



GEF-6 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	CBIT Global Coordination Platform		
Country(ies):	Global	GEF Project ID: ¹	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	01512
Other Executing Partner(s):	UNEP, UNDP, UNEP DTU Partnership	Submission Date:	
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	18
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 (\$)	95,000

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES²

Objectives/Programs (Focal Areas, Integrated Approach Pilot, Corporate Programs)	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
CBIT	CBIT	1,000,000	400,000
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
Total Project Cost		1,000,000	400,000

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: Establish a global CBIT coordination platform to support the implementation of the Paris Agreement						
Project Components	Financing Type ³	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
CBIT platform for coordination, leaning opportunities and knowledge sharing	TA	1. Enhanced coordination for transparency practitioners and donors through the establishment of a web-based coordination platform (lead: UNEP)	1.1 A web-based coordination platform on transparency designed and operational 1.2 Developed and deployed self-assessment tool for Countries to assess the state of their national transparency systems 1.3 Platform interface for self-progress reporting by national CBIT projects and	CBIT	400,000	250,000

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

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

³ Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

			<p>other transparency initiatives designed</p> <p>1.4 Coordination platform populated with data and information on donor and other transparency initiatives, CBIT national projects and country efforts (collected from 1.2 and 1.3)</p>			
CBIT Needs & Gaps	TA	2. Needs & gaps identified for enhancing national transparency systems and CBIT coordination (<i>lead: UNDP</i>)	<p>2.1 Baseline assessment of the global needs/gaps to comply with enhanced Convention transparency framework</p> <p>2.2 Roadmap for Phase 2 to expand the CBIT coordination platform as per the scope of paragraph 21 of the CBIT programming paper, including: institutional arrangements, best practices and community of practice, global and regional capacity building programmes, implementation tracking tool, coordination with other platforms, etc..</p>	CBIT	100,000	
Emerging practices and methodologies	TA	3. CBIT practitioners have access to emerging practices, methodologies and guidance and methodology gaps are identified (<i>lead: UNEP</i>)	3.1. Available transparency-related emerging practices, methodologies, and guidance collected and made available through the coordination platform in 1.1	CBIT	50,000	150,000
Coordination and exchange events	TA	4. Information sharing enhanced through regional and global meetings (<i>lead: UNDP</i>)	4.1 Coordination platform launched in kick-off event	CBIT	350,000	

			4.2 3 regional workshops on transparency organized and executed			
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
Subtotal						900,000 400,000
Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁴				CBIT	100,000	
Total Project Cost						1,000,000 400,000

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 (\$)
Others	Initiative for Climate Action Transparency	Grants	400,000
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Co-financing			400,000

D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS ^{a)}

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) ^{b)}	Total (c)=a+b
UNEP	CBIT	Global	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	500,000	47,500	547,500
UNDP	CBIT	Global	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	500,000	47,500	547,500
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
Total GEF Resources					1,000,000	95,000	1,095,000

a) Refer to the [Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies](#).

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)⁵

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 ⁶ (b)	Total c = a + b
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
Total PPG Amount					0	0	0

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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.

⁶ PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the Agency fee over the GEF Project Financing amount requested.

F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS⁷

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 _{2e} 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:</i>
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries:</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 area⁸ 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) Global Environmental Problems, Root Causes, and Barriers

The global community has recognized the urgency in facing climate change evidenced by the Parties' aspiration to "holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and pursuing significant efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks of impacts" as stated in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement.

⁷ 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.

⁸ 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.

With 75 Parties having ratified the Paris Agreement, corresponding to 67.7% of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, the Agreement will enter into force on November 4th, 2016. As Parties submit their NDCs and in order to support enhanced ambition in the future, it is essential for countries to establish solid monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) systems to assess the impact of climate change actions and policies and to track the implementation of the Agreement. Article 13 of the Paris Agreement makes provisions for this task, as it establishes an enhanced transparency framework with the objective to build mutual trust and confidence and promote the effective implementation of actions.

Most Parties, however, do not have the necessary institutional arrangements and technical capacities to comply with the enhanced transparency framework. Prior transparency-related efforts have been focussed predominantly on GHG inventories and NAMA-related MRVs. Therefore, Parties will face significant barriers to ensure transparency that will need to be overcome through coordinated efforts and with international support.

