



GEF/C.57/Inf.06  
November 25, 2019

---

57<sup>th</sup> GEF Council Meeting  
December 17-19, 2019  
Washington, D.C.

## **PROGRESS REPORT ON THE CAPACITY-BUILDING INITIATIVE FOR TRANSPARENCY**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction .....	1
CBIT Support under GEF-7 .....	1
CBIT Trust Fund .....	1
CBIT Operationalization .....	2
Portfolio Overview .....	3
Agency Distribution.....	6
Regional Distribution.....	6
Coverage of CBIT Support in Non-Annex I Parties .....	7
Project Cycle Analysis.....	9
Approved CBIT Projects since Last Progress Report .....	10
Country Case Studies .....	18
Papua New Guinea.....	18
Mongolia .....	19
North Macedonia .....	20
Serbia.....	20
Coordination .....	21
Global Coordination Platform .....	22
Third Global CBIT Coordination Meeting and Technical Workshop .....	22
Awareness Raising and Outreach .....	22
CBIT Outlook .....	24
Annex I: Background on the CBIT .....	26
Annex II: List of CBIT Approved Projects.....	27

## INTRODUCTION

1. The purpose of this document is to provide an update on activities undertaken by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to support the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) establishment and operations. The update covers activities that have taken place between May 1, 2019 and November 6, 2019, since the last Progress Report was presented for the 56<sup>th</sup> GEF Council Meeting in June 2019.<sup>1</sup>

## CBIT SUPPORT UNDER GEF-7

2. The GEF-7 period of July 2018 to June 2022 coincides with a key phase in the implementation of the Paris Agreement. The GEF-7 framework is structured to address the seminal Conference of the Parties (COP) decisions for the Paris Agreement, and to further support climate action in developing countries in line with the GEF's role as an operating entity of the financial mechanism for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The support for the CBIT is an important theme addressed in the Climate Change Mitigation Strategy within the GEF-7 Programming Directions, endorsed at the 54<sup>th</sup> GEF Council in June 2018.<sup>2</sup>
3. In GEF-7, countries have access to support for CBIT and Convention obligations, including the National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Reports (BURs), from GEF Trust Fund set-aside resources that do not draw on country allocations. According to the agreed GEF-7 Resource Allocation Framework, \$55 million have been notionally allocated to the CBIT.
4. GEF's country allocations are available to deliver on other enabling activities. In general, all climate change projects are required to demonstrate alignment to national priorities included in national climate strategies and plans, such as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPAs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), NCs, BURs, and Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs).

## CBIT TRUST FUND

5. Early support for CBIT was provided to countries upon request through the CBIT Trust Fund from September 2016 until October 2018.
6. The CBIT Trust Fund establishment was approved by the 50<sup>th</sup> GEF Council in June 2016, in response to the Paris Agreement and its decision. The CBIT Trust Fund was established in

---

<sup>1</sup> GEF, 2019, [Progress Report on Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency](#), Council Document GEF/C.56/Inf.06.

<sup>2</sup> GEF, 2018, [Summary of the Negotiations of the Seventh Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund](#), Council Document GEF/C.54/19/Rev.02.

accordance with the World Bank's applicable policies and procedures, and became operational in September 2016. The Council also invited the World Bank to act as Trustee.<sup>3</sup>

7. Originally, the CBIT Trust Fund was set to accept contributions until June 30, 2018 at the end of the GEF-6 period. The Council, at its 54<sup>th</sup> meeting in June 2018, decided to extend the CBIT Trust Fund contribution date and project approval date to October 31, 2018, to accommodate additional voluntary financial contributions to be made.<sup>4</sup>
8. The last contribution to the CBIT Trust Fund was made on October 2018. Per the Trustee's quarterly report on the status of pledges and contributions as of March 31, 2019, the Trustee confirmed total contributions finalized and paid amounting to \$61.6 million from 14 donors: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States. This figure represents the full pledged amount by all participating donors per their respective contribution agreements to the CBIT Trust Fund.
9. From late 2016 to October 2018, the GEF Secretariat approved 44 CBIT projects using resources from the CBIT Trust Fund. Within two years of its establishment, the CBIT Trust Fund successfully programmed all available resources—amounting to \$58.3 million, or 95 percent of the total contributions paid. The amount includes GEF project financing, project preparation grants, and agency fees.
10. Therefore, resources amounting to \$3.2 million has been set aside to cover CBIT Trust Fund administrative costs from July 2017 until the date of the trust fund's termination on April 30, 2025, which will be 18 months after the final Trustee commitment and cash transfer date of October 31, 2023.

#### **CBIT OPERATIONALIZATION**

11. Since the last Progress Report, the GEF Secretariat has approved twelve additional CBIT projects for sixteen countries, including a regional project supporting five Eastern and Southern African countries.
12. Therefore, as of November 6, 2019, the total CBIT project portfolio consists of 58 projects, of which 44 are supported with CBIT Trust Fund resources and 14 are supported with GEF Trust Fund set-aside resources. This portfolio includes 53 single country projects and one regional project that covers five countries. Thus, the CBIT is supporting a total of 58 countries in Africa, Asia, Eastern and Central Europe (ECA) and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) that are addressing priority needs to meet enhanced transparency requirements from the Paris Agreement. The portfolio also includes four global projects

---

<sup>3</sup> GEF, 2016, [Establishment of a New Trust Fund for the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency](#), Council Document GEF/C.50/05.

<sup>4</sup> GEF, 2018, [Joint Summary of the Chairs](#), 54<sup>th</sup> GEF Council.

that aim to improve knowledge sharing, coordination, and facilitate additional capacity-building.

13. Of the 58 projects, 29 are PIF approved and thus under development, and 29 have been CEO approved and have begun implementation.
14. The CBIT Programming Directions stipulated that “proposals [would] be prioritized for those countries that are in most need of capacity-building assistance for transparency-related activities, in particular [SIDS and LDCs].”<sup>5</sup> Through these projects, 18 least developed countries (LDCs) and nine small island developing States (SIDS) are being supported in their efforts to enhance transparency.
15. The GEF continues to review and process all CBIT project proposals received from non-Annex I parties that have ratified or acceded to the Paris Agreement, in response to COP guidance and in alignment with the GEF-7 Programming Directions.

#### **PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW**

16. The number of projects approved per financial year has varied since the CBIT Trust Fund was established. Eleven projects were approved by the GEF Secretariat in fiscal year 2017, while in fiscal year 2018 a total of 30 projects were approved.<sup>6</sup> In sum, 41 CBIT projects were approved in GEF-6, which ended at the end of fiscal year 2018. In fiscal year 2019, which was the first year of GEF-7, ten CBIT projects were approved, while already seven projects have been approved to date in fiscal year 2020. Thus, since the launch of GEF-7, 17 projects have been approved.
17. Overall, the approved CBIT project proposals continue to largely address the eligible programming activities set forth in the CBIT Programming Directions.<sup>7</sup> The most common CBIT project activities among the 54 projects covering 58 countries were grouped into the following eleven types of activities:
  - (a) Enhancement and/or establishment of new institutional arrangements;
  - (b) Use of NDC transparency activities to inform policy design;
  - (c) Accounting and measurement, review and verification (MRV) methodologies for mitigation actions;
  - (d) Accounting and MRV methodologies for adaptation actions;
  - (e) Economic and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions scenario modelling;

---

<sup>5</sup> GEF, 2016, [Programming Directions for the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency](#), Council Document, GEF/C.50/06.

<sup>6</sup> For the purposes of the GEF, fiscal year refers to the 12-month period ending on June 30 of the year referenced.

<sup>7</sup> GEF, 2016, [Programming Directions for the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency](#).

- (f) GHG inventory data collection and management tools;
- (g) Enhancement and/or establishment of new MRV systems;
- (h) GHG inventory improvements including development of country-specific emission factors and activity data;
- (i) Capacity building, training, and knowledge sharing;
- (j) Tracking climate finance, and;
- (k) Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Use (AFOLU) focused activities.

