How to use and benefit from the CBIT Global Coordination Platform

22 May, 2019

UNEP DTU Partnership

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Content:

- Short background
- CBIT Global Coordination Platform (interactive session)
- Examples on how to benefit from the platform
- Early findings from applying the self-assessment tool
- Q&A

CBIT Global Coordination Platform

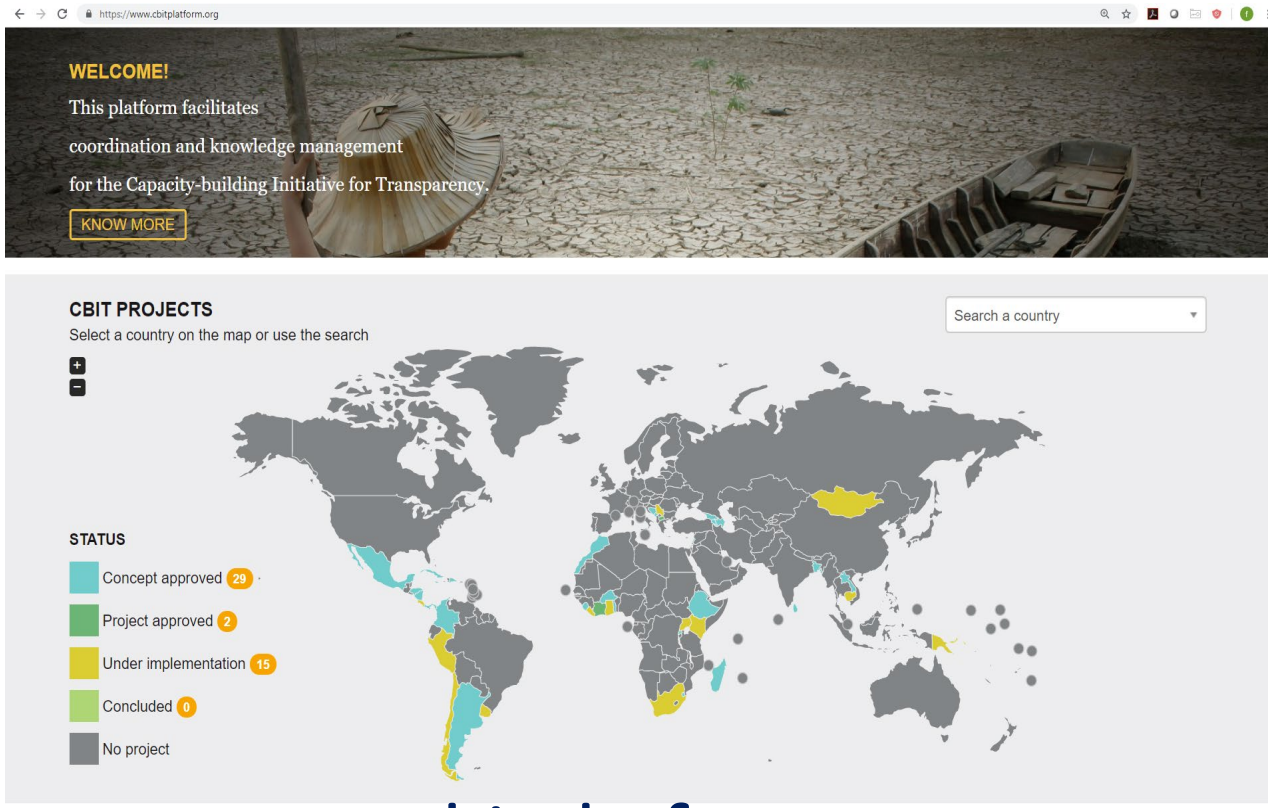
- The CBIT Global Coordination Platform was launched in April 2017 and is now fully operational
- The CBIT Global Coordination Platform is funded by the GEF and jointly implemented by UN Environment and UNDP with UNEP DTU Partnership as executing partner.
- The platform will enable coordination, maximize peer learning opportunities, and enable knowledge sharing to facilitate transparency enhancements among countries with CBIT projects.
- The platform will engage countries, the GEF Partner Agencies, and other relevant entities and institutions with related programming activities to enhance partnership of national, multilateral, and bilaterally supported capacity-building initiatives

Interactive session:

Question 1: What it the 4th project outcome in Mongolia's CBIT project?

