sector and the CSOs. To achieve this, the Ministry of Finance (MOF) should be mandated to lead the MRV system of Ghana with a clear mandate, roles, and responsibilities of staff to avoid duplication of responsibilities and activities. A more formalized system of coordinating climate finance data at the Ministry will be very important. There is also the need to define roles and responsibilities within and between each institution in order to avoid duplication of activities and streamline the overall process of MRV progress. Roles of the institutions that will play key role in the climate finance MRV are described below.

5.1.2 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF INSTITUTIONS

Ministry of Finance

The MoF is mandated to coordinate all support from both domestic and international sources to climate change related activities. The Ministry of finance will therefore lead the process of integrating climate change finance into the annual budgeting and planning of various MMDAs. The MoF will be actively involved in the tracking and verification functions of the MRV. MoF will collate all the climate finance data from MMDAs and MDAs through the national budget system and filter the data through the budget codes. MoF will be expected to facilitate a national single dashboard for reporting. The Ministry of Finance should oversee the mainstreaming of national tracking tool for climate change finance that captures relevant annual expenditures and also providing technical support to link medium term strategies of the MMDAs to annual budgets. MoF will facilitate the process for the MDAs and MMDAs by collating all the report from them and submit to EPA.

Environmental Protection Agency

The EPA is responsible for coordinating the implementation of technical activities on climate change through its Energy Resources and Climate Change Unit. This unit serves as the technical hub for climate change as well as the link for international
cooperation programmes. EPA should continue with the tracking of international climate finance data information from government, CSOs/private sector, Universities/Research Institutions through the online survey approach. In addition, the EPA will be responsible for the completeness verification of all climate inflows data it receives from the Ministry of Finance before it is made public. The publication must be on climate data hub as well as compiling the climate finance data for submission to the UNFCCC using the BUR and NATCOM.

NCRC

The National Conservation and Research Centre’s (NCRC) work on tracking climate finance for REDD+ for the forestry sector must continue. The plan here is to ensure that the result from the REDDX exercise will be submitted to the MoF so they can align the results to the budget codes.

5.2 HUMAN RESOURCE CAPACITY

The lack of sufficient human resource capacity at the MDAs, MMDAs to effectively implement a nationwide measurement and tracking system could affect the smooth implementation of the MRV system. It is important that the corresponding human resource capacity must be built within institutional systems to enable them to track, report and verify climate finance in the country. The capacity and skills of the Planning and Budgeting Officers of these institutions on climate finance tracking, reporting and verification, data collection and management, including managerial and technical abilities as well as recruitment and retaining, are all essential to ensure the effective functioning of a country’s MRV system. A well trained and retained dedicated staff familiar with climate finance data collection, reporting and data verification will be very important. It is therefore important that well-qualified professionals should be engaged to exclusively perform MRV of climate finance in the private sector, CSOs, MDAs and MMDAs.

5.3 TECHNICAL CAPACITIES

The technical expertise and well-defined system for data collection, processing, storing, management and sharing among the MDAs and MMDAs will be required for an effective implementation of the MRV system. An efficient information management system across relevant agencies would be valuable, including a national information registry platform (Internet-based) or information pooling system, as well as a user-friendly information template for climate finance tracking and reporting that covers all relevant information and information management guidelines. In order for information to flow between relevant users, the development, implementation, and operation of a systematised online platform which can support the monitoring and evaluation of climate change finance is desirable. Setting up of registry system, data exchanges - storage in a place in a simple data exchange portal - will significantly support the implementation of the MRV system. There is therefore the need to build the capacity of these institutions to set up technical infrastructures to collect, store, and share climate finance data among national and government agencies.

5.4 Financial Capacity

The implementation of the MRV system will require financial support. The financial support for various sectors for MRV system
and activities would enhance and sustain its implementation. Financial resources will be required to support the institutions for database development, human resource capacity building, to support relevant stakeholders in carrying out climate finance-related data collection and management, and to support measurement and performance-tracking systems across relevant ministries and institutions. Financial resources are also required to equip the relevant entities for several MRV-related tasks including hiring of qualified professionals dedicated exclusively to perform MRV.

5.5 AWARENESS CREATION/SENSITIZATION

Capacity building and awareness raising activities to kick-start the implementation of the MRV system will be necessary to create awareness among the key stakeholders including domestic users of the guidance tool, development partners and donors. The Ministry of Finance will lead this process. The aims of the awareness creation are to sensitize and also train stakeholders who will be actively involved in the climate finance tracking, reporting and verification-related activities. The staff of MDAs and MMDAs who will take additional responsibility on the MRV implementation will require sensitization through workshops and capacity building programmes.
### SECTION 6:

**ANNEX (TECHNICAL TEMPLATE)**

- Template 1 – track international climate financial inflows,
- Template 2 – survey instrument to tracking climate finance in the private sector and CSOs
- Template 3 - checklist for verification of climate finance data