**Figure 1: CBIT Project Priorities per Type of Activity (as of November 6, 2019)**

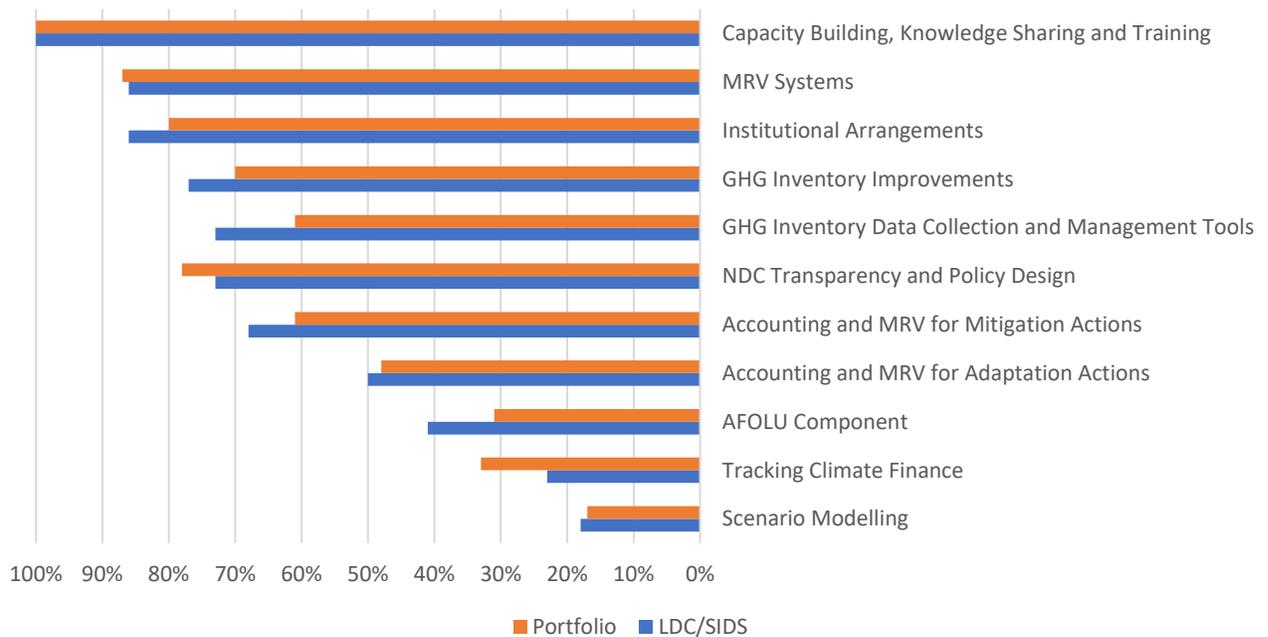


18. Figure 1 illustrates the percentage of approved CBIT projects that included a particular type of activity in their proposal, while also showing the overall proportion of project activity types as they relate to one another. The percentages in the figure represent a count of occurrences of type of activity across the portfolio and are not correlated to the amount of resources designated for specific activities.

19. Compared to June 2018, when this analysis was carried out for the first time, the distribution of types of activities has not changed significantly. In general, a majority of projects emphasize capacity building, knowledge sharing, and training activities, as well as activities to strengthen institutional arrangements, MRV systems, and NDC transparency and policy design. In contrast, only a few countries have included scenario modelling of economic and/or GHG emissions trends in their project concepts, and only a third of CBIT projects included a project component dedicated towards the tracking and transparent reporting of support needed and received.

20. Adaptation is a major focus of many developing countries' NDCs. 48 percent of CBIT proposals have included a component specific to the establishment or improvement of MRV for adaptation activities.
21. Among CBIT projects, 31 percent have included a specific component for enhancing measurement and transparency of GHG emissions from the AFOLU sector, reflecting the relative importance of emissions from the AFOLU sector in the countries supported to date and the inherent challenges in the sector to quantify and report emissions and removals due to limited data and technical capacities for the quantification and projections of AFOLU-related emissions, as compared to other sectors.
22. The project activities proposed by LDCs and SIDS to date have showed similar prioritization compared to the overall portfolio, as shown in Figure 2. However, there are some differences in the proportion of countries prioritizing certain activity categories. The largest difference is evident in the proportion of projects that targeted GHG inventory data collection and management tools as well as overall GHG inventory improvements. For LDC/SIDS CBIT projects, the proportion was higher (73 percent and 77 percent, respectively) than the overall CBIT portfolio (61 percent and 70 percent, respectively). The overall portfolio showed higher priorities for tracking climate finance (33 percent compared to 23 percent for LDC/SIDS projects) and NDC transparency and policy design (78 percent compared to 73 percent for LDC/SIDS projects).

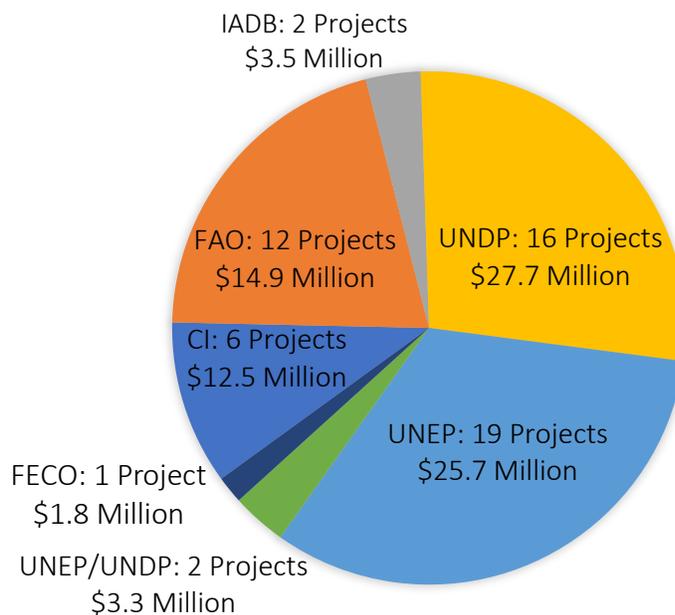
**Figure 2: LDC/SIDS CBIT Project Priorities per Type of Activity Compared to Overall Portfolio (as of November 6, 2019)**



## Agency Distribution

23. CBIT projects have so far been submitted by six out of the 18 GEF Agencies. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has the largest share with 19 projects, followed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) with 16 projects, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) with 12, Conservation International (CI) with six, the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) with two, and the Foreign Economic Cooperation Center Office, Ministry of Environmental Protection of China (FECO) with one project. In addition, UNDP and UNEP have had two joint projects approved under CBIT.
24. Figure 3 shows the distribution of approved CBIT projects per GEF implementing agency by CBIT resources, including GEF project financing, project preparation grants, and agency fees.

**Figure 3: CBIT Projects by Agency (as of November 6, 2019)**



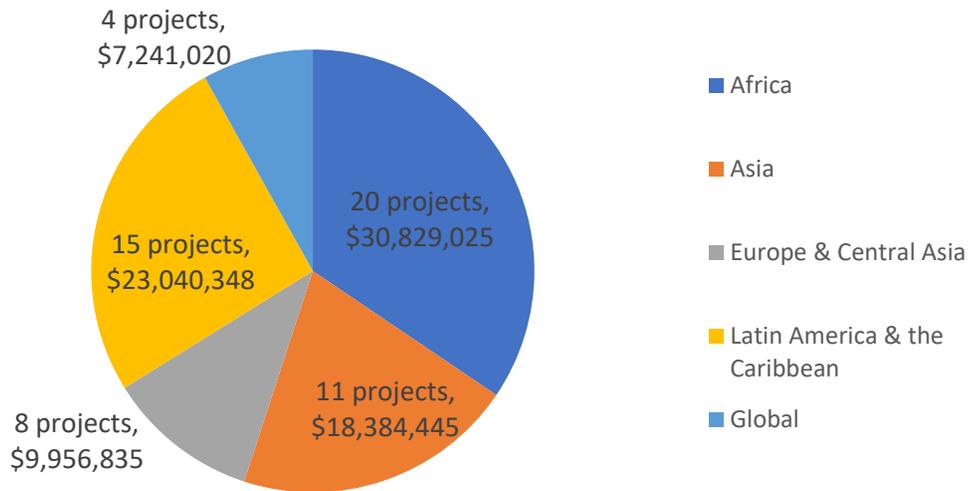
25. Countries have engaged a wide choice of GEF implementing agencies for CBIT projects in comparison to projects supporting the preparation of NCs and BURs. Most NC and BUR projects have been implemented by UNEP and UNDP. The World Bank has also been engaged in NCs the past.

## Regional Distribution

26. Overall, the CBIT Trust Fund is supporting a regionally balanced portfolio. A breakdown of the portfolio by region is provided in Figure 4. The Africa region has had 20 projects approved to date, with cumulative totals amounting to \$30.8 million, while the LAC region has had 15 amounting to \$23.0 million. The Asia region is next with a total of 11 projects

(amounting to \$18.4 million) with the ECA region following with eight projects (amounting to \$10.0 million). Finally, four CBIT projects with a global scope have been approved (\$7.2 million). The total portfolio amount to date for CBIT is \$89.4 million.

