



CBIT: "Building Armenia's national transparency framework under Paris Agreement"

Inception Workshop

7 May 2021











UNDP Nature, Climate and Energy Team

Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT)

Established by the Paris Agreement to support developing country Parties, upon request, in meeting enhanced transparency requirements as defined in Article 13 of the Agreement in a timely manner.



Aims of CBIT

Paris Agreement decision (paragraph 85)

- To strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities;
- To provide relevant tools, training and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement; and
- 3 To assist in the improvement of transparency over time.



Programming Strategy

National institutional strengthening, support to integrate knowledge into policy and decision-making; information management structure, etc.

Tools, methodologies, guidelines, and models; training and peer exchange; enhancement of GHG inventories, domestic MRV systems and NDC tracking; quantifying and reporting impacts, support, etc.

Capacity needs assessment, track progress



The **Global Environment Facility (GEF)** provides financial and technical support for building the institutional and technical transparency-related capacities and for the preparation and submission of the first and subsequent Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs).

Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT)

U N
D P

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

As of October 31, 2020 the CBIT project portfolio comprises 71 projects amounting to a total of \$116.2 million.

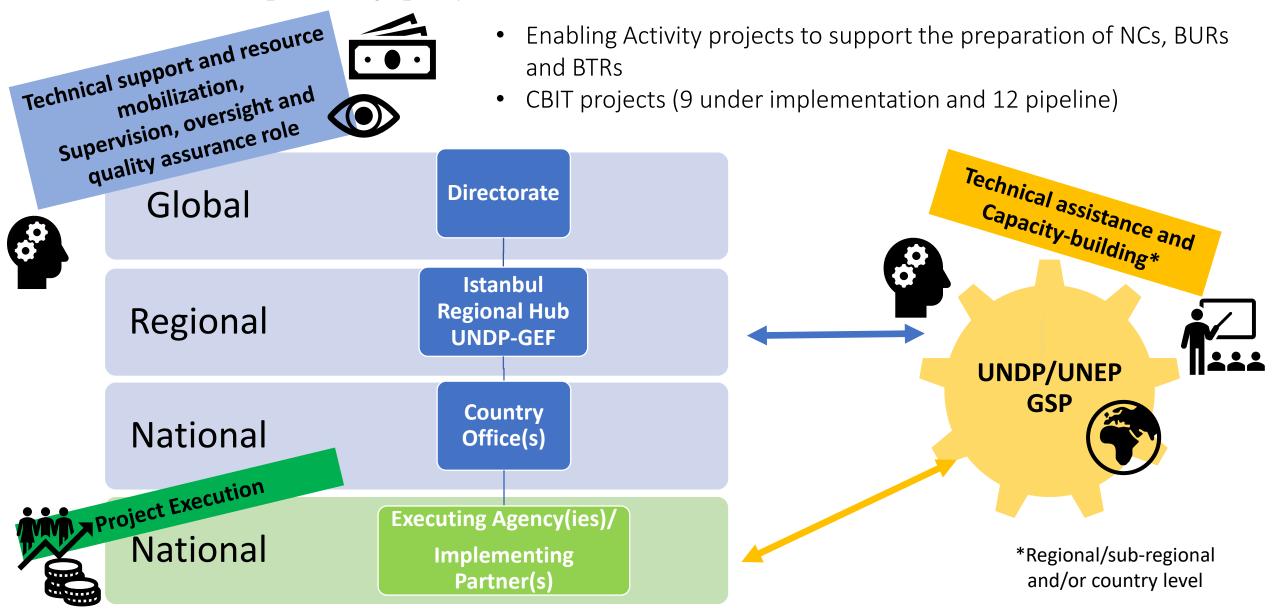
Regionally balanced portfolio

- •24 projects in Africa
- •19 projects in LAC region
- •15 projects in Asia
- •8 projects in Europe and Central Asia
- •5 global projects



Source: CBIT Global Coordination Platform

How is UNDP supporting countries to access funds and implement Climate Data and Transparency projects?



