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Virtual Meeting

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

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## INTRODUCTION

1. The aim of this report is to provide an overview of the progress by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to support the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) establishment and operations. This report covers activities that have taken place between November 7, 2019, and October 31, 2020 since the last Progress Report was presented for the 57<sup>th</sup> GEF Council Meeting in December 2019.<sup>1</sup>

2. The total CBIT project portfolio as of October 31, 2020 provides support to 70 countries, through 65 individual country projects and one regional project that covers five countries, and also includes five global projects. The total CBIT support amount to \$116.2 million, including GEF Project Financing, Agency Fees, and Project Preparation Grants (PPGs). Of the 71 projects approved to date, 44 are supported with CBIT Trust Fund resources and 27 are supported with GEF Trust Fund set-aside resources.

## CBIT TRUST FUND

3. The support for CBIT started with the establishment of the CBIT Trust Fund (TF), which was finalized in September 2016, following the Paris Agreement decision on the CBIT. At the twenty-second Conference of the Parties (COP 22) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), twelve donors issued a joint statement expressing their intention to support the CBIT TF with over \$50 million. The CBIT TF received the first donor contributions prior to COP 22 and the GEF Secretariat approved the first set of projects under the CBIT.

4. Originally, the CBIT TF 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 TF contribution date and project approval date to October 31, 2018, to accommodate additional voluntary financial contributions.<sup>2</sup>

5. As of June 30, 2020, the Trustee had received a total amount of \$61.6 million from fourteen donors: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States. This amount represents the full pledged amount by all participating donors per their respective contribution agreements to the CBIT TF.

6. From late 2016 to October 2018, the GEF approved 44 CBIT projects using resources from the CBIT TF. Within two years of its establishment, the CBIT TF successfully programmed all available resources—amounting to \$58.3 million, or 94.6 percent of the total contributions. The amount includes GEF Project Financing, Project Preparation Grants (PPGs), PPG fees and Agency Fees.

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<sup>1</sup> GEF, 2019, [Progress Report on Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency](#), Council Document GEF/C.57/Inf.06.

<sup>2</sup> GEF, 2018, [Joint Summary of the Chairs](#), 54<sup>th</sup> GEF Council.

7. Resources amounting to \$3.2 million has been set aside to cover CBIT TF administrative costs until the date of the trust fund’s termination on April 30, 2025, eighteen months after the final Trustee commitment and cash transfer date of October 31, 2023.

#### **CBIT SUPPORT UNDER GEF-7**

8. The GEF-7 period extends from July 2018 to June 2022 and coincides with a key phase in the implementation of the Paris Agreement. The GEF-7 framework is structured to address the seminal 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 UNFCCC. The adopted GEF-7 Programming Directions include specific provisions for CBIT support through the climate change mitigation focal area.<sup>3</sup> This CBIT support is in line with the “Establishment of a New Trust Fund for the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency”<sup>4</sup> document, which states that the CBIT efforts will be an integral part of the GEF’s climate change support for GEF-7, financed by the GEF TF under regular replenishment. According to the agreed GEF-7 Resource Allocation Framework, \$55 million have been notionally allocated to the CBIT. As of October 31, 2020, \$51.2 million of this allocation has been programmed to support 27 CBIT projects. Background information on CBIT can be found in Annex I.

9. Additional set aside resources and 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 Programme of Action (NAPAs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), National Communications (NCs), Biennial Update Reports (BURs), and Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs).

#### **PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW**

10. Since the last Progress Report, thirteen additional projects have been approved. These comprise The Bahamas, Cameroon, Fiji, The Gambia, Guatemala, Maldives, Myanmar, Paraguay, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Viet Nam, and Zimbabwe. One Full-Sized Project (FSP) titled “Global Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) Platform Phase II B: Unified Support Platform and Program for Article 13 of the Paris Agreement” was also approved in the reporting period. Additional details can be found in Annex II.

11. 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 [least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing States

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<sup>3</sup> GEF, 2018, [Summary of the Negotiations of the Seventh Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund](#), Council Document GEF/C.54/19/Rev.02.

<sup>4</sup> GEF, 2016, [Establishment of a New Trust Fund for the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency](#), Council Document GEF/C.50/05.

(SIDS)].”<sup>5</sup> Through these projects, 21 LDCs and thirteen SIDS are being supported in their efforts to enhance transparency. Of the thirteen projects approved since the last progress report, seven projects have been approved in either an LDC or a SIDS. CBIT continues to prioritize capacity-building support for transparency-related activities to countries that most need it.

12. During the reporting period, twelve projects have received CEO approval after the submission and review of their project proposals. These countries are Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Honduras, Morocco, Nicaragua, Panama, Sierra Leone and Togo. A full listing of CBIT approved projects is available in Annex III.

13. The number of projects approved per fiscal year (FY) has varied since the CBIT TF was established. Eleven projects were approved by Council as FSPs or approved by the CEO as Medium-Sized Projects (MSPs), in FY 2017, while in FY 2018 a total of 30 projects were approved by Council or by CEO.<sup>6</sup> In sum, 41 CBIT projects were approved in GEF-6, which concluded at the end of FY 2018. In FY 2019, the first year of GEF-7, ten CBIT projects were approved, while thirteen projects were approved in FY 2020 and seven projects have been approved as of October 31, 2020 in FY 2021. Since the launch of GEF-7, a total of 30 projects have been approved by Council or by CEO.

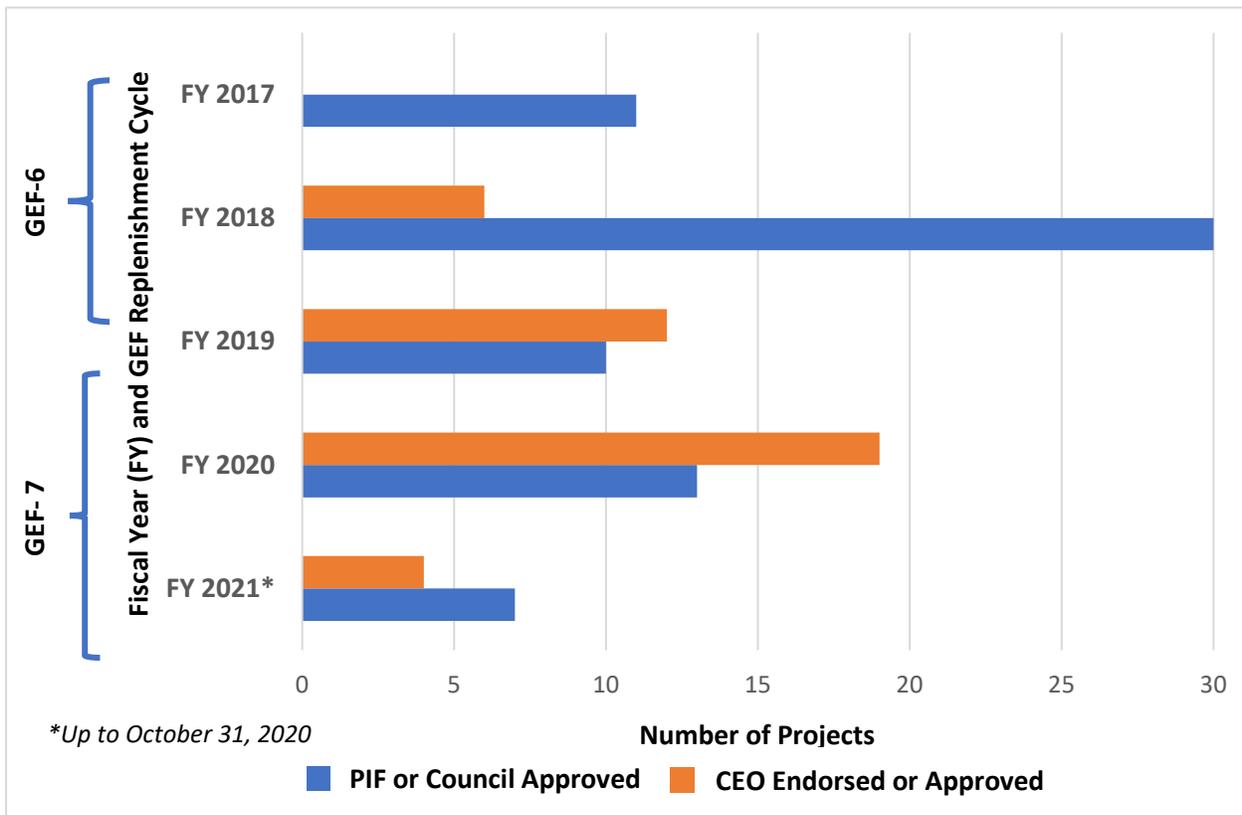
14. Of the 71 projects in the portfolio, 30 projects are at the concept stage and currently under development, while 41 have been CEO approved or endorsed and have begun implementation. Of the 41 CEO approved or endorsed projects, 35 projects were approved or endorsed in GEF-7 while six projects were approved or endorsed in GEF-6. This indicates that the CBIT portfolio is maturing as a majority of projects have completed the design and approval stages and have transitioned to the implementation phase (Figure 1).

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<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.

**Figure 1: Project Status of CBIT Portfolio by Fiscal Year (FY 2017 to October 31, 2020)**



15. As of October 31, 2020, seventeen CBIT projects had submitted Project Implementation Reports (PIRs) of which six were CEO endorsed or approved in FY 2018 and eleven were CEO endorsed or approved in FY 2019. In total, these projects have made cumulative disbursements amounting to \$7.5 million out of a total of \$19.3 million of GEF Project Financing, or 39 percent. This cumulative disbursement ratio varies greatly by project, from six percent to 99 percent.

16. A key metric to assess the efficiency of operations is the speed at which projects disburse GEF resources. For the CBIT portfolio, the average time from CEO approval or endorsement to first disbursement was five months for FY 2020. This can be compared to the rate reported in last year’s GEF Monitoring Report for all GEF TF projects, which was fifteen months.<sup>7</sup>

17. The GEF measures disbursement effectiveness as “disbursement ratio”, which is defined as the ratio between actual disbursed amounts during the last fiscal year and the disbursable amount as of the first day of that fiscal year. The denominator correlates with the age of the project portfolio, as it indicates the share of resources left to disburse.<sup>8</sup> The FY 2020

<sup>7</sup> GEF, 2019, [GEF Monitoring Report](#), Council Document GEF/C.57/03.

