# Strengthening Guatemala's transparency framework through capacity building to implement the Paris Agreement

## Part I: Project Information

**GEF ID**
**10305**

**Project Type**
MSP

**Type of Trust Fund**
GET

**CBIT/NGI**
CBIT **Yes**
NGI **No**

**Project Title**
Strengthening Guatemala's transparency framework through capacity building to implement the Paris Agreement

**Countries**
Guatemala

**Agency(ies)**
UNDP

**Other Executing Partner(s)**
Tropical Agronomic Center for Research and Education (CATIE)

**Executing Partner Type**
CSO

**GEF Focal Area**
Climate Change

**Taxonomy**

Focal Areas, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Paris Agreement, Climate Change Mitigation, Influencing models, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Indigenous Peoples, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Communications, Awareness Raising, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Private Sector, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Capacity Development, Participation and leadership, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Exchange, Conference, Peer-to-Peer, Enabling Activities, Learning, Indicators to measure change, Adaptive management, Knowledge Generation, Training, Workshop, Seminar

**Rio Markers**

**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 2

**Climate Change Adaptation**

Climate Change Adaptation 1

**Submission Date**

6/9/2021

**Expected Implementation Start**

11/30/2021

**Expected Completion Date**

11/30/2025

**Duration**

48In Months

**Agency Fee($)**

142,500.00

**A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS**

| Objectives/Programs | Focal Area Outcomes | Trust Fund | GEF Amount($) | Co-Fin Amount($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CCM-3-8 | CBIT | GET | 1,500,000.00 | 300,000.00 |
| | | **Total Project Cost($)** | **1,500,000.00** | **300,000.00** |

**B. Project description summary**

**Project Objective**

Establishing and implementing a MRV system in Guatemala to monitor the implementation of its NDC and to meet the requirements defined under the Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

| Project Component | Financing Type | Expected Outcomes | Expected Outputs | Trust Fund | GEF Project Financing($) | Confirmed Co-Financing($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| Project Component | Financing Type | Expected Outcomes | Expected Outputs | Trust Fund | GEF Project Financing($) | Confirmed Co-Financing($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Establishment and implementation of a holistic MRV system in Guatemala. | Technical Assistance | 1.1 An MRV system to improve the calculation of the GHG inventories is designed and implemented. | 1.1.1: Capacities in the public and academic sectors to implement the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for calculating Greenhouse Gases (GHG) inventories are improved.<br><br>1.1.2: Gap analysis in activity data are developed and improved in two sectors: 1. Agriculture, 2. Industrial Processes and Product Use.<br><br>1.1.3: Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC) methodology, and uncertainty analysis are designed and implemented.<br><br>1.1.4: Methodology for information gathering for preparing of GHG inventories, including data from different sectors, designed and implemented in all sectors.<br><br>1.1.5: Inventory data collection and exchange | GET | 477,392.00 | 60,000.00 |

| Project Component | Financing Type | Expected Outcomes | Expected Outputs | Trust Fund | GEF Project Financing($) | Confirmed Co-Financing($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Establishment and implementation of a holistic MRV system in Guatemala. | Technical Assistance | 1.2 A system to monitor the NDC mitigation component is designed and implemented. | 1.2.1: Metrics, indicators and methodologies (gender sensitive) for monitoring the NDC mitigation component are designed and validated for two priority sectors: 1. Agriculture and 2. Industrial Processes and use of products.<br><br>1.2.2: Methodologies for assessing and reporting mitigation actions in NDC is implemented in two prioritized sectors: 1. Agriculture and 2. Industrial Processes and use of products.<br><br>1.2.3: Capacities in the public and academic sectors for monitoring and evaluation of mitigation actions are strengthened in two prioritized sectors; 1. Agriculture and 2. Industrial Processes and | GET | 252,300.00 | 60,000.00 |

| Project Component | Financing Type | Expected Outcomes | Expected Outputs | Trust Fund | GEF Project Financing($) | Confirmed Co-Financing($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Establishment and implementation of a holistic MRV system in Guatemala. | Technical Assistance | 1.3 A system to monitor the NDC adaptation component is designed and implemented. | 1.3.1: Metrics, indicators and methodologies (gender sensitive) for monitoring the NDC adaptation component are designed and validated for four sectors: 1. Coastal marine areas, 2. Agriculture, livestock and food security, 3. Human health, 4. Water resources.<br><br>1.3.2: Baselines of adaptation actions implemented in four sectors: 1. Coastal marine areas; 2. Agriculture, livestock and food security; 3. Human health; and 4. Water resources.<br><br>1.3.3: Capacities of the public and academic sectors related to the monitoring and evaluation of adaptation measures with a gender perspective, strengthened, in four sectors: 1. Coastal | GET | 258,595.00 | 45,000.00 |

| Project Component | Financing Type | Expected Outcomes | Expected Outputs | Trust Fund | GEF Project Financing($) | Confirmed Co-Financing($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Establishment and implementation of a holistic MRV system in Guatemala. | | 1.4 A system to monitor the NDC support provided and received component is designed and implemented. | 1.4.1: Assessment of needs, constraints and gaps on the support provided and received, both nationally and internationally, are developed.<br><br>1.4.2: Methodologies (gender sensitive), to strengthen the use and availability of support provided and received data, developed and implemented.<br><br>1.4.3: Capacities support provided and received data reporting in the public sector, civil society and international cooperation are improved. | GET | 102,850.00 | 45,000.00 |

| Project Component | Financing Type | Expected Outcomes | Expected Outputs | Trust Fund | GEF Project Financing($) | Confirmed Co-Financing($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Establishment and implementation of a holistic MRV system in Guatemala. | Technical Assistance | 1.5. Climate change Sectoral Technical Commissions integrate the MRV component. | 1.5.1: A legal mechanism to formalize the Sectoral Technical Commissions and define responsibilities for the operation of the MRV system, designed and implemented.<br><br>1.5.2: A gender sensitive National Monitoring and Reporting Strategy is designed and adopted by the Sectoral Technical Commissions.<br><br>1.5.3: Capacities of the public and private sectors, civil society, and international cooperation involved in the Sectoral Technical Commissions and the MRV system, are strengthened. | GET | 205,150.00 | 30,000.00 |

| Project Component | Financing Type | Expected Outcomes | Expected Outputs | Trust Fund | GEF Project Financing($) | Confirmed Co-Financing($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and Knowledge Management. | | | 1. Project outcomes are monitored and evaluated.<br><br>2. Lessons learned and best practices shared with stakeholders and other parties through the Global Coordination Platform and other cooperation networks. | GET | 67,350.00 | 30,000.00 |
| | | | | **Sub Total ($)** | **1,363,637.00** | **270,000.00** |
| **Project Management Cost (PMC)** | | | | | | |
| | | | | GET | 136,363.00 | 30,000.00 |
| | | | | **Sub Total($)** | **136,363.00** | **30,000.00** |
| **Total Project Cost($)** | | | | | **1,500,000.00** | **300,000.00** |

**C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type**

| Sources of Co-financing | Name of Co-financier | Type of Co-financing | Investment Mobilized | Amount($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GEF Agency | UNDP | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 100,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | MARN | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 200,000.00 |
| | | | **Total Co-Financing($)** | **300,000.00** |

**Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified**

N/A

**D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds**

| Agency | Trust Fund | Country | Focal Area | Programming of Funds | Amount($) | Fee($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNDP | GET | Guatemala | Climate Change | CBIT Set-Aside | 1,500,000 | 142,500 |
| | | | | **Total Grant Resources($)** | **1,500,000.00** | **142,500.00** |

**E. Non Grant Instrument**

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

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Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

**F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)**

PPG Required **false**

**PPG Amount ($)**

50,000

**PPG Agency Fee ($)**

4,750

| Agency | Trust Fund | Country | Focal Area | Programming of Funds | Amount($) | Fee($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNDP | GET | Guatemala | Climate Change | CBIT Set-Aside | 50,000 | 4,750 |
| | | | | **Total Project Costs($)** | **50,000.00** | **4,750.00** |

## Core Indicators

**Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment**

| | Number (Expected at PIF) | Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Number (Achieved at MTR) | Number (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Female** | 80 | 77 | | |
| **Male** | 80 | 143 | | |
| **Total** | 160 | 220 | 0 | 0 |

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

Core Indicator 11: Is the number of Direct project beneficiaries as co-benefit of GEF investment. It is the number of people, disaggregated by sex, disaggregated by institution, that have received training, that produce or are users of the MRV system. These technicians will comprise the Mitigation (140 persons) and Adaptation (80 persons) sectors.

## Part II. Project Justification

### 1a. Project Description

The project is still aligned with the project design proposed in PIF, and total financing have remained the same. Changes in the approach and activities can be summarized as follows:

1. An output was added under outcome 1.1: Output 1.1.4 (new): Methodology for information gathering for preparing of GHG inventories, including data from different sectors, designed and implemented in all sectors. As consequence the number of Output 1.1.5 changed to 1.1.6.

The output 1.1.4 was added as it is considered an important methodological step as information gathering from different sectors has been challenging in the past in Guatemala. The focus will be on how to engage the different institutions (public and private) from each sector.

2. Output 1.1.2 and 1.1.4 changed order as they will probably be carried out in this order (Output 1.1.2 was 1.1.4 in PIF and vice versa).

3. The gender perspective has been made more visible and explicit in outcomes 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, and 1.5, and the related outputs and activities.

4. The PIF foresaw that during PPG phase, sectors would be prioritized under several project outcomes; for these priority sectors data will be uploaded to the MRV system that is to be developed and reports will be generated. The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) decided on these priority sectors: for mitigation: 1. Agriculture and 2. Industrial Proceses and Product Use; for adaptation: 1. Agriculture, livestock and food, 2. Coastal Marine Zones, 3. Water resources, 4. Human Health.

5. The Project Managament costs are USD 136,363, in comparison with the USD 130,000 as foreseen in PIF. The slight increase is due to the estimates of the costs of salaries of Project Management Unit staff; these should be competitive and at the same time not much higher than government salaries. For the estimate a comparison was made between salaries under similar projects and the official government salary scales provided by MARN.

6. Co-financing increased $USD 200,000. This support, offered by MARN, will be in terms of provision of office space for the project management unit and the ministries? staff members who will assist, for five years, in project implementation, coordination with various government agencies, and will provide overall and guidance.

7. While M&E and knowledge management was already foreseen in the PIF, it was now also included in the Project Description Summary.

8. During the PPG phase, the execution modality was identified as NGO. An executing agency (CATIE) was selected by MARN through a transparent process and objective comparison of several potential institutions that could play this role. The overhead costs (10%) have been integrated in the project budget.

**1a. Project Description.** Elaborate on: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description); 2) the baseline scenario and any

associated baseline projects; 3) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project; 4) alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies; 5) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing; 6) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and 7) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up. ?

**1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description)**

Guatemala has made efforts to confront the impacts of Climate Change, particularly in an institutional, legal and policy related framework along with capacity building related actions. However, it is still evident that there are needs, barriers and gaps hampering further implementation of strategic actions related to Climate-related activities. The current availability of financial, technical and capacity building support still cannot achieve the growing transparency requirements derived from the national implementation of the Paris Agreement. Guatemala recognized the following major aspects, identified within the Second National Communication, that need to be addressed under the proposed project:

1. Lack of Information/ data : In order to develop an integrated climate change analysis, information on social and economic impacts at national and local level is required.

2. Technology Needs: Applied research, information technology systems, technology transfer, technical assistance and rural extension capacities are required to address vulnerable communities in improving their climate change adaptation capacities.

3. Strengthening of National Communications: A domestic, integrated and institutionalized MRV system with coherent and consistant methodologies, monitoring of data, reporting and uncertainties in specific aspects to track and analyze progress associated to Climate Change related actions with a complementary capacity building program on the development of National Communication and Biennial Update Reports are also needed.

Capacity building as a cross-cutting issue from the above mentioned major aspects is required to create expertise and improve skills to facilitate the implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions. Therefore, the government officials of MARN, the National Forestry Institute (INAB), the National Council for Protected Areas (CONAP), the Ministry of Energy (MEM) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Lifestock and Food (MAGA) and all those stakeholders directly under the national climate change inter-institutional coordination mechanisms will need to acquire, and constantly update knowledge in this area. Thus, further institutional capacities are needed in Guatemala to enhance the national transparency framework. The following necessities are essential to develop:

? Continuous training in public and academic sectors to better apply the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for calculating Greenhouse Gases (GHG) inventories,

? Capacity building for the team involved in relevant institutions (public and private sector, academia, and civil society) to design and implement of the domestic MRV system for mitigation sectors as well as the metrics and indicators of adaptation sectors;

? Strengthening institutional capacities of those stakeholders directly involved in the operation of the mitigation measures to improve efficient cooperation, establish criteria for data collection on mitigation projects, measure and track GHG reduction actions, and define climate change financing strategies through accessing private, public and donor funds;

? The public and academic sectors involved in GHG inventory requires constant technical assistance in order to upgrade and enhance knowledge to ensure full sustainability and quality control/quality assurance of inventory data collection and exchange methodology for future inventory development;

? Experts from relevant government entities such as the Presidential Secretariat of Planning and Programming (SEGEPLAN) and the Ministry of Public Finance (MINFIN) needs upgrade skills for improving the instruments elaborated to registering and monitoring support provided and received through institutional guidelines and pilot initiatives.

These institutional and sectoral capacities are useful not only to transparently report the efforts towards NDC carried out by Guatemala, but also to update and aligned the implementation of the national climate change policy framework of future climate commitments.

**2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects**

Policy and Legal Framework

Guatemala ratified the Paris Agreement on June 5, 2017. Within the national regulatory and political framework there are different elements that provide a background and a frame for climate change activities, such as: The General Government Policy 2020-2024 , which includes climate change as a strategic action within numeral 4.1.2.4.1 denominated: "Comply with the reduction of Greenhouse Gases (GHG) of the Nationally Determined Contribution presented under the Paris Agreement in September 2015"; this strategic action is associated with sector objective numeral 4.1.2.4. "Promote the development of renewable and non-renewable energy sources compatible with the conservation of the environment".

Other national policies and strategies that seek to respond to the effects and vulnerability of the country to climate change and comply with international commitments acquired under the UNFCCC are:

- The ?National Policy on Climate Change Guatemala? (Governmental Agreement 329-2009), which aims at: the State of Guatemala, through the Central Government, the municipalities, organized civil society and the general public, adopting actions towards the reduction of vulnerability, improving adaptation to climate change, contributing to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in its territory, contributing to the improvement of the quality of life of its inhabitants, and strengthening of its capacity to influence the international climate change negotiations.

- The framework ?Law to regulate the reduction of vulnerability, obligatory adaptation to the effects of climate change and the mitigation of greenhouse gases? (LMCC, acronym in Spanish), as a tool to enable national efforts towards sustainable development (Congress of the Republic of Guatemala, 2013). The LMCC appoints the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN, acronym in Spanish) as leader of the NGHGI and the National Climate Change Information System (SNICC, acronym in Spanish), and requires different entities in the country to provide information on GHG emissions and removals.

- The ?K'atun National Development Plan: Our Guatemala 2032? (PND, acronym in Spanish), which was approved by the National Council for Urban and Rural Development (CONADUR, acronym in Spanish) through ?decision numeral 03-2014?. The PND constitutes a long-term planning instrument that sets out the country's vision, and which in turn constitutes the roadmap that defines the structural transformations necessary to close the inequality gaps that persist in Guatemala. This instrument contains 5 axes, 36 priorities, 80 goals, 123 results and 730 guidelines (SEGEPLAN/SISCODE, 2016).

