



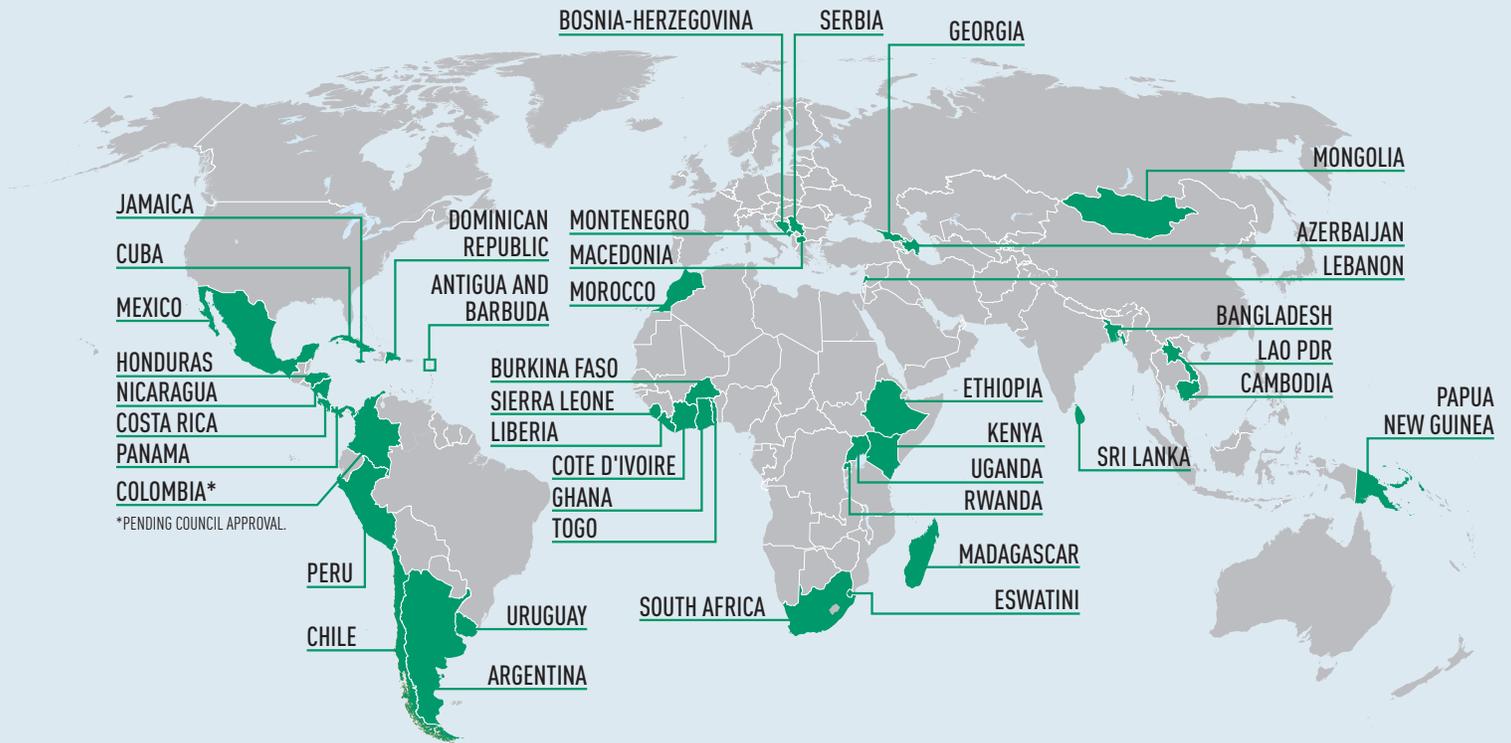
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY  
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

# THE CAPACITY- BUILDING INITIATIVE FOR TRANSPARENCY (CBIT)

The Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) supports developing countries to build institutional and technical capacity, both pre- and post-2020, to meet enhanced transparency requirements as defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.



