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

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INTRODUCTION

1.   The purpose of this document is to provide an update on activities undertaken by the GEF to support the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) establishment and operations. The update covers activities since the Progress Report[1] presented for the 53rd GEF Council Meeting, between November 1, 2017 and June 14, 2018.

CBIT TRUST FUND CAPITALIZATION

2.   The CBIT Trust Fund was established in September 2016, in accordance with the World Bank's applicable policies and procedures. The CBIT Trust Fund establishment was approved by the 50th GEF Council to support the CBIT in response to the Paris Agreement and its decision. The Council also invited the World Bank to act as Trustee.[2]

3.   As of March 31, 2018, fourteen donors had signed their respective contribution agreements, and the Trustee had received the majority of the pledges. The total donor contributions to the CBIT Trust Fund to date are $61.9 million, of which $56.7 million or 92 percent had been paid. $5.2 million of pledges remained outstanding or unpaid.

4.   Since October 31, 2017, one additional donor, Japan, pledged contributions to the CBIT Trust Fund.

CBIT OPERATIONALIZATION

5.   As of June 14, 2018, the GEF Secretariat has approved 41 projects under the CBIT Trust Fund, amounting to $53.2 million or 97 percent of the total funds held in trust (see Annex for details). Within two years of the establishment, the CBIT Trust Fund successfully programmed virtually all available resources, with a modest amount of resources set-aside for administrative purposes.

6.   The project portfolio includes 39 national projects in Africa, Asia, Eastern and Central Europe (ECA) and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) that are addressing priority needs to meet enhanced transparency requirements from the Paris Agreement. The portfolio includes eleven Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and five Small Island Developing States (SIDS). It also includes two global projects that aim to improve knowledge sharing, coordination, and facilitate additional capacity-building.

7.   Of the total approved projects, 35 are PIF Approved and thus under development, while six have been CEO Approved and have begun implementation.

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[1] GEF, 2017, *Progress Report on Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency*, Council Document GEF/C.54/Inf.06.

[2] GEF, 2016, *Establishment of a New Trust Fund for the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency*, Council Document GEF/C.50/05.

8.   In total, the GEF Secretariat received 52 CBIT project proposals for consideration in GEF-6, with thirteen project proposals in fiscal year 2017 and 39 proposals in fiscal year 2018. As the demand exceeded resource availability, a number of proposals have been deferred until GEF-7 for support.
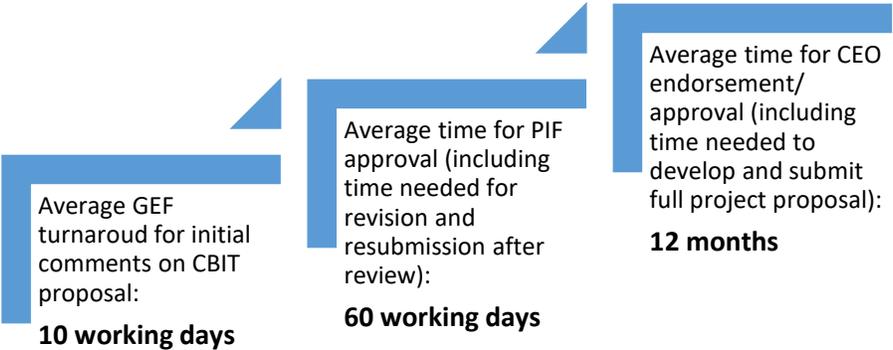
Project Cycle Analysis

9.   The analysis of the timeliness of project review, approval, and preparation of the CBIT projects showed a high level of compliance with the GEF project cycle policy and standards. The average amount of time for the GEF Secretariat to complete the initial project review was ten working days, meeting the current corporate standards.

10.   For all 41 approved CBIT projects, the amount of time needed on average to receive PIF approval was twelve weeks (60 working days). This period included the time necessary for countries and agencies to review and incorporate the GEF Secretariat's feedback into the CBIT proposals, and to resubmit to the Secretariat for final review and approval.

11.   Upon project concept approval,[3] CBIT projects have averaged 12 months to submit full project proposals for CEO endorsement/approval. All projects to date are medium-sized projects (MSPs), meeting the twelve-month time standard for MSP approval.

Figure 1: CBIT Project Approval Process - Timeline on Average (as of June 14, 2018)

Average GEF turnaroud for initial comments on CBIT proposal:
10 working days

Average time for PIF approval (including time needed for revision and resubmission after review):
60 working days

Average time for CEO endorsement/ approval (including time needed to develop and submit full project proposal):
12 months

PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW

12.   The number of projects approved per fiscal year increased steadily since the CBIT Trust Fund establishment. Eleven projects were approved by the GEF Secretariat from October 2016 to June 2017, while in fiscal year 2018 a total of 30 projects were approved, marking a total of 41 CBIT projects approved under GEF-6.

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[3] As of June 14, 2018, the list of CEO approved projects includes the following: Costa Rica, Chile, Kenya, Uganda, Uruguay and the Global CBIT Project.

13.   Overall, the approved CBIT project proposals largely mirrored the eligible programming activities set forth in the *Programming Directions for the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency*.[4] The most common CBIT project activities among the 41 approved projects were grouped into the following eleven types of activities:

(a)   Enhancement and/or establishment of new institutional arrangements;

(b)   Use of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) transparency activities to inform policy design;

(c)   Accounting and measurement, review and verification (MRV) methodologies for mitigation actions;

(d)   Accounting and MRV methodologies for adaptation actions;

(e)   Economic and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions scenario modelling;

(f)   GHG inventory data collection and management tools;

(g)   Enhancement and/or establishment of new MRV systems;

(h)   GHG inventory improvements including development of country-specific emission factors and activity data;

(i)   Capacity building, training, and knowledge sharing;

(j)   Tracking climate finance, and;

(k)   Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Use (AFOLU) focused activities.

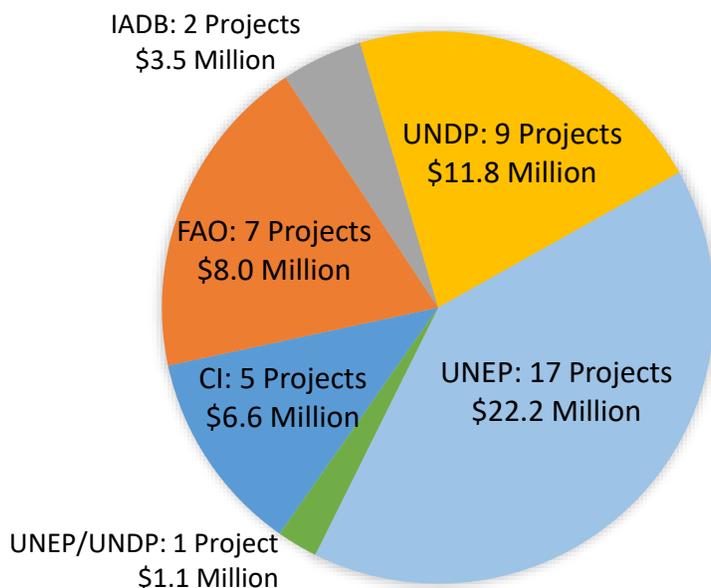**Figure 2: CBIT Project Priorities per Type of Activity (as of June 14, 2018)**

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

14.   Figure 2 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.

15.   Capacity building, knowledge sharing and training was the most common activity (98 percent) included in the projects approved, whereas scenario modelling of economic and/or GHG emissions trends was the least common activity (18 percent) included in project concepts.

16.   Strong institutional arrangements are the cornerstone of every country's GHG inventory accounting and reporting program, and this is reflected by the fact that 73 percent of all approved CBIT projects included a component focused on the establishment and/or enhancement of national institutional arrangements.

17.   Similarly, as the Paris Agreement's enhanced transparency framework has underlined the importance of establishing and maintaining strong MRV systems, 83 percent of approved CBIT projects requested GEF support for this type of activity.