Question 2: For which project is Benti Firdissa focal point?

Question 3: Which country under implementation has reported progress on project implementation?



www.cbitplatform.org

Main components: General information about CBIT projects

MONGOLIA
Eastern Asia

TITLE
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

OBJECTIVE
By 2020, Mongolia is preparing reports to the UNFCCC under the Paris Agreement Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) with strengthened agriculture, forestry and other land use sector components including inventories of emissions sources and sinks and information necessary to track progress against priority actions identified in Mongolia's NDC for these sectors.

GEF PROJECT DETAILS
See in GEF website

GEF PROJECT GRANT
USD 863.242

STATUS:	Under implementation
CONCEPT APPROVAL:	1 June 2017
PROJECT DOCUMENT APPROVAL:	19 November 2018
START DATE:	21 January 2019
END DATE:	21 January 2022
IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES:	Food and Agriculture Organization
EXECUTING AGENCIES:	Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia

PROJECT OUTCOMES
Institutional arrangements coordinating information and data from the agriculture and land use sectors into ETF processes and reports enhanced.

Best practice ETF reporting process, information gathering, system infrastructure and module sharing with relevant priority national sectors and regional CBIT agriculture and land use ETF programme.

Reporting on inventories of emissions sources and sinks and emissions reduction activities from agriculture and land-use sector strenghtened.

STAKEHOLDERS
Ministry of Environment, Development and Green Tourism (MOET) - Climate Change Project Implementation Unit

Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry (MAFALI)

Water Authorities

National Agency for Meteorology and Environmental Monitoring (NAMEM)

Administration of Land Affairs, Geodesy and

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT APPROACHES
Dissemination and maintenance of on-line based database and learning forums

Promotion of knowledge sharing culture and coordination, including enhanced transparency framework best practice sharing with other relevant sectors

Main components: Meet the focal point of the project

https://www.cbitplatform.org/projects/20

stakeholders and decision makers

MEET THE FOCAL POINT OF THE PROJECT

Benti Firdissa

I am Benti Firdissa Dugassa, i work in Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission. I have M.Sc. degree in Environmental Science and Technology graduated from Jimma University and now PhD candidate in Environmental Science at Addis Ababa University. Prior and after my MSc studies, I had got more than 12 year work experience in different governmental and nongovernmental organization as a Climate Resilience Green Economy/CRGE team leader, senior Environmental expert (ESIA, chemist, Environmental pollution control researcher, vehicular Emission data collector and analyst,). Now I am working at Environment, Forest and Climate change Commission /EFCCC acting as MRV Directorate Director.

Main activities and responsibilities:-

- *Coordinating the national MRV system.*
- *Coordinate and participate the preparation of national communication (NC) and binomial updates report (BUR).*
- *Coordinate and participate the line ministries to collect analysis and prepare the GHG emission reduction reports.*
- *Coordinate and participate on Verifying the reports come from line ministries regarding the GHG emission and reduction.*
- *Coordinate and participate on national GHG emission reduction assessments and preparing action plan for problem tracing.*
- *Preparing material for training and deliver training for the expertise of federals, regions and City administration on MRV system according to the IPCC 2006 guidelines regarding the four pillars (Energy, Waste, IPPU and AFOLU).*
- *Coordinating different projects come from NGO for*

Your name Frederik Staun

Your email address fsta@dtu.dk

Subject *

Message *

I agree that my name and e-mail address will be sent to the project manager for the purpose of follow-up to this message.