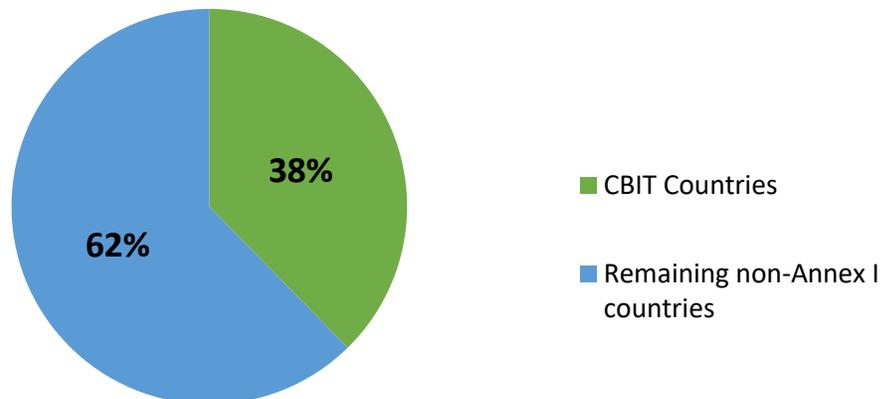
**Figure 4: CBIT Projects by Region (as of November 6, 2019)**



**Coverage of CBIT Support in Non-Annex I Parties**

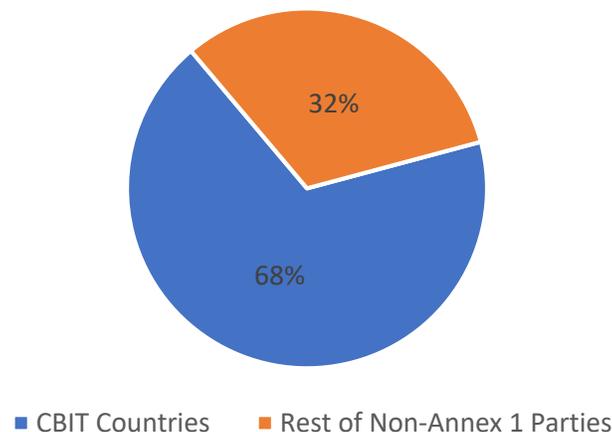
27. Figure 5 shows the proportion of non-Annex I Parties supported by CBIT through national and regional projects. As of November 6, 2019, 58 out of 154 non-Annex-I Parties or 38 percent, have received CBIT support. The share of non-Annex I parties receiving CBIT support has increased from 25 percent as of June 2018.

**Figure 5: Share of Non-Annex I Parties Supported by Approved CBIT National Projects (as of November 6, 2019)**



28. Figure 6 describes the cumulative GHG profile of countries supported through CBIT national and regional projects to date. Using 2014 data from the World Resources Institute’s (WRI) online CAIT Climate Data Explorer, total GHG emissions from Non-Annex 1 Parties measured 31,737 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO<sub>2</sub>e), including China (11,601 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e) and India (3,202 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e).
29. In total, GHG emissions from the 58 CBIT countries supported, including India and China, which together make up 47 percent of all Non-Annex 1 GHG emissions, represent approximately 68 percent of total GHG emissions from Non-Annex 1 countries, or 21,587 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e.<sup>8</sup>
30. The global coverage of CBIT of more than two-thirds of non-annex I GHG emissions within three years of the initiative launch is a significant development. The share of GHG emissions from non-Annex I countries receiving CBIT support has increased steadily from 11 percent as of June 2018. The rest of Non-Annex I countries represent 32 percent of total Non-Annex I GHG emissions (10,151 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e) and 21 percent of total global GHG emissions in 2014.

**Figure 6: GHG Emissions of Countries Supported by CBIT Projects and Percentage of Total Non-Annex 1 GHG Emissions (2014)**



31. Altogether, about 80 countries have so far been part of the CBIT initiative, either through national and regional projects and/or through participation in capacity building and other support through the global projects. As the global coordination platform matures and rolls out additional outreach, knowledge sharing and training activities, the number of participating countries is expected to increase. The target for the CBIT as stated in the

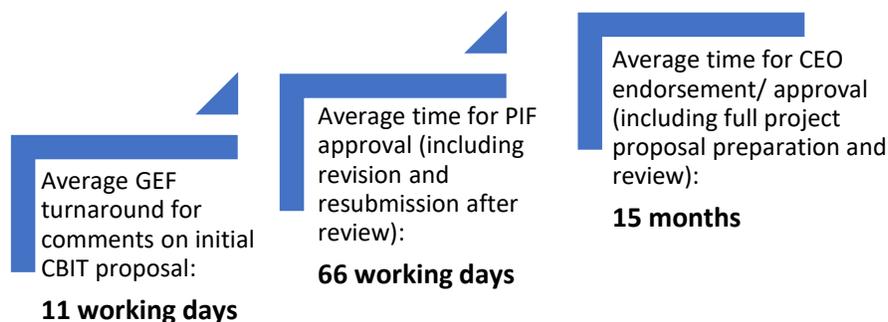
<sup>8</sup> World Resources Institute, CAIT Climate Data Explorer, 2017. Available online at: <http://cait.wri.org>

*Programming Directions* document is supporting a minimum of 100 countries that have articulated their capacity needs and priorities for transparency.<sup>9</sup>

## PROJECT CYCLE ANALYSIS

32. The GEF Secretariat continues to monitor the timeliness of project review, approval, and preparation of the CBIT projects. This analysis continues to show a high level of compliance with the GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy.<sup>10</sup> The average amount of time for the GEF Secretariat to complete the initial project review was eleven working days.
33. For the 58 CBIT projects approved to date, the amount of time needed on average to receive PIF approval was thirteen weeks (66 working days). This period represents the time necessary for countries and agencies to review and incorporate the GEF Secretariat's feedback into the CBIT proposals, and to resubmit to the Secretariat for final review and approval.
34. Upon project concept approval, GEF agencies have taken 11 months on average to submit full CBIT project proposals for CEO endorsement review and approval. An additional 16 weeks on average has been required for CBIT projects to move through the final review and feedback stage in order to receive CEO endorsement/approval, bringing the total average amount of time from concept approval to CEO endorsement/approval to under 15 months.

**Figure 7: CBIT Project Approval Process - Timeline on Average (as of November 6, 2019)**



35. According to the new Project Cancellation Policy, if a medium-sized project (with the required documentation), approved from March 1, 2019 onwards, is not submitted for CEO approval within eight months of the date of PIF approval or if after twelve months from the date of PIF approval the project has not been CEO approved, the CEO notifies the Agency, the recipient country Operational Focal Point, and the Trustee informing them of the cancellation of the project stating an effective date for the cancellation.<sup>11</sup> Correspondingly, if a full-sized project is not submitted for CEO endorsement within 12 months of the date of

<sup>9</sup> GEF, 2016, [Programming Directions for the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency](#).

<sup>10</sup> GEF, 2016, [Project and Program Cycle Policy](#), Policy: OP/PL/01.

<sup>11</sup> GEF, 2018, [Program Cancellation](#), Policy OP/PL/02

Council approval or if it has not been CEO endorsed after 18 months from the date of Council approval, the project is cancelled by the CEO. Therefore, it is likely that this new policy results in shorter timelines for CBIT project CEO approvals and endorsements.

#### **APPROVED CBIT PROJECTS SINCE LAST PROGRESS REPORT**

36. Ten new projects have been approved since May 1, 2019 from Afghanistan, Benin, China, Equatorial Guinea, Haiti, Indonesia, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia and Thailand. This is in addition to the two full-sized projects that were approved by the 56<sup>th</sup> GEF Council in June 2019 and were described in the last *Progress Report*. Information on these ten projects is summarized in this section, while details on all CBIT projects can be found in Annex II of this document.
37. The CBIT project in Afghanistan, an LDC, will implement capacity building activities to enhance institutional coordination among all relevant ministries and stakeholders with a focus on the AFOLU sector, strengthen capacity for monitoring and reporting on mitigation targets and adaptation actions in the AFOLU sector. In its NDC, Afghanistan aims to reduce 13.6 percent of national GHG emissions by 2030 compared to business-as-usual conditional on external support. Agriculture, the nation's largest GHG emitting sector, has been highlighted as a key sector for the enhanced transparency framework. However, there is lack of data on climate and development information, technical and analytical capacity, and stakeholder engagement for supporting the tracking of this sector. Further, there are discrepancies in the methodology used in the national GHG inventory, particularly in the land use and land-use change sector. This CBIT project will implement capacity-building activities for Afghanistan's enhanced transparency reports under the Paris Agreement by enhancing institutional coordination among all relevant ministries and stakeholders with a focus on the AFOLU sector, strengthening capacity for monitoring and reporting on mitigation targets in the AFOLU sector, and strengthening capacity for monitoring and reporting on adaptation in the AFOLU sector.
38. Energy in Benin is the first source of GHG emissions (47.4 percent), followed by the agriculture sector (41 percent, excluding land use, land-use change, and forestry or LULUCF). Despite recent policies implemented aimed at improving the national energy system, nearly 60 percent of Benin's energy mix still comes from biomass with deep implications on emissions from the AFOLU sector. Energy, agriculture and forestry are the priority sectors identified in the NDC for climate mitigation. Despite some progress has been made in setting up guidelines for a sustainable national GHG inventory management system, insufficient technical and financial capacities and resources are still major constraints. This CBIT project aims at developing and implementing a capacity-building program so that by 2023, Benin is preparing reports from the energy, agriculture and land use sectors consistent with the requirements of the enhanced transparency sector, including more up-to-date inventories of emissions sources and sinks using advanced IPCC guidance and information necessary to track progress against priority actions identified in

Benin's NDC. The project will allow the development of new infrastructure, systems and institutional arrangements using recent advances and tools for estimating GHG emissions or collect activity data. The information management systems and infrastructure for monitoring and reporting mitigation and adaptation actions in the energy and AFOLU sectors established under the project will be designed in a way to enable easy replication and adoption by other sectors.

