GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
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PROGRESS REPORT ON THE CAPACITY-BUILDING INITIATIVE FOR TRANSPARENCY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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 April 1, 2022, and October 31, 2022 since the last Progress Report was presented for the 62nd GEF Council Meeting in June 2022.[1]

2.	The CBIT project portfolio as of October 31, 2022 provides support to a total of 88 projects[2] in 86 countries – through 82 individual country projects and one regional project that covers four countries, and five global projects. The total CBIT support amount to $144.7 million, including GEF Project Financing, Agency Fees, and Project Preparation Grants (PPGs). Of the 88 projects approved to date, 44 are supported with CBIT Trust Fund (CBIT TF) resources, and 44 are supported with GEF Trust Fund (GEF TF) 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. Background information on CBIT can be found in Annex I.

4.	Initially, the CBIT TF was set to accept contributions until June 30, 2018, at the end of the GEF-6 period. The Council, at its 54th 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.[3]

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.

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[1] GEF, 2022, *Progress Report on Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency*, Council Document GEF/C.62/Inf.05.
[2] The CBIT portfolio, as of October 31, 2022, consists of 82 projects approved or endorsed by the GEF CEO and six projects that have a cleared Project Identification Form (PIF) and are pending the submission and review of their project proposals for approval or endorsement from the GEF CEO.
[3] GEF, 2018, *Joint Summary of the Chairs*, 54th GEF Council.

The amount includes GEF Project Financing, Project Preparation Grants (PPGs), PPG fees, and Agency Fees.

7.   Resources amounting to $3.2 million were 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 extended from July 2018 to June 2022 and coincided with a key phase in the implementation of the Paris Agreement. The GEF-7 framework was 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 GEF-7 Programming Directions included specific provisions for CBIT support through the climate change mitigation focal area.[4] The CBIT support was in line with the "Establishment of a New Trust Fund for the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency"[5] 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 were notionally allocated to the CBIT.

9.   By the end of GEF-7, on June 30, 2022, $86.3 million had been programmed to support 44 CBIT projects. The GEF reallocated available set-aside resources from the related enabling activities envelope to continue to support CBIT project proposals in alignment with its programming directions while ensuring continued support to reporting obligations under the UNFCCC, including the new Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) under the Paris Agreement.

10.   In general, all climate change projects are required to demonstrate alignment with 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).

CBIT SUPPORT UNDER GEF-8

11.   The GEF-8 Climate Change strategy is structured to support climate action in developing countries in line with the GEF's role as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the UNFCCC and responding to COP guidance. The GEF-8 period extends from July 1, 2022, to June 30, 2026. It is demarcated by the ambition mechanism of the Paris Agreement, the communication of Long-Term Strategies (LTSs), the First Global Stocktake taking place in 2023,

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[4] GEF, 2018, *Summary of the Negotiations of the Seventh Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund*, Council Document GEF/C.54/19/Rev.02.
[5] GEF, 2016, *Establishment of a New Trust Fund for the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency*, Council Document GEF/C.50/05.

the deadline for submission of the first BTRs by December 2024, and the communication of the next round of NDCs towards the end of GEF-8.

12.   The GEF-8 strategy on the CBIT support responds to the latest guidance received. In November 2021, the third Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 3) provided specific guidance to the GEF, *inter alia*, it welcomed the actions taken by the GEF to provide support to developing countries for the preparation of the BTRs and to build their institutional and technical capacity for the enhanced transparency framework (ETF) under the Paris Agreement, including through the CBIT.[6] The CMA requested the GEF to continue to facilitate improved access to the CBIT by developing country Parties.[7] It also requested the GEF to contribute to the consideration of reporting and capacity-building support provided to developing Party countries by "Estimating the cost to developing countries of implementing the enhanced transparency framework, which includes establishing and enhancing a reporting system, as well as the full agreed cost of reporting and the cost of capacity-building for reporting".[8]

13.   The adopted GEF-8 Programming Directions include specific provisions for CBIT support through the Climate Change focal area. According to the agreed GEF-8 Resource Allocation Framework, $75 million have been notionally allocated to the CBIT – 36.4 percent higher than what was initially allocated for CBIT in GEF-7.[9]

PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW

14.   Since the last reporting period, three national projects received CEO approval or endorsement after the submission and review of their project proposals, including Barbados, Malaysia, and Nepal. Additional details can be found in Annex II.

15.   Moreover, four new CBIT projects have a cleared PIF and are pending the submission and review of their project proposals for approval or endorsement by the GEF CEO. These comprise Brazil, Chad, Tajikistan, and Tunisia. A complete listing of CBIT-approved projects is available in Annex III.

16.   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 (SIDS")]."[10] In line with the CBIT Programming Directions, 29 LDCs and 15 SIDS are being supported in their efforts to enhance transparency (three of these countries are both LDC and

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[6] Decision 12/CMA.3, paragraphs 3 and 4 is available at: https://unfccc.int/event/cma-3#decisions_reports
[7] Decision 12/CMA.3, paragraph 5 is available at: https://unfccc.int/event/cma-3#decisions_reports
[8] Decision 12/CMA.3, paragraphs 7 (a) is available at: https://unfccc.int/event/cma-3#decisions_reports
[9] GEF, 2022, *Summary of the Negotiations of the Eight Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund*, Council Document GEF/C.62/03.
[10] GEF, 2016, *Programming Directions for the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency*, Council Document GEF/C.50/06.

SIDS). CBIT continues to prioritize capacity-building support for transparency-related activities to countries that most need it.

17. The number of concepts approved (PIF or Council approved) per fiscal year (FY) has varied since the CBIT TF was established.[11] Eleven concepts were approved by Council as FSPs or approved by the CEO as Medium-Sized Projects (MSPs), in FY 2017, and 30 concepts in FY 2018. Ten concepts were approved in FY 2019, thirteen concepts were approved in FY 2020, nine concepts were approved in FY 2021. In FY 2022, 12 concepts were approved. By October 31, 2022, no concepts have been approved so far in GEF-8, in FY 2023.

18. In terms of projects approved (CEO endorsed or approved) per fiscal year (FY). Six project were approved in FY 2018. Twelve projects were approved in FY 2019, 19 projects were approved in FY 2020, 17 projects were approved in FY 2021, and 24 projects were approved in FY 2022. By October 31, 2022, four projects have been approved in FY 2023.

19. Of the 88 projects in the portfolio, 44 projects became part of the CBIT portfolio during GEF-7 and 44 projects in GEF-6. Moreover, 82 of the 88 projects in the portfolio have been CEO approved or endorsed and are ready for or have started implementation. This indicates that the CBIT portfolio is maturing as most projects have completed the design and approval stages and have transitioned to the implementation phase (Figure 1).

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[11] 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, 2022)
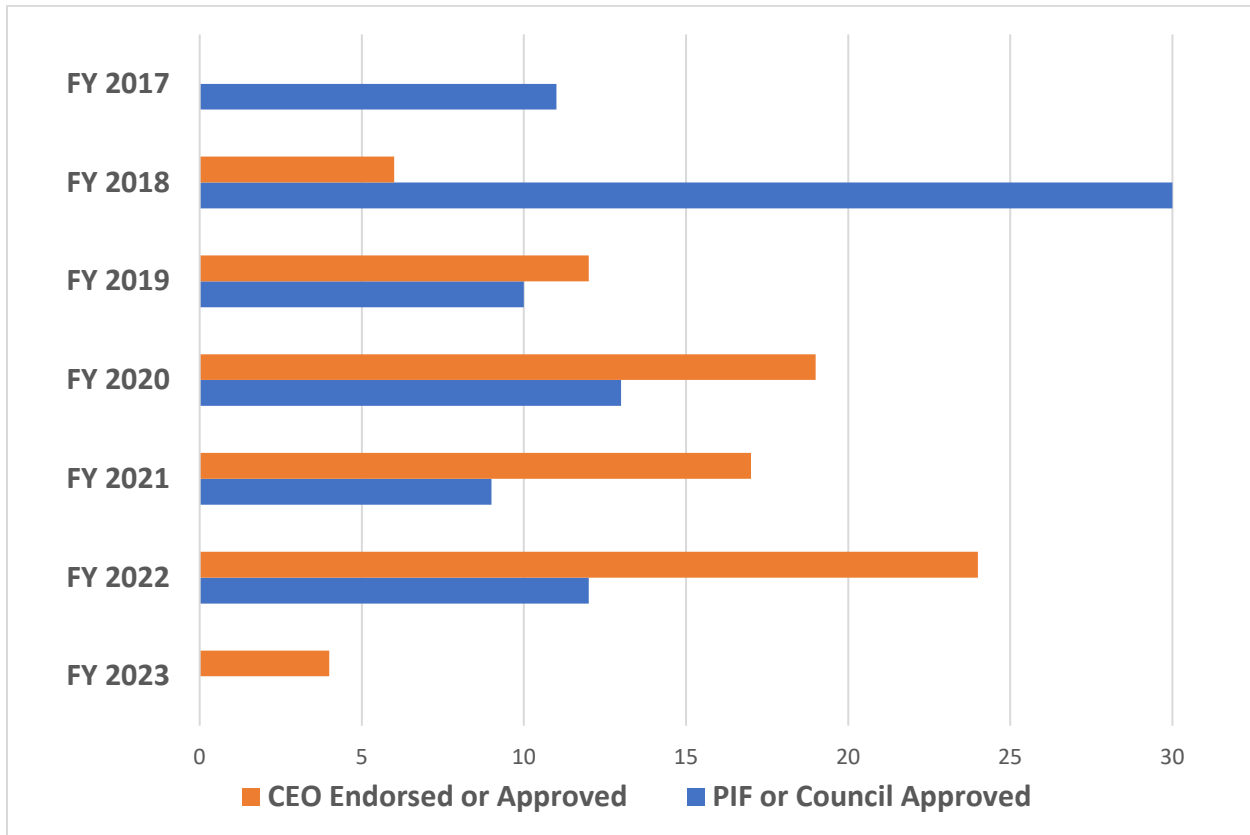
20.   As of October 31, 2022, 37 CBIT projects had submitted Project Implementation Reports (PIRs) and three have completed implementation and submitted their Terminal Evaluations (TEs). Two of the projects that submitted a PIR were CEO endorsed or approved in FY 2018, and nine in FY 2019, and eighteen in FY 2020, and seven in FY 2021. Of the three that have submitted TEs, the overall project rating was in the satisfactory range.[12] Of the 37 projects that submitted PIRs, 97 percent of projects had a Development Objective rating in the satisfactory range, with 76 percent of projects rated as "satisfactory". As for the Implementation Progress rating, 95 percent are rated in the satisfactory range and 49 percent of projects are rated as "satisfactory" or above.

21.   In total, these projects have made cumulative disbursements amounting to $19.5 million out of a total of $43.1 million of GEF Project Financing, or 45 percent.

22.   One way 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

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[12] The rating options range between highly satisfactory, satisfactory, moderately satisfactory, moderately unsatisfactory, unsatisfactory, highly unsatisfactory and unable to assess.

first disbursement was 9.4 months for FY 2020, 7.4 months for FY 2021, and six months for FY 2022.