Send yourself a copy

SEND MESSAGE

Main components: Project implementation - progress

STATUS OF PROJECT OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES

1.1 Establishment of an efficient and articulated institutionality that allows the development of transparency-related activities

1.1.1 National Transparency Task Force established, building on existing institutionality (SNRCC)	A1. Define, within the SNRCC, the integration and responsibilities, as well as the modality and term for the establishment of the task force. COMPLETED A2. Define members' roles, frequency of meetings, and continuity agreement after project completion COMPLETED
1.1.2 Capacity building needs and gaps assessment of the institutional enabling environment for transparency developed	B1. Identify the roles and responsibilities of national institutions 30% COMPLETE B2. Analyze capacity building needs and gaps through a self-assessment, using for example the self-assessment tool to be available in the CBIT Global Coordination Platform 30% COMPLETE
1.1.3 Capacity building program for the Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment and other relevant institutions in the SNRCC to develop initiatives to enhance transparency designed and implemented, with a gender responsive approach	C1. Based on the analysis of capacity building needs and gaps, define the thematic contents for a capacity building program focused on definition and tracking of NDC objectives, mitigation and adaptation measures, and their MRV 30% COMPLETE C2. Assess the need to include sectoral thematic contents to support the identification, progress, and effects of mitigation and adaptation measures in the NDC, and monitoring of progress of sectoral adaptation plans

Main components: Perspectives and webinars

KNOWLEDGE CORNER > **PERSPECTIVES**

DATE PUBLISHED 25 September 2018

CLIMATE TAGGER

Costa Rica | Agriculture | Carbon | Carbon neutral | Climate change | Coffee | Corporate reporting | Emissions | Energy | Global climate | Greenhouse gas emissions | Livestock | Ministries | NAMA | Private sector | Projects | Sustainable livelihoods approaches | Transparency | Transport

DATE PUBLISHED 23 July 2018

CLIMATE TAGGER

Chile | Adaptations | Assessment of the status quo | Building types | Carbon | Climate change | Climate change adaptation | Climate change mitigation | Corporate reporting | GHG Inventories | Global climate | Greenhouse gas emissions | Implementation | Measurement, reporting and verification | Ministries | Monitoring | Projects | Rail transport | Transparency | Funds | Carbon budget

https://www.cbitplatform.org/knowledge-corner/cbit-webinars

KNOWLEDGE CORNER > **CBIT WEBINARS**

Webinar: Early lessons learned from CBIT project implementation - Chile and Uruguay

SPEAKERS

Frederik Staun, climate change expert at the UNEP DTU Partnership,
Soledad Palma Sierra, CBIT project manager in Chile,
Virginia Sena, CBIT project focal point in Uruguay

DATE

11 March 2019

TAGS

CBIT platform | CBIT projects | Lessons learned | Project implementation | Latin America | Chile | Uruguay

MORE INFO

Webinar: How to use and benefit from CBIT Global Coordination Platform

SPEAKERS

Frederik Staun, climate change expert at the UNEP DTU Partnership,
Ana Cardoso, postdoc at the UNEP DTU Partnership