Knowledge exchange and technical support

CBIT Global Coordination Platform launched in April 2017 with the aim of:

- sharing best practices
- exchange of practitioners
- tracking progress
- collaborating with existing/emerging initiatives, UNFCCC bodies, IPCC and other initiatives supporting UNFCCC process

CBIT platform: https://www.cbitplatform.org/

UNDP/UNEP Global Support Program for NCs/BUR to provide technical and capacity building support to all Non Annex-I Parties in the preparation of their NCs, BURs and (I)NDCs – operative until Q4 2021:

The goal is:

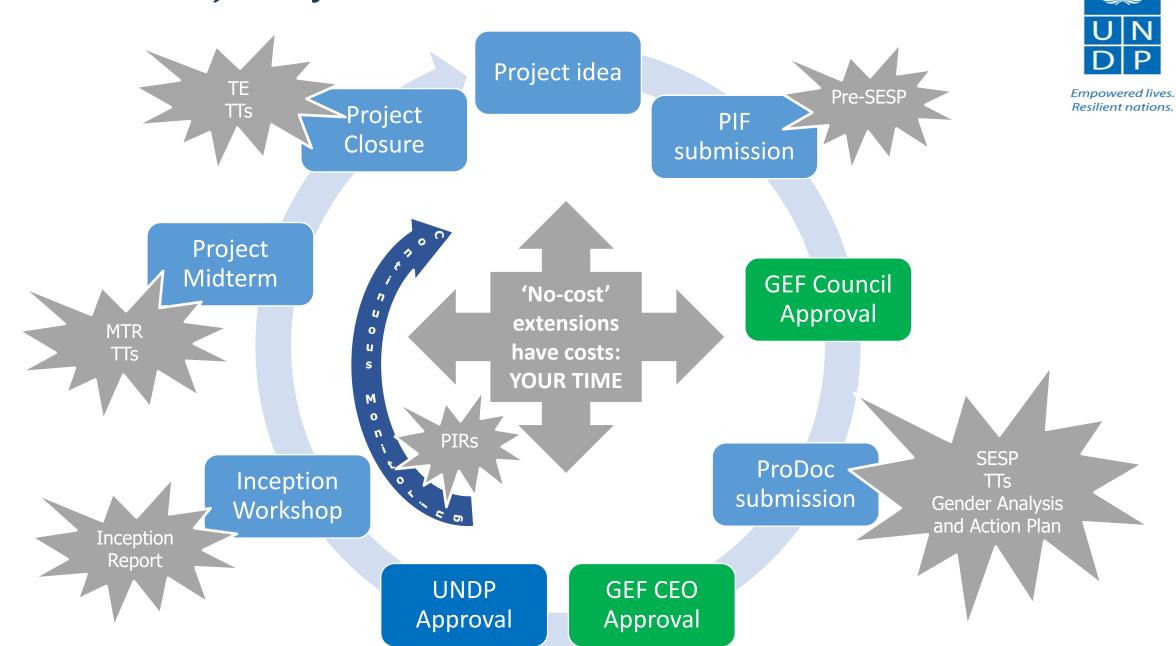
- To support countries to have high quality BURs/NCs every 2/4 years. Main areas are: GHG inventories –
 Mitigation V&A
- To strengthen MRV capacities and linkage with NDCs

GSP website: http://www.un-gsp.org

GSP Coordinator: Mr. Damiano Borgogno (damiano.Borgogno@undp.org)



UNDP-GEF Project Cycle with M&E



Inception Workshop

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To be held within first 2 months from project start (i.e., ProDoc signature), ideally, after the Project Team is recruited

Purpose:

- Achieve a common understanding of the project, its objectives and anticipated results.
- Establish project team and support structure and clarify roles and responsibilities.
- Review the Project Results Framework;
- Provide an overview on reporting, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirements.
- Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year Annual Work Plan.

Inception Report finalized by PM no later than one month after the IW, signed by the IP and UNDP:

- Report on changes in the project environment, activities, timeframe since the project was approved and in the inception phase.
- Revised Logical Framework.
- Work plan and Budget for Year 1.
- Terms of Reference for key positions.
- Risk Management.
- Gender Analysis and Action Plan.
- Updates on key issues/Recommendations.

PIR: Project Implementation Report



What?

- Annual internal monitoring of project progress toward its development objective and in implementation
- Update on key indicators
- Qualitative update on project implementation progress and challenges, Gender Action Plan, stakeholder engagement and knowledge management

Who?

- Mandatory input: Project Team, UNDP CO, UNDP-GEF RTA
- Optional input: GEF OFP, Implementing Partners, Others

When?

- PIR process starts in late May / early June
- PIR process ends in October

Why?

- To comply with GEF reporting requirements
- To communicate progress and results

How?

- Online platform
- Unique web link for each project

Project Terminal Evaluation



What?

- TE Inception Report
- Terminal Evaluation Report in English
- Management Response

Who?

- Country-specific projects' TEs commissioned by the UNDP Country Office
- 1-2 intl. and/or natl. consultants undertake TE (TOR available)

When?

• Within 6 months before or after operational closure

Why?

- Mandatory for all GEF-financed MSPs & FSPs
- To assess the efficiency/ effectiveness in achieving results; relevance; sustainability; project- and portfolio-level learning

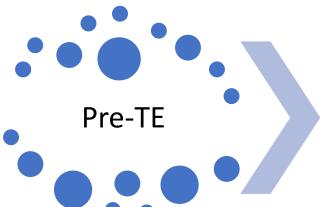
How?