The PND is an instrument that guides and organizes the work of the public sector at all levels, with a gradual perspective that defines priorities, goals, results and guidelines. Chapter 13 on ?Natural Resources today and for the future? sets out the need to protect and enhance natural resources in balance with social, cultural, economic and territorial development, so that they allow meeting the current and future demands of the population in conditions of sustainability and resilience to the impact of the phenomena that nature presents. Three of the priorities are directly related to information on GHG emissions and removals, these priorities are: (i) Adaptation and mitigation in view of climate change, (ii) Conservation and sustainable use of forests and biodiversity for adaptation and mitigation of climate change ; and (iii) Increase in the participation of renewable energy in the energy matrix, considering citizen participation and the views of the Mayan, Xinka, Gar?funa, and Mestizo peoples.

- The ?Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals? (SDG). An Agenda that defines a plan of action to eradicate poverty, protect the planet and achieve sustainable prosperity for all. There areas are expected to be implemented through a set of 17 objectives, 169 goals and 241 indicators, which are expected to be achieved in the 2030. In this context, in the year 2016 through Act 7-2016 (numeral six), the CONADUR, decides to prioritize the agenda taking into consideration the lessons learned from the implementation of the Agenda for the Millennium Development Goals. With this objective, it approves the ?Strategy for the articulation of the Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals with the K'atun National Development Plan: Our Guatemala 2032?, which allowed prioritizing objectives, goals and indicators (SEGEPLAN / SISCODE, 2016). Within this framework, the National Development Priorities related to the Environment and Natural Resources were defined, specifically the availability and access to water and management of natural resources and the economic value of natural resources. It also contains a description and analysis of the conceptual model, linked to the main direct causes that give rise to the key problems of the environment and natural resources in Guatemala, defining this as the accelerated degradation of natural resources, and increased environmental vulnerability, identifying as a primary cause the vulnerability of the population to the effects of climate change.
- The Nationally Determined Contribution. Faced with the urgency of taking collective action, necessary to avoid a dangerous increase in temperature and climate variability, Guatemala presented its NDC to the UNFCCC Secretariat in 2015. In terms of mitigation, the NDC presents quantifiable unconditional and conditional proposals, as follows:

? Unconditional proposal: Guatemala plans to achieve a reduction of 11.2 % of its total GHG emissions from the base year 2005 projected to the year 2030. This reduction implies that emissions, in a scenario of Business as Usual (BAU) of 53.85 million tCO2 eq by 2030, will be reduced to 47.81 million tCO2 eq for that year.

? Conditional proposal: Guatemala proposes a more ambitious reduction than the previous one, up to 22.6 % of its total GHG emissions from the base year 2005 projected to 2030. This reduction implies that emissions, in a Business as Usual scenario (BAU) of 53.85 million tCO2 eq by the year 2030, would be reduced to a value of 41.66 million tCO2 eq for that year. As a condition, it will be necessary receive the necessary new and additional technical and financial support from public and private international resources.

The ?National Low Emissions Development Strategy? (LEDS), published in 2018. The LEDS promotes the construction of tools for individual, sectoral and national application, oriented towards a low emission development, which strengthens at the same time the economy, improves efficiency and increases the profitability of small, medium and large-scale production, in addition to facilitating access

to international markets and new sources and financing mechanisms. Through this, it contributes directly to mitigation and compliance with the country's commitments under the UNFCCC (MARN, 2018). The LEDS includes a baseline of GHG emissions for the energy, transport, industry, agriculture and livestock, forestry and other land uses, and waste management sector and presents 43 mitigation options and includes for each option: objectives, goals, articulation with existing policies and programs, economic analysis, implementation cost, estimate of GHG reduction potential, and expected impact on the Guatemalan economy.

The ?National Strategy for the Reduction of Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Guatemala? (ENREDD+, acronym in Spanish), published in 2018 (second version in 2020). The ENREDD+ seeks to fulfill the constitutional mandate to consider forest conservation and reforestation in the country as actions of national interest, through the systematization and articulation of the main policies, programs and projects implemented in the country. The objective of ENREDD+ is ?to articulate forest governance to create or implement the main existing public policy instruments that allow the incorporation of different actors and social and productive processes in the reversal of causes of deforestation and forest degradation through recovery actions and protection of the country's forest cover?. The ENREDD+ is a policy instrument aimed at reducing deforestation and increasing carbon stocks.

The ?National Action Plan on Climate Change? (PANCC, acronym in Spanish), second edition in 2019, is a document of a programmatic nature which contains, in an orderly manner, all the actions that the State of Guatemala intends to carry out in order to cope with the effects of climate change and climate variability. The elaboration of the PANCC, took into consideration the LMCC, LEDS and Guatemala?s NDC. The PANCC orients government institutions and other sectors regarding the actions they should carry out in order to effectively contribute to the reduction of the vulnerability which is affecting the majority of the national population, to expand the country's adaptation capacity and to reduce GHG emissions.

Institutional Framework

The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resurces (MARN, acronym in Spanish) is the official govenrmental liaison for all climate related matters. It has two Viceministries, of which the Viceministry for Natural Resources and Climate change is the one relevant to the CBIT project. Under this Viceministry there is a Directorate for Climate Change (DCC, acronym in Spanish) and the Department of Science and Metrics. The Ministerial Agreement of MARN 66-2015 establishes that the Environmental Information and Climate Change Unit (UIACC) will be in charge of the SNICC in coordination with the Directorate of Climate Change (DCC), and that the DCC is in charge of the National Greenhouse Gases  Inventories (NGHGI) and responsible for the follow up on National Communications, Biannual Update Reports, and other information in adaptation and mitigation, to which the country is bound under the UNFCCC.

The National Council on Climate Change (NCCC) is a governance body created by the Article 8, Decree 7-2013  and is responsible for regulating and supervising the implementation of actions and conflict resolution related to: a) Decree 72013; b) The National Policy on Climate Change; c) The Climate Change Fund and d) strategies, action plans and programs related to mitigation and adaptation to Climate Change. The NCCC is chaired by the President of the Republic of Guatemala; the Council Secretary is represented by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN), with the

support of the Presidential Secretariat of Planning and Programming (SEGEPLAN). The council is composed of the following institutions and sectors: 1) Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN); 2) Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA); 3) Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM); 4) Ministry of Communications, Infrastructure and Housing (MICIVI); 5) Executive Secretariat of the National Coordination for Disaster Reduction (SECONRED); 6) Representative of Indigenous Organizations; 7) Representative of Peasant Organizations; 8) Representative of the Committee of Commercial, Industrial and Financial Associations, 9) Representative of the Chamber of Industry, 10) Representative of the Chamber of Agriculture, 11) Representative of the National Association of Municipalities (ANAM), 12) Representative of the Association of Mayors and Indigenous Authorities (AGAAI), 13) Representatives of the National Association of Non-Governmental Organizations of Natural Resources and the Environment (ASOREMA), 14) Representative of the University of San Carlos of Guatemala, 15) Representative of Private Universities.

Pursuant to the minute of Council meeting No. 4-2016 Inter sectoral Technical Commissions were created to review and promote the implementation of national mitigation and adaptation priorities on Climate Change defined in the National Climate Change Action Plan (PANCC). These Commissions are coordinated by MARN as it stands as the leading governmental entity in national climate change policies. Its main role is to design Action Plans and Policies on Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change and to supervise the actions developed in order to comply with the international commitments derived from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement, such as the National Communications, Biennial Update Reports and other commitments related to transparency, reporting and evaluation.

In addition to the PANCC Commissions, the Low Emission Development Project funded by USAID (2014-2019), created the Sectoral Technical Commissions for mitigation ; these represent the sectors of GHG Inventory and functioned at the time as a consultive, inclusive and participatory mechanism in designing the National Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS).

Transparency-related activities

Guatemala has carried out different initiatives that seek to comply with the commitments acquired when ratifying the Paris Agreement. These include:

National Communications 2001 and 2015. These documents represent a reference base for the MRV system and have been the first exercises that the country has developed in this matter, including the 1990, 1994, 2000 and 2005 GHG inventories. However, the information was not compiled in a systematic or coordinated way with the different institutions that provide and use the information.

Currently Guatemala, is developing the Third National Communication (T3CN) and the First Biennial Update Report (BUR) through the project known as: "First Biennial Report and Third National Communication on Climate Change (GEF ID 9844-PIMS/6120). Through a participatory process with the various governmental institutions leading mitigation and adaptation, a database has been established and the 2010, 2014 and 2016 GHG inventories are being updated. The first methodologies for elaborating Inventories and the development of National Communications have been documented and the providers and users of information have been identified. Although the data has not been integrated in an MRV system, the information has been obtained and produced in order to develop the Third National Communication early 2021. Furthermore, a proposal on governance has also been developed through institutional arrangements.

Guatemala?s Climate Change Law (Decree 7-2013), Article 9, establishes the creation of the National Information System on Climate Change (SNICC) and led by MARN. The Ministerial Agreement of MARN 66-2015 establishes that the Environmental Information and Climate Change Unit (UIACC) will be in charge of the SNICC in coordination with the Directorate of Climate Change (DCC), and that the DCC is in charge of the National Greenhouse Gases Inventories (NGHGI) and responsible for the follow up on National Communications, Biannual Update Reports, and other information in adaptation and mitigation, to which the country is bound under the UNFCCC.

The SNICC is considered as the basis for the development of the framework for national transparency to be created through the domestic MRV System, for the purpose of providing accurate and reliable information which will allow the updating of climate change policies such as the PANCC, the NDC and National Development Plan Kat?n ?Our Guatemala 2032?. The MARN has started the design of the up-front and end-front structure of the National Climate Change Information System (SNICC) which is conceived as a cross-cutting information platform in all sectors and institutions. The aim of the SNICC is to store, integrate, analyze, exchange information for the reporting, and assess the actions related to mitigation and adaptation to climate change. SNICC?s technical structure will contain three information modules, and each module is planned to have an ad hoc thematic and sectoral arrangement. These modules are: 1) Climate science that includes: i) analysis of historical and current climate data, ii) generation of climate models, and iii) ocean temperature and acidity data. 2) Vulnerability and Adaptation that includes: i) water resources, ii) human health, iii) Coastal-Marine areas, iv) agriculture, livestock and food security, v) forest resources, ecosystems and protected areas, and, vi) infrastructure. 3) Emissions and removals of greenhouse gases (GHG), includes GHG inventories of the following sectors: i) energy, ii) transportation, iii) agriculture, iv) land use and land use change (LULUCF), v) waste, and vi) industrial processes. This module also includes mitigation strategies such as REDD+, Low Emissions Development Strategy, Appropriate National Mitigation Strategies (NAMAs) and the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).

The MARN is also in the process of developing a System for national GHG inventories (SNIGT) that stores the GHG Inventory information, but which needs to improve on the structure of its Information Technology (IT) platform, governance and institutionalization. With the support of the World Bank, MARN has developed a matrix of main categories and all GHG emission sources and sinks, and implemented a training program on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and on National Inventories, which ended earlier than planned due to mobility restrictions that emerged in the country when the first COVID-19 cases were reported. The file system that makes up the SNIGT was also generated. Furthermore, in cooperation with FAO, MARN is developing the methodology for activity data collection and for preparing inventories for the AFOLU sector (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use).

In support of these efforts, is should be mentioned that strengthening of special capacities is of the Department of Science and Metrics of MARN, receives additional support from the Latin American Network for National GHG Inventory (Redl INGEI, acronym in Spanish), of which Guatemala has been a member since March 2020.

Currently, the AFOLU sectors receive support from FAO and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through the project known as "READINESS" (GCP / GUA / 031 / GCR-2019/2021) which aims at: (i) developing an MRV system for AFOLU, (ii) developing tools and institutional arrangements for the collection, analysis, and reporting of AFOLU sector data; and (iii) strengthening capacities for MRV.

In addition, starting in 2021, the country will also have the support of FAO through a regional CBIT project, specifically and only for the FOLU sector.

Regarding transparency in adaptation mechanisms, Guatemala has developed a Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (MER) system for the Agriculture, Livestock and Food Security sector with the support of the Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans (NAP-Ag) program. This is a joint FAO-UNDP work funded by German?s Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUM). Likewise, the MARN developed a MER system for the Marine Coastal Areas, with the assistance of the Regional Climate Change Program for Latin America and the Caribbean to support the implementation of NDC led by UNDP and funded by the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID). This MER includes metrics and indicators to measure the current status of actions related to adaptation to climate change within two biological priority sites in both Guatemalan coastal marine areas (Pacific and Caribbean). With support from the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), MARN has recently developed a proposal of vulnerability and adaptation indicators to support the measurement, evaluation and reporting of sectors prioritized in the PANCC. The development of Guidelines for Vulnerability Reduction is financed by the alliance of 5 organizations, recognized as the Alliance for Resilience. These are: 1) Dutch Red Cross, 2) CARE, 3) Cordaid, 4) Red Cross / Red Crescent Climate Center, and 5) Wetlands International.

Concerning climate finance, Guatemalan Government has recently finished a Review of Public and Private Expenditure on Climate Change according to the adaptation and mitigation sectors prioritized in the PANCC, the existing financial gap for its implementation was estimated, and a Strategy for Mobilization and Optimization of Financial Resources to reduce the financial gap was also developed.

In order to institutionalize the monitoring and reporting of climate-related expenditures in the national budget system, the UNDP Regional Climate Change Program for Latin America and the Caribbean to support NDC implementation is providing technical assistance to the MARN, the National Forestry Institute (INAB, acronym in Spanish), the National Council for Protected Areas (CONAP, acronym in Spanish) to implement the Climate Budget Tagging (CTB) and design a CBT implementation guidelines so the rest of government agencies related to climate change will be also able to adopt the CTB in their budget system. This process will provide comprehensive data on climate change, relevant spending, monitoring and tracking of climate-related expenditures in the national budget system; therefore, enabling Guatemalan government authorities to make informed decisions and prioritize climate strategic investment.

The CBIT project represents an opportunity to scale up the results of the above-mentioned initiatives, fill strategic gaps in methodologies, indicators, the collection, storage and analysis of transparent, accurate, consistent, comparable activity data, endowing the country with a robust MRV system, and strengthening the capacities of associated institutions. It is also an opportunity to train governmental, civil society, and private sector technicians and academics on GHG inventory-related topics, IPCC methodologies, monitoring and tracking mitigation and adaptation actions and their importance in decision-making. Strategically, the CBIT project also offers an opportunity to strengthen national capacities in monitoring climate change financing provided and received, allowing the country to know and optimize its expenditure of national and international sources.

Gaps in the transparency framework to be addressed by the proposed project

To date, Guatemala, despite the progress made, still faces barriers that hinder the achievement of the commitments assumed by the country.

At the level of the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (NGHGI), one of the problems has been the lack of accurate and coherent statistics and activity data for some of the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) sectors. In addition, the current National Greenhouse Gas Inventory system has weaknesses in the mechanisms required to ensure the quality of the data and analysis of uncertainties; also, there are no subsystems for data collection, storage and processing of GHG estimates for different sectors. In the absence of these elements and a platform for the NGHGI, it is difficult to develop climate forecasting scenarios for decision-making and for improving the quality of national and international reports (including reports to the UNFCCC).