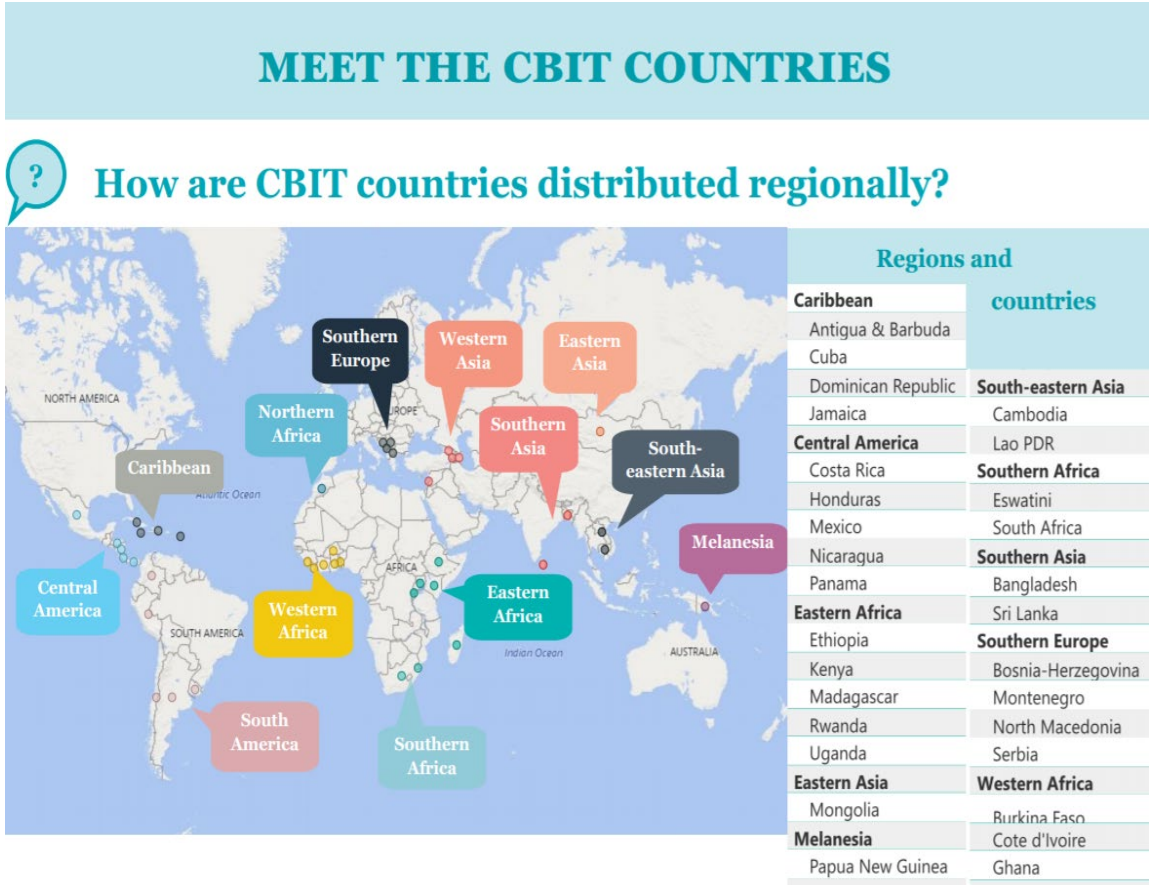
DATE

8 February 2019

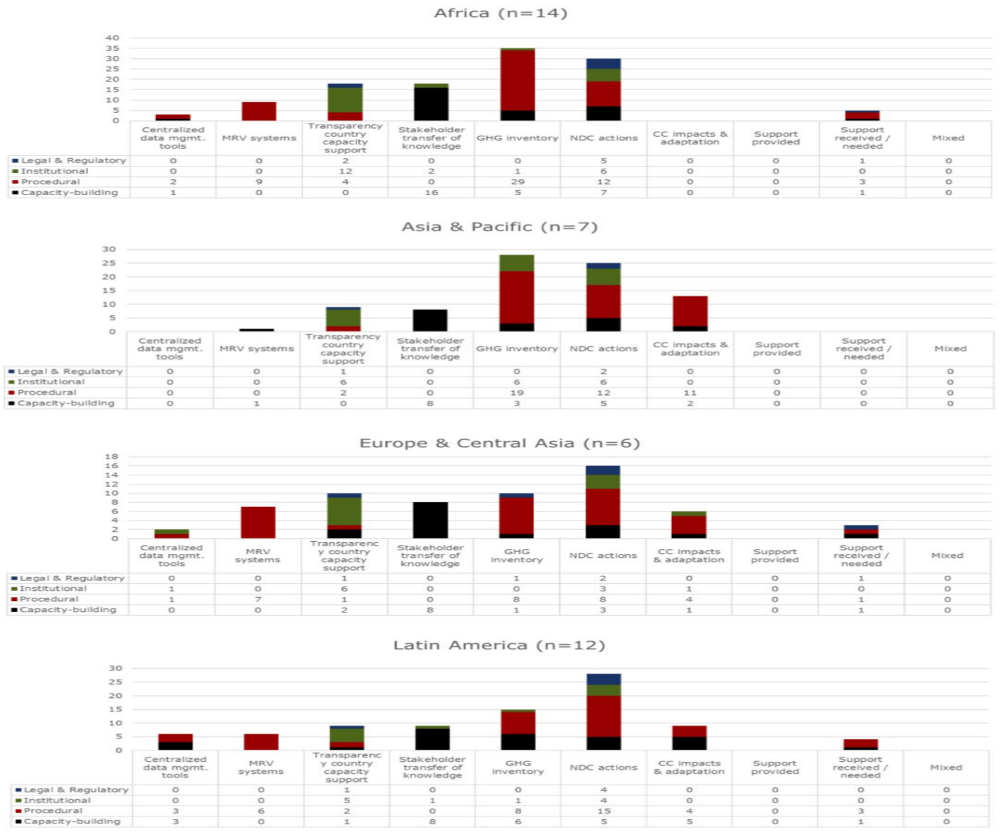
TAGS

CBIT platform | How to | Project pages | Self-assessment tool | Benefits of engagement | Expectations

Analyses and research on CBIT projects



Regions and countries	
Caribbean	
Antigua & Barbuda	
Cuba	
Dominican Republic	**South-eastern Asia**
Jamaica	Cambodia
Central America	Lao PDR
Costa Rica	**Southern Africa**
Honduras	Eswatini
Mexico	South Africa
Nicaragua	**Southern Asia**
Panama	Bangladesh
Eastern Africa	Sri Lanka
Ethiopia	**Southern Europe**
Kenya	Bosnia-Herzegovina
Madagascar	Montenegro
Rwanda	North Macedonia
Uganda	Serbia
Eastern Asia	**Western Africa**
Mongolia	Burkina Faso
Melanesia	Cote d'Ivoire
Papua New Guinea	Ghana



Source: UNEP DTU PARTNERSHIP, 2019

A few examples on how to benefit from the platform:

i) Follow the implementation of CBIT project outputs and reach out to the Country Focal Point to learn from the implementation of a specific output of interest.

ii) When designing CBIT projects, the platform provides easy access to understand what other projects focus on and what the progress indicators are. If you are about to design a CBIT project, it is an excellent way to get inspiration to shape the project.

i) Yearly self-assessment of capacity will help countries to bridge the gaps in their transparency systems

ii) Webinars and other knowledge exchange services

We are all part of the global CBIT familiy!

