

GEF-8 REQUEST FOR MSP (1-STEP) APPROVAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	3
Project Information	3
Project Summary	4
Project Description Overview	5
PROJECT COMPONENTS	5
PROJECT OUTLINE	8
A. PROJECT RATIONALE	8
B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION	18
Project description	18
Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.	37
Core Indicators	44
Key Risks	45
C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES	46
D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS	47
Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment:	47
Stakeholder Engagement	47
Private Sector	48
Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks	48
E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS	48
Knowledge management	48
Benefits	48
ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES	49
GEF Financing Table	49
Project Preparation Grant (PPG)	50
Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation	50
Focal Area Elements	50
Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type	51
ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS	51
GEF Agency(ies) Certification	51
Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):	51
ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK	51
ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)	56
ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES	57
ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING	57
ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE	57

General Project Information

Project Information

Project Title:

Global capacity building towards enhanced transparency (CBIT-AFOLU+)

Region:

Global

GEF Project ID:

11316

Country(ies):

Global

Type of Project:

MSP

GEF Agency(ies):

FAO

GEF Agency Project ID:

744008

Project Executing Entity(s):

FAO

Project Executing Type:

GEF Agency

GEF Focal Area (s):

Climate Change

Submission Date:

7/12/2023

Type of Trust Fund:

GET

Project Duration (Months):

36

GEF Project Grant: (a)

2,000,000.00

GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)

0.00

Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)

190,000.00

Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d)

0.00

Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)

2,190,000.00

Total Co-financing

1,500,000.00

PPG Amount: (e)

0.00

PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)

0.00

PPG total amount: (e+f)

0.00

Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)

2,190,000.00

Project Tags

CBIT: Yes NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No

Project Sector (CCM Only):

AFOLU

Taxonomy:

Focal Areas, Climate Change, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Nationally Determined Contribution, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate Change Mitigation, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Type of Engagement, Consultation, Participation, Information Dissemination, Communications, Awareness Raising, Education, Beneficiaries, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender results areas, Capacity Development, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Professional Development, Seminar, Workshop, Training, Enabling Activities, Knowledge Exchange, Peer-to-Peer

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1	No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? (iii), how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. The explanation and justification of the project should be in section B “project description”. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Under the Paris Agreement, each Party is required to communicate their Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) once every five years, increasing ambition over time, and to monitor every two years the implementation through the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR), starting from December 2024, according to the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF).

The Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector plays an important role in climate change mitigation, as it is responsible for 23 percent of total anthropogenic GHG emissions (IPCC, 2014), while, when considering the agrifood systems value chain, the contribution increases to approximately 34 percent.

The transparency challenges that countries face in the agriculture and land use sectors are particularly pronounced and widely accepted in the international community. It is central for countries to rely on strong and effective institutional arrangements, robust data and adequate expertise for Measuring Reporting and Verification (MRV) and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) in the sectors to track the implementation of the NDCs transparently, to meet the BTR requirements and, more broadly, to assess the impact of climate change policies and actions.

The CBIT-AFOLU+ project will build on the good practices and lessons learned from the previous CBIT-AFOLU project (GEF ID 9864) and apply them in a strategic way with a view to consolidate technical and knowledge abilities developed. Key areas of innovation in the CBIT-AFOLU+ are based on modalities and contents that proved the most successful in building and retaining capacity at country level, and in general in supporting countries increase their transparency.

While the agricultural sectors (crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries, and aquaculture) remain the focus of the activities of this project, the project will explore the expansion of the scope of work to include Waste, Energy and Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) as requested by many countries during the previous projects, especially with regards to activities on strengthening institutional arrangements and cross-cutting issues.

The project components and outcomes are:

Component 1: Environment enabled towards an enhanced transparency

Outcome 1.1: Awareness of institutional capacity priority needs in transparency increased (Number of Expression of interest gathered: 6) Outcome 1.2: A gender-inclusive institutional arrangements strengthened (Number of stakeholders identified and/or reached: 90)

Component 2: Technical capacity for transitioning to the ETF enhanced

Outcome 2.1: Transition towards the BTR enabled (Number of countries supported: 6)

Outcome 2.2: National GHG inventories improved (Number of countries supported: 6)

Outcome 2.3: Knowledge of new and emerging ETF reporting requirements enhanced (Number of people trained: 100)

Component 3: Global transparency agenda uplifted

Outcome 3.1: Global understanding on transparency promoted (Number of participants, disaggregated by gender, outreached: 500)

Project Description Overview

Project Objective

Countries enhance the capacity to establish the foundation of a systemic tracking and reporting framework to comply with Article 13 and sustainably scale-up ambition for their climate action

Project Components

1. Environment enabled towards an enhanced transparency

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
434,350.00	500,000.00

Outcome:

