



# GEF-6 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: MEDIUM-SIZED PROJECT

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: CAPACITY BUILDING INITIATIVE FOR TRANSPARENCY

For more information about GEF, visit [TheGEF.org](http://TheGEF.org)

## PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Global capacity-building towards enhanced transparency in the AFOLU sector (CBIT-AFOLU)		
Country(ies):	Global	GEF Project ID: <sup>1</sup>	
GEF Agency(ies):	FAO (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	646181
Other Executing Partner(s):	FAO	Submission Date:	28 July 2017
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	36
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>	Corporate Program: SGP	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of parent program:	[if applicable]	Agency Fee (\$)	168,766

## A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES<sup>2</sup>

Objectives/Programs (Focal Areas, Integrated Approach Pilot, Corporate Programs)	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
(select) (select) CBIT	CBIT	1,776,484	3,000,000
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
<b>Total Project Cost</b>		<b>1,776,484</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>

## B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

<b>Project Objective: To strengthen developing country technical and institutional capacity, through a coordinated dissemination of knowledge, to meet enhanced transparency framework requirements when implementing priority actions for achieving their respective nationally determined contributions in the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use sector.</b>						
Project Components	Financing Type <sup>3</sup>	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
1. Supporting developing countries to strengthen their institutional capacity to establish and sustain the institutional arrangements required to respond to the Enhanced	TA	1.1 Enhanced institutional capacity to establish reliable and sustainable knowledge management structures in compliance with the ETF processes achieved in developing countries.	1.1.1 Global set of improved templates, tools and guidance for establishing necessary institutional structures for data gathering and information management to meet ETF requirements developed.	CBIT	250,000	500,000

<sup>1</sup> Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submissions.

<sup>2</sup> When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on [GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF and CBIT guidelines](#).

<sup>3</sup> Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

<p>Transparency Framework (ETF) requirements and improve decision-making processes.</p>		<p>1.2 Improved institutional capacity and knowledge management structures established in selected countries.</p>	<p>1.2.1 Capacity building carried out in selected countries on use of global tool set for improving institutional arrangements. 1.2.2 Country-level awareness raised on the value added of mainstreaming ETF processes across institutional structures. 1.2.3 Results and lessons learned collected from selected country pilots and integrated into global tool set (output 1.1.1).</p>			
<p>2. Building the technical capacity of developing countries to establish robust systems to measure, report and verify (MRV) emissions, and to monitor and evaluate (M&amp;E) adaptation priority actions, in the AFOLU sector in accordance with ETF.</p>	<p>TA</p>	<p>2.1 Enhanced technical capacity of of developing countries to comply with ETF processes in the AFOLU sector through greater access to and adoption of new set of MRV and M&amp;E tools.</p> <p>2.2 Enhanced technical capacity achieved in selected countries to establish MRV and M&amp;E systems to track NDC priority actions in the AFOLU sector compliant with ETF requirements.</p>	<p>2.1.1 New MRV tools and methodologies developed to meet ETF requirements in AFOLU sector based on review and synthesis of existing global tools, in line with refined IPCC guidelines, and lessons learned. 2.1.2 Country-specific Tier 2 emission factors database developed to improve GHG estimates and reporting capacity for the AFOLU sector. 2.1.3 New M&amp;E tools designed for monitoring the implementation and evaluating the impacts of adaptation actions in line with ETF.</p> <p>2.2.1 Selected country officials trained on using MRV tools and upgrading domestic GHG management information systems and infrastructure, in line with ETF requirements for</p>	<p>CBIT</p>	<p>1,114,985</p>	<p>1,500,000</p>

			AFOLU sector. 2.2.2 Capacity building delivered in selected countries on M&E tool for monitoring the implementation and impacts of priority adaptation actions and tracking NDC progress.			
3. Sharing knowledge and improving coordination amongst global transparency practitioners to sustain and scale up institutional and technical capacity improvements in the AFOLU sector.	TA	3.1 Increased opportunity of developing countries to participate in information- and knowledge sharing networks and adopt transparency-related tools, methodologies and best practices in order to comply with ETF in the AFOLU sector.  3.2 Improved coordination of information and knowledge of global tools, methodologies, and best practices available for meeting requirements under ETF.	3.1.1 Global Products (outputs 1.1.1, 2.1.1 and 2.1.3) for improving worldwide institutional and technical capacities disseminated through global platforms (e.g. FAO Land-CC Hub, Global CBIT Coordination Platform), webinars, workshops, Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs), E-learning events and other instruments (i.e. Communities of Practice). 3.1.2 Global/regional workshops organized to share country-specific experiences and lessons learned on transparency-related MRV and M&E activities in the AFOLU sector through a mutual learning process.  3.2.1 Cross-agency cooperation scaled up to reinforce existing coordination efforts with UNFCCC, IPCC, UNDP, UN Environment and other agencies (e.g. GIZ, JICA, DFID) and current cooperation opportunities expanded (eg. South-South Cooperation). 3.2.2 Linkages established between	CBIT	250,000	1,000,000

			global knowledge sharing activities and current partnerships (e.g. NDC Partnership and Partnership on Transparency) to promote multi-stakeholder coordination.				
	(select)			(select)			
	(select)			(select)			
	(select)			(select)			
	(select)			(select)			
	(select)			(select)			
	(select)			(select)			
	(select)			(select)			
Subtotal						1,614,985	3,000,000
Project Management Cost (PMC) <sup>4</sup>				CBIT		161,499	
<b>Total Project Cost</b>						<b>1,776,484</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: ( )

**C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE**

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	FAO (Land-CC hub project financially supported by German Government (BMEL))	Grants	2,000,000
GEF Agency	FAO (MICCA, Collect Earth, Ex-Act and NAPs)	In-kind	1,000,000
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>3,000,000</b>

**D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS <sup>a)</sup>**

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) <sup>b)</sup>	Total (c)=a+b
FAO	CBIT	Global	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	1,776,484	168,766	1,945,250
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
<b>Total GEF Resources</b>					<b>1,776,484</b>	<b>168,766</b>	<b>1,945,250</b>

<sup>4</sup> For GEF Project Financing up to \$2 million, PMC could be up to 10% of the subtotal; above \$2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

a) Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies.

**E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)<sup>5</sup>**

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes  No  If no, skip item E.

**PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS**

Project Preparation Grant amount requested: \$					PPG Agency Fee:		
GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee <sup>6</sup> (b)	Total c = a + b
FAO	CBIT	Global	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	50,000	4,750	54,750
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
<b>Total PPG Amount</b>					<b>50,000</b>	<b>4,750</b>	<b>54,750</b>

**F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS<sup>7</sup>**

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	<i>Hectares</i>
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	<i>Hectares</i>
3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins;	<i>Number of freshwater basins</i>
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	<i>Percent of fisheries, by volume</i>
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO <sub>2e</sub> mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	<i>metric tons</i>
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)	<i>metric tons</i>
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	<i>metric tons</i>
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	<i>ODP tons</i>
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries: Support at least six countries directly and develop tools for enhancing global capacity.</i>

<sup>5</sup> PPG requested amount is determined by the size of the GEF Project Financing (PF) as follows: Up to \$50k for PF up to \$2m (for MSP); up to \$100k for PF up to \$3m; \$150k for PF up to \$6m; \$200k for PF up to \$10m; and \$300k for PF above \$10m. On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

<sup>6</sup> PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the Agency fee over the GEF Project Financing amount requested.

<sup>7</sup> Provide those indicator values in this table to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the *GEF-6 Programming Directions*, will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF, SCCF or CBIT.

	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries: Support at least four countries directly and develop tools for enhancing global capacity.</i>
--	--	---

**PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION**

1. *Project Description.* Briefly describe: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area<sup>8</sup> strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and co-financing; 5) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and 6) innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

1. Project Description

1.1. *Global Environmental and Adaptation Problems, Root Causes and Barriers*

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) and entered into force on 4 November 2016. The landmark agreement aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Additionally, the Paris Agreement aims to strengthen the ability of countries to respond to climate change and requires all Parties to communicate their efforts in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the UNFCCC.
2. As Parties submit their NDCs, it is critical for countries to establish robust measuring, reporting, and verification (MRV) systems to assess the impact of climate change actions and policies and to transparently track the implementation of the NDCs. Article 13 of the Paris Agreement makes provisions for this process, establishing an Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), for tracking country progress – and identifying their needs and gaps – towards achieving Parties’ individual NDCs. Specifically, the Paris Agreement requires Parties to submit: (a) a national inventory report (NGHGI) of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases (GHG) as part of the Biennial Update Report (BUR), prepared using Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines as stipulated under Art. 13; (b) information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving their NDCs under Art. 4; and (c) information on climate change impacts and adaptation under Art. 7 of the Agreement.
3. The Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector plays an important role in climate change mitigation and adaptation insofar as the sector represents a major driver of global GHG emissions, an opportunity for mitigation and a source of vulnerability for agricultural livelihoods and ecosystems. The AFOLU sector represents 21 percent of anthropogenic GHG emissions, the largest emitting sector next to the energy sector globally<sup>9</sup> and consequently one of the most frequently included sectors in the mitigation and adaptation contributions in country NDCs. Overall, 86 percent of developing countries, 88 percent of countries in transition and 98 percent of developed countries include agriculture and/or the land use sectors in their mitigation contributions. The agriculture sectors<sup>10</sup> are also prominent in the adaptation section of the NDCs, mentioned by

<sup>8</sup> For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project’s consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which Aichi Target(s) the project will directly contribute to achieving.

<sup>9</sup>FAOSTAT, 2017

<sup>10</sup> Based on the FAO definition, agriculture includes crops, livestock, forestry, and fisheries and aquaculture.



94 percent of developing countries. Overall, the AFOLU sector accounts for 21 percent of global anthropogenic emissions. However, in non-Annex I countries, AFOLU sectoral emissions hold approximately 30 percent share of total emissions. In almost half of developing countries, the AFOLU sector is responsible for more than 50 percent of total emissions, reaching up to 95 percent in some countries. (FAOSTAT, 2010). Reducing AFOLU-related emissions in developing countries represents a key opportunity for reducing emissions globally and achieving the climate objectives set forth under the Paris Agreement. Hence, the agriculture sectors are well positioned to play a pivotal role in both climate change mitigation and adaptation, highlighting the importance of building upon those synergies when implementing the NDCs.<sup>11</sup>

4. Challenges are particularly pronounced in the AFOLU sector, however, where emissions by sources and removals by sinks are more difficult to quantify and report than in other sectors due to unavailable and outdated data; poor methodological sophistication; low technical capacities; and weak institutional arrangements, particularly in developing countries. Without proper data, tools, and information, countries will not be able to fully implement priority actions in line with their mitigation and adaptation targets under the NDCs nor transparently report progress. A United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) survey<sup>12</sup> demonstrates that countries often identify capacity development and technical support needs when developing their information base and monitoring systems (62 percent), as well as when building institutional structures and coordination mechanisms (61 percent). Hence, most countries will need to be supported in establishing national institutional arrangements processes and enhancing their technical capacities to address and implement actions compliant with the ETF. In order to strengthen national institutional capacity and ensure the sustainable adoption of the ETF in the long-term, coordinated action and international support will be required to assist developing countries in their transparency-related efforts, specifically: to develop national greenhouse gas inventories (NGHGI) using improved data collection, management, and methodological approaches; to establish domestic systems for MRV; to enhance abilities to monitor, evaluate and communicate adaptation measures; and track NDC progress in the AFOLU sector.

### 1.2. Baseline Scenario

5. With increasing global populations and growing food demand, the GHG emissions associated with the AFOLU sectors are expected to increase over the course of the century<sup>13</sup>. Reducing global anthropogenic emissions while ensuring food security represents a major sustainability challenge, calling upon robust and coordinated responses on multiple levels. Currently, net GHG emissions from the AFOLU sector amount to approximately one-fifth of total global GHG emissions. In developing countries, the share of emissions from the AFOLU sector increases to one-third of all emissions, with shares ranging unevenly across regions and countries and often representing the largest source<sup>14</sup>. Consequently, strengthening institutional and technical capacities to meet ETF requirements in the AFOLU sector, will also strengthen overall capacities to meet ETF requirements.
6. Meeting the goals set forth in the Paris Agreement, therefore, requires urgent technical responses complemented by supportive institutional arrangements and enabling policy frameworks. One of the key mechanisms for linking national to global climate change actions in the AFOLU sector lies in the mitigation and adaptation actions set forth in the NDCs, particularly for developing countries where agriculture contributes significantly to the

---

<sup>11</sup> FAO, 2016: *The Agriculture Sectors in the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions: Analysis*. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5687e.pdf>

<sup>12</sup> The survey included responses from 58 developing countries, 11 of which were small Island Developing States (SIDS), and 19 of which were least developed countries (LDCs). The results of the survey are accessible at: <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/climate-and-disaster-resilience-/country-needs-support-for-implementation-of-nationally-determine.html>

<sup>13</sup> FAO, 2016: *The State of Food and Agriculture: Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security*. Rome.

<sup>14</sup> FAOSTAT, 2017

economy.<sup>15</sup> Ensuring a sustainable transition to low-carbon and inclusive development pathways depends upon the appropriate design of the NDCs and their effective implementation and transparent tracking.