23.   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

24.   CBIT projects are implemented by seven out of the eighteen GEF Agencies. Out of the 82 CBIT projects that have received CEO approval or endorsement, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) implements the largest share with 33 projects, followed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) with 19 projects, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) with 17 projects, Conservation International (CI) with seven, the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) with three, the Foreign Economic Cooperation Center Office, Ministry of Environmental Protection of China (FECO) with one project, and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF-US) with one project. In addition, UNDP and UNEP have one joint project approved under CBIT.

25.   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, 2022)
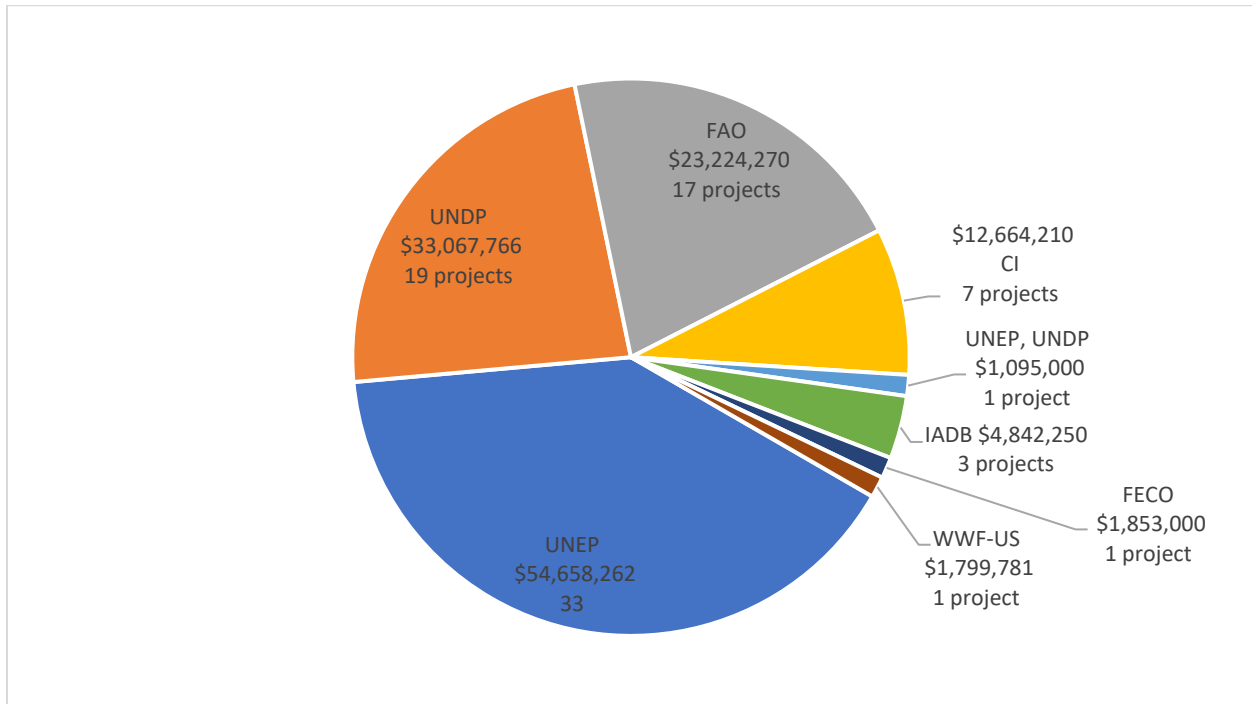
Regional Distribution

26.   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 32 projects approved to date, with cumulative totals (including GEF Project Financing, PPG, PPG fees and Agency Fees) amounting to $47.5 million, while the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region has 22 projects amounting to $37.4 million. The Asia region has 20 projects (amounting to $33.8 million) with the Europe and Central Asia (ECA) region following with nine projects (amounting to $11.5 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 $144.7 million.

Figure 3: CBIT Projects by Region (as of October 31, 2022)
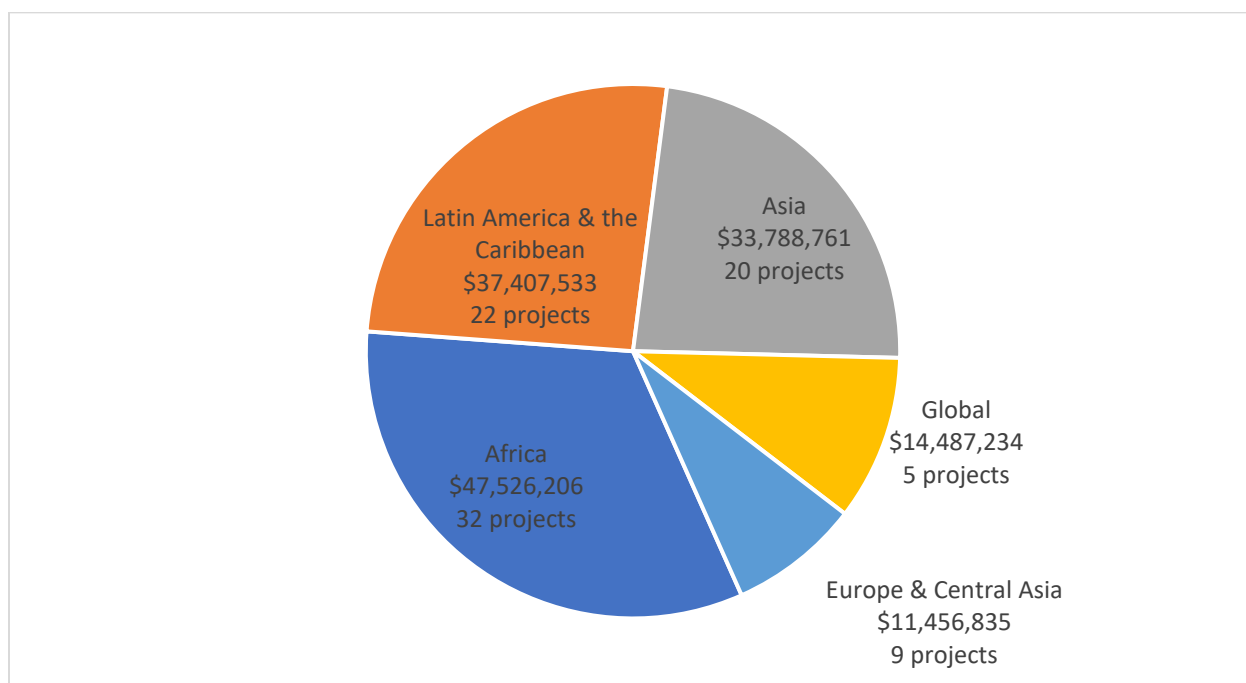
Coverage of CBIT Support to Non-Annex I Parties

27.   Figure 4 highlights the proportion of Non-Annex I Parties supported by CBIT through national and regional projects. As of October 31, 2022, (82 individual countries and four countries in a regional project) out of 154 Non-Annex-I countries or 55.8 percent, have received CBIT support.

Figure 4: Share of Non-Annex I Parties Supported by CBIT Projects (as of October 31, 2022)
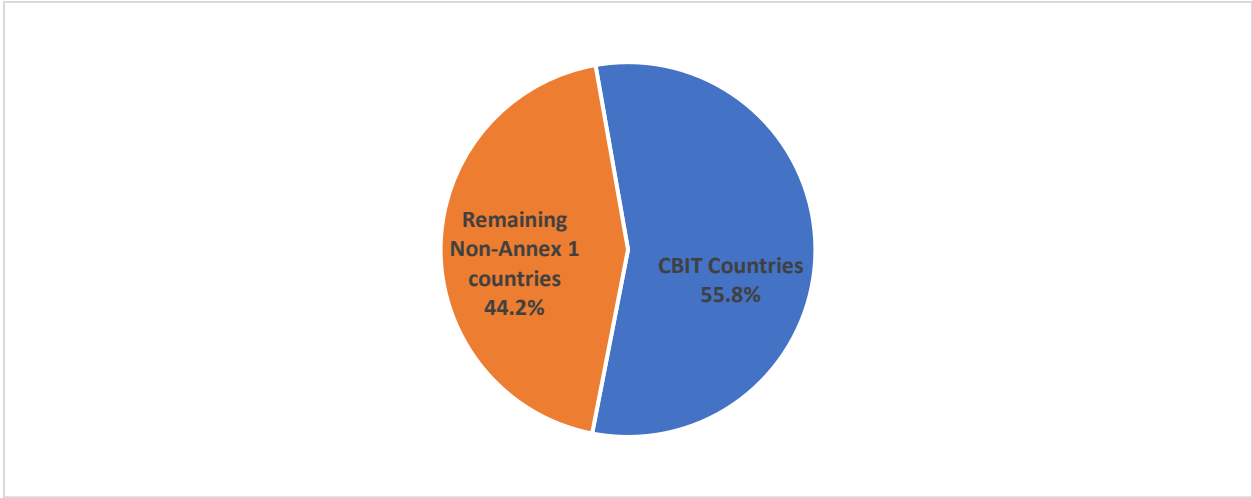
28. Total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from Non-Annex I Parties amounted to approximately 32,253 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO$_2$e) in 2018.[13] The GHG emissions from the 86 countries that are supported by CBIT (which include China and India, the two largest emitters of the Non-Annex I countries) amount to 50.8 percent of global GHG emissions and 77.0 percent of total GHG emissions from Non-Annex I countries indicating significant coverage (Figure 5).[14]

Figure 5: Percentage of Total Non-Annex I GHG Emissions supported by CBIT projects (2018) as of October 31, 2022

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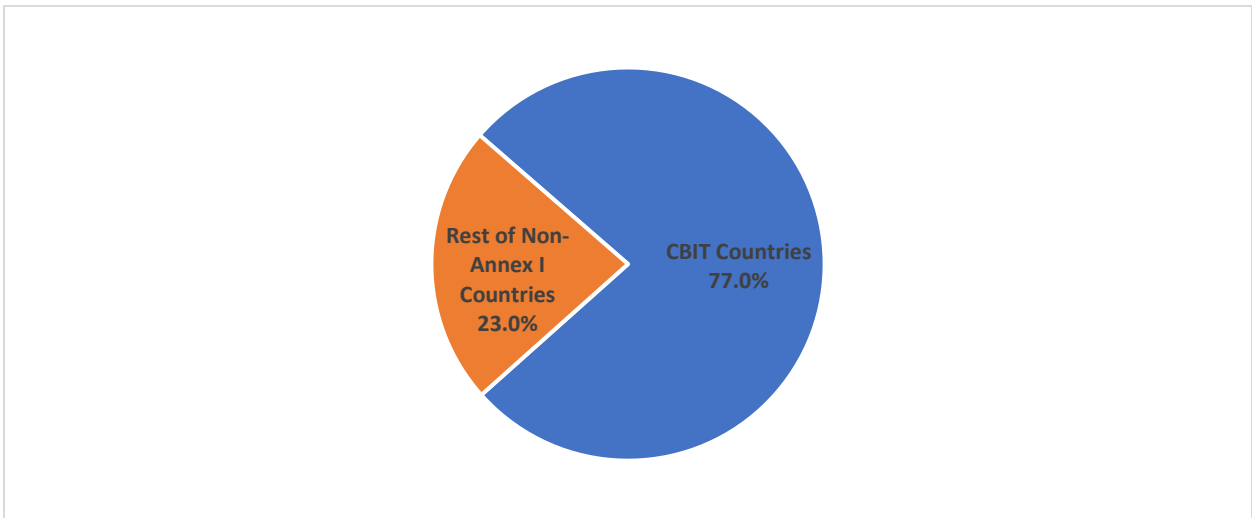
[13] Using 2018 data from the World Resources Institute's (WRI) Climate Watch. World Resources Institute, Climate Watch, 2021. Available online at: https://www.climatewatchdata.org/

[14] WRI, Climate Watch, 2021. Available online at: https://www.climatewatchdata.org/

29.   In addition to the 86 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. 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.[15] Steady progress is being made towards achieving this target.