i) To maximize the impact of the CBIT Global Coordination Platform, it is essential that all Country Focal Points invest time in updating country profiles and actively participate in coordination and peer learning opportunities

i) The annual in-person workshops provide a space to create networks and facilitate peer-learning

ii) Welcome to the CBIT family and feel free to get in touch if you have questions or suggestions on how to improve this common space for all of us!

Self-assessment tool - early findings

What: country's own assessment of capacity for transparency

Questionnaire with 4 sections, covering the information to be provided to UNFCCC, as defined in the ETF:

- GHG inventory
- Progress made in implementing and achieving NDCs
- Climate change impacts and adaptation
- Financial, tech transfer, and capacity-building support needed and received

Self-assessment tool is administered through the CBIT Platform

40 CBIT countries (out of 42) submitted data

Assessment of capacity for reporting national GHG inventory

Cluster1 **Median = 45**

- Bosnia-Herzegovina
- Cuba
- Eswatini
- Lao PDR
- Lebanon
- Mongolia
- Papua New Guinea
- Uganda

Cluster2 **Median = 75**

- Argentina
- Burkina Faso
- Cambodia
- Chile
- Colombia
- Ghana
- Jamaica
- Kenya
- Liberia
- Mexico
- Montenegro
- North Macedonia
- Peru
- Rwanda
- Serbia
- South Africa
- Sri Lanka
- Uruguay

Cluster3 **Median = 62**

- Antigua & Barbuda
- Azerbaijan
- Costa Rica
- Cote d'Ivoire
- Dominican Republic
- Ethiopia
- Georgia
- Honduras
- Madagascar
- Morocco
- Nicaragua
- Panama
- Sierra Leone
- Togo