7. Despite the provisions stipulated under Article 13, only 36 out of 153 non-Annex I Parties (24 percent) submitted their first Biennial Update Reports (BURs), with an additional 58 Parties (40 percent) expected in 2018. In general, most reports and communications were prepared by short-term and external consultants, reflecting the low domestic value allocated to those reports, as a result of weak institutional infrastructure and support, low levels of technical capacity, low levels of climate funding, and poor coordination among public and private stakeholders.<sup>16</sup>
8. In general, several barriers and constraints limit developing countries from complying with the ETF requirements when tracking and upscaling mitigation and adaptation actions in the AFOLU sector.
9. *Table 1: Barriers and constraints to apply ETF requirements*

ETF Requirements	Current Barriers and Constraints of developing countries
<b><i>Awareness and understanding of ETF requirements.</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of awareness regarding the Paris Agreement, the ETF and the need for enhanced transparency in monitoring and tracking of mitigation and adaptation activities.</li> </ul>
<b><i>Clear and robust institutional arrangements and knowledge management structures for gathering, coordinating, and ensuring sector specific information for ETF monitoring and reporting exercises.</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of coordination amongst relevant Ministries in the gathering of data and information needed to report progress against NDC actions in the AFOLU sector</li> </ul>
<b><i>Strong technical capacity and robust data to establish MRV systems for tracking mitigation contributions in the AFOLU sector.</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of activity data and local emission factors.</li> <li>• Data classification not compliant with 2006 IPCC Guideline categories, particularly for LULUCF.</li> <li>• Use of outdated IPCC methodologies.</li> <li>• Low technical capacity of national experts to develop domestic MRV systems.</li> <li>• Limited capacity to put in place QA/QC and verification processes, and improvement plans.</li> <li>• Insufficient planning and financial support for regular inventory preparation, mitigation analysis and the implementation of identified options.</li> </ul>
<b><i>Strong technical capacity and robust information to establish M&amp;E systems for tracking adaptation contributions in the AFOLU sector.</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of harmonized indicator and monitoring systems for adaptation based on national priorities.</li> <li>• Weak capacity to implement, monitor and evaluate field-level projects and activities in the AFOLU sector.</li> <li>• Insufficient relevant data and information to conduct an assessment for immediate climate change adaptation action under climatic extremes.</li> <li>• Shortage of capable technical experts and financial resources for adaptation activities and accompanying monitoring exercises.</li> </ul>
<b><i>Enhanced knowledge sharing and coordination of ETF-compliant activities</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absence of packaged set of global tools, methodologies and best practices compliant with ETF requirements.</li> </ul>

<sup>15</sup> For further reading, see FAO work on the role of agricultural sectors in the (I) NDCs, available at: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6400e.pdf>.

<sup>16</sup> Global Support Programme, 2017. *Status of NDCs and BUR submissions and relevance for the transparency framework*. Technical workshop on CBIT, Copenhagen.



<b>amongst transparency practitioners.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of knowledge-sharing platforms for developing countries to access lessons learned and good practices.</li> <li>• Low self-sufficiency of South-South cooperation networks.</li> <li>• Limited degree of coordination amongst transparency practitioners and relevant agencies.</li> <li>• Low capacity to incorporate information and analysis for informed decision-making and enhancing ambitions on climate change.</li> </ul>
--	---

10. In recent years, the UNFCCC, IPCC, US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and FAO developed a series of tools, templates and guidelines to assist countries to improve their MRV and M&E technical capacities, as well as promote better knowledge management frameworks and information sharing through e-learning courses and online platforms. FAO's current contribution includes: e-learning course on "Building a sustainable national greenhouse gas inventory for agriculture and land use"; AFOLU Emissions Analysis tools for identifying national GHG trends and comparing GHG inventory data reported to the UNFCCC with the FAOSTAT emissions database; online learning modules for developing Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) in the AFOLU sector; the Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT) for appraising the impacts of AFOLU-related projects, programmes and policies on the relative carbon balance; Collect Earth for estimating land use sector-related emissions; and supporting the formulation and implementation of a National Adaptation Plan (NAP).
11. While these current tools aim to improve country capacity to report AFOLU-related emissions and integrate agriculture into NAPs, they do not currently enhance the ability of countries to adequately respond to the ETF requirements, unless critical technical adjustments are made, particularly alignment with the refined 2006 IPCC guidelines and its supplements; refinement of existing MRV and M&E tools, methodologies and best practices based on country needs and gaps; and expansion of areas covered (e.g. uncertainty analysis, key category analysis, NGHGI improvement plan, vulnerability assessment, etc.).
12. Several projects have been identified as co-financing source for the global CBIT-AFOLU activities (Table 2).
13. *Table 2: Baseline activities as source of co-financing*

Baseline Initiatives	Areas of support
<b>Mitigation of Climate Change in Agriculture (MICCA)</b>  <b>Agency: FAO</b> <b>Time: 2010-2020</b> <b>Co-financing: 400,000 USD (in kind)</b>	FAO, under the global MICCA, has produced a suite of tools to support countries: to enhance the technical capacity to prepare the national GHG inventory (from the data collection to the emissions estimates) and to assess its accuracy and quality in order to prepare an improvement plan for the next inventory cycle; to design NAMAs; and to put in place an MRV system. The programme aims to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance country capacity to report to the UNFCCC on GHG emissions for the AFOLU sector;</li> <li>• Assist the development of country specific data collection and data estimation tools and methods;</li> <li>• Support countries in the NAMAs design.</li> </ul> The MICCA programme is already supporting more than 15 countries across the world. (Kenya, Tanzania, Viet Nam, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Uruguay, Benin, PNG, Chad, Mozambique, Cote D'Ivoire, Morocco, Argentina, China, Indonesia and Myanmar).
<b>Open Foris/Collect Earth</b>  <b>Agency: FAO</b>	Open Foris is a set of free and open-source software tools that facilitates flexible and efficient data collection, analysis and reporting. The tools offer a wide range of environmental monitoring areas, including: forest inventories; socio-economic surveys; biodiversity