In addition, at the level of Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of the mitigation, adaptation, and support provided and received NDC components, there is no integrated system to record, process and analyze data.

This situation is worsened by a lack of national experts in MRV systems, with ample knowledge of the IPCC guidelines and reporting on climate finance. Similarly, there are institutional weaknesses in this area that make it difficult to develop activities related to transparency, the development of a national MRV strategy, which in turn limits the national capacities to track progress of implementation of institutional and national plans on climate change.

As a consequence of institutional weaknesses, to date the existing Sectoral Technical Commissions (STC) that exist for mitigation (7) and adaptation (6) have not yet been institutionalized, nor a consensus has been reached in the way GHG data can be exchanged between and private and public sectors, amongst others. This situation results in that climate change actions and its financing are not adequately monitored and are disconnected from making decision regarding public policies, programs and projects important to achieve the goals in the NDC and the Paris Agreement on transparency issues.

In short, Guatemala faces barriers that hinder the fulfillment of the commitments the country has assumed. National capacities are not prepared to monitor, report, nor verify actions related to adaptation and mitigation, policies and climate finance in a robust and institutionalized way, nor is it possible to generate climate projections and scenarios and evaluate strategic information with a rights-based and gender perspective, necessary for policy development, and for achieving transformational change.

**3) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project**

Guatemala requires the establishment of a robust transparency mechanism, coordinated and institutionalized, accompanied by effective and functional governance procedures that will allow institutions to improve their capacities in the collection, analysis and use of information, as well as reporting methodologies in order to strengthen decision-making processes and their relationship with national policies and national and international climate finance.

The focus of the CBIT project is to move from ad hoc reporting to an ongoing MRV process that captures with transparency mitigation and adaptation activities and enables the country to track its progress against its commitments outlined in its NDC.

This will be achieved, on the one hand, through improving on the NGHGI estimates for the different sectors, which includes mechanisms to improve the quality of the data and uncertainty analysis, as well as the development of methodologies, mechanisms and the interagency coordination for data collection, continuous and periodic report generation for estimating activity data, the development of sectoral subsystems for the collection, storage and processing of data, and strengthening of national capacities in the IPCC guidelines for the calculation of uncertainties. On the other hand, through the design and implementation of an MRV system and strengthening capacities in MRV for adaptation, mitigation and climate finance data reporting (national, public and private and international) in the public and academic sectors. This includes personnel from government entities that lead the different Sectorial Technical Commissions, and other relevant institutions such as SEGEPLAN and MINFIN. The MRV systems to monitor mitigation and adaptation components and the support provided and received from the NDC will be implemented in some prioritized sectors. In addition, a National MRV Strategy with gender considerations will be designed in a participatory manner and a legal mechanism will be designed and put into practice to institutionalize the existing Sectorial Technical Commissions and their role in the operation of the MRV System; these are considered important elements for the institutionalization of the results generated by the CBIT project.

The objective of the proposed CBIT project is assisting the country with the "Establishment and implementation of a holistic MRV system in Guatemala? that will allow the country to monitor the implementation of its NDC and meet the requirements under the Article 13 of the Paris Agreement; specifically: (i) the NDC and climate change actions are tracked appropriately, contributing to strategic decision-making in favor of promoting programs, projects, and policies that contribute to reaching the Paris Agreements; (ii) the country has the capacity to comply with the Paris Agreement in relation to transparency mechanisms; (iii) the country complies with the national reporting requirements under the UNFCCC; and (iv) the quality of the reports presented by the country improves.

The CBIT project is essential for Guatemala to comply with its commitments on transparency issues and has a single component that seeks to establish and implement a holistic MRV System in Guatemala. This component has five outcomes, that will be achieved by the end of year 4 of the project:

1. An MRV system to improve the calculation of the GHG inventories is designed and implemented.

2. A system to monitor the NDC mitigation component is designed and implemented.

3. A system to monitor the NDC adaptation component is designed and implemented.

4. A system to monitor the NDC support provided and received component is designed and implemented.

5. Climate change Sectoral Technical Commissions integrate the MRV component.

By establishing the holistic MRV system, the country will be able to improve the quality of its NGHGI, improve the quality of its reports, track more accurately mitigation and adaptation actions, as well as national and international climate finance, and more effectively link received support to national priorities and policies on climate change. The MRV system will also contribute to reducing overlaps and duplicities in actions against the effects of climate change, freeing up resources for additional measures; this being particularly relevant for Guatemala as it is considered a country highly vulnerable to climate change effects. Finally, gender mainstreaming in the MRV system and the use of data disaggregated by sex, will provide decisionmakers new and clear information with respect to the

different impacts of climate change on women and men, allowing new policies, actions and climate finance to include gender considerations.

The strategy of establishing a holistic MRV system, has been selected as the most suitable path for the country to adequately monitor its NDC and comply with the requirements of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement in terms of transparency.

As forseen in the PIF, sectors for implementation of the MRV system under different outcomes had to be prioritizatized. Through decisions made by MARN, Guatemala has prioritized for Outcomes 1 and 2, the following two sectors: 1. Agriculture, and 2. Industrial Processes and Product Use. The reason being that according to the 2005 NGHGI of 2005, agriculture was the largest GHG emitter, while for the sector of industrial processes, MARN has identified a considerable increase in the emissions, and considers it is important to complete the data for both sectors and populate the MRV system with these data within the framework of the CBIT project. Furthermore, for the Forestry and Other Land Uses sector, starting in 2021, MARN will receive the support of a regional CBIT managed by FAO, but this is specifically and only for the FOLU sector, which is why for the present project MARN prioritizes also Agriculture. For Outcome 3, four sectors were prioritized: 1. Coastal marine areas, 2. Agriculture, livestock and food security, 3. Human health, and 4. Water resources. MARN, in coordination with other government entities, is working hard in the coastal marine zones and agriculture, livestock and food security sectors, and the CBIT project would mainly fill some gaps and in validating methodologies, indicators, amongst others. Whereas for the Human Health and Water Resources sectors, both considered strategic and with information gaps, the CBIT project will develop methodologies, indicators, collect data, amongst others. For all four sectors, data will be input into the MRV system. All prioritized sectors are key to the country?s current process of updating the NDC.

A short description of Component 1, its five Outcomes, each with Outputs and Activities, are described below:

**Outcome 1.1 An MRV system to improve the calculation of the GHG inventories is designed and implemented.**

This will be achieved by developing the following outputs:

**Output 1.1.1 Capacities in the public and academic sectors to implement the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for calculating Greenhouse Gases (GHG) inventories are improved.**

This includes the following activities: 1.1.1.1 Establish interinstitutional agreements by signing cooperation agreements between the public sector (MARN) and the academic sector in order to participate in the design and implementation of a capacity building program on the development of national inventories of greenhouse gases for all sectors, seeking their compatibility and integration with the System for National GHG Inventories (SNIGT) and National Climate Change Information System (SNICC). 1.1.1.2 Training of trainers, members of the academy and government in the use of the 2006 IPCC Inventories Guidelines. 1.1.1.3 Design a program for capacity building in NGHGI for the 5 GHG inventory sectors, linked the SNIGT and SNICC. This will be done through working with the seven (7) existing Sectoral Technical Commissions related to mitigation: a) Industrial Processes (MINECO); b) Waste management (MARN); c) Agriculture (MAGA); d) Livestock (MAGA); e) Forestry and Other Land use (INAB and CONAP); f) Energy (MEM); and g) Transportation (CIV) 1.1.1.4 Adapt knowledge materials for the capacity building program, including digital, written, audiovisual material,

among others. These materials will be uploaded to the SNIGT, SNICC, and made available to all the entities participating in the Sectoral Technical Commissions. And 1.1.1.5 The trained pilot team, will implement the training program with the support of the project, using the seven Sectoral Technical Commissions related to mitigation.

**Output 1.1.2 (was 1.1.4 in PIF): Gap analysis in activity data are developed and improved in two sectors: 1. Agriculture, 2. Industrial Processes and Product Use.**

In order to improve the procedures and the quality of the activity data, it is necessary to develop the following activities: 1.1.2.1 Implement a gap analysis of activity data and make the necessary improvements on procedures and quality in two prioritized sectors: 1. Agriculture and 2. Industrial Processes and Use of products. This will build on the experiences and lessons learned arising from the analyses of the characterization and methodology improvements of livestock data, organic and synthetic nitrogen fertilizer, and transport subsector from the energy sector developed by the TNC and 1BUR project. In order to obtain recommendations for improvements in data collection and exchange, it is necessary to review with the support of experts, the emissions estimates for Agriculture and IPPU.

**Output 1.1.3: Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC) methodology, and uncertainty analysis are designed and implemented.**

This output will ensure consistency, transparency, accuracy, coherence, comparability and integrity of future National GHG inventories. The following activities will be carried out: 1.1.3.1 Design and validation of a national QA / QC methodology and uncertainty analysis in the 5 sectors of the NGHGI: a) Agriculture, b) Forestry and Other Land Uses, c) Energy (including Transportation), d) Waste management and e) Industrial Processes, and their link to the SNIGT and SNICC Quality Control Sub-System. 1.1.3.2 Implement the methodology for quality control and uncertainty analysis in two prioritized sectors: a). Agriculture, b). Industrial Processes and Product Use, and their link to the SNIGT and SNICC Quality Control Sub System. 1.1.3.3 Develop and adapt knowledge materials for the capacity building program that will include digital, written, audiovisual material, among others. These materials will be uploaded to the SNIGT, SNICC, and made available to all the entities participating in the Sectoral Technical Commissions. And 1.1.3.4 Implementation of training workshops for QA / QC and uncertainty analysis and its link with the SNIGT and SNICC.

**Output 1.1.4 (new): Methodology for information gathering for preparing of GHG inventories, including data from different sectors, designed and implemented in all sectors.**

The activities will be implemented through the seven mitigation Sectoral technical Commissions. Its aim is to make the methodologies and tools for collecting information available to the mitigation sectors. For this, the following activities will be implemented: 1.1.4.1 Review and validate the methodology for collecting GHG inventory data in SNIGT and SNICC. 1.1.4.2 Review and validate standardized sector formats to collect data from the NGHGI sectors used by SNIGT and SNICC. 1.1.4.3 Review and update when appropriate, interagency agreements that were developed by the Project T3CN and 1BUR project in order to improve on methodologies and formats. And 1.1.4.4 Implementation of training workshops on data collection.

**Output 1.1.5 (was 1.1.2 in PIF): Inventory data collection and exchange methodology including gender disaggregated information amongst different sectors is designed and implemented.**

The implementation of data collection methodologies be executed by exchanging information between entities and generating a computing IT platform for the MRV system. To achieve this, the following

activities will be developed: 1.1.5.1 Improve and validate the exchange methodology guidelines for all sectors in order to enable the exchange of GHG information. 1.1.5.2 Improve and validate methodological processes to exchange GHG inventory activity data between sectors and with the IT platform, used by the SNIGT and SNICC. 1.1.5.3 Review and update, when appropriate, interinstitutional agreements within the inventory sectors that were developed by Project T3CN and 1BUR in order to improve the exchange of information on inventories. And 1.1.5.4 Implementation of workshops and information exchange and exercises between the IT platform, the MARN (GHG Inventories) and the mitigation sectors.

**Output 1.1.6 (was 1.1.5 in PIF): IT system to store and exchange data, including data disaggregated by sex, has been designed and implemented within the framework of the National System of Information on Climate Change (SNICC) for all sectors and components of mitigation, adaptation and support provided and received.**

It is recognized that there are still needs related to technology and information gaps that impede strengthening the transparency framework under the Paris Agreement and the biennial transparency reports (BTRs). Therefore, a user-friendly and gender-sensitive IT system that stores data, methodologies and models associated with data generation, processing, and reporting is needed for tracking the national inter-sectoral progress towards the NDC. For that purpose, the CBIT project will reinforce SNIGT and SNICC implementation progress through the development of the following activities: 1.1.6.1 Validate the technical bases of the IT architecture and the interfaces of the SNICC with governmental institutions that lead different mitigation related Sectoral Technical Commissions. 1.1.6. 2 Designing a user-friendly IT system, linked to and compatible with SNIGT and SNICC, for NGHGI, mitigation, adaptation and support provided and received data. 1.1.6. 3 Implement an analysis of computer equipment, existing capacities and needs. 1.1.6.4 Upload to the IT system (linked to SNIGT and SNICC) updated information from NGHGI for two prioritized sectors: 1. Agriculture, 2. Industrial Processes, and Product Use. And 1.1.6.5 Implement workshops to create capacities for the two (2) prioritized sectors: 1. Agriculture, 2. Industrial Processes and Product Use, on the use and management of the IT System, SNIGT and SNICC, which includes remote access, how to upload data, and generation of reports.

The long-term sustainability of the operation of the IT system is guaranteed through the leadership of MARN and their coordination of the SNICC as well as the SNIGT managed by MARN's Climate Change Directorate. The MARN?s Directorate of Climate Change role in the implementation and monitoring of the other CBIT project outcomes is essential for achieving sustainability in the MRV of mitigation, adaptation, and support provided and received components. These outcomes are described as follows.

**Outcome 1.2. A system to monitor the NDC mitigation component is designed and implemented.**

**Output 1.2.1 Metrics, indicators and methodologies (gender sensitive) for monitoring the NDC mitigation component are designed and validated for two priority sectors: 1. Agriculture and 2. Industrial Processes and use of products.**

The objective is to develop a robust system for monitoring, reporting and verification of mitigation actions that includes metrics, formats and guides. The following activities to be carried out: 1.2.1.1 Designing of methodological guidelines, including indicators based on national circumstances aiming at standardizing the measurements of mitigation actions and their impact, gender sensitive, in the two prioritized sectors. The methodology will include indicators for measuring and evaluating national

progress as well as ensuring comparability and consistency in GHG emission projections. 1.2.1.2 validating of evaluation and reporting methodologies with the Sectoral Technical Commissions for the two prioritized mitigation sectors. These methodologies will also outline decision-making key elements to facilitate the alignment and/or reorientation of the implementation of national mitigation actions towards the country?s NDC. And 1.2.1.3 Develop and disseminate documents, including gender sensitive forms and guidelines, adapted towards different audiences.

**Output 1.2.2 Methodologies for assessing and reporting mitigation actions in NDC is implemented in two prioritized sectors: 1. Agriculture and 2. Industrial Processes and use of products.**

The objective is to implement in these two sectors the methodologies designed and validated in the previous output. For which the following activities will be carried out: 1.2.2.1 If necessary, adapt the methodology for the evaluation and reporting (gender sensitive), of the mitigation actions of the two prioritized sectors. 1.2.2.2 Implement the methodology for the evaluation and reporting of the mitigation actions for the prioritized sectors. 1.2.2.3 Collect and exchange the information of the two priority sectors and upload data to the IT system. And 1.2.2.4 Generate and socialize with all the institutions/organizations involved in the sectors, the evaluation reports of the mitigation actions; this can be done digitally, printed and/or audiovisual. These reports will ensure institutionalization and will support the mitigation sectoral technical commissions low emissions work approach by meeting, reviewing and updating their economic low emission mitigation options prioritized in the National Low Emissions Development Strategy, as well as updated information for subsequent reviewing and reporting process on NDC, and NC and BUR.