Assessment of capacity for national GHG inventory vis-à-vis reporting history to UNFCCC

Cluster1 **Median = 45**

- Bosnia-Herzegovina
- Cuba
- Eswatini
- Lao PDR
- Lebanon
- Mongolia
- Papua New Guinea
- Uganda

- BUR2 and NC3
- BUR1 and NC3
- BUR1 and NC2
- NC3
- NC2

Assessment of capacity for national GHG inventory vis-à-vis reporting history to UNFCCC

Cluster3 **Median = 62**

- Antigua & Barbuda
- Azerbaijan
- Costa Rica
- Cote d'Ivoire
- Dominican Republic
- Ethiopia
- Georgia
- Honduras
- Madagascar
- Morocco
- Nicaragua
- Panama
- Sierra Leone
- Togo

- BUR2 and NC3
- BUR1 and NC3
- NC3
- NC2

Assessment of capacity for national GHG inventory vis-à-vis reporting history to UNFCCC

Cluster2 **Median = 75**

- Argentina
- Burkina Faso
- Cambodia
- Chile
- Colombia
- Ghana
- Jamaica
- Kenya
- Liberia
- Mexico
- Montenegro
- North Macedonia
- Peru
- Rwanda
- Serbia
- South Africa
- Sri Lanka
- Uruguay

BUR3 and NC4
- Uruguay

BUR3 and NC3
- Chile

BUR2 and NC6
- Mexico

BUR2 and NC3
- Argentina
- Colombia
- Ghana
- North Macedonia
- South Africa

BUR1 and NC3
- Jamaica
- Peru

BUR1 and NC2
- Montenegro
- Serbia

NC3
- Rwanda

NC2
- Burkina Faso
- Cambodia
- Kenya
- Sri Lanka

NC1
- Liberia

Assessment of capacity for reporting progress made in implementing and achieving NDCs

Cluster1 **Median = 49**

- Argentina
- Azerbaijan
- Chile
- Costa Rica
- Dominican Republic
- Georgia
- Lao PDR
- Lebanon
- Liberia
- Mexico
- Mongolia
- Morocco
- Panama
- Papua New Guinea
- Rwanda
- Serbia
- Sierra Leone
- Sri Lanka
- Uganda
- Uruguay

Cluster2 **Median = 65**

- Burkina Faso
- Colombia
- Ethiopia
- Ghana
- Honduras
- Jamaica
- Kenya
- Madagascar
- Montenegro
- North Macedonia
- Peru
- South Africa

Cluster3 **Median = 22**

- Antigua & Barbuda
- Bosnia-Herzegovina
- Cambodia
- Cote d'Ivoire
- Cuba
- Eswatini
- Nicaragua
- Togo

Assessment of capacity for reporting climate change impacts and adaptation

Cluster1 **Median = 33**

- Argentina
- Azerbaijan
- Bosnia-Herzegovina
- Costa Rica
- Cote d'Ivoire
- Eswatini
- Georgia
- Ghana
- Lebanon
- Mongolia
- Morocco
- Nicaragua
- North Macedonia
- Panama
- Papua New Guinea
- Serbia
- Sri Lanka

Cluster2 **Median = 53**

- Antigua & Barbuda
- Burkina Faso
- Cambodia
- Chile
- Colombia
- Cuba
- Dominican Republic
- Ethiopia
- Honduras
- Jamaica
- Kenya
- Lao PDR
- Liberia
- Madagascar
- Mexico
- Montenegro
- Peru
- Rwanda
- Sierra Leone
- South Africa
- Togo
- Uganda
- Uruguay