18.   In contrast, less than a third (30 percent) of CBIT projects included a project component dedicated towards the tracking and transparent reporting of support needed and received. This illustrates the higher level of interest among countries to date to address the transparency of action, and relatively modest interest among countries supported to date to focus on enhancing transparency of support.

19.   While adaptation is a major focus of many developing countries' NDCs, 45 percent of CBIT proposals included a component specific to the establishment or improvement of MRV for adaptation activities.

20.   Another noteworthy data point among approved CBIT projects was almost a quarter (23 percent) included a specific component for enhancing measurement and transparency of GHG emissions from the AFOLU sector. This may be indicative of the relative importance of emissions from the AFOLU sector in the countries that have been supported by the CBIT to date, such as Bangladesh, Cambodia, Kenya and Mongolia. It also reflects the inherent challenges in the sector to quantify and report emissions and removals due to limited data, and need for technical capacities for the quantification and projections of AFOLU-related emissions as compared to other sectors.

Agency Distribution

21.   The CBIT projects have so far been implemented by five out of the 18 GEF Agencies. UN Environment Programme (UNEP) has the largest share with 17 projects, followed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) with nine projects, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) with seven, Conservation International (CI) with five, and the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) with two projects. Notably, the IADB is the first multilateral development bank to be involved with the CBIT. Figure 3 shows the distribution of approved CBIT projects per GEF implementing agency by number of projects with associated resources.

Figure 3: Approved CBIT Projects by Agency (as of June 14, 2018)

IADB: 2 Projects
$3.5 Million

UNDP: 9 Projects
$11.8 Million

FAO: 7 Projects
$8.0 Million

CI: 5 Projects
$6.6 Million

UNEP: 17 Projects
$22.2 Million

UNEP/UNDP: 1 Project
$1.1 Million

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

23.   As of May 2018, financial procedures agreement with the Trustee to access the resources of the CBIT Trust Fund have been fully executed with CI, FAO, UNDP and UNEP, while negotiations were ongoing for the IADB.

Regional Distribution

24.   Overall, the CBIT Trust Fund is supporting a regionally balanced portfolio. A breakdown of approved projects by region is provided in Figure 4. The Africa region had the most CBIT projects approved (14 projects, $18.5 million), followed by the LAC region (12 projects, $16.3 million), the Asia region (seven projects, $7.4 million), and the ECA region (six projects, $7.8 million). Two CBIT projects with a global scope were also approved in GEF-6 ($3.1 million).

**Figure 4: Approved CBIT Projects by Region (as of June 14, 2018)**
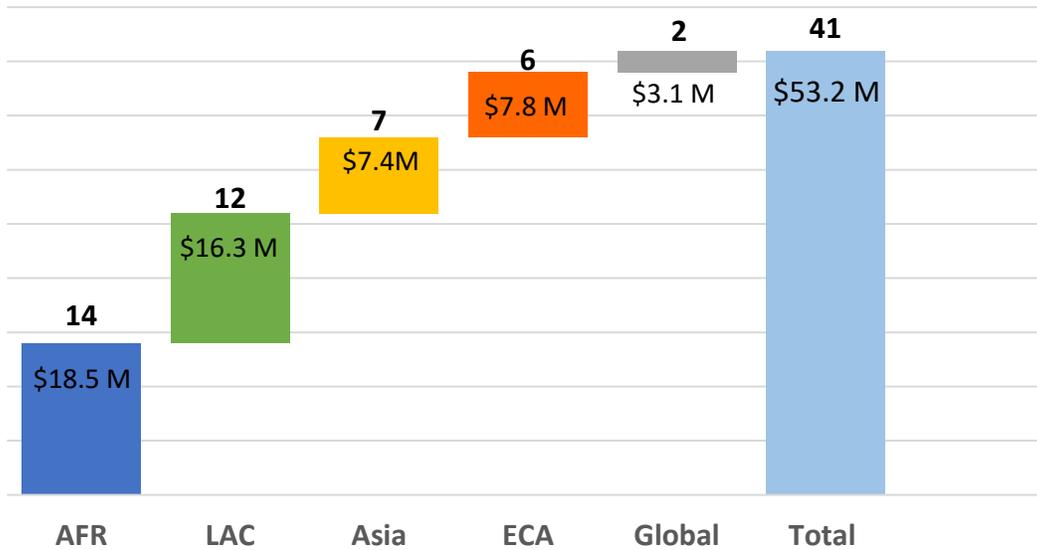
25.   The P*rogramming Directions* document[5] stipulated that "proposals [would] be prioritized for those countries that are in most need of capacity-building assistance for transparency-related activities, in particular [SIDS and LDCs]." In total, 39 percent of approved CBIT projects in GEF-6 came from LDCs and SIDs, responding to the above prioritization. Eleven proposals for CBIT support were submitted by LDCs during GEF-6, and another five proposals were submitted by SIDS. These 16 projects were approved. In addition, a full-size regional project was submitted to the GEF Secretariat to support activities in eight countries in Africa, of which six are LDCs and SIDS. Due to resource constraints, this project was deferred to GEF-7.

26.   The project activities proposed by LDCs and SIDS to date showed similar prioritization compared to the overall portfolio, as shown in Figure 5. However, there were some differences in the proportion of countries selecting some of the project priority categories. The largest difference was shown in the proportion of projects that targeted GHG inventory data collection and management tools as well as overall GHG inventory improvements. For LDC/SIDS CBIT projects, the proportion was higher (88 percent and 81 percent, respectively) than the overall CBIT portfolio (65 percent for both). There was also a slightly higher percentage of projects that included an AFOLU component and aimed to enhance or establish new institutional arrangements for approved LDC/SIDS projects (81 percent and 31 percent, respectively) compared to the overall portfolio (73 percent and 23 percent, respectively). On the other hand, the overall portfolio showed higher priorities for tracking climate finance (30 percent compared

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5 GEF, 2016, *Programming Directions for the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency*.

to 19 percent for LDC/SIDS projects) and scenario modelling (18 percent compared to 13 percent for LDC/SIDS projects).

Figure 5: LDC/SIDS CBIT Project Priorities per Type of Activity Compared to Overall Portfolio (as of June 14, 2018)
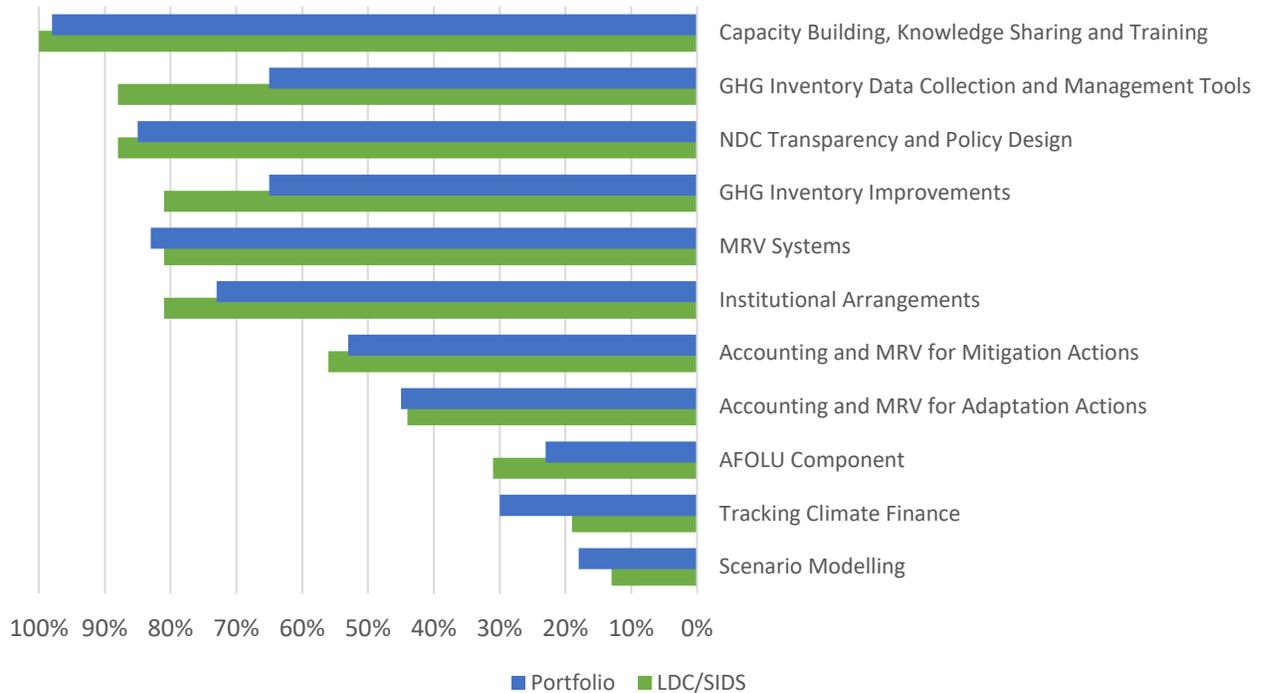
27.   Figure 6 shows the proportion of non-Annex I Parties supported by CBIT through national projects during GEF-6. As of June 14, 2018, 39 out of 155 non-Annex-I Parties or 25 percent, have received CBIT support.