- 1.1 Awareness of institutional capacity priority needs in transparency increased
- 1.2 A gender-inclusive institutional arrangements strengthened

Output:

- 1.1.1 Country capacity gaps and needs to institutionalize the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) assessed
- 1.1.2 Country priority actions for improvements towards the BTR defined
- 1.2.1 Gender-sensitive stakeholder mapping of the main transparency actors (e.g. line ministries from all sectors) and non-state actors (e.g. academia) carried out
- 1.2.2 Institutional inclusiveness and interactions to enhance reporting modalities, practices and systems facilitated

2. Technical capacity for transitioning to the ETF enhanced

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
759,735.00	565,000.00

Outcome:

2.1 Transition towards the BTR enabled

2.2 National GHG inventories improved

2.3 Knowledge of new and emerging ETF reporting requirements enhanced

Output:

2.1.1 Country helped to assess the main steps to undertake towards the BTR

2.1.2 Country-tailored roadmaps for preparing the BTR and getting ready for the technical expert review (TER) designed with the use of the BTR Guidance and Roadmap Tool

2.1.3 Gender-inclusive capacity building and raising awareness provided to enhance country ability to implement the roadmaps

2.2.1 Information systems procedures and management of the inventory cycle strengthened, ensuring gender-inclusive participation

2.2.2 Gender-inclusive technical capacity to address the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) requirements for GHG inventory strengthened

2.3.1 Gender-inclusive country capacity in tracking NDC implementation and assessing the achievement of targets in view of the Global Stocktake enhanced with the use of the NDC Tracking Tool

2.3.2 Country capacity to report on adaptation enhanced

3. Global transparency agenda uplifted

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
463,750.00	300,000.00

Outcome:

3.1 Global understanding on transparency promoted

Output:

3.1.1 Engagement of focal points of the CBIT projects implemented by FAO in the Climate Transparency Platform enhanced

3.1.2 Gender-sensitive results monitored, and knowledge and experiences gathered and disseminated

3.1.3 Events, campaigns processes, and initiatives co-organized with main transparency actors, under the umbrella of the Climate Transparency Platform, ensuring gender-inclusive participation.

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
165,665.00	

Outcome:

A monitoring and evaluation framework for the project.

Output:

1. Periodic M&E reports generated

2. Terminal Evaluation conducted

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1. Environment enabled towards an enhanced transparency	434,350.00	500,000.00
2. Technical capacity for transitioning to the ETF enhanced	759,735.00	565,000.00
3. Global transparency agenda uplifted	463,750.00	300,000.00

M&E	165,665.00	
Subtotal	1,823,500.00	1,365,000.00
Project Management Cost	176,500.00	135,000.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	2,000,000.00	1,500,000.00

Please provide justification

PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Briefly describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Under the Paris Agreement, each Party is required to communicate their Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) once every five years, increasing ambition over time, and to monitor every two years the implementation through the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR), starting from December 2024, according to the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), while recognizing the special circumstances of the LDCs and SIDS and providing flexibility to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities.

The Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector plays an important role in climate change mitigation, as it is responsible for 23 percent of total anthropogenic GHG emissions (IPCC, 2014), while, when considering the agrifood systems value chain, the contribution increases to approximately 34 percent (Crippa et al, 2021). The share of GHG emissions from the AFOLU sector is higher in

developing countries, where it represents approximately one-third of total emissions, and it rises to 95 percent in some countries (FAOSTAT, 2017). At the same time, crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture provide direct livelihoods to over 1.3 billion people. A degraded production capacity and modified natural ecosystems would threaten the ability to ensure global food security, eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development. Agriculture and land use sectors have been included in the NDC by 90 percent of countries, in mitigation and/or adaptation The World Leaders Declaration on Forests and Land Use and the Global Methane Pledge announced at the UN Climate Change Conference COP26 was the most recent recognition by the global community of the pivotal role the agriculture and land use sectors have in combating climate change.

The UNFCCC synthesis report on NDCs, points out that while some of the new or updated NDCs include clear information on the Parties' measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) systems, in many other submissions information about such systems is lacking, and are reported as being under development.

According to the GEF CBIT portfolio analysis (GEF, 2022), the AFOLU sector presents distinctive challenges in the quantification of GHG emissions and removals, due to inadequate systems and tools to measure, collect, and monitor data; weak institutional arrangements; and insufficient human resources. About 40 percent of CBIT projects include an AFOLU component as part of their transparency efforts, reflecting the relative importance of this sector.