<sup>8</sup> GEF, 2019, [GEF Monitoring Report](#), Council Document GEF/C.57/03.

disbursement ratio for the CBIT portfolio was 29 percent. This can be compared to the GEF TF disbursement ratio of 25 percent for FY 2020.<sup>9</sup>

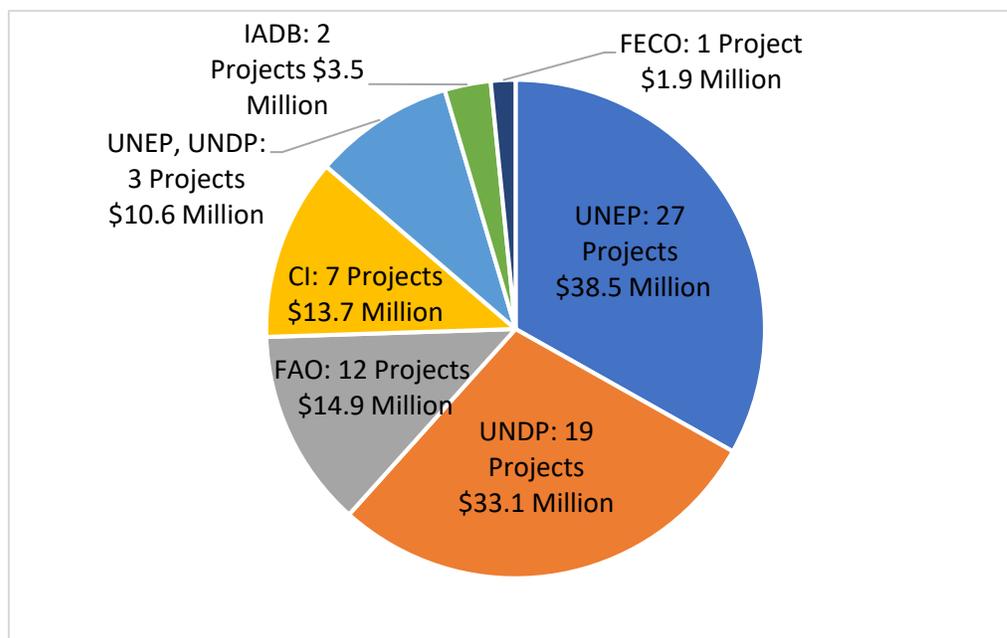
18. While these metrics provide an indication of the implementation progress of the CBIT portfolio, they must be considered within the nature of the CBIT portfolio, including its relatively small size, nascent transition to implementation, and short project durations (an average of three years). Nevertheless, they provide an early stocktaking exercise of implementation progress to date.

### Agency Distribution

19. CBIT projects have so far been submitted by six out of the eighteen GEF Agencies. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has the largest share with 27 projects, followed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) with nineteen projects, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) with twelve, Conservation International (CI) with seven, 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 three joint projects approved under CBIT.

20. Figure 2 shows the distribution of approved CBIT projects per GEF implementing agency by CBIT resources, including GEF Project Financing, PPGs, PPG fees and Agency Fees.

**Figure 2: CBIT Projects by Agency (as of October 31, 2020)**



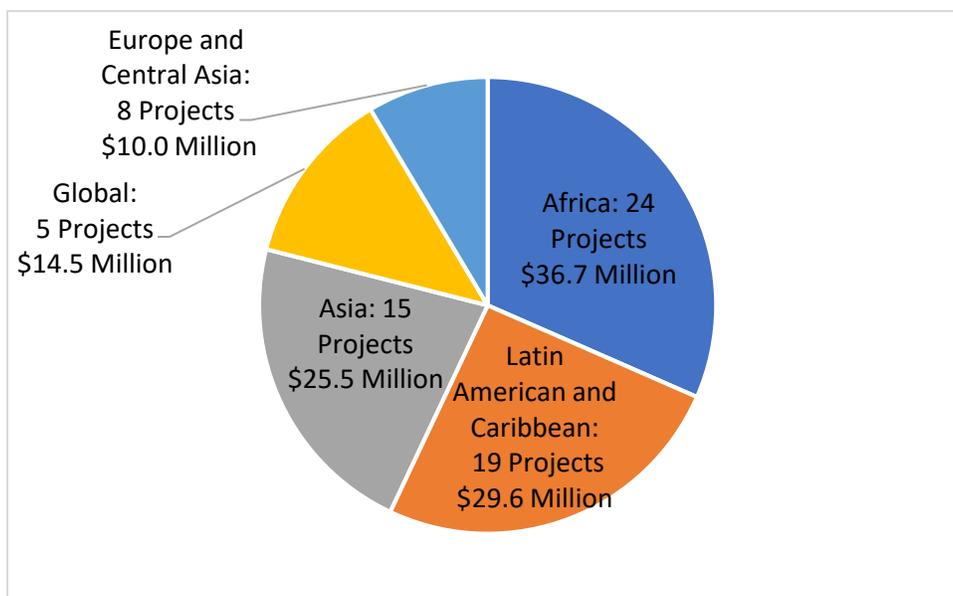
<sup>9</sup> GEF, 2020, [GEF Monitoring Report](#), Council Document GEF/C.59/03.

21. 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.

### Regional Distribution

22. Overall, the CBIT is supporting a regionally balanced portfolio. A breakdown of the portfolio by region is provided in Figure 3. The Africa region has 24 projects approved to date, with cumulative totals (including GEF Project Financing, PPG, PPG fees and Agency Fees) amounting to \$36.7 million, while the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region has nineteen projects amounting to \$29.6 million. The Asia region is next with a total of fifteen projects (amounting to \$25.5 million) with the Europe and Central Asia (ECA) region following with eight projects (amounting to \$10.0 million). Finally, five CBIT projects with a global scope have been approved (\$14.5 million). The total portfolio amount to date, including GEF Project Financing, PPG, PPG fees and Agency Fees, for CBIT is \$116.2 million.

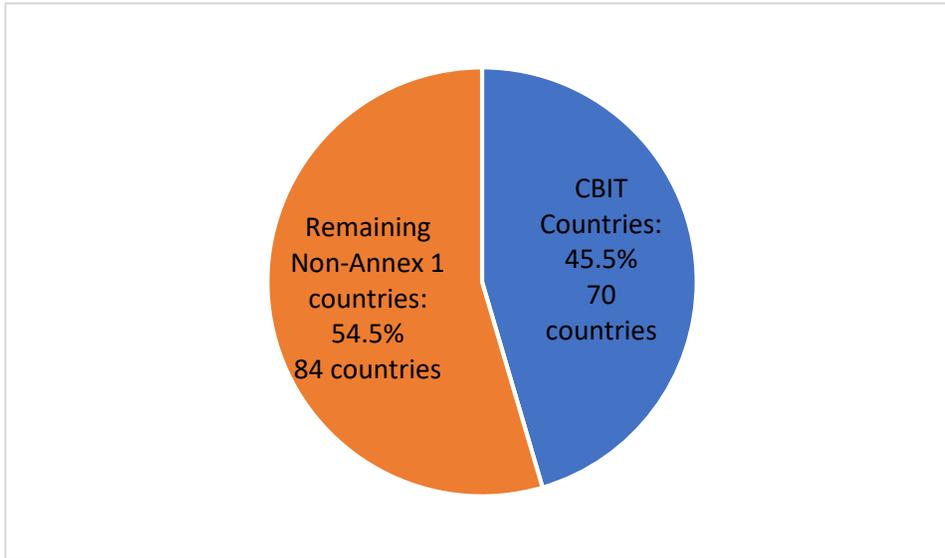
**Figure 3: CBIT Projects by Region (as of October 31, 2020)**



### Coverage of CBIT Support to Non-Annex I Parties

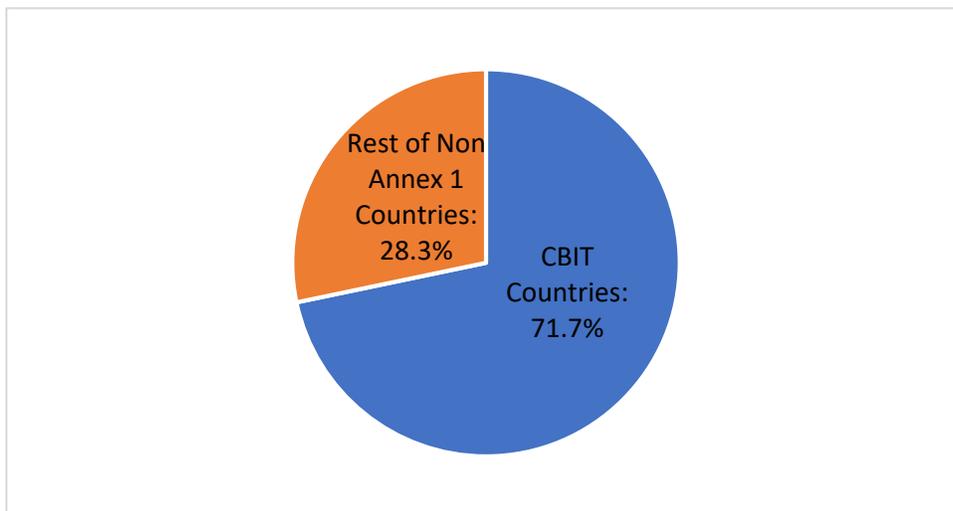
23. Figure 4 highlights the proportion of Non-Annex I Parties supported by CBIT through national and regional projects. As of October 31, 2020, 70 (65 individual countries and five countries in a regional project) out of 154 Non-Annex-I countries or 45.5 percent, have received CBIT support.

**Figure 4: Share of Non-Annex I Parties Supported by CBIT Projects  
(as of October 31, 2020)**



24. Total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from Non-Annex I Parties amounted to 32,212 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO<sub>2</sub>e) in 2016.<sup>10</sup> The GHG emissions from the 70 countries that are supported by CBIT (which include China and India, the two largest emitters of the Non-Annex I countries) amount to 46.8 percent of global GHG emissions and 71.7 percent of total GHG emissions from Non-Annex I countries indicating significant coverage (Figure 5).<sup>11</sup>

**Figure 5: GHG Emissions of Countries Supported by CBIT Projects as of October 31, 2020 and Percentage of Total Non-Annex I GHG Emissions (2016)**



<sup>10</sup> Using 2016 data from the World Resources Institute's (WRI) Climate Watch. World Resources Institute, Climate Watch, 2020. Available online at: <https://www.climatewatchdata.org/>

<sup>11</sup> WRI, Climate Watch, 2020. Available online at: <https://www.climatewatchdata.org/>

25. In addition to the 70 countries that have been directly supported by a CBIT project, additional countries have been part of the CBIT through participation in capacity building and other support through the global projects. As the Global Coordination Platform matures and conducts 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 Programming Directions document is to support a minimum of 100 countries that have articulated their capacity needs and priorities for transparency.<sup>12</sup>

### **Project Cycle Analysis**

26. The GEF Secretariat continues to monitor the timeliness of project review, approval, and preparation of the CBIT projects.

