



GEF-7 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: MEDIUM-SIZED PROJECT

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF TRUST FUND

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Global Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) Platform Phase II A: Unified Support Platform and Program for Article 13 of the Paris Agreement		
Country(ies):	Global	GEF Project ID:	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP and UN Environment	GEF Agency Project ID:	6277 (UNDP) (UN Environment)
Project Executing Entity(s):	UNDP UN Environment UNEP DTU Partnership	Submission Date:	October 25, 2018
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	36

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
CCM-3-8	CBIT TF	2,000,000	400,000
Total Project Cost		2,000,000	400,000

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: To provide global streamlined support, capacity building and coordination to help developing countries meet enhanced transparency requirements under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.						
Project Components	Component Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Co-financing

1. Streamlined knowledge development and delivery in support of Article 13	Technical Assistance	Developing countries increasingly access information and knowledge in support of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement	1.1 Existing CBIT and Global Support Program (GSP) web platforms merged and redesigned into an integrated platform 1.2 Platform content and features managed and updated regularly 1.3 Paris Rulebook knowledge products including training modules updated, developed, and customized	CBIT TF	909,091	400,000
2. Global stakeholder outreach and dissemination of best practices	Technical Assistance	Developing countries can document and share progress, support needed and received, and good practice on Article 13 implementation, including gender mainstreaming	2.1 Annual stocktaking of progress, capacity needs, and support to all non-Annex I countries conducted 2.2 Conference of Parties (COP) side events and outreach efforts organized to disseminate results 2.3 Coordination among support providers facilitated 2.4 Assistance provided to countries with integrating the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan into enhanced transparency frameworks	CBIT TF	909,091	0
Subtotal				CBIT TF	1,818,182	400,000
Project Management Cost (PMC)				CBIT TF	181,818	0
Total Project Cost				CBIT TF	2,000,000	400,000

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: Not applicable.

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 (\$)
Other	Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) through UNEP-DTU partnership	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	400,000

Total Co-financing			400,000
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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 TF	Global	Climate Change		1,000,000	95,000	1,095,000
UN Environment	CBIT TF	Global	Climate Change		1,000,000	95,000	1,095,000
Total GEF Resources					2,000,000	190,000	2,190,000

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 TF	Global	Climate Change		30,000	2,850	32,850
Total PPG Amount					30,000	2,850	32,850

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 anytime 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 CO ₂ e)	
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	60 direct beneficiaries, of whom 30 are 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	Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
Stakeholders	Type of Engagement	Information Dissemination Partnership	

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Capacity, Knowledge and Research	Enabling Activities Capacity Development Knowledge Generation and Exchange Knowledge and Learning	Knowledge Management Capacity Development	
Gender Equality	Gender Mainstreaming Gender Results Areas	Gender-Sensitive Indicators Capacity Development Knowledge Generation	
Focal Area/Theme	Climate Change	Climate Change Adaptation Climate Change Mitigation United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Mainstreaming Adaptation Enabling Activities Paris Agreement
		Climate Finance (Rio Markers)	CC Mitigation 1 CC Adaptation 1

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

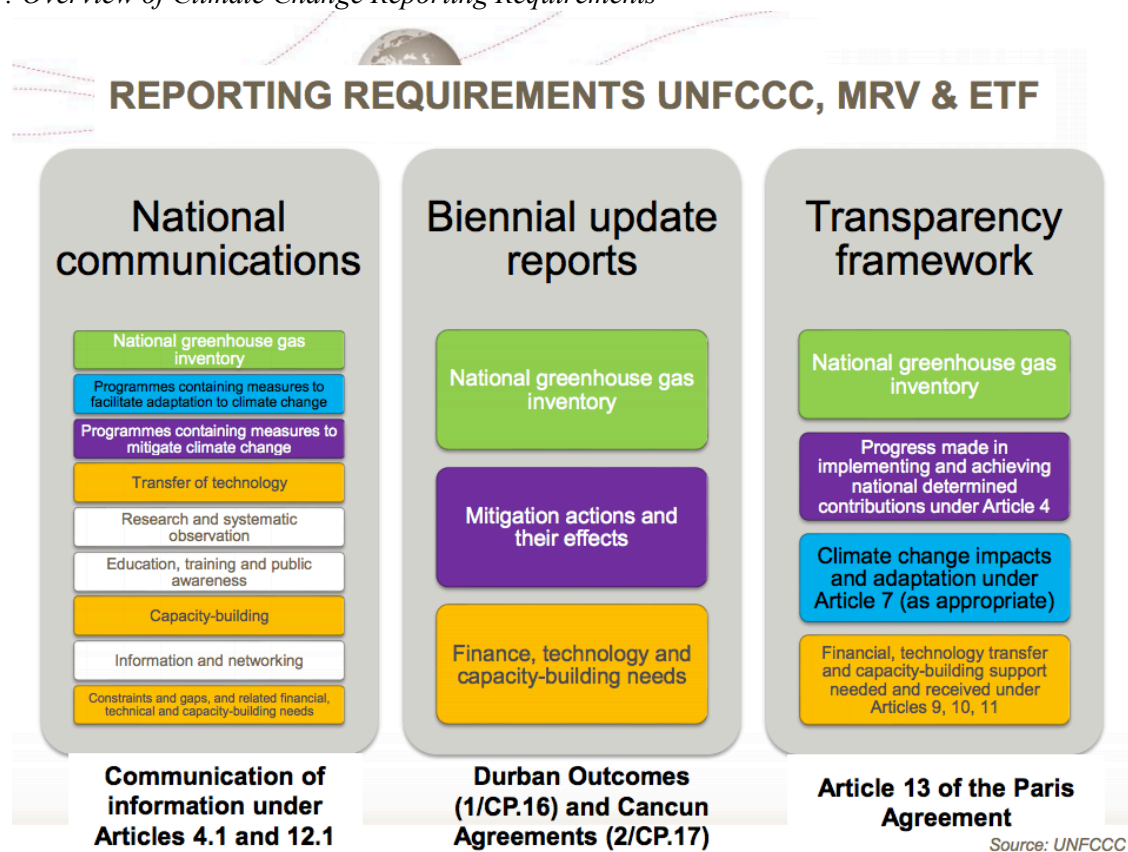
1a. Project Description.