Estimation of emissions and removals and indicators of adaptation actions in the agriculture and land use sectors in developing countries is still quite challenging: data collection in agriculture is still oriented to the production side (e.g. number of cattle, amount of crops) with very little information on the management side (animal breeding and feedstock used, tillage vs conservation agriculture, water management in rice cultivation), critical for estimating accurate emissions and removals; the involvement and awareness of pertinent stakeholders, such as data providers from the sector is improving, but slowly and consequently also their expertise is still low. It is central for countries to rely on strong and effective institutional arrangements, robust data and adequate expertise for MRV and M&E in the sectors to track the implementation of the NDCs transparently, to meet the BTR requirements and, more broadly, to assess the impact of climate change policies and actions. It is also important to recognize that enhancing countries' ability to report in a complete and transparent manner on GHG inventories, on mitigation and adaptation activities, will help attract international financial and technical support as they would be able to demonstrate progress and tangible results in addressing climate change.

The main barriers identified can be grouped as follows:

1) Ownership of transparency-related processes and sustainability of action: the previous project identified current barriers associated with insufficient ownership of transparency related processes at country and regional level, which leads to the necessity to receive constant external support and the inability to retain capacity. The lack of solid, institutionalized arrangements results in unclear or

unidentified roles and responsibilities related to the reporting and monitoring process, in a low level of engagement of key national stakeholders, and lack of an adequate framework for data sharing.

A lack of institutional arrangement is a common challenge to all sectors and a holistic approach, instead a sectorial one, will ensure to raise awareness of the importance of inclusion of line ministries of different sectors, including the AFOLU stakeholders. A full involvement of all actors would allow the proper design of a roadmap for a smooth transition while sharing lessons learned and challenges to overcome.

2) Capacity to plan for and comply with reporting requirements, given the transition from BUR to BTR: even though the technical awareness has been increased on the new reporting requirements, the actual capacity to plan and implement remains rather low. Countries, including the ones with CBIT projects, struggle to build and implement clear plans and roadmaps for timely reporting submission, and this situation is particularly critical as countries prepare to submit their first and subsequent BTR, building on, and transitioning from, their latest submission under the Convention. Several new elements have been introduced by the MPGs: some AFOLU-specific and some cross-cutting (archiving, time series, uncertainties, CRTs, tracking NDC) relevant to all sectors: countries demonstrated a lack of technical knowledge and they should start building the actual skills in implementing them. Countries with limited experience in producing the BUR will also face additional challenges that will require extensive support. The exact nature of this transition differs by country, based on their national circumstances, but the lack of technical capacity to develop and implement reporting plans is common to many countries.

3) Political buy-in and awareness of the benefits of the global transparency agenda: given the technical nature of the transparency discourse - which implies collecting data and information, estimating emissions, tracking mitigation policies, assessing adaptation actions and monitoring the support received and identifying the support needed - countries urgently required support to overcome the lack of

national technical capacity, while to raise awareness at political level on the benefits of the transparency agenda.

The global environmental benefits of this project revolve around its goal to contribute to the global reduction of GHG emissions and enhancement of removals by supporting countries to identify, track, achieve, and scale up their mitigation and adaptation targets in a transparent and sustainable way.

Baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

The transparency challenges that countries face in the agriculture and land use sectors are particularly pronounced and widely accepted in the international community. The FAO Transparency team analyzed the National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Reports (BUR) submitted to the UNFCCC by 151 countries until 31 July 2022, with a closer look at the national GHG inventory chapter, and with a closer look at the AFOLU sector. The analysis aimed at identifying the main countries' challenges to addressing the reporting requirements and the mandatory elements outlined in the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs).

In general terms, the analysis revealed that even though all countries were able to submit at least one NC, slightly more than half of them submitted at least one BUR. Despite the requirements under the Convention, many countries do not have the capacity to fulfill the reporting frequency required. As of 2022, countries were supposed to submit at least three NCs and four BURs: 62 percent of the countries addressed the first requirement and only six percent the second one.

Those countries unable to submit an NC and BUR in a timely manner may face challenges in submitting the full suite of climate data and information required to be submitted in the BTR.

According to the MPGs, Parties have to report emissions and removals from the AFOLU sector differentiating agriculture from land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) and following specific categorization (six top levels of land use and corresponding land-use change). Based on the UNFCCC submissions, around 40 percent of developing countries are reporting agriculture and LULUCF as one number or only one of them; the majority is using the 2006 IPCC guidelines categorization, even though a small share is covering all six top levels of land use. The completeness principle in estimating and reporting the sector is still very low, in terms of categories and time series.