27. For all 71 CBIT projects, the average amount of time for the GEF Secretariat to complete the initial project review was approximately fourteen working days. For MSPs, on average it takes fifteen weeks for PIF approval from first submission, while for FSPs on average it takes 30 weeks for Council Approval. 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 or Council for final review and approval.

28. CBIT projects fall under two different GEF Project Cancellation Policies and have been impacted by a recent extension on project deadlines due to the COVID-19 pandemic. According to the old Project Cancellation Policy, all MSPs that received PIF approval prior to March 1, 2019 must submit their CEO approval request within twelve months, and all FSPs must submit their CEO endorsement request within eighteen months of Council approval.

29. From March 1, 2019 onwards, the revised Project Cancellation Policy has been applied to improve the operational efficiency of the GEF.<sup>13</sup> According to the update policy, if an MSP, 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 of the cancellation of the project. Correspondingly, if a FSP is not submitted for CEO endorsement within twelve months of the date of Council approval or if it has not been CEO endorsed after eighteen months, the project may be subject to cancellation.

30. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the CEO granted a total of six-month extension on all project deadlines.<sup>14</sup> This extension will likely impact the expected improvement on project cycle timelines that were targeted by the updated Project Cancellation Policy.

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<sup>12</sup> GEF, 2016, [Programming Directions for the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency](#), Council document GEF/C.50/.06.

<sup>13</sup> GEF, 2018, [Program Cancellation Policy](#), Policy OP/PL/02.

<sup>14</sup> GEF, 2020, [Message from GEF CEO and Chairperson Naoko Ishii on extension of project cycle deadlines](#), March 23, 2020 and GEF, 2020, [Message from GEF CEO and Chairperson Naoko Ishii on further extension of project cycle deadlines](#), June 2, 2020.

31. In the CBIT portfolio, all MSPs under the old Cancellation Policy (44 projects) met their submission deadline to submit the full project proposal within twelve months of PIF approval, and therefore have not been impacted by the extensions granted. For these, it took on average eleven months for project development (PIF approval to submission of CEO approval request), 25 weeks from CEO approval request submission to CEO approval, and seventeen months from PIF approval to CEO approval. Thus, the average timeline for the full project cycle—from concept submission to CEO approval—was on average nineteen months.

32. Of the 23 MSPs under the new cancellation policy, three projects submitted the CEO approval request ahead of the deadline, out of which one completed the CEO approval process before the 12-month deadline, while the other two are making use of the six-month extension granted due to COVID-19. In addition, eleven projects have utilized the extension for submission of their CEO approval request, three of which have already made their submissions. However, of these eleven, eight have gone beyond the 12-month original deadline for completing the CEO approval process. Finally, nine projects had not yet reached their respective CEO approval request submission deadline as of October 31, 2020, and thus it was not possible to assess whether they would meet their original deadlines or require extensions.

33. While the six-month extension granted has provided additional time for projects to be developed and prevented the cancellation of these projects, it appears to be leading to an increase in the average time for project development and CEO approval of CBIT projects.

34. For MSPs under the 2018 Project Cancellation Policy, on average it has taken nine months for project development, nineteen weeks from CEO approval request submission to CEO approval, and twelve months from PIF approval to CEO approval. Based on an analysis of the status of projects to date, the extension has added 30 days on average to the time for project development. Therefore, the overall timeline for the full project cycle—from concept submission to CEO approval—is on average eighteen months for MSPs under the new policy. While it is too early to assess the impact of the cancellation deadline extensions on the overall timeline for this cohort, as most of these projects have not yet been CEO approved yet, it is likely that these will be longer than the existing average of 363 days.

35. For FSPs, the average project cycle timeline and impact of the extensions provided is more difficult to assess due to the small sample size. There are only four FSPs in the portfolio—one under the old Project Cancellation Policy and three under the new one. The FSP under the old Project Cancellation Policy did not meet the deadline to submit their full project proposal within eighteen months of Council approval by three weeks. Of the three FSPs under the new policy, two have not submitted their full project proposal within twelve months of Council approval, exercising the extension granted by the CEO due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and one has not yet reached its CEO endorsement request submission deadline.

36. The full impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the CBIT portfolio will become more apparent over time. The GEF Secretariat will continue to monitor this and report any findings in following progress reports.

## Project Priorities

37. There is a diverse level of capacities among countries in the CBIT portfolio for transparency and measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) systems. This can be illustrated by the level of experience with existing reporting requirements under the Convention. Of the countries that CBIT is supporting, all have submitted at least one NC and about 58.5 percent (38 countries) have submitted at least one BUR. However, only 7.7 percent (five countries) have submitted more than four NCs and 7.7 percent have submitted more than three BURs (five countries). On adaptation, there is overall less experience in reporting as 21.5 percent (fourteen countries) have submitted a NAP.

38. In comparison to the overall portfolio, all LDCs and SIDS in the CBIT portfolio have submitted at least one NC (28 countries) and 42.9 percent (twelve countries) have submitted three NCs. Also, 35.7 percent of LDCs and SIDS have submitted one BUR (ten countries) and only one SIDS has submitted two BURs. On adaptation, 17.9 percent (five countries) have submitted a NAP and 67.9 percent (nineteen countries) have submitted NAPAs.

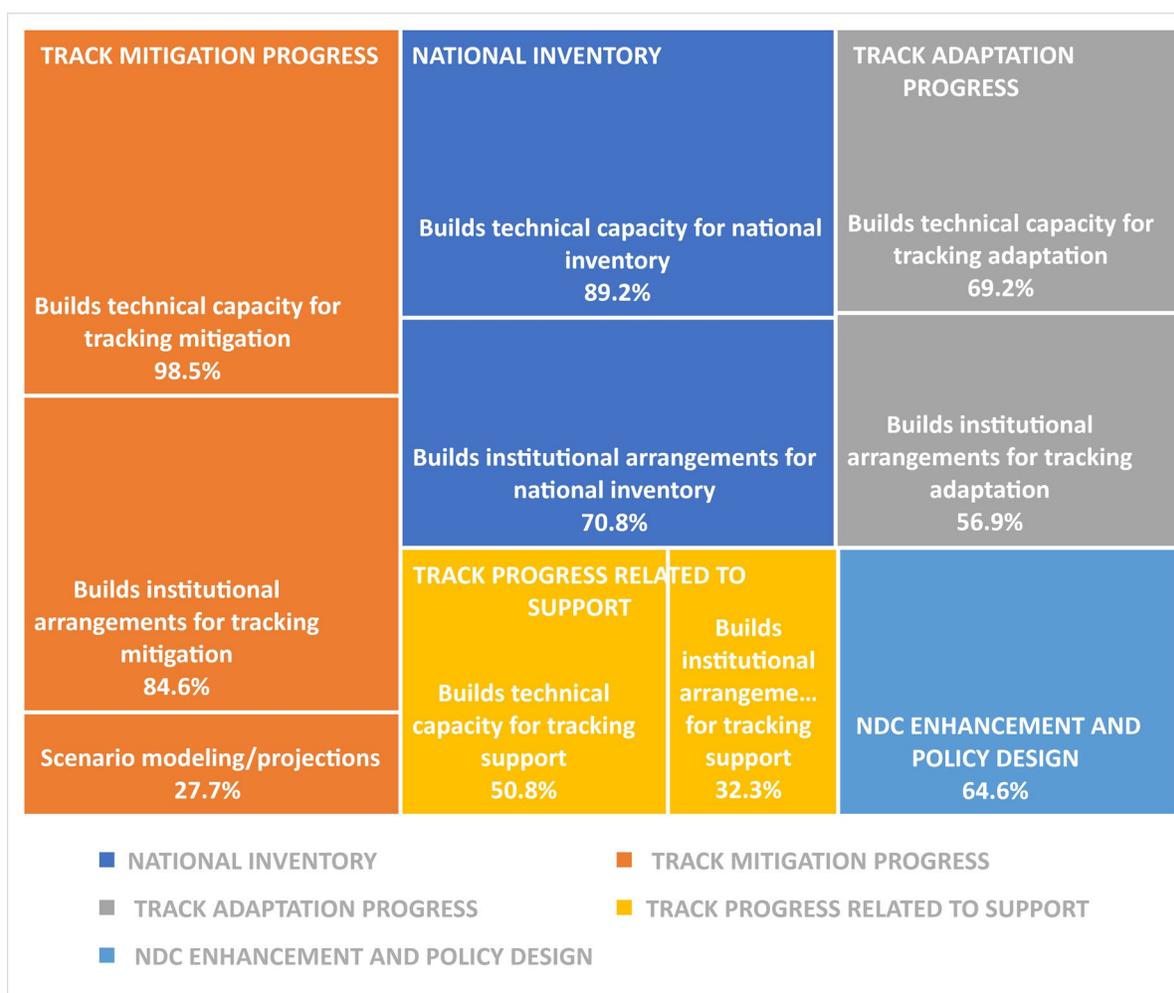
39. Overall, the approved CBIT project proposals continue to largely address the eligible programming activities set forth in the CBIT Programming Directions.<sup>15</sup> To better understand the CBIT project portfolio, each project was categorized according to the areas of support prioritized. The area of support corresponds to the key elements of the enhanced transparency framework, including capacity building for national inventories, to track mitigation progress, to track adaptation progress, and to track progress related to support needed and received and NDC enhancement and review.

40. Figure 6 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. Since one project may have several of these individual categories, the percentages overlap and do not add up to 100 percent.

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<sup>15</sup> GEF, 2016, [Programming Directions for the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency](#), Council Document GEF/C.50/06.