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

Project Context

The Paris Agreement signified an important turning point in the climate change negotiations as the global community recognized the urgency in facing climate change and agreed on a goal of "holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and pursuing significant efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels" (Article 2). Article 13 of the Paris Agreement is critical to implementation, as it provides the outline for an enhanced transparency framework (ETF) for countries through which they can report on the actions they take related to climate change and the support that they provide and receive. From 2020 onward, all Parties to the Paris Agreement, both developed and developing, will be expected to begin to comply with Article 13. The advent of enhanced transparency frameworks presents an opportunity to streamline measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) activities related to climate change by approaching the common elements of transparency activities in a holistic way. This approach can reduce the time burden and financial burden on developing countries. Figure 1 below provides an overview of current reporting requirements for Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement. The figure highlights two elements: 1) The multiple sets of requirements; and 2) The common elements across these requirements.

Figure 1: Overview of Climate Change Reporting Requirements



At present, these multiple commitments represent a serious challenge to developing country Parties. While these countries have an increasing number of methodological and informational resources at their disposal, many of them face persistent challenges in their capacity to monitor and report on climate change: a lack of data, staff shortages and turnover, and a lack of individual capacity to conduct certain transparency-related activities (see Table 1).

Table 1: Barriers to the Development of Enhanced Transparency Frameworks

Barrier	Type of Barrier	Description
Country-level institutional framework for reporting on mitigation, adaptation, and financial resources needed and received	Institutional	Many developing countries have some information systems that contribute to reporting in their National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Reports (BURs); however, these systems are often incomplete and unconnected. Countries often lack the legislative and regulatory mandates to obtain data from sectoral ministries on an ongoing basis, and the data received may not be properly formatted or vetted for quality.

Technical capacities to prepare solid quality reports	Organizational / individual	Government agencies that are currently responsible for reporting and transparency are understaffed, and frequent turnover and administrative reorganization can cause disruptions in the continuity of employees working on the reports. When staff are available, they may lack particular methodologies that would allow them to undertake impact assessments of mitigation and adaptation measures and vulnerability to climate change. In other cases, staff are fully occupied with current reporting projects and lack the time and resources to interpret new developments related to Article 13. In other cases, training materials may not be available in a format or language that is accessible to staff.
Access to data	Organizational	While data gaps and uncertainties have improved in the past few years in many countries, this continues to be a very important barrier to the quality and comprehensiveness of the NC reports, and the sustainability of the NC and BUR processes. These gaps will also hinder the robustness of country Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). This barrier is closely related to the lack of harmonized institutional frameworks, as in some cases data are available but are not consistently shared.
Stakeholder consultation processes	Institutional / Organizational/ Cultural	Many countries lack the tools for broad consultative processes that include a wide variety of sectoral agencies and civil society, including the private sector and disadvantaged groups. A consultative approach is seldom part of the organizational culture of institutions leading those processes.
Integration of gender considerations	Organizational	Although gender is mentioned in a number of NDCs, evidence suggests that developing countries' capacity to support gender mainstreaming or to integrate gender-related climate change findings into sectoral policies needs to be strengthened.

However, the introduction of enhanced transparency frameworks presents an opportunity to streamline MRV activities by approaching the common elements of transparency activities in a holistic way. This approach could reduce the time burden and financial burden on developing country Parties. Furthermore, there is an opportunity to share experiences and good practice across Parties, avoiding the need to devote valuable time and scarce expertise and funding to elaborate unique structures and approaches for each developing country Party.

Support for Addressing Barriers to Article 13 Implementation

Developing country Parties have forged networks and relationships to support their MRV work that flow from the original UNFCCC reporting requirements. The National Communications Support Programme (NCSP), a UNDP-GEF project that was launched in 1997 to support non-Annex countries in the preparation of their Initial National Communications to the UNFCCC, piloted a number of activities—regional workshops, expert rosters, networking among country teams and thematic experts, and peer assistance—that are still considered good practices. UNDP and UN Environment also served as GEF Implementing Agencies for Enabling Activity projects that supported numerous National Communications (NCs), and – following the Durban Outcomes and Cancun Agreements – Biennial Update Reports (BURs).

The [Global Support Programme \(GSP\)](#),¹ which is jointly implemented by UN Environment and UNDP, was initiated with the objective of providing support to non-Annex I Parties in their preparations of National Communications and Biennial Update Reports. Since 2015, GSP has been providing technical support to all developing, complementing the work of other supporting bodies such as the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention. In the framework of the GSP, UN Environment and UNDP have conducted national and regional training workshops and dialogues on issues of NCs, BURs and their components. Guidance documents were prepared and published, including translation of existing guidelines into other United Nations languages. To date, thirteen regional workshops (with 87 countries participating), 14 national workshops (in 12 countries), and six webinars have been organized, co-organized and/or co-funded by the GSP. The GSP has also assisted 32 countries in reviewing 25 GHG inventories, 10 NCs, and two BURs. Three regional networks have been established, and 16 countries have received request-based support, where GSP has reviewed technical terms of reference for experts.

In addition to a high level of activity, the GSP has had a truly global reach: it has engaged 113 non-Annex I parties, and 73% of all non-Annex I parties, 74% of all least developed countries (LDCs), and 71% of all small island developing states (SIDS) have participated in GSP activities. It has also been able to respond to all country requests to date.

In the course of the mid-term evaluation of the GSP, “Stakeholders interviewed uniformly expressed an appreciation of GSP support in terms of relevance, quality, and utility.”² With the advent of the Paris Agreement, the UNDP DTU Partnership and the GSP provided support to 32 countries compiling their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) from 2015 to 2017. That initiative included the development of an INDC portal, which served as a helpdesk for developing country Parties.

Collaboration between UN Environment and UNDP in providing technical support to developing countries was further enhanced with the launch of the [CBIT Global Coordination Platform \(GCP\)](#) in the summer of 2016. (GEF ID 9675). The CBIT was established "to support developing country Parties, upon request, in meeting enhanced transparency requirements as defined in Article 13 of the Agreement." The primary problem it was designed to address was the lack of a global coordination platform for information sharing and knowledge management on the enhanced transparency framework, as defined by the article 13 of the Paris Agreement. In the framework of the Global CBIT Support Platform, two global meetings have been organized so far in Copenhagen (April 2016) and Berlin (April 2017), with the participation of 35 and 40 developing countries, respectively, along with several donors, developed country parties, and civil society organizations (CSOs). At the same time, both agencies have begun to assist countries in the implementation of national CBIT projects.

