

**Part I: Project Information****GEF ID**

10973

**Project Type**

EA

**Type of Trust Fund**

GET

**CBIT**

CBIT No

**Project Title**

Umbrella Programme for Preparation of National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

**Countries**

Global, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Comoros, Congo DR, Gabon, Ghana, Kyrgyz Republic, Lesotho, Mongolia, Niger, Pakistan, Rwanda, Zimbabwe, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Eswatini, Fiji, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bahamas, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Iraq, Kenya, Kiribati, Moldova, Madagascar, Mali, Nepal, Solomon Islands, Seychelles, Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, South Africa

**Agency(ies)**

UNEP

**Other Executing Partner(s)**

43 Executing Partners

**Executing Partner Type**

Government

**GEF Focal Area**

Climate Change

**Sector**

Enabling Activity

**Taxonomy**

Focal Areas, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate finance, Climate Change Mitigation, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Enabling Activities, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Awareness Raising, Capacity Development, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Knowledge Exchange, Learning, Partnership

**Rio Markers**

**Climate Change Mitigation**

Principal Objective 2

**Climate Change Adaptation**

Significant Objective 1

**Biodiversity**

No Contribution 0

**Land Degradation**

No Contribution 0

Type of Reports	Submission Date	Expected Implementation Start	Expected Completion Date	Expected Report Submission to Convention
UNFCCC Biennial Transparency Report/ National Communication (BTR/NC)	11/2/2022	4/3/2023	3/31/2028	12/31/2026
UNFCCC Biennial Transparency Report (BTR)	11/2/2022	4/3/2023	3/31/2028	12/31/2024

**Duration**

60In Months

**Agency Fee(\$)**

2,885,288.00

## A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CCM-EA	GET	32,058,750.00	
		<b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>	<b>32,058,750.00</b>
			<b>0.00</b>

**B. Project description summary****Project Objective**

To support forty-three (43) developing countries to prepare and submit Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) and National Communications (NCs) that comply with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)/Paris Agreement (PA) reporting requirements; and respond to their national development goals.

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1.0 Preparation of Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) and/or National Communications (NCs)	1.1 Countries meet their BTR and NC reporting requirements under the UNFCCC.	1.1.1 Twelve (12) stand-alone BTRs prepared and submitted to the UNFCCC	6,545,460.00	
		1.1.2 Fourteen (14) combined BTR/NCs prepared and submitted to the UNFCCC	8,056,370.00	
		1.1.3 Eleven (11) BTR/NC + BTR2 bundled reports prepared and submitted to the UNFCCC	12,330,010.00	

	1.1.4 Six (6) BTRs prepared and submitted to the UNFCCC from ongoing NC/BUR projects using top-up financing	1,363,638.00	
	1.1.5 Participating countries receive enhanced execution support services from UNEP	933,750.00	
	<b>Sub Total (\$)</b>	<b>29,229,228.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Project Management Cost (PMC)</b>			
		2,829,522.00	
	<b>Sub Total(\$)</b>	<b>2,829,522.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
	<b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>	<b>32,058,750.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

**Please provide justification**

The PMC amount of US\$ 2,829,522 reflects the aggregated amount of PMC for BTRs/NCs as per the GEF costing table

**C. Source of Co-Financing for the Project by Name and by Type**

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
				Total Co-Financing(\$)

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

**D. GEF Financing Resources Requested by Agency, Country and Programming of Funds**

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNEP	GET	Burkina Faso	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000	110,970	1,343,970.00
UNEP	GET	Burundi	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	600,000	54,000	654,000.00
UNEP	GET	Cameroon	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	633,000	56,970	689,970.00
UNEP	GET	Central African Republic	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	633,000	56,970	689,970.00
UNEP	GET	Comoros	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	633,000	56,970	689,970.00
UNEP	GET	Cote d'Ivoire	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	600,000	54,000	654,000.00
UNEP	GET	Congo DR	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	633,000	56,970	689,970.00
UNEP	GET	Ecuador	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	633,000	56,970	689,970.00
UNEP	GET	Eswatini	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000	110,970	1,343,970.00
UNEP	GET	Fiji	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	633,000	56,970	689,970.00
UNEP	GET	Gabon	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000	110,970	1,343,970.00
UNEP	GET	Gambia	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	633,000	56,970	689,970.00
UNEP	GET	Ghana	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	600,000	54,000	654,000.00
UNEP	GET	Guinea-Bissau	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	600,000	54,000	654,000.00
UNEP	GET	Kyrgyz Republic	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000	110,970	1,343,970.00



UNEP	GET	Lesotho	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	633,000	56,970	689,970.00
UNEP	GET	Mauritius	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	600,000	54,000	654,000.00
UNEP	GET	Mongolia	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000	110,970	1,343,970.00
UNEP	GET	Niger	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	600,000	54,000	654,000.00
UNEP	GET	Pakistan	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	600,000	54,000	654,000.00
UNEP	GET	Rwanda	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	600,000	54,000	654,000.00
UNEP	GET	Sierra Leone	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	600,000	54,000	654,000.00
UNEP	GET	St. Kitts and Nevis	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000	110,970	1,343,970.00
UNEP	GET	St. Lucia	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	600,000	54,000	654,000.00
UNEP	GET	Zimbabwe	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000	110,970	1,343,970.00
UNEP	GET	Global	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	933,750	84,038	1,017,788.00
UNEP	GET	Argentina	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000	110,970	1,343,970.00
UNEP	GET	Bahamas	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000	110,970	1,343,970.00
UNEP	GET	Bangladesh	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	633,000	56,970	689,970.00
UNEP	GET	Dominican Republic	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	633,000	56,970	689,970.00
UNEP	GET	Djibouti	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	633,000	56,970	689,970.00
UNEP	GET	Iraq	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	250,000	22,500	272,500.00
UNEP	GET	Kenya	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	250,000	22,500	272,500.00

UNEP	GET	Kiribati	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	633,000	56,970	689,970.00
UNEP	GET	Madagascar	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	250,000	22,500	272,500.00
UNEP	GET	Mali	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	600,000	54,000	654,000.00
UNEP	GET	Moldova	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	633,000	56,970	689,970.00
UNEP	GET	Nepal	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	250,000	22,500	272,500.00
UNEP	GET	Seychelles	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000	110,970	1,343,970.00
UNEP	GET	Solomon Islands	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	250,000	22,500	272,500.00
UNEP	GET	South Africa	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	600,000	54,000	654,000.00
UNEP	GET	Tanzania	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	250,000	22,500	272,500.00
UNEP	GET	Uzbekistan	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000	110,970	1,343,970.00
UNEP	GET	Vanuatu	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	633,000	56,970	689,970.00
Total Gef Resources(\$)					32,058,750.00	2,885,288.00	34,944,038.00

## Part II. Enabling Activity Justification

### A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved

#### SUMMARY OF CHANGES AT CEO ENDORSEMENT

The following table provides an overview of changes in the project between PIF approval and the submission of the CEO Endorsement. An overview of these changes and the corresponding implications for the funds requested are provided in the Agency Notification on Amended Project, which has been submitted separately.

Changes	PIF	CEO Endorsement Document
<b>Number of participating Countries</b>	<p>The following twenty-five (25) countries were included in the approved PIF:</p> <p>Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Comoros; Cote d'Ivoire; DR Congo; Ecuador, Eswatini; Fiji; Gabon; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea Bissau, Kyrgyzstan; Lesotho; Mauritius; Mongolia; Niger; Pakistan; Rwanda; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Sierra Leone; Zimbabwe</p>	<p>The CEO endorsement request comprises forty-three (43) countries.</p> <p>In addition to the 25 confirmed at PIF phase, the following eighteen (18) additional countries expressed their interest to join the umbrella programme after PIF approval in June 2022: - Argentina; Bahamas; Bangladesh; Djibouti; Dominican Republic; Iraq; Kenya; Kiribati; Mali; Madagascar; Moldova; Nepal; Seychelles, Solomon Islands; South Africa; Tanzania; Uzbekistan &amp; Vanuatu.</p> <p>The increase in participating countries was possible owing to some resources that had been earmarked for this purpose in the PIF, with the intention of expediting support to more developing countries to access BTR funding within this umbrella programme in a timely manner.</p>
<b>Types of Modalities</b>	<p>The PIF proposed two modalities for support:</p> <p>1) Support for stand-alone BTRs; and</p>	<p>The current CEO Endorsement Request presents four BTR funding modalities options as informed by country needs and their submission status and/or closeness of completion of current NC and BUR to the UNFCCC.</p>

	2) Support for combined BTR/NCs	1) Support for stand-alone BTRs. 2) Support for combined BTR/NCs 3) BTR top-up support, for countries with ongoing climate change enabling activity projects 4) Bundled support for a combined NC/BTR and a BTR
<b>Project Outcome &amp; Outputs</b>	<p>The project main outcome remains the same at the PIF and CEO endorsement phase. Which is, to support countries meet their BTR and NC reporting requirements under the UNFCCC.</p> <p><b>Outputs</b>            The PIF proposed two outputs directly related to the modalities for the preparation of:</p> <p>Output 1.1.1 stand-alone BTRs            Output 1.1.2 A combined BTR/NCs</p>	<p><b>Outputs</b>            The current CEO Endorsement Request presents the following four outputs to align to the different modalities considered:</p> <p>Output 1.1.1 stand-alone BTRs            Output 1.1.2 A combined BTR/NCs            Output 1.1.3 BTR top-up            Output 1.1.4 Bundled BTR/NC + BTR reports</p>
<b>Cost Structure of National Reports</b>	<p>The PIF proposed a cost structure for reports that reflected the BTR costing as approved by the 59<sup>th</sup> GEF Council [1] in November 2020.</p> <p>§ BTRs: US\$ 484,000 per report            § Combined BTR/NCs: US\$ 517,000 per report</p>	<p>The CEO endorsement document has been updated to align to the revised BTR costing as approved by the 62<sup>nd</sup> GEF Council [2] in June 2022; to ensure that participating countries receive all necessary support to prepare good quality reports that respond to guidance provided in Decision -/CM A.3 Annexes IV and V.</p> <p>§ Stand-alone BTRs: US\$ 600,000            § Combined BTR/NCs: US\$ 633,000            § BTR top-ups: US\$ 250,000            § Bundled reports (one NC/BTR and one stand-alone BTR) for US\$ 1,233,000. i.e., US\$ 633,000 + US\$ 600,000</p>
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	<p>The proposed amendments in BTR/NC costing; modalities; and inclusion of additional countries in this umbrella brings the total project cost to US\$ 32,058,750 which is a slight reduction from the PIF approved amount of US\$ 32,131,880.00 by US\$73,130 as summarized below: -</p>	

	Total Project Cost	IA Fee (9%)	Grant Total
PIF Approved (US\$)	32,131,880.00	2,891,896.00	35,023,749.00
CEO Request (US\$)	32,058,750.00	2,885,288.00	34,944,038.00
Difference (Balance)	73,130.00	6,582.00	79,712.00

[1] <https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/gef-c-59-inf-19> . Information Note on the Financing of the Biennial Transparency Reports for Developing Country Parties to the Paris Agreement

[2] <https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/gef-c-62-inf-15> . Information Note on the Update to the Financing of Biennial Transparency Reports for the Developing Country Parties to the Paris Agreement

## BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was opened for signature in 1992 at the Rio Earth Summit and entered into force in 1994 to tackle human-induced climate change and address its adverse effects (e.g., temperature change and other climatic events) which are considered inevitable. The treaty established a reporting framework for all Parties to share updates through periodic reporting, and review of countries' relevant data and information. The periodic reporting requirement, however, posed a challenge with regard to the collection and management of reliable, transparent and comprehensive data on countries' greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and removals by sinks, mitigation and adaptation actions and support. This encouraged Parties to continue working towards improving the reporting requirements further starting with the adoption of the revised guidelines for preparation of national communications (NC) at COP 8.

Additional measures seeking to significantly enhance transparency of action and support under the Convention were adopted as part of the Bali Action Plan at COP 13 and elaborated in decisions adopted at subsequent COPs. Parties at COP 16 decided to enhance the reporting in national communications, through preparation and submission of biennial update reports (BURs). The 17th session of the COP adopted the guidelines on the preparation of biennial reports by developed country Parties (the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties"); and those contained in annex III, for the preparation of biennial update reports (BURs) by developing countries.

At COP 21, Parties adopted the Paris Agreement (PA), a legally binding international treaty on climate change, with a goal to limit global warming to well below 2, preferably to 1.5, degrees Celsius, compared to pre-industrial levels. Countries established an enhanced transparency framework (ETF) as a central piece to the design, credibility and operation of the Paris Agreement. The ETF guides countries on reporting their greenhouse gas emissions, progress toward their NDCs, climate change impacts and adaptation, support provided and mobilized, and support needed and received. It also includes processes for technical experts to review reported information and a multilateral peer review where countries can ask questions of one another. The ETF applies to all countries but provides "built-in flexibility" for those developing countries that "need it in light of their capacities."

The Agreement requires all parties to submit a biennial transparency report (BTR) that contains the following information:

- National circumstances and institutional arrangements related to NDC tracking.
- Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, including updates.
- Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.
- Mitigation policies and measures, actions and plans, including those with mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation actions and economic diversification plans, related to implementing and achieving an NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.
- Greenhouse gas emissions and removals.
- Projections of greenhouse gas emissions and removals, as applicable.
- Other information relevant to tracking progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.