**Figure 6: CBIT Project Priorities per Type of Activity (as of October 31, 2020)**



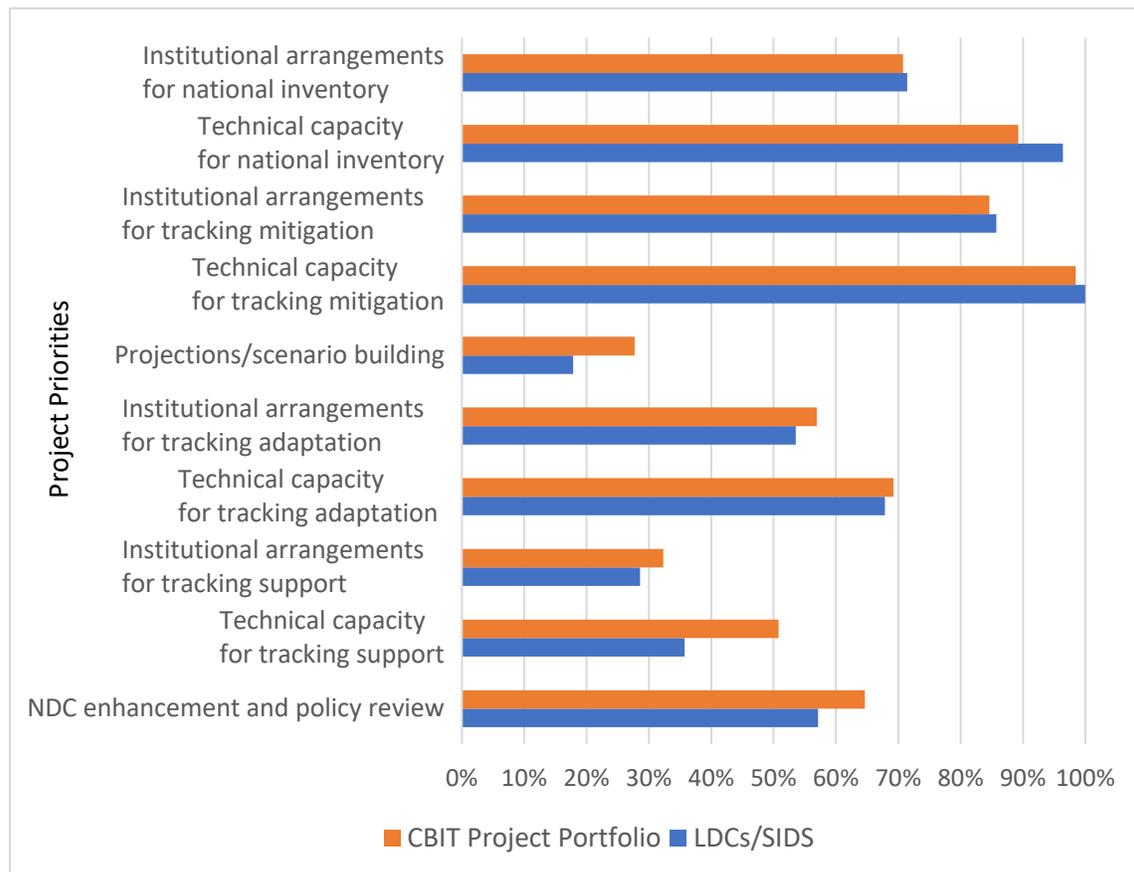
41. CBIT support is primarily being used by countries to develop the necessary institutional arrangements and build their technical capacity to track mitigation progress (84.6 and 98.5 percent of projects, respectively). Also, 27.7 percent of projects include developing projections or scenario modeling as a component. This is encouraging as it indicates that CBIT is assisting countries with some of the more advanced and complex aspects of the transparency requirements under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

42. Since establishing national GHG inventories is a first step in meeting transparency requirements, a high percentage of countries (89.2 percent) have a strong component related to building technical capacities for the national inventory, and for building institutional arrangements for them (70.8 percent). A significant number of projects also include a component for building capacities for tracking adaptation progress—with 69.2 percent focused on building technical capacities and 56.9 percent for developing relevant institutional arrangements.

43. About 64.6 percent of country projects aim for NDC enhancement and policy review – an important aspect for longer-term impact of projects. Among individual country projects, 35.4 percent have included a specific component for enhancing measurement and transparency of GHG emissions from the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector, reflecting the relative importance of this sector.

44. Compared to the full CBIT project portfolio, the projects by LDCs and SIDS tend to follow similar prioritization (Figure 7). Strong emphasis is placed on components related to building technical capacity for tracking mitigation progress (100 percent) and building technical capacity for the national inventory (96.4 percent). However, LDCs and SIDS tend to show less priority on projections and scenario modeling (17.9 percent compared to 27.7 percent for the overall portfolio). Of note, there is less of an emphasis on building technical capacities for tracking support for LDCs and SIDS compared to the overall project portfolio (35.7 percent compared to 50.8 percent) as well. NDC enhancement and policy design is also lower for LDCs and SIDS as compared to the full project portfolio (57.1 percent compared to 64.6 percent for the overall portfolio). Finally, 39.3 percent of the LDC and SIDS projects have an AFOLU component, a slightly stronger emphasis compared with the overall project portfolio (35.4 percent).

**Figure 7: LDC and SIDS CBIT Project Priorities per Type of Activity Compared to Overall Portfolio (as of October 31, 2020)**



## **COUNTRY CASE STUDIES**

45. The CBIT has been under operation for close to four years. Of the 41 projects that have been CEO approved or endorsed in its portfolio, six projects were CEO approved in FY 2018 and twelve projects in FY 2019. These eighteen projects have been under implementation for the longest duration and are illustrative examples of the impact that CBIT projects are having on building capacities of developing countries in the context of the transparency requirements of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

46. This section provides insights and key lessons learned from the experience of four of these projects, representing each of the regions supported, and provides a snapshot of the early experiences of countries in relation to implementing some of the more challenging aspects of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement. The GEF Secretariat would like to extend their gratitude to the Agencies and country representatives who provided relevant information to present these case studies.

### **Costa Rica**

47. Costa Rica was one of the first countries to submit a CBIT proposal. This project was CEO approved on January 3, 2018 and is being implemented by UNEP.

48. Costa Rica is building its domestic capacity by designing a transparency system to enable more efficient reporting processes. The foundation of Costa Rica's enhanced transparency system is the National System for Climate Change Metrics System (or SINAMECC). SINAMECC is an overarching and collaborative platform for transparency and accountability of Costa Rica's NDC. It is designed to provide timely information on mitigation, adaptation, climate finance and co-benefits.

49. Quality assurance (QA) and quality control (QC) procedures remain a gap in Costa Rica. Building on the country's prior efforts, the CBIT project is magnifying the impact potential of SINAMECC. The project is developing institutionalized, sustainable and transparent QA/QC procedures that are not linked to specific individuals. As a first step, this is being done by analyzing current and expected data flows within SINAMECC to ensure data quality and develop a plan for continuous improvement. The project establishes a knowledge-sharing platform that is enhancing the capacities of key stakeholders related to robust data archiving and documentation processes.

50. As Costa Rica transitions to a low-emission economy, a key barrier is the lack of credible data-based policy-design and assessment. The CBIT project is supporting the establishment of a top-tier research and analytical unit, called the Strategic Climate Planning Unit, that enables integral analyses and forecasting exercises to measure the progress and impact of existing and new climate policies. This novel approach formalizes arrangements between academia and the government, resulting in robust recommendations to inform national policy making. The Strategic Climate Planning Unit will also enhance capacities of key stakeholders, including at the local level, to conduct analyses of climate change policies and improve their implementation.

## **Papua New Guinea**

51. The project was CEO approved on October 29, 2018 and is being implemented by FAO.
52. Papua New Guinea (PNG) lacks a national system to systematically obtain and store the required GHG inventory data from the public and private sectors under strict QA/QC protocols. Additionally, data providers lack the capacity to provide accurate data to meet higher tier reporting needs as they do not have knowledge of the reporting requirements under the UNFCCC.
53. The CBIT project has strengthened the capacity of the Climate Change Development Authority (CCDA), the key government body tasked with climate change reporting, by establishing formal arrangements with other government agencies, the private sector and other donor-funded projects for data and information-sharing purposes, specifically related to the AFOLU sector. For example, the CBIT project facilitated the signing of a Memorandum of Agreement between CCDA and PNG Customs that enables the collection of country-specific data on urea and lime imports, replacing the use of FAOSTAT data. Similarly, the project aims to establish a formal arrangement with the National Statistics Office and Department of Agriculture and Livestock to access up to date data from the national livestock statistics from the National Agriculture Census database in a timely manner.
54. PNG established the Provincial Climate Change Committee (PCCC) in 2015 in PNG's twenty-two provinces to help institutionalize climate change. Building on this, the CBIT project is establishing four transparency regional focal points responsible for coordinating transparency activities at the provincial level in close collaboration with the CCDA. The selected focal points will be members of the existing PCCC. This will help strengthen and incorporate transparency efforts at the provincial level in PNG.
55. A collaboration plan with various adaptation projects in the country is currently being drafted to support the national Vulnerability Needs Assessment survey for the AFOLU sector in PNG. It is expected that by the end of 2020, the project will develop a data archiving system and transparency Help Desk for CCDA and provide the necessary training to operate the system.

## **Serbia**

56. This project was CEO approved on January 11, 2019 and is being implemented by UNDP.
57. Through the CBIT project, an inter-ministerial, multisectoral working group was established that comprises representatives from all relevant institutions (ministries, agencies, national offices and institutes, provincial authorities, public utilities and civil society organizations). Several members of the working group (about 60 persons) have been actively involved since the beginning and contribute on climate change issues in a comprehensive and cohesive manner.

58. The project recognizes the importance of engaging with local self-governments in reporting and tracking of mitigation actions and measures. Currently, data reporting by local self-governments is conducted in a decentralized way—energy sector reports to the Ministry of Mining and Energy; the waste sector reports to the Serbian Environmental Protection Agency; while data from the transportation sector is received by multiple authorities such as the Road Traffic Safety Agency and the Statistical Office. The CBIT project is supporting the development of a Climate Smart Information System for local self-governments that will cover mitigation relevant sectors such as transport, energy, and waste, providing a centralized way to collect and store data. This tool will be linked to a comprehensive national MRV tool.

## **Uganda**

59. This project was CEO approved on May 22, 2018 and is being implemented by CI.

60. One of the key limitations related to transparency in Uganda, which is an LDC, has been the lack of formal GHG data-sharing arrangements between Uganda’s main climate change governing body, Uganda Climate Change Department (CCD) under the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE CCD), and other institutions in GHG emitting sectors. To help in addressing this gap, through the CBIT project an Inter-ministerial Cooperation Agreement for GHG data collection, processing, and sharing has been put in place and made operational. Four ministries to date have signed the Inter-Ministerial Cooperation Agreement. To operationalize the Inter-ministerial Cooperation Agreement, a technical guide on GHG data-sharing, and five sectoral Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) on data-sharing for the National GHG Inventory were signed between the MWE CCD and sector hub institutions. These MoUs streamline the collection, processing, and sharing of GHG data; support the development of the GHG inventory; and clearly define the roles and responsibilities of MWE CCD and emitting sectors as it relates to UNFCCC reporting.

## **A Snapshot of Emerging Challenges and Solutions**

61. Cambodia, an LDC, has several constraints related to transparency especially in the AFOLU sector. These include limited capacities for estimating GHG emissions and removals; current data scope and categorization that is not aligned with IPCC methodologies; and an absence of standard operation protocols and guidance as well as tools and methodologies for estimation. As part of the CBIT project, Cambodia is addressing these challenges by collaborating with SilvaCarbon—an interagency technical cooperation program of the United States to enhance the capacity of selected tropical countries to measure, monitor, and report on carbon in their forests and other lands—to conduct a training on crop mapping for officials from the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. Specifically, officials are being trained on disaggregating agriculture land classifications into sub-classes and re-aggregating them based on IPCC land-use classes. Additionally, to help guide stakeholders to align data collection methods analyses and establish data sharing within a main coordination body, Cambodia has agreed to an enhanced transparency framework timetable and roadmap specifically for the AFOLU sector and is considering cost-effective database management tools to ensure sustainability of the project.