In addition, the CBIT Global Coordination Platform was launched at the Berlin meeting and is now operational at <https://www.cbbitplatform.org/>. This web-based platform was established to promote peer learning among countries

¹ GEF ID 5141

² Prasada Rao (2018) Mid-Term Review.

receiving CBIT support. All 39 national CBIT projects have country profiles including key information about the projects, implementation progress, and the status of CBIT project activities and other transparency support initiatives. In addition, the self-assessment questionnaire is available for countries to take stock of national capacities on transparency. Countries designing CBIT projects can use this assessment to guide the design process and countries implementing projects can use it to track progress in building capacity and to inform design of additional transparency projects. The platform is also doing bi-monthly status updates on the CBIT through the Transparency Snapshot.

At present, only two countries have initiated implementation of CBIT projects, and so the platform is currently used more for practitioners to design projects than for sharing lessons learned on the implementation of activities. As a first step, to share information about the approved CBIT projects, the platform did a series of articles interviewing country focal points. In addition, two webinars have been held to facilitate peer learning at the design stage. As more countries reaching the implementation phase of their CBIT projects, peer learning activities will be designed that fit the needs of the countries.

2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects;

Baseline Scenario

Under the baseline scenario, Phase I of the CBIT will provide targeted report on transparency issues until approximately July 2019, when it will end. The GSP will continue to provide support for sub-regional networks and for reporting under NCs and BURs until December 2020, when it will also end. However, the need for country support will not end; on the contrary, developing country Parties will be grappling with new regulations under the Paris rulebook as Article 13 is operationalized.

As the GSP mid-term review found, “The global functions carried out by GSP as well as consolidation and sustainability of the regional networks beyond 2020 depends on further funding, e.g. from the GEF. There is a potential risk of a gap which could threaten the networks and partnerships established, since GSP is scheduled for completion in 2020...”³ The GSP mid-term review also made several strategic recommendations for the development of GSP activities over the medium term; i.e., a subsequent phase that would depend upon additional funding. They include establishing one or more regional networks in Asia and providing staffing support within Asia to strengthen engagement; and strengthening the voice of developing countries in project oversight by including a representative on the Project Steering Committee.⁴ These elements are all included in proposed Phase II activities, but in the absence of funding support for Phase II, they will not be realized. In summary, there is an acute need to ensure sustainability and combined implementation of the Global CBIT Support Platform and the Global Support Programme beyond July 2019 and December 2020, respectively. This need is clearly stated under Paragraph 14 of Article 13 itself, which states that “Support shall also be provided for the building of transparency-related capacity of developing country Parties on a continuous basis.”

At the same time, UN Environment and UNDP are aware that continuation of both the GSP and Global CBIT Support Platform as separate initiatives under the Paris Agreement is likely to create a duplication of effort. GSP was launched under the UNFCCC Convention, whereas the Global CBIT Support Platform was launched under the Paris Agreement. This fact is acknowledged in the Paris Agreement, whereby Paragraph 74(a) of the Paris Agreement clearly states that part of the 2016-2020 work plan should assess how to increase synergies through cooperation and avoid duplication among existing bodies [or initiatives] established under the Convention. Countries will be best able to address reporting requirements through unified tracking systems, and as they move towards unified frameworks, they will best be supported by a unified platform.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

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

Proposed Alternative Scenario

Project Approach

The proposed approach consists of **two complementary projects**: this proposed CBIT Phase II MSP (II A) and a complementary Full-Sized Project (II B). *Phase II A* is designed to provide a streamlined platform for knowledge delivery and supporting knowledge products and global stocktaking and dissemination of best practices. *Phase II B* will continue support for the integrated platform, but it will also provide targeted technical support and training for developing country parties and south-south sub-regional networks and learning.

CBIT Phase II will use three main strategies in its approach. First, it will build on the successful foundation of ongoing delivery models and leverage long-standing South-South networks and relationships with developing countries. Its activities will draw upon successful approaches that have been identified and refined over time through feedback from consultations and external evaluations.

Second, CBIT Phase II will use an agile approach to address new issues related to Article 13 as they arise. As with Phase I, it will maintain flexibility to be responsive to, and integrate, evolving COP guidance related to the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines under the Paris Agreement. Because the project emphasizes stakeholder collaboration, it will be able to mobilize experts and respond to changes in the climate policy landscape as they emerge.

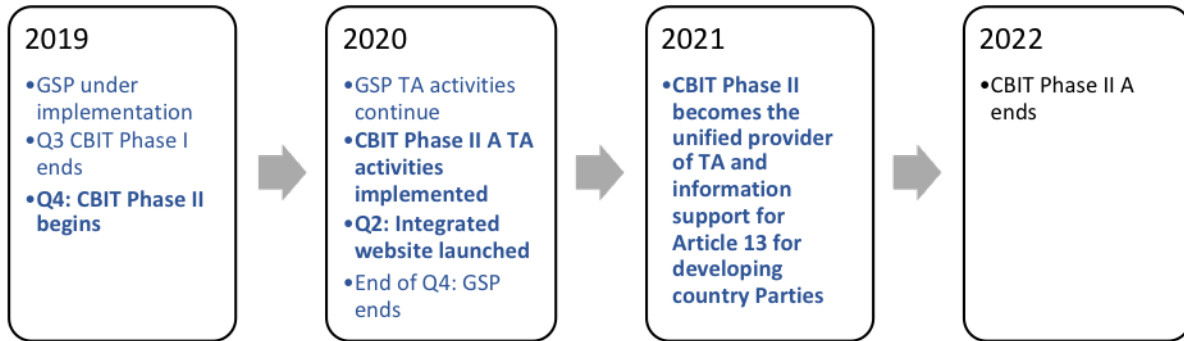
Third, CBIT Phase II will utilize a partnership model for delivery. The integration of the GSP and CBIT support to countries will utilize the combined expertise and country networks of UN Environment and UNDP under a common initiative that will simplify country participation. The project will also continue to provide facilitation support for the delivery of the UNFCCC Secretariat work programmes and the work of the Consultative Group of Experts (CGE).