Parties will provide this required information in their initial BTRs by December 2024 except for LDCs and SIDS, which may submit it at their discretion. Resulting from the review of information presented in BTRs, the ETF helps to build mutual trust and confidence among countries in addition to providing a better understanding of current climate actions and levels of support needed and provided. Through this process, countries gain the opportunity to learn from each other by sharing achievements, best practices, and experiences.

At the global level, information presented in BTRs will support countries to update their NDCs every five years. Climate data and information consolidated from all NDCs will inform a “global stock take,” a process for taking stock of the implementation of the Paris Agreement towards meeting its goal (Article 14). The overarching framework linking BTRs, NDCs, the global stock take, and the associated review process up to Year 2025 is summarized in Fig. 1.

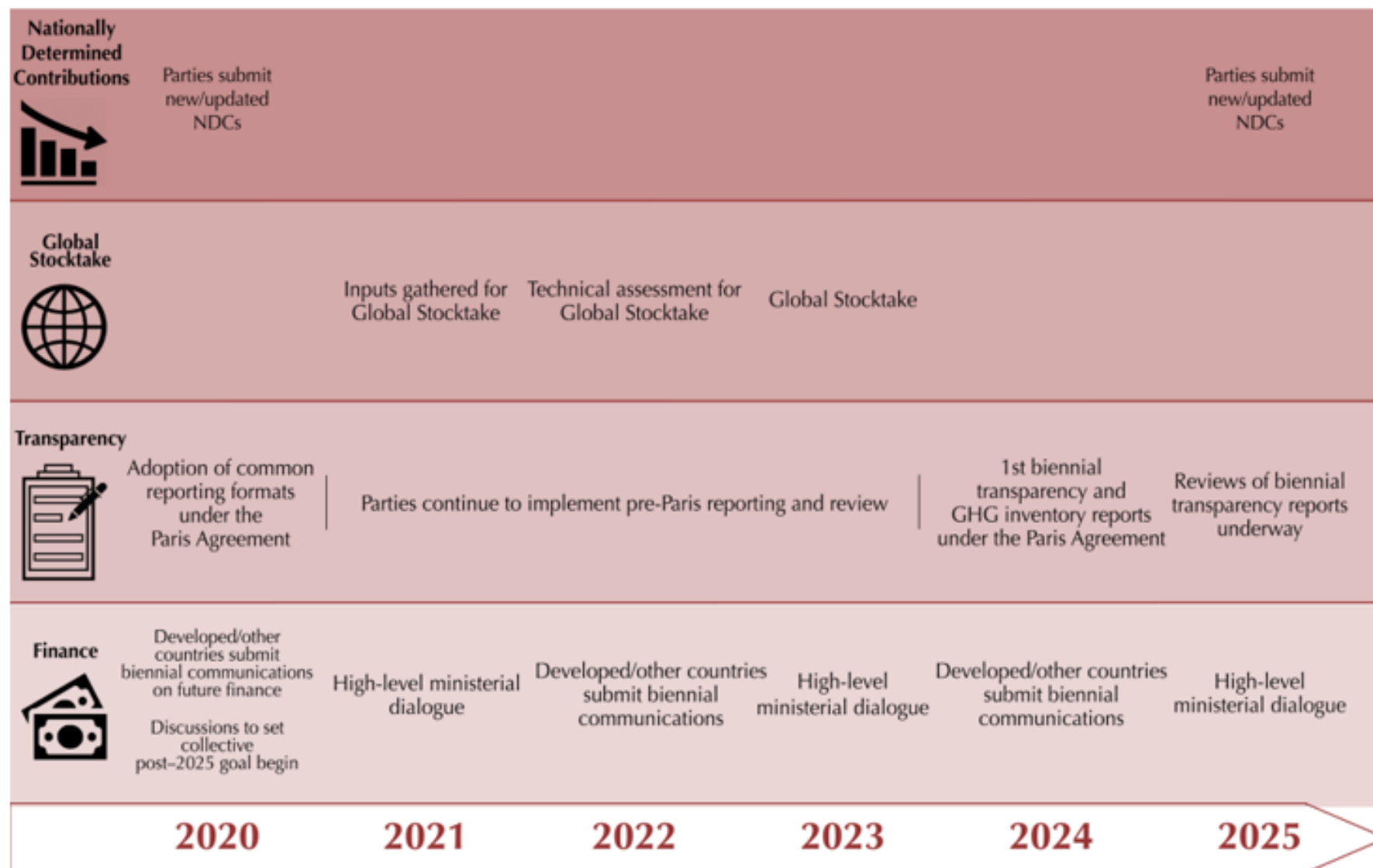


Figure 1: Paris Agreement Key Milestones<sup>[1]</sup>

<sup>[1]</sup> Source - from Figure 1, Pg. 3. A Brief Guide To The Paris Agreement and 'Rule Book' [paris-agreement-and-rulebook-guide.pdf](https://www.c2es.org/publications/paris-agreement-and-rulebook-guide.pdf) (c2es.org). Accessed in Apr, 2022.

To ensure that this exercise is as robust and accurate as possible, Parties of the PA at COP 26 adopted, among other decisions: (i) outlines for the BTR & national inventory document (NID); (ii) the common reporting tables and common tabular formats for reporting GHG Inventory, NDC progress, financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support provided and mobilized, as well as support needed and received; (iii) technical expert review process and (iv) the training programme for technical experts participating in the technical expert review of BTRs (Decision -/CMA.3).

Another important aspect of the ETF is that it builds on the current, solid measurement, reporting and verification system under the UNFCCC, which for developed countries is the GHG inventories and the International Assessment and Review (IAR) and for developing countries is the International Consultation and Analysis (ICA). The implementation of the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) implies the following:

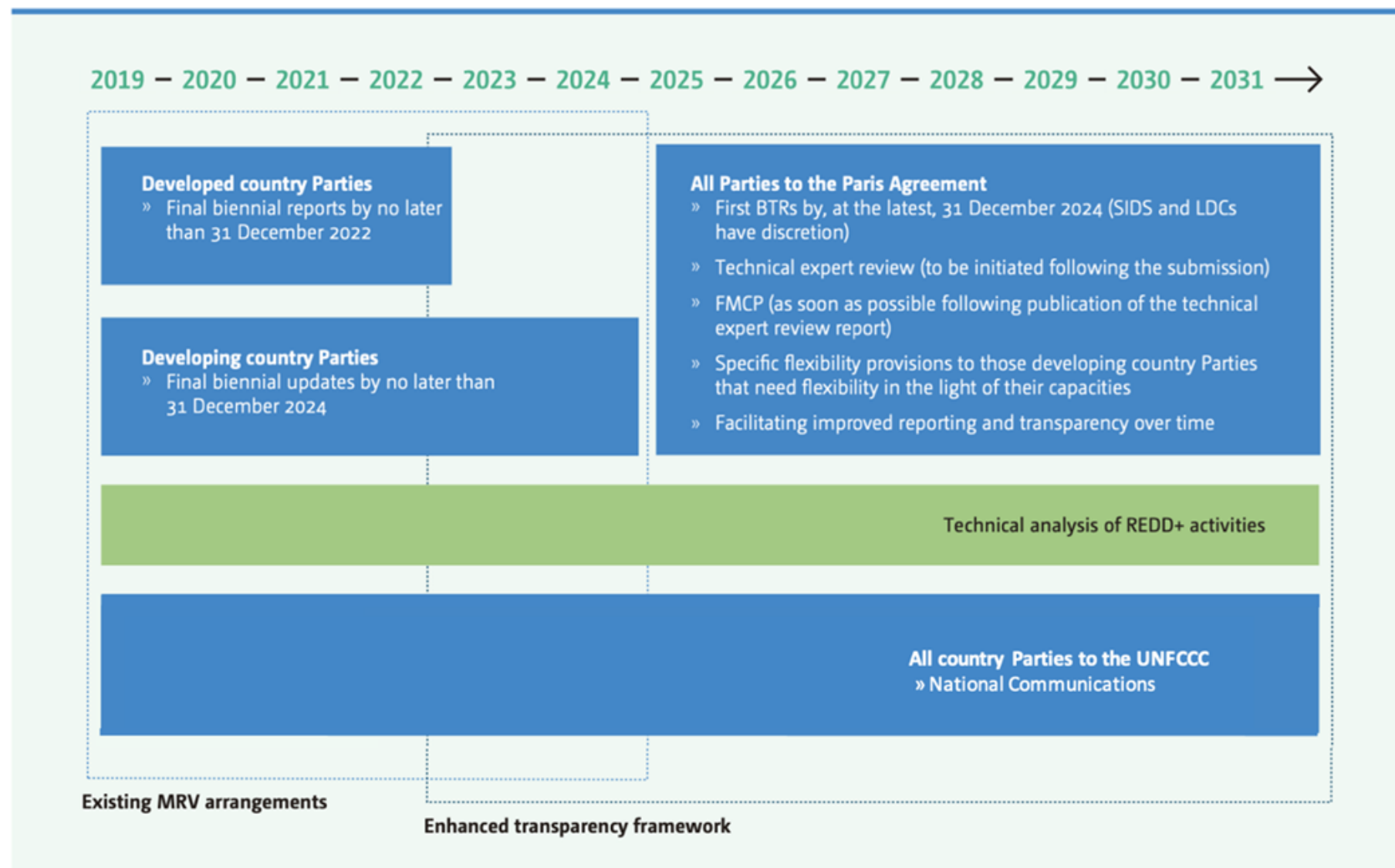
- Reporting of the BTR supersedes reporting of biennial reports and biennial update reports under the Convention for PA Parties.
- Review of the biennial reports and Technical Analysis (TA) of the BUR under the Convention will be superseded by the technical expert review of BTRs for PA Parties.
- Multilateral Assessment (MA) and Facilitative Sharing of Views (FSV) under the Convention will be superseded by the facilitative multilateral consideration of progress (FMCP) for PA Parties with respect to their individual efforts under Article 9 of the PA and respective implementation and achievement of their NDCs.
- Parties to the Convention that are not Parties to the PA will continue with the current annual GHG inventory, IAR and ICA processes, as appropriate, even though they may use the MPGs of the ETF and supplemental chapters on research and systematic observation and on education, training and public awareness to enhance comparability of information with respect to national communications (see decision 1/CP.24, para. 44)

On the other hand, the following elements will continue to be reported under the Convention and will not be superseded by the MPGs, as shown in Figure 2:

- National Communications (NCs) must continue to be submitted by developed and developing countries.
- Annual GHG inventories must continue to be submitted by developed countries. In the years in which a BTR is due, the GHG inventory can be submitted as a stand-alone report or as a section of the BTR (18/CMA.1, para. 3). If submitted as a stand-alone report, a summary of the Party's GHG emissions/removals must be included in the BTR (18/CMA.1, annex, para. 91).
- The proposed REDD+ forest reference emission level and/or forest reference level by developing country Parties, which may be submitted on a voluntary basis in accordance with decision 12/CP.17 (para. 13) and will be subject to a technical assessment as per decision 13/CP.19.
- The technical annex on REDD+ for those Parties seeking results-based payments is to be reported as an annex to the BTR and is technically analysed during the review of the BTR (paras. 45-46 of 1/CP.24).



## Moving towards the enhanced transparency framework



**Figure 2:** Moving towards the Enhanced Transparency Framework[1]

[1] Adapted from Figure A.1, *Reference Manual for the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement*, UNFCCC 2020, p. 80.

Besides the global significance of sharing and tracking global data on countries' GHG emissions and removals, mitigation and adaptation actions and support; periodic report preparation and reviews complement national development agenda goals by bringing climate change-related information to the attention of national policymakers, relevant institutions, the wider national audience as well as to multilateral and bilateral development partners. This presents unique opportunities for countries to integrate climate change into national development priorities through NDCs and long-term strategies (LTS). A robust national climate reporting and self-sustained Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system can bring a number of benefits, at the national level, including but not limited to:

### Scope of the umbrella programme and its flexibilities

This proposal seeks to support developing countries to prepare and submit their BTRs and NCs as outlined in the ETF. It is expected that these reports will not only inform national prioritization and planning agenda related to climate change but will also inform the global stock take to be undertaken in Yr. 2028. The programme is designed to support forty-three (43) countries to prepare and submit BTRs and combined BTR/NCs. Even though the international reporting requirements under the UNFCCC and PA provide for greater flexibility on reporting timelines for LDCs and SIDS, UNEP has noted an impressive trend from these countries to transition to the ETF sooner rather than later to enable them to start tracking their NDC targets.