Project Cycle Analysis

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

31.   For all 88 CBIT projects, the average amount of time for the GEF Secretariat to complete the initial project review was approximately 15.5 working days. For MSPs, it takes almost eighteen weeks on average for PIF approval from first submission, while for FSPs on average it takes almost 24 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.

32.   In previous reports GEF Secretariat provided an initial analysis of the impact of the pandemic on the CBIT portfolio. Below is an updated analysis of the project cycle of the CBIT portfolio as of October 31, 2022. It is worth noting that the COVID pandemic has impacted the project cycle, which is reflected in the extensions for all GEF projects as well as force majeure extensions requested by individual projects.

33.   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 an average 11.7 months for project development (PIF approval to submission of CEO approval request), 8.3 months from CEO approval request submission to CEO approval, and 18.2 months from PIF approval to CEO approval. All these MSPs have received CEO approval.

34.   Of the 39 MSPs under the new cancellation policy, 34 projects have been CEO approved as of October 31, 2022, and the remaining five projects are pending CEO approval.

35.   Of the 34 MSP projects that have been CEO approved, seven projects met the original deadline for CEO submission (eight months from PIF approval) and CEO approval (twelve months from PIF approval). Twelve projects invoked force majeure due to COVID for an extension on the CEO approval deadline, and eleven projects requested an extension of the deadline for CEO submission — eight of these projects overlap between these two categories, i.e. requested both an extension of the deadline to submit the CEO approval request and an extension of the CEO approval deadline due to force majeure. For these 34 MSP projects that

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are CEO approved, the time for project development (from PIF approval to submitting CEO approval request) is 10.5 months; the time taken from receiving the CEO Approval request to CEO approval is on average 3.1 months. The entire project cycle for these projects from concept submission to the CEO approval is on average 20.5 months.

36.   Of the five MSPs currently under project development, the deadlines for four projects have not been reached, and as a result, it is not yet clear if these projects will face delays. The remaining project has requested an extension for CEO submission and it has requested an extension of the final deadline for CEO approval due to force majeure.

37.   For FSPs, the average project cycle timeline and impact of the extensions provided is more difficult to assess due to the small sample size.

38.   Based on the analysis presented above, COVID-19 pandemic seems to continue to have an impact leading to delays for the CBIT portfolio.

Project Priorities

39.   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 69.8 percent (60 countries) have submitted at least one Biennial Update Report (BUR). Moreover, 44.2 percent (38 countries) have request support from the GEF to prepare their first BTR. However, only 15.1 percent (13 countries) have submitted more than four NCs and 25.6 percent have submitted more than three BURs (22 countries). On adaptation, 30.2 percent (26 countries) have submitted a NAP.

40.   In comparison to the overall portfolio, all LDCs and SIDS in the CBIT portfolio have submitted at least one NC (41 countries) and 63.4 percent (26 countries) have submitted three NCs. Also, 53.7 percent of LDCs and SIDS have submitted at least one BUR (26 countries) and only one has submitted two BURs. In terms of BTRs, 20.9 percent of all LDCs and SIDS (18 countries) have requested support from the GEF to prepare their first BTR. On adaptation, 31.7 percent (13 countries) have submitted a NAP and 73.2 percent (30 countries) have submitted NAPAs.

41.   Overall, the approved CBIT project proposals continue to largely address the eligible programming activities set forth in the CBIT Programming Directions.[16] 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

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[16] GEF, 2016, *Programming Directions for the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency,* Council Document GEF/C.50/06.

track adaptation progress, and to track progress related to support needed and received and NDC enhancement and review.

42.   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.

Figure 6: CBIT Project Priorities per Type of Activity (as of October 31, 2021)
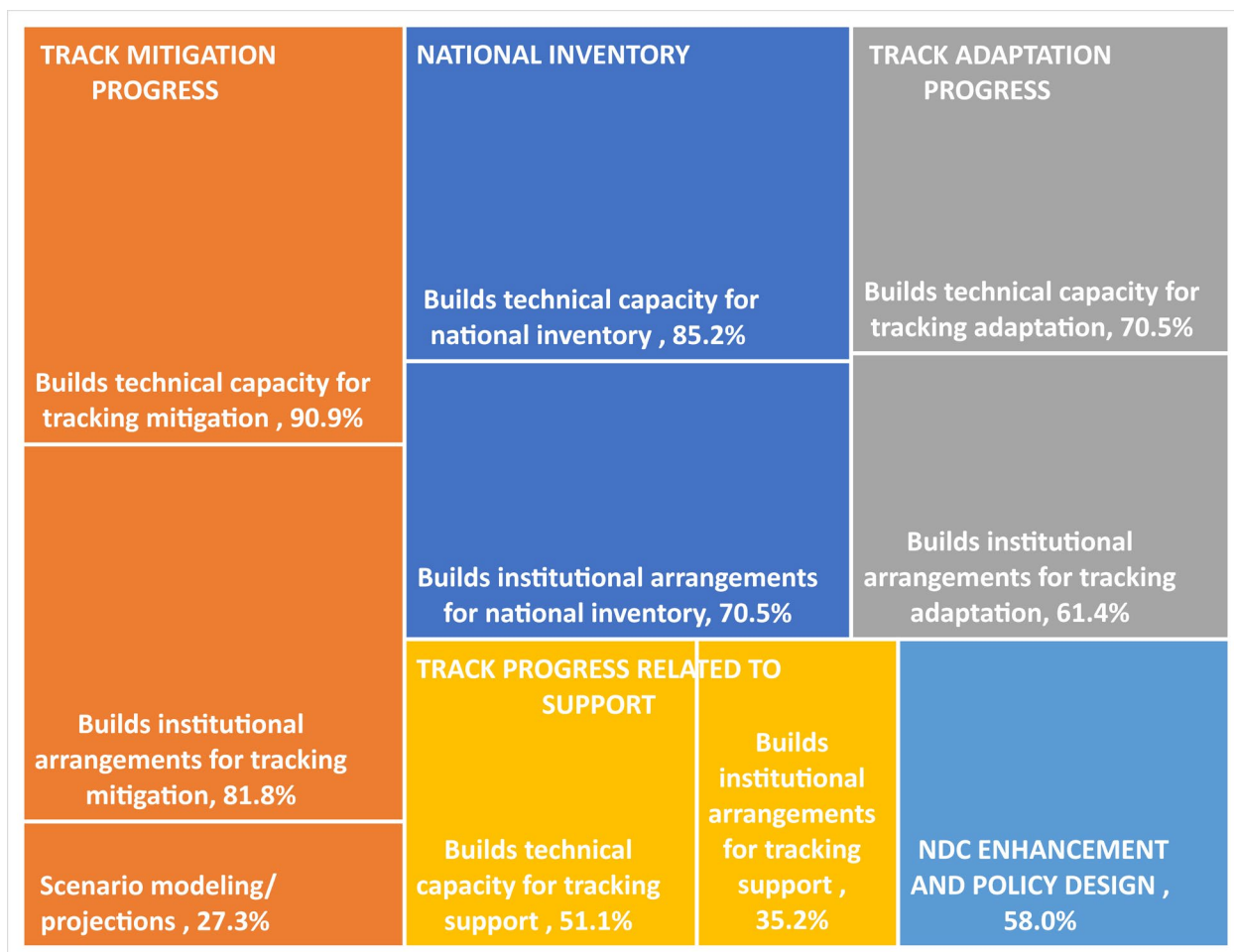
43.   CBIT support is primarily being used by countries to develop the necessary institutional arrangements and build their technical capacity to track mitigation progress (81.8 and 90.9 percent of projects, respectively). Also, 27.3 percent of projects include developing projections or scenario modeling 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.

44.   Since establishing national GHG inventories is a first step in meeting transparency requirements, a high percentage of countries (85.2 percent) have a strong component related to building technical capacities for the national inventory, and for building institutional arrangements for them (70.5 percent). A significant number of projects also include a component for building capacities for tracking adaptation progress with 70.5 percent focused on building technical capacities and 61.4 percent for developing relevant institutional arrangements.

45.   About 58.0 percent of country projects aim for NDC enhancement and policy review – an important aspect for longer-term impact of CBIT projects. Among individual country projects, 39.8 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.

46.   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 (94.9 percent) and building technical capacity for the national inventory (94.9 percent). However, LDCs and SIDS tend to show less priority on projections and scenario modeling (17.9 percent compared to 27.3 percent for the overall portfolio). There is less of an emphasis on building technical capacities for tracking support for LDCs and SIDS compared to the overall project portfolio (46.2 percent compared to 51.1 percent) as well. NDC enhancement and policy design is also lower for LDCs and SIDS as compared to the full project portfolio (51.3 percent compared to 58.0 percent for the overall portfolio). Finally, 46.2 percent of the LDC and SIDS projects have an AFOLU component, a slightly stronger emphasis compared with the overall project portfolio (39.8 percent).

Figure 7: LDC and SIDS CBIT Project Priorities per Type of Activity Compared to Overall Portfolio (as of October 31, 2022)

Activity	CBIT Project Portfolio	CBIT LDCs/SIDS Portfolio
Institutional arrangements for national GHG inventory	70.5%	69.2%
Technical capacity for national GHG inventory	85.2%	84.6%
Institutional arrangements for tracking mitigation	81.8%	82.1%
Technical capacity for tracking mitigation	90.9%	87.2%
Projections/scenario building	27.3%	23.1%
Institutional arrangements for tracking adaptation	61.4%	64.1%
Technical capacity for tracking adaptation	70.5%	74.4%
Institutional arrangements for tracking support	35.2%	33.3%
Technical capacity for tracking support	51.1%	53.8%
NDC enhancement and policy review	58.0%	48.7%

Reporting systems under the ETF

47.   As mentioned in paragraph 12, CMA 3 provided guidance to the GEF related to the support to developing country Parties for the implementation of the ETF. To respond to CMA guidance, the GEF Secretariat conducted a multi-country analysis to assess the contribution of the current CBIT portfolio in providing support for the building blocks of a reporting system and the related costs.[17]

48.   Since a definition of what constitutes a reporting system is not provided under the UNFCCC, the GEF consulted with the UNFCCC Secretariat and was informed about certain general elements that could potentially be considered as constituting a reporting system in the context of the ETF.[18] The key elements of a reporting system could include the following ones:

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[17] The analysis of reporting systems under the ETF presented in this document excludes the support provided by the GEF in the preparation of Biennial Update Reports (BURs), National Communications (NC) and Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs).