### 6.1 Template 1: Tracking International Climate Inflows

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Sources</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Funds Approved or Expected</th>
<th>Funds Disbursed</th>
<th>Recipients</th>
<th>Funds Received</th>
<th>Filtered Expenditure</th>
<th>Verification</th>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Donor Government</td>
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<tr>
<td>OECD (Development)</td>
<td>Canada</td>
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<td>International CSO</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Current Recipient (Update)</td>
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### Questions

<table>
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<th>Answers</th>
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<td>1. Name of initiative/project/Action</td>
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<td>2. Recipient or implementing organisations</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Timeframe</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.1 Start date</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 End date</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Sponsor/donor of initiative</td>
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<td>4.1 Channel of supports</td>
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<td>(Bilateral/ Multilateral)</td>
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<td>5. Approved Amount (Currency)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1 Amount Received (currency)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1 Co-finance (if any)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Type of project/initiative/action (mitigation, adaptation, enabling activity etc)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Key activities of the initiative</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1 Objectives</td>
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<td>8. Major Achievements</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Major Impacts</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Remarks</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Contact Person</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Email/Phone No.</td>
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6.3 Template 3  Checklist for verification of climate finance data.

Table A 3.1. Source completeness checklist (tick applicable ones)

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<td>2</td>
<td>Name of recipient institution</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Name of donor institution</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Name of donor international foundation</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Name of market if applicable</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Type of donor institution</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Channel of inflows</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>List of intermediary institution if it is applicable</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Start and end dates</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Amount committed ($)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Amount disbursed ($)</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Non-monetized inflows</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Co-finance component</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>In-kind financing</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Type of project support (investment, capacity building, reporting etc.)</td>
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</table>

Table A.3.3  Output completeness checklist (tick applicable ones)

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<td>2</td>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Levels of implementation</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Percentage of inflows</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Impactful outcomes</td>
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</tr>
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### Table A.3.4 Status completeness checklist (tick applicable ones)

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<td>Envisaged beneficiaries</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Development benefits</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Expected CO(_2) savings</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 6.4 MRV STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS AND TRAINING

To support operationalization of the guidance tool, a one-day training workshop was organized on the 3\(^{rd}\) March 2017 for key stakeholders including MESTI, MLGRD, Ministry of Finance, Forestry Commission, MOFA and UNDP to train them on the application of the tool and also get inputs to finalise the manual. A total of 22 participants from 12 institutions participated in the training. Table A.4.1 indicates the institutions involved in the training on the application of the Manual.

#### Table A 4.1: The institutions involved in the training of the Manual

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Institutions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ministry of Finance-Real Sector Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ministry of Environment Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Forestry Commission (FC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>KASSA Ghana (NGO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLRD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>United Nations Development Program (UNDP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>HATOF Foundation (CSO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Ministry of Food and Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ghana Health Service (GHS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Volta River Authority (VRA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Association of Ghana Industries (AGI)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**KEY ISSUES IDENTIFIED AND INTEGRATED DURING THE TRAINING**

1. The training revealed the need for additional fields into the excel template. The budget division of the Ministry of Finance made very useful inputs into the excel template. A field was also introduced to differentiate between funds approved, disbursed and received.

2. It was noted during the training that because the private sector and CSOs climate related funds cannot be easily filtered using the Ministry of Finance budget codes, parallel reporting was desirable. CSOs and private funds tracking should be handled by the Environmental Protection Agency, EPA (as indicated in the tracking manual figure 3). However, EPA will align the tracking to the MOF Budget code and submit the report to MOF.

3. The Budget Division of MOF recommended that the filtering of the Private and CSOs finance questionnaire is designed to capture information related to the type of project/initiative (i.e. mitigation, adaptation, enabling activities, etc.). The questionnaire should be designed in a way that will be able to capture whether funds were meant for adaptation, mitigation etc. EPA will also support the process. The CSOs and Private Sector tracking is done by EPA. Therefore, it has the verification techniques to ascertain whether funds are climate-related or not.

4. **6.5 TESTING OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE**

To test the practicability of the questionnaire, some selected CSOs participated in the survey and completed the questionnaire. The general feedback was that the questionnaire is user-friendly. Table A4.2 indicates some of the institutions involved in the pre-testing of the questionnaire.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Institutions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>HATOF Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Friends of the Earth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Centre for African Wetlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>International Centre for Enterprise and Sustainable Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Tain Development Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Global Action for Earth Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Nature Development Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>University of Ghana</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Sample of Completed Template 2 – survey instrument to tracking climate finance in the CSOs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>Answers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Name of initiative/project/Action</td>
<td>CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Recipient or implementing organisations</td>
<td>HATOF Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Timeframe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Start date</td>
<td>11/2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 End date</td>
<td>3/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Sponsor/donor of initiative</td>
<td>GEF UNDP SMALL GRANTS PROGRAM GHANA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1 Channel of supports (Bilateral/ Multilateral)</td>
<td>MULTILATERAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Approved Amount (Currency)</td>
<td>USD 21,800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1 Amount Received (currency)</td>
<td>USD 8,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1 Co-finance (if any)</td>
<td>IN CASH-USD 12,000.00: IN KIND 12,400.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 6. Type of project/initiative/action (mitigation, adaptation, enabling activity etc)