- UNDP-GEF Terminal Evaluation Guidance (2012)
- Report drafted, reviewed, finalized
- TE and mgmt response uploaded by CO to Evaluation Resource Center

Project Terminal Evaluation – Timeline



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TE Preparation
Engage TE team

TE Implementation

TE Inception report and mission

Post-TE Mission

- Report drafted, reviewed, finalized (English)
- TE and mgmt response uploaded to ERC
- UNDP IEO reviews TE report, submits it to GEF IEO

- TE in CO Evaluation Plan
- Prepare TE ToR
- Prepare terminal GEF Tracking Tool

Gender Analysis and Action Plan



What?

• A process for mainstreaming gender considerations into project design

Who?

• UNDP gender experts; gender consultant

When?

• During PPG to inform gender strategy included in project document

Why?

- To avoid, minimize and/or mitigate adverse impacts on gender equality
- To promote gender equality and women's empowerment in line with the UNDP Gender Equality Strategy
- To comply with the GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming

How?

• UNDP corporate template under development

Key milestones – "Building Armenia's national transparency framework under Paris Agreement" "

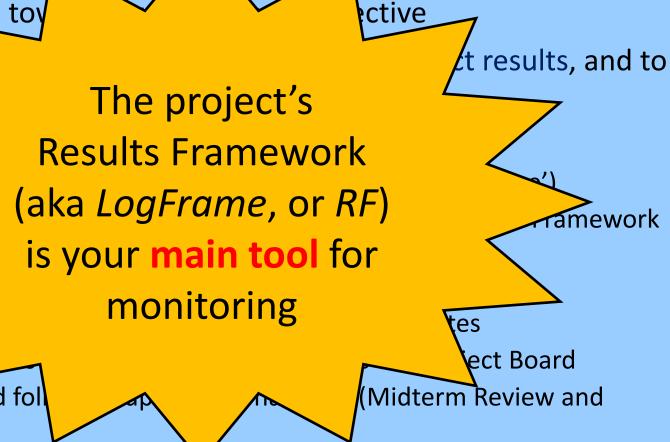


Milestone	Timeline
ProDoc Signature Date (project start date):	16-Dec-2020
Inception Workshop	7 May 2021
1st PIR	Jul-Sep 2022
2nd PIR	Jul-Sep 2023
Terminal Evaluation	16-Sep 2023
Operational Closure	16-Dec-2023

Project Results Framework

The continuous measurement of project results

- Asks the main question: Is the project mying a difference?
- Indicates project progress toy
- Requires the project to analyze and validate to
- Serves as the base
 - Measuring t
 - Tracking prog-('LogFrame')
 - Conducting
 - Systematically collect
 - Conducting regular,
 - Facilitating, analyzing and fol Terminal Evaluation)





Project Results Framework: Accountability for results to be achieved



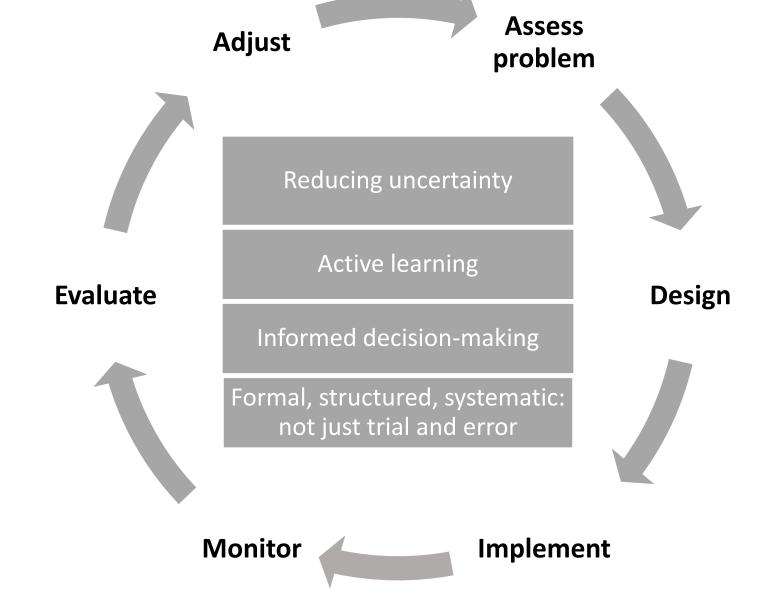
Monitoring of progress against each indicator in the Results Framework each year (i.e. quarterly)