This resulted in many countries requesting for support on transparency matters in the AFOLU sector. As a response, FAO has been working to support countries' efforts to improve transparency through the Global CBIT-AFOLU project, which developed process-focused tools and methodologies that are focused on the reporting requirements under the Paris Agreement and customizable to country needs. The project facilitated access to relevant knowledge and information, fostering online learning opportunities, and supporting communities of practice and peer learning. The FAO Transparency team mentored country experts to overcome immediate challenges and build systematic processes to enhance their capacity in addressing the new requirements. During implementation, the project reached around 3 200 people (40F/60M) from more than 60

countries **distributed worldwide**. To ensure the dissemination of ongoing and upcoming activities and access to the products created, the FAO ETF webpage was developed, which counted more than 98 000 pageviews and 10 000 users. Furthermore, the project recognized the importance of building and strengthening national capacity to ensure the sustainability of the action.

The project worked also in this direction, with the promotion of the engagement of youth and academia in advancing transparency efforts of countries and fostering country ownership. Engaging youth and academia directly address a key challenge currently faced in the international process; namely that involvement of government representatives can be subject to political changes in a country, at times resulting in rapid turnover and the loss of developed capacity. Focusing on enhancing transparency knowledge and skills in academia promotes a robust, long-term and sustainable supply of personnel. Activities in the previous project culminated in a series of activities to shed light on the key role academia and youth play in the operationalization of the ETF, including at the ACE Youth Forum and the #All4ClimateItaly youth summit. These efforts have resulted in a few pilot activities, including the development of a youth-oriented pocket guide on the ETF (in collaboration with YOUNGO), and an academia-centered capacity-building activity in Zimbabwe for university educators in the AFOLU sector.

The Global CBIT-AFOLU contributed to the global transparency agenda through collaboration and joint efforts, with a focus on the AFOLU sector. In addition to a strong presence at the flagship climate summits (e.g. UNFCCC

regional climate weeks, the COP 25 and 26), the project team has joined global campaigns and initiatives aimed at advancing the global transparency agenda, namely the UNFCCC initiative towards Universal Participation in the ETF, the #Data4BetterClimateAction, and the UK COP26 Presidency Catalyst for Climate Action Initiative. The CBIT-AFOLU+ will continue to engage with relevant FAO baseline initiatives for the achievement of its goals.

The *FAO-led National CBIT portfolio* consists of around 16 CBIT projects approved worldwide with two already completed and more than five in the pipeline. The Global CBIT-AFOLU team is actively present and engaged in the successful design and implementation of the portfolio. In Asia, the Global CBIT-AFOLU team focused on information sharing on tools, coordination and technical support, as requested. In Central Asia, the project supported the successful design of the CBIT Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Ukraine (put on hold due to political turbulence). The FAO GEF Unit is supporting the development of a National CBIT project in Turkmenistan and Türkiye. In the Pacific, the project team has been involved in the discussion and review of the proposal for the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. In Africa, the project team took care of the full design of the national CBIT Benin and reviewed the Democratic Republic of Congo PIF. In Latin America and the Caribbean, the project team started to support Nicaragua and reviewed the draft of the PIF of Chile for the preparation of the First BTR: the team is also in charge of the design of the CBIT proposal for Chile and Venezuela. The consistent presence of the global CBIT-AFOLU team in these national CBIT projects leverages the outputs of each national project and helps to promote a common and accurate understanding of the requirements of

the ETF and the sharing of lessons learned on a real-time basis. This will be increasingly important in CBIT-AFOLU+ as we are approaching the deadline for the first and subsequent BTR submission with much working remaining to be done.

The *FAO Enabling Activity (EA) for the preparation of the BUR/BTR/NC portfolio* which consists of supporting countries to access the GEF EA funds for the preparation of the reports to be submitted to UNFCCC. With two countries already approved and around five in the pipeline, FAO stands ready to expand the portfolio of support and to identify clear capacity building activities under the CBIT which will serve the EA projects to ensure the delivery of the first BTR to the UNFCCC.

The *Global **CBIT-GSP Coordination Platform Phase II* is established to support the management of the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency, in line with the programming directions for CBIT (paragraph 20). The platform brings together practitioners from countries and agencies to enable coordination, identify needs and gaps in national transparency systems, share lessons learned through regional and global meetings, enable knowledge sharing to facilitate transparency enhancements, and track progress in the enhancement of countries' capacity to meet enhanced transparency requirements. The platform facilitates access to emerging practices, methodologies, and guidance on transparency of climate action and supports both for the wide dissemination of lessons learned, products and sector-specific know-how delivered under the project and at the same time coordinates actions amongst transparency practitioners **and implementing agencies of transparency-related projects, namely CBIT and EA. The CBIT-GSP, based****

on the request of the implementing agencies, will set up regular coordination meetings amongst them, where the agencies, including FAO, can share lessons learned and relevant products developed to enhance country capacity. The Global CBIT-AFOLU+ will continue to engage with the CBIT-GSP Climate Transparency Platform for the wider dissemination of lessons learned, products and sector-specific know-how delivered under the project, making them available also to the other implementing agencies and countries with CBIT and EA projects. In addition, the CBIT-AFOLU+ project will coordinate actions and activities CBIT-GSP and provide the technical expertise in the AFOLU sector for supporting the CBIT-GSP capacity building activities. This collaboration is already in place in the Eurasia and the Anglophone Africa Network. This is a win-win solution for both projects, which will be able to outreach a wider number of transparency practitioners, with a saving efficiency of limited resources.