62. Chile's CBIT project has generated medium- and long-term projection scenarios, both at national and sectoral levels. These inputs have enabled the country to follow up on international commitments in a more transparent, robust and ambitious manner. For the generation of these scenarios, working collaboratively across various ministries has been critical. The CBIT project team worked directly with all ministries involved in climate change management (Ministry of Energy, Finance, Science, Agriculture, Transport, Mining, among many others). Additionally, the project has played an active role in the updating of the Chilean NDC and analyzing the technical and economic feasibility of GHG neutrality by 2050, included in the Framework Law on Climate Change. The National Prospective System aims to strengthen the national institutional capacities for long- and short-term GHG forecasting capacities and will play a critical role for permanent monitoring of the NDC and updating future NDCs. It is expected to be completed in the first half of 2021 and will include capacity building activities at the inter-ministerial level.

63. For Macedonia, one of the key challenges has been harmonizing MRV commitments under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement with the European Union reporting requirements. The design parameters of the national MRV system that is supported by the CBIT project will take the various multiple reporting requirements into account. Lack of formal institutional arrangements for climate change reporting to the UNFCCC has been another gap. The CBIT project conducted a data-mapping exercise and provided recommendations that informed the development of the pending Law and Strategy on Climate Action and by-laws related to the national GHG inventory. Other challenges include developing and implementing methodologies for the AFOLU sector and integrating circular economy concepts into the transparency activities in the waste sector. The project has compiled a toolkit and held a series of webinars for the AFOLU sector.

64. For Mongolia, no key indicators have been identified for tracking the progress of mitigation and adaptation for the country's NDC. To help identify relevant indicators, Mongolia is basing these on internationally and nationally accepted methodologies and in alignment with their NDC and available information. For instance, the measurement and reporting framework for adaptation in AFOLU sectors was determined through identification of measures needed for tracking adaptation as outlined in Mongolia's NDC. The CBIT project has identified a total of 63 key indicators in four AFOLU sectors based on existing national monitoring and evaluation systems and is preparing a guideline for establishing meta data parameters. For assessment of the land use, land-use change and forestry sector, the project has used the Collect Earth tool that improves the quality of the assessment by providing high resolution satellite imagery for analysis for various purposes.

65. One of the main challenges that Uruguay has faced when designing the monitoring system for mitigation and adaptation actions of the NDC has been the difficulties with determining indicators and assigning values to monitor progress. To solve this challenge, the CBIT project has established a common roadmap template that outlines the necessary actions for its implementation. The challenge remains to advance in its implementation in order to have information on its progress status at the time of presenting the first BTR.

## **CBIT GLOBAL SUPPORT PROGRESS**

### **CBIT Global Coordination Platform**

66. The first project supporting the development of a CBIT Global Coordination Platform began implementation in October 2017 and reached completion in December 2019 by UNEP and UNDP.<sup>16</sup> The Platform achieved its objectives 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,<sup>17</sup> and to facilitate access to emerging practices, methodologies, and guidance on transparency of climate action. To ensure that the critical work of the CBIT Global Coordination Platform continues, the subsequent phase has been approved.<sup>18</sup>

67. Key achievements of the Platform to date include the following:

- (a) Enhanced coordination and best practice sharing for transparency practitioners was pursued through seven regional and global meetings, two publications, six webinars, engagement with practitioners and presentations of insights from self-assessment tool, and continued updates to the project database and dissemination of events relevant for transparency practitioners;
- (b) The Platform has established the compilation and systematization of self-assessment undertaken by country representatives, which with the additional desk support provided by this project constitutes a first analysis of current capacities; and
- (c) The project elaborated a document compiling and summarizing information from developing countries' representatives and other capacity-building initiatives on gaps and needs for the implementation of the enhanced transparency framework. The document provides an overarching view of lessons learned, existing capacities and barriers faced by Parties and key stakeholders alike.

### **CBIT-Sustainable Forestry Management**

68. Reporting on the forestry sector can be particularly challenging, especially since forests are often located in remote areas and collecting and updating data can be logistically

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<sup>16</sup> The CBIT Global Coordination Platform can be accessed from: <https://www.cbitplatform.org/>

<sup>17</sup> These include three global CBIT workshops (Copenhagen, 2017; Berlin, 2018 and Rome, 2019) and four official side events (i) SB 46 Side Event (May 16, 2017): Initial results and future expectations from the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) Global Coordination Platform; (ii) COP 23 Side Event (November 7, 2017): CBIT: Strengthening national capacities to meet enhanced transparency; (iii) SB 50 Side Event (June 21, 2019): Enhancing Transparency around NDCs for Benefits beyond Reporting; and (iv) COP 25 Side Event (December 5, 2019): Moving toward the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF).

<sup>18</sup> Global Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) Platform Phase II A: Unified Support Platform and Program for Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (GEF ID 10128) and Global Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) Platform Phase II B: Unified Support Platform and Program for Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (GEF ID 10088) were approved on October 2018 and December 2019, respectively.

challenging and expensive. As per the modalities, procedures and guidelines that were agreed upon at COP 24, the national inventory report is a key element of the transparency framework. This makes the data collection and reporting for the forestry sector critical, especially for those developing countries where forestry forms an important part of their GHG profile. In this context, the aim of this global CBIT-Sustainable Forestry Management project implemented by FAO is to build institutional arrangements and technical capacities on forest-related data collection, analysis and dissemination processes to enable developing countries to meet Article 13 requirements. While implementation is in the early stages, progress is already being made. UNFCCC and the GEF Secretariat launched the e-learning course “Forestry and Transparency under the Paris Agreement”, and several knowledge products and case studies have been developed.<sup>19</sup> A well-established national forest monitoring system (NFMS) is key to providing robust and consistent forest-related data to assess and report forest-related emissions and removals through the national inventory report, and this project will enhance NFMS of countries enabling them to better track progress towards achieving a country’s NDC. The project has already identified six pilot countries—Cote d’Ivoire, Guatemala, Honduras, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Thailand and Uganda—and a new NFMS assessment tool has been developed.

## **CBIT-AFOLU**

69. The AFOLU sector, contributes to almost 25 percent of GHG emissions, figuring prominently in countries’ NDC, including for adaptation. The CBIT-AFOLU project<sup>20</sup> implemented by FAO addresses the challenges that countries face when applying enhanced transparency framework specifications within the AFOLU sector, including data unavailability and weak institutional arrangements, as well as low levels of methodological sophistication and technical capacity. The project serves as an umbrella program for eleven national CBIT-AFOLU projects implemented by FAO, thus enabling increased access and adoption of the global products from a larger group of countries. To maximize the dissemination of tools and lessons learned at a global level, the project collaborates with existing transparency initiatives and platforms. Since its launch in 2019, the project successfully implemented some of its most critical phases, including identifying and selecting pilot countries; defining country-specific workplans; selecting global products to be updated to meet the enhanced transparency framework; and setting up dedicated transparency networks in agriculture and land use sectors.

## **AWARENESS RAISING AND OUTREACH**

70. The GEF continues to actively 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

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<sup>19</sup> More details can be found here: <http://www.fao.org/in-action/boosting-transparency-forest-data/en/>

<sup>20</sup> More details can be found here: [www.fao.org/climate-change/our-work/what-we-do/enhanced-transparency-framework/](http://www.fao.org/climate-change/our-work/what-we-do/enhanced-transparency-framework/) and [www.cbitplatform.org/projects/global-cbit-afolu](http://www.cbitplatform.org/projects/global-cbit-afolu)

Strengthen Transparency for Co-Innovation (PaSTI), and other entities engaged in enhancing transparency.

71. At COP 25, the GEF participated in formal and informal negotiations around the transparency agenda, engaged in bilateral discussions with current and prospective CBIT countries, and reported on the progress of the CBIT. The GEF was invited to participate in several COP 25 side events related to the transparency framework, where the GEF continued to raise awareness of support available through the CBIT, progress to date, and lessons learned, including:

- (a) Transparency Day - 2<sup>nd</sup> Capacity-building Hub (Paris Committee on Capacity-building, December 5, 2019);
- (b) Moving towards sustainable institutional arrangements for reporting to the Convention and Paris Agreement (UNFCCC, December 5, 2019);
- (c) Means of Implementation Day - 2<sup>nd</sup> Capacity-building Hub (Paris Committee on Capacity-building, December 9, 2019); and
- (d) Enhanced transparency for informed decision-making: unlocking climate action from national and non-state actors (GCF + GEF Pavilion, December 12, 2019).

72. Beyond COP 25 engagement, awareness raising, and outreach activities have continued through various channels, including the following:

- (a) The CBIT web page continues to be regularly updated, including relevant links to approved project documents.<sup>21</sup>
- (b) The GEF participated in the International Workshop on Partnership to Strengthen Transparency for co-Innovation hosted by the Government of Japan in cooperation with the Government of the Philippines on November 7-8, 2019 and presented the GEF experiences with supporting transparency efforts through the CBIT.
- (c) The GEF participated in the ICAT Planning Workshop on February 6-7, 2020, where work carried out to date, including synergies with the CBIT, was discussed, and input on ICAT's 2020 work plan, its new monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework, and its communications and partnership strategy was provided.
- (d) The GEF participated in the Fourth Meeting of the Paris Committee on Capacity Building (PCCB) held virtually on June 22-25, 2020.
- (e) The GEF participated in the virtual Annual Partnership Retreat on the PATPA on September 28-30, 2020.
- (f) The GEF participated in the second virtual discussions with UN organizations on Building the Enhanced Transparency Framework organized by the UNFCCC on October 15, 2020.

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<sup>21</sup> The website can be accessed from: <https://www.thegef.org/topics/capacity-building-initiative-transparency-cbit>

- (g) The GEF participated in the virtual meeting of the Group of Friends on MRV/transparency framework for developing countries on October 21, 2020.

73. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Fourth Global CBIT Coordination Meeting and Technical Workshop, which was planned for April 2020 hosted by the Government of Japan, has been postponed to 2021. Opportunities for consultations among partners play an increasingly important role as implementation experiences and lessons learned become available. The GEF is committed to discussing ongoing and planned activities and sharing experiences with partners through available means including virtual meetings, particularly to enhance coordination of activities at the country and regional level.

#### **CBIT OUTLOOK**

74. After four years of operations, the CBIT is steadily increasing its coverage of countries receiving support: It is now supporting 44.8 percent of Non-Annex I countries representing over 71.1 percent 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.

75. Programming for CBIT resources in the GEF-7 period has progressed rapidly over the last two years, responding to country requests to address their capacity needs and gaps well ahead of the transition to the new transparency regime in 2024. This demand and successful programming have also meant that the notional set-aside resources as agreed for the GEF-7 replenishment have been utilized quickly.