<p><b>Time: 2009-2020</b>  <b>Co-financing: 200,000 USD (in kind)</b></p>	<p>assessment; land use, land use change and forestry management; deforestation monitoring with remote sensing; and desertification and detecting trees outside of forests.</p> <p>In particular FAO developed Collect Earth that is a Google Earth plugin for forest sampling analysis in synchronism with Google Earth Engine and Open Foris. Users can analyze high and very high resolution satellite imagery for a wide variety of purposes, including :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multi-phase National Forest Inventories</li> <li>• Land use/land use change assessments and quantifying deforestation, reforestation and desertification</li> <li>• Monitoring agricultural land and urban areas</li> <li>• Validation of existing maps</li> <li>• Collection of spatially explicit socio-economic data.</li> </ul> <p>The FAO Collect Earth team carries out capacity development and training workshops in selected countries (Algeria, Ghana, Morocco, Mozambique, South Africa, Tunisia, Zambia, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Uruguay, Bhutan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Philippines, Tajikistan, and Thailand).</p>
<p><b>Ex-ACT Tool</b>  <b>Agency: FAO</b>  <b>Time: 2010 - 2020</b>  <b>Co-financing: 200,000 USD (in kind)</b></p>	<p>The Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT) was designed to appraise the GHG impact of projects, programmes and policies in the agriculture and land use sectors, in line with IPCC guidelines. Additionally, the tool provides comprehensive coverage of non land-use emissions associated with agriculture, such as in the production, transport, storage and transfer phases. EX-ACT covers crops, livestock, forestry, fishery and aquaculture, including wetlands, peatlands, and coastal areas.</p> <p>With the need to assess the GHG impact of agriculture- and land use policy and investment options, the tool is widely adopted by policy makers, national development banks and value chain public- private operators. Recently, the tool was expanded to cover new areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EX-ACT MRV tool - to appraise GHG impact of micro-investments and rural (e.g. for National Development Banks), enhancing the accuracy and transparency of MRV and impact tracking systems within NGHGs;</li> <li>• EX-ACT VC tool – to carry out Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) of food value chains and assess its performance based on mitigation, adaptation, climate resilience, socio-economic, and environmental indicators. EX-ACT VC covers value chain on crops, livestock, fisheries and aquaculture.</li> </ul> <p>Since 2010, FAO's EX-ACT team, in partnership with donors (AFD, USAID), international agencies and Banks (IFAD, World Bank, GEF, ADB, AfDB) has supported 175 projects, policies and value chains in 72 countries. Additionally, the tool was used for training in approximately 2600 national / international experts / students in over 60 countries.</p>
<p><b>Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans (NAP-Ag)</b>  <b>Agency: FAO</b>  <b>Time: 2015-2018</b>  <b>Co-financing: 200,000 USD (in kind)</b></p>	<p>Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans (NAP-Ag) is a multi-year Programme funded by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) through its International Climate Initiative (ICI).</p> <p>It supports partner countries under a country-driven process to</p>

	<p>identify and address climate change adaptation measures for the agriculture sectors in relevant national planning and budgeting processes through the formulation and implementation of a National Adaptation Plan (NAP).</p> <p>FAO works with 11 countries throughout Africa, Asia and Latin America (Colombia, Gambia, Guatemala, Nepal, Kenya, Philippines, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay, Viet Nam and Zambia). By joining forces, the programme aims to support these partner countries to integrate their agricultural sectors into the NAP process.</p>
--	--

### 1.3. Proposed Alternative Scenario

14. In light of the above challenges evidenced in the baseline scenario, and with a remaining 59 non-Annex I Parties (36 percent) not expected to submit their BURs by the end of 2018, there is stark evidence for increasing country-level support in order to ensure that a robust and transparent response to climate change is set into action. FAO can play a key role in supporting countries to address these technical and institutional barriers, building upon its expertise in the agriculture and land use sector and its related capacity building experience in developing countries.
15. The present CBIT-AFOLU project aims to create a set of stand-alone tools (i.e. Global Products) that assist developing countries to improve their technical and institutional capacity to comply with ETF in the AFOLU sector, which can be freely accessed and adapted to country-specific needs and gaps, creating a self-sustaining process that continues on past the project's official end. This global objective will be achieved through the following pathway.
16. First, a set of Global Products will be developed based on review and synthesis of existing MRV and M&E tools, methodologies and best practices to enhance developing country institutional and technical capacity (outputs 1.1.1, 2.1.1 and 2.1.3). The new set of global tools, methodologies and best practices will be prepared in a way that provides the necessary support for countries to adequately respond to the 2006 IPCC guidelines – particularly, its supplements and refinement – as well as adhere to the ETF requirements.
17. Second, the set of improved tools, methodologies and best practices will be piloted in approximately 10 developing countries to capture the region- and/or country-specific needs and gaps for transparency-related activities. The beneficiary countries are to be selected according to a preliminary assessment based on selected indicators of:
  - current country capacity to comply with the ETF requirements in the AFOLU sector, particularly NGHGI status (in BUR/NC);
  - degree of alignment between project objective and NDC priorities;
  - level of institutional capacity (e.g. dedicated NGHGI office and resources);
  - degree of climate governance (e.g. relevant policies and infrastructure);
  - contribution of AFOLU sector to GHG emissions and GDP;
  - participation in relevant partnerships/network;
  - CBIT funding through national-level projects not received.
18. Upon selection, immediate actions will be taken to improve the technical capacity needs of developing countries in preparing and submitting their NGHGI in the short-term, while transformational changes in the institutional arrangement for transparency-related activities will be promoted for sustainable mitigation and adaptation outcomes in the long-term.
19. Furthermore, the country-level work will be linked to current FAO CBIT national projects (e.g. Cambodia, Mongolia and Papua New Guinea), and regional initiatives (i.e. Cluster MED Climate Transparency Initiative, in



preparation) in order to identify and collect best practices and lessons learned, creating a feedback loop that will serve to improve the Global Products and extend their global outreach.

20. Third, knowledge- and information-sharing will serve to sustain and scale up the benefits of the project by increasing the availability and visibility of improved tools, methodologies and best practices, as well as the lessons learned from piloting at the country-level in the AFOLU sector. By leveraging existing initiatives and coordinating with them, FAO will provide institutional and technical support to countries at the global-level through knowledge-sharing platforms and networks, including the CBIT Global Coordination Platform and FAO's "knowledge exchange platform for the agriculture and land sector under climate change" project ('the Land-CC Hub'). In particular, the CBIT Global Coordination Platform and the Land-CC Hub will complement the CBIT-AFOLU project objective to disseminate knowledge, as it intends to respond to countries needs through innovative approaches to stakeholder engagement, peer-to-peer and mutual learning for strengthened South-South cooperation and facilitated capacity development activities while capitalizing on the information, knowledge fora, materials and discussions already available. Thereby facilitating access to effective tools and to support decision makers and implementers in their practical application. The platform will also serve for the Thematic Working Group on Agriculture, Food Security and Land Use under the NDC Partnership to exchange knowledge, experience and ideas in NDC implementation in agricultural sectors. The project is funded by the German Ministry for Food and Agriculture (BMEL) with a total budget of \$ US 2,000,000 and will operate from 2018 to 2020.
21. Overall, by supporting countries to enhance their technical and institutional capacities to standardize and strengthen their MRV and M&E systems in line with ETF, countries will be in a better position to scale up their mitigation and adaptation targets, as well as increase ambitions under the Paris Agreement. As a result, the direct benefits of the CBIT-AFOLU project will be disseminated through knowledge-sharing networks and transferred to other developing countries, creating a self-sustaining cycle of institutional and technical capacity improvements towards enhanced transparency at the global-level.