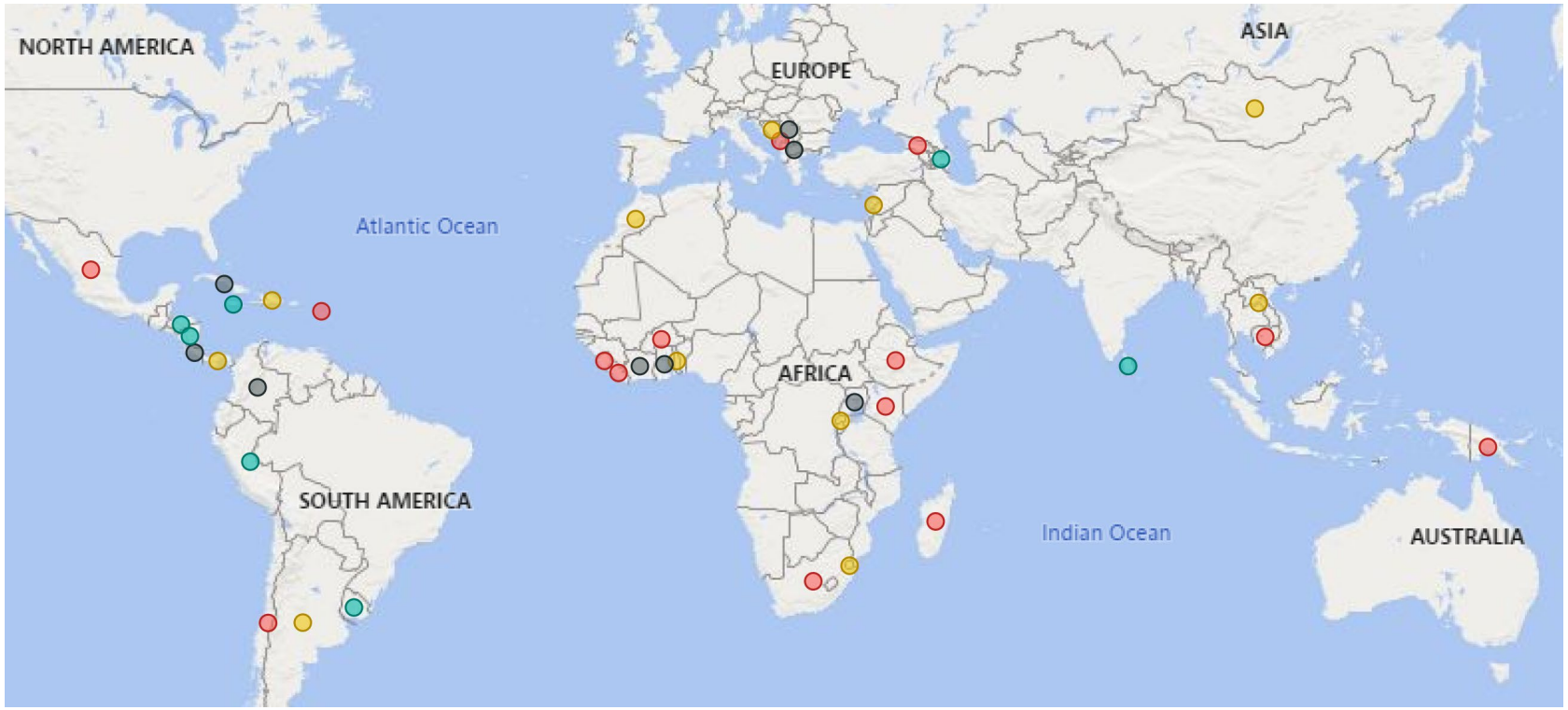
Assessment of capacity for reporting support needed and received

Cluster1 **Median = 53**

- Antigua & Barbuda
- Burkina Faso
- Cambodia
- Chile
- Ethiopia
- Georgia
- Kenya
- Liberia
- Madagascar
- Mexico
- Montenegro
- Papua New Guinea
- Sierra Leone
- South Africa