Figure 6: Share of Non-Annex I Parties Supported by CBIT National Projects (as of June 14, 2018)
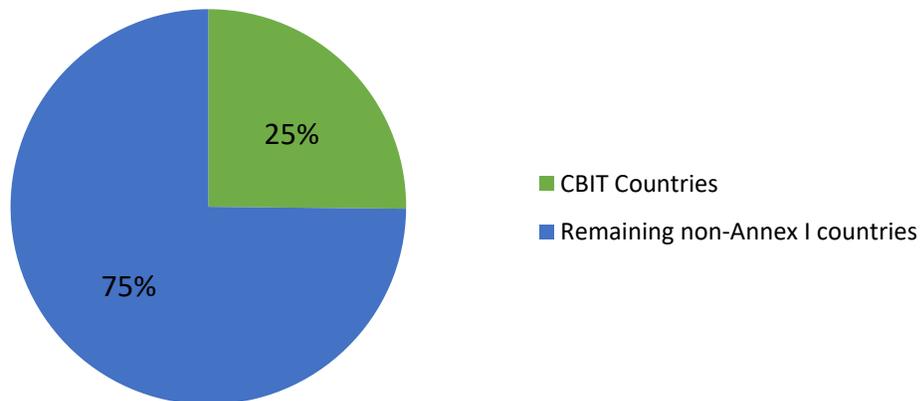
28.   Figure 7 describes the cumulative GHG profile of countries supported through CBIT national projects to date. Using 2014 data from the World Resources Institute's (WRI) online CAIT Climate Data Explorer[6], total GHG emissions from Non-Annex 1 countries measured 31,730 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO$_2$e), including China (11,601 MtCO$_2$e) and India (3,202 MtCO$_2$e), which together make up almost half of all Non-Annex 1 GHG emissions (47 percent). In total, GHG emissions from the 39 CBIT countries represent approximately 11 percent of total GHG emissions from Non-Annex 1 countries, or 3,496 MtCO$_2$e.

Figure 7: GHG Emissions of Countries Supported by CBIT National Projects and Percentage of Total Non-Annex 1 GHG Emissions (2014)
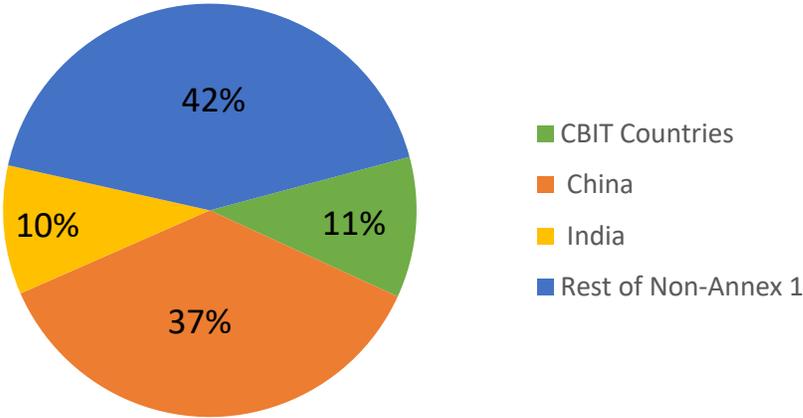
29.   Altogether, 65 countries have so far been part of the CBIT initiative, either through national projects and/or through participation in capacity building and other support through the global projects. As the global coordination platform matures and rolls out additional outreach, knowledge sharing and training activities, the number of participating countries is expected to increase. The target for the CBIT as stated in the *Programming Directions* document is supporting a minimum of 100 countries that have articulated their capacity needs and priorities for transparency.[7]

APPROVED CBIT PROJECTS SINCE LAST PROGRESS REPORT

30.   The project concepts that have been approved since October 31, 2017 include 27 proposals from: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Georgia, Honduras, Jamaica, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Liberia, Macedonia, Madagascar, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Panama, Rwanda,

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[6] World Resources Institute, CAIT Climate Data Explorer, 2017. Available online at: http://cait.wri.org
[7] GEF, 2016, *Programming Directions for the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency*.

Serbia, Sierra Leonne, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, and Togo. These projects amount to $35.9 million in resources from the CBIT Trust Fund. Individual projects are summarized in this section.

31.   The objective of Antigua and Barbuda's CBIT project with UNEP is to promote mainstreaming of NDC MRV into its domestic systems, and to strengthen the country's institutional capacity to facilitate sound monitoring processes necessary for enhanced transparency under the Paris Agreement. On September 6, 2017, the second most powerful hurricane on record—Hurricane Irma—made direct landfall on Barbuda, the northern island of the twin island state of Antigua and Barbuda. The hurricane destroyed 90 percent of the building stock in Barbuda, government agencies lost years' worth of data and information and physical infrastructure, computing equipment, and paper records were damaged. More importantly, human resources were also lost as people had to migrate following the destruction of their homes and livelihoods. The CBIT project will help to address data management and security risks to establish and maintain a robust and transparent information system.

32.   The CBIT project in Argentina with UNEP will help the country develop and strengthen its transparency mechanisms over time by supporting the design of country-specific methodologies for an MRV system, starting from enhancing measurement through a robust national GHG inventory system and strengthening institutional arrangements. The project will also improve local sectoral capacities for accounting of GHG mitigation actions, tracking support received, and precise monitoring of progress on short, mid and long-term NDC targets, including the ability to adjust if needed.

33.   Azerbaijan's CBIT project with UNEP seeks to strengthen the necessary institutional arrangements and human capacities to monitor progress and report on the implementation of the country's NDC. The project responds to needs and gaps identified through the International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) process of Azerbaijan's first BUR, its third NC, its NDC, and findings from a working group on adaptation planning, and a working commission on low-carbon development strategy development. The project will also establish a tracking system to support reliable domestic MRV activities, including performance indicators for mitigation policies, programs and actions.

34.   Bangladesh is extremely vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, and the AFOLU and waste sectors are described in high priority in the country's NDC. In 2012, agriculture; land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF); and the waste sectors accounted for 33 percent, five percent and 18 percent, respectively, of total GHG emissions in Bangladesh. This CBIT project with FAO will improve Bangladesh's institutional arrangements to better integrate the AFOLU and waste sectors into national GHG inventory reporting, and will help the country implement its NDC by enhancing the transparency and monitoring of mitigation and adaptation actions in both sectors.

35.   Bosnia-Herzegovina's CBIT project with UNDP seeks to build its GHG monitoring and reporting capacities to meet the requirements of the enhanced transparency framework by specifically aligning the CBIT project outcomes with the capacity needs identified in the ICA of

its first BUR. Bosnia-Herzegovina will establish an overarching structure across sectors and key institutions through an inter-ministerial coordination committee. The project will also strengthen institutions to establish and improve MRV systems and practices; improve GHG inventories and NDC information; and generate new data and data flows to monitor mitigation actions and policies for multiple key sectors, coupled with specific training in data analysis and quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) procedures.