The project consists of the following three components.

***Component 1. Institutional arrangements for enhanced transparency***

22. This component aims to address institutional-capacity gaps by developing a set of global tools, templates and guidelines to strengthen the institutional arrangements of developing countries to build and sustain proper knowledge management structures necessary to assess and report AFOLU-related emissions and adaptation priority actions. The component comprises support to national institutions to lead, plan, coordinate, implement, monitor, and evaluate policies, strategies, and programs, as well as strengthen the institutional environment in order to ensure a more sustainable and transparent reporting process of all sectors, and with particular focus on the AFOLU sector, in turn encouraging a more informed decision-making process and, consequently, greater ambitions. Lastly, the project component serves to identify and encourage the dissemination of good practices for institutional strengthening and national networks of practitioners.
23. Specifically, institutional arrangement and capacity improvements are promoted through the following activities: developing a global set of improved templates, tools and guidance for establishing necessary institutional structures for data gathering and information management to meet ETF requirements (output 1.1.1); carrying out capacity building pilots in selected countries on use of improved tool set (output 1.2.1); raising awareness on the value added of formalizing ETF processes for institutional mainstreaming (output 1.2.2); collecting results and lessons learned from selected country pilots and integrating them into global tool set (output 1.2.3).
24. Overall, the capacity to develop and sustain the necessary institutional arrangements and information management structures for complying with EFT requirements will be strengthened in selected and other developing countries (outcome 1.1 and 1.2, respectively). Strengthening the institutional arrangements and improving the knowledge management structures will serve as a basis for setting up proper MRV and M&E systems and informing decision- and policy-makers. While the AFOLU sector is the focus of the project, the benefits of this institutionalization process will likely spill over to other sectors, encouraging new actors to establish proper national tracking systems.

***Component 2. Transparency for measuring, reporting and verifying (MRV) mitigation actions and monitoring and evaluating (M&E) adaptation progress***

25. The second component aims to provide the relevant tools, training and assistance to improve the technical capacity of developing countries to set up proper domestic MRV and M&E systems for the AFOLU sector in line with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, and its methodological supplements and refinement, under the new requirements of the ETF. FAO will draw upon its deep technical understanding of the agriculture and land-use sectors and wide range of tools and methods for agriculture and land-use MRV systems, quality assurance protocols and adaptation planning and monitoring.
26. Specifically, technical capacity improvements will be achieved through the following activities: developing new MRV tools and methodologies (e.g. uncertainty analysis, key category analysis, NGHGI improvement plan, vulnerability assessment, etc.) based on review and synthesis of existing tools, in line with refined 2006 IPCC guidelines and supplements and country lessons, compliant with the new ETF requirements in the AFOLU sector (output 2.1.1); developing country-specific Tier 2 emission factors database to improve GHG estimates and reporting capacity for the AFOLU sector (output 2.1.2); designing new M&E tools for monitoring the implementation and evaluating the impacts of adaptation actions in line with ETF (output 2.1.3); training selected country officials on using MRV tools and upgrading domestic GHG management information systems and infrastructure, in line with ETF requirements for AFOLU sector (output 2.2.1); and delivering capacity building in selected countries on tool for monitoring the implementation and impacts of priority adaptation actions and tracking NDC progress (output 2.2.2). In addition, the proposed global CBIT-AFOLU project will be linked to other CBIT national projects (e.g. Cambodia, Mongolia and PNG in submission) to test the flexibility of methodologies and ability of the global tool package to adapt to country-specific needs, creating a feedback process to improve the global tool set through the sharing of lessons learned. With an enhanced and improved set of Global Products that can be adapted to country-specific needs, developing countries will be better able to respond to ETF requirements when tracking progress on their respective NDC implementation (outcome 2.1 and 2.2).
27. Overall, the project may help countries to raise their ambition to reduce GHG emissions over time, as improved technical capacities and knowledge base will enable a more informed national policy and decision-making process. While this project will focus on the AFOLU sector, the benefits of this process will likely spillover to other areas, resulting in improved technical capacity – and increased transparency – for the NGHGI compilation in other sectors.

***Component 3. Global knowledge sharing and coordination amongst transparency practitioners***

28. Component 3 aims to build upon the improved technical and institutional capacities acquired in the selected countries on ETF processes in the AFOLU sector by establishing global knowledge-sharing and coordination platforms to ensure that the capacity built is sustainable and scalable at the global level. Specifically, global knowledge sharing and improved coordination will be achieved through the following activities: disseminating Global Products (outputs 1.1.1, 2.1.1 and 2.1.3) for improving worldwide institutional and technical capacities through knowledge-sharing platforms (output 3.1.1); organizing global and regional workshops to share country experiences through a mutual learning process (output 3.1.2); scaling up cross-agency cooperation to reinforce coordination efforts with UNFCCC, IPCC, UNDP, UN Environment and other agencies (e.g. GIZ, JICA, DFID, USAID and Agence Française de Développement (AFD)) and expand South-South cooperation opportunities (output 3.2.1); and establishing linkages between knowledge sharing activities and current partnerships (e.g. NDC Partnership and Partnership on Transparency) to promote multi-stakeholder coordination and knowledge sharing benefits (output 3.2.2).
29. The CBIT-AFOLU will support the CBIT Global Coordination Platform through a collaborative approach for both projects: on one hand, the CBIT-AFOLU knowledge will be widely disseminated not only through the FAO Land-CC hub but also through the CBIT Global Platform to reach a larger audience, including other CBIT involved countries; and, on the other, coordinated action amongst transparency practitioners will be strengthened and sector-specific know-how will feed into the CBIT Global Coordination Platform.



30. As developing countries are increasingly able to access and learn from the Global Products made available through knowledge sharing platforms (outcome 3.1), and the coordination of information and knowledge of global tools, methodologies and best practices is improved (outcome 3.2), the multiplier effect of the project will ensure greater dissemination and wider adoption of the Global Products – beyond the selected country pilots - improving institutional and technical capacity outcomes on the global level, in line with the ETF.