39. The objective of the CBIT project is to strengthen China's institutional and technical capacities on transparency at national, local and enterprise levels to better support the implementation of the national low-carbon development objectives and the high-level implementation of the Paris Agreement. China has invested in the development of transparency mechanisms and systems. However, China's capacity building is a prolonged task as its large population and emission sources complicate statistical data and information collection, requiring engagement of many stakeholders. In this aspect, this CBIT project contributes to help China fulfill its commitment under the Paris Agreement, drive all-around capacity-building at national, local and enterprise levels and better learn from and exchange international experiences. Further capacity-building on GHG inventory preparation and development on country-specific emission factors will improve the frequency, completeness and accuracy of the inventory reports, which helps to better identify mitigation potentials. The project will also help China prioritize actions by assessing the effect of different mitigation measures, so as to better support the policy-making process. Publishing information about GHG inventories and progress towards achieving its NDC will facilitate the dissemination of mitigation actions and effects to the international community and bolster up understanding and mutual trust of the various parties. Finally, China hopes to set a model of demonstration significance for other developing countries.
40. Equatorial Guinea has the world's second largest tropical forest. In line with its Paris Agreement commitments, the country wishes to advance with the implementation of its NDC and increase transparency of its reporting per the Enhanced Transparency Framework. The country has submitted its NDC with a strong focus on the AFOLU sector as well as the energy sector. In line with national priorities, this project will strengthen institutional and technical capacities in the AFOLU sector by establishing a coordination mechanism and institutional arrangements to integrate and plan transparency-related activities in the AFOLU sector, train government representatives on MRV and forest reference emission levels, develop a land classification system and a land-use/cover map, develop a report containing country-specific emission factors for different land classes to support estimates of carbon stocks, and carry out South-South cooperation and exchange activities. The CBIT resources will be complemented by support received by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) readiness facility, which aims to strengthen the technical and institutional capacities of the Ministry of Forests and Environment on forest monitoring and MRV, as well as by the Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI), which aims to strengthen national remote-sensing capacities and develop a forest cover and forest cover change assessment. The CBIT project will support the development of an MRV action plan and the

establishment of clear and legally recognized institutional arrangements for MRV. The project will also provide resources to develop a land use classification system, which will use the land classes determined during the design phase of the inventory. Finally, the CBIT project will support the establishment of a data archiving system.

41. The CBIT project in Haiti aims to set up a national MRV system to track GHG emissions and impacts of mitigation actions, as well as indicators for a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system on adaptation. These systems will serve to track Haiti's NDC, which has sectoral mitigation targets and prioritizes integrated management of water resources and watersheds; integrated coastal areas management and infrastructures; preservation and strengthening food security; and enhanced information, education and awareness. It also aims to integrate effects of climate change into sectoral development strategies. Key gaps identified that will be addressed by the project include a lack of institutional arrangements, lack of official national scheme defining responsibilities of each stakeholder for the exchange of data, lack of complete and reliable data sets, and insufficient technical capacities to effectively track GHG emissions and the impacts of climate change mitigation and adaptation actions. In response, the project will develop policies and technical capacities on national MRV for GHG emissions inventory and mitigation actions; enhance technical capacities to support the M&E system on adaptation; and promote learning and exchange of good practices.
42. Indonesia has made progress in reporting on its GHG emissions, however, it is necessary to establish systems to track progress in achieving the NDC under the Paris Agreement, which covers the full range of mitigation and adaptation actions across sectors. Indonesia's NDC implementation strategy consists of ownership and commitment development, capacity development, enabling environment, communication network and framework development, One GHG Data Policy, intervention program, planning and policy development, NDC Implementation Guidelines development, NDC implementation, and NDC review and monitoring. The energy, agriculture and land-use sectors are particularly important in Indonesia as they are key sources of GHG emissions in the country. Capacity gaps will be addressed with this project to improve institutional coordination and develop a robust system to track progress in achieving NDC goals across sectors and sub-sectors. This CBIT project aims to strengthen Indonesia's technical and institutional capacities and to enhance the quality of data and information related to the GHG inventory and MRV for achieving a successful NDC and low-carbon development.
43. The CBIT project in Malawi aims to strengthen the capacity of institutions in the country and set up an information system to fulfill the enhanced transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement. The proposed project will map and assess the existing MRV stakeholders and legal and regulatory framework on climate transparency initiatives to define roles and responsibilities for enhanced transparency and tracking going forward. The project will formalize institutional arrangements and relevant government structures to assign a climate transparency unit in charge of the MRV system operation and develop tools and protocols

for use by that unit and by other, relevant ministries to track and report GHG emissions, climate actions and support received. Country-specific emission factors for energy, AFOLU, transport, industry and waste sectors will be developed. Finally, the project will establish and operationalize a data collection, integration and sharing platform, as well as train climate transparency unit members and relevant stakeholders to effectively use the data platform and collaborate on planning and decision-making. Data will also be made publicly available through the integrated data platform. Field data teams from these key sectors will be assigned and trained in collecting, processing and transmitting GHG data.

44. The CBIT project for the Republic of Mauritius aims to assist the country in strengthening its national GHG inventory and associated data collection process, and to mainstream greater use of the inventory in policy formulation and NDC tracking. Mauritius has recently completed its Third NC to the UNFCCC, is currently undertaking its first Biennial Update Report and plans to commence work on its Fourth NC in 2020. An updated NDC will be submitted in 2020. This work, supported by the Government of France, will address a review of the initial targets set in the NDC and the development of a tracking and MRV framework to assess NDC progress. This CBIT project will complement that support by improving the accuracy and localisation of the national GHG inventory; strengthening the national GHG inventory process; and mainstreaming the national GHG inventory to enhance transparency and support policy-making. Specifically, the project will target the graduation to Tier 2 and Tier 3 GHG estimation approaches, development of a streamlined inventory process, strengthened institutional capacities and an upgrade to its Climate Change Information Centre (CCIC) transparency portal. In conjunction with the existing baseline projects, this CBIT project will establish a fit-for-purpose MRV system in Mauritius that is capable of informing policy formulation and NDC progress tracking. The project will be executed by the Climate Change Division (CCD) of the Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity, and Environment and Sustainable Development – mirroring the coordination role that CCD plays in the context of NCs, BURs and national GHG inventories.
45. The CBIT project in Namibia will enhance its institutional and technical capacities to establish a comprehensive transparency framework for MRV of climate actions and to report on NDC implementation under the Paris Agreement. The project would establish and strengthen working groups in each of the four key sectors, including energy, industrial processes and product use (IPPU), AFOLU and waste, as key entities for data collection and processing. The legal and regulatory requirements for a national transparency framework will be drafted and adopted as part of the project, and an integrated MRV system (hardware and software) of tracking tools for transparency-related actions will be established. The project will support the enhancement of its inventory per identified gaps and needs, including by developing and implementing a quality control management system and enhanced documentation management. Finally, the NDC information will be reviewed and clarified, as appropriate, to enhance the quality of baseline projections. A methodology to keep track of progress in the implementation of the NDC will be developed and adopted.

This way, the project is expected to have long-term impact in enhancing the country's climate ambition.

46. Thailand’s NDC contains both mitigation and adaptation components and lays out an economy wide (excluding LULUCF) GHG emission reduction target of 20 percent compared to the business-as-usual level. In 2017, for the implementation of its NDC, the Government of Thailand adopted the NDC Roadmap from 2021 to 2030. In order to effectively plan, implement and monitor its climate actions, it is necessary to enhance Thailand’s institutional, human and technical capacities in the long term. The objective of this CBIT project is to strengthen Thailand's national institutions for transparency-related activities and formalize its institutional arrangements in alignment with national priorities, including the development of clear institutional mandates and data-sharing agreements to be adopted by the government. The project will do so by strengthening data collection, processing and quality of the GHG inventory; strengthening tracking and reporting of mitigation actions; enhancing tracking of support for NDC implementation and strengthening a transparency framework for adaptation actions.

#### UPDATES FROM CBIT PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION

47. Since the last Progress Report, 11 country projects have received CEO Approval after the submission and review of their full project proposals. These countries are: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Georgia, Jamaica, Lao PDR, Madagascar, and Rwanda.

48. All 11 CEO approved country projects have submitted tracking tools with their full project proposals. Among the specific indicators each project incorporates into its project results framework, a common indicator is the qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency-related activities. The assessment is done on a scale of 1 to 4.<sup>12</sup> The table below shows the respective ratings for each of the CEO Approved national projects.

**Table 1: Qualitative Assessment of Institutional Capacity for Transparency-related Activities of CEO Endorsed/Approved CBIT Projects (as of November 6, 2019)**

<i>Country</i>	<i>Baseline Rating</i>	<i>Target Rating</i>
<i>Antigua and Barbuda</i>	2	4
<i>Argentina</i>	2	3
<i>Bangladesh</i>	2	4
<i>Burkina Faso</i>	2	4
<i>Cambodia</i>	2	3
<i>Chile</i>	2	4
<i>Costa Rica</i>	2	4

<sup>12</sup> For further guidance on these indicators and the CBIT Results Framework, see GEF, 2016, [Programming Directions for the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency](#).