36.   Burkina Faso is a landlocked Sahelian country in West Africa and an LDC with more than 80 percent of the population directly dependent on natural resources and vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Burkina Faso's NDC identifies AFOLU as the largest source of GHG emissions in the country (88 percent), followed by waste (4 percent) and transport (4 percent). Accordingly, this CBIT project with UNEP will focus on activities to enhance transparency in Burkina Faso's AFOLU and waste sectors. The project will strengthen institutional arrangements by establishing an inter-ministerial coordination framework. It will also allow Burkina Faso to design, test and operationalize a domestic MRV system for tracking progress of the country's NDC and National Adaptation Plan (NAP).

37.   Cuba's CBIT project with FAO will support the development of an MRV system in the AFOLU sector, which complements the Caribbean country's NDC and its national climate change plan, "Tarea Vida". Cuba's NDC identifies a series of proposed GHG mitigation actions in the energy sector linked to the AFOLU sector, such as new renewable energy generation from biomass, solar pumps for agricultural use, and processing organic waste for energy generation. Adaptation is also a priority for the Caribbean SIDS country, and key actions include incorporating adaptation in programs, plans and projects linked to food production, integral water management, land-use, forestry, fishery, tourism and health planning. The first in a step-wise approach, Cuba's CBIT project will coordinate with GEF support provided for the preparation of its third NC and first BUR as well as with REDD+ technical assistance from FAO.

38.   The Dominican Republic's CBIT project with UNEP aims to improve its ability to track its NDC and clarify future NDC information by strengthening the institutional arrangements and technical capacities of relevant ministries. The project will target key remaining barriers in monitoring and projecting GHG emissions, developing country-specific activity data and higher-tier emission factors, tracking climate finance support and estimating budgetary needs to support mitigation efforts. Adaptation is a constitutional priority for the Caribbean country, which is committed to increase the resilience of the most vulnerable social groups and economic sectors. In addition to coordinating with existing GHG transparency projects, the Dominican Republic's CBIT project will establish a long-term capacity building strategy through arrangements with local academia.

39.   Ethiopia's CBIT project with UNDP is focused on strengthening its institutional and technical capacities for transparency-related activities, including tracking the progress of Ethiopia's NDC commitments and support received. Using CBIT support, the country will establish a permanent inter-ministerial body for leadership and planning support for the

implementation of the transparency requirements. Ethiopia also plans to improve its national GHG emission inventory system by improving data collection tools and processes, as well as carrying out training and capacity building activities for relevant ministries and other organizations.

40.   Georgia is in the process of enhancing its GHG transparency framework and through this CBIT project will establish a mechanism for tracking the implementation of its NDC both at the national and local levels. Georgia will implement its CBIT project with UNEP through the Municipal Development Coordination Platform (MDCP)—a vertical coordination mechanism— which will help the country improve its national GHG inventory system and QA/QC procedures in key sectors. Georgia's CBIT project will also complement and support other relevant activities such as its fourth NC and second BUR to be submitted to the UNFCCC.

41.   Honduras's CBIT project with UNEP will develop the technical and logistical capacities for the creation and operation of a centralized, integrated GHG monitoring system for improved management and access to country-specific data. Adaptation is a priority for the Central American country and a robust data management system will enable Honduras to track the mitigation and adaptation commitments in its NDC, as well as to identify support needed and received. Responsibilities, mechanisms and procedures for access and exchange of information will also be defined, with a supporting capacity-building program.

42.   The purpose of Jamaica's CBIT project with the IADB is to strengthen the country's transparency framework through the design and implementation of a fully functional and harmonized domestic MRV system. Jamaica's CBIT project is particularly innovative as it will test the viability of blockchain technology to monitor progress towards implementing its NDC. If successful, Jamaica will deploy the technology to test other possible NDC-support activities such as facilitating clean energy trading, enhancing climate finance flows, and improving carbon emissions trading. The project is aligned with existing support from the IADB through its NDC Invest Initiative, and is the first CBIT project that will be implemented by a multilateral development bank.

43.   Lao PDR is an LDC that is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, such as floods, epidemics, droughts and storms, but with limited capacity to adapt. A key focal area of Lao PDR's CBIT project with UNEP is agriculture—a major economic sector in the country which is highly exposed to the risks of climate change, and in terms of GHG emissions, represents 87 percent of total GHG emissions. This CBIT project will support Lao PDR's efforts to strengthen its institutional arrangements and improve its technical capacity to meet the enhanced transparency requirements under the Paris Agreement. Notably, the CBIT project will help to establish a GHG inventory training curriculum at the national university and assist the country in developing a national GHG database management system.

44.   Plans for Lebanon's CBIT project with UNDP include developing progress indicators and establishing appropriate institutional arrangements for holistic MRV approaches, while also improving the quality of reporting to the UNFCCC by enhancing its systems for the calculation

of GHG inventories and the tracking of mitigation and adaptation actions (including already developed National Mitigation Actions). The CBIT project will also address capacity-building, institutional and technology needs as identified in the BUR, NCs and Technology Needs Assessment (TNA).

45.   The focus of Liberia's CBIT project with CI is the establishment of protocols and methodologies for data collection across multiple sectors in Liberia, and includes the development of an online system for the collection and management of all NDC data and information. In collaboration with the Liberian Environmental Protection Agency, the CBIT project will support the training of at least 300 stakeholders to utilize the NDC transparency system and manage relevant data. The project will also expand and strengthen Liberia's National Climate Change Steering Committee.

46.   The CBIT project in Macedonia with UNDP aims to improve its ability to meet the enhanced transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement by strengthening institutional and technical capacity for measuring and reporting on emissions, mitigation and adaptation activities, and support received. The key components of the CBIT project are to strengthen Macedonia's national institutions for MRV and ensure its transparency activities are aligned with country priorities; to provide the necessary training and tools to both organizations and individuals that conduct MRV activities; and to shift the arrangements for data collection, analysis, and reporting from a project-based cycle to a continuous process.

47.   The CBIT project in Madagascar implemented by CI includes as outcomes an assessment and recommendations for improved institutional arrangements, and the development and deployment of policies, strategies and programs that enhance climate accounting transparency. Madagascar's CBIT project will utilize the National Bureau of Coordination's REDD+ work as the basis for building new national MRV frameworks, and key stakeholders will be trained on domestic GHG inventory and MRV systems, and procedures for tracking the country's NDC commitments, among other activities.

48.   The second of two CBIT projects to be implemented by IADB, Mexico's CBIT project will build on and enhance current efforts to develop a platform for the tracking and reporting of climate change mitigation and adaptation actions under the SIAT-PECC (Sistema de Informacion de la Agenda de Transversalidad del Cambio Climatico). Eventually, SIAT-PECC and the platform proposed under this project (SIAT-NDC) will be fully integrated and follow the same principles in terms of transparency. The project will build on a results-based loan of $600 million with the IADB, which is supporting Mexico in improving land management to reduce emissions and vulnerability to climate change. Current GHG capacity building efforts in Mexico include the definition of mitigation and adaptation measures within its NDC, as well as activities with sub-national authorities, many of whom have incorporated mitigation and adaptation targets into their Climate Change Action Plans.

49.   Montenegro's CBIT project with UNDP is focused on strengthening the engagement of high-level decision makers to accelerate and monitor climate action measures in harmony with

Montenegro's broader national strategies. The work will strengthen Montenegro's transparency instruments under the Paris Agreement's transparency framework and integrate them within existing national functions where possible. Montenegro's CBIT project also aims to enhance the country's technical capacities and to strengthen its institutional memory and coordination of MRV activities via an online open data communication system.