The UNDP-FAO Flagship programme Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture through nationally determined contributions and National Adaptation Plans (SCALA) has a specific output on operationalizing MRV and M&E systems at the national and sectoral levels. Many countries under the SCALA programme already have a National CBIT project ongoing, and collaboration is foreseen to maximize the support provided to countries under both the CBIT and SCALA realities, in terms of technical support provided, tools development, training provision and synergies.

The CBIT-AFOLU+ project will continue to engage with relevant baseline projects implemented by other agencies, with which it aims to maximize synergies and collaboration.

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project description

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the PIF guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

To address the main barriers described above, including the current institutional and technical gap in country capacity to report to the UNFCCC according to the existing framework, this proposal has identified the following theory of change: IF countries develop the foundation of a systemic monitoring and reporting system, THEN they can effectively comply with the requirements of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and sustainably enhance the ambition of their climate action BECAUSE they will have the adequate national institutional and technical capacity.

The proposed project envisages that countries have enhanced their capacity to establish the foundation of a systemic tracking and reporting framework to comply with Article 13 and sustainably scale-up ambition for their climate action.

The current CBIT-AFOLU+ project proposal aims at capitalizing on the achievements and lessons learned gathered so far in the previous CBIT-AFOLU project to answer the main barriers identified above. The Global CBIT-AFOLU+ aims at consolidating the work brought forward in key countries during the previous project, and at the same time expanding the geographical scope (Africa and Pacific Islands) to include countries and regions that have not been directly targeted during the previous project (such as CBIT projects not implemented by FAO). While the agricultural sectors (crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture) remain the main focus of project's activities and the main target is to enhance the capacity of stakeholders involved in the AFOLU sector, stakeholders from the grey sectors, namely Waste, Energy and Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), will be involved in activities such as strengthening institutional arrangements or training on cross-cutting items (e.g. NDC tracking, GHG inventory key category and uncertainty analysis, archiving system). In pilot countries where specific requests of support in grey sectors are submitted, technical training will be provided. Based on lessons learned the involvement of the different stakeholders has a greater impact on the overall country capacity.

The project aims to support new six pilot countries: based on the experience of the first phase of the project, the country selection will follow a bottom-up approach. The pilot countries will be selected among the ones that will submit an official Expressions of Interest (EOI) to receive specific institutional and technical support in addressing ETF by relevant ministries to ensure political buy-in. The EOIs, a revised version of a similar product developed by the CBIT-GSP, will be evaluated, and six countries will be selected based on: 1) their contribution to AFOLU emissions and removals; 2) their NDC commitments in the AFOLU sector (AFOLU targets); 3) clarity on the capacity building requests; 4) identification of dedicated personnel assigned to the tasks, which is the pre-conditions for achieving tangible results and maximizing the national capacity enhancement. The capacity building activities at country level will be carried out primarily following the remote one-to-one mentoring approach and in full coordination with other ongoing initiatives, mainly CBIT/Transparency projects implemented by other agencies and the CBIT-GSP, offering FAO technical expertise in AFOLU and tools developed for country applications.

The CBIT-AFOLU+ will take stock of the process-focused tools and methodologies developed; the large network of practitioners to foster peer-learning; and the fruitful collaborations with other transparency initiatives. The tools development and dissemination will continue in CBIT-AFOLU+, focusing on country-driven capacity building and mentoring process to respond better to needs and requirements. In particular, the work under CBIT-AFOLU+ will focus on supporting countries to develop a systemic establishment to comply with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement on a continuous basis. To foster the durability of the outcomes of the project and ensure that the activities implemented survive into the future, the Global CBIT-AFOLU+ project will continue to engage with key stakeholders to the achievement of its proposed outcomes, especially non-state actors. In particular, the project will continue the promotion of the engagement of youth and academia in advancing transparency efforts of countries and fostering country ownership. Engaging youth and academia directly address a key challenge due to rapid turnover and the loss of developed capacity. Focusing on enhancing transparency knowledge and skills in academia promotes a robust, long-term and sustainable supply of personnel, and allows to maximize capacity-building efforts for a durable change. Working with youth will ensure getting them ready to carry on the tasks in the future. The Global CBIT AFOLU+ will further expand the opportunities offered to youth and academia to reach more beneficiaries, to support the creation of a sustainable supply of solid technical capacities at country level.

