GEF-7 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)
PROJECT TYPE: MEDIUM SIZED-PROJECT
TYPE OF TRUST FUND: CAPACITY BUILDING INITIATIVE FOR TRANSPARENCY

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Strengthening Guatemala's transparency framework through capacity building to implement the Paris Agreement		
Country(ies):	Guatemala	GEF Project ID:	6436
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	
Project Executing Entity(s):	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	Submission Date:	July 9th, 2019
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	48

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	(in $)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
CBIT	GEFTF	1,500,000	100,000
Total Project Cost		**1,500,000**	**100,000**

B. INDICATIVE 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 Components	Component Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in $)	
					GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
1. Establishment and implementation of a holistic MRV system in Guatemala	Technical Assistance	1.1 A 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 1.1.2 Inventory data collection and exchange methodolgy including gender-disaggregated information amongst different sectors is designed and implemented 1.1.3 Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC) methodology, and uncertainty analysis are	CBIT	450,000	20,000

			designed and implemented 1.1.4 Gap analysis in activity data are developed and improved in at least two sectors 1.1.5 Information Technology (IT) system to storing and sharing with gender-disaggregated data under the framework of the National Climate Change Information System (SNICC) is established			
		1.2 A system to monitor the NDC mitigation component is designed and implemented	1.2.1 Metrics, indicators and methodologies for monitoring the NDC mitigation component are designed and validated. 1.2.2 Methodologies for assessing and reporting mitigation actions in NDC is implemented in at least two sectors 1.2.3 Capacities in the public and academic sectors for monitoring and evaluation of mitigation actions are strengthened in two different prioritised sectors		250,000	25,000
		1.3 A system to monitor the NDC adaptation component is designed and implemented	1.3.1 Metrics, indicators and methodologies for monitoring the NDC adaptation component are validated 1.3.2 Base lines, metrics and indicators of adaptation actions		300,000	20,000

			are implemented in at least two sectors 1.3.3 Capacities in the public and academic sectors with gender-sensitive perspective for monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions are strengthened			
		1.4 Capacities to monitor support provided and received are improved	1.4.1 Assessment of needs, constraints and gaps on climate finance at domestic and international level are developed 1.4.2 Methodologies to strengthening use and availability of climate finance data are developed and implemented 1.4.3 Capacities for climate finance data reporting in the public and private sectors, and international cooperation are improved		200,000	20,000
		1.5 Climate change sectoral commissions integrate the MRV component	1.5.1 Legal mechanism to formalize the climate sectoral commissions providing monitoring responsabilities on the national adaptation and mitigation system is designed and implemented 1.5.2 National monitoring and reporting gender-sensitive strategy is designed and adopted by the climate sectoral		170,000	15,000

			commissions 1.5.3 Capacities in stakeholders involved in the platforms of the MRV system are strengthened 1.5.4. Knowledge management to support the implementation of the domestic MRV system is enhanced			
				Subtotal	GEFTF	1,370,000	100,000
				Project Management Cost (PMC)	GEFTF	130,000	0.00
				Total Project Cost		1,500,000	100,000

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount ($)
GEF Agency	UNDP	In Kind	Recurrent expenditures	100,000
Total Co-financing				100,000

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total (c)=a+b
UNDP	CBIT	Guatemala	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	1,500,000	142,500	1,642,500
Total GEF Resources					1,500,000	142,500	1,642,500

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

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

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c = a + b
UNDP	CBIT	Guatemala	Climate Change	(select as applicab	50,000	4,750	54,750
Total PPG Amount					50,000	4,750	54,750

F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GEF 7 CORE INDICATORS

Provide the relevant sub-indicator values for this project using the methodologies indicated in the Core Indicator Worksheet provided in Annex B and aggregating them in the table below. Progress in programming against these targets is updated at the time of CEO endorsement, at midterm evaluation, and at terminal evaluation. Achieved targets will be aggregated and reported at any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Project Core Indicators	Expected at PIF

1	**Terrestrial protected areas** created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Million Hectares)	
2	**Marine protected areas** created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Million Hectares)	
3	Area of **land restored (**Million Hectares)	
4	Area of **landscapes under improved practices** (excluding protected areas) (Million Hectares)	
5	Area of **marine habitat under improved practices** (excluding protected areas) (Million Hectares)	
	Total area under improved management (Million Hectares)	
6	**Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated** (million metric tons of CO2e)	
7	**Number of shared water ecosystems** (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management	
8	Globally over-exploited **marine fisheries** moved to more sustainable levels (thousand metric tons) (Percent of fisheries, by volume)	
9	**Reduction**, disposal/destruction, phase out, **elimination** and avoidance of **chemicals of global concern** and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (thousand metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)	
10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of **POPs to air** from point and non-point sources (grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)	
11	Number of **direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender** as co-benefit of GEF investment	Direct beneficiaries from the project will be 160 people from which 80 men and 80 women.

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

G. PROJECT TAXONOMY

Please fill in the table below for the taxonomic information required of this project. Use the GEF Taxonomy Worksheet provided in Annex C to help you select the most relevant keywords/ topics/themes that best describe this project.

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Influencing Models	Transform policy and regulatory environments		
	Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
Stakeholders	Civil Society	Non-Governmental Organizations, Academia	
	Type of Engagement	Information Dissemination, Consultation	
	Communications	Awareness Raising	
Capacity, Knowledge and Research	Capacity Development		
	Knowledge Generation and Exchange		
	Learning	Indicators to Measure Change	
	Knowledge and Learning	Knowledge Management, Capacity Development, Learning	
	Stakeholder Engagement Plan	Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators	
Gender Equality	Gender Mainstreaming	Capacity Development, Knowledge Generation	

	Gender Results Areas		
Focal Area/Theme	Climate Change	Climate Change Mitigation Climate Change Adaptation United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Climate Finance (Rio Markers)	Mainstreaming Adaptation; Nationally Determined Contribution; Paris Agreement; CCM 2; CCA 2

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

1a. *Project Description.* Briefly describe:
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) innovation, 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)

Based on the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities, the enhanced transparency framework defined in the Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and the current national capacities, Guatemala needs to establish a robust transparency framework in order to generate and implement a trust-based processes for an effective accomplishment and reporting of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC). These reports must provide gender-sensitive clear information about National Adaptation and Mitigation related activities at local and sectoral level along with financial support received from international cooperation agencies.