[18] Email exchange between GEF Secretariat and UNFCCC Secretariat, on May 2, 2022.

(i) collection and reporting of information on greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories, (ii) tracking the progress of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), (iii) tracking of progress in mitigation, (iv) tracking of progress in adaptation, (v) as well as tracking the support needed and received. Additional elements could also include (vi) the information technology infrastructure (hardware and software) necessary to manage such information.

49.   The reporting system elements listed above are currently eligible for support through the CBIT. As the support provided by the GEF through the CBIT is flexible and based on a country-driven approach, countries can decide where to target CBIT support based on their national needs and priorities.

50.   The GEF Secretariat analyzed the cost estimates of reporting systems from approved CBIT projects. On July 18, 2022, the GEF Secretariat requested GEF Agencies to provide estimates of the amount of financing from approved CBIT projects in their portfolio that have been earmarked or utilized for activities related to establishing and enhancing a reporting system. All seven GEF Agencies with approved CBIT projects responded to this request and provided data for this analysis. The entire CBIT portfolio was analyzed, consisting of 88 projects and 86 countries, as explained in paragraph 2.

51.   The analysis concluded that 93.2 percent of the CBIT projects include at least one element related to establishing or enhancing reporting systems. It further shows that 56.2 percent of the CBIT portfolio is being earmarked or utilized to establish and enhance reporting systems under the ETF. This means that reporting systems account for $81.3 million out of the $144.7 million which constitute the CBIT portfolio to date (this includes GEF project financing, PPGs, and Agency fees).[19] It is important to note that the portion of the CBIT portfolio supporting elements related to reporting systems also includes a significant component related to building technical capacities. Indeed, many of the activities financed through CBIT can be classified as contributing to both reporting systems and capacity building, as evident in the case of activities aimed at satisfying technical capacity-building needs for the operation of the reporting systems.

52.   The analysis further shows a significant variation among countries in the share of the GEF grant that is earmarked or utilized for reporting systems. The share varies between 0 and 100 percent, with an average of 66.8 percent. Figure 8 presents the funding for reporting system elements as a percentage of the GEF grant for each CBIT project analyzed. Three of the five global CBIT projects and three individual country projects reported no budget for reporting systems, which means they address other areas within the CBIT mandate.

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[19] CBIT project components not directly related to the establishment of reporting systems were classified as "other elements", corresponding to 43.8 percent of the CBIT portfolio to date. Other elements include a diverse range of activities within the CBIT mandate that could not fit under the six reporting system elements considered, and covered outputs related for instance to capacity building, knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation and project management costs for the CBIT projects.

Figure 8: Funding for Reporting Systems elements as a percentage of the GEF project Grant for each CBIT project (as of September 21, 2022)
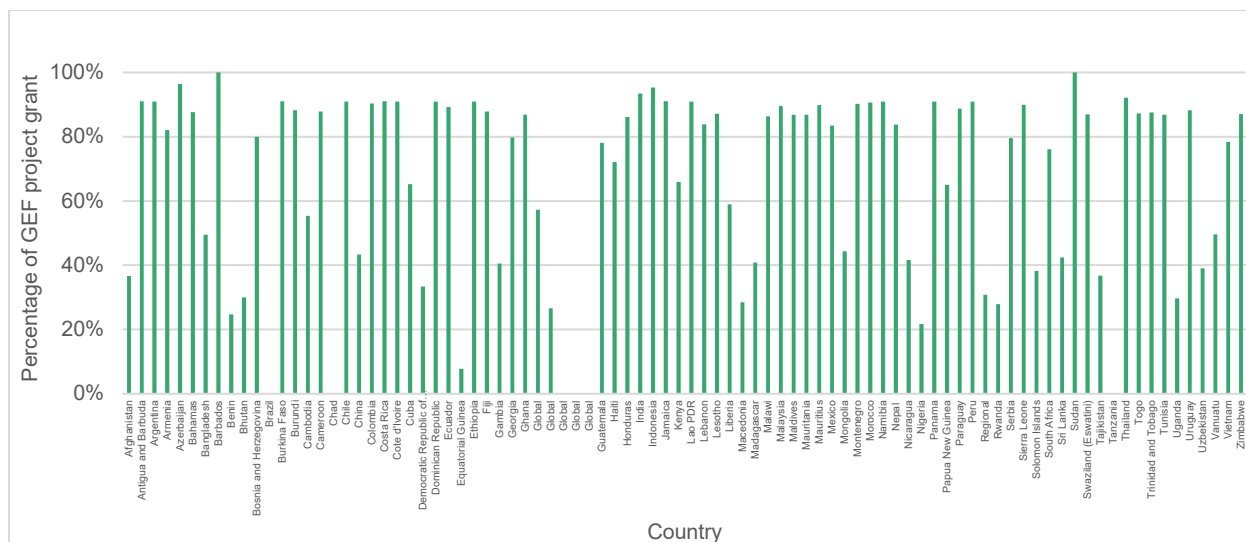

53.   In addition, the analysis highlights how different countries are choosing to prioritize support for different combinations of reporting system elements in line with their national needs and existing system baselines. On average, GHG inventory is the reporting system element that has been earmarked or utilized the most, accounting for 19.4 percent ($28.0 million) of the total GEF grant for CBIT. Tracking progress in mitigation comes second with 11.0 percent ($15.9 million), followed by information technology (IT) infrastructure[20] with 8.5 percent ($12.3 million), tracking progress in adaptation with 6.1 percent ($8.8 million), tracking support needed and received with 5.7 percent ($8.2 million), and NDC enhancement with 5.6 percent ($8.0 million)[21].

Figure 9 shows the distribution of the reporting system elements in the CBIT portfolio. The analysis distinguishes how much is earmarked or utilized for technical capacities and institutional arrangements for each reporting system element. Overall, support to technical capacities aspects of the reporting systems elements considered account for 35.5 percent ($51.4 million) of the total GEF CBIT grant. In comparison, aspects related to institutional arrangements account for 20.6 percent ($29.9 million). Meanwhile, technical capacities for GHG Inventory account for 12.7 percent ($18.3 million) of the total GEF CBIT grant, followed by technical capacities for tracking progress in mitigation with 6.7 percent ($9.8 million) and institutional arrangements for GHG Inventory with 6.7 percent ($9.7 million).

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[20] IT infrastructure refers to software or hardware, such as laptops, servers, online platforms, databases, etc.
[21] Cost estimates for other elements aside from the reporting system elements mentioned above were also provided by the Agencies. It included budget for capacity building, travel costs, project administration, knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation, project preparation grant, agency fee, etc. Considering the heterogeneity in the responses for "other elements", this field was excluded from the analysis to avoid noise in the results.

Figure 9: Distribution of reporting system elements (USD) in the CBIT portfolio (as of October 31, 2022)
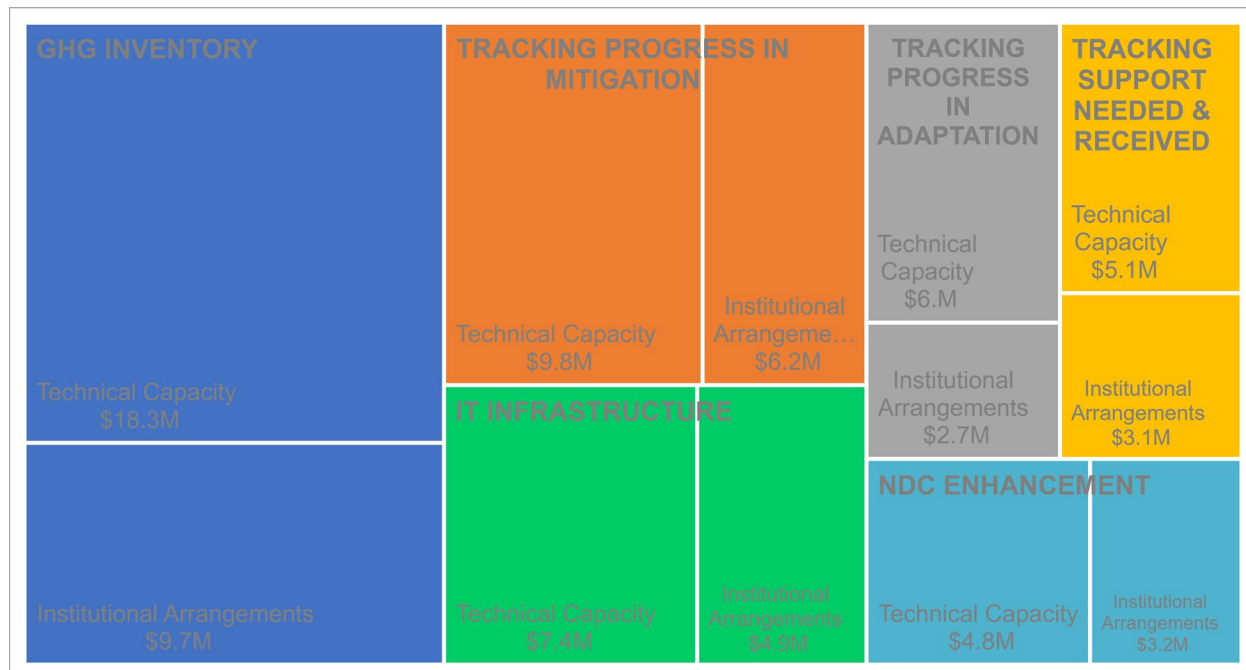
54.   On October 12, 2022, the GEF Secretariat organized a virtual workshop on "Reporting Systems under the Enhanced Transparency Framework."[22] The objective of the workshop was to discuss how the GEF, countries, and Agencies are addressing issues related to establishing and enhancing the reporting system referred to in paragraph 7 (a) of decision 12/CMA.3. A total of 71 people participated, including government representatives, members from the Consultative Group of Experts (CGE), the UNFCCC Secretariat, and relevant GEF Implementing Agencies.

55.   The workshop provided an opportunity for the GEF Secretariat to share and discuss the results of the analysis of the CBIT support to reporting. The discussion highlighted that countries are already working with CBIT resources to support different elements related to establishing and enhancing a reporting system. The analysis also highlights that countries have been accessing and deploying GEF support through CBIT programming in a country-driven manner, with high flexibility to prioritize the areas most relevant to their national needs and circumstances.

56.   On November 1, 2022,, the GEF Secretariat submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat an Addendum containing the information presented above related to the Reporting Systems under the ETF to be considered during the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its fourth session (CMA 4).

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[22] Information is available at: https://www.thegef.org/events/workshop-reporting-systems-under-enhanced-transparency-framework

57.   The CBIT has been under operation for close to six years. This section provides insights and key lessons learned from the experience of CBIT projects on implementing the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement. The GEF Secretariat would like to extend its gratitude to the Agencies and country representatives who provided relevant information to present these case studies.

Cambodia

58.   This CBIT project was CEO endorsed on October 29, 2018. It is being implemented by FAO and executed by the Ministry of Environment together with three Government executing partners[23].