<i>Cote d'Ivoire</i>	1	4
<i>Eswatini</i>	1	3
<i>Ethiopia</i>	2	4
<i>Georgia</i>	2	4
<i>Ghana</i>	2	4
<i>Jamaica</i>	2	4
<i>Kenya</i>	3	4
<i>Lao PDR</i>	1	3
<i>Liberia</i>	2	4
<i>Madagascar</i>	3	4
<i>Mongolia</i>	2	3
<i>North Macedonia</i>	2	3
<i>Papua New Guinea</i>	2	3
<i>Peru</i>	2	3
<i>Rwanda</i>	3	4
<i>Serbia</i>	2	4
<i>South Africa</i>	2	4
<i>Uganda</i>	2	4
<i>Uruguay</i>	2	3

49. In addition, all projects have also provided assessments and target ratings for the quality of MRV systems, which is on a scale of 1 to 10. Some of these assessments are done by specific areas of MRV systems. Table 2 below shows the respective ratings for each country.

**Table 2: Qualitative Assessment of MRV Systems of CEO Endorsed/Approved CBIT Projects (as of November 6, 2019)**

<i>Country</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Baseline Rating</i>	<i>Target Rating</i>
<i>Antigua and Barbuda</i>	Improvement in the quality MRV system for GHG Inventory	2	5
	Improvement in the quality MRV system for NDC Implementation reporting	1	3
	Improvement in the quality MRV system for Climate Change adaptation reporting	2	4
<i>Argentina</i>	GHG inventory (specific categories from Energy Sector, AFOLU and IPPU)	4	7
	MRV of Energy Efficiency mitigation actions	1	5
	MRV of Support Received	1	4
	Technical Inputs for Long Term-Strategy development	2	5
<i>Bangladesh</i>	Quality of MRV Systems	3	5

<i>Country</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Baseline Rating</i>	<i>Target Rating</i>
<i>Burkina Faso</i>	Qualitative rating of Burkina Faso's national GHG inventory reporting system	1	4
	Qualitative rating of Burkina Faso's NDC implementation reporting and tracking system	1	3
<i>Cambodia</i>	Quality of MRV systems tracking results related to low-GHG development and GHG emissions mitigation	2	4
<i>Chile</i>	Inventory of energy related GHG emissions	6	8
	Inventory of waste and IPPU related GHG emissions	5	8
	M&E of adaptation measures	1	4
	MRV of support	4	6
<i>Costa Rica</i>	Overall MRV system	3	5
<i>Eswatini</i>	MRV of National GHG inventory	3	6
	MRV of NDC implementation	1	4
	MRV of Climate Change adaptation	1	3
<i>Ethiopia</i>	Quality of MRV systems	2	5
<i>Georgia</i>	MRV of National GHG inventory	2	8
	MRV of NDC implementation	1	8
<i>Ghana</i>	Overall MRV system	3	5
<i>Cote d'Ivoire</i>	Overall MRV system	2	6
<i>Jamaica</i>	Quality of MRV systems tracking results related to low-GHG development and GHG emissions mitigation	4	10
<i>Kenya</i>	Reliable, accurate and credible reports generated in a timely manner for UNFCCC reporting and used by decision makers and other stakeholders in Kenya	3	5
	A functional coordination platform for all transparency-related activities and other reporting established and working	1	5
<i>Lao PDR</i>	Qualitative rating of the National GHG inventory Reporting in its ability to track GHG emission from the key sectors	3	6
	Qualitative rating of the MRV system in its ability to track financial support received	1	5
<i>Liberia</i>	Enhancing GHG inventory &MRV systems for the Land Use, Agriculture, Energy, Transport and Waste sectors	1	7
	M&E tracking of NDC implementation (e.g. Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), National Adaptation Programme of Actions (NAPAs), Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)	1	7

<i>Country</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Baseline Rating</i>	<i>Target Rating</i>
<i>Madagascar</i>	Functional GHG inventory and MRV systems established at CCD, with climate data and analysis integrated into policy making, NDC tracking and international reporting	2	5
	Institutions and arrangements for data collection and sharing, quality control and assurance, analysis, and archiving strengthened for the land-based sector	1	5
	Fully functional coordination platform for all transparency-related activities and other reporting	1	5
<i>Mongolia</i>	Quality of MRV systems for AFOLU sector	3	6
<i>North Macedonia</i>	Overall MRV system	5	7
<i>Papua New Guinea</i>	Measurement systems are strong and cover a greater percentage of activities – feedback loops exist even if they are not fully functioning	3	6
<i>Peru</i>	Inventory of agriculture related GHG emissions	4	7
	Information of GHG emissions projections	2	5
	M&E adaptation measures	1	4
	MRV of Finance	2	5
<i>Rwanda</i>	Enhancing GHGI &MRV systems for the five sectors, namely; agriculture, forestry and land use (AFOLU), energy, transport, industries and waste	3	7
	M&E tracking of NDCs implementation (e.g. NAMAs, NAPAs, CDM)	2	7
<i>Serbia</i>	Overall MRV system	5	8
<i>South Africa</i>	Overall MRV system	2	6
<i>Uganda</i>	Overall MRV system	3	7
<i>Uruguay</i>	National GHG Inventories reports, national coverage for inventory years: 1990, 1994, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010 and 2012. Reports published, and results included in NCs and BUR 1	6	8
	Only mitigation measures' implementation progress monitored and reported in BUR 1. Adaptation measures included in Sectoral Adaptation Plans to be monitored and evaluated through indicators established in the same. No verification.	3	6

50. As these 26 projects have only recently been fully approved, project activities are still in the early stages of implementation and thus have not yet gone through the required monitoring and evaluation process to assess results. Through ongoing interaction with countries, however, the GEF Secretariat has gathered anecdotal evidence of best practices and lessons

learned from several CBIT countries and learned how GEF support is helping them build the capacity needed to meet the enhanced transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement.

51. Since the last two Progress Reports have included early observations and findings from projects in Africa and Latin America, this progress report will focus on projects under implementation in Asia and ECA.

## **COUNTRY CASE STUDIES**

### **Papua New Guinea**

52. This project is implemented by FAO and received PIF approval on June 12, 2017 and CEO approval on October 29, 2018.

53. For Papua New Guinea, the most important lesson in developing a CBIT project has been ensuring that project components and outputs are very specific to meet the country's capacity needs in establishing the necessary arrangements to meet the enhanced transparency framework. Additionally, the project components and outputs need to be as precise and concise as possible to facilitate effective preparation of work plans, budgets and institutional arrangements for project implementation. The International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) process has been a key input for the identification of capacity gaps, needs and challenges in reporting and relevant activities to address those.

54. Papua New Guinea has found that well-structured institutional arrangements are needed, especially in the AFLOU sector. For this, key stakeholders or relevant agencies must be clearly mapped out and their roles and responsibilities identified to allow for better understanding of what project activities will be implemented through their organization and how these activities will address the overall objective of the project.

55. In order to build capacity for GHG transparency efforts more rapidly and efficiently, Papua New Guinea suggests countries establish their own team of national technical experts to provide guidance and review national reports before they are submitted to the UNFCCC. Another suggestion is to encourage the regional UNFCCC Roster of Experts program to allow parties to exchange knowledge in addressing issues within the CBIT project and others, especially so that local experts are given exposure to working alongside international experts of GHG inventories in the AFLOU sector.

56. While the CBIT project has been under implementation, Papua New Guinea has finalized its first BUR, including the REDD+ Technical Annex, and submitted it to UNFCCC. The country has also gone through the ICA process and the REDD+ Technical Annex was assessed as being in overall accordance with the guidelines and transparent. With these experiences and

knowledge, the country is in a better position to meet the enhanced transparency requirements. In addition, having the assessed REDD+ Technical Annex makes Papua New Guinea eligible to access the GCF Results Based Payment Pilot Programme, which may provide further funding for enhancing transparency of the country.

## **Mongolia**

57. This project is implemented by FAO and received PIF approval on June 1, 2017 and CEO approval on November 26, 2018.

58. While arrangements for preparation of the GHG inventory is operational in Mongolia, the key entity under at the Environment and Climate Fund under Ministry of Environment and Tourism has limited experience in coordinating and preparing inventories, and limited human capacity. It also does not yet have a formal mandate to coordinate inventory activities and these activities are not integrated into the national budget.

59. The CBIT Project will prepare a road map for stakeholder coordination, where their roles and responsibilities will be defined clearly in terms of data collection, analysis, reporting and archiving with quality assurance based on mutual agreement. It will also propose adjustments to the legal environment for coordinating climate change impacts, inventory and reporting requirements.