Guatemala´s commitments assumed upon the ratification of the Paris Agreement on January 5th 2017[1], require an immediate and coherent response capacity with the purpose of strengthening national transparency mechanisms that lead the to development of low emissions planning. These national capacities involve moving from often disintegrated and uncoordinated methodological approaches in monitoring and reporting to an integrated and robust information management system aimed at tracking the implementation of the NDC. To date, Guatemala faces barriers that hamper the accomplishment of commitments assumed by the country. The national capacities are neither prepared to monitor, report and verify their mitigation and adaptation related actions, policies (e.g. the Climate Change Policy, the National Climate Change Action Plan) and corresponding finance expenditures in a robust and institutionalized manner nor to generate forecasting scenarios and evaluate strategic information with gender-sensitive approach for policymakers, which are necessary for transformational change. The TNC and 1BUR project (GEF ID number 9844 -PIMS 6120-) also identifies a weak climate governance and institutional arrangements, limited and low quality information to develop GHG inventories, limited information on vulnerability and adaptation and mitigation, and lack of coordination and consensus in information sharing within key sectors such as private, forestry, and agriculture. These barriers, therefore, interfere with the assessment of strategic information for decision makers hindering the development of the NDCs. Hence, Guatemala requires the establishment of an institutionalized and coordinated transparency mechanism with an effective and functional governance that enable institutions to improve their capacities in data collection, management, use and reporting methodologies in order to strengthen decision making processes and its relation with climate national expenditure.

[1] Ratification by the Guatemalan Congress through the Legislative Decree # 48-2016.

2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

a) Institutional Framework on Climate Change:

The National Council on Climate Change (NCCC) is a governance body created by the Article 8, Decree 7-2013[2] and is responsible for regulating and supervising the implementation of actions and conflict resolution related to: a) Decree 7-2013; 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.

The MARN has currently 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 SNICC is created by Article 9 (Decree 7-2013 Climate Change Law) and its administration is governed by the Ministerial Accord No. 5-2016 (SNICC internal regulatory framework). The MARN's technical Units and the number of climate employees involved to facilitate the intersectoral implementation of the SNICC are: The Environmental Information and Climate Change Unit (1 specialist), Information Technology Directorate (1 specialist) and Climate Change Directorate (9 specialists). The total personnel employed related to climated are 11 of which, 1 specialist is in charge of climate reporting and metrics.

[2] Framework Law to regulating the reduction of vulnerability, obligatory adaptation to the effects of climate change and mitigation of green house gases

b) Policy and regulatory framework on Climate Change

Climate Change has been identified as a priority within Guatemala's overarching Policy Framework with the purpose of creating an enabling framework to address, in a strategic manner, the impact of climate change, both in adaptation and mitigation actions. The first level of the National Policy Framework is delineated by: a) National Development Plan: K'atun 2032 which is a National Long-term Development Policy that aims at decentralization and social convergence for development; b) General Government Policy 2016-2020. A second level of national policies on climate change is guided by the National Climate Change Policy and the National Climate Change Action Plan (PANCC). In order to strengthen the national policy framework, particularly the policies related to the reduction of Greenhouse Gases (GHG) emissions, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) in conjunction with the Ministry of Economy (MINECO), the Presidential Secretariat of Planning and Programming (SEGEPLAN) and with the technical assistance from the Low Emissions Development Project funded by USAID, worked on the construction of the National Low Emissions Development Strategy. The design process was developed with participation of sectoral commissions representing six sectors: 1) Agriculture, 2) Silviculture and other Land uses, 3) Energy, 4) Transportation, 5) Industrial Processes, and 6) Waste.

With regards to the regulatory framework, Guatemala enacted Legislative Decree 7-2013 that creates the framework Law to regulating the reduction of vulnerability, obligatory adaptation to the effects of climate change and mitigation of greenhouse gases. Some regulations have also been approved and drafted by MARN: 1) Regulation of the National Climate Change Information System (SNICC) approved by the Ministerial Accord No. 5-2016 which aims to regulate the mechanism of transparency in the generation, systematization, use and management of information related to climate change. Significant progress has been made in drafting the following regulations; b) Regulation in the Compensations and Incentive Program for the Reduction and Absorption of GHG that promotes the development of Voluntary Emissions Reduction activities, c) Regulation of the Registration of Removal or Reduction GHG Emissions Projects, and d) Regulation of Environmental Services for the Reduction and/or Removal of GHG Emissions in National Lands within the Guatemalan Protected Areas System (SIGAP).

c) National Commitments

In December 2001, the MARN submitted the First National Communication on Climate Change that reports GHG emissions and removals. These data were estimated following the 1996 IPCC Guidelines for calculating Greenhouse Gases (GHG) inventories taking 1990 as the base year according to the 1996 Conference of the Parties (COP). The reported information was of great importance, since which was developed with appropriate data and included an analysis on the status of GHG emissions and removals for the main sectors of the national economy. As a result, the legal, political, planning, programmatic and project frameworks were updated and designed. The Second National Communication on Climate Change was submitted and published in January 2016. It provided a systematization of the process of the GHG National Inventory and information on the contribution of government sector and other national sectors that refer to Adaptation and Mitigation to Climate Change. During these National Communications, the country prepared a series (four) of GHG inventories: 1990, 1994, 2000 and 2005 based on the 1996 IPCC Guidelines for calculating GHG Inventories.

The following table shows the total GHG emissions by sector expressed in $CO_{2\text{-}eq}$ for the 2005 National GHG inventory, as published in the Second National Communication on Climate Change. It includes the percentage of each sector in relation to the total amount of national GHG emissions. As can be seen in the table, the main contributor is the energy sector, which provides 87.72% of the total national GHG emissions. Most of the emissions coming from the Energy Sector are generated through transport (54% of GHG emissions within the energy sector).