These strategies will be increasingly important as the size of the GEF portfolio of CBIT-funded projects grows. There are currently 41 countries with approved CBIT PIFs, and USD 164 million is earmarked for CBIT projects and enabling activities under GEF 7.⁵

The CBIT Global Coordination Platform project (Phase I) will continue until approximately July 2019 in order to implement its remaining activities: (i.e. the global meeting in April 2019, the addition of website content, including self-assessment reports, and the baseline assessment of global gaps related to the enhanced transparency framework). The roadmap for future activity that will be produced at the conclusion of the Phase I project will be used to inform the project workplan under Phase II. Figure 2 provides an overview of the envisaged integration of the provision of information and technical assistance currently being carried out by the GSP into the global coordination platform.

⁵ Source: GEF-7 Resource Allocation Framework as of April 25, 2018.

Figure 2: Proposed Timeline of Project Coordination



Project Strategy

The *overall objective* of the project is to provide streamlined support and capacity building at the country, regional, and global level to improve MRV activities and enhanced transparency frameworks to allow developing countries to meet commitments under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The *outcomes* of the project are as follows: 1) Developing countries increasingly access information and knowledge in support of Article 13; and 2) Developing countries can document and share progress, support needed and received, and good practice on Article 13 implementation, including gender mainstreaming.

The project is composed of two *components*: 1) Streamlined knowledge development and delivery in support of Article 13; and 2) Global stakeholder outreach and dissemination of best practices.

Component 1: Streamlined development and delivery of knowledge in support of Article 13

Component 1 seeks to provide developing countries with a holistic source of information and knowledge related to transparency and a platform for online peer learning. It focuses on merging two existing web platforms related to transparency and maintaining the core services provided under those platforms while expanding the resources and learning materials available through the development of new guidance publications and training modules. In this way, the new transparency platform will become a “one-stop shop” for information related to Article 13.

The Paris Agreement’s “rulebook,” or the detailed rules and procedures that will govern its implementation, will provide vital information to signatories on how to report on their efforts related to climate change and the commitments that they have made in the form of Nationally Determined Contributions. In addition, the release of the rules will provide an opportunity to structure country-level transparency frameworks in such a way as to optimize reporting under other UNFCCC commitments. However, in both cases, developing countries will require support and guidance on interpreting the rulebook and implementing it with the least additional time and expense possible. Under this project component, the web platform will accommodate resources related to the Paris rulebook through a designated portal as they become available.

Finally, this component will ensure that knowledge products, including training modules, are available to developing country participants in formats and languages that make them as user-friendly as possible. Specific activities will also support women’s active participation in knowledge generation and active use of the integrated platform.

Output 1.1 Existing CBIT and GSP web platforms merged and redesigned into an integrated platform

UNDP and UN Environment (through the UNEP DTU Partnership) currently provide transparency-related information to developing countries and other stakeholders through two internet websites. The first, the *Global*

Support Programme website (www.un-gsp.org), provides information and resources designed to strengthen capacity related to the preparation of NCs and BURs. The second website, the CBIT Global Coordination Platform (cbitplatform.org), focuses explicitly on strengthening capacity to undertake transparency arrangements under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement provides information on and support to countries that are implementing projects under the GEF CBIT funding mechanism.

The integrated platform will initially contain five modules: 1) Information on ongoing and upcoming in-country, regional and global transparency initiatives through a project database; 2) Country profiles with information on reporting status, needs and CBIT national projects; 3) Practices, methodologies, and guidance, including guidance materials on the Consultative Group of Experts (CGE); 4) Information exchange, including south-south exchange and lessons learned through topic-specific and online tools for peer learning; and 5) An information portal on the Paris rulebook (with content to be developed under Output 1.3). In subsequent phases, these modules can be expanded, institutionalizing the platform as the go-to destination for transparency practitioners as an all-encompassing information source. However, key features of each site will remain: for example, the self-assessment tool and self-progress reporting for CBIT participant countries will remain in place based on the roadmap for platform developed under CBIT Phase I or the expert roster and audiovisual resources developed under the GSP.

MRV experts in developing countries are often involved both in reports to the UNFCCC and in current discussions on Article 13. Therefore, the merger of the websites will simplify their searches for information and resources on transparency issues. In cases where users are familiar with only one of the websites, the merger will increase the resources that they access. In summary, an integrated platform will establish a unified virtual space for all national and international stakeholders interested in gathering information on MRV and the enhanced transparency framework and in following the implementation status of NCs, BURs and CBIT projects and practices.

Activities under this output may include the following:

- 1.1.1 Conduct requirements elicitation, including focus groups or surveys on user preferences and usage patterns (disaggregated by gender)
- 1.1.2 Review existing, relevant climate change information portals and user traffic on the two current websites
- 1.1.3 Design integrated website, including a portal featuring materials and resources related to the Paris rulebook, and conduct a usability study at the prototype stage
- 1.1.4 Program the integrated website
- 1.1.5 Develop and implement a data management plan, including steps for data protection, long-term storage and archiving; and a website maintenance plan that will address programming and security issues
- 1.1.6 Inform users and potential users about the merge and publicize the launch of the integrated website
- 1.1.7 Survey users periodically after the website becomes operational and incorporate their feedback into the site design and features

Output 1.2 Platform content and features managed and updated regularly

Both existing websites contain content and features that are directly relevant to users seeking information and resources related to transparency. At present, the GSP website contains information by topic, and it also provides recent topical documents, resources such as infographics and video clips, good practice country reports, materials and information from past training and networking events, and country information pages. In addition, the website maintains a roster of experts on various aspects of NCs and BURs who can provide support to countries. Finally, the GSP produces a newsletter that circulates to interested countries and to other stakeholders. The CBIT website

maintains a project database of CBIT projects, and it provides news and interviews on transparency issues. It also contains a library for information and materials from global and regional meetings.

Good knowledge management of the integrated web platform created under Output 1.1 will ensure that it is a valuable resource for countries seeking information and support. There will be a need to edit and curate content, and to draft case studies and project summaries when necessary. Content development will be managed by the global level of the web platform, which will allow it to disseminate results from countries without adding to the time burden of country experts related to writing up results and sharing information. Other content will be developed by countries within the framework of their GEF CBIT projects.