59.   The project consists of three main components. The first component focuses on enhancing the institutional arrangements to coordinate the preparation of ETF reports for agriculture, land use, and other relevant sectors. The second component addresses the capacity to assess and report emissions and removals from the agriculture and land use sectors and the design and monitoring of related emission reduction activities. The third component focuses on strengthening the capacity to monitor and report adaptation activities in the agriculture land use sectors.

60.   The CBIT project supported the establishment of the National Sub-Working Group on GHG Inventory. The project contributed to the update of NDC 2020 for AFOLU sectors, and the Long-Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality for the AFOLU sector using updated emission factors, and activity data from 2018, harmonizing with statistical data to enhance the analysis of report as well as its quality.

61.   The CBIT project delivered training workshops on "Reporting under the ETF" (virtual) in March 2022 and "Climate Change Adaptation Monitoring and Evaluation" (in person) in May 2022, and "National GHG Inventory and IPCC Software" in July 2022. A training package has also been developed with support from FAO's e-Learning Academy to build capacity with the preparation of the GHG Inventory and ETF reporting. Through partnerships with local and international partners, the project is also building capacity to map orchards and tree crops in Cambodia through deep machine learning algorithms, and the integration of crop mapping into national land use and land use change (LULUCF) to improve activity data collection for future GHG Inventory compilation. In addition, the project assisted the New Zealand Agricultural Greenhouse Gas Research Centre (NZAGRC) to conduct the "Feasibility assessment for Cambodia's national GHG inventory to use the IPCC Tier 2 method for cattle and swine enteric

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[23] The Ministry of Environment of Cambodia acts as the lead executing partner of CBIT project GEF ID 9837, together with three executing partners: (1) General Directorate of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP), (2) the General Directorate for Agriculture (GDA), and (3) the Department of Climate Change (DCC).

fermentation" and to prepare the capacity development plan for government technical staff based on the assessment.

Côte d'Ivoire

62.   This CBIT project was CEO approved on April 3, 2019. It is being implemented by UNDP and executed by the National Climate Change Programme of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.

63.   The project's objective is to assist Côte d'Ivoire in strengthening its transparency framework by putting in place the necessary foundations to monitor progress in the implementation of NDCs in line with the requirements of the Paris Climate Agreement. The CBIT project has three main components. The first component focuses on establishing institutional arrangements for climate transparency. The second component includes the provision of tools, training, and assistance to meet the transparency considerations set out in the Paris Agreement. This includes improving GHG inventories using the 2006 IPCC guidelines, developing country-specific emission factors, and establishing an online MRV platform for storing and reporting GHG data, among other activities. The third component focuses on monitoring the progress of the NDC.

64.   As part of the project implementation, a draft climate change law for Côte d'Ivoire was designed in consultation with national stakeholders. A working session with parliamentarians contributed to consolidating the revised draft law, which was later submitted to the government for adoption.

65.   The project also conducted a feasibility study to establish a National Expert Group on Climate Change (GENEC), to assess the body of work on climate change at the national level. The Government has been preparing a draft decree to establish this national expert group. Their work is expected to inform decision-making to support climate transparency activities.

66.   The CBIT project also developed an audio and video production to raise awareness of climate change among a large number of people under the title "We must act in order not to suffer" to raise awareness and promote behavior change.

67.   In terms of GHG inventories, the project provided training on the 2006 IPCC guidelines and the 2006 IPCC software for greenhouse gas emission inventories. As a result, the old GHG inventories using the revised 1996 IPCC guidelines were recalculated with the new 2006 IPCC guidelines. A report on recommendations for the continuous improvement of GHG emission inventories was produced, as well as a manual on quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) procedures for GHG emission inventories. Training of national actors on the proper use of this manual was also provided.

68.   The project also conducted a feasibility study for the implementation of an MRV system based on the revised NDC, which was submitted to the UNFCCC in May 2022. The deployment of this MRV system and its online Platform is underway to track the progress of the NDC.

69.   Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) were developed with relevant Ministries to facilitate the acquisition of data to support the GHG inventory activities and the MRV system under construction.

70.   In September 2022, a national dialogue on transparency was held with the participation of over 250 stakeholders. The event addressed the main challenges, needs, and gaps to improve the transparency framework and move from BURs to BTRs. The project also contributes to the design of a long-term climate strategy aiming at carbon neutrality of the Ivorian economy.

Ghana

71.   This CBIT project was CEO approved on November 19, 2018. It is being implemented by UNEP and executed by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

72.   The project's objective is to assist Ghana in strengthening its national system to effectively and regularly plan, implement, track and report on its NDC to respond to the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement. So far, the CBIT project has assessed the existing domestic MRV system launched in 2013 to identify strategies for enhancement and engage with new institutions to take up roles and functions in the enhanced architecture. Training has also been provided to relevant stakeholders on the ETF.

73.   Moreover, the project has successfully developed and operationalized a centralized data-sharing network that supports timely and comprehensive domestic and international climate reporting. Also, the project developed templates with accompanying sectorial guidance notes to track the progress of the updated NDC.

74.   Together with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and the various Ministries, Departments, and Agencies, the project has developed 51 climate change indicators for regular monitoring and reporting of the NDC measures and mainstreamed NDC tracking. Finally, the project has commenced piloting the enhanced MRV system in the energy, agriculture, and transport sectors.

Nicaragua

75.   This CBIT project was CEO approved on July 10, 2020. It is being implemented by FAO and executed by the Ministry of the Environment and National Resources (MARENA) together with three Government executing partners[24].

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[24] The Ministry of the Environment and National Resources acts as the lead executing partner of CBIT project GEF ID 10118, together with three executing partners: (1) Nicaraguan Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA), (2) the National Forestry Institute (INAFOR), (3) the Nicaraguan Institute of Territorial Studies (INETER), and (4) the Ministry of Family, Community, Cooperative and Associative Economy (MEFCCA).

76.   The project aims to strengthen technical and institutional capacities in the agricultural and forestry sectors in response to the enhanced transparency requirements under the Paris Agreement, in harmony with the Nicaraguan National Human Development Plan (PNDH, acronym in Spanish) and the guidelines set forth in the National Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Policy (PNMACC).

77.   The project has made progress in the areas of capacity strengthening, technical assistance and exchanges of experiences among the interinstitutional technical teams, and in coordination with the Presidential Secretariat on Climate Change and FAO. More specifically, progress has been made in relation the national forest inventory, including an exchange of experiences with peers from Guatemala, Honduras and Panama, and training in specialized software for gathering and analyzing field data (i.e. the Silva Metricus software), and software to improve the quality of estimates on data regarding activities in the subsector of soil use, changes in soil use and forestry.

78.   The Nicaraguan Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA) is carrying out studies of greenhouse gas emission factors in agriculture, as well as an assessment of adaptation technologies and a dissemination plan. Moreover, a dialogue has begun with the Ministry of Women (MINIM) aimed at designing a proposal for gender indicators and climate change for purposes of international reporting.

CBIT GLOBAL SUPPORT PROGRESS

CBIT Global Coordination Platform

79.   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.[25] The Platform achieved its objectives to bring together practitioners from countries and Agencies to enable coordination of transparency actions and ideas, identify needs and gaps in national transparency systems, share lessons learned through regional and global meetings, and to facilitate access to emerging practices, methodologies, and guidance on transparency of climate action. Two subsequent phases have been approved (Phase II A and Phase II B)[26] to ensure that the critical work of the CBIT Global Coordination Platform continues.

80.   Despite its completion, the CBIT Global Coordination Platform is regularly updated to show the progress countries are making in their CBIT projects. In addition, information and material from the Global Support Program (GSP)[27] platform are being integrated into the CBIT Global Coordination Platform to ensure the project's legacy is preserved. Both platforms are being integrated into a single platform entitled CBIT GSP.

81.   The CBIT Phase II A was CEO approved on July 10, 2021. The global project has concluded the identification and definition of the requirements for the online integrated Platform of the CBIT GSP. The functional requirements for the Platform have been defined through stakeholder consultations with more than 30 country representatives and 19 implementing agency and partner representatives over six sessions. The CBIT GSP aims to be a one-stop shop for transparency through an integrated online interactive platform where users representing countries, GEF Agencies, and other partners will be able to upload and share information on their progress toward the ETF. It will also be a peer-to-peer platform where registered users can post and discuss relevant information and initiatives driven by the transparency networks.

82.   The CBIT Phase II B was CEO approved on December 18, 2021, and started in April 2022. The first months of implementation have been dedicated to establishing the global project's foundations. For example, the project is currently working on recruiting network coordinators.

83.   The project also started delivering support based on the needs of countries and has organized four workshops and training with the participation of transparency practitioners from Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, and anglophone Africa. Some of these workshops

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[25] The CBIT Global Coordination Platform can be accessed from: https://www.cbitplatform.org/

[26] 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: Support Platform and Program for Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (GEF ID 10088).

[27] The Global Support Program (GSP) (GEF ID 5141) started in 2015 and concluded in September 2021. The GSP provided support to 140 countries to prepare NCs and BURs submitted to the UNFCCC, and provided technical guidance and assistance for the identification of priority areas of support for the implementation of NDCs.

have been organized in collaboration with ICAT, UNFCCC, FAO, and the United Nations System Staff College (UNSSC).

84. To date, the CBIT-GSP project has also carried out 10 reviews of NCs, BURs, and National Inventory Reports (NIRs) for the following countries: Brunei, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea, Kiribati, Mali, Niger, Saint Kitts & Nevis, Samoa, and Zimbabwe. Eight of these ten countries are LDCs or SIDS.

CBIT-Forest

85. The aim of the Global CBIT-Forest project[28] 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 ETF requirements of the Paris Agreement. The project operationally closed on June 30, 2022, and has already conducted the terminal evaluation.[29]

86. The project updated the Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA)[30] reporting and dissemination platform, which is available in all six UN languages (English, French, Spanish, Chinese, Arabic, and Russian). CBIT-Forest also developed the national forest monitoring system (NFMS) assessment tool[31] to strengthen the capacity of national institutions to address ETF requirements in the forestry sector effectively.

87. Moreover, the project assisted countries in developing their capacity-building action plan and helped to address country-specific needs to enhance their NFMS in Brazil, Côte d'Ivoire, Guatemala, Honduras, Laos, Thailand, and Uganda. At a regional level, the project facilitated the dialogue among 21 LAC countries and launched a book related to "National Forest Inventories of Latin America and the Caribbean"[32], which constitutes a milestone in the harmonization process towards data transparency within the forestry sector in the LAC region.

88. CBIT-AFOLU was executed with an open-data approach. Six pilot countries were supported in efforts towards national forest inventory (NFI) metadata and microdata sharing in FAO Food and Agriculture Microdata Catalogue[33] or national platforms. In complement, the project has contributed to developing eight NFI e-learning modules,[34] which will support the planning, data collection, analysis, and reporting of an NFI.