Some flexibilities have been incorporated into this umbrella programme in response to requests made by Parties under the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) during discussions relating to methodological issues relating to the enhanced transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The following presents a summary of flexibilities considered in this proposal:

1. *In response to the request from the COP to the GEF and its implementing partners to expedite project funding to Parties*, this proposal has included countries that are ready to initiate their BTR1 preparation after having submitted previous NC/BURs to the UNFCCC, as well as those countries that have not yet submitted their NCs and BURs to the UNFCCC, with the understanding that GEF funds would only be disbursed to these countries after the reports have been submitted. Table 1 presents a distinction between the two categories based on status of their current reporting. This strategy is expected to shorten the funding gap between subsequent reports, as countries will be eligible to access funds from UNEP as soon as the reports are submitted.
2. *Flexibility to align the BTR and combined NC/BTR costing revision.* As outlined in the November 2020 information note, the GEF made available three modalities for supporting the preparation of the first BTRs and their indicative costing. These costs were revised at the 62nd GEF Council meeting (June 2022), to ensure that participating countries receive the necessary financial support needed to prepare good quality reports that respond to guidance provided in Decision -/CMA.3 Annexes IV and V. These changes have been incorporated in this submission as follows:

- § an increase in BTR funding from US\$ 484,000 to US\$ 600,000 (**12 country projects**)
- § an increase in combined BTR/NC cost from US\$ 517,000 to US\$ 633,000 (**14 country projects**)
- § Inclusion of bundled projects – i.e., 2BTRs and an NC at US\$ 1,233,000 (**11 country projects**)
- § Inclusion of a BTR top-up project for US\$ 250,000 (**6 country projects**)

3. *Flexibility to increase the number of participating countries into the umbrella by the time of submission of CEO endorsement request document.* In addition to the twenty-five (25) participating countries confirmed at PIF stage, UNEP received eighteen (18) additional requests from countries wishing to join the BTR umbrella programme after the programme's inclusion into the June 2022 Council Work Programme. These countries have been included in the umbrella programme to utilize some funds that had been earmarked for this, to expedite support to more developing countries to access BTR funding in a timely manner.

These changes have been communicated to GEF Council members for consideration through an amendment notification.

#### Summary of participating countries' BTR modality and an illustration of the phased approach of funds disbursement

The submission status and/or closeness of completion and submission of current NC and BUR to the UNFCCC helped identify the project that each country is eligible to receive GEF funding for, whether it be a combined BTR/NC or a stand-alone BTR. Countries that have recently started the preparation of a NC will receive funding for a stand-alone BTR, countries which have submitted the last NC and not yet started a new one will receive funding for a combined BTR/NC, countries that express interest in a bundled project will receive funding for a combined BTR/NC and a subsequent BTR2, and countries with an NC and/or BUR project underway can receive top-up funding for their initial BTR. This assessment has informed the type of BTR and/or NC funding requested for each country, which is depicted in Table 1.

In addition, the assessment on approximate dates of submission of reports to the UNFCCC will also inform UNEP's phased approach of funds disbursement to countries: disbursement will start with countries that have submitted reports and are therefore ready to initiate BTRs, while allowing more time for countries with ongoing NC/BURs to complete and submit those reports to the UNFCCC before funds are disbursed.

**TABLE 1:** Status of NC and BUR Preparation in Participating Countries

PARTY	NC PREPARATION STATUS	BUR PREPARATION STATUS	REQUESTED FUNDING FOR <sup>[1]</sup> :
<b>Phase I: Parties ready to initiate report preparation immediately following CEO endorsement</b>			
<i>Phase I.A: Parties ready due to submission timing</i>			
1. Argentina	NC1; NC2; NC3 submitted to UNFCCC	BUR1; BUR2; BUR3; BUR4 submitted to UNFCCC	BTR1/NC4 and BTR2
2. Burkina Faso	NC1; NC2; NC3 submitted to UNFCCC	BUR1 submitted to UNFCCC	BTR1/NC4 and BTR2
3. Burundi	NC1; NC2; NC3 submitted to the UNFCCC  NC4 project implementation plan finalized and submitted to UNEP	BUR1 submitted to UNFCCC.	BTR1

4.	Dominican Republic	NC1; NC2; NC3 submitted to the UNFCCC	BUR1 submitted to UNFCCC.	BTR1/NC4
5.	Gabon	NC1; NC2; NC3 submitted to the UNFCCC	BUR1 submitted to the UNFCCC	BTR1/NC4 and BTR2
6.	Guinea Bissau	NC1; NC2; NC3 submitted to the UNFCCC NC4 at inception phase	BUR1 Submitted to the UNFCCC	BTR1
7.	Lesotho	NC1; NC2; NC3 submitted to the UNFCCC	BUR1 submitted to the UNFCCC	BTR1/NC4
8.	Pakistan	NC1; NC2 submitted to the UNFCCC NC3 at inception phase	BUR1 submitted to the UNFCCC	BTR1
9.	Rwanda	NC1; NC2; NC3 submitted to the UNFCCC NC4 at inception phase	BUR1 submitted to UNFCCC.	BTR1
10.	St. Lucia	NC1; NC2; NC3 submitted to the UNFCCC NC4 project implementation plan under preparation	BUR1 submitted to UNFCCC.	BTR1
11.	Uzbekistan	NC1; NC2; NC3 submitted to the UNFCCC NC4 under finalization	BUR1 submitted to UNFCCC.	BTR1/NC5 and BTR2
12.	Vanuatu	NC1; NC2; NC3 submitted to the UNFCCC	BUR1 submitted to UNFCCC.	BTR1/NC4
13.	Zimbabwe	NC1; NC2; NC3 submitted to the UNFCCC NC4 under finalization	BUR1 submitted to UNFCCC.	BTR1/NC5 and BTR2
<b>Phase I.B: Parties ready due to top-up arrangements</b>				

14. Iraq	NC1 submitted to UNFCCC NC2 under preparation	BUR1 under preparation	BTR1 top-up
15. Kenya	NC1; NC2 submitted to UNFCCC NC3 under internalization process	BUR1 under internalization process	BTR1 top-up
16. Nepal	NC1; NC2; NC3 submitted to UNFCCC	BUR1 under preparation	BTR1 top-up
17. Madagascar	NC1; NC2; NC3 submitted to UNFCCC NC4 under implementation	BUR1 under implementation	BTR1 top-up
18. Tanzania	NC1; NC2 submitted to UNFCCC NC3 at inception phase	BUR1 at inception phase	BTR1 top-up
19. Solomon Islands	NC1; NC2 submitted to UNFCCC NC3 under preparation	BUR1 under preparation	BTR1 top-up
<i>Phase II: Projects to be initiated as soon as reports have been submitted to the UNFCCC</i>			
20. Bahamas	NC1; NC2 submitted to UNFCCC NC3 under finalization	BUR1 under finalization	BTR1/NC4 and BTR 2
21. Bangladesh	NC1; NC2; NC3 submitted to UNFCCC	BUR1 under finalization	BTR1/NC4
22. Cameroon	NC1; NC2 submitted to UNFCCC NC3 under preparation	BUR1 under finalization	BTR1/NC4

23. Cote d' Ivoire	NC1; NC2; NC3 submitted to the UNFCCC NC4 under Preparation	BUR1 submitted to the UNFCCC BUR2 under preparation	BTR1
24. Central African Republic	NC1; NC2 submitted to the UNFCCC NC3 under finalization	BUR1 under finalization	BTR1/NC4
25. Comoros	NC1; NC2 submitted to the UNFCCC NC3 under preparation- Expected to be submitted to UNFCCC by Sep 2023.	BUR1 under preparation- Expected to be submitted to UNFCCC by Sep 2023.	BTR1/NC4
26. Djibouti	NC1; NC2; NC3 submitted to the UNFCCC	BUR1 under finalization	BTR1/NC4
27. DR Congo (DRC)	NC1; NC2; NC3 submitted to the UNFCCC NC4 under finalization	BUR1 under finalization	BTR1/NC5
28. Ecuador	NC1; NC2; NC3 submitted to the UNFCCC NC4 under finalization	BUR1 submitted to the UNFCCC BUR2 under finalization	BTR1/NC5
29. Eswatini	NC1; NC2; NC3 submitted to the UNFCCC NC4 under finalization	BUR1 under finalization	BTR1 and BTR2/NC5
30. Fiji	NC1; NC2; NC3 submitted to the UNFCCC	BUR1 under preparation- Expected to be submitted to UNFCCC by Dec 2023	BTR1/NC4
31. Gambia	NC1; NC2; NC3 submitted to the UNFCCC	BUR1 under finalization	BTR1/NC4

32. Ghana	NC1; NC2; NC3; NC4 submitted to the UNFCCC NC5 at inception phase	BUR1; BUR2; BUR3 submitted to UNFCCC  BUR4 under preparation, expected submission to UNFCCC by June 2023	BTR1
33. Kiribati	NC1; NC2 submitted to the UNFCCC NC3 under finalization	BUR1 under finalization	BTR1/NC4
34. Kyrgyzstan	NC1; NC2; NC3 submitted to the UNFCCC NC4 under finalization	BUR1 under finalization	BTR1/NC5 and BTR2
35. Niger	NC1; NC2; NC3 submitted to UNFCCC NC4 under inception phase	BUR1 under finalization	BTR1
36. Mali	NC1; NC2; NC3 submitted to the UNFCCC NC4 under preparation	BUR1 under finalization	BTR1
37. Mauritius	NC1; NC2; NC3 submitted to the UNFCCC NC4 at inception phase	BUR1 submitted to UNFCCC. Party requested to delay BTR onset to mid-2023.	BTR1
38. Moldova	NC1; NC2; NC3; NC4 submitted to the UNFCCC NC5 under finalization	BUR1; BUR2; BUR3 submitted to UNFCCC BTR1 at inception phase	BTR2/NC6
39. Mongolia	NC1; NC2; NC3 submitted to UNFCCC NC4 under finalization	BUR1 submitted to the UNFCCC BUR2 under finalization	BTR1/NC5 and BTR2
40. Sierra Leone	NC1; NC2; NC3 submitted to UNFCCC NC4 at inception phase	BUR1 under finalization	BTR1

41. Seychelles	NC1; NC2 submitted to the UNFCCC NC3 under finalization	BUR1 under finalization	BTR1/NC4 and BTR 2
42. St. Kitts and Nevis	NC1; NC2; submitted to the UNFCCC NC3 under preparation- Expected to be submitted to UNFCCC by Dec 2024	BUR1 under preparation-- Expected to be submitted to UNFCCC by Oct 2023	BTR1/NC4 and BTR2
43. South Africa	NC1; NC2; NC3 submitted to the UNFCCC NC4 under preparation	BUR1; BUR2; BUR3; BUR4 submitted to UNFCCC BUR5 under preparation	BTR1

**Key:**

NC1 – Initial National Communication  
NC2 – Second National Communication  
NC3 – Third National Communication  
NC4 – Fourth National Communication  
NC5 – Fifth National Communication  
NC6 – Sixth National Communication

BUR1 – Initial Biennial Update Report  
BUR2 – Second Biennial Update Report  
BUR3 – Third Biennial Update Report  
BUR4 –Fourth Biennial Update Report  
BUR5 – Fifth Biennial Update Report  
BTR1 – First Biennial Transparency Report  
BTR2 – Second Biennial Transparency Report

[1] The actual sequence of the completion/submission of the BTR stand alone and combined NC/BTRs to the UNFCCC, for the bundled projects, will be determined after the project planning phase

This breakdown of requested funding is summarized in Table I.D of this template (GEF financing resources requested by Agency, Country and Programming of Funds).



In addition to assessing the status of UNFCCC reporting, an assessment was conducted on the status of PA ratification by countries and their NDC submissions. All countries with the LOEs under this umbrella have ratified the UNFCCC and PA, and most have updated their NDCs as shown in Table 2 below.

**TABLE 2: Countries' Status on Transitioning towards the Paris Agreement**

Country	Paris Agreement Ratification	Date of NDC submission	Date of NDC update Submission
1. Argentina	21 Sep 2016	11 Nov 2016	30 Dec 2020
2. Bahamas	22 Apr 2016	31 Oct 2016	07 Nov 2022
3. Bangladesh	22 Apr 2016	31 Dec 2020	26 Aug 2021
4. Burkina Faso	11 Nov 2016	11 Nov 2016	09 Oct 2021
5. Burundi	17 Jan 2018	17 Oct 2018	05 Oct 2021
6. Cameroon	29 Jul 2016	29 Jul 2016	11 Oct 2021
7. Central African Republic	11 Oct 2016	11 Oct 2016	24 Jan 2022
8. Comoros	23 Nov 2016	23 Nov 2016	05 Nov 2021
9. Côte d'Ivoire	25 Oct 2016	25 Nov 2016	09 May 2022
10. Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	13 Dec 2017	13 Dec 2017	28 Dec 2021
11. Djibouti	22 Apr 2016	11 Nov 2016	-
12. Dominican Republic	22 Apr 2016	27 Sep 2017	29 Dec 2020
13. Ecuador	20 Sep 2017	29 Mar 2019	-
14. Eswatini	21 Sep 2016	21 Sep 2016	12 Oct 2021
15. Fiji	22 Apr 2016	22 Apr 2016	21 Dec 2020
16. Gabon	2 Nov 2016	02 Nov 2016	06 Jul 2022
17. Gambia	27 Nov 2016	07 Nov 2016	12 Sep 2021
18. Ghana	21 Sep 2016	21 Sep 2016	-
19. Guinea Bissau	22 Oct 2018	22 Oct 2018	12 Oct 2021

20.	Iraq	01 Nov 2021	15 Oct 2021	-
21.	Kenya	22 Apr 2016	22 Apr 2016	28 Dec 2020
22.	Kiribati	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016	-
23.	Kyrgyzstan	18 Feb 2020	18 Feb 2020	09 Oct 2021
24.	Lesotho	20 Jan 2017	20 Jan 2017	22 Jun 2018
25.	Madagascar	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016	-
26.	Mali	22 Apr 2016	23 Sep 2016	11 Oct 2021
27.	Mauritius	22 Apr 2016	22 Apr 2016	05 Oct 2021
28.	Moldova	21 Sep 2016	20 Jun 2017	04 Mar 2020
29.	Mongolia	21 Sep 2016	21 Sep 2016	13 Oct 2020
30.	Nepal	22 Apr 2016	02 Nov 2016	08 Dec 2020
31.	Niger	21 Sep 2016	21 Sep 2016	13 Dec 2021
32.	Pakistan	10 Nov 2016	10 Nov 2016	21 Oct 2021
33.	Rwanda	6 oct 2016	06 Oct 2016	20 May 2020
34.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	22 Apr 2016	22 Apr 2016	25 Oct 2021
35.	Saint Lucia	22 Apr 2016	22 Apr 2016	27 Jan 2021
36.	Seychelles	25 Apr 2016	29 Apr 2016	30 Jul 2021
37.	Sierra Leone	1 Nov 2016	01 Nov 2016	31 Jul 2021
38.	Solomon Islands	21 Sep 2016	21 Sep 2016	19 Jul 2021
39.	South Africa	22 Apr 2016	25 Sep 2016	27 Sep 2021
40.	Tanzania	22 Apr 2016	18 May 2018	30 Jul 2021
41.	Uzbekistan	19 Apr 2017	19 Apr 2017	30 Oct 2021
42.	Vanuatu	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016	09 August 2022
43.	Zimbabwe	7 Aug 2017	7 Aug 2017	24 Sep 2021

43. ZIMBABWE	1 Aug 2017	1 Aug 2017	24 Sep 2021
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**Consistency with National Priorities:** The programme aligns and is consistent with national strategies, plans, reports and assessments under the UNFCCC and other conventions. National teams will also be guided to strengthen linkages with initiatives such as, but not limited to, the following:

- *GEF-funded Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT).* Twenty-eight (28) countries in this umbrella have CBIT projects at different stages - ranging from concept approval to post-completion. Coordination with CBIT projects is outlined below in Table 3 below.