76. As of October 31, 2020, \$49.4 million (or 89.8 percent) of the \$55 million indicative resources set aside for CBIT from the GEFTF have been programmed. This leaves a current balance of \$5.6 million.

77. The GEF will continue to review and approve new CBIT project proposals in alignment with its programming directions and in response to COP guidance, utilizing available set-aside resources. In addition, the GEF Secretariat can consider reallocating available set-aside resources from the related enabling activity support for the remaining GEF-7 period.

78. The GEF will continue to conduct outreach to the CBIT countries and Agencies, analyze and share early lessons learned of projects supported by the CBIT, facilitate coordination with partners, respond to donor inquiries, and engage with the UNFCCC process and relevant meetings on transparency in FY 2021. In addition, the GEF will prepare a report that will highlight CBIT projects, its impact and lessons learned in its first five years of implementation.

79. Finally, the GEF Secretariat is undertaking additional work to respond to guidance from COP 24 and COP 25 on transparency reporting, such as initiating discussions on the provision of support for the first and subsequent BTRs 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.

80. On June 18, 2020, the GEF held a virtual informal consultation meeting on financial support for BTRs to discuss support needs, possible modalities, and timing with partners. The meeting was attended by 45 participants including country representatives, representatives from the LDC Group, UNFCCC, UNEP, and UNDP. The meeting included presentations from the GEF on existing support modalities for NCs and BURs, from the UNFCCC on the enhanced transparency framework and reporting of BTRs, and from UNEP and UNDP on experiences in supporting countries with their NC and BUR preparations. These presentations informed a discussion on the considerations for costing BTRs, supporting BTRs in conjunction with NCs, and avoiding duplication of support in the transition to BTRs. The GEF also introduced preliminary options for supporting the first BTR based on existing modalities as well as potential resource implications. Meeting presentations and documents can be accessed on the GEF website.<sup>22</sup>

81. With the feedback provided, the GEF will further develop the costing of BTRs and programming modalities and guidelines, and continue to seek feedback through future informal consultations. An information document on this subject will be submitted to Council.

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<sup>22</sup> GEF, 2020. [\*Event: Informal Consultation Meeting on Financial Support for Biennial Transparency Reports under the Paris Climate Agreement.\*](#)

## **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>23</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.

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<sup>23</sup> UNFCCC, 2015, Decision 1/CP.21

## ANNEX II: DESCRIPTION OF CBIT PROJECTS APPROVED SINCE LAST PROGRESS REPORT

1. Thirteen new projects have been approved in the reporting period (between November 7, 2019, the end date of the Progress Report from 57<sup>th</sup> GEF Council Meeting in December 2019, and October 31, 2020). These comprise The Bahamas, Cameroon, Fiji, The Gambia, Guatemala, Maldives, Myanmar, Paraguay, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Viet Nam, and Zimbabwe. One full-sized project “Global Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) Platform Phase II B: Unified Support Platform and Program for Article 13 of the Paris Agreement” was also approved in the reporting period. This section provides a brief overview of each of these projects.
2. **Global.** Global Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) Platform Phase II B: Unified Support Platform and Program for Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (GEF ID 10088). Agency: UNEP and UNDP; GEF Project Grant: \$6,567,547; Co-financing: \$900,000. To assist developing countries in complying with the requirements of Article 13, knowledge exchange, peer to peer learning, and capacity building are key elements. This global project will build on the work of the Global CBIT Coordination Platform, launched in GEF-6, and the Global Support Programme for Preparation of NCs and BURs, launched in GEF-5. The project aims to provide streamlined support and capacity building at the country, regional, and global level to improve reporting capacities of countries and enable countries to meet their commitment under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Through various activities the project will help developing countries and practitioners increase access and use information and knowledge on new and existing reporting requirements; assist developing countries to document and share progress, support needed and received, and good practices, including gender mainstreaming. To aid in knowledge exchange, the project will focus on streamlining knowledge development and delivery in support of Article 13; and conduct global stakeholder outreach and dissemination of best practices.
3. **The Bahamas.** *Building the Bahamas capacity in transparency for climate change mitigation and adaptation* (GEF ID 104227). Agency: UNEP; GEF Project Grant: \$1,354,200; Co-financing: \$338,333. The Bahamas, a SIDS and a low lying, coastal nation, is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. As a service-based economy it is primarily fossil-fuel dependent, and lack of natural resources and limited adaptive capacity further increases the country’s vulnerability to climate change. In its NDC, the Bahamas states a goal of a 30 percent economy-wide reduction below business as usual (BAU) in 2030, and on adaptation it focuses on actions in the agriculture, livestock and fisheries; tourism; health and wellbeing; human settlement; and water resources sectors. To enable the country to comply with the requirements of the ETF, this project will aim to strengthen the institutional arrangements, specifically the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) role for GHG inventories and NDC tracking. Specifically, the project aims to design data management systems that are climate resilient, and able to withstand hurricane damages. To help build capacities within the Bahamas on transparency issues, this project will develop and test tools and protocols on GHG inventories, and improve

data and processes related to transportation fuel use and land use and land-use change sectors. By establishing a close collaboration between the NCCC and a local academic institution, training on key issues, such as IPCC 2006 guidelines will be developed. To enable the Bahamas to track their NDCs, the project will design and operationalize a domestic transparency system, including MRV and M&E components, and undertake peer-exchange activities. To aid in incorporating climate analysis into decision making, trainings will be provided to generate climate projections, baselines and scenarios for various sectors and integrate these into relevant policies and decisions.

4. **Cameroon.** Capacity-building for transparency in NDC implementation in Cameroon (GEF ID 10446). Agency: UNEP; GEF Project Grant: \$1,804,012; Co-financing: \$311,000. Cameroon is extremely vulnerable to climate change, especially in its northern region with the cost of inaction estimated at between 5 to 20% of its Gross Domestic Product. This can have a significant adverse impact on its economic development. To address climate change, Cameroon announced its NDC — a 32% emissions reduction target compared to the BAU projection by 2035, of which 21% is conditional upon international financing and 11% is unconditional. To meet the requirements of the ETF, Cameroon faces several challenges. There is insufficient commitment of technical institutions to the process of implementing the obligations of the Convention; lack of data collection, storage and archiving systems; absence of a framework and reliable methodologies for GHG inventories; and low integration of climate change issues into the decision-making processes. Cameroon recently established its National GHG inventory system which lays the foundation for meeting ETF requirements. The CBIT project will assist Cameroon in strengthening its capacity to collect and process climate change data into useful information for policymaking and reporting to the UNFCCC. Specifically, it will enhance institutional effectiveness by establishing arrangements among various entities for data sharing and propose institutional arrangements to conduct research on climate transparency tools. To build the capacity of national institutions for preparing GHG inventories, the project will work with stakeholders in five agroecological zones to develop tools, templates, protocols and guidelines. To track NDC progress, an online platform for data exchange will be set up; and monitoring indicators and tools, guidelines and protocols will be elaborated upon. The project will undertake peer exchanges for the elaboration of climate projections and mitigation and adaptation scenarios including a training program; and a laboratory for promoting research on climate transparency will be established.
5. **Fiji.** Strengthen capacity to ensure transparency of action implemented and support received to implement Fiji's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS) (GEF ID 10449). Agency: UNEP; GEF Project Grant: \$1,430,000; Co-financing: \$100,000. Fiji, a SIDS in the Pacific Islands and having served as President of COP23 is considered a global climate leader calling for enhanced ambition for climate change action. In its NDC, Fiji committed to a renewable energy share in electricity generation to approach 100 percent by 2030 from around 60 percent in 2013, and an indicative reduction of 10 percent CO<sub>2</sub> emissions for energy efficiency improvements

economy wide. Together it is expected to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the energy sector by around 30 percent from BAU by 2030. To help implement its NDC, Fiji released its NDC Implementation Roadmap and developed a Low Emissions Development Strategy. The latter serves as a GHG inventory with suggested mitigation actions that correspond to low and high ambition scenarios. In spite of the recent progress Fiji has made on defining and developing strategies for NDC implementation, Fiji requires technical assistance to achieve its MRV goals. Fiji has no domestic MRV system—a key constraint faced by the country to understand effectiveness of implementation and use the information for improving the implementation and enhancing ambition. The CBIT project will help Fiji attain its MRV goals by establishing a permanent institutional arrangement for tracking NDC actions and preparation of GHG inventory through better coordination among government and non-government actors and implementing an online MRV system. To help it meet the requirements of Article 13, the project will help Fiji to utilize the latest guidelines on reporting and Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) methodologies for inventory preparation.

6. **The Gambia.** *Strengthening capacity of institutions in The Gambia to meet transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement* (GEF ID 10485). Agency: CI; GEF Project Grant: \$1,100,000; Co-financing: \$135,000. As an LDC with high levels of poverty and economic dependence on climate-sensitive sectors, The Gambia remains highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The Gambia submitted its NDC in 2016, which includes unconditional mitigation reductions in the afforestation and renewable energy sectors, conditional reductions in agriculture, energy, transport and waste sectors, and prioritizes adaptation. Currently, The Gambia does not have a GHG inventory and has limited capacities for GHG data collection, management and reporting. This CBIT project aims to deliver a functional, well-coordinated inter-sectoral institutional arrangement to strengthen coordination for GHG data collection, processing and sharing and ensure effective tracking and monitoring of GHG emissions and carbon trajectories. A key element of the project is to train key personnel to strengthen the preparation of the GHG inventory and establish an integrated knowledge management platform for sharing transparency related information. The platform will be instrumental in creating awareness on the need for transparency, build understanding of its NDC progress and importantly, highlight the support needed and received.
7. **Guatemala.** *Strengthening Guatemala's transparency framework through capacity building to implement the Paris Agreement* GEF ID (10305). Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Grant: \$1,500,000; Co-financing: \$100,000. Guatemala is strengthening its national transparency mechanisms—transitioning away from an uncoordinated approach to a more systematic, integrated and robust system to help track NDC implementation. In spite of concerted efforts by Guatemala to build MRV capacities, gaps remain. Weak climate governance and institutional arrangements exist, there is limited and low-quality information to develop GHG inventories, limited information is available on adaptation and mitigation, and there is a general lack of information-sharing within key sectors. These barriers interfere with the ability of policy makers to make informed decisions for

NDC development and implementation. The CBIT project addresses these barriers by establishing a holistic MRV system, including a system to monitor adaptation. The project aims to institutionalize and formalize the “climate sectoral commissions”—entities that helped with the formulation of the Guatemalan Low Emissions Development Strategy—to provide ongoing leadership and integrate the with the MRV system. Considering the fact that receiving support is a key aspect of the Guatemalan NDC, the CBIT project includes building capacities to track support provided and received including publishing national expenditure reporting guidelines.