50.   Morocco requested CBIT support through UNDP to initiate a project that will provide the necessary information to track the implementation progress of its NDC, to help alleviate the capacity constraints highlighted in Morocco's most recent National Communication to the UNFCCC. The country's CBIT proposal includes the testing and establishment of an integrated MRV system to sustain national tracking of NDC progress, strengthening the GHG accounting and reporting capacities of sectoral inventory experts and data focal points, and designing and procuring GHG data platforms to improve data processing, reporting and developing country-specific emission factors. Morocco's CBIT project will also help the country to identify best practices and improve vital inputs in preparation for the first Global Stocktake, which is scheduled to take place in 2023.

51.   The CBIT project in Panama implemented by UNEP will develop the national Framework for Climate Transparency of Panama—*Panama Reports*—to facilitate the transparent collection, management and dissemination of climate-related data. Panama's proposed transparency framework will include mitigation, adaptation, climate finance, and consists of the following main components: a GHG inventory management system; a mitigation actions registry; a monitoring and evaluation system for adaptation; and a national emissions registry. This CBIT project will also help Panama address other areas of technical focus, such as accounting for and tracking mitigation actions in the AFOLU and energy sectors, as well as evaluating climate change impacts on Panama's cities, coasts and human health.

52.   The objective of Rwanda's CBIT project with CI is to improve the capacity of its institutions to fulfill the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement. The country aims to achieve this by improving the quality and quantity of its GHG inventory data through enhanced collaboration between the Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) and sector-based institutions that support the GHG emissions inventory. The capacity of key stakeholders responsible for GHG data collection and processing will be further strengthened by the procurement of state-of-the art equipment and tools.

53.   With support from CBIT through UNDP, Serbia's project will complete and enact its MRV system which will improve the country's ability to effectively define and implement climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, financing, capacity building and transfer of technologies. Serbia also expects its CBIT project to help raise the level of ambition of its NDC commitments, as well as improve institutional capacities, stakeholder awareness, and the integration of subnational contributions to the process of NDC preparation and implementation. All three components of Serbia's project are focused on the development of

tools, training and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

54.   Sierra Leone is an LDC and has been ranked as the third most vulnerable nation after Bangladesh and Guinea Bissau to the adverse effects of climate change, yet the country's NDC includes both mitigation and adaptation components. The CBIT project implemented by UNEP will coordinate with existing REDD+ readiness support, which intends to complete forest cover and forest carbon inventories. The project will strengthen institutional arrangements for data collection and processing through inter-ministerial coordination frameworks for the energy and transport, agriculture, LULUCF, and waste sectors. National capacity to track and report mitigation and adaptation data from these sectors will be built, supported by user-friendly guidelines and methodologies, and a centralized digital system. The project will also help build the capacities of ministries to analyze climate data and build climate vulnerability projections.

55.   Sri Lanka's CBIT project with FAO will focus on improving the island nation's capacity to meet the mitigation and adaptation components for the AFOLU sector, as described in the country's NDC. The Sri Lankan economy is growing rapidly, and consequently, the country's natural resource base is experiencing increased deforestation, land degradation and food insecurity. These negative externalities are further compounded by the ever-increasing negative impacts of climate change. This CBIT project will enhance the transparency of Sri Lanka's actions within the AFOLU sector and create clear and robust institutional arrangements for more regular and comprehensive GHG reporting.

56.   The aim of the CBIT project in Swaziland with UNEP is to provide targeted technical support and tools to strengthen capacity in data collection, archiving within a centralized platform, and to support the establishment of effective institutional arrangements in order to plan, implement and report on climate actions. Swaziland expects its project to result in the development of a national strategy for mainstreaming climate change into national development policies and programs, as well as the development of climate-specific indicators that will be used to track, monitor and report Swaziland's NDC targets.

57.   Like many LDC countries, the West African country of Togo is highly vulnerable to the dangers of climate change and has prioritized action on agriculture, which is very vulnerable and is the basis of its economy, employing about 70% of the working population and accounting on average for 40% of its gross domestic product. The CBIT project in Togo implemented by UNEP will enable the establishment of an efficient and comprehensive climate related information system, as well as build the technical and human capacities. Togo's project, for example, will create a system in which each relevant sector involved will have a "cell" responsible for managing GHG data; these cells will compose a national accounting and reporting mechanism hosted by the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources.

58.   Five projects have received CEO Approval after the successful submission of their full project proposals since the last Progress Report: Chile, Costa Rica, Kenya, Uganda and Uruguay. This brings the total of projects that are CEO Approved to six.

59.   All CEO Approved projects have submitted tracking tools with their full project proposals. Among the specific indicators each project incorporates into its project results framework, a common indicator is the qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency-related activities. The assessment is done on a scale of 1 to 4.[8] The table below shows the respective ratings for each of the CEO Approved national projects.

Table 1. Qualitative Assessment of Institutional Capacity for Transparency-related Activities of CEO Endorsed/Approved CBIT Projects (as of June 14, 2018)

Country	Baseline Rating	Target Rating
Chile	2	4
Costa Rica	2	4
Kenya	3	4
Uganda	2	4
Uruguay	2	3

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

Table 2. Qualitative Assessment of MRV Systems of CEO Endorsed/Approved CBIT Projects (as of June 14, 2018)

Country	Description	Baseline Rating	Target Rating
Chile	Inventory of energy related GHG emissions	6	8
	Inventory of waste and IPPU related GHG emissions	5	8
	M&E of adaptation measures	1	4
	MRV of support	4	6
Costa Rica	Overall MRV system	3	5
Kenya	Reliable, accurate and credible reports generated in a timely manner for UNFCCC reporting and used by decision makers and other stakeholders in Kenya.	3	5
	A functional coordination platform for all transparency-related activities and other reporting established and working.	1	5
Uganda	Overall MRV system	3	7
Uruguay	National GHG Inventories reports, national coverage for inventory years: 1990, 1994, 1998, 2000, 2002,	6	8

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[8] For further guidance on these indicators and the CBIT Results Framework, see GEF, 2016, *Programming Directions for the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency*.

Country	Description	Baseline Rating	Target Rating
	2004, 2006, 2008, 2010 and 2012. Reports published and results included in NCs and BUR 1.		
	Only mitigation measures´ implementation progress monitored and reported in BUR 1. Adaptation measures included in Sectoral Adaptation Plans to be monitored and evaluated through indicators established in the same. Verification is not carried out.	3	6

61.   As these five projects have only recently been fully approved, project activities are beginning implementation. Through ongoing interaction with countries, including via the most recent CBIT global technical workshop, which took place in Berlin on April 24-26, 2018, the GEF Secretariat has gathered some anecdotes of best practices and lessons learned from countries that have engaged with the CBIT and learned how CBIT support is helping them build the capacity needed to meet the enhanced transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement.

62.   Chile shared that the scope of CBIT support may enable the country to enhance its capacity to carry out more integrated long-term projections and mitigation scenario analysis with different policies, by improving the institutional arrangements between and among government ministries. By doing so, Chile will be able to improve its long-term climate strategy—and thus its NDC—by incorporating a more systematic process for establishing and reviewing mitigation targets and other climate goals that align with the enhanced transparency framework.

63.   Costa Rica detailed how CBIT is instrumental in the design and implementation of their planned GHG transparency mechanism (SINAMECC) that integrates multiple MRV schemes into one consolidated system. Once completed, this CBIT-supported reporting system will allow for monitoring and accounting of Costa Rica's public policy goals—including its NDC targets—and will enable data driven policy-making. In addition, the country is informally already exchanging project details and results with Colombia through sharing of their open data tool.

64.   Uruguay is currently using CBIT support to develop a system to develop methodologies and indicators to track the implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures that constitute its NDC. Despite international commitments, Uruguay finds it very important to develop a monitoring and verification system for domestic purposes because there is a commitment to accounting and to show ministries involved in the NDC process how the country is tracking the progress of the measures and targets established in the NDC.