Annual reporting on progress against each indicator in the Results framework is done via the PIR; the Results Framework makes up the PIR section called *Progress toward Development Objective* (or *DO*)

Accountability: Progress toward results agreed to in the Results Framework is assessed by independent reviewers at mid-point of project duration (i.e. MTR; for full-sized projects) and then at project closure (i.e. TE)

Adaptive Management





Adaptive Management Tools and Approaches



Project Steering Committee / Board meetings Project Implementation Reports (PIRs) Quarterly & Annual work planning Monitoring/data collection Midterm Review (MTR) – optional for this project Impact assessments Results Framework / LogFrame

Adaptive Management Adjusting the Results Framework / LogFrame



Permitted changes

Remove/add/ revise Outcomelevel indicators

Output-level indicators, targets, etc.

Corrections of baseline errors

Cannot change*

planned results is NOT permitted

Objective and Outcomes

Objective-level indicators

Major changes to any target

Adaptive Management:

Adjusting the Results Framework / LogFrame



Regional Technical Advisor (RTA), CO, Project team or MTR Consultant proposes specific changes

Negotiation among all parties (RTA, CO, Project team, etc.)

Agreement on changes

Submission of proposed changes to RTA and Project Steering Committee

Official approval granted by PSC and RTA

Changes made in the next PIR

<u>Guidance and procedures for GEF project revisions during project</u> implementation

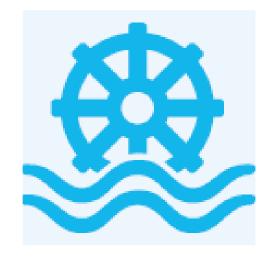
Risk Management Why manage risk in a UNDP-GEF project?





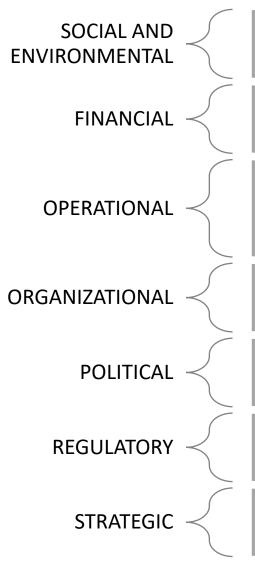
GEF-funded projects are complex and therefore likely to face risks and challenges

Strengthen project and portfolio management (efficiency and effectiveness)



Risk Management - Seven Risk Categories





- Natural disasters, seasonal extremes
- Human Rights, Gender, Community health, Labor conditions
- External: interest rates, exchange rate fluctuations, etc.
- Internal: co-funding difficulties; financial mechanisms
- Complex design
- Negligence/incompetence
- Poor M&E; slow delivery
- Institutional / implementation arrangements
- Institutional / Execution capacity
- Government commitment; political will
- Political instability; change in government
- New unexpected regulations, policies
- Critical policy/legislation fail to pass
- Partnerships failing to deliver
- Mismatch between project scope/ambition and capacity

Risk Management - Determining Risk 'Significance'



Impact

1 = Negligible

2 = Minor

3 = Moderate

4 = Severe

5 = Critical

Probability

1 = Slight

2 = Not Likely

3 = Moderately Likely

4 = Highly Likely

5 = Expected

Significance

Green = Low

Yellow = Moderate

Red = High

Impact	5					
	4					
	3					
	2					
	1					
		1	2	3	4	5
	Probability					

Project Board Meetings



The Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee) is the project's decision-making body, which is responsible for:

- Providing strategic guidance and oversight to project implementation to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Reviewing project progress, assessing performance, and appraising Annual Work Plans;
- Overseeing monitoring, evaluation and reporting in line with GEF requirements;
- Providing guidance on new project risks, and agreeing on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;
- Advising on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;
- Taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.

Frequency of meetings:

- According to necessity, but in general twice a year, to review project progress and approve Annual Work Plans for the following year.
- In the final year of the project, an end-of-project review meeting will be held to discuss lesson learned, and opportunities for scaling up.

Project Extension

Can be granted up to 12 months on an exceptional basis (only no-cost)



What?

- Project extension request from Implementing Partner, including the strong justifications.
- UNDP Resident Representative approval.
- Workplan for the remaining project funds for the extension period.
- Multi-Year budget approved by RTA and MPSA.

When?

- 6 months prior to the expected planned operational closing date.
- Only one extension will be granted per project.

How?

- Project Board Agreement.
- The **Implementing Partner** requests **UNDP** to extend the project
- UNDP CO collects the above-mentioned documents and send to **PA/RTA** for clearance.
- UNDP BPPS/NCE Director approves the extension.

THANK YOU!

ANY QUESTIONS?

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