89. The project has developed a self-paced e-Learning course on "Forests and transparency under the Paris Agreement", also available in the six UN languages. Notably, 842 out of 1,650

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[28] Information is available at: https://www.fao.org/in-action/boosting-transparency-forest-data/en/
[29] Information is available at: https://www.fao.org/3/cc0532en/cc0532en.pdf
[30] Information is available at: https://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/
[31] Information is available at: https://www.fao.org/in-action/boosting-transparency-forest-data/news/detail/en/c/1456805/
[32] Information is available at: https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb7791en
[33] Information is available at: https://www.fao.org/food-agriculture-microdata/en/
[34] Information is available at: https://www.fao.org/national-forest-monitoring/areas-of-work/nfi/modules/en/

participants of this course were awarded a digital badge certification after demonstrating competence. Between 2020 and 2021, three editions in multiple languages (English, Spanish and French) of a massive open online course (MOOC) on forests and transparency under the Paris Agreement were delivered.[35] The MOOC had 1,883 registered participants from 148 countries. Six case studies on successful forest transparency-related activities from Africa, Asia, and LAC were developed and disseminated in multiple languages.[36]

90.   Between 2020 and 2022, the project organized six regional webinars on "Knowledge exchange and awareness raising on forest-related reporting in the context of Paris Agreement and other international commitments" and sixteen global webinars to share knowledge products developed under the project.

91.   Experience and lessons learned from this project have been documented and shared[37] Overall, the project has worked with 49 countries. A total of 9,802 individuals (61 percent men; 39 percent women) directly benefited from the project.

CBIT-AFOLU

92.   The CBIT-AFOLU project[38] 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 operationally closed on June 30, 2022.

93.   The project built a Transparency Network in the agriculture and land use sectors[39], which is a lively and supportive group of more than 800 experts and practitioners from 90 countries working to fulfill the requirements of the ETF. The network also offers a roster of transparency practitioners[40], consisting of a searchable online database to facilitate peer-to-peer collaboration and assist countries in filling the capacity gaps of technical experts.

94.   The project developed and delivered a series of eight transparency-focused webinars[41] covering the following topics: (i) Addressing transparency in the agriculture and land use sectors; (ii) the role and importance of institutional arrangements in ETF; (iii) Quality assurance of national GHG inventories and management system; (iv) Making GHG inventory transparent: an overview of Section II of the MPGs; (v) Tracking the progress made in implementing and

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[35] Information is available at: https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=587
[36] Information is available at: https://www.fao.org/in-action/boosting-transparency-forest-data/news/detail/en/c/1415104/
[37] Information is available at: https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb8908en
[39] Information is available at: https://www.fao.org/climate-change/our-work/what-we-do/transparency/network/en/
[40] Information is available at: https://www.fao.org/climate-change/our-work/what-we-do/transparency/roster/en/
[41] Information is available at: https://www.fao.org/climate-change/our-work/what-we-do/transparency/webinars/en/

achieving Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs): an overview of Section II of the MPGs; and reporting on adaptation in agriculture and land use sector: (vi) loss and damage assessment (vii) local climate vulnerability assessment (viii) adaptation metrics and the potential use of SDG indicators. Almost 1,000 people participated in these webinars, with equal participation by women and men.

95.   The project launched an e-learning series[42] on FAO's E-learning Academy related to planning and preparing national GHG inventories, including considerations for the agriculture and land use sectors. Around 3,500 learners have registered and completed at least one course. Participants are mainly from the public sector and academia, equally distributed worldwide.

96.   The Global CBIT-AFOLU project has supported 13 FAO individual country CBIT projects by providing technical guidance, implementing capacity-building activities, and developing *ad-hoc* tools. The project also engaged with more than 40 pilot countries using different modalities of support based on country needs. This included the organization of virtual and in-country awareness-raising events on ETF and BTR requirements and planning, mentoring of technical government personnel through weekly calls to resolve specific challenges to comply with ETF, partnering with UNFCCC in the in-country voluntary quality assurance (QA) of the national GHG inventory and management system, supporting the improvement plan of the AFOLU estimates in the GHG inventory. Around 400 government personnel (40 percent women; 60 percent men) were directly benefited by CBIT-AFOLU. Fifteen case studies were published and disseminated in multiple languages showcasing good practices and lessons learned.

97.   In addition to providing technical support, the project also developed tools based on the challenges, experiences, and lessons learned about the ETF. The transparency assessment navigator helps to guide countries on the reporting requirements while assessing their capacity based on the submissions of National Communications and BURs to the UNFCCC. The BTR guidance and roadmap tool,[43] a product developed jointly with the Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA) and available in five languages, aims to guide developing countries in planning towards the preparation of their first BTR and participation in the Technical Expert Review (TER).

98.   The GHG Data Management tool[44] contains a comprehensive list of activity data and parameters, including definitions and units, that must be collected to estimate all categories within all IPCC sectors and allows systematizing the metadata for each source. The user-friendly Excel-based NDC tracking tool contains all the required elements according to section III of the MPGs. It helps track mitigation policies and adaptation actions from all sectors. The tool can be

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[42] Information is available at: https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=618
[43] FAO, 2022, Biennial transparency report (BTR) guidance and roadmap tool
[44] Information is available at:
https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/climate_change/etf/docs/GHG_DataManagementTool.zip

used in conjunction with the NDC expert tool (NEXT)[45], a GHG accounting tool that supports the quantification of annual impact assessments of mitigation policies for the AFOLU sector.

99.   One of the main lessons learned by CBIT-AFOLU is that academia and youth[46] play an important role in the transition from BUR to BTR. The project strived to unlock the potential and facilitated their engagement in transparency-related activities by making them the anchoring actors at the national level. The project aimed to build long-term national capacity through training the next generation of transparency experts. The project developed a pocket guide for youth and beginners related to the ETF.

100.   Finally, the project worked in partnership with other transparency actors and initiatives[47] to increase country transparency-related commitments by co-organizing more than 30 events in various spaces, reaching out to a significant number of stakeholders.

Awareness Raising and Outreach

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

102.   At the time of the preparation of this report, the GEF was planning for an extensive engagement at COP 27 with the transparency agenda, including participation in the negotiations around the transparency-related agenda items, engagement in bilateral discussions with current and prospective CBIT countries, and reporting on the progress of the CBIT.

103.   At the time of the preparation of this report, the GEF was also organizing a CBIT-focused side event at the GCF-GEF Pavilion at COP 27. The event is titled "Towards Climate Transparency: CBIT and progress in the implementation of the ETF" and looks to provide an opportunity for country leaders and key actors to share perspectives and lessons learned with the national implementation of the ETF.

104.   Beyond COP 27 engagement and the GEF Workshop on Reporting Systems under the ETF detailed in paragraphs 47 to 56, awareness-raising and outreach activities have continued through various channels, including the following:

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[45] Information is available at: https://www.fao.org/climate-change/our-work/what-we-do/ndcs/research-tools/next
[46] Information is available at: https://www.fao.org/climate-change/our-work/what-we-do/transparency/youth/en/?
[47] Information is available at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UN9fKNddnw4

(a) The CBIT web page continues to be regularly updated, including relevant links to approved project documents.[48]

(b) The GEF has been an active partner of the #Data4BetterClimateAction campaign convened by ICAT.

105.   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 the coordination of activities at the country and regional levels.

CBIT OUTLOOK

106.   After nearly six years of operations, the CBIT is steadily increasing its coverage of countries receiving support: it is now supporting 55.8 percent of Non-Annex I countries representing over 77.0 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.

107.   The GEF-7 period extended from July 2018 to June 2022 and coincided with a key phase in the implementation of the Paris Agreement. According to the agreed GEF-7 Resource Allocation Framework, $55 million have was notionally allocated to the CBIT. By the end of GEF-7, on June 30, 2022, $86.3 million were programmed to support 44 CBIT projects. The GEF reallocated available set-aside resources from the related enabling activities to continue to support CBIT project proposals in alignment with its programming directions while ensuring continued support to reporting obligations under the UNFCCC, including the new Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) under the Paris Agreement.

108.   Looking ahead, the GEF-8 Climate Change strategy is structured to support climate action in developing countries in line with the GEF's role as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the UNFCCC and responding to COP guidance. The GEF-8 period extends from July 1, 2022, to June 30, 2026. It is demarcated by the ambition mechanism of the Paris Agreement, the communication of Long-Term Strategies (LTSs), the First Global Stocktake taking place in 2023, the deadline for submission of the first BTRs by December 2024, and the communication of the next round of NDCs towards the end of GEF-8.

109.   The adopted GEF-8 Programming Directions include specific provisions for CBIT support through the climate change mitigation focal area. According to the agreed GEF-8 Resource Allocation Framework, $75 million has been notionally allocated to the CBIT – 36.4 percent higher than what was initially allocated for CBIT in GEF-7.[49]

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[48] The website can be accessed from: https://www.thegef.org/topics/capacity-building-initiative-transparency-cbit
[49] GEF, 2022, *Summary of the Negotiations of the Eight Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund*, Council Document GEF/C.62/03.

110.   FY 2023 is expected to be an important year for CBIT and transparency. As the December 2024 deadline for the first BTRs under the Paris Agreement approaches, there is growing attention to 'CBIT's role and contributions to help build human and institutional capacity in developing countries to achieve enhanced transparency.

111.   Following the successful GEF-8 replenishment, the Secretariat stands ready to continue to support the implementation of the existing portfolio of CBIT projects. The entire portfolio of CBIT projects supported by the CBIT Trust Fund is expected to reach the implementation phase during FY 2023. Therefore, the GEF Secretariat plans to enhance its monitoring and review functions in collaboration with the GEF Agencies. Regular reporting on the CBIT progress and results to the GEF Council, UNFCCC bodies, as well as coordination with partners will continue, with additional focus on implementation progress.

112.   Finally, the GEF will promote the complementary role of the CBIT and the GEF support for the preparation of BTRs, to help inform GEF-8 support opportunities and to share lessons learned with countries and Agencies.

113.   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."[50]

114.   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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[50] UNFCCC, 2015, Decision 1/CP.21

115.   Three new projects have been approved in the reporting period (between April 1, 2022 and October 31, 2022). These comprise Barbados, Malaysia, and Nepal. This section provides a brief overview of each of these projects.

116.   **Barbados.** *Strengthening Institutional and Technical Capacity for Barbados to meet the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement* (GEF ID: 11013); Agency: IADB; GEF Project Grant: $ 1,250,000.00; Co-financing: $198,000. Barbados is a SIDS located on the southern edge of the North Atlantic Hurricane Belt and is one of the southerly located islands in the Lesser Antilles Caribbean Island chain. Barbados possesses many economic, social, and environmental vulnerabilities associated with SIDS, including remoteness, limited resources, low-lying topography, and high vulnerability to climate change. The project will help Barbados improve its transparency arrangements under the UNFCCC (including national communications and BTRs), while recognizing the special circumstances of Barbados. It will allow Barbados to address data issues, and build capacity for developing and updating its greenhouse gas inventories.

117.   **Malaysia.** *Strengthening Malaysia's Capacity in Implementing and Tracking Ambitious Climate Change Actions* (GEF ID: 10964); Agency: UNEP; GEF Project Grant: $ 1,826,484; Co-financing: $200,000. The CBIT project objective is to strengthen Malaysia's ability to identify, implement and track ambitious mitigation and adaptation action, its costs, benefits, support, and impacts on sustainable development. More specifically, the project aims to strengthen the reliability and accuracy of the national GHG inventory, and track progress of the country's NDC targets. The project will also help to strengthen the institutional capacities and coordination mechanisms related to transparency for reporting and support decision-makers in designing climate policies and measures. The project will provide transparent information about Malaysia's climate actions to increase awareness of the general public, private sector, and sub-national administrations.