## Summary of CBIT Support



## The CBIT has three aims:

- 1 Strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities
- 2 Provide relevant tools, training and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement
- 3 Assist in the improvement of transparency over time

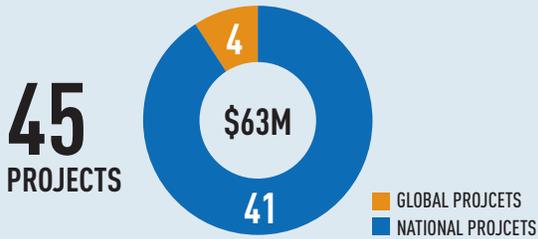
## Country-Led Projects for Enhanced Transparency of Action and Support

As part of the Paris Agreement, all countries agreed to an enhanced transparency framework for action and support, with built-in flexibility for those developing country Parties that need additional capacity. CBIT projects build on existing transparency arrangements, as well as on country efforts to develop National Communications, Biennial Update Reports, and other international greenhouse gas (GHG) assessment and review processes. **To date, the most common CBIT project priorities among 41 national projects, include:**



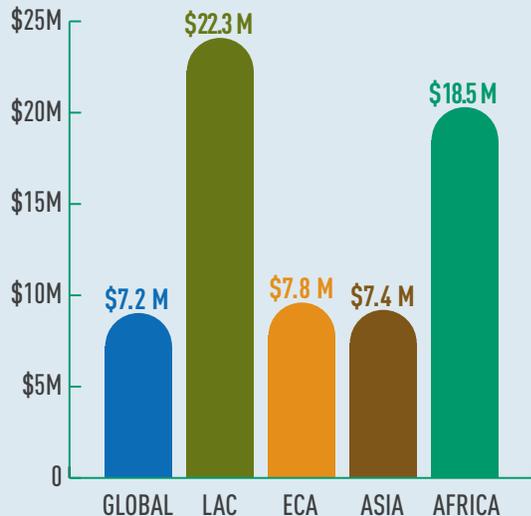


## CBIT Support



- 11 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and 5 Small Island Developing States (SIDS) supported
- 13 projects have begun implementation
- 26% of non-Annex I Parties supported to date representing 11% of total non-Annex 1 GHG emissions
- 4 global projects aim to improve knowledge sharing, coordination and facilitate additional capacity-building
- Countries have GEF implementing agencies of their choice. To date, 5 agencies involved: Conservation International (CI), Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), Inter-American Development bank (IDB), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

## CBIT Support by Region



## Early Program Observations and Findings

Many CBIT-supported countries have provided information and insights about the significant progress they are making to advance the enhanced transparency agenda at the national level, and how their progress is leading to domestic benefits in the form of:

- New policy tools;
- Improved inter and intra-agency coordination and consolidation of efforts;
- Enhanced trust supporting the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), both on the national front and with the international community; and
- Improved understanding of how current resources are being utilized.

For example, **Eswatini** (formerly Swaziland) highlighted CBIT support as a catalyst for the review and update of their Climate Change Strategy to include stronger linkages to their NDC, as well as the establishment of a transparency unit within the country's climate change department.

### MUCH LIKE THE COUNTRIES THEMSELVES, CAPACITY-BUILDING PRIORITIES IDENTIFIED IN CBIT COUNTRY PROJECTS VARY GREATLY.

#### ENHANCING INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

- Strong institutional arrangements are the cornerstone of every country's national GHG inventory system, and **78 percent** of all approved CBIT projects include a component focused on improving institutional arrangements.
- For example, **Uruguay's** CBIT project is supporting the establishment of a *National Transparency Task Force*, a capacity building program for the Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment, and a knowledge-sharing information system.