Year/sector	Energy		Industrial Processes		Total emissions
	(Gg CO_{2eq})	%	(Gg CO_{2eq})	%	(Gg CO_{2eq})
2005	11,012.265	87.72	1,541.089	12.28	12,553.35

In the case of Nationally Determined Contributions -NDC-, Guatemala developed a technical background document submitted in September 2015. Based on the principle of Common but differentiated responsibilities and current capacities of the country, Guatemala's contribution to the international effort to avoid dangerous climate change is expressed in an unconditional reduction of 11.2% of the total GHG generation from the base year (2005) to 2030. In other words, the country has proposed to reduce, under the business-as-usual (BAU) scenario, from 53.85 million tons of $CO_{2\text{-eq}}$ projected to be generated in 2030 to 47.81 million $CO_{2\text{-eq}}$ tons generated for the same year. Similarly, the country is committed to reducing 22.6% of the total GHG generation from the base year (2005) to 2030 conditioned on international cooperation support, which implies reducing in a BAU scenario, 53.85 million tons of $CO_{2\text{-eq}}$ for 2030 to 41.66 million tons of $CO_{2\text{-eq}}$ for the same year.

d) National Initiatives on Transparency and ongoing or recently completed actions to accomplish NDC

Different initiatives have been developed to implement different actions aimed at achieving transparency and the achievement of NDC. Over the last four years, the Low Emission Development Project (LEDS) funded by USAID used the sectoral mitigation technical commissions that represent the sectors of GHG Inventory as a consultive, inclusive and participatory mechanism to design the National Low Emissions Development Strategy. According to the country's institutional framework the five (5) sectoral commissions are: 1) Agriculture, Forestry and other land uses (AFOLU), 2) Energy, 3) Transportation, 4) Waste, and 5) Industrial Processes. The LEDs project also achieved the following sectoral-related results: i) GHG inventories consolidated until 2010, using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for the calculation GHG inventories, ii) GHG baseline developed from 1990 to 2015 and GHG projections for the period from 2016 to 2050, and 3) country protocols designed to calculate the national GHG inventory according to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for calculating GHG inventories.

Currently, the MARN with the support by the UNDP is developing the First Biennial Updated Report (1BUR) and the Third National Communication (TNC) on Climate Change GEF funded project (GEF ID number 9844). Its main objective is to support Guatemala in the construction of the 3NC and 1BUR to comply with the commitments of the UNFCCC. Both reports are expected to be submitted on December 2020. The base years for National GHG Inventories to be reported in the 3NC are 2010 and 2014 whereas the base year for 1BUR is 2016. The main elements of the proposed TNC and 1BUR that is complemented with GEF-CBIT activities are a further capacity building in terms of the data generation, improvement of the calculation methodology of emissions from the FOLU sector, evaluation of different options for the implementation of the national MRV that improves information management and facilitates the decision-making on mitigation actions, contribution to the design of the front-end and back-end of the storage platform that will be part of the National Climate Change Information System (SNICC). Regarding adaptation measures, the project aims to systematize all initiatives developed related to adaptation. Currently, the project has 3 experts and it is expected to have at least 10 experts who will be developing the NC and BUR

In 2018, the Climate, Nature and Communities project in Guatemala financed by USAID and executed through The Environmental and Biodiversity Studies Center of the Universidad del Valle of Guatemala (CEAB-UVG) presented the proposed National Monitoring, Reporting and Verification System (MRV) framework for the Guatemalan FOLU sector. It was led in conjunction with the National Inter-institutional Monitoring Group on Forests and Land Use (GIMBUT) and government institutions of the Inter-institutional Coordination Group (GCI). The aim of the proposed MRV is to generate verifiable data on GHG emissions related to deforestation and forest degradation, as well as the removal of GHG through increase forest carbon stocks. The data generation from this proposed MRV system must have a methodological consistency to be able to compare it with the baseline and determine if REDD+ actions are removing GHG emissions. Additionally, the country has established Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA): Efficient Use of Firewood and Alternative Fuels in Indigenous Communities which will be implemented by the National Competitiveness Program (PRONACON) in coordination with the National Commission of Firewood. This process is supported by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

With respect to transparency adaptation mechanism, Guatemala is currently working on the following initiatives: a) 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). Within the UNDP's component, the following output is under construction: developing the monitoring, evaluation and reporting system for the agriculture, livestock and food security sector led by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA). This involves capacity building and designing metrics and indicators aiming at measuring the current status (baseline data) of the actions related to adaptation to climate change in the aforementioned sector; b) Regional Climate Change Program for Latin America and the Caribbean to support the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions -NDC- led by UNDP, and funded by the Spanish Agency for International Development

Cooperation (AECID). This program is currently strengthening the 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), c) 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 to support the measurement, evaluation, and reporting of the adaptation sectors prioritized in the PANCC, and d) 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.

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 adaptation sectors are: i) Human health, ii) Coastal marine areas, iii) Agriculture, livestock and food security, iv) Forest resources, ecosystems and protected areas, v) Infrastructure, and vi) water resources Integrated management. The mitigation sectors are: i) Energy and subsectors, ii) Industrial processes, iii) Agriculture, iv) Land use, land use change and forestry, and v) Waste. As a result, an estimation of the Financial Gap for the successfully implementation of the PANCC and a Strategy for Mobilization and Optimization of Financial Resources to reduce the financial gap were 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 MARN, INAB, CONAP to implement the Climate Budget Tagging (CTB) and design a CBT implementation manual so the rest of government agencies related to climate change will be also able to adop the CTB in their budget system. This process will provide comprenhensive 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.

Without the full involvement of relevant institutions with respect to the design, adoption, and implementation of methodologies and tools for enhancing transparency, MRV system, indicators, and actions related to mitigation and adaptation, Guatemala would continue being partially analyzed and not integrated into a coherent and overall tracking system to ensure full compliance with ongoing UNFCCC's stringent reporting requirements. Therefore, Guatemala needs to address its efforts in the institutionalization a functional comprehensive domestic MRV system to assess its NDC progress. This involves strengthening institutional capacities to improve GHG inventory system, track and report NDC mitigation and adaptation components, track implementation and assess the support needed and received, and consolidating an inter-institutional governance platform that integrate MRV system.

e) Needs and Gaps

As mentioned above, 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. Four major aspects were nationally identified within the SNC:

1. Financial Availability: Regarding Fiscal Years 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017, financial allocation for mitigation and adaptation to Climate Change were 0.96%, 0.75%, 0.64% y 1.23% of the total amount, respectively. Such allocation remains insufficient to cope with climate change.
2. Information Needs: In order to develop an integrated climate change analysis, information on social and economic impacts at national and local level is required.
3. 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.
4. Strengthening of National Communications: A domestic, integrated and institutionalized MRV system with coherent methodologies 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.