2) Baseline Scenario

Past transparency efforts have created valuable capacities within Parties with regard to the reporting of national GHG emissions through the elaboration of GHG inventories and sectorial or project MRV systems for NAMAs.

Under the Global Support Programme for National Communications and the Biennial Update Reports implemented by UNEP and UNDP, Parties are being supported to create capacities for the reporting of national GHG emissions. Other initiatives have also helped countries develop bottom-up MRV systems NAMA through inter alia the UNDP Low-Emission Capacity Building Programme and bi- and multilateral efforts by donors. Although, these capacities have provided countries with enhanced institutional arrangements and expertise to provide top-down information,, this is insufficient to track the progress of NDC implementation through climate change change policies and actions. While these initiatives have enhanced bottom-up capacities, they have been limited in terms of scope, countries covered and the number of stakeholders that have benefited from them. Coordination efforts would need to be improved to ensure that support from different initiatives and donors are complementary and avoid duplication. This coordination would also enhance capacity creation and the global understanding of gaps and needs as well as the progress to comply with the enhanced transparency framework.

The latter also holds true for methodologies that could be readily applied by Parties. A multiplicity of organizations has been or is developing methodologies related to transparency; however, with limited coordination resulting in a lack of understanding of the availability of methodologies and their application in the countries.

As a result of the Post-Paris Agreement, donors have been rushing to support developing countries in advancing their national transparency systems and corresponding capacities. In absence of a global coordination, the climate change community risks duplication and unharnessed synergy potentials in the development of necessary capacities despite limited resources.

3) Proposed Alternative Scenario

Project Objective: Establish a global CBIT coordination platform to support the implementation of the Paris Agreement

The present GEF-CBIT proposal for Global Coordination will support overcoming the lack of national transparency capacities and limited coordination efforts through three pillars: (I) the centralization of and easy-access to information through a web-based transparency coordination platform; (II) the identification of gaps and needs for enhanced transparency systems; and (III) coordination through events and said platform. By doing so, the proposal targets the CBIT Programming directions paragraphs 20 and 21.

Outcome 1: Enhanced coordination for transparency practitioners and donors through the establishment of a web-based coordination platform

The CBIT proposal will finance the design of a web-based coordination platform that centralizes all relevant information on transparency, becoming a user-friendly one-stop shop for practitioners on enhanced knowledge-sharing in transparency issues. Moreover, the platform will provide information on donor efforts and country needs, increasing coordination across donors and reducing transaction costs for donors and countries by identifying countries' needs and priorities on transparency. The coordination platform will be managed in close coordination with the GEF secretariat. The platform will have a user interface that will allow CBIT national projects to enter directly their progress and other information, this interface will also allow other certified users to input and update their information related to transparency activities. The platform will start-off with 4 modules providing information on ongoing and upcoming (I) in-country, regional and global donors and other initiatives and support; (II) countries' status and needs, and information on CBIT national projects; (III) practices, methodologies, and guidance; including CGE guidance materials; and (IV), information exchange including south-south exchange and the Facilitative Sharing of Views; and lessons learned. In subsequent phases, these modules can be expanded, institutionalizing the platform as the go-to destination for transparency practitioners as an all encompassing information source.

To develop this alternative scenario, GEF-CBIT will finance the establishment of the web-based platform with its four described modules. This involves the platform's design, set-up, a strategy for continuous updating, ensuring the continuous value to practitioners and donors, and a tool that generates a regular "transparency snapshot".

To ensure immediate value to practitioners, GEF-CBIT will support the initial population of the platform through multiple mechanisms. Given the limited resources, a self-assessment tool in form of a questionnaire for countries to assess the state of their national transparency systems will be designed and deployed. The assessment's design will benefit from and build on the stock-taking undertaken as part of the Global Support Programme for National Communications and Biennial Update Reports, and work undertaken under Pillar 1 of the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT), and NDCs amongst other initiatives. The self-assessment will allow countries to properly define the state of their national transparency systems and corresponding gaps and needs through guiding questions and complementary information. Thereby, the self-assessment will simultaneously inform the in-country "state" and "needs" modules of the platform, while creating initial capacities within the countries. The tool's deployment will occur through the kick-off event and through the regional workshops, as well as through the NC/BUR team of networks and other initiatives on transparency including ICAT and others. The self-assessment has the potential to be applied repeatedly by the countries, supporting their capacity in self-identifying the status of their national transparency systems.