EARLY PROGRAM OBSERVATIONS AND FINDINGS

65.   Several CBIT-supported countries have provided information and insights during bilateral meetings with the GEF Secretariat personnel and technical workshops that they are making significant progress to advance the MRV and transparency agenda at the national level, by:

(a)   Enhancing institutional arrangements and making structural adjustments;

(b)   Exploring opportunities to link MRV and transparency into broader national development agendas; and

(c)   Enhancing their internal capacity to deliver.

66.   Many countries have also detailed how their progress on transparency is leading to domestic benefits in the form of new policy tools; improved inter and intra-agency coordination and consolidation; implementation of NDCs; enhanced trust, both on the national front and with the international community, that actions are happening; and an improved understanding of how current resources are being utilized.

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

68.   The capacity-development activities of countries that submitted CBIT project proposals varies greatly, a finding that is congruent with the historical support needs of non-Annex 1 countries for GHG accounting and reporting activities.
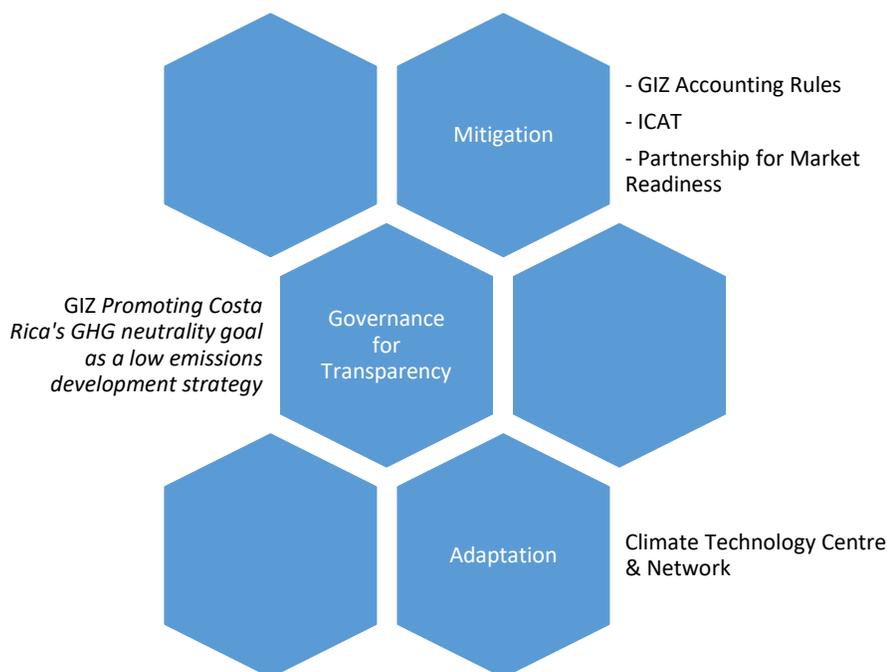
69.   One observation among CBIT project proposals is the wide range of innovation and ambition contained in specific project components. A few highlights of innovative CBIT project components include:

(a)   One innovative component of Jamaica's CBIT project, implemented by the IADB, includes a request for CBIT support to explore the feasibility of using distributed ledger technology, more commonly referred to as Blockchain, to help establish a robust, domestic MRV system for the country. As part of its CBIT project, Jamaica will carry out a full technical assessment and test the viability of using Blockchain to strengthen monitoring, reporting and verification of its GHG emissions, improve transparency and traceability, build trust among a variety of climate actors and stakeholders, and measure the cost effectiveness of climate mitigation and adaptation actions.

(b)   Using CBIT support, and in partnership with UNEP as the implementing agency, Georgia's proposed GHG transparency project includes the design and deployment of an integrated, bottom-up MRV system that accounts for action both at the municipal level and the national level. Georgia's CBIT project will create the necessary reporting structures to allow for municipal level data to be incorporated directly into the country's national GHG inventory system, and thereby indirectly into its national climate change policies and targets. Through this project, Georgia hopes to catalyze a shift towards data-driven policy making for climate change actions in the country that span the social and economic priorities of the country.

(c)   The government of Kenya has been implementing System for Land-Based Emissions Estimation (SLEEK) in Kenya with financial support from Government of Australia, further supported by technical support from the Clinton Climate Initiative. SLEEK is a tier 3 system for estimating emissions and removals form the land sector in Kenya and is driven by five data pillars (i) climate, (ii) soils, (iii) forest, (iv) crops, and (v) land cover change maps. These datasets are provided by various Government institutions. Underpinning SLEEK is the Full Lands Integration Tool (FLINT), which combines remote sensing data with ground data to estimate fluxes in emissions due to land-use change. The CBIT project implemented by CI is helping Kenya enhance the SLEEK system to ensure compliance with the Paris Agreement Transparency by focusing on strengthening capacities of national institutions that generate data on land-based emissions.

(d)   Among the barriers in transparency identified by Macedonia, the lack of integration of gender into climate change issues and associate transparency was emphasized. The country plans to begin to implement a gender and climate action plan in 2018 that will outline concrete steps and responsibilities related to integrating gender considerations into reporting to the UNFCCC. The CBIT project will work closely with the government to ensure that the project activities can enhance the implementation of this action plan. Beyond mainstreaming gender equality into the project preparation, this CBIT project has incorporated activities to enhance capacity and knowledge on gender-sensitive MRV and integrating gender equality and equity into climate change information, programming and reporting.

70.   With regards to coordination with other transparency-related support, countries and agencies are making efforts to identify relevant sources of support and ensure that CBIT projects are incremental and synergistic. This ensures an efficient use of resources from both the donor and recipient sides, as well as a coordinated strategy to implement a long-term vision for transparency. For example, Costa Rica identified the following CBIT related initiatives, which are each addressing a specific aspect of the overall transparency framework, while the CBIT support is focused on the creation of capacities at the inter-sectoral level:

Figure 8: Example of Coordination of Transparency Support from Costa Rica

Mitigation
- GIZ Accounting Rules
- ICAT
- Partnership for Market Readiness

GIZ *Promoting Costa Rica's GHG neutrality goal as a low emissions development strategy*

Governance for Transparency

Adaptation
Climate Technology Centre & Network

LESSONS LEARNED FOR FUTURE CBIT SUPPORT

71.   Based on the experience reviewing CBIT project proposals over the last 18 months, the following key lessons have been identified, which may be useful to inform countries and Agencies in the development of future CBIT project proposals:

(a)   Provide specificity and detail for individual project components to help demonstrate the robustness of the project's overall design;

(b)   Demonstrate clearly how CBIT support will be incremental to planned or ongoing GHG capacity building activities. Describe in detail the landscape of existing transparency capacity and opportunities for coordination and cooperation between existing projects and the proposed CBIT activities;

(c)   Highlight linkages of the proposed project components to the country's NDC commitments and the enhanced transparency framework requirements;

(d)   Utilize and reference sources that have helped the country identify gaps and barriers in meeting the enhanced transparency requirements (e.g. ICA process, national capacity assessments, etc.)

(e)   Demonstrate the chosen implementing agency's comparative advantage to help implement the activities proposed, including in terms of relative expertise of topics and coordination with existing support or programs in the country.

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

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

74.	Through various meetings, including the CBIT Coordination Meeting ahead of the Second Annual CBIT Technical Workshop, both of which took place in April 2018 in Berlin, Germany, the GEF Secretariat and existing initiatives have shared ongoing and planned activities, particularly as it involves ongoing activities at the country and regional level, to enhance coordination where possible.

75.	The CBIT Global Coordination Platform (GCP)[9] was officially launched during the Second Annual CBIT Technical Workshop. The GCP is a web-based platform that aims to bring together practitioners from countries and agencies in order to enable coordination of transparency actions, 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.

76.	As the platform is still under design, the workshop was used as a key venue for inputs to ensure it will be useful to the countries and other partners. The platform provides a space for sharing news and best practices on CBIT implementation at the country level through a space for sharing project documents and relevant reports, a forum for discussion, and a feature for asking questions directly to the CBIT focal point identified by each country. It also provides project profiles, including interviews with country implementers, and houses presentation and other meeting materials from CBIT workshops. Eventually it will also feature other relevant knowledge and guidelines.