#### *1.4. Incremental cost reasoning*

31. *Without support* of the CBIT-AFOLU project, necessary conditions for meeting Paris Agreement objectives and complying with the ETF would not likely be reached in agricultural-based developing countries. Although significant progress has been made at the global level, particularly in the forestry sub-sector through REDD+ programmes, the necessary data and 2006 IPCC-compliant emission factors are not readily available for the remaining AFOLU categories when compiling NGHGs. As systematic archiving and reporting processes for GHG emissions remain undeveloped in these countries, major gaps and inconsistencies in AFOLU data collection are likely to continue, especially in rural areas where capacities are limited. While MRV systems and reporting tools are readily available, the technical capacity required for their adoption and application is still low in developing countries. Due to the lack of communication, coordination and IT innovation across institutions the collection and interpretation of mitigation and adaptation data in the AFOLU sector will likely remain scattered across numerous divisions and agencies. These technical challenges are exacerbated by limited international support at the country-level for AFOLU data collection and estimation and weak institutional arrangements. As a result, the institutional capacity gap on transparency will likely persist if developing countries are not assisted in this process.
32. *With the support* of the CBIT-AFOLU project, country level capacity in the selected countries can be improved to prioritize MRV and M&E development in the AFOLU sector to carry out critical climate-responsive contributions set forth in the NDCs, in line with the Paris Agreement and requirements under the ETF. The process will generate a feedback loop, in turn improving the global set of tools and methodologies to make them flexible enough to address specific country needs. The improved global set of tools and methodologies will be integrated in the existing knowledge sharing initiatives, specifically the FAO Land-CC Hub and the CBIT Global Coordination Platform. Both platforms will provide a space for countries to also exchange ideas and information to improve transparency and track progress of NDC implementation.
33. *In addition*, developing countries shall improve the quality of data collected and estimation methods of GHG emissions from AFOLU sector by transitioning from IPCC 1996 to 2006 guidelines, and from Tier 1 to Tier 2 methodologies when calculating their emissions. Moreover, with an increased national capacity to measure, monitor and report on those priority sectors identified in their NDCs, developing countries will likely be in a better position to enhance the transparency of reporting and identify long-term mitigation potential in the AFOLU sector. Lastly, once improved monitoring and reporting systems in place, not only will the countries be better able to track progress on NDC implementation, but they will also be able to monitor and report the impact of various other projects and programmes, including those funded by GEF. Improved institutional arrangements will play a crucial role in determining the degree of transparency and magnitude of impact by which mitigation and adaptation actions in the AFOLU sector – and synergies between them – are achieved and expanded in developing countries.

#### *1.5. Global environmental and adaptation benefits*

34. By assisting countries to track and report a vigorous set of mitigation and adaptation information in the AFOLU sector in line with ETF processes, FAO holds a critical position for supporting countries to identify their role, gaps, and needs when responding to climate change. FAO can play a key role in supporting countries to acquire the technical capacities and enabling institutional arrangements required for implementing appropriate mitigation and adaptation strategies in line with global climate objectives. Consequently, once capacities are improved, countries will likely raise their ambitious mitigation and adaptation contributions, resulting in improved global climate outcomes. Creating this pivotal linkage rests upon the urgent delivery of international finance to ensure that the commitments set out under the Paris Agreement are realized in time.

35. In the short-term, the CBIT-AFOLU project will support selected developing countries to enhance their technical capacity for establishing robust MRV and M&E systems in line with the ETF requirements and improving planning and implementation of relevant mitigation and adaptation actions in the AFOLU sector. In the long-term, by creating a set of flexible tools, methodologies and best practices (i.e. Global Products) for other developing countries to access and adopt, the project will promote institutional and technical capacity improvements at the global-level. In addition, by creating linkages between the country-level work and global knowledge-sharing platforms (FAO Land-CC Hub and CBIT Global Coordination Platform), the benefits of the project can be scaled up through the dissemination of knowledge, increased access to new tools, and sharing of lessons learned. This ongoing feedback processes established through the piloting of tools and knowledge-sharing networks enables continuous improvement of the Global Products over time.

#### *1.6. Innovation, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up*

##### *Innovation:*

36. While international support to strengthen the capacity of and transfer technology to developing countries under the ETF under the Paris Agreement is growing in general, little focus has been given to the AFOLU sector. The potential to capitalize on climate change adaptation and mitigation benefits in the AFOLU sector, therefore, is still unrealized.
37. The innovation of the CBIT-AFOLU project lies in the global applicability of the tools produced and multiple coordination networks established and/or reinforced to link lessons learned from the country level with transparency practitioners at the global level (e.g. CBIT Global Coordination Platform, e-learning).
38. These systems, once implemented and operational, will support the transition towards improved understanding of mitigation and adaptation opportunities and increase the possibility of rising ambition and quantification of support requested in future NDC cycles leading up to and during the commitment period of the Paris Agreement.

##### *Sustainability:*

39. The CBIT-AFOLU project provides for a set of global tools, methodologies and best practices for supporting developing countries to improve their institutional and technical capacity to comply with ETF requirements when tracking national GHG emissions and adaptation priority actions. By piloting the set of MRV and M&E tools in selected developing countries, the best practices and methodologies can be captured for improving the Global Products in terms of both technical-sophistication and institutional-appropriateness. By virtue of the technical capacity-building activities and set of improved tools made available, both the beneficiary and the additional developing countries will be able to articulate a clear plan of action with regards to national reporting of its NDC, utilizing the monitoring and reporting roadmap, horizontal and vertical coordination mechanisms, and technical guidelines prepared by the project, setting in place a reproducible and, therefore, sustainable process if accompanied by adequate institutional support. Hence, by guiding countries to establish the institutional arrangements and knowledge management structures necessary for developing domestic MRV and M&E systems that comply with the ETF requirements, the project sets into action the long-term institutional transformations required for sustaining a transparent institutional environment.
40. As a result, the project will not only provide support to the selected beneficiary countries but also generate a series of best practices – and create a shared space for information and knowledge exchange (e.g. Global Products)– specific to the AFOLU sector that will be replicable in other countries even after the project's official end.
41. Lastly, improved national capacity in AFOLU sectors is expected to help countries to enhance their ambitions by including reductions in GHG emissions from AFOLU into their NDC emissions reduction targets, as well improving decision-making processes by means of a robust knowledge base.

##### *Potential for Scaling Up:*

42. By creating a set of tools, methodologies and best practices (i.e. Global Products) that are flexible enough to adapt to individual country needs – and complemented by a feedback process for integrating potential technical improvements and lessons learned from the individual countries - the benefits of the CBIT-AFOLU project (i.e. an improved set of global tools and increased capacity) will be scaled up to the global level. Therefore, while the

direct institutional- and technical capacity building initiatives will be carried out in selected pilot countries, the increased access to and adoption of the Global Products – and the resulting country capacities built – represent the indirect and global spillover benefits of the project, which are channeled through and multiplied by feedback mechanisms and knowledge-sharing and coordination platforms. In particular, the multiplier effect of the project will ensure greater dissemination and wider adoption of the Global Products by establishing knowledge- and information-sharing platforms (i.e. FAO Land-CC Hub and CBIT Global Coordination Platform); expanding mutual learning opportunities in existing initiative/networks (e.g. West Africa MRV Network, Red Latinoamericana de Inventarios de GEI (UNDP-GSP, UNFCCC RCC)); leveraging existing partnerships (i.e. NDC Partnership, Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement, and Communities of Practice (CoP)); and training expert officers in FAO Regional and Sub-Regional Offices, all serving to promote increased institutional and technical capacity outcomes at the global level, beyond those directly achieved at the piloting-level.