#### Overview of CBIT Country Engagement and Coordination

Objective	Relevant Countries	Means of Coordination
CBIT projects are designed to strengthen the institutional and technical capacities of countries to meet the enhanced transparency requirements defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.	<p><i>Concept approved:</i> Burundi, Lesotho, Tanzania</p> <p><i>Project approved:</i> DRC, Ecuador, Fiji, Gambia, Mauritius, Nepal, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu</p> <p><i>Project under implementation:</i> Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Eswatini, Ghana, Madagascar, Mongolia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Uzbekistan, and Zimbabwe</p> <p><i>Project completed:</i> Kenya</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Countries will be guided to coordinate with / utilize CBIT project outputs related to strengthened GHG inventories, such as activity data collection arrangements, country-specific emission factors, and reporting templates.</li> <li>• Countries will be guided to coordinate with CBIT country-level projects on data management and reporting that is aligned with the institutional arrangements and transparency platforms that they develop.</li> <li>• All countries, <i>including those without a CBIT project</i>, will be guided to utilize the CBIT global coordination platform, guidance materials, and on-line information events.</li> </ul>

- The *NDC Partnership*, which consists of more than 115 countries and more than 80 institutions, was established to create and deliver on ambitious climate action to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement and the SDGs. The partnership works in two steps with developing country parties: 1) It works with governments to identify NDC implementation priorities and support needs; and 2) It develops a tailored package of expertise, technical assistance, and funding to translate these priorities into actionable policies and programs. Information generated from the studies and assessments carried out under the NC/BTR processes can be used by countries to track progress of implementation of NDC targets, as well as refine targets to be included in their subsequent

NDCs, as guided by the global stocktake process. At present, 13 of the participating countries in this umbrella project have been or are currently involved in NDC Partnership activities.

- *Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)*: Parties will be requested to make use of information obtained through the NAMA process, if funded, to complement and enrich data & information presented in the NC and BTR and vice versa. At present, 2 of the participating countries in this umbrella project have provided information on country-level activity in NAMAs.
- The Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the GEF support the formulation of *National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)* and other adaptation planning processes. This support is available to all developing countries as part of the GCF Readiness Programme and the GEF Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), respectively. The development of NAPs helps to establish and strengthen national capacities to implement climate change and development actions. At present, 17 of the participating countries in this umbrella project have received or are receiving funding for NAPs from the GCF or from the GEF.
- UNFCCC *Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs)*: These projects assist non-Annex I Parties to the UNFCCC with determining their technology priorities climate change mitigation and adaptation. At present, 29 of the participating countries in this umbrella project have reported undertaking a TNA as supported by the TNA Program funded by the GEF.
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- **Coordination at the regional and global level**: Participating countries will be guided to join sub-regional MRV networks that are being supported under the CBIT Phase IIB project (GEF ID 10088) for experience sharing, continuous capacity-building and technical backstopping, which will enhance quality, efficiency, and transparency of national climate change reports to the UNFCCC.

§ The Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT), which is supporting in-country capacity development programmes through training modules on MRV of policies and actions, and knowledge sharing of good practice and lessons learned. Countries that have joined or will join the initiative will be encouraged to coordinate MRV related activities in the BTR/NC projects with the capacity building activities in ICAT.

§ The Climate Promise initiative, which is funded by bilateral and multilateral donors, forms the basis for UNDP's contribution to the NDC Partnership. The initiative brings together all UNDP projects and initiatives related to NDCs to strengthen climate action. Participating countries are encouraged to ensure complementarity in updating their climate data, building capacities of experts, and enhancing ownership in NCs, BTRs and updated NDCs along with their respective processes.

§ Developing GHG inventories is an essential first step towards managing emissions. LEDS Global Partnership (LEDS GP) is hosting two complementary tools to help design, plan, assess, and operationalize more sustainable national greenhouse gas inventory systems: Developing a National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System Template Workbook; and the Greenhouse Gas Inventory Toolkit. This series of templates provides a comprehensive base for preparing a National Inventory System Report used for national greenhouse gas inventory development processes. A major component of the LEDS GP approach to building sustainable national greenhouse gas inventory management systems is starting with the pre-defined National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System Templates developed by the [United States Environmental Protection Agency](#) and [USAID](#). These tools are consistent with IPCC and UNFCCC guidelines for national greenhouse gas inventory development.

§ Through the One United Nations process, the umbrella project will encourage participating countries to link the project results to priorities set in their One UN Strategic Partnership Cooperation Frameworks & SDG Target 13. These priorities range from climate change and disaster risk management; pollution, biodiversity & nature conservation, improving performance and responsiveness of targeted national and sub-national institutions; gender equality and addressing acute vulnerability and participation gaps.

Additional information on these initiatives' coordination at national, regional, and global levels (both planned and ongoing) is submitted as a separate addendum to the CEO endorsement request.



## B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES

The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender equality and women's empowerment are considered in project design and implementation

The objective of this project is to support forty-three (43) developing countries to prepare and submit BTRs and combined BTRs/NCs that comply with the UNFCCC/PA reporting requirements; and respond to their national development goals. The programme aims to support national governments fulfill essential communication requirements to the Convention and is in conformity with Objective 3 of the GEF-7 Climate Change Focal Area, which focuses on fostering enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies. The project will be implemented on an agreed full cost basis requiring only in-kind contribution by GEF-eligible countries, which will be communicated to UNEP during project implementation.

The project has been designed with one outcome, which is to support these countries meet their BTR and NC reporting requirements under the UNFCCC. This outcome will be realized through the following five outputs:

- 1.1.1 Twelve (12) stand-alone BTRs prepared and submitted to the UNFCCC
- 1.1.2 Fourteen (14) combined BTR/NCs prepared and submitted to the UNFCCC
- 1.1.3 Eleven (11) combined BTR/NC + BTR2 bundled reports prepared and submitted to the UNFCCC
- 1.1.4 Six (6) BTRs prepared and submitted to the UNFCCC from ongoing NC/BUR projects using top-up financing
- 1.1.5 Countries receive enhanced execution support services from UNEP

The output costing reflects the revised indicative costing as per the GEF's latest policy in Table 4 below. For additional financing or top-up (modality 3) the total indicative cost has been increased to \$250,000.

**TABLE 3:** BTR/NC Components and Indicative Costing as per the GEF's Latest Policy

BTR	Cost (US\$)	Combined BTR/NC	Cost (US\$)
i. National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases	260,000	i. National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases	260,000
ii. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement	125,455	ii. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement	125,455
iii. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement	100,000	iii. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement	100,000
iv. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement	20,000	iv. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement	20,000
v. Other relevant information (e.g. gender awareness)	10,000	v. Other relevant information (including supplemental NC chapters (research and systemic observation; and education, training and public awareness)	40,000
vi. Publication and submission of report, and other project execution support	30,000	vi. Publication and submission of report, and project execution support	30,000
Subtotal	545,455	Subtotal	575,455
Project management cost	54,545	Project management cost	57,545
Total	600,000	Total	633,000

At the onset of drafting processes, the Executing Agency (EA) will be guided to engage services of qualified national experts from relevant line Ministries, academia and/or private sector to draft the various sections of reports and offer relevant training on the UNFCCC and PA reporting processes. The EA may also sub-contract other institutions to prepare chapters/sections of reports aligned to their mandate, upon the signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) or Legal Agreements. In addition, the EA may engage services of regional and/ or international experts/institutions to undertake specific tasks where their capacity is limited; and pass on this knowhow to national experts and institutions. The BTR and NC reports will be subjected to national consultation and review processes to ensure its endorsement and approval before submission to the UNFCCC.

As the report preparation approaches its finalization, a summary of activities and results achieved under the BTR or combined BTR/NC project will be prepared to ensure that the project design of the subsequent BTR or combined BTR/NC project is built upon what has been achieved so as to avoid duplication of work and propose strategies for increasing synergies with related programmes and institutions. This will enable the preparation of a GEF funding proposals for subsequent BTRs and/or combined BTR/NC. This will support EAs to initiate the request for GEF funding for subsequent BTRs and/or combined BTR/NC and ensure a seamless transition without extended funding gaps in these GEF climate change mitigation enabling activity (CCM-EA) projects. Countries will also be able to use BTR and/or BTR/NC resources for stocktaking. This will allow them to assemble information needed for preparation of their next reporting funding request. This continuity will safeguard continued interest and institutional mechanisms necessary for the preparation of such reports and/or any others required under the enhanced transparency framework of the Paris Agreement.

The following section provides a description of the outputs that will be prepared by participating countries, following the guidance from FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/L.21 on methodological issues relating to the enhanced transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. This relates to the outlines for the BTR, national inventory document and technical expert review report pursuant to the annex to decision 18/CMA.1, as contained in Annexes IV, V and VI, respectively. Countries will be guided to use and benefit from training that will be available on the use of the common tabular formats presented in Annex II to decision 5/CMA.3 for the electronic reporting of the information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.

#### **Output 1.1.1 Twelve (12) BTRs prepared and submitted to the UNFCCC**

Under this output, countries will be guided to prepare standalone BTRs with the following sections: -

##### *§ National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases (paras. 17–58 of the MPGs)*

Participating countries will be guided to refer to Annex V of FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/L.21 for National Inventory Reports (NIRs) preparation. The NIR will be prepared using good practice methodologies accepted by the IPCC and agreed upon by parties to the Paris Agreement. Parties will be guided to use the most recent IPCC guidelines and any subsequent versions adopted by parties. They will report a consistent annual time series starting from 1990, applying consistent methodologies for each reported year. Participating countries requiring flexibility may report the data it has for the reference year and period of its NDC and a consistent annual time series from 2020 onward. The NIR will present information on: -

- National circumstances, institutional arrangements and cross-cutting information on GHG inventories and climate change (e.g. as it pertains to the national context)
- Trends in greenhouse gas emissions and removals in energy, Industrial processes and product use, Agriculture, Land use, land-use change and forestry, Waste and any other applicable sector
- Overview of source and sink category emission estimates and trends
- Other information (e.g. indirect GHGs, precursor gases)



- Key category analysis (flexibility provided to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities as per para. 25 of the MPGs)
- Recalculations and improvements
- Relevant annexes to the national inventory document

*§ Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (paras. 59– 103 of the MPGs)*

This section aims to provide a description of the country's national circumstances and information on institutional arrangement relevant to implementing and achieving NDC, GHG emissions and removals projections and any other information relevant to tracking progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC. The general guidance on information to be included in this section will include, but not limited to:

- National circumstances and institutional arrangements related to NDC tracking
- Description of a Party's nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, including updates
- Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement
- Mitigation policies and measures, actions and plans, including those with mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation actions and economic diversification plans, related to implementing and achieving a nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement
- Summary of greenhouse gas emissions and removals
- Projections of greenhouse gas emissions and removals, as applicable
- Other information relevant to tracking progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.