The coordination and capacity-generating efforts of the integrated website will be made easily digestible for all practitioners through a regular output: the "transparency snapshot." This knowledge will be disseminated through a factsheet, providing a regular summary of needs and gaps in line with information available in the platform's database. The website will also facilitate peer-to-peer discussions among countries with limited capacity through a platform ('Experts Corner') facilitated by both development partners and developing country Parties. Activities under this output will establish an interactive set-up and select a number of highly relevant topics to guide the knowledge sharing process. The topics will change after two months and the information provided through the discussions can thereby serve as part of the content in the quarterly transparency snapshot.

In order to have the broadest reach possible, the platform will also determine the best ways to provide content from the website to users in low-connectivity environments. This may include using CD-ROMs or USB sticks to deliver materials, developing a lower bandwidth version of the website, designing interactive features that can be completed off-line, using audio clips in lieu of video, and maintaining the newsletter. The management of the platform will also take steps to encourage active engagement by women users: e.g., support articles and content written by women; encourage women's participation in peer discussions; and recruit women experts to expert rosters) and track platform engagement by gender where possible.

Activities under this output may include the following:

- 1.2.1 Develop a knowledge management workplan for maintaining content on the integrated website, including the progress reporting tool for participating CBIT countries
- 1.2.2 Maintain and update the technical content of the website, including search engine optimization
- 1.2.3 Track and analyze country queries, downloads, etc. in order to inform future content.
- 1.2.4 Facilitate expert-moderated online peer learning / knowledge sharing
- 1.2.5 As good practice emerges among developing countries, codify these practices in knowledge products as necessary (e.g. articles, web content, and webinars/audio) to share on the integrated web platform and with other organizations supporting transparency projects
- 1.2.6 Develop outreach materials and a newsletter for the merged website
- 1.2.7 Identify and undertake steps to disseminate content from the website in low-connectivity environments
- 1.2.8 Identify and undertake steps to encourage active engagement by women users and track platform engagement by gender

Output 1.3 Paris Rulebook knowledge products including training modules updated, developed, and customized

With the anticipated decision on the Paris rulebook at COP 24 in December 2018, countries will need to align their current climate change-related MRV systems with the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework

envisioned under Article 13. A variety of critical issues that will affect transparency frameworks for developing countries have not yet been resolved, such as the extent to which rule-making will be prescribed by the rulebook versus developed at the national level, the extent of differentiation, and the synchronization and linkages of rules related to different parts of the Paris Agreement.

One thing is certain: with the advent of the rulebook, developing countries will have to comply with an additional reporting procedure or procedures. These requirements may present a serious time and resource burden for developing countries, particularly in smaller countries or least developed countries, which are already stretched thin in their efforts to comply with existing reporting under the UNFCCC and other COP decisions. However, because the rulebook will be new to all parties, there is an opportunity to align enhanced transparency frameworks and to benefit from the structures and approaches that will be identified by developed countries for their reporting.

Another evolving area is that of gender integration. The UNFCCC process continues to move to integrate gender-sensitive education and increase participation by women in UNFCCC processes and decisions, most recently with a draft gender action plan commissioned by COP22. This action plan is to address gender sensitivity into all mitigation and adaptation activities, including the NDCs and low-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies. In addition to materials that focus explicitly on gender in MRV and Article 13, CBIT Phase II training and supporting knowledge products will incorporate the areas of the UNFCCC gender action plan that are targeted for attention: A) Capacity-building, knowledge sharing and communication; B) Gender Balance, Participation, and Women's Leadership; C) Coherence across UNFCCC bodies and other UN entities; D) Gender-responsive Implementation and Means of Implementation; and E) Monitoring and Reporting on gender-related mandates under the UNFCCC.

Training will be coordinated closely with stakeholders in the donor community (see Section II.2) in order to avoid overlap. The selection of topics will also be influenced by demand as expressed in feedback from countries and sub-regional networks and may include different areas of reporting, such as systematic reporting on needs and gaps or financial resources received.

Activities under this output may include the following:

- 1.3.1 Develop a work plan for producing new reports and training modules on emerging issues (enhanced transparency frameworks and the Paris rulebook, gender mainstreaming) and updates of existing handbooks and training modules on climate change MRV, including a plan for translation of all guidance into key participant languages as needed
- 1.3.2 Refine the CBIT Phase I self-assessment tool and expand guidance on the data life cycle of transparency frameworks and sustainable data management in the form of a handbook
- 1.3.3 Integrate good-practice templates and successful approaches to reporting issues from participating countries into training materials and other knowledge products (webinars, audio briefings, web content, and the newsletter)
- 1.3.4 Disseminate knowledge products as necessary with other organizations working on relevant issues (ETFs, gender mainstreaming in climate change activities, etc.)

Component 2: Global stakeholder outreach and dissemination of best practices

In the framework of the Global CBIT Support Platform, two global meetings have been organized so far in Copenhagen (April 2016) and Berlin (April 2017), with the participation respectively of 35 and 40 developing Countries, while several donors and developed parties also attended. Future events will serve several purposes. First, they will allow the project to compile a “transparency snapshot” of how countries are progressing in establishing transparency frameworks. Second, they will provide a forum for disseminating good practice in MRV

and transparency to donors and to countries. Finally, they will increase donor coordination, which will allow the project to leverage other resource and reach the maximum number of stakeholders possible while avoiding duplication of effort.

Output 2.1: Annual stocktaking of progress, capacity needs, and support to all non-Annex I countries conducted

This output will build on the CBIT Phase I project annual technical meetings, which have been held twice: in 2017 in Copenhagen, Denmark, and in April 2018 in Berlin, Germany. The most recent workshop involved approximately 70 participants from 40 countries. It leveraged co-financing from the Government of Germany (Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety) and the Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement, and participants included representatives from both developing and developed Parties, international organizations, and other institutions engaged in supporting transparency frameworks.

Annual global stocktaking meetings under this component will be aimed at strengthening national transparency capacities by presenting objectives and results from national CBIT projects, by identifying common approaches to existing challenges to transparency, and by presenting opportunities for actors from different initiatives to meet and coordinate their work. Ideally, these meetings should provide participants with information that can strengthen their reporting efforts.