60. Mongolia has identified a great need for developing country-specific emission factors in the AFOLU sector and improving activity data collection. The CBIT Project has initiated a gap analysis on metadata for activity data and emissions factors for the livestock sector to assist in establishment of country specific emissions factors in animal husbandry considering livestock productivity, density, ecoregion specifics, forage and pasture availability, age, weight and types of breeds, etc. It will also improve quality assurance and control procedures for the AFOLU sector. Yet, Mongolia has also recognized that due to the complexity involved in specifying some elements of the transparency system, some measures may not be able to be fully addressed within the project scope and duration and is making plans for future priorities.

61. In Mongolia's experience to date, timely initiation of national capacity-building needs is important in terms of defining priority areas for interventions on data collection and management, ensuring sustainability issues are addressed and improving synergies of the national sectoral systems in meeting IPCC guidelines. Further, if the country already has an NDC platform established, it can bring all stakeholders together including national level decision makers.

62. Mongolia has established the National Climate Change Council (NCC) for assisting with decision-making and advisory functions for climate-related policy and plans and their implementation. The Secretary of the NCC is a Director General of the Department of Climate Change and International Cooperation, and the focal point of the CBIT Global Platform is appointed by the same department to ensure synergies and coordination.

63. Mongolia has found it is beneficial if all stakeholders have a similar level of awareness and knowledge about key requirements of the IPCC guidelines, GHG inventory reporting and enhanced transparency framework readiness. Further, having related training modules and packages translated to the country's language can save time and resources as well. A concrete need identified is general and comprehensive guides on how to set up or establish country specific activity data and emission factors.

#### **North Macedonia**

64. This project is implemented by UNDP and received PIF approval on June 5, 2018 and CEO approval on March 1, 2019.

65. The project in North Macedonia completed its inception phase on September 2019. Regarding lessons learned from the preparation of its CBIT project, the country has identified the need to carefully pinpoint all relevant stakeholders and involve them in the early stage of concept development in order to capture their needs and capacities and ensure ownership from the very beginning. North Macedonia also found it is important to closely align transparency activities with country priorities in order to ensure CBIT project activities are also a priority for the country, as well as ensure synergies and complementarity with similar initiatives. One way in which North Macedonia is improving the efficiency of project implementation and simplifying the mainstreaming of climate change into sectoral policies is through the creation of networks of practitioners for the project, comprising representatives of all identified relevant institutions and entities.

66. For North Macedonia, the key challenge to date has been the lack of institutionalization of the inventory preparation, which is still project-based and conducted by experts from academia. In addition, there is no MRV system in place to track mitigation and adaptation actions, as well as finances spent on these actions.

67. During meetings with stakeholders, efforts have focused on gaining a common understanding of what is meant by transparency and MRV systems and what the project aims to do. This has been important as the country has found widely different perspectives on what an MRV platform may look like, from a complex database, to a website, to a series of applications. Group discussions have helped stakeholders understand what platforms can and cannot do and clarify the scope of the project.

#### **Serbia**

68. This project is implemented by UNDP and received PIF approval on May 18, 2018 and CEO approval on January 11, 2019.

69. The implementation of Serbia's CBIT project started in April 2019 after its inception workshop, during which all relevant stakeholders from different institutions, academia, private

and non-governmental organizations, have been familiarized with the project goals and activities, as well as with their future roles and responsibilities in the project.

70. In order to improve the national GHG inventory an international AFOLU expert has been engaged to review and improve the inventory in this sector in close collaboration with national experts of the Serbian Environmental Protection Agency. It is expected that these improvements will be reflected within future reports to the UNFCCC, namely the Third National Communication.

71. One of the key results to date has been the preparation of a detailed terms of reference for the creation of a national MRV system, which will include an NDC planning and tracking tool, in line with the Paris Agreement Transparency requirements and Serbia's European Union accession process commitments. Serbia plans to submit its new NDC in 2020. The national MRV system will be prepared in line with the revision and update of the mitigation component of the NDC.

72. As the future MRV system will also include elements for tracking and updating climate change adaptation measures, the project is supporting the development of three Local Adaptation Plans for the municipalities of Zrenjanin, Ub and Kraljevo, in order to estimate their vulnerability, define adaptation options and choose the most relevant measures that can be implemented in order to adapt to changing climate. In parallel, the project will support capacity-building at the local level, assisting the local communities to contribute to the future MRV system in Serbia.

#### **COORDINATION**

73. The GEF continues to engage and coordinate with existing and emerging GHG transparency initiatives to help implement the CBIT, including the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT), the Coalition on Paris Agreement Capacity Building, the Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA), the NDC Partnership, the Partnership to Strengthen Transparency for Co-Innovation (PaSTI), and other entities engaged in enhancing transparency.

74. Coordination activities have also included relevant bilateral agencies, national institutions, international organizations, UNFCCC bodies and workstreams, including the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE), among others.

75. Through various meetings, including the CBIT Coordination Meeting ahead of the Third Annual CBIT Technical Workshop, described below, the GEF Secretariat and existing initiatives have shared ongoing and planned activities, particularly as it involves ongoing activities at the country and regional level, to enhance coordination where possible. Opportunities for consultations among partners play an increasingly important role as implementation experiences and lessons learned become available. The GEF Secretariat is

committed to discuss ongoing and planned activities and share experiences with partners, particularly to enhance coordination of activities at the country and regional level.

### **Global Coordination Platform**

76. The CBIT Global Coordination Platform has been operating since April 2018.<sup>13</sup> It aims to bring together practitioners from countries and agencies in order to enable coordination of transparency actions and ideas, identify needs and gaps in national transparency systems, share lessons learned through regional and global meetings, and to facilitate access to emerging practices, methodologies, and guidance on transparency of climate action.
77. The Global Coordination Platform currently contains CBIT project profiles for each country with an approved project, interviews with country implementation experts, links to GHG methodological guidance and upcoming learning events, and houses presentation and other meeting materials from CBIT workshops and other fora.
78. The platform provides a common space for sharing news, best practices, project documents, and relevant information on CBIT implementation activities and progress at the country level. It also includes a digital forum for discussion and a feature to submit questions directly to the CBIT focal point identified by each country.

### **Third Global CBIT Coordination Meeting and Technical Workshop**

79. On May 21, 2019, a CBIT Coordination Meeting was held in Rome, Italy and featured the participation of GEF agency representatives, donor countries, the UNFCCC, and members of various transparency initiatives. The GEF provided an update on the CBIT's progress over the past year as well as an outlook of CBIT support under GEF-7. The meeting featured an open discussion on enhancing coordination and monitoring effectiveness of support.
80. On May 22-23, 2019, the CBIT's Third Annual Technical Workshop took place in Rome, Italy, and included the participation of 36 developing countries with CBIT projects. The workshop was designed to strengthen the national transparency capacities of attendees by fostering dialogue and sharing among CBIT countries about their experiences, lessons learned and challenges in the implementation of sound climate institutional arrangements, building sustainable domestic MRV systems for tracking countries' NDCs, climate change mitigation scenarios, and monitoring and tracking climate finance. Country representatives expressed the importance of these types of face-to-face meetings to share experience and make contacts as they move forward with implementation of their CBIT projects.

### **AWARENESS RAISING AND OUTREACH**

---

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.cbitplatform.org/>

81. The GEF Secretariat will participate in UNFCCC COP 25 from December 2 to 13, 2019, in Madrid, Spain. The GEF will participate in formal and informal negotiations around the transparency agenda, engage in bilateral discussions with current and prospective CBIT countries, and will report on the progress of the CBIT.
82. Since the last Progress Report, awareness raising, and outreach activities have continued through various channels, including the following:
- (a) The CBIT webpage has been updated, including links to approved project documents.<sup>14</sup>
  - (b) The GEF Report to the COP, which was published on the GEF website on August 26, 2019<sup>15</sup> and the UNFCCC website on September 19, 2019,<sup>16</sup> included information on the implementation of the CBIT during the 2019 fiscal year.
  - (c) The GEF Secretariat has committed to engage in a number of events on transparency to take place at COP 25, such as side events and briefings organized by partner initiatives.
  - (d) The GEF Secretariat also updated its CBIT bifold publication in November 2019 for COP 25. The publication includes a summary of CBIT programming to date, including key areas of support. It is available in print and online.
  - (e) On June 22, 2019, the GEF participated as one of the panelists in the first pilot informal forum on the enhanced transparency framework convened by the Consultative Group of Experts (CGE) during the June 2019 Climate Change Conference in Bonn, Germany.
  - (f) On June 24, 2019, a representative from the GEF Secretariat participated in a side event on the margins of the June 2019 Climate Change Conference organized by the UNFCCC Secretariat. The panel discussion showcased the support (financial, technical, and capacity-building) provided to developing countries for participation in the existing MRV arrangements under the Convention and the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement.
  - (g) On November 7-8, 2019, a representative from the GEF Secretariat participated in the International Workshop on Partnership to Strengthen Transparency for co-Innovation (PaSTI) hosted by the Government of Japan in cooperation with the Government of the Philippines and presented the GEF experiences with supporting transparency efforts through the CBIT.