**Output 1.2.3 Capacities in the public, private and academic sectors for monitoring and evaluation of mitigation actions are strengthened in two prioritized sectors; 1. Agriculture and 2. Industrial Processes and use of products.**

The Project will establish a better definition of roles and responsibilities for sectoral members including the private mitigation sector with the purpose of strengthening its functionality and operability through the development of the capacity building program. This program includes the application and use of monitoring, evaluating and reporting methodology concerning mitigation actions and associated impacts. For this, the following activities will be implemented: 1.2.3.1 Designing a capacity building program regarding the use of MRV, for the public and private sectors, academia, and civil society. The proposed training approach is ?learning by doing?; and the aim is to ensure that stakeholders become familiar in the use of the methodology for assessing and reporting. 1.2.3.2 Develop and produce knowledge materials (manuals, webinar, virtual platform meetings, other infographics deemed necessary) for use in workshops, delivery to the operational units of the sectorial actors and for uploading to the SNIGT and SNICC. And 1.2.3.3 Implement the capacity building program on methodologies to evaluate/assess and report mitigation actions with the members representing the two prioritized sectors. The program includes specific training on gender and MRV of mitigation actions. The training program will be developed as a Diploma course and will have a minimum number of hours of participation as well as approval criteria in order to receive a Certificate.

**Outcome 1.3. A system to monitor the NDC adaptation component is designed and implemented.**

**Output 1.3.1 Metrics, indicators and methodologies (gender sensitive) for monitoring the NDC adaptation component are designed and validated for four sectors: 1. Coastal marine areas, 2. Agriculture, livestock and food security, 3. Human health, 4. Water resources.**

There is already important progress made in the development of the Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting systems (MER) in two sectors: 1. Coastal marine zones and 2. Agriculture, livestock and food security. These sectors have indicators, information collection protocols and a baseline. They also represent an important source of lessons learned and will require only a process of updating and socialization. However, for the other two sectors: 3. Human health and 4. Water Resources it is necessary to develop the complete process. Therefore, this output includes the following activities: 1.3.1.1 Design of indicators, metrics and protocols (gender sensitive) for Human health and Water resources sectors, and 1.3.1.2 Review, improve and validate the metrics and indicators in the Coastal Marine Zones and Agriculture, livestock and food security sectors.

**Output 1.3.2 Baselines of adaptation actions implemented in four sectors: 1. Coastal marine areas; 2. Agriculture, livestock and food security; 3. Human health; and 4. Water resources.**

By using the designed and validated methodologies, protocols, indicators and metrics, the reference or baseline values will be established in the four indicated sectors, which will serve for the subsequent evaluation of adaptation actions at the sector level. To achieve this output, the following activities will be carried out: 1.3.2.1 Establish and/or update the reference values for the baseline of the four prioritized adaptation sectors in a participatory process including the Adaptation Sectoral Technical Commissions. These commissions play an important role in generating, providing, and endorsing sectoral metrics, indicators and methodologies. 1.3.2.2 Collect and upload data on the four sectors of adaptation to the IT system, linked to the vulnerability and adaptation module to the SNICC. 1.3.2.3 Generate baseline data reports for the four prioritized adaptation sectors and disseminate through Adaptation Sectoral Technical Commissions and at the national level.

Output 1.3.3 Capacities of the public and academic sectors related to the monitoring and evaluation of adaptation measures with a gender perspective, strengthened, in four sectors: 1. Coastal marine zones; 2. Agriculture; livestock and food security; 3. Human health; and 4. Water resources.

It is necessary to establish a program to strengthen technical capacities of actors who participate in the Sectoral Technical Commissions related to adaptation. This strengthening program will be implemented through a Diploma-course that will include a combination of class-room based, virtual and practical training sessions. The following activities will be carried out: 1.3.3.1 Design the training program on monitoring and evaluation of adaptation measures with a gender perspective in the four sectors. 1.3.3.2 Develop and adapt knowledge materials for the capacity building program that will include virtual, written, printed, audiovisual material, among others (manuals, guides, webinar, infographics, others). These materials will be uploaded to the SNICC, and made available to all entities participating in the Sectoral Technical Commissions. 1.3.3.3 Implement the capacity building program through training sessions pertaining the adoption of methodologies to evaluate and report on adaptation actions with members representing the four sectors through the Adaptation Technical Commissions . It includes specific training in the approach to gender and MRV of adaptation actions.

**Outcome 1.4. A system to monitor the NDC support provided and received component is designed and implemented.**

In Guatemala, there the need to consolidate a system that integrates information on climate finance, including data managed by the Ministry of Public Finance (MINFIN) as well as the Secretariat for Planning and Programming of the Presidency (SEGEPLAN). This outcome not only refers to climate

finance (as mentioned in the PIF), but also includes all that is known as "support provided and received" and as such also considers capacities and technology transfer.

**Output 1.4.1 Assessment of needs, constraints and gaps on the support provided and received, both nationally and internationally, are developed.**

For this output, the following activities will be developed: 1.4.1.1 Development of a participatory analysis to identify needs, limitations and gaps in the MINFIN and SE GEPLAN systems (includes information needs and gaps on gender and indigenous peoples). 1.4.1.2 Prepare and implement an Action Plan to improve the monitoring of provided and received support. The Action Plan will include actions related to national climate spending as well as support received from international cooperation.

**Output 1.4.2 Methodologies (gender sensitive), to strengthen the use and availability of support provided and received data, developed and implemented.**

This output aims at strengthening the functioning of the support provided and received systems by improving the transparency, availability and use of information. It is expected that through an interinstitutional agreement between MARN, MINFIN and SEGEPLAN, the continuous flow of information into the IT system can be established. The following activities will be implemented: 1.4.2.1 Design and implement the methodology, including standardized gender sensitive formats, for data on climate finance, capacities and technology transfer, as managed at the level of government, civil society and international cooperation agencies. 1.4.2.2 Gathering of information on climate finance, capacities and technology transfer, including data managed by MINFIN and SEGEPLAN. 1.4.2.3 Information on support provided and received, entered into the IT system, linked to SNICC. To this end, arrangements will be established that allow MINFIN and SEGEPLAN to exchange and enter information directly into the IT system. And 1.4.2.4 Prepare and publish the Institutional Guide for gender sensitive reporting on climate finance (including national and international climate spending), capacities and technology transfer.

**Output 1.4.3 Capacities support provided and received data reporting in the public sector, civil society and international cooperation are improved.**

The aim is to generate institutional capacities in different sectors to report data on support provided and received, for which the following activities will be implemented: 1.4.3.1 Develop a training plan in order to create capacities to implement the elements of the previous outputs. 1.4.3.2 Socialize the Implementation Guide for Climate Budget Tagging (CTB) and develop knowledge tools (manuals, webinar, infographics, etc.) for use in workshops and for use by the operational units of the different institutions and participating organizations, as well as uploading to SNICC. And 1.4.3.3 Implement the capacity building program through training sessions on the use and availability of climate finance data, capacities and technology transfer. This includes specific training on gender and MRV of support provided and received. The training program will be developed under the figure of a Diploma course and will have a minimum number of hours of participation and approval criteria to receive a Certificate.

**Outcome 1.5. Climate change Sectoral Technical Commissions (STC) integrate the MRV component.**

Climate change Sectoral Technical Commissions play a key role in Information management, institutional arrangements and decision making. Full and effective participation of government, (MARN, MAGA, MEM, INAB, CONAP and MSPAS), private and academic institutions, throught

STC, will raise awareness at the technical and political level about the importance of monitoring, reporting and verification of the country's progress in actions to comply with the NDC. A legal mechanism based on the mandates of governmental institutions and the national legal framework for the NDC is presently non existent, but esencial as it will define responsibilities of the Sectoral Technical Commissions in implementing the MRV. The strategy will describe the MRV System, its governance structure, according to national circumstances, and how National Climate Change Information Sistem  SNICC will inform decision-making in the design and implementation of public policies, programs and projects in support of the implementation of the NDC.

**Output 1.5.1 A legal mechanism to formalize the Sectoral Technical Commissions and define responsibilities for the operation of the MRV system, designed and implemented.**

The country has a total of thirteen Sectoral Technical Commissions on climate change, seven for mitigation and six for adaptation . Under the leadership of MARN, it is expected to formalize and operationalize these Commissions to clarifying mandates, roles and responsibilities towards the institutionalization of the domestic MRV system; strengthening NDC?s coordination governance framework and improve coordination amongst key ministries and other stakeholders; and developing permanent and transparent gender sensitive and participatory mechanism to incentivize public participation and stakeholders engagement. The following activities will be implemented: 1.5.1.1 Raise awareness at the technical and political level about the importance of monitoring, reporting and verification of the country's progress in actions to comply with the NDC. 1.5.1.2 Develop a legal mechanism based on the mandates of governmental institutions and the national legal framework for the NDC to define responsibilities of the Sectoral Technical Commissions in implementing the MRV. 1.5.1.3. Establish inter-institutional cooperation agreements between the entities that make up each sector for the proper management of information in the implementation of MRV. And 1.5.1.4 Support the full and effective participation of organizations representing indigenous peoples and women, as well as of the Gender Units of the main institutions such as MARN, MAGA, MEM, INAB, CONAP and MSPAS in the Sectorial Technical Tables. This will be achieved through the involvement the CBIT project processes of the Indigenous Peoples Commission on Climate Change (MICCG, acronym in Spanish) and their organizations. Women's organizations as well as the Gender Units will also be included in the Sectorial Technical Boards.

**Output 1.5.2 A gender sensitive National Monitoring and Reporting Strategy is designed and adopted by the Sectoral Technical Commissions.**

With the aim of adopting a robust monitoring, reporting, and verification system that improves transparency in mitigation actions, adaptation and support provided and received, it is expected that the institutionalized Sectoral Technical Commissions will become the strategic in the sustainability of the functioning of the MRV system. To achieve this output, the following activities will be implemented: 1.5.2.1 Develop, in a participatory manner, with the Sectoral Technical Commissions a National strategy for monitoring and reporting of NDC implementation progress; this strategy will be gender sensitive and culturally relevant and appropriate. 1.5.2.2 Dissemination of the  National Strategy on monitoring and reporting in Sectoral Technical Commissions. And 1.5.2.3 Disseminate the National Strategy on monitoring and reporting amongst other stakeholders with an interest in climate change, using an intercultural approach.

**Output 1.5.3 Capacities of the public and private sectors, civil society, and international cooperation involved in the Sectoral Technical Commissions and the MRV system, are strengthened.**

Stakeholder engagement according to their agreed upon roles and responsibilities will be key throughout the training processes implemented by the Project. National capacities will be created with regard to the usefulness and scope of the implementation of the MRV system. The following activities will be carried out: 1.5.3.1 Design a socialization and dissemination program about the usefulness and scope of the MRV system, particularly for members of the Sectoral Technical Commissions. 1.5.3.2 Develop knowledge materials (manuals, webinar, infographics, videos,) for use in the workshops, operational units of public entities, the participants in the Sectoral technical Commissions and uploading in SNIGT and SNICC; including the development of materials that are culturally and popularly adapted for indigenous peoples. And 1.5.3.3 Implement the socialization and outreach program through workshops on the use and management of the MRV System. The training program will be developed under the figure of Diploma course and will have a minimum number of hours of participation and approval criteria to be certified.

**Output 1.5.4 Knowledge management to support the implementation of the domestic MRV system is enhanced.**

The aim is to generate materials for capacity building in the areas of methodologies, manuals, guides, lessons learned, experiences, case studies, among others, as well as the exchange of experiences and South-South or triangular cooperation. This will allow the country to generate a knowledge base that can be shared among the climate mitigation, adaptation and financing sectors, maximizing learning opportunities and improving professional and institutional capacities. It is important to emphasize that through the IT System and SNICC these materials may be available to a large variety of stakeholders. To achieve this, the following activities will be implemented: 1.5.4.1 Document and disseminate lessons learned and systematization of experiences, processes, results and relevant cases. 1.5.4.2 Prepare and disseminate a systematization of Guatemala?s experience with mainstreaming gender considerations throughout the design and implementation of the MRV system. 1.5.4. 3 South-South exchange of knowledge and experiences and/or other CBIT initiatives (includes the use of the Platform Galaxy for South-South knowledge exchange and PANORAMA . And 1.5.4. 4 Design and implementation of a communication program for stakeholders (see stakeholder engagement plan) with information on the MRV system, project implementation progress and opportunities for participation (including the development of a project Web page and the socialization of the Grievance Redress Mechanism).

**4) alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies**

The Project is aligned primarily with GEF Focal Area CCM-3-8, ?Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through capacity building initiative for transparency?. It provides special attention to entry points in the development of capacity building regarding transparency and enabling activities. On the basis of this context, the GEF-CBIT funding will contribute to a better understanding of the implementation of governance mechanisms to achieve transparency in adaptation and mitigation measures, their associated financing, including monitoring, reporting and verification of the progress made towards Guatemala?s NDC. The methodologies for the generation of information, management, use and exchange, and the identification

of needs and gaps to report and comply with the obligations derived from the Paris Agreement are also part of the contribution that the Project will develop.

**5) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing**

The national climate change efforts have demonstrated Guatemala?s commitment towards the implementation of mitigation and adaptation related policies in order to meet all international requirements. However, the monitoring and reporting requirements, national and sectoral policy planning and implementation capacity needs related with international pledges exceed country?s current and future capacity. Under this business-as-usual scenario, Guatemala cannot rely on isolated, quality-varying data with restricted applicability to climate change policy updating and planning, inexistent mechanisms to design a monitoring, reporting and verification systems in the mitigation component, as well as disintegrated metrics and indicators for the adaptation component. To face this status quo, Guatemala will create national capacities for the development of a robust domestic MRV system that will meet transparency mechanisms requirements under the Paris Agreement.

The establishment and implementation of a holistic MRV system aimed at in this GEF-CBIT proposal will build on initiatives related to: i) the National GHG Inventory System (SNIGT), linked to the National Climate Change Information System (SNICC); ii) the development of national methodologies for monitoring mitigation and adaptation components; iii) the metrics and indicators prepared for the Marine-Coastal Zone and Agriculture, livestock and food security sectors; and iv) formalizing an inter-institutional governance structure. In doing this, the CBIT project will provide the leverage of ongoing and future initiatives, reducing the gaps identified in the Second National Communication.

Without the GEF-CBIT financing, actions related to NDC accomplishment would remain weakly implemented, even though Climate Change related reporting and evaluation actions are priority within overarching National Development Policy (2020-2024). Therefore, the GEF-CBIT proposal represents an opportunity to the country to transit from a business as usual reactive data system to a new and innovative state of solid national capacities to implement and institutionalize methodological tools that can generate high quality data in a robust and coherent domestic MRV system.

As a demonstration of commitment, the Ministry of Environmental Resources have committed $USD 200,000 as Co-financing. This support, will be in terms of provision of office space for the project management unit and the ministries? staff members who will assist, for five years, in project implementation, coordination with various government agencies, and will provide overall and guidance.