Activities under this output may include the following:

- 2.1.1 Organize three annual global stocktaking meetings, including the selection of topics and participants and encouraging representation and active involvement by women participants
- 2.1.2 Disseminate findings and materials shared at the meetings and workshops through various communication channels, including the integrated web platform, in multiple languages

Output 2.2: COP side events and outreach efforts organized to disseminate results

This output will maintain the practice developed under the GSP and the CBIT global platform of presenting results from selected countries and regions at UNFCCC events in order to reach the widest possible audience of climate change decision-makers from both developed and developing countries. These events will support information exchange among developed and developing country Parties and will contribute to increased donor coordination.

Activities under this output may include the following:

- 2.2.1 Organize at least three side events for upcoming COPs and subsidiary body (SB) meetings (likely to be COP25, COP26, and COP27, and SB50, SB52, and SB54), including the selection of topics and participants and encouraging representation and active involvement by women participants
- 2.2.2 Provide logistical support for the side events
- 2.2.3 Disseminate side event summaries through various communication channels, including the integrated web platform, in multiple languages

Output 2.3: Coordination among support providers facilitated

This output will focus on facilitating coordination among support providers. The project will communicate regularly with support providers and formal and informal groups of providers to exchange information regarding activities. This output will also focus on continuous improvement in the quality of technical backstopping provided

to recipient countries. This output is designed to complement activities under Component 1 that will collect training materials and transparency-related information, including program descriptions, for the CBIT global platform, making these materials available to countries through the integrated website.

Activities under this output may include the following:

- 2.3.1 Organize at least one coordination meeting per year for support providers to map current activities and to identify regions and sub-regions that are in need of assistance and potential areas for combined service delivery.
- 2.3.2 Conduct a dialogue with support providers to determine ways to leverage their activities for the regional climate transparency networks that have been supported under the GSP to date.

Output 2.4: Assistance provided to countries with integrating the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan into enhanced transparency frameworks

While the Paris Agreement has highlighted gender equality and women’s empowerment as a guiding principle, countries will require assistance to operationalize these principles in their transparency activities. Therefore, this output focuses on supporting countries with integrating the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan and associated decisions such as Decision 21/CP.22, which extends the Lima work plan on gender to COP25 in 2019, into transparency activities. While all project components will take gender issues and women’s participation into consideration (e.g. women’s active participation in the integrated platform under Component 1), this output focuses on integrating the Gender Action Plan into enhanced transparency frameworks at the country level with a special emphasis on national reports.

Activities under this output may include the following:

- 2.4.1 Provide and coordinate reviews of national reports and supporting documentation by gender experts in response to country requests
- 2.4.2 Provide updated guidance on integrating the Gender Action Plan into national transparency frameworks, reflecting current UNFCCC guidance and revising as necessary
- 2.4.3 Collect and analyse country reporting with regards to gender mainstreaming and integration of the Gender Action Plan in support of the annual stocktaking under Output 2.1

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

Alignment with GEF Focal Areas

The project is primarily aligned with GEF Focal Area CCM-3-8, “Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through capacity building initiative for transparency.” However, it will also play an important role in advancing progress in GEF Focal Area CCM-EA, “Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through enabling activities,” through the integrated web platform. In addition, the knowledge products developed, global stakeholder outreach, and dissemination of best practices will directly support CCA-2, “Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change Adaptation,” as many developing countries have included an adaptation component in their iNDCs and in GEF-funded CBIT projects.

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

Incremental/Additional Cost Reasoning

The underlying incremental reasoning for a global CBIT platform has not changed from the design of the CBIT Phase I program. The CBIT Phase II proposal maintains the same focus of the Phase I project: the generation of global public goods in form of coordination, knowledge generation, and the creation of a public knowledge repository, which by definition is free of access but still associated with a cost for the goods. In absence of CBIT funding, it is highly likely that no funding will be made available for these global public goods despite the imminent need for them. Moreover, donor initiatives and country-level projects are generating useful, albeit dispersed, capacities. By emphasizing coordination, this proposal will be able to leverage individual ongoing and future initiatives by centralizing knowledge and making it broadly available. Consequently, this proposal provides an incremental value to a wide-ranging number of initiatives and efforts.

In the absence of the Phase II project, most developing countries would lack a single, reliable source of information on transparency issues. At the same, their reporting and transparency obligations would increase. Selected countries would receive support through the GEF CBIT window, and others might benefit from bilateral donors or CSOs, but this support would target national transparency initiatives, and expertise and good practice developed through these projects would not be shared at the global level. As a result, many developing countries would be slow to receive this information, and they might lack the support to apply it. Overall, developing countries would have fewer resources with which to address increasing transparency demands and could consume them in an effort to essentially “reinvent the wheel” with transparency activities, consuming valuable expertise and financial support that could be dedicated to furthering in-country mitigation and adaptation efforts.

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

Global environmental benefits

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

In the area of climate change, the project will increase climate-related knowledge through improved GHG inventories and transparency frameworks and will disseminate good practice to developing countries, which will in turn allow them to undertake more robust mitigation activities. Furthermore, capacity improvements related to climate change adaptation and guidance on including robust adaptation goals in NDCs will generate adaptation-related benefits, but they may also generate benefits in other global environmental areas, such as biodiversity and land degradation through improved REDD+ capacity.

7) innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up;

Innovation, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling up

The proposed Phase II project presents an innovative approach to support to developing country parties through its unified structure that combines support for multiple Convention-related commitments. The organization of the integrated web platform and supporting knowledge products will also allow the project to be flexible and address issues related to Article 13 as they arise.

The project approach emphasizes sustainability by capturing transparency-related knowledge and experience that is generated by experts both globally and in developing countries and sharing it through long-term information platform.

The project itself represents the scaling up of activities implemented under the GSP and CBIT global platform projects, but it also has strong potential to expand. For example, the number of sub-regional networks can increase as additional countries identify areas for cooperation. It could also address other Convention-related requirements or initiatives as they arise.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates. Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

The proposed project is a global project, and it will involve the participation of developing countries around the globe.

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.

Meetings and workshops conducted over the course of the CBIT Phase I project have provided ample opportunity to consult with project stakeholders regarding Phase II of the project. In addition, two other GEF Implementing Agencies and several CSOs (with equal participation by women and men) were consulted in August 2018 specifically regarding the design of the Phase II project. These consultations affirmed the proposed project activities and provided information on current donor and CSO activities. No objections to any proposed activities or approaches were raised.