2. *Stakeholders.* Will project design include the participation of relevant stakeholders from civil society organizations (yes  /no ) and indigenous peoples (yes  /no )? If yes, identify key stakeholders and briefly describe how they will be engaged in project preparation.

43. The main objective of the project is that all stakeholders will be empowered to access, archive, analyze, and monitor the necessary information and activities regarding the AFOLU sector, as well as inform processes in other sectors by sharing lessons learned. Through specific capacity building activities in selected countries, skills of technical and policy focal points, and other officers from relevant national institutions will be improved and provide feedback on good practices to be incorporated into the Global Products in order to make them applicable and useful globally.

44. The project will be implemented in close cooperation with relevant stakeholders at national/sub-national and international level, as indicated in the following table.

45. *Table 3: CBIT Project Stakeholders and Roles*

Stakeholders	Administrative level	Expected roles/ responsibilities
Relevant sector ministries of the beneficiary countries (e.g. agriculture, environment, forestry, natural resources)	National	Decision making and national investment. Building capacity of relevant government agencies. Liaising with UNFCCC on global processes.
Relevant sector agencies, departments and authorities of the beneficiary countries	National/ sub-national	Enhanced data and information collection supporting improved and coordinated GHG monitoring. Consolidation of data from relevant sectors and preparation of national reports.
CBIT Global Coordination Platform	International	Synergies and collaboration on sharing lessons learned, best practices, tools and methodologies.
Donors	International/ national	Synergies and collaboration strengthening climate monitoring in the beneficiary countries in line with other relevant ongoing projects.
Research institutes and universities	National	Applied research supporting country specific improvements for strengthening the monitoring of climate change impacts.
Civil society	National/ sub-national	Extension of transparency requirements to non-state actors; inputs addressing specific gaps and needs.

3. *Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.* Are issues on gender equality and women's empowerment taken into account? (yes  /no ). If yes, briefly describe how it will be mainstreamed into project preparation (e.g. gender analysis), taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men.



46. The project will conduct a gender analysis and develop gender responsive results-based frameworks in line with GEF's Gender Equality Action Plan (GEAP), which is key to ensuring that women's needs, voice, leadership and participation are taken into account in project design, implementation and evaluation. As a result, the project will, where possible, account for and apply a gender-sensitive approach to data and information collection and analysis, which will be reported in project findings and relevant publications. Mainstreaming gender-aware approach into the implementation of agriculture- and climate change-projects will ensure equitable participation of women in project activities. The project will ensure that women's specific needs are met, that women enjoy equal access to project activities from the preparation to implementation and evaluation stages, and that all potential benefits are equitably enjoyed across project activities.
47. An appropriate transparency framework can generate multiple social, economic and environmental co-benefits such as improved human capacity, local and national institutions, cost-effective national budgeting and planning, reduced vulnerability of its food systems, and better management of national resources and ecosystems that food systems depend upon. Through improved and more transparent data, the project also supports improved and better targeted district, provincial and national investment and decision making.

4 Risks. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable).

48. Table 4: Risks to CBIT project implementation and measures to address them

No.	Description of risks	Types of risks	Probability and impact (1-5)	Measures to address the risks
1	Lack of political will to support the project activities due to government change	Political	P=4 I=5	Awareness raising among decision makers combined with a strong stakeholder involvement plan.
2	Lack of coordination among concerned ministries and local government authorities	Political	P=2 I=4	Clear project institutional arrangements that specify roles and responsibilities of those concerned set out by the national guideline to be supported by the project. Regular management and other team meetings.
3	Limited cooperation on data and information sharing among stakeholders	Organizational	P=2 P=3	MoU with the key stakeholders to collect and hand over required data and information.
4	Inability for the government to fund the ETF-related activities beyond the project cycle	Financial	P=4 I=4	Use South-North cooperation as an outreach channel for potential investment; utilize resources available with baseline projects.
5	Gender mainstreaming hindered by resistance from local and national stakeholders	Cultural	P=3 I=2	Clear initial communication on gender equality as one of the key monitoring element for tracking progress of the project.
6	Transparency related work loses momentum as the Paris Agreement is not adopted	Political	P=1 I=4	Put an emphasis on the socioeconomic benefits of transparency work that go beyond the lifetime of the Paris Agreement (no-regrets approach)

5. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed and other initiatives.

49. FAO is a global leader in providing the necessary technical assistance to developing countries for meeting their climate obligations in the agriculture and land use sectors under the Paris Agreement. The proposed capacity building programme will build upon previous and ongoing FAO initiatives to support the beneficiary countries to enhance their MRV and M&E systems in the AFOLU sector under the requirements set forth by the ETF.

50. With its comparative advantage in the AFOLU sector, and in coordination with the existing initiatives outlined below, FAO holds the immediate capacity to coordinate the CBIT-AFOLU project with these existing efforts. Particularly, as lead supporter of the NDC Partnership and the Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement; technical advisor to the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT), Global Support Programme (GSP), Low Emission Capacity Building Programme (LECB)/ NDC Support Programme and International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD); and sector-specific provider of tools, lessons learned and practices to the CBIT Global Coordination Platform, FAO is well positioned to enhance the technical and institutional capacities of developing countries in tracking their AFOLU-related actions in line with the transparency requirements stipulated under the Paris Agreement.
51. The CBIT-AFOLU project will support the Global Coordination Platform by facilitating knowledge exchange among countries, maximizing learning opportunities, and enhancing cross-agency cooperation to reinforce coordination efforts with UNFCCC, IPCC, UNDP, UN Environment and other agencies (e.g. GIZ, JICA, DFID, USAID and Agence Française de Développement (AFD)).
52. The following table outlines the current initiatives and FAO areas of support.
53. *Table 5: FAO supports to current initiatives*

Initiatives	Areas of support
<b>NDC Partnership</b>	<p>The NDC Partnership is a global initiative, launched at COP22, to help countries achieve their national climate commitments under the UNFCCC (INDCs) and to ensure that financial and technical assistance is efficiently delivered to meet their sustainable development targets (SDGs). A coalition of 58 developed and developing countries and eight international institutions (including FAO) make up the NDC Partnership.</p> <p>By creating spaces where experiences on climate action and best practices can be shared, FAO-coordinated partnership workshops assist countries in the preparation and implementation of their respective NDCs. FAO lead and facilitated the establishment of the Thematic Working Group (TWG) on agriculture, food security and land use by organizing the First Workshop in Rome, and will provide key technical input to the Group.</p>
<b>Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement</b>	<p>Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement aims to encourage all countries to step up for enhanced transparency in order to achieve the global goal of keeping a global temperature increase well below 2 degrees Celsius, and pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5 degrees Celsius.</p> <p>The Partnership is involved in various activities to promote political dialogue, knowledge exchange, peer-to-peer learning and capacity building in the fields of NDC's LEDS, MAMAs and MRV systems.</p> <p>FAO is leading the institutional and technical capacity in the AFOLU sector for the different clusters.</p>
<b>Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT)</b>	<p>ICAT is a neutral, multi-donor fund designed to improve the capacity of developing countries to assess the impacts of their actions to meet their INDCs and bring greater quality, trust and ambition to climate policies worldwide.</p> <p>ICAT is designed to finance activities at the country, regional and global levels to drive immediate and long-term impacts that will result in sustained improvements to the administrative, legislative and institutional transparency infrastructure within countries. The</p>