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[9] https://www.cbitplatform.org/

77.   The GEF Secretariat participated in the 23rd session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 23) from November 6 to 17, 2017, in Bonn, Germany, including reporting on the CBIT progress and multiple engagements on the CBIT.

78.   The GEF Report to the COP, which was published on the GEF website[10] on August 7, 2017 and the UNFCCC website[11] on August 23, 2017, included information on the implementation of the CBIT over the 2017 fiscal year. The previous Progress Report on the CBIT, presented as an information document for the 53rd Council Meeting, was also submitted as an addendum to the Report to the COP to provide additional up to date information to Parties.

79.   The GEF received guidance from COP 23, including elements of relevance to the CBIT.[12] The COP further welcomed the operationalization of the CBIT and requested the GEF to provide adequate support in line with the COP 21 decision requesting its establishment and operation. The COP also reiterated its call upon Parties to ensure a robust seventh replenishment taking into consideration the Paris Agreement.

80.   The GEF Secretariat held a high-level side event on "Enhancing Transparency through the CBIT" on November 15, 2017.[13] The event opened with a statement from the GEF CEO on the status of the capitalization and operationalization of the CBIT, and the vital the role that transparency and reporting play in climate negotiations. Chile, Papua New Guinea, South Africa, and Japan shared their experiences with MRV and transparency efforts of climate action and support. The discussion focused on the identification of gaps and needs, the development of institutional frameworks and systems, and the strengthening of national capacities to meet the requirements of the enhanced transparency framework.

81.   The GEF Secretariat also premiered a short, animated video at the beginning of the side event that was developed to help introduce the CBIT and the opportunities it presents to countries.[14]

82.   The GEF Secretariat was invited to participate in several COP 23 side events related to the transparency framework, during which the GEF continued to raise awareness of support available through the CBIT, progress to date and lessons learned including:

    (a)   CBIT: Strengthening national capacities to meet enhanced transparency requirements, FAO, UNEP and UNDP, November 7, 2017;

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[10] https://www.thegef.org/documents/report-gef-23rd-session-cop-unfccc
[11] http://unfccc.int/documentation/documents/advanced_search/items/6911.php?priref=600009736
[12] UNFCCC, 2017, Decision 10/CP.23
[13] http://enb.iisd.org/climate/cop23/enbots/15nov.html#event-2
[14] https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3yysdPC5xUs&t=10s

(b)   Building Trust & Transparency to Enhance Climate Action, Experience on the MRV Framework, UNDP, November 8, 2017;

(c)   Supporting the Implementation of the MRV Arrangements and Transparency Framework, UNFCCC, November 13, 2017;

(d)   High Level Side Event on Transparency and Innovation: Japanese New Partnership, Japan, November 15, 2017.

AWARENESS RAISING AND OUTREACH

83.   The GEF Secretariat continued awareness raising and outreach efforts for CBIT through various channels.

84.   The CBIT webpage continues to be regularly updated, including links to approved project documents.[15]

85.   The GEF Secretariat updated its CBIT bifold publication in April 2018 which was first published for distribution during COP 23.[16] The publication includes a summary of CBIT programming to date, including key areas of support. It is available in print and online and will be updated again for COP 24.

86.   On March 1, 2018, a representative from the GEF Secretariat gave a virtual presentation on the CBIT at the Scoping Workshop on PaSTI held in Bangkok, Thailand.

87.   On March 7-8, 2018, a representative from the GEF Secretariat attended the Climate Change Expert Group (CCXG) Global Forum on the Environment and Climate Change in Paris, France. The forum was an opportunity to focus on the development of modalities, procedures and guidelines under the Paris Agreement's enhanced transparency framework. The GEF shared its experiences with providing and reporting on capacity-building and technology support, as well as national priorities identified by CBIT projects and recent efforts to collaborate and share information about transparency initiatives through the CBIT GCP.[17]

88.   On April 24, 2018, a CBIT Coordination Meeting was held in Berlin, Germany and featured the participation of GEF Agency representatives, donor countries, the EU Commission, the UNFCCC, and members of various transparency initiatives. The GEF provided an update on the CBIT's progress over the past year as well as an outlook of CBIT support under GEF-7. The meeting featured an open discussion on enhancing coordination among support providers given the number of initiatives working on different, but often overlapping aspects of the transparency framework.

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[15] https://www.thegef.org/topics/capacity-building-initiative-transparency-cbit
[16] https://www.thegef.org/publications/capacity-building-initiative-transparency-cbit
[17] http://www.oecd.org/environment/cc/ccxg-globalforum-march-2018.htm

89.   On April 25-26, 2018, the CBIT's Second Annual Technical Workshop took place in Berlin, Germany, and included the participation of 40 developing countries that had submitted CBIT proposals to the GEF Secretariat. The workshop was designed to strengthen the national transparency capacities of attendees by fostering dialogue and sharing among CBIT countries about their experiences, lessons learned and challenges in addressing institutional arrangements, tools to support national MRV systems, NDC tracking, monitoring and evaluation of adaptation activities, and experiences with peer-to-peer and regional networks. Countries expressed the importance of these types of face-to-face meetings to share experiences and make contacts as they move forward with implementation of their CBIT projects.

90.   The GEF attended the Bonn Climate Change Conference which convened from April 30 to May 10, 2018 in Bonn, Germany. The conference included the 48th sessions of the SBI and SBSTA, and the fifth session of the first meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA), which together comprise the three main negotiating bodies of the UNFCCC.

91.   The GEF provided an update on progress under the CBIT, including identified priorities from country projects and an outlook for CBIT support under GEF-7 at a UNFCCC side event on tracking and reporting climate action.[18]

GEF-7 REPLENISHMENT AND CBIT OUTLOOK

92.   The GEF-7 period (2018 to 2022) coincides with a key phase in the implementation of the Paris Agreement. The GEF-7 framework is structured to address these 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 of the UNFCCC.

93.   The proposed programming directions for GEF-7, as presented to and discussed at the fourth replenishment meeting held on April 25, 2018 in Stockholm, Sweden included specific provisions for CBIT support.[19] The summary of replenishment negotiations will be presented for adoption at the 54th GEF Council to take place in June 2018.[20]

94.   The CBIT in GEF-7 is expected to be supported from the GEF Main Trust Fund. This is in line with the GEF Council decision on the *Establishment of the CBIT Trust Fund*, which stated that the CBIT efforts will be an integral part of GEF's climate change support for GEF-7, financed by the GEF Trust Fund under regular replenishment.*[21]*

95.   Under the GEF-7 Climate Change Mitigation Strategy, countries will have access for Convention obligations and CBIT support from set-asides that do not draw on country allocations. Country allocations will be available to deliver on other enabling activities. All

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[18] http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/enet/Lists/News/DispForm.aspx?ID=29
[19] GEF, 2018, *GEF-7 Replenishment Programming Directions*, Replenishment Meeting Document GEF/R.7/19.
[20] GEF, 2018, *Summary of Negotiations of the Seventh Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund*, Council Document GEF/C.54/19/Rev.2.
[21] GEF, 2016, *Establishment of a New Trust Fund for the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency*.

projects will be required to demonstrate alignment to national priorities including in national climate strategies and plans, NDCs, Technology Needs Assessments, National Communications, and Biennial Update Reports.

96.   The GEF Secretariat has continued to engage with GEF Agencies and countries about their interest to submit CBIT proposals and national priorities during GEF-7. Through these consultations, the GEF Secretariat has been informed about concept development of at least twenty national projects, including one global and two regional projects.

97.   Due to the high level of demand for support by countries that exceeded resources availability, eleven proposals were deferred to GEF-7 for consideration of support. Given that CBIT support will continue in GEF-7, the GEF Secretariat stands ready to work with these countries and others upon request to address and respond to their needs.