The Transparency Network is open to all interested stakeholders: private sectors and civil society members are encouraged to join its online activities. They had, and will continue to have, direct access to knowledge

products, virtual capacity-building activities and online trainings on tools developed within the project, as the pilot country retains useful.

A key element of change is for countries to overcome the current unsustainable strategy relying on consultant-driven, project-based activities, and instead develop systemic national capacity. This involves not only enriching the technical capacity of national personnel, but providing support to build stronger institutional arrangements under which key stakeholders are duly involved, roles and responsibilities of the reporting and monitoring processes are well defined, and there is a common framework for data sharing. Carrying this work out through a global project maximizes the benefits by ensuring that materials are globally applicable and convey consistent and accurate information to all, while taking advantage of the opportunity to test and refine these materials in specific countries so that they may also successfully submit their first and subsequent BTR on time. The course of action and the definition of the support to be provided to each country will be defined, arranged and planned in close collaboration with the relevant stakeholders and ensuring equal gender participation in the proposed activities. The informational and technical work brought forward by the project will have a direct impact on the ability of Governments to access relevant data on the level of GHG emission reduction, providing Governments and policy makers with critical evidence to evaluate the effectiveness of GHG reduction strategies.

The proposed key areas of intervention to achieve such goals are described below. Following the approach of the first project, CBIT-AFOLU+ outputs will be monitored by collecting information on geographic location and stakeholders' involvement, such as country/region, actor role (state/non-state), gender (binary/women, men) and age, which would allow to define better the beneficiaries of the project and inform knowledge creation and dissemination.

Component 1. Environment enabled towards an enhanced transparency

Activities under Component 1 will address current barriers associated with prioritization and ownership of transparency-related capacity development at country and regional levels to create a systemic and sustainable approach to transparency processes. Insufficient ownership of the capacity development processes was identified as a main issue in the previous project, and this component in CBIT-AFOLU+ aims at providing a framework

for improved prioritization, coordination and involvement in capacity development activities. The Component has two Outcomes, focusing on two main items: capacity assessment and institutional capacity building.

Outcome 1.1 *Awareness of institutional capacity priority needs in transparency increased*: this Outcome aims at setting a clear assessment of the status of transparency-related capacity and awareness in each country or region, including needs and gaps perceived and identified, based on the reports submitted to the UNFCCC and the national GHG inventory. The in-depth screening will be performed for six selected countries. The activities will be defined based on the assessment of transparency focusing on AFOLU, but also responding to the needs of countries for cross-cutting activities across all sectors (including also IPPU, Energy, and Waste), while building on the suite of assessment tools developed by FAO as part of the previous project. The assessment will take into consideration the needs expressed by the countries and the gaps identified by FAO experts, building on ongoing work with the countries from the previous project, and in coordination with other projects, such as the CBIT-GSP, FAO-UNDP SCALA project and other initiatives such as the NDC Partnership Requests for Support Letters (RSLs). The CBIT-GSP is also evaluating country requests and the CBIT-AFOLU+ will coordinate in order to address AFOLU-related requests.

This outcome aims at providing the first block upon which countries can take the lead in addressing the gaps and needs identified in their transparency process. This Outcome will focus on two main outputs, namely the screening of national circumstances and the identification and prioritization of transparency-related capacities. The results of such work will be the signature of EOIs, the development of checklists, protocols, and tools for capacity assessment, as well as the creation of country profiles, improvement plans and roadmaps to detail the support that can be brought

forward by the countries. This will include the preparation of the necessary documentation and publications in which the principle of gender sensitivity, gender concepts, gender equity and issues in energy, agriculture and climate change will be included, and making sure a meaningful participation of women is facilitated. These tools will be developed in an integrated manner that enable countries to identify a clear path forward, in line with national policies and LTS already prepared by the country.

Output 1.1.1 Country capacity gaps and needs **to institutionalize** the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) assessed

Output 1.1.2. Country priority actions for improvements towards the BTR defined

Outcome 1.2 **A gender-inclusive** institutional arrangements strengthened. **this Outcome will aim to overcome the lack of institutional arrangements, described in the barriers, which is common to all sectors and will support ownership improvement by analysing and mapping the main stakeholders engaged in transparency-related activities in selected countries, and by facilitating institutional interactions between all the stakeholders, in particular the AFOLU with the non-AFOLU's one, to ensure a common vision in preparing their roadmap toward the ETF.** **Under this Outcome relevant stakeholder will be identified and mapped, and when needed or requested, the team will develop an ad hoc engagement strategy to facilitate their participation in the capacity development process and improve coordination, including gender-sensitive stakeholder consultations and assessments of capacity needs. The project will build from the achievements of the previous project, which contributed to gender equality by stimulating women's participation and decision-making since most of the project ETF champions were female. Key stakeholders of the CBIT-AFOLU+ include line ministries and non-state actors, such as academia, youth organizations and**