**6) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)**

The global environmental benefits generated by this project are directly associated to Guatemala's national commitment to the UNFCCC in its NDC. These benefits are related to mitigation, adaptation, financing to climate change and national capacity building. Within this context, this proposal with the innovative design of a domestic MRV system is aligned with the National Climate Change Action Plan (PANCC) and consistent with article 13 of the Paris Agreement set forth transparency and implementation and assessment of actions to meet Guatemala?s NDC. The proposal will also contribute to meet co-benefits through the improvement of tracking and reporting institutional activities related to

mitigation and adaptation in the prioritized sectors, and capacity building methodologies development to transparent the evaluation towards the NDC compliance. It will also lead relevant climate institutions to a systematic and timely feedback process regarding PANCC priorities and in line with upcoming NDC reviewing and updating process.

**7) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up**

Innovativeness: The innovation is in the development of new and innovative MRV methodologies and system, that will make knowledge broadly available to public sectors and other relevant stakeholders facilitating an easy-access the use, and friendly-to-navigate digital platform for NGHGI, adaptation and mitigation actions and of the support provided and received; a system that does not currently exist and that will allow Guatemala to comply with the Paris Agreement on transparency.

Finally, activities under several outcomes and output and the gender action plan provided in Annex 10 of the accompanying UNDP Project Document, will mainstream gender into national reporting and NDC tracking.

Sustainability: The sustainability and exit strategy are based on the institutionalization of the MRV system, which in turn is based on the following four pillars:

(1) Local capacities: The project invests heavily in the creation of local capacities of key Stakeholders for the MRV system, such as the public sector, academia, the private sector and civil society. The capacities of technical staff from the Directorate of Climate Change and the Department of Science and Metrics of MARN, of the Climate Change Units from other key government entities, MINFIN and SEGEPLAN and of the institutional representatives of the Sectorial Technical Commissions are strengthened in the main topics, such as: INVGEI, mitigation, adaptation and support provided and received reporting, gender mainstreaming in MRV, and the use and operation of the MRV system.

An essential element for the sustainability of the project is the commitment by MARN of making available several professionals from the Directorate Change Climate and the Department of Science and Metrics to participate directly in the implementation of activities, thus creating local capacities and ensuring the functioning of the MRV system, beyond the closure of the project. Also relevant are the in-kind contributions from the Executing agency (CATIE) in support of the institutionalization of the MRV system, by providing post graduate training opportunities, short courses and/or diploma courses relevant to the CBIT project.

(2) Governance: The National strategy on monitoring and reporting, interinstitutional agreements and a legal mechanism concerning the Sectoral Technical Commissions are expected to establish and clarify roles and responsibilities that ensure an important step towards a long-term sustainability and operation of the MRV system.

(3) Methodologies: Information collection methodologies, protocols, indicators, baselines and databases (gender sensitive) are documented and uploaded in the MRV?s IT system for future use and access to the necessary knowledge regarding operation of the MRV system.

(4) Technology: The MRV system is developed in close coordination with the (emerging) relevant national systems such as SNIGT and SNICC and from the initial stages of design of the MRV?s IT system, it is ensured that its architecture and interface are compatible with the SNICC and SNIGT

Potential for Scaling Up: At a country level, the potential for scaling up is based on the capacity created to be able to include in the MRV system, after the project closure, the other mitigation and adaptation sectors that were not prioritized under the CBIT project. At the international level, there are a number of project activities that may be adapted for use in other countries. For example, the proposed MRV system, the complete information system or selected components or software, may serve as an example for replication in developing countries with similar national circumstances/existing arrangements. The approaches and methodologies designed under this project to address the lack of data in certain sectors and for certain sources will represent innovative methods that may be relevant to other countries in the same region.

**1b. Project Map and Coordinates**

**Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.**


**1c. Child Project?**

**If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.**

N/A

**2. Stakeholders**

**Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:**

**Civil Society Organizations** Yes

**Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities** Yes

**Private Sector Entities** Yes

**If none of the above, please explain why:**

**Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.**

The table below provides an overview of specific project stakeholders, their relevance to the project, and their proposed role in project implementation.

**Stakeholder Overview and Engagement Plan**

| Stakeholder | Responsibility/expertise | Role in project implementation |
|---|---|---|
| Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) | GEF Operational Focal Point and in charge of the design and implementation of environmental policies in Guatemala | Responsible for the implementation of the project and provision of technical guidance for the coordination, planning, and development of all transparency mechanisms to achieve commitments under United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement, and responsible for maintaining continued communication with project partners and the GEF.<br>MARN chairs the Project Board (PB) and Technical Advisory Committee (CTA). |
| National Forest Institute (INAB) | Entity in charge of execution and promotion of forestry policies in Guatemala | Facilitate the provision of technical guidelines so the project?s actions are aligned with forestry policies, the institution?s programs, and harmonized with in progress initiatives with regard of climate change mitigation actions. |
| Institute of Seismology, Volcanology, Meteorology, and Hydrology (INSIVUMEH) | Government scientific institution established for studying and monitoring atmospheric, geophysical and hydrological events and its risks on societies, and providing natural disaster occurrence information and lay-out recommendations to Government and private sector | Provide climate and hydrological information for the population vulnerability analyses. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| National Council for Protected Areas (CONAP) | Entity Responsible of coordinating the Guatemalan Protected Areas System (SIGAP) and promoting biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use | Provide relevant information to determine vulnerability of protected areas and biodiversity to climate change as well as to exchange experiences in mitigation and adaptation actions within protected areas. |
| National Statistics Institute (INE) | Entity in charge of collecting, preparing and publishing official statistics of Guatemala as well as carrying out census, surveys, and other studies to update national statistics. | Provide statistical information required for the development of GHG inventory and other indicators needed to monitor and report climate change adaptation and mitigation actions. Facilitate the inclusion of information related to AFOLU in future National Agricultural Surveys (NAS) providing fundamental information related to adaptation and mitigation actions according to PANCC guidelines. |
| Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Food (MAGA) | Ministry responsible of elaborating and implementing policies related to agricultural development and sustainable use of renewable natural resources and services. | Provide information related to AFOLU sector in order to provide feedback to adaptation and mitigation metrics and indicators. |
| Presidency Secretariat of Planning and Programming (SEGEPLAN) | This entity is responsible of coordinating and supporting overarching Government Policy and evaluate its implementation. It also prioritizes, manages, negotiates, and administers financial non-refundable cooperation provided by international agencies. | Provide guidance to involved institutions in the project so that project?s actions are aligned with the climate change related national policies, the PANCC and other national development policies. It will also deliver information on support provided and received.<br>SEGEPLAN will participate in the Technical Advisory Committee. |
| Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare (MSPAS) | This Ministry is responsible of improving public health and social welfare. It is also responsible of optimizing, planning, implementing, and evaluating health service delivering systems. | The ministry will provide relevant information to determine the vulnerability and adaptation of populations to climate change, in particular climate related risks and opportunities. |
| Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM) | The ministry is responsible for creating policies, proposing regulations and supervising exploration, exploitation and commercialization of hydrocarbons and minerals, towards accomplishment of environmental regulations related to energy. | Provide relevant information for data-driven decision-making, particularly information related to energy sector. It will provide data, records, and statistics that will facilitate information regarding mitigation metrics and indicator. |
| Ministry of Public Finance (MINFIN) | Institution in charge of defining fiscal and finance policy at a short, medium and long term, according to the social and economic government general policy. | Provide information about public expenditure and reimbursable international cooperation funding associated to mitigation and adaptation to Climate Change.<br>MINFIN will participate in the Technical Advisory Committee. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ministry of Economy (MINECO) | Entity responsible of enabling compliance with legal framework related to: nonagricultural-related activities; internal and external trade; consumer protection; promotion of competition; legal repression of unfair competition; industrial and commercial development. | Facilitate information (data, statistics) of industrial sector in order to analyze mitigation and adaptation actions developed towards the compliance of NDC. |
| Superintendence of Tax Administration (SAT) | This entity gathers data related to tax collection according to the Country<br>productive activities | It will provide import and export data and statistics of clinker, glass, beverages, fertilizers and other product that are fundamental for calculating activity data of some sectors of the GHG inventory. |
| Central Bank (BANGUAT) | The Central Bank of Guatemala is responsible of designing and publishing National Accounts through the National Accounts Systems which contain statistic information resulting from the analysis of national economic activities and institutional sectors. | Provide relevant information about national Macroeconomic aggregates and indicators that will be used in estimating national GHG inventory by using indirect methods or<br>Apparent consumption |
| United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) | GEF implementing agency | Provide guidance, institutional support, and technical/administrative assistance, as well as theoretical and practical knowledge in order to achieve an effective project implementation. |
| Private sector | Within the private sector the Committee of Commercial, Industrial and Financial Associations (CACIF), Chamber of Industry (Cement company, Lime companies, Glass companies), Chamber of Agriculture, among others comply with the national legal and policy framework to promote industry, agro-industry development. Likewise, the Private Institute on Climate Change (ICC) generates research and projects related to mitigation and adaptation to climate change. | Provide information related to GHG emissions, and ongoing adaptation and mitigation actions. Participate in capacity building and training activities that are relevant.<br>Several private sector actors participate in the Sectoral Technical Commissions |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Academic Sector | Different research centers such as the Environmental and Biodiversity Studies Centre of Universidad del Valle (CEABUVG) and the Research and Projection on Natural Environment and Society Institute of Universidad Rafael Land?var (IARNAURL), generate applied climate research. | Provide information related to climate change. Participate in the development of the MRV system, training sessions, workshops and meetings in order to promote dissemination of knowledge and experiences.<br>Several representatives of the academia participate in the Sectoral Technical Commissions<br>In representation of this sector, the Guatemalan System for Climate Change Science (SGCCC, acronym in Spanish) will participate in the Technical Advisory Committee. |
| Civil Society, including representatives of indigenous and producers organizations | The indigenous organizations, producers organizations, the Association of Mayors and Indigenous Authorities (AGAAI) are part of the National Council on Climate Change and implement adaptation and mitigation actions to climate change at local scale. | They will participate in trainings, workshops and meetings in order to promote exchange of traditional and ancestral knowledge as well as experiences on adaptation and mitigation to climate change.<br>Civil society representatives participate in the Sectoral Technical Commissions.<br>The Guatemalan Indigenous Peoples Climate Change Committee (MICCG, acronym in Spanish) will participate in the Technical Advisory Committee. |

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

A description of stakeholder involvement in project design, preparation, and validation is provided in Annex 9 of the accompanying UNDP Project Document.

In order to prepare the Plan, a mapping exercise was first carried out with stakeholders related to various activities on the issues of climate change, mitigation and adaptation in Guatemala. In total, the mapping exercise involved around 120 actors, who were then placed into six categories of Stakeholders: Central Government, Local Government, Private Sector, Civil Society Organizations, Academia, and International Cooperation. The Plan includes a description of each and an analysis according to: (i) whether they are directly and / or indirectly affected by the project, (ii) "interests" in the project, and (iii) the potential to influence the results or project interventions.

It is expected that the government entities that lead the Sectoral Technical Commissions on mitigation and adaptation, as well as the members of these Commissions from the private sector, academia and civil society, including indigenous peoples, will be key actors in the design and implementation of the MRV system, including the contribution of essential, reliable and solid data to the System and strengthening their technical capacities (NGHGI estimates, methodologies, metrics, indicators, baseline, reporting, among others). The academy will play an important role in the design and implementation of the key capacity building program. Staff of the Department of Climate Change and the Department of Science and Metrics of MARN are directly involved in the implementation of project activities and MARN has made time from several professionals available to directly participate in the implementation of the Project. SEGEPLAN and MINFIN will play an important role in the design of the monitoring of support provided and received component from the NDC, and their technical capacities for the implementation of this component of the MRV System will be

strengthened. The International Cooperation and civil society will also participate by contributing data to the support component provided and received from the MRV System.

Project beneficiaries and of civil society (indigenous peoples) participate in the decision-making of the project through their representation in the Technical Advisory Committee (CTA); in particular the participation of the SGCCC and MICCG can be mentioned.

Stakeholders will have access to relevant information, which includes: (i) any significant change in the project that may generate new risks and impacts (during the years of project execution); (ii) the implementation of different environmental and social instruments (annually); (iii) the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). The GRM is a valuable instrument for stakeholder participation. Through the Project's and MARN website, the public is informed of a periodic summary of the complaints received through the GRM and how they were resolved, but without the information that identifies the individuals or groups, in order to protect their identities (the information will be updated on the web pages every Quarter); and (iv) progress of the Project in the achievement of objective, outcomes and outputs, experiences and innovations, as well as the environmental and social performance of the project. The above information is disclosed on the websites of the Development Partner (MARN), the Executing agency (CATIE) and the Country Office of UNDP in Guatemala. Based on the results of a survey carried out with interested parties during the design phase of the CBIT project, it has been determined that the channels and media to maintain fluid and agile communication with stakeholders include: e-mail, virtual platforms, messages via WhatsApp, face-to-face meetings, and web pages. The main formats to share information and promote participation include: holding events, Webinars and virtual conferences, technical papers and case studies, events and conferences/lectures, as well as by brochures and newsletters.

**Select what role civil society will play in the project:**

**Consulted only;**

**Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;**

**Co-financier;**

**Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;** Yes

**Executor or co-executor;** Yes

**Other (Please explain)** Yes

Civil society representatives are members of the mitigation and adaptation Sectoral Technical Committees, who play a crucial role in project implementation.

**3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

**Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.**

The full Gender Analysis and Action Plan is presented in Annex 10 of the accompanying UNDP Project Document. For the preparation of this document several interviews were conducted, literature was reviewed and made a survey was carried out under stakeholders. The survey showed amongst

others, that 93% of the Stakeholder considered that training on the relevance of gender equality in MRV and how gender can be mainstreamed, is essential.
In the CBIT project, the gender approach is reflected, among others, in the outcomes, outputs and activities, indicators and the budget. In the Results Framework, the gender perspective is reflected mainly in the outcomes related to mitigation, adaptation, support provided and received, and governance (outcomes 2 to 5). It is through these outcomes, outputs and activities, that data disaggregated by sex will be generated, which is important to fill current gaps in NC, BUR and national reports on the implementation of the PANCC, NAMA and the Low-Emission Development Strategy (LEDS).
In the MRV system to be developed under the CBIT project, the gender disaggregated data would make it feasible amongst others to: (i) understand and analyze the vulnerability to climate change differentiated for men and women; (ii) determine whether adaptation programs respond to the differentiated interests of men and women; and (iii ) analyze contributions by men and by women to GHG mitigation, their access to mitigation technologies, and analyze co-benefits from a gender perspective. In addition, this information can be used for the development of for instance future gender sensitive climate change policies and NDC updates. The specific benefits of an MRV System with a gender perspective will be:
1. Generate information on gender and climate change through the MRV System to guide decision-making in the design and implementation of public policies, programs and projects in support of the implementation of the NDC.
2. Generate information on gender and climate change for National Communications, Biennial Update Reports and NDC updates.
3. Increase institutional and analytical capacities to integrate gender considerations into adaptation and mitigation planning, budgeting and public policy, based on sex-disaggregated data from the MRV System.
4. Promote gender equity in climate finance.
5. Promote equitable access for women and men to financing for practices and technologies for mitigation and adaptation to climate change.
The project results framework includes an indicator that requires data to be disaggregated by sex as well as a gender-specific indicator. Additionally, a consultancy is planned throughout the project execution period to ensure that the implementation of the various activities for the development of the MRV system take into account gender considerations; this includes specific training sessions on gender and MRV, the mainstreaming of gender in the development of the National strategy for monitoring and reporting, the development of methodologies and formats that are gender sensitive, amongst others. In addition, the development of a specific knowledge product on ?Gender and MRV: Guatemala's experience and results? has been planned and budgeted for.
In the project design, the gender approach is reflected, among others, in the Results Framework, Indicators, Project Budget, Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and terms of reference of the Project Management Unit. In the Results Framework, the gender approach is reflected mainly in the Outcomes referring to mitigation, adaptation, support provided and received and governance (Outcome 2 to 5), its Outputs and Activities. The project results framework includes an indicator that requires sex-disaggregated information and a gender-specific indicator.