98.   Some of the countries that did not get support in GEF-6 required more time to develop their proposals and complete the Paris Agreement ratification process. Many of these countries have communicated they are likely to resubmit existing or enhanced proposal concepts for approval during GEF-7.

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."

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.

ANNEX II: PROJECTS APPROVED AND RECEIVING SUPPORT FROM THE CBIT TRUST FUND (AS OF JUNE 14, 2018)

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	Project Status	Approval date	Total GEF amount	Co-financing	Total project cost
9652	Costa Rica	UNEP	Costa Rica's Integrated Reporting and Transparency System	CEO Approved	4-Nov-16 3-Jan-18	$1,090,000	$2,750,000	$3,840,000
9673	South Africa	UNEP	Capacity Building Programme to Implement South Africa's Climate National System	PIF Approved	4-Nov-16	$1,237,350	$2,289,065	$3,526,415
9674	Kenya	CI	Strengthening National Institutions in Kenya to Meet the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement and Sharing Best Practices in the East Africa Region	CEO Approved	9-Nov-16 20-Dec-17	$1,144,500	$1,100,000	$2,244,500
9675	Global	UNEP, UNDP	CBIT Global Coordination Platform	CEO Approved	4-Nov-16 3-Aug-17	$1,095,000	$400,000	$1,495,000
9739	Uruguay	UNDP	Building institutional and technical capacities to enhance transparency in the framework of the Paris Agreement	CEO Approved	6-Mar-17 16-Feb-18	$1,231,875	$760,000	$1,991,875
9814	Uganda	CI	Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Uganda to comply with the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement	CEO Approved	9-May-17 22-May-18	$1,253,500	$619,455	$1,872,955
9820	Ghana	UNEP	Strengthening Ghana's National Capacity for Transparency and Ambitious Climate Reporting	PIF Approved	15-May-17	$1,237,350	$1,310,000	$2,547,350
9828	Cote d'Ivoire	UNDP	Strengthening the Transparency System for Enhanced Climate Action in Côte d'Ivoire	PIF Approved	26-Oct-17	$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	PIF Approved	12-Jun-17	$1,000,000	$1,550,000	$2,550,000

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	Project Status	Approval date	Total GEF amount	Co-financing	Total project cost
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	PIF Approved	1-Jun-17	$1,000,000	$1,160,000	$2,160,000
9835	Chile	UNEP	Strengthening Chile's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Transparency Framework	CEO Approved	1-Jun-17	$1,381,890	$870,000	$2,251,890
9837	Cambodia	FAO	Strengthening capacity in the agriculture and land-use sectors for enhanced transparency in implementation and monitoring of Cambodia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)	PIF Approved	1-Jun-17	$1,000,000	$1,731,000	$2,731,000
9849	Antigua and Barbuda	UNEP	Capacity Building for Improved Transparency on Climate Actions through an Environment Registry in Antigua & Barbuda	PIF Approved	9-Apr-18	$1,149,750	$200,000	$1,349,750
9864	Global	FAO	Global capacity-building products towards enhanced transparency in the AFOLU sector (CBIT-AFOLU)	PIF Approved	15-Aug-17	$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	PIF Approved	6-Jun-18	$1,237,350	$360,000	$1,597,350
9872	Peru	UNEP	Capacity Building for Peru's transparency system for climate change mitigation and adaptation	PIF Approved	25-Sep-17	$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	PIF Approved	16-Nov-17	$1,520,000	$1,500,000	$3,020,000

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	Project Status	Approval date	Total GEF amount	Co-financing	Total project cost
9925	Lebanon	UNDP	Establishing Lebanon's Transparency Framework	PIF Approved	1-Nov-17	$1,084,050	$632,000	$1,716,050
9942	Honduras	UNEP	Support in the design and implementation of the integrated monitoring system of climate change for Honduras	PIF Approved	5-Jun-18	$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	PIF Approved	28-Mar-18	$1,520,000	$620,000	$2,140,000
9955	Argentina	UNEP	Strengthening Argentina's Transparency Framework on GHG Inventories and Mitigation	PIF Approved	16-Jan-18	$2,244,531	$350,000	$2,594,531
9966	Bosnia-Herzegovina	UNDP	Integrated reporting and transparency system of Bosnia and Herzegovina	PIF Approved	25-May-18	$1,335,900	$150,000	$1,485,900
9967	Ethiopia	UNDP	Capacity-building program to comply with the Paris Agreement and implement its transparency requirements at the national level	PIF Approved	28-Mar-18	$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.	PIF Approved	8-Jun-18	$1,000,000	$550,000	$1,550,000
9986	Bangladesh	FAO	Strengthening capacity for monitoring environmental emissions under the Paris Agreement in Bangladesh	PIF Approved	31-May-18	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$2,000,000
9997	Rwanda	CI	Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Rwanda to implement the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement	PIF Approved	28-Mar-18	$1,144,500	$600,000	$1,744,500
10002	Swaziland	UNEP	Capacity Building for Enhanced Transparency in Climate Change Monitoring, Reporting and Verification	PIF Approved	28-Mar-18	$1,133,325	$270,000	$1,403,325

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	Project Status	Approval date	Total GEF amount	Co-financing	Total project cost
10004	Morocco	UNDP	Developing an integrated transparency framework for NDC planning and monitoring	PIF Approved	6-Jun-18	$1,675,350	$300,000	$1,975,350
10014	Jamaica	IADB	Strengthening Jamaica´s Capacity to meet transparency requirements under the Paris Agreement	PIF Approved	21-May-18	$1,423,500	$159,000	$1,582,500
10021	Montenegro	UNDP	Strengthening Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and Adaptation Activities Transparency Framework	PIF Approved	18-May-18	$1,204,500	$275,000	$1,479,500
10023	Panama	UNEP	Development of the National Framework for Climate Transparency of Panama	PIF Approved	5-Jun-18	$985,500	$150,000	$1,135,500
10025	Burkina Faso	UNEP	Capacity building for Burkina Faso's transparency system for climate change mitigation and adaptation	PIF Approved	5-Jun-18	$1,346,850	$150,000	$1,496,850
10026	Togo	UNEP	Togo Climate Transparency Framework	PIF Approved	6-Jun-18	$1,160,992	$1,167,000	$2,327,992
10027	Sierra Leone	UNEP	Building and strengthening Sierra Leone's national capacity to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement	PIF Approved	8-Jun-18	$1,526,972	$200,000	$1,726,972
10028	Georgia	UNEP	Georgia's Integrated Transparency Framework for Implementation of the Paris Agreement	PIF Approved	6-Jun-18	$1,127,850	$137,340	$1,265,190
10029	Serbia	UNDP	Capacity Building to Enhance Transparency Framework for the Republic of Serbia under the framework of the Paris Agreement	PIF Approved	18-May-18	$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	PIF Approved	6-Jun-18	$2,050,000	$1,500,000	$3,550,000

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	Project Status	Approval date	Total GEF amount	Co-financing	Total project cost
10039	Lao PDR	UNEP	Strengthening Lao PDR's institutional capacity to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement	PIF Approved	5-Jun-18	$1,357,800	$150,000	$1,507,800
10040	Sri Lanka	FAO	Enhancing and bridging knowledge gaps in Sri Lanka's NDC implementation of AFOLU sector for Enhanced Transparency Framework	PIF Approved	25-May-18	$1,000,000	$1,796,000	$2,796,000
10042	Macedonia	UNDP	Strengthening Institutional and Technical Macedonian Capacities to Enhance Transparency in the Framework of the Paris Agreement	PIF Approved	5-Jun-18	$1,445,400	$1,410,000	$2,855,400
10043	Azerbaijan	UNEP	Capacity Building to meet Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement	PIF Approved	8-Jun-18	$1,470,585	$350,000	$1,820,585
Total Approved Projects					**41 projects**	**$53,194,545**	**$32,867,860**	**$86,062,405**