private sectors. All categories are well represented in the FAO Transparency Network, and have been engaged in capacity building activities, surveys and online technical discussions, where they had the opportunity to express their perspective on gaps and needs relating to transparency. In particular, the work brought forward with Academia and Youth organizations during the previous project, laid the basis for the expansion of the scope of the CBIT-AFOLU+ to include stakeholders beyond governmental roles. The role of the non-state actors (NSA) is critical to maximize the sustainability of the action in supporting capacity development at country level. The CBIT AFOLU + will develop specific activities to ensure recognition and active participation of Youth and Academia and to facilitate their formal and informal involvement in the institutional arrangements, responding to the countries' need to ensure skilled national professionals understand the climate frameworks and can effectively implement climate strategies to achieve the Paris Agreement and its ETF. Academic institutions play an important role in this process, as they can develop and update educational materials to better educate students on climate change; they provide scientific inputs and technological knowhow for monitoring and

implementing climate actions; **they become the national knowledge for training new government officials**, and they train the next generation of climate researchers, practitioners and leaders to work towards the global goals of the Paris Agreement. Further, academic institutions are typically stable and independent of changing political circumstances in a country, which can help improve the sustainability of the national arrangements over time, which is essential for addressing longer term challenges like climate. At the same time, it is essential that such work **also involves** Youth. The FAO transparency team has developed a youth-centered capacity-building initiative for enhanced transparency under the Paris Agreement, focusing on youth's role in receiving and building capacity for climate transparency, **as potential career opportunity**. The project will also support **selected** countries to take stock of the existing reporting framework between private entities and the Government, and identify their role in the AFOLU sector, for example as potential data providers. Once the main actors have been identified and mapped, the project will support the institutionalization of key interactions, to enhance reporting modalities, practices and systems. In particular, the project will focus on the set-up of a roadmap for regular meetings both at

the planning and technical levels, support the definition of roles and responsibilities, and improve the understanding of data sharing flows and retention. The FAO team will also ensure timely communication with the NDC Partnership Support Unit or with the in-country facilitator, when available, to promote the reflection of the transparency work in the countries' Partnership Plan. Regular communication with the NDC Partnership work will foster exchanges with relevant Ministries including Environment and Finance, which are crucial to improving sustainability of the action and embedding transparency activities into the national budget and planning.

Output 1.2.1 Gender-sensitive stakeholder mapping of the main transparency actors (e.g. line ministries from all sectors) and non-state actors (e.g. academia) carried out;

Output 1.2.2 Institutional inclusiveness interactions to enhance reporting modalities, practices and systems facilitated.

Component 2. Technical capacity for transitioning to the ETF enhanced

Countries should have clear plans for submitting this first and subsequent BTR, building on, and transitioning from, their latest submission under the Convention. The exact nature of this transition will differ by country based on their national circumstances and in line with national priorities, and always with a view on their targets to reduce GHG emissions. But, comparing the scope, the content and the requirements of the BUR and of the BTR, FAO has identified specific areas of work to support countries in the transition, ranging from GHG estimates, NDC tracking, reporting on

adaptation, and taking into consideration means of implementation. **The MPGs have** have laid out very detailed requirements for the national GHG inventory, which will require intense capacity building activities to overcome the challenges of all sectors experts, while putting specific efforts for the AFOLU sector. **The FAO Transparency Readiness Navigator will be launched to support the countries to clearly understand the transition, in particular in AFOLU, identify where countries stand and the capacity building needs. For the first time, developing countries would need to submit together with the report also the data in the common reporting tables (CRTs) and common tabular formats (CTFs), namely for the GHG inventory and the NDC tracking, using the UNFCCC reporting tool: countries would require a huge capacity building effort in becoming confident with the tables and the reporting tool.** Further, recognizing the key role that the international review process of BTRs will play in enhancing the capacity of countries to report, the project will also work with countries to help them prepare for the first technical review of the BTR which will take place within the timeline of this project. **To ensure that the capacity building activities in selected countries will reach the main countries' actors, the project will coordinate the activities with the CBIT-GSP, to ensure the participation in our activities of the people assigned to prepare the BTR. In collaboration with UNFCCC, the project will raise awareness on the massive need of technical experts and train them to be included in the UNFCCC Roster of Experts, who will undertake the TER from 2025.** In addition to technical support, countries will have access to checklists and other relevant tools to improve their capacity to gather lessons learned, best practices, participants' feedback and essential information (such as sex disaggregation, geographical scope, and expertise) at every stage of activity implementation. This will support the development of relevant knowledge-sharing materials with the inclusion of gender perspective for further dissemination. **The CBIT-AFOLU+ complements other ongoing transparency initiatives with its focus on the AFOLU sector, even though, when requested, stands ready to involve also the non-AFOLU experts to ensure that all actors in the country have the same level of capacity for implementing the transition.**