A gender consultancy will be engaged in order to support the implementation of the different activities for the development of the MRV system with gender considerations. This includes among others the following actions:

? Support the design of methodological guidelines and indicators in order to standardize the measurements of mitigation actions and their impacts in 2 prioritized sectors (1.2.1.1 );

? Support the design of the MRV/mitigation training program and implement training sessions on MRV/mitigation/gender (1.2.3.1);

? Support the design of indicators, metrics and protocols, gender sensitive, for 4 prioritized adaptation sectors (1.3.1.1);

? Support the design of the MRV/adaptation training program and implement sessions of the MRV/adaptation measures training program with a gender perspective (1.3.3.1);

? Support the design of the methodology that includes gender sensitive standardized formats for the systematization of climate finance, capacities and technology transfer and implement training workshops on the subject (1.4.2.1);

? Support the participation of Indigenous People?s organizations, women's organizations and gender units in the Sectoral Technical Commissions (1.5.1.4).

? Support the participatory development of the National Strategy for Monitoring and Reporting, with a gender perspective (1.5.2.1);

? Support the design of the training program for the Sectoral Technical Commissions in the MRV System (1.5.3.1); and

? Implement gender sessions within the program for socialization and dissemination of the use and management of the national MRV System (1.5.3.3).

The training materials that will be developed within the framework of these activities will be compiled within the scope of the gender consultancy in a Guide on how to mainstream gender equity in an MRV System. The Guide will be laid out and disseminated among the stakeholders participating in the CBIT project and on national and regional platforms.

Finally, it is important to mention that, within the framework of the gender consultancy, a systematization will be elaborated of how in the MRV of Guatemala the gender approach was integrated and the results of this integration (1.5.4.2). This is of special importance in the framework of knowledge management and the limited documentation that currently exists on good practices in gender and MRV.

To support the integration of the gender approach there will be a consultant on gender that accompanies the Project during the 4 years of implementation and the Gender Units from MARN, MEM, CONAP, INAB, MSPAS will be integrated into Sectoral Technical Commissions for adaptation and mitigation. It is expected that the project will contribute to gender equality, improving the participation and decision-making of women. The project includes various affirmative actions to address gender gaps, empower women and promote gender equality. The Gender Action Plan includes the following gender affirmative actions: (i) training on how the gender approach is related to MRV and how it will be integrated across the board in the MRV system (mitigation, adaptation, support provided and received); (ii) promoting participation of women, as stakeholders, beneficiaries and experts in the MRV process; opportunities for participation, such as for example , the Sectoral Technical Commissions should have at least 30% of female participation; and (iii) make an explicit effort to identifying and inviting women who know the subject, to participate in the CBIT project activities.

**Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?**

Yes

**Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;**

**Improving women's participation and decision making** Yes

**Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women**

**Does the project?s results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?**

Yes

**4. Private sector engagement**

**Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.**

The private sector will be involved in the project in two ways. First, private enterprises will be involved through the provision of activity data in relevant sectors. And second, the proposed project will also take steps to strengthen capacity in through the Sectoral Technical Commissions, where private and public sector, academy and civil society are represented, to work effectively with the private sector on activity data collection. The private sector is especially important as MARN has prioritized the IPPU sector as one sector for which methodologies, metrics, indicators, baseline and the quality of reporting will be developed and strenghtened.

Private sector actors included in the stakeholder mapping, include companies that are relevant for the CBIT project, because: (i) they are private sector companies that are currently participating or have shown interest to participate in the Sectorial Technical Commissions, (ii) are implementing mitigation measures, and (iii) are important to provide primary GHG emission data to the MRV system.

The identification of private sector stakeholders include companies such as ?Cementos Progreso?, ?Guatemala Steel?, ?Central American Beer Brewer SA?, ?Multi Investment Corporation?, Enel Green Power, Electricity Company-Guatemala City (ENERGUATE, acronym in Spanish). On the other hand, the mapping includes also second- and third-degree private sector entities, using different legal figures within the Guatemalan legal system. Hence, the Guatemalan Chamber of Construction (GCC, acronym in Spanish), the Chamber of Agriculture of Guatemala (CAMAGRO, acronym in Spanish), the Coordinating Committee of Agricultural, Commercial, Industrial and Financial Associations (CACIF, acronym in Spanish), the Chamber of Industry (Companies of Cement, Lime and Glass), several Trade Unions (Rubber, Forestry, Specialized Transportation of Fuels, Agricultural Supplies, among others) and Associations (Sugar Association of Guatemala (AZASGUA, acronym in Spanish), Association for Renewable Energy, or the Gremial Association of Exporters (AGEXPORT, acronym in Spanish).

**5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives**

**Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):**

The table below provides an overview of project risks and the proposed steps to mitigate them during project implementation. A detailed project risk registry is provided in Annex 6 of the accompanying UNDP Project Document.

| **Table: Risks and Risk Management** | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Risk** | **Risk level** | **Management of the risk** |
| Due to administrative changes in the institutions, train ed personnel can be replaced by new officers and technical staff, thereby losing the learning curve. | Moderate | 1. Involve as much as possible personnel from 011 or similar positions in the training workshops.<br>2. The trainings must be documented and the training materials must be officially made available to the operational offices of governmental entities to be safeguarded and disseminated.<br>3. Generate video, webinars, infographics or manuals that permit for the duplication of their contents.<br>4. Develop, as far as possible, online training programs that permanently available y can be taken by new staff. |
| In 2023, change of government authorities | Moderate | 1. Socialization meetings will be repeated with new authorities to regain political and technical support. 2. Trainings must be documented, and the training materials must be officially made available to the operational offices of governmental entities to be safeguarded and disseminated. 3. Develop, as far as possible, online training programs that permanently available y can be taken by new staff. |
| COVID pandemic restrictions might pose a limitation for capacitation and consultation processes | Low | 1. Virtual meetings will be held to reduce virus propagation 2. In case of face-to-facec meetings, government guidelines will be adopted such as: frequent hand-washing or disinfection with alcohol based hand sanitizer, respiratory hygiene, physical distancing, wearing of masks will be obligatory. 3. Frequent and effective communication through virtual platforms will be promoted. 1. Opportunity: Iterative digital tools will be used to document and receive feedback. This tools have make it easier to document and store all comments and record discussions. 2. After one year under Covid restrictions, key stakeholders are familiar with digital platforms, online exchanges and virtual activities. Distance is not an obstacle, international experts can join meetings and provide technical assistance, when needed. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Changes in metrics and indicators of ecosystems due to Climate Change, might require review and update of MRV and MER systemas including protocols for different mitigation and adaptation sectors | Moderate | 1. review metric and indicators when MER and MRV systems require to assess whether the climate change variables (tempertures, rainfall, etc) affects methodological protocols. If so, metrics and indicators needs to be adjusted as they are crucial for decision-makers to effectively understand, prepare for, and respond to climate change impacts. 2. Develop workshops with key stakeholders of the STC for adaptation and mitigations to better understand the impact of climate change in metrics and indicators and how this might affect reports to inform decision makers. |
| Complications in an articulated coordination between the MRV system under development, SN IGT and SNICC and limited technolo gical capability to link information from government entities databases with the IT platform. | Moderate | 1. Involve the IT units of the government institutions from the initial design stages of the modules, request their feedback and follow-up during the process until the link to the SNICC and SNIGT has been established.<br>2. Perform the analysis of computer equipment and infrastructure and technology capabilities in order to fill gaps. |
| The institutions or entities responsible for providing the information and data do not do so in a timely manner. | Moderate | 1. Develop Institutional agreements that establish the roles and responsibilities of the institutions.<br>2. Validate the agreements through a legal instrument that guarantees compliance with said agreements.<br>3. Promote that SEGEPLAN establishes the generation of information for the NDC in the planning processes. |
| There is no consensus on the definition of sectoral targets / indicators for adaptation. | Moderate | 1. Promote that, under the leadership of MARN, an adaptation goals are established and that it implements its Plan to update the NDC. |
| Lack of articulated coordination between institutions invol ved in each of the sectors. | Moderate | 1. Develop Institutional Agreements that establish the roles and responsibilities of each of the institutions. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No consensus on the legal mechanism for i nstitutionalizing Sectoral Technical Commissions to define responsibilities for the operation of the MRV system. | Moderate | 1. Request support from the TAC, to influence reaching consensus for the legal mechanism.<br>2. Promote that MARN leads the formalization and establishment of the legal mechanism for the Sectoral Technical Commissions with top officials of participating institutions involved in the Commissions.<br>3. Involve the legal offices of the institutions from the beginning of these processes to avoid that the legal opinion is different from technical interests, with the aim of creating a route that facilitates consensus regarding the legal mechanism. |

**6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination**

**Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.**

The project will be implemented by a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) as Executing agency and technical implementation will receive the support of a Development Partner (DP) in the form of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN), who will chair the Project Board (PB) and the Technical Advisory Committee (CTA, acronym in Spanish).
The Executing agency for this project is the " Tropical Agronomic Center for Research and Education? (CATIE).
To coordinate, implement and monitor all project activities and interventions on a daily basis, the project will have a Project Management Unit (PMU) that will be physically located in the MARN. The PMU consists of a Project Coordinator, an M&E Officer and an Administrative Assistant.
The Project Coordinator is responsible for day-to-day project management and regular monitoring of project results and risks, including social and environmental risks. The Project Coordinator will ensure that all project staff maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in M&E and reporting of project results. The Project Coordinator will inform the Project Board, the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor (RTA) of any delays or difficulties as they arise during implementation so that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted.
The Project will have a Project Board (PB) is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. In order to ensure UNDP?s ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In addition to the Project Board, the Project will benefit from a Technical Advisory Committee (CTA, acronym in Spanish) which has beneficiary and stakeholder participation and whose main role is strategic, political and coordinating.
The UNDP Country Office will support the Project Manager as needed, including through annual supervision missions. The annual supervision missions will be developed according to the schedule outlined in the Annual Work Plan. Supervision mission reports will be disseminated to the project team and Project Board within one month of the mission.

UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. UNDP is also responsible for the Project Assurance role of the Project Board.

Section VII (page 30) of the accompanying UNDP Project Document provides a detailed description of project implementation, execution, and oversight roles, including the responsibilities of all parties.

**Planned Coordination**

There are a number of projects and other initiatives in Guatemala currently under implementation or in the approval process that could provide synergies with the proposed CBIT project. The most relevant projects are as follows:

GEF Projects

? The Global Environment Facility project (GEF ID number 9844) First Biennial Report and Third National Communication on Climate Change in compliance with its obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is executed by the MARN and implemented by UNDP. The reports for 1BUR and 3CN will be submitted in December 2020. The base years used for estimating inventories are 2010 and 2014 (TNC), and 2016 (BUR). Mitigation activities of TCN and 1BUR are correlated to GEF-CBIT activities, particularly in capacity Building, Quality Assurance and Quality Control of 2016 GHG inventory, improvement of emission calculation methods for FOLU sector, evaluation of different options for the implementation of the national MRV for greater control and facilitated data-drive decision-making on mitigation actions, contributing to the design of the computer platform for collection, management and storage of mitigation, adaptation and vulnerability information for the National System Information on Climate Change (SNICC). Regarding Adaptation initiatives, the projects will identify actions developed in this matter.

? Promoting Sustainable and Resilient Landscapes in the Central Volcanic Chain (GEF ID 9059), which aims at mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management objectives into production landscapes of the Central Volcanic Mountain Range in Guatemala, contributing to the welfare of local populations and the delivery of multiple global environmental benefits.

? The Global Environment Facility project (GEF ID 4716) Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Coastal and Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) implemented by the UNDP. The project shall share experiences and lessons learnt resulting from the vulnerability analysis in the coastal marine area and the mitigation-related actions such as prevention and reduction of forest degradation in the upper, middle and lower parts of the Pacific watershed.

? The Global Environment Facility project (GEF ID 4479) Sustainable Forest Management and Multiple Global Environmental Benefits implemented by the UNDP. The project will deliver multiple global environmental benefits through the strengthening of land/forest management processes and biodiversity conservation in the dry corridor landscape in the southwestern and northeastern highlands of Guatemala. Lessons learnt in mitigation measures will be shared with this project using government and other stakeholder?s information platforms (e.g. MARN, and UNDP web site), particularly related to mitigation actions developed by the project.

Other Donor-Supported Projects

? The Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)-funded project Program to Support the National Climate Change Agenda, which aims to develop a series of initiatives that allow for the strengthening of climate change activities in the country, including institutional strengthening at different levels of the government, climate change mitigation with the programming of energy efficiency activities, and the development of adaptation actions in priority sectors.

? The German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ)-funded project Rural Development and Adaptation to Climate Change (ADAPTATE), will contribute to reducing vulnerability within population and ecosystems to climate change in the Dry Corridor through environmental goods and services management, and measures related to adaptation to climate change and environmental management.

? The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN), which aims to quantify the climate change national expenditure (public and private) according to the National Climate Change Action Plan (PANCC). This initiative is implemented through a joint work with Ministry of Environment and Natural Resource (MARN), the Presidential Secretariat of Planning and Programming (SEGEPLAN), National Council for Protected Areas (CONAP) and Ministry of Public Finance (MINFIN).

? The Adaptation Fund Project Climate Change Resilient Productive Landscapes and Socio-Economic Networks Advanced in Guatemala. This project aims to increase climate resilience of productive landscapes and socioeconomic systems in the five municipalities threatened by the impacts of climate change. As UNDP and MARN are partners in the implementation of this project, lessons learnt in climate change adaptation actions will be shared by the both institutional teams.

? World Bank proposal through the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and The Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) the National Strategy for Reduced Emissions through Avoided Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Guatemala (REDD+) project aims to design and implement REDD+ National Strategy and develop the REDD+ MRV system that will help to design the Information Technology (IT) system of the SNICC to track and report the net reduction of forest carbon emissions. The online SNICC version with its IT system will contribute to this project to better archive, centralize and promote data exchange with other sectoral mitigation and adaptation data so that the country will be able to track, analyse and report its climate actions towards the achievement of the NDC.

? The FAO and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) support to the AFOLU sector, through the project known as "READINESS" (GCP / GUA / 031 / GCR-2019/2021) which aims at: (i) developing an MRV system for AFOLU, (ii) developing tools and institutional arrangements for the collection, analysis, and reporting of AFOLU sector data; and (iii) strengthening capacities for MRV. In addition, starting in 2021, the country will also have the support of FAO through a regional CBIT project, specifically and only for the FOLU sector.

? The Regional Climate Change Program for Latin America and the Caribbean to support the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions led by UNDP, and funded by the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID). The MARN with support from Rainforest Alliance (RA) develop activities towards the strengthening of institutional capacities of the MARN and coastal marine related institutions in designing the monitoring, evaluation and reporting system which also includes metrics and indicators to measure the current status on the actions related to adaptation to climate change within two biological priority sites in both Guatemalan coastal marine areas (Pacific and Caribbean).