Cluster2 **Median = 18**

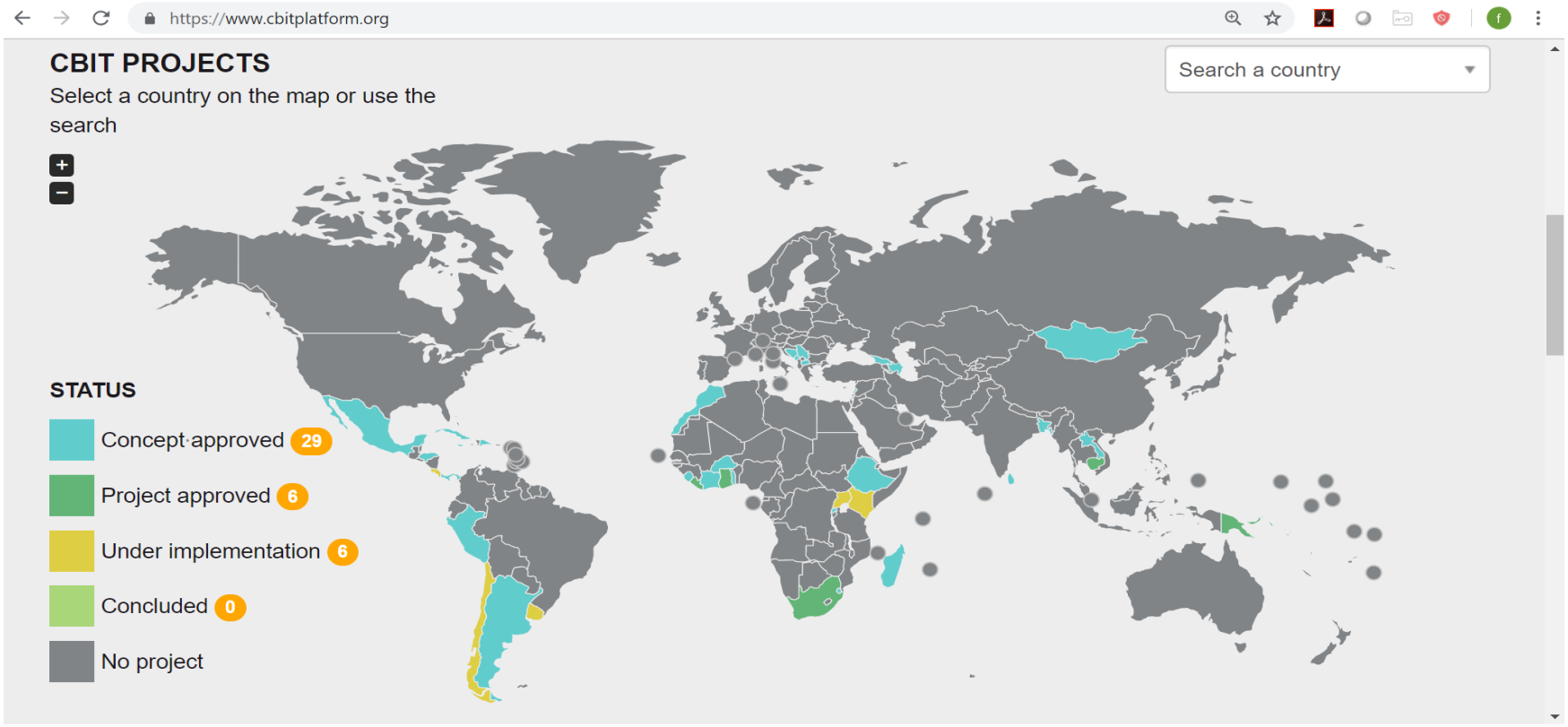
- Argentina
- Bosnia-Herzegovina
- Dominican Republic
- Eswatini
- Lao PDR
- Lebanon
- Mongolia
- Morocco
- Panama
- Rwanda
- Togo



Cluster3 **Median = 34**

- Colombia
- Costa Rica
- Cote d'Ivoire
- Cuba
- Ghana
- North Macedonia
- Serbia
- Uganda

Cluster4 **Median = 40**

- Azerbaijan
- Honduras
- Jamaica
- Nicaragua
- Peru
- Sri Lanka
- Uruguay

More information about CBIT projects and peer learning opportunities at www.cbitplatform.org