	<p>activities will include guidance and other supporting tools, technical assistance, and regional and international networking through peer exchange.</p> <p>FAO provides technical support on the formulation of guidelines for the AFOLU sector.</p>
<b>Global Support Programme (GSP)</b>	<p>The GSP provides support to non-Annex I Parties in order to prepare NCs and BURs that are submitted to the UNFCCC. Further, the GSP will work with key counterparts to provide technical guidance and assistance for the development of NCs and BURs as well as in the identification of priority areas of support for the implementation of the NDCs.</p> <p>FAO provides technical assistance and guidance for MRV in the AFOLU sector to the West Africa MRV Network and the Red Latinoamericana de Inventarios de GEI for tracking NDC progress.</p>
<b>Low Emission Capacity Building Programme (LECB)/ NDC Support Programme</b>	<p>The Programme overall objective is to strengthen capacities in participating countries in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop GHG management systems</li> <li>• Identify opportunities for NAMAs</li> <li>• Design low emission development strategies (LEDS) in the context of national priorities</li> <li>• Design systems for measuring, reporting, and verification of proposed actions and means to reduce GHG emissions</li> <li>• Facilitate the design and adoption of mitigation actions by selected industries in some countries</li> </ul> <p>FAO contributes to the capacity-development programme through the provision of technical guidance on the development of GHG inventory and MRV systems to enhance country-level technical capacities for improved NDC implementation outcomes in the agricultural sectors.</p>
<b>International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD)</b>	<p>ICCCAD aims to build and lead a network of Southern based partner institutes, meanwhile educating the world about climate change and development and increasing capacity in the South, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training future and current leaders on climate change and development</li> <li>• Conducting research to generate peer reviewed publications on climate change and development, with a focus on climate change adaptation</li> <li>• Building capacity, specifically for LDCs</li> <li>• Building and leading a network of partners, mainly consisting of Southern based institutes</li> </ul> <p>FAO provides technical support on climate change adaptation-based initiatives.</p>
<b>CBIT Global Coordination Platform</b>	<p>CBIT global coordination platform supports CBIT management, with the engagement of the GEF Secretariat. The platform enables coordination, maximizes learning opportunities, and enables knowledge sharing to facilitate transparency enhancements. It aims to engage countries, agencies, and other relevant institutions to enhance partnership of national-, multilateral-, and bilaterally supported capacity-building initiatives. With the support from UNDP, the coordination platform aims to achieve:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CBIT Platform for coordination, learning opportunities and knowledge-sharing</li> <li>• CBIT needs and gaps assessment</li> <li>• Emerging practices and methodologies for transparency</li> <li>• Coordination and exchange events</li> </ul> <p>FAO supports the platform by providing sector-specific tools, lessons learned and best practices.</p>
--	--

6. *Consistency with National Priorities.* Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions? (yes  /no  ). If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

54. The proposed CBIT-AFOLU project is designed in compliance with the ETF under the Paris Agreement. The project is in line with the national priorities of the beneficiary countries to achieve NDCs and fulfill international requirements to track climate change, such as NCs and BURs.

55. Specific national priorities of each beneficiary country of this project will be identified during the country selection process.

7. *Knowledge Management.* Outline the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.

56. Knowledge management and sharing is one of the main components of the project and will take place at the national, regional, and - consequently - global level. Contributions to knowledge management on transparency-related activities in the AFOLU sector will build upon existing collaboration with UNDP, UNEP, and UNFCCC in support of the Global Coordination Platform.

57. The project aims to adopt the following knowledge management and experience-sharing approaches to transparency-related activities:

- Dissemination and maintenance of tools, methodological guidance and learning forums translated in the three UN languages for better dissemination and integration through new virtual means, webinar, Community of Practice and Massive Open Online Courses;
- Promotion of a knowledge-sharing culture and institutional coordination (horizontal and vertical) mechanisms. This includes enhanced coordination among line ministries, local governments, and grass root actors working together towards improved transparency in climate change-related activities for the agriculture and land-use sectors. Such coordination mechanism could provide a platform through which data and information gained by the enhanced MRV capacity will be used to influence policy and decision-making processes in the relevant ministries and government agencies;
- Organization of mutual learning among countries in order to reinforce the south-south cooperation also through existing initiative/networks such West Africa MRV Network, Red Latinoamericana de Inventarios de GEI (UNDP-GSP, UNFCCC RCC).

58. One of the crucial elements of the project is to ensure the exchange of information between participating countries in order to create an efficient collaboration in regional and global climate policy-making. Moreover, such an exchange can lead to a great emulation between countries and setting higher ambitions in future NDC cycles. For that reason, regional and global workshops will be organized to promote discussion of selected topics common to all beneficiary countries and for defining transnational activities to be implemented collectively.

**PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)**

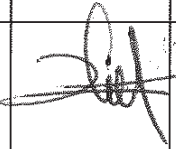
**A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT<sup>17</sup> OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):**

(Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template. For SGP, use this SGP OFP endorsement letter).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)

**B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies<sup>18</sup> and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Daniel Gustafson Deputy Director-General (Programmes) and Officer-in-Charge, Investment Centre Division		28 July 2017	Martial Bernoux, Natural Resources Officer, Climate and Environment Division	+39 06 570 52274	Martial.Bernoux@fao.org
Jeffrey Griffin Senior Coordinator Global Environment Facility (GEF) Unit				+39 06 570 55680	GEF-Coordination- Unit@fao.org; Jeffrey.Griffin@fao.org

**C. ADDITIONAL GEF PROJECT AGENCY CERTIFICATION (APPLICABLE ONLY TO NEWLY ACCREDITED GEF PROJECT AGENCIES)**

For newly accredited GEF Project Agencies, please download and fill up the required GEF Project Agency Certification of Ceiling Information Template to be attached as an annex to the PIF.

<sup>17</sup> For regional and/or global projects in which participating countries are identified, OFP endorsement letters from these countries are required even though there may not be a STAR allocation associated with the project.

<sup>18</sup> GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF and CBIT