Further information for the platform will be obtained through self reporting interface on national CBIT projects, and top-down mapping of transparency-related initiatives and donor efforts, including the explicit content of the support provided to the recipient countries. To minimize the resources allocated to this effort, donors, initiatives, including NDCs and countries will be invited to provide all relevant information. As mentioned before, the platform will allow certified users to update on a continuous basis the information initially uploaded and add any new relevant information. This information will support populating the "initiative" module and complementing the in-country module. The transparent sharing of information under the platform aims to promote coordination and alignment between CBIT related initiatives.

The coordination and capacity-generating efforts of this website will be made easily digestible for all practitioners through a regular output: the "transparency snapshot". This knowledge will be disseminated through a factsheet, providing a regular summary of CBIT country status, needs and gaps in line with information available within the platform's database.

Outcome 2: Needs & gaps identified for enhancing national transparency systems and CBIT coordination

CBIT is directed towards building on existing projects and initiatives and closing gaps and needs in setting-up national transparency systems. This proposal will support CBIT in identifying the global gaps and needs in line with enhanced transparency framework and will thereby be able to inform CBIT's future work (Project Component 2/Output 1).

The baseline assessment of the global needs and gaps will be provided based on the information collected under Project Component 1. The compilation and systematization of the self-assessment undertaken by country representatives and the data collected on donor and other initiatives constitute a significant information source to inform an overarching view on all elements under CBIT Programming Directions Paragraph 21 complemented by the information collected from the workshops and events in Component 4. This will constitute a first-level analysis in form of a report of where we stand with regard to the Paris Agreement in terms of complying with the established transparency obligations.

In addition to the immediate services provided through and building on the previous outcomes, the CBIT Global Coordination Proposal will include a roadmap for key elements to be included in a project's second phase (Project Component 2 / Output 2). This roadmap will build and constitute natural extensions and continuations to this first phase in line with CBIT programming directions paragraph 21.

As indicated, the platform provides a very strong foundation for further expansion to become a knowledge and coordination "hub" for transparency. A roadmap shall provide inputs for its wider consideration as a knowledge and coordination "hub" for transparency by developing strategies for the potential inclusion of elements like national best practices of national transparency systems including institutional arrangements, community of practices, etc.

Additional key element to be outlined by the roadmap is the potential for a CBIT Implementation Tracking Tool that tracks the progress of CBIT projects. The roadmap will lay out potential elements of the Tracking Tool, e.g. baseline indicators on CBIT implementation, CBIT Impact Evaluation Datasheets, user guidelines, etc..

In line with the important role that the coordination and outreach events will play, the roadmap will further depict opportunities for global and regional capacity building programmes, which include enhanced north-south and south-south experience and lessons learnt exchange. Knowledge-sharing on best practices, exchange of practitioners, etc. constitute a substantial potential in advancing the national transparency systems and should therefore be systematically be fostered.

Outcome 3: CBIT practitioners have access to emerging practices, methodologies and guidance and methodology gaps are identified

A top-down collection of available transparency methodologies, including training and guidance materials developed by CGE will provide the groundwork for an eventual one-stop shop for relevant guidance and tools, which will also describe their applicability and requirements. This information will be inserted in the global coordination platform in the module on emerging practices, methodologies, and guidance. In the first phase, this module will provide a systematic snapshot of the available transparency methodologies. This will improve both the countries and other practitioners understanding of available methodologies and constitute a first step in a global knowledge sharing of methodologies in centralized way. The availability of a continuously growing number of methodologies, practices, and guidances will provide countries with an array of options to learn from and potentially implement themselves.

Outcome 4: Information sharing enhanced through regional and global meetings

As key outcome of this proposal, coordination across donors, initiatives, and countries will be extended. Complimentary to the transparency coordination platform, coordination and outreach events will be organized (Project Component 4/Output 1 and 2). In addition to enhanced coordination, the events will extend awareness and transparency-related knowledge amongst Countries.