8. **Myanmar.** Strengthening Myanmar's institutional and technical capacities to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement GEF ID (10380). Agency: UNEP; GEF Project Grant: \$1,418,450; Co-financing: \$0. Myanmar, an LDC, has made a firm commitment to a green growth model, transitioning away from a carbon-intensive pathway. Its NDC outlines mitigation actions it may undertake in line with its sustainable development needs that are conditional on availability of international support. Myanmar has not institutionalized a GHG inventory system and preparation of GHG inventories is conducted as a separate process for each report to the UNFCCC. Limited technical capacity and experience exist to track and report on NDC progress. This CBIT project will be the first to specifically provide support to design a national transparency system for domestic and international reporting. It aims to establish long-term institutional arrangements, processes and tools to enable Myanmar to meet its reporting obligations under the Paris Agreement. Through this project, Myanmar will establish a system that will effectively not only track progress on mitigation but also enable it to track the climate finance it has received. A key component is to build capacity within the key ministries and agencies to strengthen the ongoing reporting capabilities within the country.
9. **Maldives.** *Capacity Strengthening for Improved Transparency of Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Actions in the Maldives* (GEF ID 10317). Agency: UNEP; GEF Project Grant: \$1,457,500; Co-financing: \$484,000. Climate change is an existential threat to the small island developing state of the Maldives. Apart from being highly vulnerable to sea level rise, the coral reefs in the Maldives are suffering from erosion due to warming waters leading to disruptions in the tourism and fisheries industries, key economic sectors for the country. Maldives has taken a leadership role in addressing climate change—its NDC includes an unconditional emission reduction goal of 10 percent compared to a BAU scenario and has a conditional goal of 14 percent below BAU. The institutional set-up for submitting GHG inventories remains in its infancy—the inventories use low quality data, minimal quality assurance processes exist, and basic IPCC methodologies are used for calculations. For tracking mitigation progress, project-level institutional arrangements are in place. Tracking of adaptation progress is largely a top-down process and no formal system exists for tracking support. By taking an integrated approach towards transparency requirements, the CBIT project, addresses constraints across all facets: GHG inventories, and tracking of mitigation, adaptation and support. The project aims to strengthen institutional arrangements for inter-ministerial cooperation and establish a national GHG database management system to enable Maldives to report consistent and

robust sectorial GHG inventory reports and establish systems for tracking mitigation progress. On adaptation, the project will establish a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system for implementation of adaptation plans and actions, and to assess the impacts of these in addressing vulnerabilities. Of critical importance to Maldives, the system will bolster the institutional arrangements for tracking support, including developing a methodology and tools for tracking finance and climate budget tagging.

10. **Paraguay.** *Establish an integral MRV/M&E system to enhance climate transparency in Paraguay* (GEF ID 10342). Agency: UNEP; GEF Project Grant: 1,842,500; Co-financing: \$350,000. While Paraguay has made satisfactory progress on implementing the transparency framework, several gaps such as lack of tools and systems, unavailability of skilled personnel, dependency on international support for technical expertise and financing, and high degree of data uncertainty remain. This CBIT project will improve and establish institutional arrangements for GHG inventories and NDC tracking and enhancing technical support by developing tools, methodologies, and protocols. Since limited technical capacities has been identified as a key barrier, the project will help establish a National Capacity Building System on climate transparency which will include a “training of trainers” course and training modules for data suppliers and users of the online platform. The project also emphasizes the need for South-South exchange and Paraguay’s role in learning and disseminating knowledge in the LAC region, through the CBIT Global Coordination platform and peer-exchange networks such as RedINGEI.
11. **Sudan.** *Sudan’s Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency Project* (GEF ID 10479). Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Grant: \$ 1,237,000; Co-financing: \$400,000. Sudan, a LDC, has negligible GHG emissions but is severely impacted by climate change due to the low social and economic development and low adaptive capacity constraints. More than 65 percent of its population lives in rural areas and depends directly on resources sensitive to climate change. As per its NDC, Sudan intends to pursue a low-carbon and resilient development strategy and implement mitigation actions in energy, forestry, and waste, in line with Sudan's national development priorities, objectives, and circumstances. Adaptation remains an overriding priority for the country and the NDC focuses on a sector and state-level based approach to reduce vulnerability. The sectors include water, agriculture (both livestock and crop production systems), coastal zones and human health. In the context of transparency, a lack of permanent institutional arrangements and a lack of technical capacities for NDC tracking hinder Sudan’s ability to meet its transparency obligations under the Paris Agreement. This CBIT project will address these by improving legal and procedural arrangements for Sudan’s MRV system, strengthen the role of existing institutions and boost inter-institutional coordination mechanisms. Training programs and tools and approaches will be developed to meet the transparency requirements, and an information-sharing and awareness-building program on transparency issues for key stakeholders will be established. Additionally, the project aims to develop a long-term strategy on NDC tracking.

12. **Viet Nam.** Strengthen Viet Nam’s capacities to manage data flows and report information adequately to fulfill the enhanced transparency framework of the Paris Agreement requirements (GEF ID 10355). Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Grant: \$1,999,800; Co-financing: \$3,175,000. Viet Nam historically has been a minor contributor to GHG emissions. However, based on GHG projections, Viet Nam’s GHG emissions are expected to grow at a considerable rate. Viet Nam’s NDC has identified a GHG reduction pathway from 2021-2030 that aims to reduce GHG emissions by 8 percent by 2030 compared to BAU with its domestic resources, and upon receiving international support, could be increased up to 25 percent. The adaptation component of the NDC describes prioritized adaptation measures for the 2021-2030 period. Gaps and barriers in the context of transparency have been identified for Viet Nam and these include lack of clear understanding of data sharing arrangements, no M&E system for tracking national resource spending, delinked national and sectoral MRV systems, and limited technical capacities and skilled personnel. The CBIT project aims to address these by improving the organization of the current GHG inventory system, building technical capacity, developing a multi-annual plan for the GHG inventory and expanding coverage of the GHG inventory to include large-point sources. To facilitate NDC tracking, the project aims to operationalize a sustainable national system and strengthen the national system for coding and tracking domestic and international resources. The project includes a component on mainstreaming gender into GHG and MRV systems as well.
13. **Trinidad and Tobago.** *Strengthening Trinidad and Tobago's capacity in transparency for climate change mitigation and adaptation* (GEF ID 10596). Agency: UNEP; GEF project Grant: \$1,060,400; Co-financing: \$198,000. In its NDC, Trinidad and Tobago committed to achieving an overall reduction in cumulative emissions from the power generation, transport and industry sectors of 15 percent by 2030 from BAU, conditional on international financing and unconditionally (through domestic financing) reduce its public transportation emissions by 30 percent compared to 2013 levels by 2030. Trinidad and Tobago, a SIDS, has made significant strides in designing and implementing an MRV system for meeting the reporting requirements related to GHG inventories and tracking mitigation actions and support and has an advanced MRV system. However, the country continues to face challenges that restrict it from fully developing and implementing a robust and ambitious transparency framework. These include lack of legal arrangements for systematic data collection for adaptation communication; discrepancies between data currently collected and what is required in the context of enhanced transparency framework (ETF); limited technical capacities in terms of tools, digital platforms, methods and systems required for data collection and management; and lack of technical capacities for the integration of climate projections into micro-level decision making. Through activities implemented by the CBIT project, Trinidad and Tobago will complement the legal gap between existing legislation and what is required for a holistic system compatible with biennial transparency reports (BTRs), focusing on the Adaptation Communication and will provide technical support, training and tools needed for transitioning to the BTR. The project will also build capacity to use generated information and integrate it into climate scenario building, and, in turn, to integrate this into decision-

making processes. The CBIT project will enable Trinidad and Tobago to build on the existing MRV system to develop and implement such an enhanced transparency framework that will be compliant with the Paris Agreement and serve as an example for other Caribbean countries and SIDS around the globe.

14. **Zimbabwe.** *Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Zimbabwe to conform to the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement* (GEF ID 10429). Agency: UNEP; GEF Project Grant: \$1,210,000; Co-financing: \$355,600. Almost 50 percent of Zimbabwe's GHG emissions are from the energy sector followed by agriculture, at slightly above 40%. Emissions from the agriculture sector is projected to increase due to increased food demand and prioritization of maize, meat and dairy production. Zimbabwe, in its NDC, pledged an emission reduction target of 33% below the projected BAU energy emissions per capita by 2030, with a priority for the energy and agriculture sectors. To help Zimbabwe meet the transparency requirements under Article 13, this CBIT project aims to strengthen the institutional arrangements and legal framework for NDC tracking. The project will also develop and test tools and protocols for the national GHG Inventory, including providing training for the IPCC 2006 guidelines. Access to climate data will be provided through a national online climate transparency portal that will improve evidence-based climate planning. Climate data will thus be presented in an easily understandable way, thus leading to more awareness about climate change at different levels of the society. To incorporate climate analysis into decision making, customized models and scenarios will be elaborated, and relevant personnel will be provided with adequate training.

**ANNEX III: LIST OF CBIT APPROVED PROJECTS (AS OF OCTOBER 31, 2020)**

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	Source	Project Status	PIF Approval	CEO Approval	Total GEF amount <sup>24</sup>	Co-financing	Total project cost
9652	Costa Rica	UNEP	Costa Rica's Integrated Reporting and Transparency System	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	4-Nov-2016	3-Jan-2018	\$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-2016	22-Oct-2018	\$1,237,350	\$1,318,969	\$2,556,319
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-2016	20-Dec-2017	\$1,144,500	\$1,100,000	\$2,244,500
9675	Global	UNEP, UNDP	CBIT Global Coordination Platform	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	4-Nov-2016	11-Aug-2017	\$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-2017	16-Feb-2018	\$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-2017	22-May-2018	\$1,253,500	\$619,455	\$1,872,955
9820	Ghana	UNEP	Strengthening Ghana's National Capacity for	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	15-May-2017	19-Nov-2018	\$1,237,350	\$1,177,500	\$2,414,850

<sup>24</sup>This amount includes GEF Project Financing, PPGs, PPG fees, and Agency Fees.