118.   **Nepal.** *Building National Capacities of Nepal to meet requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement* (GEF ID: 10899); Agency: WWF-US; GEF Project Grant: $ 1,651,175; Co-financing: $1,198,141. Nepal is a LDC and landlocked country situated in the Himalayas in South Asia. Nepal is significantly exposed to the impacts of climate change and highly vulnerable to climate risks because of its mountainous topography and abrupt ecological and climatic transitions. The CBIT project objective is to strengthen capacities to meet the requirements of the ETF and track national progress against priority actions identified in the country's NDC. More specifically, the project will help put in place institutional arrangements to coordinate, report, and communicate progress related to transparency by establishing a coordinating body for MRV. The project will also enhance data collection, analysis, reporting, and verification of GHG emissions for the AFOLU, energy, industrial processes and product use (IPPU), and waste sectors. Moreover, the project will help establish a centralized climate action information management system and a tracking mechanism at the Ministry of Finance to document public, private, and international finance of mitigation and adaptation efforts.

ANNEX III: LIST OF CBIT APPROVED PROJECTS (AS OF OCTOBER 31, 2022)

GEF ID	Agency	Country	Title	Project Status	GEF Phase	Fund	PIF Approved	CEO endorsement	Total GEF amount	Co-financing
9652	UNEP	Costa Rica	Costa Rica's Integrated Reporting and Transparency System	CEO Approved	GEF-6	CBIT TF	11/4/2016	1/2/2018	$ 1,090,000	$ 3,260,000
9673	UNEP	South Africa	Capacity Building Programme to Implement South Africa's Climate National System	CEO Approved	GEF-6	CBIT TF	11/4/2016	10/22/2018	$ 1,237,350	$ 2,289,065
9674	CI	Kenya	Strengthening National Capacity in Kenya to Meet the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement and Sharing Best Practices in the East Africa Region	CEO Approved	GEF-6	CBIT TF	11/9/2016	12/19/2017	$ 1,144,500	$ 1,050,000
9675	UNEP, UNDP	Global	CBIT Global Coordination Platform	CEO Approved	GEF-6	CBIT TF	11/4/2016	8/2/2017	$ 1,095,000	$ 400,000
9739	UNDP	Uruguay	Building Institutional and Technical Capacities to Enhance Transparency in the Framework of the Paris Agreement	CEO Approved	GEF-6	CBIT TF	3/6/2017	2/15/2018	$ 1,231,875	$ 760,000
9814	CI	Uganda	Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Uganda to Comply with the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement	CEO Approved	GEF-6	CBIT TF	5/9/2017	5/21/2018	$ 1,253,500	$ 450,000
9820	UNEP	Ghana	Strengthening Ghana's National Capacity for Transparency and Ambitious Climate Reporting	CEO Approved	GEF-6	CBIT TF	5/15/2017	11/19/2018	$ 1,237,350	$ 1,310,000
9828	UNDP	Côte d'Ivoire	Strengthening the Transparency System for Enhanced Climate Action in Côte d'Ivoire	CEO Approved	GEF-6	CBIT TF	10/26/2017	4/3/2019	$ 1,303,050	$ 210,000
9833	FAO	Papua New Guinea	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	CEO Approved	GEF-6	CBIT TF	6/12/2017	10/28/2018	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,550,000
9834	FAO	Mongolia	Strengthening Capacity in the Agricultural and Land-use Sectors for Enhanced Transparency in Implementation and Monitoring of	CEO Approved	GEF-6	CBIT TF	6/1/2017	11/25/2018	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,160,000

GEF ID	Agency	Country	Title	Project Status	GEF Phase	Fund	PIF Approved	CEO endorsement	Total GEF amount	Co-financing
			Mongolia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)							
9835	UNEP	Chile	Strengthening Chile's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Transparency Framework	CEO Approved	GEF-6	CBIT TF	6/1/2017	3/14/2018	$ 1,381,890	$ 870,000
9837	FAO	Cambodia	Strengthening Capacity in the Agriculture and Land-use Sectors for Enhanced Transparency in Implementation and Monitoring of Cambodia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)	CEO Approved	GEF-6	CBIT TF	6/1/2017	10/28/2018	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,731,000
9849	UNEP	Antigua and Barbuda	Capacity Building for Improved Transparency on Climate Actions through an Environment Registry in Antigua & Barbuda	CEO Approved	GEF-6	CBIT TF	4/9/2018	7/19/2019	$ 1,149,750	$ 200,000
9864	FAO	Global	Global Capacity-building Towards Enhanced Transparency in the AFOLU Sector (CBIT-AFOLU)	CEO Approved	GEF-6	CBIT TF	8/15/2017	10/22/2018	$ 2,000,000	$ 3,000,000
9869	UNEP	Dominican Republic	Strengthening the Capacity of the Dominican Republic to Generate Climate Information and Knowledge in the Framework of the Paris Agreement	CEO Approved	GEF-6	CBIT TF	6/6/2018	3/28/2020	$ 1,237,350	$ 360,000
9872	UNEP	Peru	Capacity Building for Peru's Transparency System for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	CEO Approved	GEF-6	CBIT TF	9/25/2017	3/19/2019	$ 1,367,655	$ 700,000
9923	CI	Liberia	Building and Strengthening Liberia's National Capacity to Implement the Transparency Elements of the Paris Climate Agreement	CEO Approved	GEF-6	CBIT TF	11/16/2017	10/28/2018	$ 1,520,000	$ 1,500,000
9925	UNDP	Lebanon	Establishing Lebanon's Transparency Framework	CEO Approved	GEF-6	CBIT TF	11/1/2017	8/8/2022	$ 1,084,050	$ 632,000
9942	UNEP	Honduras	Support in the Design and Implementation of the Integrated Monitoring System of Climate Change for Honduras	CEO Approved	GEF-6	CBIT TF	6/5/2018	9/9/2020	$ 1,171,650	$ 150,000
9948	CI	Madagascar	Building and Strengthening Madagascar's National Capacity to Implement the Transparency Elements of the Paris Agreement	CEO Approved	GEF-6	CBIT TF	3/28/2018	6/24/2019	$ 1,520,000	$ 620,000
9955	UNEP	Argentina	Strengthening Argentina's Transparency Framework on GHG Inventories and Mitigation	CEO Approved	GEF-6	CBIT TF	1/16/2018	7/19/2019	$ 2,244,531	$ 350,000

GEF ID	Agency	Country	Title	Project Status	GEF Phase	Fund	PIF Approved	CEO endorsement	Total GEF amount	Co-financing
9966	UNDP	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Integrated Reporting and Transparency System	CEO Approved	GEF-6	CBIT TF	5/25/2018	7/6/2020	$ 1,335,900	$ 150,000
9967	UNDP	Ethiopia	Capacity-building Program to Comply with the Paris Agreement and Implement its Transparency Requirements at the National Level	CEO Approved	GEF-6	CBIT TF	3/28/2018	8/6/2019	$ 1,331,520	$ 192,000
9970	FAO	Cuba	Enhancing Cuba's Institutional and Technical Capacities in the Agriculture and Land-use Sectors for Enhanced Transparency under the Paris Agreement	CEO Approved	GEF-6	CBIT TF	6/8/2018	8/21/2020	$ 1,000,000	$ 550,000
9986	FAO	Bangladesh	Strengthening Capacity for Monitoring Environmental Emissions under the Paris Agreement in Bangladesh	CEO Approved	GEF-6	CBIT TF	5/31/2018	8/6/2019	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000
9997	CI	Rwanda	Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Rwanda to Implement the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement	CEO Approved	GEF-6	CBIT TF	3/28/2018	8/7/2019	$ 1,144,500	$ 600,000
10002	UNEP	Swaziland (Eswatini)	Capacity Building for Enhanced Transparency in Climate Change Monitoring, Reporting and Verification	CEO Approved	GEF-6	CBIT TF	3/28/2018	8/2/2019	$ 1,133,325	$ 270,000
10004	UNDP	Morocco	Developing an Integrated Transparency Framework for NDC Planning and Monitoring	CEO Approved	GEF-6	CBIT TF	6/6/2018	6/8/2020	$ 1,675,350	$ 300,000
10014	IADB	Jamaica	Strengthening Jamaica´s Capacity to Meet Transparency Requirements under the Paris Agreement	CEO Approved	GEF-6	CBIT TF	5/21/2018	10/22/2019	$ 1,423,500	$ 159,000
10021	UNDP	Montenegro	Strengthening Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and Adaptation Activities Transparency Framework	CEO Approved	GEF-6	CBIT TF	5/18/2018	6/10/2021	$ 1,204,500	$ 275,000
10023	UNEP	Panama	Development of the National Framework for Climate Transparency of Panama	CEO Approved	GEF-6	CBIT TF	6/5/2018	6/8/2020	$ 985,500	$ 150,000
10025	UNEP	Burkina Faso	Capacity Building for Burkina Faso's Transparency System for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	CEO Approved	GEF-6	CBIT TF	6/5/2018	8/2/2019	$ 1,346,850	$ 150,000
10026	UNEP	Togo	Togo Climate Transparency Framework	CEO Approved	GEF-6	CBIT TF	6/6/2018	3/28/2020	$ 1,160,992	$ 1,167,000
10027	UNEP	Sierra Leone	Building and Strengthening Sierra Leone's National Capacity to Implement the Transparency Elements of the Paris Agreement	CEO Approved	GEF-6	CBIT TF	6/8/2018	1/8/2020	$ 1,526,972	$ 200,000

GEF ID	Agency	Country	Title	Project Status	GEF Phase	Fund	PIF Approved	CEO endorsement	Total GEF amount	Co-financing
10028	UNEP	Georgia	Integrated Transparency Framework for Implementation of the Paris Agreement	CEO Approved	GEF-6	CBIT TF	6/6/2018	8/2/2019	$ 1,127,850	$ 137,340
10029	UNDP	Serbia	Establishing Transparency Framework for the Republic of Serbia	CEO Approved	GEF-6	CBIT TF	5/18/2018	1/10/2019	$ 1,204,500	$ 100,000
10031	IADB	Mexico	Transparency under the Paris Agreement: National and Subnational Contribution and Tracking towards Mexico's NDC	CEO Approved	GEF-6	CBIT TF	6/6/2018	12/2/2020	$ 2,050,000	$ 1,500,000
10039	UNEP	Lao PDR	Strengthening Lao PDR's institutional capacity to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement	CEO Approved	GEF-6	CBIT TF	6/5/2018	7/24/2019	$ 1,357,800	$ 150,000
10040	FAO	Sri Lanka	Enhancing and Bridging Knowledge Gaps in Sri Lanka's NDC Implementation of AFOLU Sector for Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF)	CEO Approved	GEF-6	CBIT TF	5/25/2018	12/21/2020	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,796,000
10042	UNDP	Macedonia	Strengthening Institutional and Technical Macedonian Capacities to Enhance Transparency in the Framework of the Paris Agreement	CEO Approved	GEF-6	CBIT TF	6/5/2018	2/28/2019	$ 1,445,400	$ 1,410,000
10043	UNEP	Azerbaijan	Capacity Building for Azerbaijan to Meet the Requirements of Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement	CEO Approved	GEF-6	CBIT TF	6/8/2018	2/3/2020	$ 1,470,585	$ 350,000
10071	FAO	Global	Building global capacity to increase transparency in the forest sector (CBIT-Forest)	CEO Approved	GEF-6	CBIT TF	10/23/2018	10/22/2019	$ 1,901,270	$ 4,760,000
10088	UNEP	Global	Global Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) Platform Phase II B: Unified Support Platform and Program for Article 13 of the Paris Agreement	CEO Approved	GEF-7	GET	12/12/2019	12/18/2021	$ 7,246,214	$ 900,000
10093	CI	Regional	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.	CEO Approved	GEF-7	GET	5/14/2019	6/8/2021	$ 4,828,210	$ 1,564,000
10118	FAO	Nicaragua	Strengthen institutional and technical capacities in the agricultural and forestry sectors of Nicaragua to	CEO Approved	GEF-6	CBIT TF	10/30/2018	7/10/2020	$ 1,000,000	$ 5,491,524