*§ Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement*

The general guidance on information to be included in this section include, but not limited to:

- National circumstances, institutional arrangements and legal frameworks related to adaptation.
- Impacts, risks and vulnerabilities, as appropriate
- Adaptation priorities and barriers
- Adaptation strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions to integrate adaptation into national policies and strategies
- Progress on implementation of adaptation
- Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions and processes
- Information related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts
- Cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned
- Any other information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement

*§ Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building support provided and mobilized under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement*

The general guidance on information to be included in this section include, but not limited to:

- National circumstances, institutional arrangements and country-driven strategies
- Underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies
- Information on financial support needed and received by developing country Parties under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement
- Information on technology development and transfer support needed and received by developing country Parties under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement
- Information on capacity-building support needed and received by developing country Parties under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement
- Information on support needed and received by developing country Parties for the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building
- Other relevant information, including information on gender and climate change

*§ Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building support needed and received under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement*

- National circumstances, institutional arrangements and country-driven strategies
- Underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies
- Information on financial support needed by developing country Parties under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement
- Information on financial support received by developing country Parties under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement
- Information on technology development and transfer support needed by developing country Parties under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement
- Information on technology development and transfer support received by developing country Parties under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement
- Information on capacity-building support needed by developing country Parties under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement
- Information on capacity-building support received by developing country Parties under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement
- Information on support needed and received by developing country Parties for the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building

*§ Information on flexibility (Applicable only to developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities.)*

- Indication of (1) reporting provisions to which self-determined flexibility is applied, (2) capacity constraints in relation to the application of flexibility and (3) self-determined estimated time frames for improvements in relation to those capacity constraints (para. 6 of the MPGs)

*§ Improvements in reporting over time (Parties may report information on areas of improvement in relation to their reporting, pursuant to chaps. III–VI of the MPGs, in this chapter and/or in chapters relevant to where specific areas of improvement have been identified.)*

- Areas of improvement identified by the Party and technical expert review team in relation to Party's implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (para. 7(a) of the MPGs)
- How the Party is addressing or intends to address areas of improvement as referred to in paragraph 7(a) of the MPGs (para. 7(b) of the MPGs)
- Areas of improvement that are related to the flexibility provisions used<sup>16</sup> (para. 7(c) of the MPGs)
- Reporting-related capacity-building support needs identified, including those referred to in chapter VI above and any progress made, including those previously identified as part of the technical expert review in chapter VII of the MPGs (para. 7(d) of the MPGs)

- Parties' domestic plans and priorities with regard to improved reporting pursuant to paragraph 7 of the MPGs are not subject to technical expert review, but the information may inform discussions on areas of improvement and identification of capacity-building needs between the technical expert review team and the Party concerned (para. 8 of the MPGs)

*§ Any other information the Party considers relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Paris Agreement, and suitable for inclusion in its biennial transparency report*

#### **Output 1.1.2 Fourteen (14) combined BTR/NCs prepared and submitted to the UNFCCC**

This output caters to countries that will submit their BTR and NC as a single report in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines included in the annex to decision 18/CMA.1 for information also covered by the NC reporting guidelines contained in, as applicable, decisions 4/CP.5 and 17/CP.8.

In addition to the BTR components described under Output 1.1.1, these countries shall include in the report:

§ Supplemental chapters on research and systematic observation and on education, training and public awareness, in accordance with the guidelines contained in, as applicable, decisions 4/CP.5 and 17/CP.8;

§ For those Parties that have not reported under chapter IV of the annex to decision 18/CMA.1, an additional chapter on adaptation, in accordance with the relevant guidelines contained in, as applicable, decisions 4/CP.5 and 17/CP.8.

#### **Output 1.1.3 Eleven (11) combined BTR/NC + BTR2 bundled reports prepared and submitted to the UNFCCC**

This output will bundle support for the preparation of a combined BTR/NC (in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines included in the annex to decision 18/CMA.1 for information also covered by the NC reporting guidelines contained in, as applicable, decisions 4/CP.5 and 17/CP.8) with the subsequent preparation of a stand-alone BTR2. These outputs will have the reporting outlines as described under outputs 1.1.1 for BTRs; and output 1.1.2 for a combined NC/BTR. The recipient countries will prepare a project implementation plan indicating the report that will be completed and submitted in Yr. 2024, and Yr. 2026 consecutively.

#### **Output 1.1.4 Six (6) BTRs prepared and submitted to the UNFCCC from ongoing NC/BUR projects using top-up financing**

UNEP will support the following six countries that have ongoing NC/BUR projects which are far from completion to initiate their BTRs in Year 2023: -

1. Iraq
2. Kenya
3. Nepal
4. Madagascar
5. Tanzania
6. Solomon Islands

This modality allows country teams which would have been delayed in commencing the BTR work, considering their status of NC/BUR processes, to draft and complete their NCs, BURs and BTRs concurrently. Hence, these countries will be encouraged to make use of the existing NC/BUR project structures to not only complete and submit NCs and/or BURs but also include the BTR1 process within the same project agreement. At UNEP's level, this modality will trigger an amendment to the existing project agreements between UNEP and the six executing partners to (i) include a BTR component as an output (ii) increase project cost by US\$ 250,000 and (iii) extend the project duration to include the BTR output. The minimum requirements for additional activities will depend on the existing report or reports that are in the process of being compiled.

In general, countries that are preparing a National Communication will: 1) Expand reporting on mitigation actions to report progress against Nationally Determined Contributions as per Article 4 of the Paris Agreement; 2) Expand existing reporting on programs containing measures to address climate change adaptation to address impacts and adaptation as per Article 7 of the Paris Agreement); and 3) Expand reporting on technology transfer and financial, technology, and capacity needs to address financial, technology, and capacity-building needs and support received as per Articles 9, 10, and 11 of the Paris Agreement.

Countries that are currently preparing a BUR will generally: 1) Expand reporting on mitigation actions to report progress against Nationally Determined Contributions as per Article 4 of the Paris Agreement; 2) Compile and report information impacts and adaptation as per Article 7 of the Paris Agreement; 3) Expand reporting on technology transfer and financial, technology, and capacity needs to report on financial, technology, and capacity-building support received as per Articles 9, 10, and 11 of the Paris Agreement.

For both types of top-up reporting, the relevant reporting requirements are described in detail under Output 1.1.1 above, and the format of the BTR will reflect those guidelines. In all cases, reporting will be informed by the ongoing processes of NCs/BURs. UNEP will seek flexible and country-specific approaches to supplementary reporting and will share good practice across the participating countries. Participating countries will be expected to submit an amended Project Implementation Plan to UNEP that reflects the additional activities that will be necessary to build upon existing research and analysis to complete the BTR.

For all BTR outputs stated, UNEP will communicate any new BTR/NC reporting requirement that may be agreed upon by the COP to countries. It will also advise participating countries on potential adjustments to project design and implementation, to reflect on the said changes, as appropriate. In addition, UNEP will inform the participating countries of available opportunities for training to improve their understanding of the reporting processes

#### **Output 1.1.5 Countries receive enhanced execution support services from UNEP**

UNEP has continued to play an important role in supporting developing countries to meet their reporting obligations under the UNFCCC. It aligns to UNEP's Medium-Term Strategy document for tackling climate change, biodiversity and nature loss, and pollution and waste from 2022–2025; and is embedded under the climate action pillar to support state and non-state actors to adopt the enhanced transparency framework arrangements under the Paris Agreement.

A recent GEF report confirms that UNEP is currently supporting eighty-six (86) developing countries to prepare their NCs and BURs/BTRs. Over this time, UNEP has noted that these reports have not only assisted countries to meet their reporting requirements under the UNFCCC, but also helped countries to (i) establish subcommittees and sectoral working groups responsible for preparation of specific chapters of national reports as well as (ii) climate data

generated to inform their national policies. The theory of change (Annex 1) for the umbrella project reflects a rationale that is consistent with the approaches of previous and ongoing UNEP-GEF climate change enabling activities. As national teams get better in applying the recommended NC and BUR/BTR guidelines, human and national institutional capacities become strengthened over time.

Having said that, UNEP also recognizes that there are prevailing capacity challenges associated with the preparation of these reports in many developing countries. Many countries report persisting capacity gaps of government staff and insufficient institutional capacities, including gaps related to inter-agency and cross-sectorial coordination. Furthermore, countries report capacity needs related to mainstreaming climate considerations into their national planning and budgeting. These challenges have also been reported in the UNFCCC synthesis reports and are currently being addressed through different donors and initiatives at national, regional and global levels. To address the persistent capacity issues and expedite report preparation and submission of high-quality reports, UNEP proposes to provide enhanced execution support to these Partners, which will comprise of the following range of support services, in addition to the IA services:

- a. Support EA teams to draft terms of references for consultants to be engaged in preparing the project implementation plans;
- b. Assisting national governments to identify qualified experts to undertake stocktaking exercise, stakeholder consultations and project implementation plan preparation;
- c. Provide advisory services during recruitment of project personnel and/or consultants to support the NC and BTR reporting process to ensure that the qualified candidates are selected to support project work;
- d. Provide training to country level project management teams on compliance with technical and financial reporting guidelines through the development of and dissemination of guidance notes to enable countries meet their reporting obligations to GEF and UNFCCC;
- e. Support national governments in identifying suitable national and sub-regional/ international climate change experts (by means of advertisements, website, and roster of experts) capable of carrying out the necessary thematic assessments in the areas of GHG Inventories, Mitigation Analysis and Vulnerability and Adaptation strategies;
- f. Assist country teams to organize national workshops for different NC/ BTR components, which includes support in identifying trainers; reviewing workshop agenda and supporting with access to existing materials;
- g. Support project partners in the identification of regional centres of excellence to enable countries' access to climate relevant data, information and appropriate analytical tools particularly in the areas of GHG inventories and mitigation actions.

### **Stakeholder Involvement**

In order to ensure a successful project outcome and enhance countries' ownership and uptake of NCs and BTRs findings, it is critical to engage stakeholders in the processes carried out for the elaboration of these reports. In previous projects, a diverse group of stakeholders have been involved in these processes, including Government Ministries, Research Institutions, Academia, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and indigenous peoples; Community Based Organizations (CBOs), women groups, special groups, farmers, business and industry; trade unions, local authorities; indigenous peoples, ethics specialists, professional associations, media, etc.

A preliminary stakeholder mapping exercise has been undertaken by each executing agency to identify the roles of various actors in providing data and tracking actions related to the different sectors of the GHG inventory, tracking of NDC mitigation and adaptation activities as well as support needed and received; this information will be confirmed at Project inception. Stakeholders will be invited to participate in the BTR and NC project inception workshop, where they will have an opportunity to agree on proposed roles/responsibilities and representation in the different thematic working groups as illustrated in the project implementation structure in Figure 3 of this document. Civil society organizations and indigenous peoples will be amongst the stakeholders invited to participate and provide comments on various sectoral outputs. They will also be consulted at the end of the project to provide feedback and an assessment of the BTR and NC process, on how best they can be involved in subsequent and future report preparation.

Funding will be allocated for stakeholder engagement events, publication, dissemination and submission of reports held prior to the project inception/launch workshop. The deliverables expected under stakeholder engagement will comprise the following:

1. Consultations and workshops;
2. Trainings and in-depth reviews of reports;
3. Compilation, translation and executive summary;
4. Publication and dissemination of BTRs and/or other reports/materials.

### **Private Sector Engagement**

Engagement of the private sector is essential for mobilizing resources, knowledge and innovation to address climate change and promote low-carbon climate-resilient development. There have been several significant donor-supported climate funds, as well as a steady increase in policy and financial support for climate-friendly technologies over the recent years. The private sector plays a crucial role in translating climate policies into activities on the ground.

This project is expected to create awareness on climate reporting among the relevant stakeholders, including the private sector. Representatives of the private sector will be invited to project inception workshops to provide their comments on the project design and their potential role in the relevant priority sectors of the project. Private sector actors will also be asked to collaborate by providing information and data needed not only for NDC tracking but also for the elaboration of transparent, accurate, consistent, comparable and complete GHG inventories such as activity data for the IPPU sector, information on energy efficiency measures, reforestation, among others. Eighteen (18) of the participating countries have identified specific private sector actors to be involved in activity data collection as part of their preliminary stakeholder assessments.

The evolution of economic activities and the impacts of alternative low carbon development measures will be considered in MRV activities in order to take stock of emissions and potential reductions obtained in the implementation of NDC strategies. Moreover, businesses may benefit from information about potential climate risks relevant for their activities (e.g., for agriculture and forests).

### **Gender**

This project has been designed to conform to 2018 guidance from the GEF on Gender Equality<sup>[1]</sup> and UNEP's Policy and Strategy for Gender Equality and the Environment. It will aim to support the Gender Action Plan of the UNFCCC<sup>[2]</sup> in the following ways:

National teams will be encouraged to refer to the *Gender Responsive National Communications Toolkit*, which was developed through the GEF-funded Global Support Programme (GSP). This toolkit is accessible at the GSP website<sup>[3]</sup>. Countries will also receive information on updated guidance on the integration of gender into national reporting when this guidance becomes available in early 2023 under the GEF project “[Global Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency \(CBIT\) Platform Phase II A: Unified Support Platform and Program for Article 13 of the Paris Agreement](#).”

Efforts will be made to have acceptable gender representation in project management structures as well as in capacity building activities, and women’s participation in the project will be documented. The executing agencies, in consultation with relevant entities, will identify a gender focal point in their working groups to track and itemize issues linked to their respective reporting sections - adaptation, mitigation and greenhouse gases, gender financing, capacity, technology needs, public awareness, education, constraints and gaps. A short summary or section under the itemized issues will be prepared and linked to the NCs and BTRs. A gender sensitive workshop/training for the Project Management Team, Thematic Working Groups, sector ministries, and selected environment and gender-based NGOs will be organized to support gender-equity measures in NC and BTR processes. Institutions to be consulted on gender issues at national level will include, but not limited to: Ministries in charge of gender, the gender focal point for the convention on climate change, civil society organizations working in the fields of gender and climate change as well as research institutions and development partners working on gender issues. Participating countries will also be encouraged to actively participate in the development of a synthesis report on the implementation of the gender action plan as adopted by COP 23.