3) Proposed alternative scenario

The GEF-CBIT proposal has identified one area of intervention:

- *Component 1: Establishment and implementation of a holistic MRV system in Guatemala*

This component will strength Guatemala's transparency instruments under the Paris Agreement and will lead national institutions and the sectors related to climate change to use tracking and monitoring information arising from the implementation of the domestic MRV system. Five outcomes are identified within this component:

Outcome 1.1: A MRV system to improve the calculation of the GHG inventories is designed and implemented

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: Due to a high staff turnover in government, the acquired capacities in calculating GHG inventories are always at risk to be retained. To overcome this barrier, the climate change related academic and government entities will be involved in the capacity building of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for calculating GHG inventories. The academic sector is expected to withhold and scale up capacities along with other climate related stakeholders and sectors. Training sessions will be carried out in the five (5) sectoral mitigation commissions through which the National Low Emissions Development Strategy were designed: 1) Agriculture, Forestry and other land uses (AFOLU), 2) Energy, 3) Transportation, 4) Waste, and 5) Industrial Processes. The key activities of this output are to: 1) training academic and government members in using and managing of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for calculating GHG Inventories, 2) establishing inter-institutional agreements between public sector (MARN) and academy in order to cooperate in the creation and replication of the technical capacities related to 2006 IPCC guidelines.

Output 1.1.2: Inventory data collection and exchange methodolgy including gender-disaggregated information amongst different sectors is designed and implemented: Following up the LEDs - USAID project in particular in the National Calculation GHG Inventories Protocols, the proposed GEF-CBIT project will take these protocols to develop, as appropiate, a cost effective, transparent, estandarised and efficient methodological guidelines to facilitate data collection and exchange to enhance future GHG Inventories amongst the mitigation sectors. The final objective is to develop a set of gender-sensitive methodologies and tools that can be used by the national institutions when planning and updating GHG inventories. These methodologies and tools will be archived in the SNICC to make them available to all the mitigation sectors. The activities of this output are to: 1) designing and validating of GHG inventory data collection and exchange methodology guidelines. 2) developing and validating of estandarized GHG inventory data collection templates (including gender disaggregated data) to enable the exchange of GHG information amongst the mitigation sectors, 3) reviewing/updating, when appropriate, the inter-institutional agreements within mitigation sectors developed by the TNC and 1BUR project in order to enhance the implementation of aforementioned methodology and templates. The construction and validation process to meet this output will be undertaken in close coordination with the sectoral mitigation technical commissions mentioned in the output 1.1.1.

Output 1.1.3: Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC) methodology, and uncertainty analysis are designed and implemented: The availability of data arising from an integrated QA/QC methodological and uncertainty analyses is fundamental to ensure consistency, transparency, accuracy, coherence, comparability and integrity of future National GHG inventories. This output will carry out the following activities: 1) designing and validating a national QA/QC and uncertainty calculation methodology based on the IPCC Methodological Guidelines (vol. 1, chapter 6, IPCC 2006) for the 5 mitigation sectors mentioned in the output 1.1.1, 2) implementing the QA/QC and uncertainty calculation methodology in at least 3 mitigation sectors. This sector will be prioritized during PPG phase. By advancing in the implementation of QA/QC procedures, Guatemala will move towards a coherent and transparent approach for reporting on the progress of Country's NDC. QA/QC methodologies and uncertainty analysis will be part of the digital library stored in the SNICC.

Output 1.1.4: Assessment of needs, constraints and gaps on climate finance at domestic and international level are developed: This output will be developed in at least two mitigation sectors aimed at improving the activity data procedures and quality. The activity data procedures and quality will assure a continuous data improvement and generation of better GHG projections. These activity data procedures will be properly documented and archived in the SNICC digital library in order to make it available to the mitigation sectors. This output has the following activities: 1) prioritizing of two mitigation related sectors. These sectors will be selected during the PPG phase through a validation workshop, and 2) developing a gap analysis in activity data and its necessary improvements within the two prioritized mitigation sectors.

Output 1.1.5: Information Technology (IT) system to storing and sharing with gender-disaggregated data under the framework of the National Climate Change Information System (SNICC) is established: As mentioned in the 2NC there are still technology needs and information gaps that impede further strengthening of national comunication process including BURs. 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. The system under the SNICC will host all relevant transparency procedures serving as a centralised information platform helping the implementation of the domestic MRV system. For that purpose, this project will reinforce SNICC implementation progress through the development of the following activities: 1) validating technical IT architecture and SNICC interfases, 2) implementing SNICC in at least 4 mitigation sectors, including updated information, users access provision. Sectors will be prioritized during the PPG phase. 3) capacity building in 4 sectors related to SNICC use and management (e.g. uploading data, information and methodologies/tools, reporting).

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

Output 1.2.1: Metrics, indicators and methodologies for monitoring the NDC mitigation component are designed and validated: There is still a national evident barrier on monitoring, evaluation and reporting mitigation related actions as well as its associated impacts on a robust and institutionalized manner. Even though, mitigation related actions are planned and implemented in a sectoral level (i. energy, ii. transportation, iii. agriculture, iv. land use and land use change, v. waste, and vi. industrial processes), there is still a need of strengthening on how to track and report actions in such sectors. To overcome these barriers, this GEF-CBIT proposal will focus on the following activities: 1) designing of methodological guidelines based on national circumstances aiming to evaluate and report in an efficient manner mitigation actions and impacts as included in Guatemala's NDC. The methodology will include indicators for measuring and evaluating national progress as well as ensuring comparability and consistency in GHG emission projections, 2) validating of evaluation and reporting methodologies with two prioritized mitigation sectors. Evaluation and reporting methodologies will be implemented in the output 1.2.2.

Output 1.2.2: Methodologies for assessing and reporting mitigation actions in NDC is implemented in at least two sectors: The aim of the methodology validated through the output 1.2.1 is to define metrics, templates and guidelines on how best tracking and reporting can be performed efficiently and according to national circumstances. It is also necessary to determine and describe qualitative and quantitative indicators in the methodology so that sectoral mitigation technical commissiones will be able to evaluate and report the progress of their mitigation actionsl. The activities to be developed are to: 1) prioritizing mitigation sectors. This will be developed in an inclusive and participatory manner during the development of the PPG phase, 2) designing, validating and implementing the methodology for assessing and reporting mitigation actions with the prioritized sectors, 3) presenting, printing and disseminating the mitigation actions evaluation reports. These reports will ensure institutionalization and will support the mitigation sectoral technical commissions work by meeting, reviewing and updating NDC actions as well as provide updated information for subsequent NC and BUR.