A kick-off event will be organized to launch the GEF-CBIT global coordination project and the transparency coordination platform. The kick-off event is envisioned to be held at earliest convenience, targetting high-level policy and decision-makers – in particular from donor and CBIT pioneering countries, as well as other key stakeholders and leading transparency practitioners. It will also provide a platform to share questionnaires with practitioners to start populating the transparency coordination platform.

Further on in the project, up to 3 regional workshops will be held, which will depend on the scope of the initial global launch event. The regional workshops will be held jointly or back-to-back with either BUR workshops, CGE events, or NDC Implementation Dialogue follow-up workshops such as the Facilitative Sharing of Views. For this purpose, the project will start by identifying national CBIT focal points building on the existing network created for the GSP NC/BUR. The workshops' purpose is to extend general capacity on transparency and to share the results generated under Component 1-3.

4) Incremental cost reasoning

The proposal focuses on the generation of global public goods in form of coordination, knowledge generation, and the creation of a public knowledge repository, which by definition is free of access but still associated with a cost for the goods. In absence of CBIT funding, it is highly likely that no funding will be made available for these global public goods despite the imminent need for them. Moreover, baseline initiatives, including those indicated for co-financing, are generating valuable, though dispersed, transparency capacities. By creating coordinating activities, this proposal will be able to leverage the individual ongoing and future initiatives by centralizing knowledge and making it broadly available. Consequently, this proposal provides an incremental value to a wide-ranging number of initiatives and donor efforts.

In addition to leveraging existing initiatives, the global coordination project will build on existing global support programmes and other transparency-related initiatives. Through the GSP programs for NC and BUR, the global coordination project can build on an extended network of practitioners that will constitute a valuable information source and facilitate the coordination and outreach for events. Transparency-related initiatives like the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) and others will support the identification of emerging transparency-related knowledge like methodologies and prior assessments of in-country gaps and needs assessments. ICAT, for example, through its Pillar 1 work is developing methodologies and guidance documents for numerous sectors, MRV for support, the measuring of sustainable development co-benefits and transformational change.

5) Global Environmental Benefits

This proposal will ultimately contribute to enhanced ambitions in reducing GHG emissions. Improved coordination will generate synergies and avoid duplication across initiatives and donor-support efforts, freeing resources for additional efforts in the global aim to keep global warming below 2 degrees Celsius. Similarly, the enhanced availability of knowledge through a centralized coordination platform will help countries increase their transparency capacity and, as a result, their capacity to report progress on their NDCs and long-term policy planning, providing for increased ambition.

6) Innovation, Sustainability, and potential for scaling up

a.) Innovation

The concept of a topic-centered, knowledge-encompassing, and coordinating platform is per se not innovative. In the context of climate change transparency, however, the implementation of a coordination platform merits consideration as an innovative approach. In view of the baseline situation in which information is highly dispersed and efforts are not coordinated, the coordination platform must be considered innovative.

b.) Sustainability

The global coordination of CBIT efforts and the coordinated effort to make knowledge available will contribute to a more sustainable generation of capacities within countries through CBIT's national support and the support provided by other donors and initiatives. While it cannot be ensured that subsequent funds will be available to extend this Global Coordination GEF-CBIT proposal, its value in increasing sustainability overall through the provision of global public goods is evident.

c.) Potential for Scaling Up

This proposal includes various roadmaps as project components, preparing for a potential scaling-up of the initiatives initiated as part of this proposal. Specifically, the transparency coordination platform could be scaled-up to include best practices, an overview of national institutional arrangements for transparency, extended information on methodologies, as well as needs.

The needs and gaps module could be scaled-up by enhancing it through information provided by a CBIT Implementation Tracking Tool applied in CBIT beneficiary countries. This would generate an automatic gaps and needs assessment at conclusion of the CBIT project, providing an independent and informed assessment on remaining gaps and needs, as well as a reliable source for donors and other initiatives.

Similarly, the outreach and coordination events could be restructured and scaled-up in order to start creating capacities. In a second phase, the Global Coordination would aim at enhancing mechanisms for North-South and South-South exchange of practitioners.

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.