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	Source	Project Status	PIF Approval	CEO Approval	Total GEF amount <sup>24</sup>	Co-financing	Total project cost
			Transparency and Ambitious Climate Reporting							
9828	Cote d'Ivoire	UNDP	Strengthening the Transparency System for Enhanced Climate Action in Côte d'Ivoire	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	26-Oct-2017	3-Apr-2019	\$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-2017	29-Oct-2018	\$1,000,000	\$2,600,000	\$3,600,000
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-2017	26-Nov-2018	\$1,000,000	\$460,000	\$1,460,000
9835	Chile	UNEP	Strengthening Chile's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Transparency Framework	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	1-Jun-2017	15-Mar-2018	\$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	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	1-Jun-2017	29-Oct-2018	\$1,000,000	\$2,131,331	\$3,131,331

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	Source	Project Status	PIF Approval	CEO Approval	Total GEF amount <sup>24</sup>	Co-financing	Total project cost
			monitoring of Cambodia's 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-2018	19-Jul-2019	\$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-2017	23-Oct-2018	\$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	CEO Approved	6-Jun-2018	28-Mar-2020	\$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-2017	20-Mar-2019	\$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-2017	29-Oct-2018	\$1,520,000	\$1,600,000	\$3,120,000
9925	Lebanon	UNDP	Establishing Lebanon's Transparency Framework	CBIT TF	PIF Approved	1-Nov-2017	N/A	\$1,084,050	\$632,000	\$1,716,050

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	Source	Project Status	PIF Approval	CEO Approval	Total GEF amount <sup>24</sup>	Co-financing	Total project cost
9942	Honduras	UNEP	Support in the design and implementation of the integrated monitoring system of climate change for Honduras	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	5-Jun-2018	10-Sep-2020	\$ 1,171,650	\$150,000	\$1,321,650
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-2018	24-Jun-2019	\$1,520,000	\$180,590	\$1,700,590
9955	Argentina	UNEP	Strengthening Argentina's Transparency Framework on GHG Inventories and Mitigation	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	16-Jan-2018	19-Jul-2019	\$2,244,531	\$350,000	\$2,594,531
9966	Bosnia and Herzegovina	UNDP	Integrated reporting and transparency system of Bosnia and Herzegovina	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	25-May-2018	6-Jul-2020	\$1,335,900	\$250,000	\$1,585,900
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-2018	6-Aug-2019	\$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	CEO Approved	8-Jun-2018	24-Aug-2020	\$1,000,000	\$650,000	\$1,650,000
9986	Bangladesh	FAO	Strengthening capacity for monitoring environmental	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	31-May-2018	6-Aug-2019	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,000,000

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	Source	Project Status	PIF Approval	CEO Approval	Total GEF amount <sup>24</sup>	Co-financing	Total project cost
			emissions under the Paris Agreement in Bangladesh							
9997	Rwanda	CI	Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Rwanda to implement the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	28-Mar-2018	7-Aug-2019	\$1,144,500	\$100,000	\$1,244,500
10002	Swaziland (Eswatini)	UNEP	Capacity Building for Enhanced Transparency in Climate Change Monitoring, Reporting and Verification	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	28-Mar-2018	2-Aug-2019	\$1,133,325	\$270,000	\$1,403,325
10004	Morocco	UNDP	Developing an integrated transparency framework for NDC planning and monitoring	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	6-Jun-2018	9-Jun-2020	\$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-2018	22-Oct-2019	\$1,423,500	\$180,500	\$1,604,000
10021	Montenegro	UNDP	Strengthening Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and Adaptation Activities Transparency Framework	CBIT TF	PIF Approved	18-May-2018	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	CEO Approved	5-Jun-2018	8-Jun-2020	\$985,500	\$150,000	\$1,135,500
10025	Burkina Faso	UNEP	Capacity building for Burkina Faso's transparency system for	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	5-Jun-2018	2-Aug-2019	\$1,346,850	\$150,000	\$1,496,850

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	Source	Project Status	PIF Approval	CEO Approval	Total GEF amount <sup>24</sup>	Co-financing	Total project cost
			climate change mitigation and adaptation							
10026	Togo	UNEP	Togo Climate Transparency Framework	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	6-Jun-2018	28-Mar-2020	\$1,160,992	\$300,000	\$1,460,992
10027	Sierra Leone	UNEP	Building and strengthening Sierra Leone's national capacity to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	8-Jun-2018	8-Jan-2020	\$1,526,972	\$200,000	\$1,726,972
10028	Georgia	UNEP	Georgia's Integrated Transparency Framework for Implementation of the Paris Agreement	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	6-Jun-2018	2-Aug-2019	\$1,127,850	\$452,340	\$1,580,190
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-2018	11-Jan-2019	\$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-2018	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-2018	24-Jul-2019	\$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	CBIT TF	PIF Approved	25-May-2018	N/A	\$1,000,000	\$1,796,000	\$2,796,000

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	Source	Project Status	PIF Approval	CEO Approval	Total GEF amount <sup>24</sup>	Co-financing	Total project cost
			sector for Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF)							
10042	Macedonia	UNDP	Strengthening Institutional and Technical Macedonian Capacities to Enhance Transparency in the Framework of the Paris Agreement	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	5-Jun-2018	1-Mar-2019	\$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	CEO Approved	8-Jun-2018	3-Feb-2020	\$1,470,585	\$350,000	\$1,820,585
10071	Global	FAO	Building global capacity to increase transparency in the forest sector (CBIT-Forest)	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	23-Oct-2018	22-Oct-2019	\$1,901,270	\$5,200,000	\$7,101,270
10088	Global	UNEP, UNDP	Global Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) Platform Phase II B: Unified Support Platform and Program for Article 13 of the Paris Agreement	GEF TF	Council Approved	19-Dec-2019	N/A	\$7,246,214	\$900,000	\$8,146,214
10093	Regional	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-2019	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	CBIT TF	CEO Approved	30-Oct-2018	24-Aug-2020	\$1,000,000	\$309,600	\$1,309,600

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	Source	Project Status	PIF Approval	CEO Approval	Total GEF amount <sup>24</sup>	Co-financing	Total project cost
			Nicaragua to respond to the requirements of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement							
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	CEO Approved	27-Jun-2019	19-May-2020	\$1,000,000	\$536,896	\$1,536,896
10121	Colombia	UNDP	Colombia's 2030 MRV Strategic Vision	GEF TF	Council Approved	20-Dec-2018	N/A	\$4,206,497	\$1,000,000	\$5,206,497
10128	Global	UNEP, UNDP	Global Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) Platform Phase II: Unified Support Platform and Program for Article 13 of the Paris Agreement	CBIT TF	PIF Approved	30-Oct-2018	N/A	\$2,244,750	\$400,000	\$2,644,750
10138	Armenia	UNDP	Building Armenia's national transparency framework under Paris Agreement	GEF TF	CEO Approved	17-Apr-2019	19-May-2020	\$1,084,050	\$570,000	\$1,654,050
10149	Malawi	UNEP	Malawi Climate Transparency Framework	GEF TF	PIF Approved	6-Aug-2019	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-2019	N/A	\$2,234,895	\$1,000,000	\$3,234,895
10155	Afghanistan	FAO	Strengthening capacity in the agriculture, land-use	GEF TF	PIF Approved	29-May-2019	N/A	\$1,533,000	\$1,500,000	\$3,033,000

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	Source	Project Status	PIF Approval	CEO Approval	Total GEF amount <sup>24</sup>	Co-financing	Total project cost
			and other sectors for monitoring and reporting on Afghanistan's mitigation and adaptation targets							
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-2019	N/A	\$1,500,000	\$260,000	\$1,760,000
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-2019	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-2019	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-2019	N/A	\$1,853,000	\$1,437,000	\$3,290,000
10260	Mauritius	UNDP	Strengthening the national greenhouse gas inventory of the Republic of	GEF TF	PIF Approved	3-Oct-2019	N/A	\$1,445,236	\$770,000	\$2,215,236

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	Source	Project Status	PIF Approval	CEO Approval	Total GEF amount <sup>24</sup>	Co-financing	Total project cost
			Mauritius to improve climate reporting and transparency							
10305	Guatemala	UNDP	Strengthening Guatemala's transparency framework through capacity building to implement the Paris Agreement	GEF TF	PIF Approved	9-Jan-2020	N/A	\$1,697,250	\$100,000	\$1,797,250
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-2019	N/A	\$2,135,250	\$1,000,000	\$3,135,250
10317	Maldives	UNEP	Capacity Strengthening for Improved Transparency of Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Actions in the Maldives	GEF TF	PIF Approved	11-Dec-2019	N/A	\$1,645,237	\$484,000	\$2,129,237
10318	Haiti	UNDP	Strengthening National Institutions in Haiti to meet the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement	GEF TF	PIF Approved	22-Oct-2019	N/A	\$1,500,150	\$30,000	\$1,530,150
10342	Paraguay	UNEP	Establish an integral MRV/M&E system to enhance climate transparency in Paraguay	GEF TF	PIF Approved	19-Nov-2019	N/A	\$2,066,813	\$350,000	\$2,416,813
10355	Viet Nam	UNDP	Strengthen Viet Nam's capacities to manage data flows and report information adequately to fulfill the enhanced transparency framework	GEF TF	PIF Approved	17-Jun-2020	N/A	\$2,244,173	\$3,175,000	\$5,419,173

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	Source	Project Status	PIF Approval	CEO Approval	Total GEF amount <sup>24</sup>	Co-financing	Total project cost
			of the Paris Agreement requirements							
10380	Myanmar	UNEP	Strengthening Myanmar's institutional and technical capacities to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement	GEF TF	PIF Approved	1-Jul-2020	N/A	\$1,597,003	\$0	\$1,597,003
10427	Bahamas	UNEP	Building the Bahamas capacity in transparency for climate change mitigation and adaptation	GEF TF	PIF Approved	21-Jul-2020	N/A	\$1,537,599	\$338,333	\$1,875,932
10429	Zimbabwe	UNEP	Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Zimbabwe to conform to the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement	GEF TF	PIF Approved	21-Jul-2020	N/A	\$1,379,700	\$355,600	\$1,735,300
10446	Cameroon	UNEP	Capacity-building for transparency in NDC implementation in Cameroon	GEF TF	PIF Approved	21-Oct-2020	N/A	\$1,804,012	\$311,000	\$2,115,012
10449	Fiji	UNEP	Strengthen capacity to ensure transparency of action implemented and support received to implement Fiji's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS)	GEF TF	PIF Approved	2-Apr-2020	N/A	\$1,615,125	\$100,000	\$1,715,125
10479	Sudan	UNDP	Sudan's Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency Project	GEF TF	PIF Approved	1-Jul-2020	N/A	\$1,409,265	\$400,000	\$1,809,265

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	Source	Project Status	PIF Approval	CEO Approval	Total GEF amount <sup>24</sup>	Co-financing	Total project cost
10485	Gambia	CI	Strengthening capacity of institutions in The Gambia to meet transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement	GEF TF	PIF Approved	1-Jul-2020	N/A	\$1,253,500	\$135,000	\$1,388,500
10596	Trinidad and Tobago	UNEP	Strengthening Trinidad and Tobago's capacity in transparency for climate change mitigation and adaptation	GEF TF	PIF Approved	1-Jul-2020	N/A	\$1,210,413	\$198,000	\$1,408,413