Output 1.2.3: Capacities in the public and academic sectors for monitoring and evaluation of mitigation actions are strengthened in two different prioritized sectors: the GEF-CBIT proposal will establish a better definition of roles and responsabilities 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. The program objectives are: a) To raise awarenes at a political and technical level about the importance of implementing a monitoring, evaluating and reporting method to analyse the progress of mitigation actions towards the NDC, b) To transfer inter- and intra-sectoral knowledge concerning institutionalization of a monitoring, evaluating and reporting system in mitigation actions and impacts. The following activities will be developed: 1) designing the capacity-building program, 2) implementing the capacity-building program through training sessions to build capacities in the adoption of the methodology for assessing and reporting mitigation actions with the members represented in the two prioritized sectors, including members of the academic sector. Training sessions will be designed in a learning by doing approach to ensure that the national institutions including the academic sector are acquainted to use the methodology independently.

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

Output 1.3.1: Metrics, indicators and methodologies for monitoring the NDC adaptation component are validated: The MARN through the technical assistance of CTCN proposed metrics and indicators related to SNICC's module of Vulnerability and Adaptation in the following adaptation sectors: 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. The two adaptation sectors that are currently under a metrics and indicators validation process to quantify the progress of the implementation of adaptation actions are: a) Coastal Marine Areas led by MARN, and b) Agriculture, Livestock and Food Security led by MAGA. Both institutional adaptation monitoring and report systems will be linked with the SNICC system. The purpose of this output is to provide technical assistance to validate indicators, and obtain a better flow and understanding of bottom-up data in 4 adaptation sectors. The key GEF-CBIT proposal activities of this output are to: 1) reviewing, improving, and validating metrics and indicators the following adaptation sectors: 1) water resources, 2) human health, 3) infrastructure and, 4) forest resources, ecosystems and protected areas.

Output 1.3.2: Baselines, metrics and indicators of adaptation actions are implemented in at least two sectors: This product will be developed using metrics, indicators and methodologies developed in the output 1.3.1 to estimate the baseline data in at least 2 adaptation related sectors. The estimation of the baseline comprises metrics data of the current state of the adaptation actions. The baseline information will be taken as the starting point for subsequent progress evaluation on adaptation actions at sectoral level. It will be also useful for providing feedback and/or update adaptation strategies in the PANCC adaptation component and defining metrics and indicators to review/update the adaptation progress of the NDC. The activities of this output are to: 1) estimating baseline in the following adaptation sectors: a) forest resources, ecosystems and protected areas, and b) water resources, 2) reporting and publishing the baseline data from the prioritised sectors, 3) uploading metrics, indicators, and baseline data in the SNICC's vulnerability and adaptation module.

Output 1.3.3: Capacities in the public and academic sectors with gender-sensitive perspective for monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions are strengthened: Based on the output 1.3.2, the reporting process capacity building activities such as training sessions to explain how to use metrics and indicators and measure the progress on adaptation actions in the prioritized sectors are required. To do this, the main activity of this output is to: 1) delivering training and workshops in a gender-sensitive manner on monitoring and evaluation on adaptation sectors prioritised in the output 1.3.2.

Outcome 1.4: Capacities to monitor support provided and received are improved

Output 1.4.1: Assessment of needs, constraints and gaps of the climate finance analysis and reporting systems at domestic and international level are developed: An analysis of needs, constraints and gaps in an inclusive and participatory manner is required to assess the funcionality of the MINFIN and the SEGEPLAN support provided and received systems. Lessons learned derived from such analysis will be evaluated to adjust, when appropiate, the transparency mechanisms, expenditure tagging criteria and methodologies of the report of national climate expenditure. The activities to be develped are to: 1) developing a participatory analysis to identify needs, constraints and gaps in the MINFIN and the SEGEPLAN systems, 2) elaborating and implementing an Action Plan to improve the support provided and received systems. This action plan will be implemented through the outputs 1.4.2 and 1.4.3

Output 1.4.2: Methodologies to strengthening use and availability of climate finance data are developed and implemented: Based on the elements developed in the output 1.4.1, the GEF-CBIT proposal will focus in strengthening the operability of the support provided and received systems by improving information transparency, availability and use of climate finance data. The following activities are planned to: 1) designing and implemeting a methodology that includes standarised templates to systematize climate finance data at government, private sector and international cooperation agencies. The SEGEPLAN and the MINFIN supported by the MARN will implement the methodology for using and storing climate finance data, 2) designing and including a new climate finance data module in the SNICC that needs to be linked with the SEGEPLAN and MINFIN support provided and received system; 3) developing, publishing and disseminating of the National Expenditure Reporting Guidelines (includes domestic, private and international climate related expedinture).

Output 1.4.3: Capacities for climate finance data reporting in the public and private sectors, and international cooperation are improved: Although some progress has been developed in reviewing private and public expenditures through the BIOFIN initiative. The implementation of the climate budget tagging is currently developed in three government institutions (CONAP, MARN, and INAB) through the UNDP NDC support program. Nevertheless, futher training of the public and private sector, and international cooperation is required. A training plan is needed to integrate the ministries and other stakeholders that have not been involved in climate finance capacity building. As a result, it is expected to have a broard range of professionals properly trained in climate finance data reporting. The activities of this output are to: 1) developing the capacity building plan in order to implement the elements of the output 1.4.2.

Outcome 1.5: Climate change sectoral commissions integrate the MRV component

Output 1.5.1: Legal mechanism to formalize the climate sectoral commissions providing monitoring responsabilities on the national adaptation and mitigation system is designed and implemented: This output will continue strengthening the leadership of the five (5) sectoral mitigation technical commissions that contributed to the formulation of the Low Emissions Development Strategy. With respect to the sectoral adaptation technical commissions, the MARN prioritized four (4) technical commisions that are: 1) human health, 2) infrastructure, 3) agriculture, livestock and food security, and 4) Coastal-Marine areas. For mitigation and adaptation actions, including NDC, this output will led the country to formalizing sectoral 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 participatory mechanism to incentivize public participation and stakeholders engagement. The main activity to be performed is related to: 1) evaluating and drafting an *ad hoc* legal mechanism to formalize an inter-institutional adaptation and mitigation sectoral technical commisions including the definition of clear mandates, roles, responsabilities and operating modes towards the institutionalization and further implementation of the domestic MRV system. The options for an *ad hoc* legal mechanism that could be helpful to improve inter-institutional cooperation are, at least: i) inter-institutional cooperation agreement (ICA) at the sectoral level to institutionalize partnerships and joint climate activities. In this case, the MARN will need to coordinate and advocate with other governmental and private entities on the importance of establishing an ICA for the implementation of the domestic MRV system and its relationship with NDC, ii) Legal resolution from the National Council on Climate Change (NCCC). The resolution of the NCCC meeting could define the sectoral roles and operational modes for the implementation of the domestic MRV system and other actions related to compliance with the NDC. The MARN as Secretary of the NCCC can propose the inter-institutional arrangement necessary to promote the implementation of the domestic MRV system and NDC in an inter-sectoral approach. Other options for legal mechanism will also be assessed. The achievement of a consensus amongst the stakeholders is expected to be the main challenge in this output.