Table 2 provides an overview of the anticipated project stakeholders and their envisioned role in the project.

Table 2: Key Stakeholders

Name of Institution	Type of Stakeholder	Role in the Project
UN Environment, UNDP	Implementing and Executing Agencies for the project	Both GEF implementing agencies will play a key role in facilitating coordination and knowledge sharing among national CBIT projects.
UNEP-DTU Partnership	Executing Agency	The UNEP-DTU Partnership will serve as an executing agency for selected project outputs implemented by UN Environment. The UNEP-DTU Partnership also serves as an implementing partner of the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT), which will be providing co-financing for capacity building and analytical support related to transparency, particularly in the area of adaptation. It will share its series of guidance documents on transparency with the project beneficiaries.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Conservation International (CI), and others	Other GEF implementing agencies	Other GEF implementing agencies will share materials developed through other global CBIT projects and will coordinate on training. The CBIT Phase II project can also serve as a means of disseminating information resources, guidance, and good practice from the FAO-GEF project on agriculture, forestry, and other land use (AFOLU) following that project's scheduled conclusion. Finally, the project will provide a broader means of distribution for training materials developed under country-level CBIT project implemented by other agencies (i.e. CI) and will involve those project managers and experts in global platform meetings and activities.
Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement, International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV	Other transparency support initiatives	The information available through the library and other sections of the integrated web platform and the development and content of training modules will be coordinated with a network of existing transparency support initiatives. The integrated web platform will contain links to databases and on-line tools that have been developed through these partnerships.
Countries with GEF-funded CBIT projects	National governments	Participating countries will provide information regarding their national CBIT project, participate in knowledge exchange, collaborate in the creation of content for the platform.
Development partners	International Organisations, institutes and NGOs, and developed country governments	<p>These partners will coordinate existing and upcoming support to develop national capacity globally to support countries meeting the Paris Agreement Article 13 requirements. In addition, the project will exchange information with these partners; e.g. the BUR database to be maintained by the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES). The project will also exchange information with regional and sub-regional CSOs; e.g. with Fundacion Bariloche for the Latin America and Caribbean region.</p> <p>Non-governmental actors at the country level are expected to benefit through the increased availability and quality of climate change information and through more robust NDCs.</p>
UNFCCC	International organization	The UNFCCC and its secretariat will play three important roles in project implementation. First, the secretariat will serve as a provider for capacity building related to the UNFCCC. Second, the Secretariat, which houses the 24-member Consultative Group of Experts (CGE) and its e-Network, will exchange information with the project. Third, it will play a facilitating role in the implementation of the Convention.
UNFCCC Parties	All countries	<p>All parties to the UNFCCC are expected to provide information and participate in discussions and information exchanges.</p> <p>A representative of one developing and one developed country government will serve on the Project Steering Committee (see Section II.6).</p>

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

The Paris Agreement has highlighted gender equality and women's empowerment as a guiding principle and called for adaptation and capacity-building actions to be implemented in a gender-responsive manner. The proposed project incorporates these elements and addresses gender issues across its components and in a dedicated output designed to support countries in mainstreaming gender equality into transparency activities. In 2016, 40% of the INDCs mentioned women and/or gender in the context of their national priorities and ambitions for reducing emissions.⁶ However, developing countries will require support in monitoring progress regarding these ambitions.

The current project will be able to draw on existing resources and networks to support capacity strengthening related to gender and climate change. For example, the Gender Responsive National Communications Toolkit⁷ developed under the GSP could serve as a foundation for the development of gender mainstreaming in transparency activities. This toolkit makes the process of reporting more transparent in terms of whose involved, whose views are represented, gender-differentiated risks, and the types of support men and women need to influence climate adaptation, mitigation, policymaking and reporting. It can also be used to build capacity for gender analysis of key climate change issues that are reported on in NCs. The GSP has also supported sub-regional network activities on gender and MRV, such as a December 2017 meeting for countries in Southeastern Europe on this topic.

Several CBIT country projects to be financed under GEF-6 include targeted outputs related to gender mainstreaming. The CBIT Phase II project will draw from their experiences and allow the dissemination of good practices. In addition, the project will build upon gender-related activities undertaken through GSP support for regional networks, such as the "Supporting the integration of gender considerations into MRV/transparency processes in the Western Balkan Countries" sub-regional workshop, which took place in December 2017.

Activities under Output 2.4 of the proposed project focus directly on gender mainstreaming in Article 13. In addition, activities in each component include explicit language on supporting women's meaningful participation in project activities. Content and materials that are developed under this output will be made available to a broad audience through the annual stocktaking meetings conducted under Component 2 and by uploading the materials to the integrated web platform established under Component 1.1. Several activities also support the collection of gender-disaggregated data and knowledge that includes gender considerations.

In the area of project management, gender equality will be promoted during all project's recruitment of personnel/consultants. All advertised positions will be equally opened to both genders and the text on term of references will be carefully checked to avoid any gender stereotypes. M&E activities will request gender aggregated data and will consider whether project activities and/or benefits have had differentiated results by gender.

Finally, the project will adopt guidance resulting from the recommendations that will be prepared for consideration by UNFCCC Conference of the Parties at its 25th session (November 2019) on the basis of the synthesis report to be prepared by the UNFCCC Secretariat for the Subsidiary Body for Implementation "on the implementation of the

⁶ International Union for Conservation of Nature and United States Agency for International Development (2016)

⁷ The Gender Responsive National Communications Toolkit is accessible through this link: http://www.un-gsp.org/sites/default/files/documentos/undp_gender_responsive_national_communications_toolkit.pdf

gender action plan, identifying areas of progress, areas for improvement and further work to be undertaken in subsequent action plans.”⁸

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

As the project is focused on improving the capacity of governments to undertake transparency obligations, the private sector will not be directly engaged in the project. However, indirect engagement of the private sector will take place in three ways: 1) knowledge sharing from GEF-CBIT project countries related to activities they undertake to involve the private sector in mitigation activities; 2) the dissemination of methodologies and tools for engaging the private sector; e.g., in ETFs and in national GHG inventories using IPCC 2006 guidelines (industry surveys for activity data, etc.); and 3) the identification investment priorities for private sector climate change actions and green portfolios.