---

<sup>14</sup> <https://www.thegef.org/topics/capacity-building-initiative-transparency-cbit>

<sup>15</sup> GEF, 2019, [Report of the GEF to the 25th session of the COP to UNFCCC.](#)

<sup>16</sup> <https://unfccc.int/documents/200164>

## **CBIT OUTLOOK**

83. After three years of operations, the CBIT has reached a milestone in supporting over a third of non-Annex I countries representing over two-thirds of non-Annex I emissions. The network of CBIT countries includes a representative proportion of LDCs and SIDS, as well as key economies in each region with significant emission profiles.
84. Programming for CBIT resources in the GEF-7 period has progressed rapidly in the last 18 months, responding to country requests to address their capacity needs and gaps well ahead of the transition to the new transparency regime from 2022. This early success has also meant that the notional set-aside resources as agreed for the GEF-7 replenishment have been utilized quickly.
85. As of November 6, 2019, \$31.1 million (or 57 percent) of the \$55 million indicative resources set aside for CBIT from the GEF Trust Fund have been programmed. This leaves a current balance of \$23.9 million.
86. Further, there are ten CBIT projects currently under review amounting to approximately \$16.3 million in GEF resources. When approved, 86 percent of available set-aside resources will have been accessed, and \$7.5 million, or 14 percent of the GEF-7 notional set-aside resources, will remain available for additional projects.
87. The GEF Secretariat will continue to review and approve new CBIT project proposals in alignment with the programming directions and in response to COP guidance, utilizing available set-aside resources. In addition, the GEF Secretariat will consider reallocating set-aside resources from the related enabling activity support for the remainder of the GEF-7 period.
88. Furthermore, the GEF Secretariat expects to carry out the review and approval work of at least 15 project proposals by the end of the calendar year. As these projects enter the implementation period upon CEO approval, the number of countries with active capacity support for enhanced transparency is expected to increase significantly in this fiscal year.
89. The GEF Secretariat will continue to conduct outreach to the CBIT countries and agencies, analyze and share early lessons learned of projects supported by the CBIT Trust Fund, facilitate coordination with partners, respond to donor inquiries, and engage with the UNFCCC process and relevant meetings on transparency in the 2020 fiscal year. Already lessons learned from the implementation of CBIT projects are informing newly approved CBIT projects.
90. Countries are sharing their experiences with the CBIT through meetings and events on transparency. It is worth noting that some countries, such as Uruguay, have highlighted CBIT support in their Facilitative Sharing of Views presentations under the ICA process as a

source of support provided that they are using to address identified needs and gaps and enhance future reporting.

91. Finally, the GEF Secretariat will be undertaking additional work to respond to new guidance from COP 24 on transparency reporting, such as initiating discussions on the provision of support for the first and subsequent biennial transparency reports and analyzing possible options for improving the efficiency of support provision for reporting under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Close consultations with the UNFCCC Secretariat and Parties are envisaged as negotiations on transparency and reporting requirements advance.

## **ANNEX I: BACKGROUND ON THE CBIT**

1. The Paris Agreement was adopted at the Twenty-First Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in December 2015. Paragraph 84 of the COP decision adopting the Paris Agreement decided to establish “a Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency in order to build institutional and technical capacity, both pre- and post-2020” that “will support developing country Parties, upon request, in meeting enhanced transparency requirements as defined in Article 13 of the Agreement in a timely manner.”<sup>17</sup>

2. Paragraph 86 of the COP decision urged and requested the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to make arrangements to support the establishment and operation of the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT), including through voluntary contributions to support developing countries during GEF-6 and future replenishment cycles.

---

<sup>17</sup> UNFCCC, 2015, Decision 1/CP.21

**ANNEX II: LIST OF CBIT APPROVED PROJECTS**

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	Source	Project Status	PIF Approval	CEO Approval	Total GEF Amount <sup>18</sup>	Co-financing	Total Project Cost
9652	Costa Rica	UNEP	Costa Rica's Integrated Reporting and Transparency System	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	4-Nov-16	3-Jan-18	\$1,090,000	\$2,750,000	\$3,840,000
9673	South Africa	UNEP	Capacity Building Programme to Implement South Africa's Climate National System	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	4-Nov-16	22-Oct-18	\$1,237,350	\$2,289,065	\$3,526,415
9674	Kenya	CI	Strengthening National Institutions in Kenya to Meet the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement and Sharing Best Practices in the East Africa Region	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	9-Nov-16	20-Dec-17	\$1,144,500	\$1,100,000	\$2,244,500
9675	Global	UNEP, UNDP	CBIT Global Coordination Platform	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	4-Nov-16	3-Aug-17	\$1,095,000	\$400,000	\$1,495,000
9739	Uruguay	UNDP	Building institutional and technical capacities to enhance transparency in the framework of the Paris Agreement	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	6-Mar-16	16-Feb-18	\$1,231,875	\$760,000	\$1,991,875
9814	Uganda	CI	Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Uganda to comply with the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	9-May-17	22-May-18	\$1,253,500	\$619,455	\$1,872,955
9820	Ghana	UNEP	Strengthening Ghana's National Capacity for Transparency and Ambitious Climate Reporting	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	15-May-17	19-Nov-18	\$1,237,350	\$1,310,000	\$2,547,350

<sup>18</sup> This amount includes GEF project financing, project preparation grants, and agency fees.

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	Source	Project Status	PIF Approval	CEO Approval	Total GEF Amount <sup>18</sup>	Co-financing	Total Project Cost
9828	Cote d'Ivoire	UNDP	Strengthening the Transparency System for Enhanced Climate Action in Côte d'Ivoire	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	26-Oct-17	3-Apr-19	\$1,303,050	\$210,000	\$1,513,050
9833	Papua New Guinea	FAO	Strengthening capacity in the agriculture and land-use sectors for enhanced transparency in implementation and monitoring of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement in Papua New Guinea	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	12-Jun-17	29-Oct-18	\$1,000,000	\$1,550,000	\$2,550,000
9834	Mongolia	FAO	Strengthening capacity in the agriculture and land-use sectors in Mongolia for enhanced transparency in implementation and monitoring of Mongolia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	1-Jun-17	26-Nov-18	\$1,000,000	\$1,160,000	\$2,160,000
9835	Chile	UNEP	Strengthening Chile's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Transparency Framework	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	1-Jun-17	15-Mar-18	\$1,381,890	\$870,000	\$2,251,890
9837	Cambodia	FAO	Strengthening capacity in the agriculture and land-use sectors for enhanced transparency in implementation and monitoring of Cambodia's	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	1-Jun-17	29-Oct-18	\$1,000,000	\$1,731,000	\$2,731,000

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	Source	Project Status	PIF Approval	CEO Approval	Total GEF Amount <sup>18</sup>	Co-financing	Total Project Cost
			Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)							
9849	Antigua and Barbuda	UNEP	Capacity Building for Improved Transparency on Climate Actions through an Environment Registry in Antigua & Barbuda	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	9-Apr-18	19-Jul-19	\$1,149,750	\$200,000	\$1,349,750
9864	Global	FAO	Global capacity-building products towards enhanced transparency in the AFOLU sector (CBIT-AFOLU)	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	15-Aug-18	23-Oct-18	\$2,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$5,000,000
9869	Dominican Republic	UNEP	Strengthening the capacity of the Dominican Republic to generate climate information and knowledge in the framework of the Paris Agreement	CBIT TF	PIF Approved	6-Jun-18	N/A	\$1,237,350	\$360,000	\$1,597,350
9872	Peru	UNEP	Capacity Building for Peru's transparency system for climate change mitigation and adaptation	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	25-Sep-17	20-Mar-19	\$1,367,655	\$700,000	\$2,067,655
9923	Liberia	CI	Building and strengthening Liberia's national capacity to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Climate Agreement	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	16-Nov-17	29-Oct-18	\$1,520,000	\$1,500,000	\$3,020,000
9925	Lebanon	UNDP	Establishing Lebanon's Transparency Framework	CBIT TF	PIF Approved	1-Nov-17	N/A	\$1,084,050	\$632,000	\$1,716,050
9942	Honduras	UNEP	Support in the design and implementation of the integrated monitoring system of climate change for Honduras	CBIT TF	PIF Approved	5-Jun-18	N/A	\$1,171,650	\$150,000	\$1,321,650

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	Source	Project Status	PIF Approval	CEO Approval	Total GEF Amount <sup>18</sup>	Co-financing	Total Project Cost
9948	Madagascar	CI	Building and Strengthening Madagascar's National Capacity to Implement the Transparency Elements of the Paris Agreement	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	28-Mar-18	24-Jun-19	\$1,520,000	\$620,000	\$2,140,000
9955	Argentina	UNEP	Strengthening Argentina's Transparency Framework on GHG Inventories and Mitigation	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	16-Jan-18	19-Jul-19	\$2,244,531	\$350,000	\$2,594,531
9966	Bosnia-Herzegovina	UNDP	Integrated reporting and transparency system of Bosnia and Herzegovina	CBIT TF	PIF Approved	25-May-18	N/A	\$1,335,900	\$150,000	\$1,485,900
9967	Ethiopia	UNDP	Capacity-building program to comply with the Paris Agreement and implement its transparency requirements at the national level	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	28-Mar-18	6-Aug-19	\$1,331,520	\$192,000	\$1,523,520
9970	Cuba	FAO	Enhancing Cuba's institutional and technical capacities in the agriculture and land-use sectors for enhanced transparency under the Paris Agreement	CBIT TF	PIF Approved	8-Jun-18	N/A	\$1,000,000	\$550,000	\$1,550,000
9986	Bangladesh	FAO	Strengthening capacity for monitoring environmental emissions under the Paris Agreement in Bangladesh	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	31-May-18	6-Aug-19	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,000,000
9997	Rwanda	CI	Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Rwanda to implement the Transparency Requirements of CBIT the Paris Agreement	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	28-Mar-18	7-Aug-19	\$1,144,500	\$600,000	\$1,744,500