Output 1.5.2: National monitoring and reporting gender-sensitive strategy is designed and adopted by the climate sectoral commissions: Aiming at establishing a robust MRV system that improves transparency in mitigation and adaptacion actions including NDC, the sectoral commissions formalized in the output 1.5.1 are strategic to assure sustainability in the adoption of the domestic MRV system. The GEF-CBIT proposal through an inclusive, participatory and gender-sensitive approach will carry out the following activitiy: 1) developing a national MRV strategy in close coordination with members of the sectoral comissions.

Output 1.5.3: Capacities in stakeholders involved in the platforms of the MRV system are strengthened: According to the elements developed in the output 1.5.2, the GEF-CBIT proposal will develop capacity building process with members of the sectoral commisions. The main activities are to: 1) designing a capacity building program on the implementation of the domestiv MRV system, 2) implementing the capacity building program focused on the use and mangement of the MRV system by delivering training sessions to relevant stakeholders. The implementation will be developed considering specific contractual cases under national circumstances (e.g. public expenditure reporting, analysis of GHG inventory scenarios in prioritized sectors, use of results from adaptation metrics and indicators). The public, private and academic sectors will be benefited by this program.

Output 1.5.4. Knowledge management to support the implementation of the domestic MRV system is enhanced: Methodologies, training materials, and lessons learnt that result from the implementation of GEF-CBIT project activities will be documented and archiving digitally in the SNICC and will be the main source for developing communication and informational materials along the project implementation. This output will facilitate knowledge exchanges and lessons learnt outside the country by being actively engaged in participating in regional and global exchanges (e.g. through The CBIT Global Coordination Platform). This will allow Guatemala actively contribute to and benefit from other countries'

CBIT projects in terms of their experiences in project implementation, overcoming barriers, and other relevant elements associated to MRV systems and implementation and reviewing/updating NDC. Thus, the country will maximize learning opportunities and enhance coordination among transparency practitioners.

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 proposal 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 proposal will develop.

5) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions to the baseline

This proposal aims to create national capacities for the development of domestic MRV system that will meet transparency mechanisms under the Paris Agreement. To achieve this objective, one key component is proposed: *Establishment and implementation of a holistic MRV system in Guatemala*. The activities of this proposal are consistent with the scope of the GEF document programming directions for the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT). Thus, GEF-CBIT requested funding will focus on the strengthening of current institutional framework with regards to transparency by implementing: i) capacity building training sessions, ii) inter-institutional coordination, iii) information and data management and methodological tools on monitoring, reporting and verification of the implementation of mitigation and adaptation-related actions, and iv) information and data management and methodological tools on monitoring and reporting the support provide and received. By doing so, GEF-CBIT will provide significant technical leverage whilst closing needs and gaps identified in the SNC and overcome country's barriers related to an optimal methodologies of data generation and quality, inexistence of monitoring, verifying and reporting robust system to track its mitigation and adaptation actions, and corresponding expenditures, and weak overarching governance structure.

The efforts made by Guatemala in compliance with the UNFCCC have demonstrated its commitment to promote the reporting on national climate change progress. This progress has been made through institutional coordination mechanisms amongst government and international cooperation agencies. As a result, a series of GHG inventories (1990, 1994, 2000 and 2005) and two National Communications on Climate Change have been developed, submitted, and used to design and update policies and regulations to meet the Climate Change Law (Decree 7-2003). In addition, a Low Emission Development Strategy that was conducted thorugh the five (5) sectoral mitigation technical commissions was also developed. Despite this progress, there are still barriers identified in relation to the compliance of the transparency evidencing weaknesses in the MRV in mitigation and adaptation that need to be strengthened.

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. Therefore, 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 an institutionalized methodological tools that can generate high quality data in a robust and coherent domestic MRV system.

6) Global environmental benefits

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) Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up

The outcome and outputs proposed in this project are based on national law and regulations framework, particularly under the Overarching Climate Change Law, the National Climate Change Policy, the National Climate Change Action Plan and the multi-sectoral instances represented in the National Climate Change Council and its sectoral technical commissions. Current national initiatives on adaptation and mitigation have created capacities and institutional arrangements that are important progress and will provide lessons learnt, experiences and knowledge products to promote an efficient project implementation. Thus, Guatemala will develop an innovative, robust, participatory and inclusive process that comprise a national methodological-optimal tools considering transparent governance mechanisms towards the compliance with the NDC. In addition, synergies will be established with ongoing initiatives (e.g. Low Emissions Development Strategy, First Biennial Update Report and Third National Communication on Climate Change project) to keep providing technical support at inter- and intra-sectoral level to enhance tracking and reporting methods. The proposal will support the implementation of at least 6 (six) sectors (4 mitigation sectors and 2 adaptation sectors) within the National Climate Change Information System (SNICC). This knowledge platform will be of utmost importance for a proper and sustainable functioning of the information exchange and data generation to strengthening policy decision-making. Therefore, SNICC will promote the development of new and innovative MRV methodologies and make knowledge broadly available to public sectors and other relevant stakeholders facilitating an easy-access the use, and friendly-to-navigate digital platform.

The sustainability of the GEF-CBIT funds will largely depend upon the retention of technical knowledge formed by this proposal, and the institutionalization and formalization of the prioritized climate sectoral commissions that will internalize the implementation of methodologies and tools associated with data collection, use, exchange and information management for tracking and reporting mitigation and adaptation actions including national expenditure attached to it. The legal arrangement of sectoral commissions is expected to establish and clarify roles and responsibilities that ensure an important step towards a long-term sustainability. Its successful implementation will have a cascade effect onto the whole economy throughout other related-climate sectors and promote full ownership necessary for transformation leadership.