At present, 22 of the participating countries have appointed a UNFCCC gender focal point. Countries have communicated anticipated activities related to gender mainstreaming and women’s meaningful participation in Project activities through country questionnaires. The most common gender-related actions proposed were undertaking activities to ensure equitable participation of women in the project structure and activities and gender-sensitive reporting, such as sex-disaggregated data and gender-sensitive indicators. The next most frequent activities involved stakeholder engagement, such as consultations, and outreach, such as training and capacity strengthening for women’s organizations. Information on national/sectoral gender-related policies and key stakeholders for participating countries is provided separately in individual country questionnaires.

Additional information on stakeholders’ involvement, private sector engagement, gender aspects to be considered by participating countries is available as a separate addendum to the CEO endorsement request.

## RISKS

While most countries have already established a reasonable technical and institutional basis to prepare and deliver their reports, the overall project risk is moderate. Project risks are related to (i) the existence of weak institutional arrangements; (ii) poor stakeholder consultation processes; (iii) the possibility that countries may produce reports that lack adequate depth and quality due to lack of data; and (iv) delays in report completion by countries. UNEP will assist country teams to work towards mitigating the anticipated risks as follows:

[1] GEF (2018). *GEF Policy on Gender Equality*.

[2] Decision 3/CP.23 <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2017/cop23/eng/11a01.pdf#page=13> Accessed October 30, 2019.

[3] <http://www.un-gsp.org/news/gender-responsive-national-communications-toolkit> Accessed October 30, 2019.

**TABLE 4: Project Risks and Proposed Measures to Mitigate Risks during Project Implementation**

Risk	Level of	Commentary and Mitigating Strategies and Actions
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	Risk	
1. <i>Organizational risk (participating countries)</i> : Limited consultations and weak participation process amongst stakeholders due to institutional rivalries or rigidities which hamper responsiveness of project outputs to national development needs as well as effective work delivery and quality of the outputs.	Moderate	<p>§ UNEP will encourage peer support by linking-up country teams with in regional networks, to exchange data and information, tools and methodologies, lessons learnt and good practices to enhance the quality and utility of national reports.</p> <p>§ Teams will also refer to the various toolkits for assisting non-Annex I Parties in establishing and maintaining the most suitable national institutional arrangements to meet the enhanced reporting requirements for BTRs and NCs, e.g. a toolkit developed by the UNFCCC Secretariat.</p>
2. <i>Operational risk (Implementing Agency)</i> : Superficial and/or delayed reporting/no cost extension	Moderate	<p>§ UNEP will provide enhanced execution support to countries experiencing difficulties in drafting terms of references and identifying regional/international experts to facilitate training of local experts to understand the UNFCCC reporting guidelines and ensure effective and timely work delivery.</p> <p>§ In cases where there are challenges in the project, UNEP team will undertake country missions where possible to discuss financial and technical matters, and any other factors that may be hindering project delivery.</p>
4. <i>Operational risk (Implementing Agency)</i> : The possibility of most countries producing reports that lack a adequate depth and quality	Moderate	<p>§ UNEP will advise on access to methodologies and guidance notes for BTR and NC preparation, and recommend participation in capacity building initiative workshops, webinars organized by the CGE, IPCC, UNFCCC, CBIT and other organizations.</p> <p>§ UNEP will raise the level of project supervision and work closely with the CBIT Phase II Project Implementation Unit to help countries identify regional centres of excellence in both Annex I and non-Annex I countries to help countries access climate relevant data, information and appropriate analytical tools particularly in the areas of vulnerability and adaptation. UNEP will also encourage south-south cooperation and peer support by linking up country teams to exchange data and information, tools and methodologies, lessons learnt and good practices – likely to be undertaken through the CBIT platform.</p>
5. <i>Political risks</i> : It is expected that political unrest/ instability in any of the Countries, will impede implementation of project activities and completion of the project within the stipulated time	Moderate	<p>§ UNEP will make use of its Regional Offices and/or other UN Offices to liaise with the national government to assess the situation and put measures in place to ensure that the project incurs minimum losses and that project activities resume once the national situation is favourable.</p>



ated time frame.		<p>§ The institutional arrangements of these projects are designed to include a broad cross section of ministries/experts involved in addressing climate change and as such aim to maintain some continuity of personnel between administrations.</p> <p>§ Within the government, national projects usually interact with technical staff, who are most likely to remain after elections as civil servants serving elected officials. As such, projects usually receive continued support from these technical staff between elections and advocate for the project under new political administrations.</p>
6. <i>Environmental risks/hazards:</i> Occurrences of extreme weather events – floods, hurricane, droughts etc. will slow/stop implementation of project activities and completion of the project within the stipulated time frame.	Low	<p>§ National teams will be encouraged to create more awareness on climate change related hazards/disasters; enhance coordination of efforts between institutions for risk assessment, improve early warning systems to mitigate impacts and increase resilience to extreme events.</p> <p>§ National teams will be encouraged to prioritize data storage and archiving processes, to prevent loss of data /information which would impact the timely completion of the project.</p>

**COVID-19:** While it is noted that the risks related to the COVID-19 global pandemic have abated substantially in recent months, the programme and national project teams will nonetheless take steps to minimize the risks related to pandemics and other threats noted under the UNEP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework's Safeguard Standard 4: Community Health, Safety and Security, which recognizes that programme/project activities may increase community exposure to health hazards, which may include infectious disease. National teams will be encouraged to consider virtual/alternative means of consultation, training, reviews, and other activities when needed.

### Knowledge Management

At the national level, the BTR/NC preparation process is designed to enhance public participation and create awareness on climate change issues. The reporting process presents an opportunity to promote information sharing and networking amongst all relevant institutions and stakeholders at national and local levels. Parties will indicate, where applicable, national climate change communication strategies that have been put in place, or that are proposed, to enhance the general understanding of climate change issues and integration of the same in national development planning processes. Preferred channels for information sharing and dissemination will be identified and set up during the project implementation phase; this may include websites, e-libraries and climate change offices. Participating countries shall be required to identify and elaborate a plan of activities for raising awareness and education for different groups of people. This may include the use of publications, training workshops, and public meetings to disseminate project findings at different stages.

Once drafting and compiling BTR and/or combined BTR/NC information is complete, participating countries will be encouraged to produce a single document that includes an executive summary. The document may be presented as a hard copy and in electronic format. The executive summary, which should be no more than 10 pages long, will be used for the purpose of making the report and its key findings accessible to policymakers, the media, and the public.

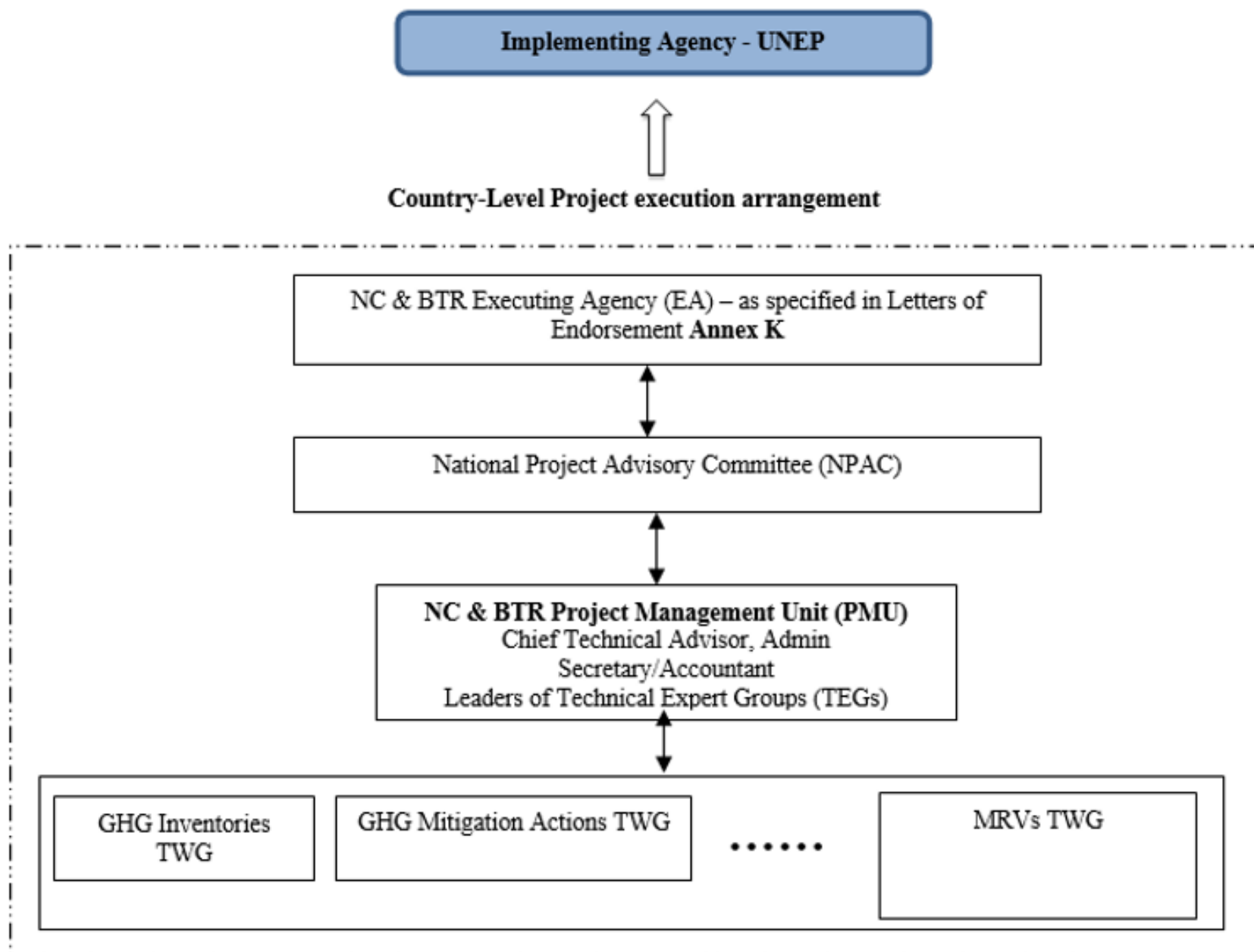
At the regional & international levels, participating countries will be encouraged to join regional MRV networks to share their experiences and lessons learnt in national reporting. This support will be linked to regional network coordinators and international experts, who will provide guidance to countries as needs arise while enhancing south-south networking. Participating countries will also be requested to exchange data and information, tools and methodologies, lessons learnt, and good practices to enhance the quality and utility of their reports through a streamlined website that will merge two GEF-supported websites: the CBIT Global Platform website and the Global Support Programme (GSP) website. The merged GSP/CBIT website will provide information and materials, tools, relevant links, and country pages; and online learning modules and webinars. This support platform aims to provide streamlined support and capacity building at the country, regional, and global levels to enable Non-Annex I countries under the UNFCCC and developing countries under the Paris Agreements to better respond to reporting requirements and to catalyse increased ambition within country NDCs.

### C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A

The project will be implemented through the Economy Division of the United Nations Environment Programme and executed by national entities. The general national project execution arrangements involve the establishment of Project Management Units (PMU) within the EAs for the overall management of all aspects of the project implementation. The PMU will comprise of a Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) or Technical Advisor (TA) and a Project Administrative Secretary/Accountant. The CTA/ TA will provide technical support to the national Technical Expert Groups (TEGs). The TEGs will be constituted along different Thematic Working Groups (TWG) (e.g. GHG Inventories, GHG mitigation, domestic measurement reporting and verification arrangements, BTR/NC support needs) depending on the project type. EAs will be encouraged to identify gender focal points in all working groups to track and itemize issues linked to their respective reporting sections - adaptation, mitigation and greenhouse gases, gender financing, capacity, technology needs, public awareness, education, constraints and gaps. Any other relevant group will be established, based on decisions of the National Project Advisory Committee (NPAC) members.

**Figure 3:** Project Execution Arrangement



Out of the forty-three (43) countries that have confirmed their participation in this umbrella; the following have nominated executing partners as follows:-

1. Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Argentina)
2. Department of Environmental Planning and Protection (Bahamas)

3. Department of Environment (Bangladesh)
4. Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development (SP-CNDD) (Burkina Faso)
5. Burundian Office for Environment Protection (OBPE) (Burundi)
6. Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED) (Cameroon)
7. Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Central African Republic)
8. Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Environment, Tourism and Crafts (Comoros)
9. Ministry of Economy and Finance (Cote D'Ivoire)
10. Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Democratic Republic of Congo)
11. Ministere de l'Environnement et du Developement Durable (Djibouti)
12. Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (Dominican Republic)
13. Execution partner to be defined at project agreement signing phase (Ecuador)
14. Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs (Eswatini)
15. Ministry of Economy (Fiji)
16. Minister of Water, Forests, Sea, of the Environment, in charge of the Climate Plan and Land Use Plan (Gabon)
17. National Environment Agency (Gambia)
18. Environmental Protection Agency (Ghana)
19. Ministry of Environment and Biodiversity (Guinea Bissau)
20. Ministry of Environment Lands and Agricultural Development (Kiribati)
21. Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision (Krygystan)
22. Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Culture (Lesotho)
23. Agence de l'Environnement et du Developement Durable (Mali)
24. Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development (Mauritius)
25. Environment Projects Implementation Unit (Moldova)
26. Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia (Mongolia)
27. Ministry of Planning (Niger)
28. Ministry of Climate Change (Pakistan)
29. Rwanda Environment Management Authority (Rwanda)
30. Ministry of Finance (Saint Kitts and Nevis)
31. Ministry of Education, Sustainable Development, Innovation, Science, Technology and Vocational Training, (Saint Lucia)
32. Ministry of Agriculture, Climate Change and Environment (Seychelles)
33. Environment Protection Agency Ministry of the Environment (Sierra Leone)
34. Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (South Africa)
35. Centre of Hydro meteorological Service (Uzbekistan)
36. Climate Change Department (Vanuatu)
37. Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry (Zimbabwe)

Country-specific information on the implementation arrangements to be used for the BTR/NC project, for the above projects is included as an Addendum to this CEO endorsement request. The remaining six (6) countries requesting resources through top up financing will make use of the existing structures, sectoral experts and consultants currently working on NCs and/or BURs to prepare their first BTR during the implementation of the current Project. This explains why there is no additional information provided for these countries in the Addendum.