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).

The following table provides an overview project-related risks and how they will be addressed.

Table 3: Project Risks and Risk Mitigation

Risk	Level of Risk	Approach to Risk Mitigation
The integrated platform is not perceived as relevant by users and fails to attract traffic	Low	Although the number of internet platforms dedicated to climate change topics continues to increase, the GSP and CBIT platforms already have a specific audience, and the integrated platform will continue to provide content (e.g. the expert roster) that is not available elsewhere.
Stocktaking workshops and side events fail to attract sufficiently high-level decision- makers and practitioners	Low	Experience with these events to date has indicated that high-level decision-makers and practitioners will attend when the topics are relevant and emerge from ongoing dialogue.
High turnover of participants due to high turnover of political appointees and civil servants in participating countries	Moderate	1) The availability of strong documentation and codification of knowledge in regional languages under the project. will ease the transition between experts and decision-makers. 2) Stocktaking meetings and side events will be scheduled throughout the project implementation period, exposing new participants to resources and contacts without a long waiting period.

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.

⁸ FCCC/SBI/2017/L.29, paragraph 5.

Implementing and Executing Arrangements: UNDP and UN Environment will be the GEF Implementing Agencies (IAs) for this initiative and are responsible to the GEF for the use of project resources as written in the project document, or any amendments agreed. UNDP will serve as the lead agency for the project as a whole and will appoint a Project Coordinator as the primary point of contact. UN Environment will have the IA role for Component 1, and UNDP will have the IA role for Component 2. UNDP will be responsible for executing project outputs where it serves as an IA. In outputs where UN Environment has an IA role, it will either execute the outputs directly or it will delegate the execution of the outputs to its collaboration centre, the UNEP DTU Partnership. The Executing Agencies will be responsible for day-to-day management of the project, including financial management and project reporting. Project administration will follow the procedures of the respective Executing Agencies, including those related to procurement, contracting, and recruitment.

Project Management: The Project Coordinator will function within an executive management group (EMG), which will be composed of representatives from UN Environment (consisting of the project manager and task manager), UNDP (the project coordinator and task manager), and the UNEP DTU Partnership (the project manager). The EMG will oversee the implementation of the project through monthly meetings. Its main functions will be to approve management decisions and ensure timely delivery of quality outputs. The main purpose of the EMG is to establish a very close coordination between UN Environment and UNDP in order to ensure the execution of the activities of the four components as one single project.

Project Oversight: The project will utilize a project steering committee (PSC), which will be composed of representatives from the following organizations: UN Environment, UNDP, the UNEP DTU Partnership, the UNFCCC, the GEF Secretariat, one developed country; and one developing country. The committee will be responsible for reviewing project progress, approving annual work plans, budget and providing strategic guidance to the EMG. The PSC will meet annually, unless one of the committee members calls for ad hoc interim meeting. Developing country representation on the PSC will provide a voice for project beneficiaries. The PSC meetings will be scheduled concurrently with other workshops or side events organized by the project to minimize and travel costs.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Coordination: Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in the framework of the United Nations Evaluation Group 2016 Norms and Standards⁹ and, within that framework, UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP Program and Operations Policies and Procedures and UN Environment requirements for project monitoring and evaluation. Additional mandatory, GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with GEF M&E policy and other relevant GEF policies.

Coordination with other GEF-funded projects that focus on transparency: The proposed project is designed to prevent a gap in support to developing countries on transparency issues. Project activities are therefore scheduled to transition from the CBIT Phase I project and the GSP into a unified Phase II support program. Figure 2 in Section II.1.a provides an overview of the timing of this process. The proposed project will also liaise with the planned CBIT projects to maintain an overview of the work being done in the sector. Furthermore, the project will maintain contact with country-level projects under the CBIT funding window and country-level climate change enabling activities due to their focus on GHG inventories and reporting.

Coordination with other stakeholders is outlined in Table 2.

7. Consistency with National Priorities. Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions? (yes X/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

⁹ <http://unevaluation.org/document/detail/1914>

- 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

This CBIT Phase II proposal is consistent with the Paris Agreement and national priorities, such as national communications, BURs, and NDCs, as it will support countries in obtaining the necessary capacities and tools to track the progress in climate change mitigation and adaptation and, more specifically, Nationally Determined Contributions. Support for capacity strengthening related to monitoring and tracking progress on key climate-related indicators will also support data collection and analysis that can in turn inform other policy exercises, such as TNAs, NAPs, NCSAs, and others.

This project will also contribute to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 13 and 17. The platform will serve as an underlying mechanism for tracking progress towards the Paris Agreement on Climate Change (SDG 13) and at the same time provide a forum encouraging partnerships among relevant actors (SDG 17).

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 in the ongoing CBIT project, knowledge management is at the core of the proposed CBIT Phase II. All components involve capturing knowledge and disseminating it in such a way as to reach the largest global audience. The project will also capture and share knowledge from country-level projects and from other transparency-related initiatives, and it will develop a long-term data management plan in order to ensure that information and knowledge gathered during the project will continue to be accessible to those who need it. Component 1 of the project (Streamlined knowledge development and delivery in support of Article 13) will focus on generating knowledge products and maintaining a web platform to allow knowledge sharing and dissemination. The streamlined platform is also consistent with the recommendation of the 2015 GEF Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) interim report on knowledge management in the GEF to provide enhanced support for South-South exchanges.¹⁰

Special attention has been given in CBIT Phase II to knowledge accessibility in all project components. Steps to increase accessibility will include distributing information from sub-regional workshops and networks to other regions, identifying low-bandwidth and off-line approaches to knowledge sharing for the many parts of the world that face connectivity issues, and translating relevant materials guidance into multiple languages so that more experts can use them easily, among others. Knowledge generated under the project will be distributed free of charge.

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)
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¹⁰ GEF/STAP/C.48/Inf.03/Rev.01 (2015): 7.

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PROGRAM/PROJECT MAP AND GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES
(when possible)

N.A. -- global project

GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, item F to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the project will be aggregated and reported at anytime during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Project Taxonomy Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to list down the taxonomic information required under Part I, item G by ticking the most relevant keywords/ topics/themes that best describe this project.

Provided under I.G.