As the domestic MRV system will be developed with the objective of being implemented at national level involving different prioritized sectors, Guatemala will be able to build up and share results and best practices within and beyond national borders. Therefore, Guatemala believes that the potential of scaling up goes across regions and will serve as an innovative benchmark helping other countries in their national efforts to set-up an institutionalized and functional domestic MRV system aligned with the commitments stated in the Paris Agreement. Finally, the country has recently joint to the NDC partnership which worthwhile to be mentioned as could serve as a platform to share best practices.

1 B. Coordinates and map of the project. Please provide georeferenced information and map where the project interventions will be carried out

- Does not apply

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

☐ Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities;
☒ Civil Society Organizations;
☐ Private Sector Entities;
☐ If None of the above, please explain why.

In addition, provide indicative information on how stakeholders, including civil society and indigenous peoples, will be engaged in the project preparation, and their respective roles and means of engagement.

During the consultation process of the project identification phase key government stakeholders such as the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) was involved as head of the National Climate Change Policy. The key stakeholders and brief description of their responsibility and rol in the project is provided in the table below.

Stakeholder	Responsibility/expertise	Role in the project
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.
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.
National Coordination for Disaster Reduction (CONRED)	Institution responsible to prevent, mitigate, respond and participate in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of damages arising from the natural disasters	Provide information required to construct indicators related to risk management with vulnerable populations, as well as knowledge and experiences in climate change adaptation measures.
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 provide information on support received.
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	Provide relevant information for data-driven decision-making, particularly information related to energy sector. It will provide data, records, and statistics that will facilitate

	minerals, towards accomplishment of environmental regulations related to energy.	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
Ministry of Economy (MINECO)	Entity responsible of enabling compliance with legal framework related to: non-agricultural-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 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 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.
Academic Sector	Different research centers such as the Environmental and Biodiversity Studies Centre of Universidad del Valle (CEAB-UVG) and the Research and Projection on Natural Environment and Society Institute of Universidad Rafael Landívar (IARNA-URL), generate applied climate research.	Provide information related to climate change. Participate in training sessions, workshops and meetings in order to promote dissemination of knowledge and experiences.
Representatives of indigenous and peasant authorities and organizations	The indigenous organizations, peasant 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	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. During the PPG phase, indigenous and peasant organizations will be

	local scale.	identified.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. Briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis). Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment? yes ☒ /no ☐ / tbd ☐ ; If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:
☐ closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;
☒ improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or
☐ generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.
Will the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators? yes☐ /no ☐ / tbd ☒

According to last census (2001) developed by INE, Guatemalan population is approximately 14,638,487 inhabitants, composed by 48.9% men and 51.1% women. Poverty affects 40.38% (5,909.904 people), and extreme poverty affects 13.33% of total population (1,951,724 people). In addition, climate risk index ranks Guatemala as highly vulnerable climate change country worldwide. This characteristic affects, particularly, vulnerable populations, indigenous people, women, rural communities and children (as stated in Guatemala's NDC, p.4). In addition, the needs of women and men are disproportionate in relation to their demands, since there are noticeable differences in access to services, resources and other aspects in general.

Thus, the GEF-CBIT project will contribute to develop a gender-sensitive approach as it is properly aligned to existing national environmental policy framework that mainstream gender perspective such as MARN Gender Environmental Policy, K'atún 2032 National Development Plan which recognize full participation of women in all spheres of action (including environment), and the National Policy for the Promotion and Integral Development of Women 2008-2023 that encourages incorporation of gender institutional units as part of mainstreaming gender perspective in national development processes, including climate change. This national policy framework is consistent with the National Principles set forth in the Climate Change Law (Decree 07-2013), one of which stipulates that decision-making process and integrality actions must be observed and must "*Consider the cultural and ethnic pertinence as well as the gender perspective, in the design of plans, programs and actions*". Finally, the project is designed to conform to 2018 guidance from the GEF on gender equality[3] and it will meet the following requirements during the project preparation (PPG) phase: i) a gender analysis will be conducted as recommended under GEF procedures, ii) A gender action plan will be included in the CEO Endorsement Request so as to ensure that differences identified will be addressed, iii) The project results framework will also include targets for women's meaningful participation in project activities, and the project monitoring and evaluation budget will support the collection of gender-disaggregated data where relevant. Gender equality and women's empowerment will be addressed throughout the project cycle in the following ways:

- The project will monitor the share of women and men who are direct project beneficiaries, and it will also monitor the nature of these benefits.
- Gender-sensitive targets and activities will be monitored in project reporting, both in annual reports and Project Implementation Review (PIR) and in the mid-term evaluation and the terminal evaluation.
- The project will take into account the *Gender Responsive National Communications Toolkit* developed by the Global Support Programme through UNDP and in collaboration with UNEP and GEF

So, the GEF-CBIT project will promote participation, inclusion and representation of women and men, in order to promote equality in opportunities and training capacity building sessions while elaborating methodologies, and preparation of national climate reports.

4. Private sector engagement. Will there be private sector engagement in the project? (yes ☒ /no ☐). Please briefly explain the rationale behind your answer.

The GEF-CBIT proposal aims to engage private sector through its participation in GHG inventories construction, technical experiences and lessons learnt exchange, particularly related to climate change adaptation and mitigation measures, experiences on using and implementing technologies and similar activities associated to the development of low emissions productive processes. Finally, establishment of strategic alliances (public-private and academic sector-private sector) will be promoted in order to strengthen transparency governance mechanisms for use and information management to comply with Guatemala's NDC. Private sector will become one of the main data generation users (e.g. national GHG and adaptation to climate change reports, national and international financing on climate change reports)

[3] GEF (2018). GEF Policy on Gender Equality.

and data providers such as the industrial processes and product use (IPPU) sector (e.g. Cement company, Lime companies, Glass companies). This sector will be involved in capacity building and training activities that are relevant to enhance transpareny procedures.