1. Execution partner to be defined at project agreement signing phase (Iraq)
2. Ministry of Environment and Forestry (Kenya)
3. Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Madagascar)
4. Ministry of Forestry and Environment (Nepal)
5. Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (Solomon Islands)
6. Vice-President's Office (Tanzania)

UNEP has previous experience working with the above EAs during the preparation of previous NCs and or BURs and will therefore continue to play a pivotal role in assisting these teams to strengthen their capacities in reporting.

UNEP in its role of IA will:

- Lead in internalization, UNEP Project Agreement signing and first disbursement/sub-allotment to executing agency
- Technically assess and oversee quality of project outputs, products and deliverables
- Review of reporting, checking for consistency between execution activities and expenditures, ensuring that it respects GEF incrementality rules.
- Clearance of cash requests, and authorization of disbursements once reporting is found to be complete and accurate
- Approve budget revision, certify fund availability and transfer funds
- Create consensus to resolve inter-institutional and multi-country issues
- Manage relations with the GEF
- Umbrella programme oversight and feedback on demand to GEF Operational Focal Points
- Follow-up with Executing agency for progress, equipment, financial and audit reports
- Provide no-objection to main TORs and subcontracts of the project, including selection of project manager or equivalent
- Attend inception workshops, field visits where relevant,
- Assess project risks, and monitor and enforce a risk management plan
- Ensure that GEF quality standards are applied consistently to all projects

#### D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT

The umbrella programme approach, in general, presents multiple benefits compared to preparing and submitting 43 single-country enabling activity proposal requests to the GEF for approval by the end of 2022 (for 25 NC/BTRs and 29 stand-alone BTRs). UNEP has put several measures in place to ensure that the proposal preparation and approval process will be realized within a very short time and that participating countries have access to the GEF resources to commence BTR/NC preparation in early 2023. Having stated that, UNEP also recognizes that the document is generic and that there is no such thing as “one size fits all.” This strategic document will help each country to identify their scope of work based on their circumstances, appropriate institutional arrangements and stakeholder engagement mechanisms over the period of NCs and BTRs drafting.

On supporting countries to meet their BTR submission timelines, UNEP, in consultation with the GEF Secretariat, agreed to support countries advance their BTR funding request, even before they have completed their current NCs and /or BURs. This is done with the aim to shorten the funding gap between projects, so that by the time their ongoing NCs and /or BURs are submitted to the UNFCCC, the participating countries move directly into negotiating a project agreement with UNEP for funds disbursement. To this end, UNEP has committed to support in expediting the funding request from the GEF but will only disburse BTR/NC funding under this project after the UNFCCC submission processes of current reports have been completed and confirmed. What this means is that:

- Countries that have completed and submitted their NCs and /or BURs to the UNFCCC by CEO endorsement approval time will be ready to embark on NC/BTR1 processes immediately the CEO endorsement and commitment letter have been received
- Countries with ongoing NCs and /or BUR projects will first be supported to complete and submit current reports to the UNFCCC before they receive funding from UNEP to initiate the BTR or combined BTR/NC projects.

This approach will lengthen the overall umbrella programme duration (i.e. administrative side for UNEP) as NC/BTR1 and BTR2 commencement dates will vary by country. However, it will ensure timely access to GEF funding to all participating countries as and when they are ready to initiate their subsequent report, saving time in accessing GEF funding – as listed in Table 2.

One technical note: Under the BTR review process, the MPGs provide the option to LDCs and SIDS of participating in a centralized review as a group (decision 18/CMA.1, para. 157). LDCs and SIDS may also choose to participate as a group during the subsequent working group phase of the facilitative multilateral consideration of progress (Decision 18/CMA.1, para. 194). This is an idea that the UNFCCC Secretariat may explore for this group of countries. The structure of the umbrella programme therefore allows for country flexibility as well as options for countries to share lessons learnt and undergo the review process jointly.

## E. DESCRIBE, DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN

The project will be monitored through the following activities:

§ A Project Inception Workshop at the national level will be held within two months of the start of the project, following the establishment of the Project Management Unit. The workshop will involve all key stakeholders identified during the national consultation process. An Inception Workshop report will be prepared and shared with participants to formalize various agreements and plans decided during the meeting.

§ BTR and NC technical progress will be monitored against expenditures: The CTA/TA will be responsible for preparation of quarterly progress reports and expenditure statements. Technical progress and financial reports shall be reviewed by the UNEP Task Manager and Fund Management Officer.

§ An annual project audit and final financial audit will be undertaken to assess probity (i.e. correctness, integrity, etc.) of expenditures and transactions.

§ Reports will be compiled and transmitted to the GEF and the COP of the UNFCCC. As part of annual reporting routine, UNEP will continue to prepare and submit to the GEF annual report on UNEPs support for the preparation of NCs and BURs/BTRs which will include the status of implementation of the BTRs and combined BTR/NC projects.

§ Project Implementation Review (PIR) Reports on the BTR and combined BTR/NC project progress will be prepared annually.

§ The Executing Agency shall maintain complete and accurate records of non-expendable equipment purchased with GEF project funds and shall provide UNEP with an Annual Inventory of Non-expendable Equipment as of 31 December, which is to be submitted within 2 months of that date.

§ The UNEP Task Manager will conduct periodic monitoring through discussions with key partners. Monitoring of activities will be based on the agreed schedule in the Project Implementation Plan to assess the status of implementation of the project. The monitoring of project activities will identify areas of improvements and will make recommendations on how to address gaps in project implementation. At the end of the project, a customized final terminal report will be administered to all executing partners to assess the effectiveness of the project.

§ A final closure template will be shared with all executing partners at the end of the project, as part of project closure, to assess project effectiveness and indicate potential areas for further improvements.

### TABLE 5: M&E Budget and Workplan



Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Time Frame
Project Inception Workshop (PIW)	National Project Management Unit, Technical Expert Groups and UNEP Task Manager to raise awareness, build stakeholder engagement and detailed work planning	Within 2 months of project start-up and establishment of the project management unit
Project Inception Report	CTA/TA& UNEP Task Manager	Not more than 1 month after the Project Inception Workshop
Technical progress reports & expenditure statements	National Project Management Unit, Task Manager, Funds Management Officer	Half yearly expenditure and technical progress reports for any given year, submitted by January 31, and July 31 and at the end of project implementation
Report to the GEF and COP of UNFCCC	National Project Management Unit, Task Manager, Funds Management Officer	Annually, part of reporting routine
Project Implementation Review (PIR) report	UNEP Task Manager	Annually, part of reporting routine
Annual Inventory of Non-expendable equipment	National Project Management Unit, Task Manager, Funds Management Officer	Annually, as at 31 December of each year, to be submitted within 2 months
Project Monitoring	UNEP Task Manager	Continuous
Final closure	National Project Management Unit, Task Manager, FMO, Consultant(s)	Initiated no earlier than six months prior to the operational completion of project activities

**F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE)**

This project is submitted as an umbrella and is composed of forty-three (43) national projects, for which UNEP will draw separate legal agreements. Given that these projects will have to be managed using PMC resources and that each project is considered an 'enabling activity' at country level – which applies the 10% PMC allocation as per the most recent GEF costing of BTRs and NCs Policy document.<sup>[1]</sup> In this case, as a non-expedited enabling project, the project management cost is estimated at US\$ 2,829,522 as calculated in Table B. This is similar to the submission of the PFD, where the PMC rule is applied to each child project, hence the sum-up of the PMC is different than the recommended amount for a GEF full-sized project (FSP).

**Proposed Project Management Costs at the Umbrella Level**

Single Country Project		Umbrella Level PMC proposed		
Project	10% PMC allocated/report	Number of BTRs/NCs	Umbrella cost	PMC as 10% of each country cost
BTR @ US\$ 600,000	US\$ 54,545	12 BTRs * US\$ 600,000	US\$ 7,200,000	US\$654,540
Combined BTR/NC @ US\$ 633,000	US\$ 57,545	14 Combined BTR/NCs * US\$ 633,000	US\$ 8,862,000	US\$805,630
Combined BTR/NC + BTR @ 1,233,000	US\$ 112,090	11 Combined BTR/NCs and BTRs * US\$ 1,233,000	US\$13,563,000	US\$1,232,990
Top-up BTR @ 250,000	US\$ 22,727	6 BTR top-ups *US\$ 250,000	US\$ 1,500,000	US\$136,362
<b>Total</b>			<b>US\$31,125,000</b>	<b>US\$ 2,829,522</b>

<sup>[1]</sup> Information Note on the Update of the Costing Structure for the Financing of Biennial Transparency Reports for the Developing Country Parties to the Paris Agreement (GEF/C.62/Inf.15 dated 02 June 2022).

Below is an extract of Safeguard Risk Identification Form (SRIF) clearance, the complete checklist is available in Annex 3 of the attached CEO endorsement document.

## A. Summary of the Safeguards Risk Triggered

<b>Safeguard Standards Triggered by the Project</b>	<b>Impact of Risk (1-5)</b>	<b>Probability of Risk (1-5)</b>	<b>Significance of Risk (L, M, H)</b>
SS 1: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	1	1	L
SS 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks	1	1	L
SS 3: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	1	1	L
SS 4: Community Health, Safety and Security	1	1	L
SS 5: Cultural Heritage	1	1	L
SS 6: Displacement and Involuntary Resettlement	1	1	L
SS 7: Indigenous Peoples	1	1	L
SS 8: Labor and working conditions	1	1	L

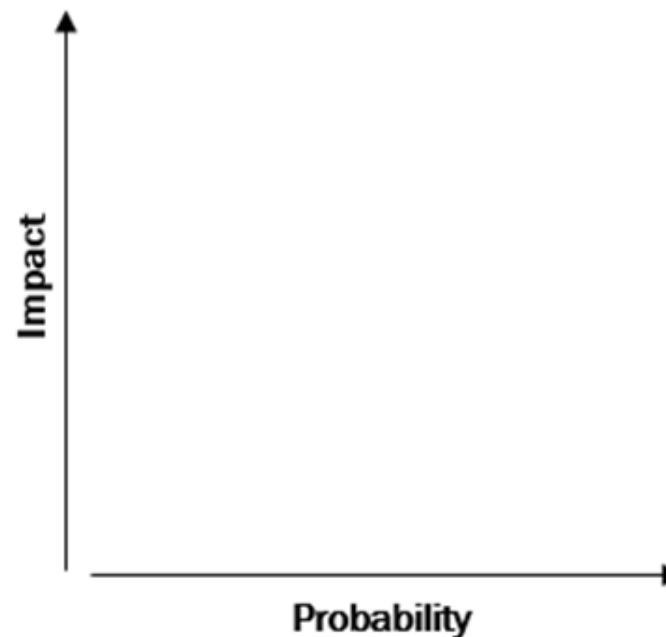
### B. ESS Risk Level<sup>9</sup> -

5	H	H	H	H	H
4	M	M	H	H	H
3	L	M	M	M	M
2	L	L	M	M	M
1	L	L	L	L	L
#	1	2	3	4	5

C.

Refer to the UNEP ESSF (Chapter IV)  
and the UNEP's ESSF Guidelines.

- Low risk ☐
- Moderate risk ☐
- High risk ☐
- Additional information required ☐



## D. Development of ESS Review Note and Screening Decision

### *Prepared by*

Name: Suzanne Lekoyiet    Date: 17 Oct 2022

### *Screening review by*

Name: Alexandra Mutungi        Date: 19 Oct 2022

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<sup>9</sup> **Low risk:** Negative impacts minimal or negligible: no further study or impact management required.

**Moderate risk:** Potential negative impacts, but limited in scale, not unprecedented or irreversible and generally limited to programme/project area; impacts amenable to management using standard mitigation measures; limited environmental or social analysis may be required to develop a Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). Straightforward application of good practice may be sufficient without additional study.

**High risk:** Potential for significant negative impacts (e.g., irreversible, unprecedented, cumulative, significant stakeholder concerns); Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) (or Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA)) including a full impact assessment may be required, followed by an effective comprehensive safeguard management plan.

## E. Safeguard Review Summary (by the safeguard team)

This is a low-risk project. However, the UNEP ESSF guiding principles - human rights, accountability, resilience and sustainability and leave no one behind - are still applicable to this project.