The global coordination project will target a multitude of stakeholders through its transparency coordination platform and its coordination and outreach events. The primary target group for the proposed project is all Parties to the Convention. Practitioners from developed and developing countries will have access to a centralized information source that will provide valuable information on emerging practices, methodologies and guidance. This information in a later stage can further be extended through other elements like institutional arrangements, best practices, etc. Simultaneously, practitioners will actively contribute to the global coordination efforts through the provision of self-assessments, informing a global understanding of needs and gaps and thereby potentially CBIT's future work foci.

Donors and leaders of other CBIT related initiatives will be involved in the global coordination effort by providing information on the projects supported within countries. The provision of this information will help Countries and donors in coordinating support and by that, avoid duplication while creating synergies, leading to a more efficient allocation of resources for transparency efforts in the future. This will also promote alignment and coordination with on-going transparency initiatives.

Non-governmental actors and non-state actors will benefit through the knowledge facilitated by the platform and coordination events. These actors shall be actively included to strengthen the identification of gaps and needs, in particular considering the potential future extension of transparency requirements to non-state actors.

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.

There is an urgent need to integrate further gender considerations into the enhanced transparency framework, as so far few NCs and BURs and methodologies have included this type of considerations and analyses.

The proposed "transparency snapshot" will where possible inform with regard to the inclusion of gender considerations, for example in the displayed initiatives, collected methodologies, and country status. When identifying the baseline of global gaps and needs in the enhanced transparency framework, particular attention will be paid to gender differentiation within transparency systems. In this context, the Gender Toolkit for NCs and BUR developed by the Global Support Programme could provide the basis for gender consideration in the Transparency Framework.

In line with the implementing agencies' established practices, gender equality on panels at coordination and outreach events will be guaranteed.

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).

a.) The global coordination will rely heavily on inputs provided by donors, other initiatives, country representatives, and other practitioners in order to establish a centralized, all transparency-related encompassing issues repository. Upfront it cannot be ensured that these practitioners will feel incentivized to provide the relevant information.

Measures to mitigate these risks are manifold and include: (I) the significant network established by the implementing agencies through its network of practitioners for the GSP for NC and BUR; (II) the incentive of more efficient resource allocation for transparency for both donors and developing countries; and (III) the coordination and outreach events (Project Component 3/Output 1 and 2).

b.) The initial population of the platform is too limited in order to attract interest by transparency practitioners. The practitioners' interest will be attracted through two measures: (I) the kick-off event that will serve as a global launch introducing the global coordination platform; and (II) the close collaboration with existing initiatives that will ensure the rapid population of basic information, in particular other initiatives and donor support provided.

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

The implementing agencies UNEP/UNDP have a comparative advantage through its existing Global Support Programme in NC and BURs, and their immediate capacity to coordinate the global coordination platform with these existing efforts.

The coordination with other initiatives will play a fundamental role to allow the global coordination platform to successfully leverage existing efforts. Through the agencies' participation in the International Partnership for Mitigation and MRV, the newly established NDC Partnership, and the CGE, the coordination through these initiatives will be facilitated. Similarly, UNEP's collaborating centre UNEP DTU Partnership, an executing agency of this projects, and as the manager of the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) will ensure a continuous exchange with this initiative, providing an additional gateway to in-country information and methodological knowledge.

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.

This CBIT proposal is consistent with the Paris Agreement and national priorities like national communications, BUR, and NDCs as it will support countries in obtaining the necessary capacities and tools to track the progress towards achieving their Nationally Determined Contributions.

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.

Knowledge management is at the core of this CBIT proposal. Most relevant information will be sourced from existing projects and initiatives that will be complemented through additional efforts. Making this knowledge available in a centralized, user-friendly fashion through the transparency coordination platform and coordination and outreach events will constitute an excellent manner to share knowledge, experiences, and expertise across a wide range of relevant stakeholders.


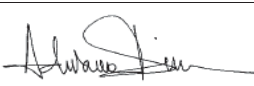
PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT⁹ 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 policies¹⁰ and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation under GEF-6.
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Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Brennan Van Dyke, Director, GEF Coordinator Office, UNEP		11/04/2016	Geordie Colville	+254 207-623-257	Geordie.colville@unep.org
Adriana Dinu, UNDP GEF Coordinator		11/04/2016	Yamil Bonduki	+1-212-906-6659	Yamil.bonduki@undp.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.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF and CBIT