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

Risk	Description	Likelihood	Mitigation measures
Government authorities turn-over	A significant amount of technical capacities to governmental institutions is expected to be delivered with this project. Therefore, there is a risk of the migration of that knowledge due to staff turn-over	Medium	The project will engage, from the beginning, main institutional authorities related to climate change policy (e.g. CONAP, MARN, INAB, MEM, SEGEPLAN, etc.). It will also archive documentation of project guidance and training materials in the National Climate Change Information System (SNICC) (output 1.1.5)
Disarticulated coordination amongst institutions	Absence of communication amongst institutions involved in the Project implementation might contribute to diminish efforts at developing coordinating work.	Low	Dissemination activities will be carried out from the project start-up mainly amongst inter-institutional platforms such as the National Council for Climate Change. Other entities related to the project will be involved in results and products presentation.
Duplicity of efforts amongst other related projects	Lack of communication with projects associated to project goals and scope might lead to repeat actions and duplicate efforts	Low	Sectoral commissions to be formalized will serve as a means of information exchange and roles definition according to adaptation and mitigation components.
Lack of technical capacities for assuring sustainability of the Project	The lack of understanding on commitments assumed by the country will reduce technical and political support to the project.	Medium	Capacity building programs have been planned to be designed and implemented in the component of the GEF-CBIT proposal.
Restricted access to key information required for national reports development	limited access to information for reporting purposes will impede having robust reports for data-driven decision making.	Medium	Dissemination of components and outputs of the GEF-CBIT proposal will be developed amongst key stakeholders. If it is necessary, cooperation agreements will be developed among institutions.

6. Coordination. Outline the institutional structure of the project including monitoring and evaluation coordination at the project level. Describe possible coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

a) Governance structure and M&E coordination of the project

The governance structure will be established as follows:
1.- Project Board
2.- Project Implementing Partner
3.- Project Manager
4.- UNDP Country Office

The main responsibilities of the governance structure of the project are:

Project Board: The Project Board will take corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves desired results. The Project Board will hold project reviews to assess its performance and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year. In the project's final year, the Project Board will hold an end-of-project review to identify lessons

learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up as well as to highlight project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences

Project implementing partner: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resource (MARN) is responsible for providing any and all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary and appropriate

Project Manager: The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day project management and regular monitoring of project results and risks, including social and environmental risks. The Project Manager 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 Manager 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.

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. The UNDP Country Office will initiate and organize key GEF M&E activities, and will also ensure that the standard UNDP and GEF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality.

b) Coordination with GEF-financed projects and related initiatives

Guatemala has been implementing a wide range of climate change adaptation and mitigation initiatives that promote the opportunity to develop synergies. The main initiatives that are strongly related with this project are:

1.- 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

2.- 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.

3.- 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).

4.- The Global Environment Facility project (GEF) *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.

5.- The Global Environment Facility project (GEF) *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.

6.- 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.

7.- World Bank proposal through the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) to establish the National Strategy for Reduced Emissions through Avoided Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Guatemala (REDD+) aims to reduce net GHG emissions. The experiences of the implementation of mitigation actions will be shared in order to support mitigations related mechanisms proposed in this project.

8.- 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.

The TCN-1BUR project in its output 2.4 related to arrangements for institutional management for continuous collection is coordinating the government and private sector to develop the 2010, 2014 and 2016 GHG inventories. This contributes in strengthening capacities for enhancing quality data and the establishment of sustainable GHG inventory system. This process will be complemented by GEF-CBIT project in defining clear mandates, roles, responsabilities and operational modes towards the formalization of the mitigation sectoral technical commisions and further implementation of the domestic MRV system. The GEF-CBIT project will also design and implement a national monitoring and reporting gender-sensitive strategy to be adopted by the sectoral commisions, and capacity building sessions will be also developed to implement such strategy.

Regarding to the TCN-1BUR output 4.3 associated to develop process of institutional arrangements, the TCN-1BUR project will analyse different options and possibilities to establish the methodological framework to design and implement a national MRV system. This process will also include proposing institutional arrangements to facilitate coordination and information exchange. The GEF-CBIT project will implement the domestic MRV system by developing and implementing the following project outputs: i) inventory data collection and exchange methodology, ii) QA/AC, uncertainty methodologies, iii) Information Technology system, iv) methodologies for assessing and reporting mitigation actions, and v) capacity building in the public and academic sector.

9.- The USAID/Low-Emissions Development (LED) Project (financed by USAID) in conjunction with the MARN developed the Low Emissions Development Strategy. The CBIT proposal aims to coordinate actions with the MARN and LED project in order to contribute to its implementation by means of a follow up process in the sectoral commissions in AFOLU, Energy, Transportation, Industrial processes, and waste.

10.- 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.

11.- Regional Climate Change Program for Latin America and the Caribbean to support the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) of UNDP, financed by the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID). The UNDP program will coordinate actions related to the strengthening of NDC governance, design and implementation of metrics, indicators and adaptation actions report in coastal marine areas, implementation of the Climate Budget Tagging, and the design of the gender and climate change strategy to support NDC implementation.

7. Consistency with National Priorities. Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions? (yes ☒ /no ☐). If yes, which ones and how:

- National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA) under LDCF/UNFCCC
- National Action Program (NAP) under UNCCD
- ASGM NAP (Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining) under Mercury
- Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) under Minamata Convention
- National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) under UNCBD
- National Communications (NC) under UNFCCC
- Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) under UNFCCC
- National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) under UNCBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD
- National Implementation Plan (NIP) under POPs
- Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)
- National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE) under GEFSEC
- Biennial Update Report (BUR) under UNFCCC
- Others

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. 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.

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. Outline the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project and how it will contribute to the project's overall impact, including plans to learn from relevant projects, initiatives and evaluations.

As mentioned in the baseline, Guatemala has built experiences by developing a set of mitigation and adaptation initiatives. These experiences will be used and improved by the implementation of this GEF-CBIT project through the knowledge management output (1.5.4) that constitutes a core element in the project and reflects the national transparency commitment to strengthening policy-making and information sharing processes, particularly, in the sectoral climate technical commissions in order to improve expertise, MRV implementation experiences, lessons learnt, challenges, etc. Knowledge materials will be digitally stored in the SNICC platform making available knowledge related with the national MRV system, data generation and analysis. The user-friendly digital library of data, methodologies and models will be publically accessible.

Guatemala through the proposed GEF-CBIT project will be an active member of the CBIT Global Coordination Platform exchanging experiences and lessons learnt with other countries in a global and regional context towards strengthening and promoting national and international efforts to improve the implementation of MRV systems. This exchange of information will help Guatemala to align its project with other national, regional and global related-transparency projects.

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

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):
(Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template. For SGP, use this SGP OFP endorsement letter).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE *(MM/dd/yyyy)*
Mr. Carlos Walberto Ramos Salguero	Vice Minister of Natural Resources and Climate Change and GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (MARN)	04/01/2019