## F. Safeguard Recommendations (by the safeguard team)

- No specific safeguard action required ☒
- Take Good Practice approach<sup>10</sup> ☐
- Carry out further assessments (e.g., site visits, experts' inputs, consult affected communities, etc.) ☐
- Carry out impact assessments (by relevant experts) in the risk areas and develop management framework/plan ☐
- Consult Safeguards Advisor early during the full project development phase ☐
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

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<sup>10</sup> Good practice approach: For most low-moderate risk projects, good practice approach may be sufficient. In that case, no separate management plan is necessary. Instead, the project document demonstrates safeguard management approach in the project activities, budget, risks management, stakeholder engagement or/and monitoring segments of the project document to avoid or minimize the identified potential risks without preparing a separate safeguard management plan.



### Part III: Approval/Endorsement By GEF Operational Focal Point(S) And GEF Agency(ies)

#### A. Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Focal Point Name	Focal Point Title	Ministry	Signed Date
Dr. Rhianna Neely-Murphy	Director	The Department of Environmental Planning and Protection, Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources	9/28/2022
Dr. Farhina Ahmed	Secretary	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	10/19/2022
Mr. Somanegre Nana	Technical Coordinator	Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change	9/21/2022
Mr. Emmanuel Ndorimana	Permanent Secretary/GEF OFP	Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock	9/21/2022
Dr. Unusa Haman	Sub-Director for Environmental Planning/GEF OFP	Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED)	9/22/2022
Mr. Lambert Gnapelet	Meteorological Engineer and Environment Manager /GEF OFP	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	9/27/2022
Mr. Youssouf Elamine Youssouf Mbechezi	Director General for Environment and Forests /GEF OFP	Ministry of Agriculture, Fishing, Environment and City Planning	10/17/2022
Mrs. Alimata Kone	Permanent Secretary/GEF OFP	CNFEM (GEF NATIONAL COMMISSION)	9/22/2022
Mr. Godefroid Ndaukila Muhinya	Director-Head of Service of the Sustainable Development Department /GEF OFP	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	9/26/2022
Ms. Milagros De Camps	Vice Minister for Climate Change and Sustainability / GEF OFP	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	8/31/2022



Mr. Dini Abdallah Omar	Secretary General/GEF OFP	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	9/21/2022
Jose Luis Naula	Director for International Cooperation	Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition	9/30/2022
Mr. Joshua Wycliffe	Permanent Secretary/GEF OFP	Ministry of waterways and Environment	10/6/2022
Mr. Stanislas Stephen Mouba Olouna	Director General /GEF OFP	Directorate General for the Environment and Protection of Nature	10/20/2022
Dr. Badgie Dawda	Executive Director/GEF OFP	National Environment Agency	9/26/2022
Mr. Isaac Charles Acquah Jnr	Chief Programme Officer/GEF OFP	Environmental Protection Agency	9/26/2022
Mr. Lourenco Antonio Vaz	General Secretary/GEF OFP	Ministry of Environment and Biodiversity	9/21/2022
Dr. Christopher Kiptoo	Principal Secretary/ GEF OFP	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	9/7/2022
Mrs. Nenenteiti Teariki Ruatu	Director, Environment and Conservation Division / GEF OFP	Ministry of Environment, Lands, and Agricultural Development	9/8/2022
Mr. Stanely M. Damane	GEF OFP	Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Culture	9/26/2022
Dr. Hery A. Rakotondravony	GEF OFP	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Developoment	9/26/2022
Mr. Amidou Goïta	GEF OFP	Agence de l'Environnement et du Developpment Durable	9/8/2022
Mr. Dharam Dev Manraj	Financial Secretary/GEF OFP	Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development	9/21/2022
Mr. Petru Tataru	Head of Policy Analysis, Monitoring and Evaluation Dept. / GEF OFP	Ministry of Environment	9/9/2022

Mr. Shagdarsuren Tserendulam	Director General, Climate Change Department/GEF OFP	Ministry of Environment and Tourism	9/23/2022
Mr. Ishwori Prasad Aryal	Joint Secretary/GEF OFP	Ministry of Finance	10/10/2022
Mr. Yakoubou Mahaman Sani	Director General/GEF OFP	Ministry of Planning	10/17/2022
Mr. Syed Mujtaba Hussain	GEF OFP	Government of Pakistan Ministry of Climate Change	9/26/2022
Juliet KABERA	Director General/ GEF OFP	Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)	10/4/2022
Ms. Lavern Queeley	Director General/ GEF OFP	Ministry of Finance	9/26/2022
Ms. Samanthia Justin	Chief Technical Officer/GEF OFP	Ministry of Education, Sustainable, Development, Innovation, Science, Technology and Vocational Training	9/22/2022
Mr. Will Agricole	GEF OFP	Ministry of Agriculture, Climate Change and Environment	9/23/2022
Mr. Sheku Mark Kanneh	Director/ GEF OFP	Environment Protection Agency, Ministry of the Environment	9/29/2022
Mr. Chanel Iroi	Deputy Secretary Technical / GEF OFP	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Hydrometeorology	10/17/2022
Mr. Zaheer Fakir	Acting Deputy Director General/ GEF OFP	Department of Environment, Forestry, and Fisheries	9/5/2022
Dr. Andrew Komba	Director of Environment / GEF OFP	Vice-President's Office	9/15/2022
Jakhongir TALIPOV	GEF OFP	State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Ecology and Environmental Protection	10/25/2022
Mrs. Eslina Garaebiti	GEF OFP	Ministry of Climate Change, Adaptation, Meteorology, Geo-Hazards, Environment and Energy & NDMO	10/11/2022

Tanyaradzwa MUNDOGA (Mr.)	GEF OFP	Ministry of Environment, Tourism & Hospitality Industry	9/29/2022
Dr. Jasim Abdulazeez Humadi	Deputy Minister	Ministry of Environment	10/9/2022
Ms. Dinara Kutmanova	Minister/GEF OFP	Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision	11/23/2022
Ms. Khandeziwe Glory Mabuza	Principal Secretary/ GEF OFP	Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs	11/14/2022
Mr. Martin Manuel Illescas	General Director of Projects with External Financing and International Cooperation	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	9/28/2022

**B. Convention Participation**

<b>Convention</b>	<b>Date of Ratification/Accession</b>	<b>National Focal Point</b>
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	9/2/1993	Traore, Do Etienne
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	1/6/1997	Ngenzirabona, Augustine
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	10/19/1994	Kagonbe, Témothée
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	3/10/1995	Tola Kogadou, Igor Gildas
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	10/31/1994	Mihidjay, Abdou Salami; Mr. Mohamed Said Mkandzile Abd-El-Malik
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	11/29/1994	Assamoi, Abé Yapo Eric-Michel
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	1/9/1995	Rémy Mangani Muzinga; Martine Mbombo Badibanga Kamunga
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	2/23/1993	Schuldt, Walter; Karina Barrera
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	10/7/1996	Mabuza, Khangeziwe
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	2/25/1993	Gounder, Shiri
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	1/21/1998	Gahouma-Bekale, Tanguy

UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	6/10/1994	Jallow, Alpha A.K.
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	9/6/1995	Tutu Benefoh, Daniel
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	10/27/1995	Viriato Luis Soares Cassama
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	5/25/2000	Abdyldaev, Dastan; Dinara Kutmanova
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	2/7/1995	Mr. Mokoena France
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	9/4/1992	Ms. Moheenee Nathoo
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	9/30/1993	Mr. Batjargal Zamba
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	7/25/1995	Mr. Kamaye Maazou
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	6/1/1994	Mr. Usman Jadoon
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	8/18/1998	Mr. Munyazikwiye Faustin
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	1/7/1993	Ms. June Hughes; Mr. E. Alistair Edwards
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	6/14/1993	Ms. Annette Rattigan-Leo; Ms. Anita Montoute
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	6/22/1995	Mr. Gabriel Kpaka

UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	11/3/1992	Mr. Washington Zhakata
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	3/11/1994	Cecilia Nicolini
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	3/29/1994	David Cates; Rhianna Neely-Murphy; Rochelle Newbold
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	4/15/1994	Farhina Ahmed
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	8/27/1995	Dini Abdallah Omar; Mohamed Moussa Ibrahim
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	10/7/1998	Max Puig; Milagros Marina De Camps German; Sr. Orlando Jorge Mera
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	7/28/2009	Hadi Hamdi Mahdi Mahdi; Abbas Abdulhussein M.Salih; Jasim Hammadi; Mustafa Mostafa; Yousif Yousif
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	8/30/1994	Teriako Kobiko; Pacifica Ogola
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	2/7/1995	Tabutoa, Ruui
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	6/2/1999	Michel Omer Laivao
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	12/28/1994	Drissa Doumbia
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	6/9/1995	Iordanca-Rodica Iordanov
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	5/2/1994	Buddi Sagar-Poudel; Pem Narayan Kandel

UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	9/22/1992	Will Agricole
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	12/28/1994	Chanel Iroi
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	8/29/1997	Judith Maria Kombrink
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	4/17/1996	Kanizio Fredrick Kahema Manyika
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	6/20/1993	Sherzod Khabibullaev
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	3/25/1993	Mike Sam Waiwai; Sanlan William; Yvon Basil; Florence Iautu; Leana William

## ANNEX A: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

PROJECT COMPONENT	Yr. 2023	Yr. 2024	Yr. 2025	Yr. 2026	Yr. 2027	Yr. 2028	TOTAL
<b>PROJECT COMPONENT 1: Preparation of Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) and/or National Communications (NCs)</b>							
<b>Output 1.1.1 Twelve (12) stand-alone BTRs prepared and submitted to the UNFCCC</b>	<b>3,223,708.05</b>	<b>3,498,277.40</b>	<b>478,014.55</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,200,000.00</b>
Project Implementation Planning	240,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	240,000.00
Preparation of BTR components; inception phase, supporting group trainings, meetings, national workshops, and/or engagement of experts							

or engagement of experts (national, regional and/or international) to prepare various BTR components consistent with the BTR and NC guidelines adopted at COP 23, & takes into consideration the Paris Agreement reporting requirements	2,805,197.14	3,260,262.86	240,000.00	-	-	-	6,305,460.00
Project Management Cost (PMC), including annual audits	178,510.91	238,014.55	238,014.55	-	-	-	654,540.00
<b>Output 1.1.2 Fourteen (14) combined BTR/NCs prepared and submitted to the UNFCCC</b>	<b>3,952,447.27</b>	<b>4,336,596.36</b>	<b>572,956.36</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,862,000.00</b>
Project Implementation Planning	280,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	280,000.00
Preparation of BTR/NC components; inception phase, supporting group trainings, meetings, national workshops, and/or engagement of experts (national, regional and/or international) to prepare various BTR/NC components, in line with the Revised Guidelines for NCs, & takes into consideration the Paris Agreement reporting requirements	3,452,730.00	4,043,640.00	280,000.00	-	-	-	7,776,370.00
Project Management Cost (PMC) including annual audits	219,717.27	292,956.36	292,956.36	-	-	-	805,630.00
<b>Output 1.1.3 Eleven (11) BTR/NC + BTR2 bundled reports prepared and submitted to the UNFCCC</b>	<b>3,053,328.03</b>	<b>3,337,770.71</b>	<b>3,337,770.71</b>	<b>3,337,770.71</b>	<b>458,178.30</b>	<b>38,181.53</b>	<b>13,563,000.00</b>
Project Implementation Planning	200,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	200,000.00
Preparation of BTR/NC + BTR2 components; inception phase, supporting group trainings, meetings, national workshops, and/or engagement of experts (national, regional and/or international) to prepare various BTR/NC + BTR2 components, in line with the							



Revised Guidelines for NCs, & takes into consideration the Paris Agreement reporting requirements	2,662,002.00	3,082,669.33	3,082,669.33	3,082,669.33	203,076.92	16,923.08	12,130,010.00
Project Management Cost (PMC) including annual audits	191,326.03	255,101.38	255,101.38	255,101.38	255,101.38	21,258.45	1,232,990.00
<b>Output 1.1.4 Six (6) BTRs prepared and submitted to the UNFCCC from ongoing NC/BUR projects using top-up financing</b>	<b>711,428.57</b>	<b>788,571.43</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>1,500,000.00</b>
Project Implementation Planning	120,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	120,000.00
Preparation of BTR components; supporting group trainings, meetings, national workshops, and/or engagement of experts (national, regional and/or international) to prepare various BTR components consistent with the BTR and NC guidelines adopted at COP 23, & takes into consideration the Paris Agreement reporting requirements	532,987.71	710,650.29	-	-	-	-	1,243,638.00
Project Management Cost (PMC), including annual audits	58,440.86	77,921.14	-	-	-	-	136,362.00
<b>Output 1.1.5 Participating countries receive enhanced execution support services from UNEP</b>	<b>144,892.24</b>	<b>193,189.66</b>	<b>193,189.66</b>	<b>193,189.66</b>	<b>193,189.66</b>	<b>16,099.14</b>	<b>933,750.00</b>
Enhanced execution support services from UNEP	144,892.24	193,189.66	193,189.66	193,189.66	193,189.66	16,099.14	933,750.00
<b>COMPONENT 1 Sub Totals</b>	<b>11,085,804.17</b>	<b>12,154,405.56</b>	<b>4,581,931.28</b>	<b>3,530,960.37</b>	<b>651,367.96</b>	<b>54,280.66</b>	<b>32,058,750.00</b>
<b>GEF PROJECT COST</b>	<b>11,085,804.17</b>	<b>12,154,405.56</b>	<b>4,581,931.28</b>	<b>3,530,960.37</b>	<b>651,367.96</b>	<b>54,280.66</b>	<b>32,058,750.00</b>