GEF ID	Agency	Country	Title	Project Status	GEF Phase	Fund	PIF Approved	CEO endorsement	Total GEF amount	Co-financing
			respond to the requirements of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement							
10120	FAO	Equatorial Guinea	Enhancing Equatorial Guinea's institutional and technical capacity in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector for enhanced transparency under the Paris Agreement	CEO Approved	GEF-7	GET	6/27/2019	5/19/2020	$ 1,000,000	$ 695,561
10121	UNDP	Colombia	Colombia's 2030 MRV Strategic Vision	CEO Approved	GEF-7	GET	11/26/2018	8/24/2021	$ 4,206,497	$ 1,000,000
10128	UNEP	Global	Global Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) Platform Phase II A: Unified Support Platform and Program for Article 13 of the Paris Agreement	CEO Approved	GEF-6	CBIT TF	10/30/2018	7/10/2021	$ 2,244,750	$ 400,000
10138	UNDP	Armenia	Building Armenia's national transparency framework under Paris Agreement	CEO Approved	GEF-7	GET	4/17/2019	5/19/2020	$ 1,084,050	$ 570,000
10149	UNEP	Malawi	Malawi Climate Transparency Framework	CEO Approved	GEF-7	GET	8/6/2019	1/22/2021	$ 1,211,070	$ 150,000
10150	UNEP	Thailand	Strengthening Thailand's institutional and technical capacities to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement	CEO Approved	GEF-7	GET	9/25/2019	3/23/2021	$ 2,234,895	$ 1,000,000
10155	FAO	Afghanistan	Strengthening capacity in the agriculture, land-use and other sectors for monitoring and reporting on Afghanistan's mitigation and adaptation targets	CEO Approved	GEF-7	GET	5/29/2019	11/20/2020	$ 1,533,000	$ 1,500,000
10156	FAO	Benin	Strengthening capacity in the energy, agriculture, forestry and other land-use sectors for enhanced transparency in the implementation and monitoring of Benin's Nationally Determined Contribution	CEO Approved	GEF-7	GET	9/25/2019	3/30/2021	$ 1,500,000	$ 260,000
10157	UNDP	Namibia	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	CEO Approved	GEF-7	GET	8/6/2019	11/25/2020	$ 1,259,250	$ 60,000
10194	UNDP	India	Capacity-building for establishing an Integrated and Enhanced	CEO Approved	GEF-7	GET	5/14/2019	11/3/2021	$ 4,270,500	$ 1,000,000

GEF ID	Agency	Country	Title	Project Status	GEF Phase	Fund	PIF Approved	CEO endorsement	Total GEF amount	Co-financing
			Transparency Framework for Climate actions and support measures							
10227	FECO	China	China Capacity Building for Enhanced Transparency Phase I	CEO Approved	GEF-7	GET	6/27/2019	12/21/2020	$ 1,853,000	$ 1,437,000
10260	UNDP	Mauritius	Strengthening the national greenhouse gas inventory of the Republic of Mauritius to improve climate reporting and transparency	CEO Approved	GEF-7	GET	10/3/2019	6/3/2021	$ 1,445,236	$ 770,000
10305	UNDP	Guatemala	Strengthening Guatemala's transparency framework through capacity building to implement the Paris Agreement	CEO Approved	GEF-7	GET	1/9/2020	7/14/2021	$ 1,697,250	$ 100,000
10308	UNDP	Indonesia	Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Indonesia to comply with the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement (CBIT)	CEO Approved	GEF-7	GET	10/22/2019	7/16/2021	$ 2,135,250	$ 1,000,000
10317	UNEP	Maldives	Capacity Strengthening for Improved Transparency of Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Actions in the Maldives	CEO Approved	GEF-7	GET	12/11/2019	6/4/2021	$ 1,645,237	$ 484,000
10318	UNDP	Haiti	Strengthening National Institutions in Haiti to meet the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement	CEO Approved	GEF-7	GET	10/22/2019	8/31/2021	$ 1,500,150	$ 30,000
10342	UNEP	Paraguay	Establish an integral MRV/M&E system to enhance climate transparency in Paraguay	CEO Approved	GEF-7	GET	12/13/2019	4/20/2021	$ 2,066,813	$ 350,000
10355	UNDP	Vietnam	Strengthen Viet Nam's capacities to manage data flows and report information adequately to fulfill the enhanced transparency framework of the Paris Agreement requirements	CEO Approved	GEF-7	GET	6/17/2020	9/27/2021	$ 2,244,173	$ 3,175,000
10427	UNEP	Bahamas	Building The Bahamas capacity in transparency for climate change mitigation and adaptation	CEO Approved	GEF-7	GET	7/22/2020	7/10/2021	$ 1,537,599	$ 338,333
10428	UNEP	Mauritania	Strengthening Mauritania's national capacity for transparency and ambitious climate reporting	CEO Approved	GEF-7	GET	11/25/2020	11/19/2021	$ 1,261,659	$ 161,450
10429	UNEP	Zimbabwe	Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Zimbabwe to conform to the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement	CEO Approved	GEF-7	GET	7/22/2020	7/8/2021	$ 1,379,700	$ 355,600
10446	UNEP	Cameroon	Capacity-building for transparency in NDC implementation in Cameroon	CEO Approved	GEF-7	GET	10/21/2020	3/9/2022	$ 1,804,012	$ 311,000

GEF ID	Agency	Country	Title	Project Status	GEF Phase	Fund	PIF Approved	CEO endorsement	Total GEF amount	Co-financing
10449	UNEP	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)	CEO Approved	GEF-7	GET	4/2/2020	8/27/2021	$ 1,615,125	$ 100,000
10479	UNDP	Sudan	Sudan's Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency Project	CEO Approved	GEF-7	GET	7/2/2020	11/19/2021	$ 1,409,265	$ 400,000
10485	CI	Gambia	Strengthening capacity of institutions in The Gambia to meet transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement	CEO Approved	GEF-7	GET	7/2/2020	9/3/2021	$ 1,253,500	$ 135,000
10595	UNDP	Tunisia	Strengthening Tunisia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Transparency Framework	PIF approved	GEF-7	GET	4/13/2022		$ 1,680,825	$ 200,000
10596	UNEP	Trinidad and Tobago	Strengthening Trinidad and Tobago's capacity in transparency for climate change mitigation and adaptation	CEO Approved	GEF-7	GET	7/2/2020	7/10/2021	$ 1,210,413	$ 198,000
10635	UNEP	Lesotho	Enabling Lesotho's Enhanced Transparency Framework	CEO Approved	GEF-7	GET	8/5/2021	7/19/2022	$ 1,349,588	$ 217,800
10644	UNEP	Chad	Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Chad to comply with the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement	PIF Approved	GEF-7	GET	5/19/2022		$ 1,199,025	$ 200,000
10648	UNEP	Burundi	Building capacities in Burundi to implement the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement	CEO Approved	GEF-7	GET	7/8/2021	5/19/2022	$ 1,392,177	$ 123,000
10668	UNEP	Tanzania	Tanzania's Climate Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF)	PIF Approved	GEF-7	GET	8/20/2021		$ 1,307,430	$ 113,850
10669	FAO	Bhutan	Strengthening institutional and technical capacities for enhanced transparency in implementation and monitoring of Bhutan's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)	CEO Approved	GEF-7	GET	2/23/2021	2/7/2022	$ 2,000,000	$ 1,895,600
10734	FAO	Democratic Republic of Congo	Strengthening capacities in the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use sector of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to enhance transparency and tracking of the Nationally Determined Contribution under the Paris Agreement.	CEO Approved	GEF-7	GET	2/28/2021	1/21/2022	$ 2,190,000	$ 105,428
10760	FAO	Solomon Islands	Strengthening capacity in the agriculture and land-use as well as energy sectors in Solomon Islands for	CEO Approved	GEF-7	GET	7/14/2021	7/11/2022	$ 1,300,000	$ 2,676,857

GEF ID	Agency	Country	Title	Project Status	GEF Phase	Fund	PIF Approved	CEO endorsement	Total GEF amount	Co-financing
			enhanced transparency in implementation and monitoring of Solomon Island's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)							
10761	FAO	Vanuatu	Strengthening capacity in the Energy, Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land-use Sectors for Enhanced Transparency in the Implementation and Monitoring of Vanuatu's Nationally Determined Contribution	CEO Approved	GEF-7	GET	7/22/2021	7/11/2022	$ 1,300,000	$ 2,994,500
10772	FAO	Uzbekistan	Capacity-building to establish an integrated and enhanced transparency framework in Uzbekistan to track the national climate actions and support measures received	CEO Approved	GEF-7	GET	8/20/2021	6/14/2022	$ 1,500,000	$ 500,000
10809	CI	Nigeria	Strengthening the capacity of institutions in Nigeria to implement the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement	PIF Approved	GEF-7	GET	12/21/2021		$ 1,520,000	$ 80,000
10818	UNEP	Ecuador	Implementing Ecuador's Climate Transparency System	CEO Approved	GEF-7	GET	7/8/2021	5/20/2022	$ 2,231,610	$ 1,080,057
10899	WWF-US	Nepal	Building National Capacities of Nepal to meet requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement	CEO Approved	GEF-7	GET		6/14/2022	$ 1,799,781	$ 1,198,141
10932	UNEP	Brazil	Strengthening the national transparency system in Brazil under the Paris Agreement (DataClima+)	Council Approved	GEF-7	GET	5/24/2022		$ 4,254,750	$ 500,000
10964	UNEP	Malaysia	Strengthening Malaysia's Capacity in Implementing and Tracking Ambitious Climate Change Actions	CEO Approved	GEF-7	GET		6/3/2022	$ 2,000,000	$ 200,000
10967	FAO	Tajikistan	Strengthening the capacity of the Republic of Tajikistan to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement.	PIF Approved	GEF-7	GET	6/14/2022		$ 1,500,000	$ 500,000
11013	IADB	Barbados	Strengthening Institutional and Technical Capacity for Barbados to meet the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement	CEO Approved	GEF-7	GET		6/6/2022	$ 1,368,750	$ 198,000