**CAPACITY BUILDING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7. Key activities of the initiative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Support CSOs/community support groups/citizens' groups with the skills to research local service provision (environment and natural resources, according to the policies) and determine the bottlenecks that exist in service delivery so they have the baseline data and information on which to build and target their demands for accountability in service provision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. Strengthen capacities for advocacy through broad awareness raising amongst communities so they know their rights to services, forming CSO/citizens' groups coalitions so they have strong collective voices to demand accountability from MMDAs in service provision; and developing partnerships with the media so they can carry their messages to policy makers. Information, knowledge and collective voices bring the requisite power to effect change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. Empower CSOs and citizens' groups – as representative voices of their communities – by giving them the skills, capacity and confidence to access multilateral and bilateral funds and to dialogue with policymakers and advocate for the needs of communities to be met.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv. Establish a citizen-government interface that will provide a platform for CSOs and citizens' groups to actively participate in policy dialogue and decision making with MMDAs and, where necessary, national government, so they can demand accountability in the provision of services and ultimately improve the lives of their local communities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 7.1 Objectives

The main objective of this project is to build the capacities of civil society to contribute to the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and national and sub-national policy, planning and legal frameworks and to gain knowledge in best innovative practices and systems for community landscape conservation, climate smart innovative agro-ecology, low-carbon energy access co-benefits, and soil, land and water management.

### 8. Major Achievements

Project yet to take off

### 9. Major Impacts

On going

### 10. Remarks

SAMUEL DOTSE

### 12. Email/Phone No.

Samuel.dotse@hotmail.com
### Table 1: Summary of Known Climate Change Financial Flows for the Period 2011-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall Analysis</th>
<th>W/China ($)</th>
<th>W/O China ($)</th>
<th>W/China (Gh¢)</th>
<th>W/O China (Gh¢)</th>
<th>Share of GDP (2014)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loans</td>
<td>1,231,090,000</td>
<td>231,090,000</td>
<td>2,627,166,026</td>
<td>493,149,808</td>
<td>3.8% 0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>836,854,027</td>
<td>836,854,027</td>
<td>1,785,860,066</td>
<td>1,785,860,066</td>
<td>2.6% 2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Budgets</td>
<td>82,024,000</td>
<td>82,024,000</td>
<td>175,040,546</td>
<td>175,040,546</td>
<td>0.3% 0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results based payment</td>
<td>58,750,000</td>
<td>58,750,000</td>
<td>125,373,453</td>
<td>125,373,453</td>
<td>0.2% 0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,208,718,027</td>
<td>1,208,718,027</td>
<td>4,713,440,091</td>
<td>2,579,423,872</td>
<td>6.7% 3.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters of financial flows</th>
<th>Mitigation</th>
<th>Adaptation</th>
<th>MoI</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>Enabling Activities</th>
<th>Totals ($)</th>
<th>Totals (Gh¢)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W/China</td>
<td>1,229,500,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,229,500,000</td>
<td>2,623,772,941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans</td>
<td>W/O China</td>
<td>229,500,000</td>
<td>1,590,000</td>
<td>231,090,000</td>
<td>493,149,808</td>
<td>762,690,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td></td>
<td>621,089,710</td>
<td>40,226,363</td>
<td>74,635,954</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>852,000</td>
<td>1,785,860,066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National budgets</td>
<td></td>
<td>80,024,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>82,024,000</td>
<td>175,040,546</td>
<td>257,064,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result-based payment</td>
<td></td>
<td>58,750,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>58,750,000</td>
<td>125,373,453</td>
<td>184,123,453</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Share of total gross domestic products reported in ending 2014. 2014 GDP reported as Gh¢ 70,000,000
2. Means of implementation. It has been further classified as Mitigation MoI, Adaptation MoI, and Sustainable Development MoI
3. Sustainable development financial inflows are cash flows that support mitigation, adaptation, MoI and development activities
4. Enabling Activities dedicated GEF funds to support facilitation of implementation of Rio convention particularly UNFCCC
5. Financial inflow included China Development Bank loan for the construction of Ghana Gas Processing Plant at Atuabo in Western Region of Ghana
6. Financial inflow excluding China Development Bank loan for the construction of Ghana Gas Processing Plant at Atuabo in Western Region of Ghana
7. Financial inflow including China Development Bank loan for the construction of Ghana Gas Processing Plant at Atuabo in Western Region of Ghana
8. Financial inflow excluding China Development Bank loan for the construction of Ghana Gas Processing Plant at Atuabo in Western Region of Ghana
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Channels of financial flows</th>
<th>Bilateral</th>
<th>Multilateral</th>
<th>Co-financing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>515,010,000</td>
<td>361,906,982</td>
<td>18,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7,711,048</td>
<td>28,026,843</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>75,719,505</td>
<td>81,815,387</td>
<td>000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>598,440,553</td>
<td>471,799,212</td>
<td>20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,277,081,846</td>
<td>1,006,827,169</td>
<td>42,680,324</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>