#### STRENGTHENING NATIONAL MRV SYSTEMS

- **88 percent** of CBIT countries are using GEF support to address specific technical gaps in their domestic measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) systems.
- **Jamaica's** innovative project will use CBIT support to explore the feasibility of using distributed ledger technology, more commonly referred to as Blockchain, to help establish a robust, domestic MRV system, improve transparency and traceability of carbon emissions, build trust among a variety of climate actors and stakeholders, and measure the cost effectiveness of climate mitigation and adaptation actions.
- **Georgia's** CBIT project includes the design and deployment of an integrated, bottom-up MRV system that accounts for action both at the municipal level and the national level. CBIT support will be used to create the necessary reporting structures to allow for municipal level data to be incorporated directly into the country's national GHG inventory system, thereby feeding into Georgia's climate policies and targets.

## INFORMING NDC POLICY AND DECISION-MAKING

- Enhanced transparency can help countries make more informed decisions and develop data-driven policy options, especially as they related to future NDC commitments. **90 percent** of CBIT projects include components addressing NDC transparency and policy design.
- **Chile's** CBIT project is supporting the integration of climate data and analysis into policy-making and international reporting through the establishment of a centralized national climate information platform, with associated training, guidelines and tools.
- The focus of **Liberia's** CBIT project is the development of an online system to collect and manage all of Liberia's NDC data across multiple sectors. In collaboration with the Liberian Environmental Protection Agency, the CBIT project will support the training of at least 300 stakeholders to utilize and manage the NDC transparency system.

## TRANSPARENCY IN THE AFOLU SECTOR

- In many developing countries, the **Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use (AFOLU) sector** is often responsible for well over half of total GHG emissions. However, the sector also presents distinctive challenges in the quantification of GHG emissions and removals, due to inadequate systems and tools to measure, collect and monitor data, weak institutional arrangements, and insufficient human resources.
- **30 percent** of CBIT projects include an AFOLU component as part of their transparency efforts. CBIT resources are helping **Kenya**, for example, enhance its System for Land-Based Emissions Estimation (SLEEK) system by focusing on strengthening the ability of national institutions to ensure compliance with the Paris Agreement.
- In addition, the **Global Capacity-building Towards Enhanced Transparency in the AFOLU Sector** and the **Building Global Capacity to Increase Transparency in the Forest Sector** projects aim to deliver support to an extensive network of countries and territories to address these challenges.

The GEF was requested to support the establishment and operation of the CBIT, including through voluntary contributions to support developing countries during GEF-6 (2014-2018) and future replenishment cycles.

In June 2016, the GEF Council approved the CBIT strategy and established a CBIT Trust Fund to support its implementation, for which donors pledged nearly \$60 million. The CBIT Trust Fund successfully programmed all available resources by October 31, 2018.

This CBIT is an integral part of the GEF's climate change support during GEF-7 (2018-2022) and is now being supported from the GEF Trust Fund.

## CBIT CAPACITY-BUILDING INITIATIVE FOR TRANSPARENCY GLOBAL COORDINATION PLATFORM

- The **CBIT Global Coordination Platform (GCP)** was officially launched in April 2018 and is a web-based platform that aims to bring together practitioners from countries and agencies in an effort to foster coordination of transparency actions and needs, share lessons learned through regional and global meetings, and to facilitate access to standard and emerging guidance on climate transparency action.
- The GCP contains CBIT project profiles for each country, includes interviews with country implementers, links to GHG methodological guidance, and houses presentation and other meeting materials from CBIT workshops and other fora.

## GLOBAL KNOWLEDGE SHARING

- The GEF coordinates with other important transparency initiatives to help implement the CBIT. Partners include: the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT), the Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA), the NDC Partnership, the Partnership to Strengthen Transparency for Co-Innovation (PaSTI), and others.

For more information about the CBIT visit: <http://www.thegef.org/topics/cbit>

For more information about the CBIT Global Coordination Platform visit: <https://www.cbitplatform.org/>

## ABOUT THE GEF

The Global Environment Facility was established on the eve of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit to help tackle our planet's most pressing environmental problems. Since then, the GEF has provided over \$17.9 billion in grants and mobilized an additional \$93.2 billion in co-financing for more than 4500 projects in 170 countries. Today, the GEF is an international partnership of 183 countries, international institutions, civil society organizations and the private sector that addresses global environmental issues.



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