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	Source	Project Status	PIF Approval	CEO Approval	Total GEF Amount <sup>18</sup>	Co-financing	Total Project Cost
10002	Eswatini	UNEP	Capacity Building for Enhanced Transparency in Climate Change Monitoring, Reporting and Verification	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	28-Mar-18	2-Aug-19	\$1,133,325	\$270,000	\$1,403,325
10004	Morocco	UNDP	Developing an integrated transparency framework for NDC planning and monitoring	CBIT TF	PIF Approved	6-Jun-18	N/A	\$1,675,350	\$300,000	\$1,975,350
10014	Jamaica	IADB	Strengthening Jamaica's Capacity to meet transparency requirements under the Paris Agreement	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	21-May-18	22-Oct-19	\$1,423,500	\$159,000	\$1,582,500
10021	Montenegro	UNDP	Strengthening Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and Adaptation Activities Transparency Framework	CBIT TF	PIF Approved	18-May-18	N/A	\$1,204,500	\$275,000	\$1,479,500
10023	Panama	UNEP	Development of the National Framework for Climate Transparency of Panama	CBIT TF	PIF Approved	5-Jun-18	N/A	\$985,500	\$150,000	\$1,135,500
10025	Burkina Faso	UNEP	Capacity building for Burkina Faso's transparency system for climate change mitigation and adaptation	CBIT TF	PIF Approved	5-Jun-18	2-Aug-19	\$1,346,850	\$150,000	\$1,496,850
10026	Togo	UNEP	Togo Climate Transparency Framework	CBIT TF	PIF Approved	6-Jun-18	N/A	\$1,160,992	\$1,167,000	\$2,327,992
10027	Sierra Leone	UNEP	Building and strengthening Sierra Leone's national capacity to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement	CBIT TF	PIF Approved	8-Jun-18	N/A	\$1,526,972	\$200,000	\$1,726,972

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	Source	Project Status	PIF Approval	CEO Approval	Total GEF Amount <sup>18</sup>	Co-financing	Total Project Cost
10028	Georgia	UNEP	Georgia's Integrated Transparency Framework for Implementation of the Paris Agreement	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	6-Jun-18	2-Aug-19	\$1,127,850	\$137,340	\$1,265,190
10029	Serbia	UNDP	Capacity Building to Enhance Transparency Framework for the Republic of Serbia under the framework of the Paris Agreement	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	18-May-18	11-Jan-19	\$1,204,500	\$100,000	\$1,304,500
10031	Mexico	IADB	Transparency under the Paris Agreement: National and Subnational Contribution and Tracking towards Mexico's NDC	CBIT TF	PIF Approved	6-Jun-18	N/A	\$2,050,000	\$1,500,000	\$3,550,000
10039	Lao PDR	UNEP	Strengthening Lao PDR's institutional capacity to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	5-Jun-18	24-Jul-19	\$1,357,800	\$150,000	\$1,507,800
10040	Sri Lanka	FAO	Enhancing and bridging knowledge gaps in Sri Lanka's NDC implementation of AFOLU sector for Enhanced Transparency Framework	CBIT TF	PIF Approved	25-May-18	N/A	\$1,000,000	\$1,796,000	\$2,796,000
10042	North Macedonia	UNDP	Strengthening Institutional and Technical Macedonian Capacities to Enhance Transparency in the Framework of the Paris Agreement	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	5-Jun-18	1-Mar-19	\$1,445,400	\$1,410,000	\$2,855,400
10043	Azerbaijan	UNEP	Capacity Building to meet Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement	CBIT TF	PIF Approved	8-Jun-18	N/A	\$1,470,585	\$350,000	\$1,820,585

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	Source	Project Status	PIF Approval	CEO Approval	Total GEF Amount <sup>18</sup>	Co-financing	Total Project Cost
10071	Global	FAO	Building global capacity to increase transparency in the forest sector (CBIT-Forest)	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	23-Oct-18	22-Oct-19	\$1,901,270	\$4,760,000	\$6,661,270
10093	Regional (Botswana, Comoros, Eritrea, Seychelles, Zambia)	CI	Regional capacity building of COMESA member states in Eastern and Southern Africa for enhanced transparency in Climate Change Monitoring, Reporting and Verification as defined in the Paris Agreement	GEF TF	Council Approved	13-Jun-19	N/A	\$5,878,210	\$1,564,000	\$7,442,210
10118	Nicaragua	FAO	Strengthen institutional and technical capacities in the agricultural and forestry sectors of Nicaragua to respond to the requirements of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement	CBIT	PIF Approved	30-Oct-18	N/A	\$1,000,000	\$5,491,524	\$6,491,524
10120	Equatorial Guinea	FAO	Enhancing Equatorial Guinea's institutional and technical capacity in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector for enhanced transparency under the Paris Agreement	GEF TF	PIF Approved	27-Jun-19	N/A	\$1,000,000	\$695,561	\$1,695,561
10121	Colombia	UNDP	Colombia's 2030 MRV Strategic Vision	GEF TF	Council Approved	20-Dec-18	N/A	\$4,206,497	\$1,000,000	\$5,206,497

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	Source	Project Status	PIF Approval	CEO Approval	Total GEF Amount <sup>18</sup>	Co-financing	Total Project Cost
10128	Global	UNDP, UNEP	Global Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) Platform Phase II: Unified Support Platform and Program for Article 13 of the Paris Agreement	CBIT	PIF Approved	30-Oct-18	N/A	\$2,244,750	\$400,000	\$2,644,750
10138	Armenia	UNDP	Building Armenia's national transparency framework under Paris Agreement	GEF TF	PIF Approved	17-Apr-19	N/A	\$1,084,050	\$570,000	\$1,654,050
10149	Malawi	UNEP	Malawi Climate Transparency Framework	GEF TF	PIF Approved	6-Aug-19	N/A	\$1,211,070	\$150,000	\$1,361,070
10150	Thailand	UNEP	Strengthening Thailand's institutional and technical capacities to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement	GEF TF	PIF Approved	25-Sep-19	N/A	\$2,234,895	\$1,000,000	\$3,234,895
10155	Afghanistan	FAO	Strengthening capacity in the agriculture, land-use and other sectors for monitoring and reporting on Afghanistan's mitigation and adaptation targets	GEF TF	PIF Approved	29-May-19	N/A	\$1,533,000	\$1,500,000	\$3,033,000
10156	Benin	FAO	Strengthening capacity in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector for enhanced transparency in the implementation and monitoring of Benin's Nationally Determined Contribution	GEF TF	PIF Approved	25-Sep-19	N/A	\$1,500,000	\$260,000	\$1,760,000

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	Source	Project Status	PIF Approval	CEO Approval	Total GEF Amount <sup>18</sup>	Co-financing	Total Project Cost
10157	Namibia	UNDP	Enhancing Namibia's capacity to establish a comprehensive Transparency Framework for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of climate actions and reporting on NDC implementation under the Paris Agreement	GEF TF	PIF Approved	6-Aug-19	N/A	\$1,259,250	\$60,000	\$1,319,250
10194	India	UNDP	Capacity-building for establishing an Integrated and Enhanced Transparency Framework for Climate actions and support measures	GEF TF	Council Approved	13-Jun-19	N/A	\$4,270,500	\$1,000,000	\$5,270,500
10227	China	FECO	China Capacity Building for Enhanced Transparency Phase I	GEF TF	PIF Approved	27-Jun-19	N/A	\$1,853,000	\$1,437,000	\$3,290,000
10260	Mauritius	UNDP	Strengthening the national greenhouse gas inventory of the Republic of Mauritius to improve climate reporting and transparency	GEF TF	PIF Approved	3-Oct-19	N/A	\$1,445,236	\$770,000	\$2,215,236
10308	Indonesia	UNDP	Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Indonesia to comply with the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement (CBIT)	GEF TF	PIF Approved	22-Oct-19	N/A	\$2,135,250	\$1,000,000	\$3,135,250
10318	Haiti	UNDP	Strengthening National Institutions in Haiti to meet the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement	GEF TF	PIF Approved	22-Oct-19	N/A	\$1,500,150	\$30,000	\$1,530,150
<b>Total Projects</b>						<b>58 projects</b>		<b>\$89,451,673</b>	<b>\$53,066,984</b>	<b>\$142,518,657</b>