? The Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) which is the operational arm of the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism has recently completed a technical assistance in response to an official request submitted by the MARN. This process contributed in proposing vulnerability and adaptation indicators support the measurement, evaluation, and reporting of the adaptation sectors prioritized in the PANCC.
? The Development of Vulnerability Reduction Guidelines funded by five (5) organizations alliance known as Alliance for Resilience. There are: 1) The Netherlands Red Cross, 2) CARE, 3) Cordaid, 4) the Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre, and 5) Wetlands International.
? The UNDP and FAO Integrating Agriculture into National Adaptation Plans (NAP-Ag) programme funded by German?s Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUM) through its International Climate Initiative (ICI). This programme is supporting climate change adaptation-related actions in sustainable livestock and agriculture systems and climate adapted irrigation systems that will contribute to develop the National Capacity Building and Agriculture Extension Plan through which medium and smallholder vulnerable farmers with subsistence agriculture will be assisted. A monitoring, evaluation and reporting system will be established so that the MAGA authorities will have metric and indicators to enhance the reporting and implementation of adaptation actions to climate change in the agriculture, livestock and food security sector. Coordination between projects to exchange experiences and lessons leant in the design and establishment of the baseline from monitoring, evaluation and reporting system will be developed.
? EUROCLIMA+. This program seeks to: (i) create regionalized scenarios climate in Central America, (ii) encourage dialogue between parties in order to enhance the implementation of NDCs in Latin America, (iii) strengthen the monitoring and evaluation of climate policies, and (iv) have access to an advisory and monitoring platform on climate finance for the implementation of NDCs, among others.

Government Initiatives
There are two government initiatives, key for coordination and synergies with the proposed CBIT project:
? The development of the National Information System on Climate Change (SNICC) led by MARN. The SNICC is considered as the basis for the development of the framework for national transparency to be created through the domestic MRV System, for the purpose of providing accurate and reliable information which will allow the updating of national climate change policies. MARN has started the design of the up-front and end-front structure of the SNICC which is conceived as a cross-cutting information platform in all sectors and institutions. The aim of the SNICC is to store, integrate, analyze, exchange information for the reporting, and assess the actions related to mitigation and adaptation to climate change.
? The incipient development of a System for national GHG inventories (SNIGT), related to SNICC and that stores the GHG Inventory information, but which currently needs to improve on the structure of its Information Technology (IT) platform, governance and institutionalization.

**7. Consistency with National Priorities**

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assesments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

The activities of the GEF-CBIT proposal are aligned with the national overarching policy and regulatory climate change framework which comprises the National Climate Change Policy, the Climate Change Law, the National Climate Change Action Plan (PANCC), but mainly with the Guatemala?s K'atun 2032 National Development Plan.

This proposal is linked to the National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA) which forms part of the PANCC. PANCC?s NAPA prioritize adaptation sectors and encourages the definition of metrics and indicators to monitor PANCC?s adaptation process in the country and to determine whether the strategies defined are surely reducing vulnerability and creating adaptation to climate change. The Climate Change Law set forth the construction of the PANCC which comprises mitigation and adaptation national priorities and also encourages the creation and implementation of the National Climate Change Information System (SNICC) to collect, analyze, share and report climate information through the related adaptation and mitigation sectors. The project also contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular SDG 13 on climate change action.

Currently Guatemala, is developing the Third National Communication (T3CN) and the First Biennial Update Report (BUR) through the project known as: "First Biennial Report and Third National Communication on Climate Change (GEF ID 9844-PIMS/6120). It is expected to have the final version of of both documents in June 2021 for their presentation to the UNFCCC in December 2021. The National communication will include the GHG inventories of 2010, 2014 and 2016. On the other hand, the Biennial Update Report will include national inventories for 2017 and 2018 and the time series for the period 1990-2018, which will allow know the trends of the different sectors and gases.

With regards to NC, the activities of the GEF-CBIT proposal are in line with the national priorities, needs and gaps explained in the SNC, and it is expected that the actions planned will largely accelerate capacity building in relevant national institutions including the academic and private sector which in turn will generate abilities to elaborate biennial information in a systematic, consistent, articulated, coherent, transparent and accurate manner.

Also, this will be directly aligned with NDC as the objective of proposed actions is to help Guatemala in updating, tracking and monitoring NDC. Therefore, the domestic MRV system is thought to be structured with basic and integrated elements to evaluate the ambition, the level of implementation, and reporting mechanism so that the climate technical sectoral commissions will able to use and manage national climate data following transparency mechanisms stipulated under the Paris Agreement.

**8. Knowledge Management**

**Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.**

The project will document and disseminate lessons learned and systematization of experiences, processes, results, considered relevant for sharing locally and/or globally. The project team will ensure the extraction and dissemination of lessons learned and good practices to enable adaptive management and scaling up or replication at the local and global levels. A specific knowledge product "Gender and MRV: Guatemala's experience and results" will also be developed (year 4). The results will be disseminated to stakeholders, and through the Sectorial Technical Commissions, SGCCC, and other national and scientific networks related to climate change. Project Component 1 (1.5.4) includes a budget specifically for knowledge management, documentation and dissemination of knowledge products, lessons learned and systematizations of processes carried out under the Project with regard to the development of the MRV

system on NGHGI, mitigation, adaptation, support provided and received, as well as knowledge generated on governance issues related to MRV.

The objective is to generate materials for capacity building in the areas of methodologies, manuals, guides, lessons learned, experiences, case studies, among others, as well as the exchange of experiences and South-South cooperation. This will allow the country to generate a knowledge base that can be shared among the climate mitigation, adaptation and financing sectors, maximizing learning opportunities and improving professional and institutional capacities.

The process of systematizing of experiences will be carried out as the implementation of the project progresses. The M&E Officer may carry out the systematization with the support of external consultants. This process can be carried out annually. Platforms such as SNICC may be used for the in-country socialization of knowledge products produced by the Project. In addition, the Project will have its own Website for the socialization of results and knowledge products and will team up with relebvant scientific networks; furthermore, communication channels such as social networks (Facebook and Twitter) can also be used. All knowledge materials generated, infographics and documents will be shared through the websites and scientific networks. Additional means of communication and for sharing knowledge products are presented in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, presented in Annex 9 of the accompanying UNDP Project Document.

Learning opportunities and technology transfer from peer countries will be further explored during project implementation. In order to present opportunities for replication in other countries, the project will codify good practices and facilitate dissemination through ongoing global South-South platforms and global platforms such as the Galaxy Platform for South-South knowledge sharing of Nations United and PANORAMA.

In addition, to bring the voice of Guatemala to global and regional fora, the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in specific events where UNDP could support engagement with the global development discourse around adaptation and mitigation of climate change. The project will furthermore provide opportunities for regional cooperation with countries that are implementing initiatives on NDC Monitoring, Reporting and Verification in geopolitical, social and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project in Guatemala. Sharing experiences with for instance Uruguay and other countries where CBIT projects are implemented in the region, such as Costa Rica might be interesting opportunities. Guatemala will be an active member of the Global Platform for Coordination CBITs, exchanging experiences and lessons learned with other countries. This exchange of information will help the country align its projects with other national, regional and / or global projects related to transparency.

The following KM products will be developed:

Virtual workshops and their recordings, manuals, mediated methodologies that will be used in capacity building processes will be made available to stakeholders, this is particularly important as it will help mitigate the risk of loss of knowledge and learning curve in government technicians, in the case of rotation and/ or change of personnel.

Year 1:

Component 1: MRV System

1. A video to raise awareness at technical and political level of the importance of monitoring and evaluating the country's progress in actions related to NDC compliance.
2. Methodology for information gathering for preparing of GHG inventories,
3. Inventory data collection and exchange methodology

4. Metrics, indicators and methodologies (gender sensitive) for monitoring the NDC mitigation component.
5. Metrics, indicators and methodologies (gender sensitive) for monitoring the NDC adaptation component.

M&E:
1. Inception workshop Report

Year 2:
Component 1: MRV System
1. Design of methodology for quality control and uncertainty analysis in two prioritized sectors
2. Knowledge materials (webinar, virtual platform meetings, infographics) related to SNIGT and SNICC.
3. Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC) methodology,
4. Development of QA, QC and uncertainty analysis training workshops and their linkage with SNIGT and SNICC.
5. Formulation of assessment and reporting methodologies for two prioritized sectors includes fotmats and guidelines.

M&E:
1. Progress reports

Year 3:
Component 1: MRV System
1. Training program for the use of MRV, for government, academia, civil society and the private sector.
2. Gender sensitive National Monitoring and Reporting Strategy.
3. Design the training program related to monitoring and evaluation of adaptation measures with a gender perspective and related training materials.
4. Methodologies (gender sensitive), to strengthen the use and availability of support provided and received.
5. Two videos for dissemination and socialization of mitigation MRV methodologies and results.
6. Manual on support provided and received Manual.

M&E:
1. Progress reports

Year 4:
Component 1: MRV System
? Reports of results of evaluating mitigation actions.
? Lessons learned and best practices related to this MRV system
? Integration of the gender approach into the MRV system report.

M&E:
? Terminal Evaluation report

**9. Monitoring and Evaluation**

**Describe the budgeted M and E plan**

The project results, corresponding indicators and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. The Monitoring Plan included in Annex 4 of the accompanying UNDP Project Document, details the roles, responsibilities, and frequency of monitoring project results.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy. The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project monitoring, quality assurance, risk management, and evaluation requirements.

Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF Monitoring Policy and the GEF Evaluation Policy and other relevant GEF policies . The costed M&E plan included below, and the Monitoring plan in Annex 4, will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 60 days of project CEO endorsement, with the aim to:

a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.

b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.

c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.

d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.

e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.

f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.

g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.

h. Formally launch the Project.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR):

The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. The quality rating of the previous year?s PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

Quarterly Progress Reports (QPR):
Short progress reports regarding headway made with project implementation will be prepared by the Project Management Unit (PMU) on a quarterly basis to the UNDP Country Office and UNDP/GEF Regional Office. These reports will also be made available to the MARN, Executing agency (CATIE), and CTA members.
GEF Core Indicators:
The GEF Core indicators included as Annex 15 will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior and TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the indicator status. The updated monitoring data should be shared with TE consultants prior to required evaluation mission, so these can be used for subsequent ground-truthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF website.
Terminal Evaluation (TE):
An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. The evaluation will be ?independent, impartial and rigorous?. The evaluators that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.
The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/GEF Directorate.
The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by 30 August 2025. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report?s completion.
Final Report:
The project?s terminal GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.
Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project?s deliverables and disclosure of information: To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy and the GEF policy on public involvement .
In addition, on all publications and other written and/or audiovisual materials produced within the framework of the CBIT Project, the MARN and CATIE logos shall also appear, as well as the logos of other institutions involved in the activity.

| **GEF M&E requirements** | **Indicative costs (US$)** | **Time frame** |
|---|---|---|

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Inception Workshop | 3,000.00 | Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project. |
| Inception Report | None | Within 90 days of CEO endorsement of this project. |
| M&E of GEF core indicators and project results framework | 40,000.00 | Annually and at closure. |
| GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR) | 0 | Annually typically between June-August. |
| Monitoring of Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Gender Action Plan | 0 | On-going (to be carried out by PMU). |
| Project Board and CTA M&E meetings | 2,350.00 | At least annually |
| Supervision missions | None | Annually |
| Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) | 22,000.00 | May-August 2025 |
| | | |
| **TOTAL indicative COST** | **67,350.00** | |

**10. Benefits**

**Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?**

The socioeconomic benefits of improved MRV in the area of climate change are?while indirect?potentially significant. By establishing the holistic MRV system, the country will be able to improve the quality of its NGHGI, improve the quality of its reports, track more accurately mitigation and adaptation actions, as well as national and international climate finance, and more effectively link received support to national priorities and policies on climate change.

The MRV system will also contribute to more efficient use of public funds and to reducing overlaps and duplicities in international resources for actions against the effects of climate change, thus freeing up resources for additional measures. This is particularly relevant for Guatemala as it is considered a country highly vulnerable to climate change effects. As climate change will have the greatest impact on the poorest and most vulnerable populations population (small male and female producers and various indigenous groups) living in developing countries , the project will indirectly deliver important socio-economic benefits for this particular group.

Improved MRV in several sectors will also enable Guatemala to align its policies and measures with commitments under its current and future NDCs and to better understand the co-benefits, including socio-economic benefits, of actions to address climate change.

Finally, gender mainstreaming in the MRV system and the use of data disaggregated by sex, will provide decisionmakers new and clear information with respect to the different impacts of climate change on women and men, allowing new policies, actions and climate finance to include gender considerations.

## 11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

**Overall Project/Program Risk Classification***

| PIF | CEO Endorsement/Approval | MTR | TE |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Not available at this stage | | |

**Measures to address identified risks and impacts**

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

The project is exempted from Social and Environmental Screening procedure. An annex with reasoning for exempt is attached (also in the UNDP project document, Annex 5).

**Supporting Documents**

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

| Title | Module | Submitted |
|---|---|---|
| ESS exempt- CBIT Guatemala | CEO Endorsement ESS | |

## ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

| Results Framework | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal(s):** 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. | | | | |
| **This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD):** UNDP Strategic Plan for 2018-2021, specifically: ?b) The acceleration of structural transformations for sustainable development, in particular through innovative solutions that have an multiplier effects across all Sustainable Development Goals?, ?c) Building resilience to crisis and shocks, in order to safeguard development achievements?, and Flagship Solution 4: promote nature-based solutions for a sustainable planet. | | | | |
| | **Objective and Outcome Indicators** | **Baseline** | **Mid-term Target** | **End of Project Target** |
| **Project objective:**<br><br>Establishing and implementing a MRV system in Guatemala to monitor the implementation of its NDC and to meet the requirements | **Indicator 1**[1][1]**:** Number of Direct project beneficiaries as co-benefit of GEF investment (number of people, disaggregated by sex, disaggregated by institution, that have received training, produce or are users of the MRV system)[2][2]. | Persons: 0<br><br>Mitigation Sectors: 0;<br><br>Adaptation Sectors: 0 | N/A | Target at project end:<br><br>220 persons (disaggregated: 143 men (65%), 77 women (35%)):<br><br>**Mitigation:** 140 persons; and **Adaptation:** 80 persons. |

| Results Framework | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| defined under the Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. | **Indicator 2:** Rating achieved for the evaluation of quality of MRV systems from the CBIT Tracking Tool. | 1[3][3] | N/A | Changes to 5: ?Measurement systems are strong for a limited set of activities and periodically report on key GHG related indicators i.e. mainstreamed into the activity implementation; reporting is improved through few pathways but limited audience and formats; verification limited?. |
| | **Indicator 3:** Rating achieved regarding the evaluation of institutional capacities of quality of MRV systems from the CBIT Tracking Tool. | 2[4][4] | N/A | Changes to 3: ?Designated transparency institution has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Institution has authority or mandate to coordinate<br><br>transparency activities under Article 13. Activities are not integrated into national planning or budgeting activities.?. |
| **Project Component 1** | Establishment and implementation of a holistic MRV system in Guatemala. | | | |

| Results Framework | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Outcome 1.1**<br><br>An MRV system to improve the calculation of the GHG inventories is designed and implemented. | **Indicator 4:** Number of sectors that have a repository at the MRV IT System, linked to SNICC and SNIGT in relation to NGHGI information management. | 0 | N/A | 5 sectors of the NGHGI have a repository within the IT platform which allows information management from year 2 of project implementation onwards. |
| **Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.1** | **Output 1.1.1:** Capacities in the public and academic sectors to implement the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for calculating Greenhouse Gases (GHG) inventories are improved.<br><br>**Output 1.1.2:** Gap analysis in activity data are developed and improved in two sectors: 1. Agriculture, 2. Industrial Processes and Product Use.<br><br>**Output 1.1.3:** Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC) methodology, and uncertainty analysis are designed and implemented.<br><br>**Output 1.1.4:** Methodology for information gathering for preparing of GHG inventories, including data from different sectors, designed and implemented in all sectors.<br><br>**Output 1.1.5:** Inventory data collection and exchange methodology including gender disaggregated information amongst different sectors is designed and implemented.<br><br>**Output 1.1.6:** IT system to store and exchange data, including data disaggregated by sex, has been designed and implemented within the framework of the National System of Information on Climate Change (SNICC) for all sectors and components of mitigation, adaptation and support provided and received. | | | |
| **Outcome 1.2**<br><br>A system to monitor the NDC mitigation component is designed and implemented. | **Indicator 5:** Number of sectors that implement monitoring action with regard to the mitigation component of the NDC. | 0 | N/A | 2 sectors, implement monitoring action with regard to the mitigation component of the NDC in year 4 of project implementation. |

| Results Framework | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.2** | **Output 1.2.1:** Metrics, indicators and methodologies (gender sensitive) for monitoring the NDC mitigation component are designed and validated for two priority sectors: 1. Agriculture and 2. Industrial Processes and use of products.<br><br>**Output 1.2.2:** Methodologies for assessing and reporting mitigation actions in NDC is implemented in two prioritized sectors: 1. Agriculture and 2. Industrial Processes and use of products.<br><br>**Output 1.2.3:** Capacities in the public and academic sectors for monitoring and evaluation of mitigation actions are strengthened in two prioritized sectors; 1. Agriculture and 2. Industrial Processes and use of products. | | | |
| **Outcome 1.3**<br><br>A system to monitor the NDC adaptation component is designed and implemented. | **Indicator 6:** Number of sectors that implement monitoring action with regard to the adaptation component of the NDC. | 0 | N/A | 4 sectors, implement monitoring action with regard to the adaptation component of the NDC in year 4 of project implementation. |
| **Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.3** | **Output 1.3.1:** Metrics, indicators and methodologies (gender sensitive) for monitoring the NDC adaptation component are designed and validated for four sectors: 1. Coastal marine areas, 2. Agriculture, livestock and food security, 3. Human health, 4. Water resources.<br><br>**Output 1.3.2:** Baselines of adaptation actions implemented in four sectors: 1. Coastal marine areas; 2. Agriculture, livestock and food security; 3. Human health; and 4. Water resources.<br><br>**Output 1.3.3:** Capacities of the public and academic sectors related to the monitoring and evaluation of adaptation measures with a gender perspective, strengthened, in four sectors: 1. Coastal marine zones; 2. Agriculture; livestock and food security; 3. Human health; and 4. Water resources. | | | |
| **Outcome 1.4.**<br><br>A system to monitor the NDC support provided and received component is designed and implemented. | **Indicator 7:** Number of institutions from public sector, civil society and international cooperation that provide data to the monitoring system for support provided and received of the NDC. | 0 | N/A | 20 institutions provide data to the monitoring system for support provided and received of the NDC, in year 4 of project implementation:<br><br>Public sector: 2<br><br>International Cooperation: 10<br><br>Civil society: 8 |

| Results Framework | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.4** | **Output 1.4.1:** Assessment of needs, constraints and gaps on the support provided and received, both nationally and internationally, are developed.<br><br>**Output 1.4.2:** Methodologies (gender sensitive), to strengthen the use and availability of support provided and received data, developed and implemented.<br><br>**Output 1.4.3:** Capacities support provided and received data reporting in the public sector, civil society and international cooperation are improved. | | | |
| **Outcome 1.5**<br><br>Climate change Sectoral Technical Commissions integrate the MRV component. | **Indicator 8:** Number of Climate change Sectoral Technical Commissions integrate the MRV system for the NDC. | General 0<br><br>Adaptation: 0<br><br>Mitigation: 0 | N/A | 11 Sectoral Technical Commissions integrate the MRV system for the NDC, in year 4 of project implementation:<br><br>7 mitigation Commissions and 4 adaptation Commissions. |
| | **Indicator 9:** Number of institutions that provide information to the MRV system at the end of project implementation. | 0 | N/A | 35 institutions that provide information to the MRV system at the end of project implementation:<br><br>Private Sector: 5<br><br>Public Sector: 12<br><br>Civil Society: 8<br><br>International Cooperation: 10 |
| **Outputs to achieve Outcome 5** | **Output 1.5.1:** A legal mechanism to formalize the Sectoral Technical Commissions and define responsibilities for the operation of the MRV system, designed and implemented.<br><br>**Output 1.5.2:** A gender sensitive National Monitoring and Reporting Strategy is designed and adopted by the Sectoral Technical Commissions.<br><br>**Output 1.5.3:** Capacities of the public and private sectors, civil society, and international cooperation involved in the Sectoral Technical Commissions and the MRV system, are strengthened.<br><br>**Output 1.5.4:** Knowledge management to support the implementation of the domestic MRV system is enhanced. | | | |

| Results Framework | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender Action Plan** | **Gender Indicator:** Number of persons, disaggregated by sex and institution, that have received training concerning the development of the MRV system with a gender perspective. | 0 | N/A | **Total: 90** persons trained in MRV system development with gender perspective, at the end of project implementation:<br><br>Private Sector: 10<br><br>Public Sector: 35<br><br>Civil Society: 30<br><br>Academic staff: 15 |

[1] GEF Core Indicator.

[2] Note: For Project progress report, it is recommended that information is also disaggregated by Indigenous Peoples (Maya, Garifuna, Xinka, and Mestizo or non-indigenous).

[3] 1. Very little measurement is done; reporting is partial and irregular and verification is not there.

[4] 2. Designated transparency institution exists, but with limited staff and capacity to support and coordinate implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of Paris Agreement. Institution lacks authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13.

## ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

No comments were raised by GEF Agencies, GEFSec and Council at work programmed inclusion and no comments were received from Convention Secreatriat and STAP at the PIF stage.

## ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG). (Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

| **PPG Grant approved at PIF: 50,000** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ***Project Preparation Activities Implemented*** | ***GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)*** | | |
| | ***Budgeted Amount*** | ***Amount Spent To Date*** | ***Amount Committed*** |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Project preparation grant to finalize the UNDP-GEF project document for project** Strengthening Guatemala's transparency framework through capacity building to implement the Paris Agreement | 50,000 | 36,737.86 | 13,262.14 |
| **Total** | **50,000** | 36,737.86 | 13,262.14 |

## ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

## Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.


Map No. 3834 Rev. 3 UNITED NATIONS
May 2004

Department of Peacekeeping Operations
Cartographic Section

## ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

## Please attach a project budget table.

| Expenditure Category | Detailed Description | Component (USDeq.) | | | | Total (USDeq.) | Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Component 1* | *Sub-Total* | *M&E* | *PMC* | | |
| **Goods** | IT Equipment ($32,000)<br>? 3 computers for the Project Coordinator, the Administrative Assistant and the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, 1 Printer, and 1 Projector. $9,000<br>? Based on MARN's IT infrastructure capabilities and needs analysis to implement IT, it will be decided whether the purchase of Computer Equipment, a Server, or similar (Hardware) is required for the proper management of the MRV IT, SNIGT, SNICC data and reporting. Total $23,000. | 32,000 | 32,000 | | | 32,000 | CATIE |
| **Goods** | Office furniture for PMU: Desks, chairs, filing cabinet, etc. $2,280 | | | | 2,280 | 2,280 | CATIE |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Contractual Services ? Individual** | Contractual services- Impl. Partner $ 291,397<br>? Project Coordinator. 68.4%. Total: $108,357 (Complement is covered in note No. 13) Besides project management activities, the PC is responsible and directly involved in several technical activities (see list of technical tasks in ToR, annex 8).<br>? Monitoring and Evaluation Officer. 57.91%. Total: $55,040 (Complement is covered in note No. 9)<br>? National Expert on mitigation: for methodological design and indicators of mitigation actions, validation of methodologies and indicators of 2 prioritized sectors. (Agriculture and 2. Industrial Processes and use of products), design/adapt and implement the evaluation and reporting methodology. This specialist will provide technical advice on mitigation, climate change and MRV. 100% Total $ 128,000. | 291,397 | 291,397 | | | 291,397 | CATIE |
| **Contractual Services ? Individual** | M&E Officer. 42.09% $ 40,000. Complement is covered in note No. 2. | | | 40,000 | | 40,000 | CATIE |
| **Contractual Services ? Individual** | Contractual Services-Imp Partn: Total: $118,683, including:<br>? 31.6% of the project coordinator: project planning, day-to-day project activity management, project reporting, maintaining key relationships between stakeholders ($65,883). Complement is covered in note No. 2.<br>? 100% Administrative assistant ($52,800.) | | | | 118,683 | 118,683 | CATIE |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Contractual Services ? Company** | Contractual Services-Companies ($ 372,445)<br>? Services for the design and implementation of the IT system, its architecture, interface with SNICC, SNIGT. MARN IT infrastructure capabilities and needs analysis to implement IT. $ $ 96,800<br>? Services for communication with other Stakeholders, includes development and implementation of project Website, socialization of Grievance Redress Mechanism. $6,600<br>? Services through subcontract with academic entity (or consortium) to design and implement the training program for GHG Inventories, Mitigation and Adaptation; Training for trainers; Implementation of the training program by trainers at all mitigation and adaptation Sectoral Technical Commissions. Training workshop costs and the hiring of national and international experts is included. $ 269,045 | 372,445 | 372,445 | | | 372,445 | CATIE |
| **International Consultants** | Terminal Evaluation. Total cost: $22,000 | | | 22,000 | | 22,000 | CATIE |
| **Local** | Local Consultants (Total | 443,300 | 443,300 | | | 443,300 | CATIE |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Consultants** | $443,300)<br>Local Consultants Outcome 1: (94,700)<br>? National Expert in Quality Assurance and Control and Verification: A consultant to design and validate QA/QC methodology, $30,600/ design for all sectors and implementation for two prioritized sectors. (180 days/ $170)<br>? National expert in gap analysis. Responsible for performing gap analysis in the agriculture and industrial processes and product use sectors. $10,200. (51 days/ $200)<br>? National expert in collection and data exchange methodologies: responsible for reviewing and validating methodology and formats for data collection of NGHGI, improving and validating the methodology for the exchange of inventory data, training of information collection, implementation of data collection workshops and exchange of information: Total amount $ 53,900. (350 days/ $154)<br>Local Consultants Outcome 2: ($36,300)<br>? Gender consultancy to support: the design of methodological guidelines including indicators based on national circumstances in order to standardize gender sensitive measurements of mitigation actions and their impacts, and the design of a training program related to the use of MRV. Total amount USD 12,100 (55 days / $ 220)<br>? Technician for uploading mitigation data into the MRV IT system: the digitizer will enter data on mitigation of prioritized sectors. Agriculture and 2. | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Trainings, Workshops, Meetings** | Workshops ($80,145):<br>? Coordination meetings for the establishment of institutional agreements. $1,100<br>? Workshops for QA and QC and uncertainty analysis $6,600 ($20.62 x 5 sectors x 8 people x 8 events)<br>? Information collection training workshops. $11,000 ($22.45 x 7 sectoral task forces x 14 people x 5 events)<br>? Information exchange workshops. $4,795 ($27.4 x 7 tables x 5 people x 5 events)<br>? Workshops to build capacities for agriculture and industrial processes and product use, on the use and management of the IT system $5,500 ($45.83x 6 days x 2 sectors x 10 people)<br>? Workshops: 3 design evaluation and reporting methodologies, 2 validation, 3 implementation, 2 information collection and 1 socialization ($25/day x People) (2 sectors x 11 events) $11,000<br>? Workshops: cross-cutting gender approach in CBIT results for MRV mitigation ($ 2,750 - 2 sectors, 2 events and 27 people - $ 25.46 / person), adaptation ($ 5,500 for 4 sectors, 2 events and 27 people - $ 25.46 / person) and support provided and national monitoring strategy ($ 3,300 - 11 sectors, 2 events and 6 people - $ 25 / person). $2,750+ $5,500 + $3,300 = $11,550<br>? Workshops for participatory analysis and validation of the results of the Support provided and received with institutional representatives. $2,200<br>? Brief management workshops for institutional representatives at the technical and political level on the importance of MRV. $4,400 (2 executive meetings with 7 | 80,145 | 80,145 | | | 80,145 | CATIE |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Trainings, Workshops, Meetings** | Services for: (i) Inception workshop ($ 3,000) and PB and CTA meetings throughout the 4 years Total cost: $ 4,250. | | | 4,250 | | 4,250 | CATIE |
| **Travel** | Travel ($23,100)<br>? National travel for project activities. ($60/ 15 days/year) $900 transportation for 1200 km) $750; 1 person. Subtotal $1650/year. Total $6,600.<br>? Cost of tickets and travel for South-South Cooperation and Exchange Visits. $16,500. | 23,100 | 23,100 | | | 23,100 | CATIE |
| **Office Supplies** | Supplies: ink, paper, etc. for PMU. $2,200 | | | | 2,200 | 2,200 | CATIE |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Other Operating Costs** | Costs of audiovisual products, printed materials, documents ($53,900). This includes lay-out and in some cases printing of knowledge products, methodological and conceptual documents for digital or physical distribution to project beneficiaries and stakeholders. In addition, the production of virtual workshops and their recordings, manuals, mediated methodologies that will be used in capacity building processes will be made available to stakeholders, this is particularly important to will help mitigate the risk of loss of knowledge and learning curve in government technicians, in the case of rotation and/ or change of personnel.<br>? Lay-out and printing of materials for different audiences for use in workshops and uploading in SNIGT and SNICC (protocols, methodologies by sector and NDC component (NGHGI, mitigation, adaptation, support provided and received). $5,500 + $2,200+$2,200+$2,200=12, 100<br>? Documents for different audiences, including gender sensitive formats and manuals. Including also two videos for dissemination and socialization of mitigation MRV methodologies and results. $6,600<br>? Printing and socializing of reports of results of evaluating mitigation actions. $6,600<br>? Lay-out and printing of manual on support provided and received Manual. $6,600<br>? Lay-out and printing of lessons learned. $11,000<br>? A video to raise awareness at technical and political level of the importance of monitoring and evaluating | 53,900 | 53,900 | | | 53,900 | CATIE |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Other Operating Costs** | Miscellaneous: materials for socialization and use in the Inception workshop, for example banners, brochures. $1,100 | | | 1,100 | | 1,100 | CATIE |
| **Other Operating Costs** | External annual and final Audit. Total costs: $13,200 | | | | 13,200 | 13,200 | CATIE |
| **Grand Total** | | 1,296,287 | 1,296,287 | 67,350 | 136,363 | 1,500,000 | |

**ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet**

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

N/A

**ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows**

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agencys is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

N/A

**ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows**

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies? capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).

N/A