Outcome 2.1 Transition towards the BTR enabled:
The provision of the support is proposed to be delivered on a needs-basis, defined with an initial

assessment or by specific country requests with a focus on providing the necessary support and guidance to overcome the challenges related to their final BUR submission (if appropriate) and the planning of the very first round of BTR. This approach will ensure the provision of adequate support in relation to each country's different stage of transitioning to BTR reporting. Based on the reporting needs and assessed gaps identified in the country, the project will provide ad-hoc technical capacity building in the form of remote or in-person trainings or one-to-one mentoring. The blended approach, also used in the previous project, revealed that flexibility in training arrangements influenced gender representation in training events and the modality will be brought forward during the CBIT AFOLU+. Relevant tools developed in the previous project, such as the [BTR Guidance and Roadmap tool](#) will be applied, refined and disseminated, and new tools will be developed based on countries requests and needs, including gender-inclusive training. Participation in technical webinars and e-learning on the application of tools is open to NSA and private sector as well, including the provision of certified training.

Output 2.1.1 Country helped to assess the main steps to undertake towards the BTR;

Output 2.1.2 Country-tailored roadmaps for preparing the BTR and getting ready for the technical expert review (TER) designed with the use of the BTR Guidance and Roadmap Tool;

Output 2.1.3 Gender-inclusive capacity building and raising awareness provided to enhance country ability to implement the roadmaps.

Outcome 2.2 National GHG inventories improved: As with Outcome 2.1, countries are at different starting points in preparing national GHG inventories. Under the ETF, countries are required to use the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, and encouraged to use the Wetlands Supplement. Although some countries are already using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, in part or in whole, experience is, overall, relatively limited. Further, the very nature of GHG inventory development is one of continual improvement. There is always room for improvement and to collect more complete activity data, apply emission factors more relevant to national circumstances and use higher tier methods, and increase the knowledge of the 2019 IPCC Refinements. The goal of this outcome is to take a systemic approach and work with countries to not only build a solid institutional foundation for GHG inventory development but identify opportunities for inventory improvements that

have the greatest impact on emissions and removals in the country, and consistent with efforts of the country to meet their NDC target(s). In particular, this outcome will work on two main issues: strengthening the information system procedures and management of the inventory cycle and improving technical capacities to respond to the MPGs requirements for inventories. The first issue will be addressed through the set-up, formalization or strengthening of the sector lead working group and the formalization of GHG archiving, including the definition of roles and responsibilities. In Papua New Guinea the CBIT-AFOLU project supported the country in strengthening the institutional arrangements and setting up an archiving system (read more [here](#)). An archiving guidance is forthcoming based on the experience in the country. The technical capacities will be improved with the delivery of ad-hoc training, mentoring or technical backstopping on all issues related to the development and maintenance of a proper GHG inventory (see the case of [Guinea](#)), including data needs (see the [GHG Data management](#) tool), archiving, key category analysis (see the case of [Madagascar](#)), use of IPCC software, GHG and uncertainty estimation (as in [Mongolia](#), forthcoming), transitioning from Tier 1 to Tier 2, and reflecting

national mitigation actions and progress in **NDCs** (see the [webinar](#), the [tool developed](#), and the material of several training carried out together with CBIT-GSP and PATPA for [Central Asia and Eurasia](#) and the [Asia Regional Network](#)).

Output 2.2.1 Information systems procedures and management of the inventory cycle strengthened, ensuring gender-**inclusive** participation;

Output 2.2.2 Gender-**inclusive** technical capacity to address the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) requirements for GHG inventory strengthened.

Outcome 2.3 **Knowledge of new and emerging ETF reporting requirements enhanced**: In addition to the reporting of GHG inventories using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, the tracking of progress made in implementing (and achieving) NDCs will be new for all countries, including the quantification of mitigation actions and reporting of support needed and received. Building capacity in these areas can help countries not only meet short-term reporting requirements but can also help countries with long-term strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change. Just as countries' NDCs are nationally determined, countries can self-determine the most relevant means for tracking progress of their NDC. This component will work to develop and implement tools and strategies to help countries meet these new reporting requirements, but to do so in a way that is consistent with and contributes to their mid

and long-term GHG strategies. With regards to climate change adaptation, the project will enhance country capacity to report on adaptation, including through assisting countries in assessing climate vulnerabilities and setting up monitoring and reporting indicators and systems. **The CBIT-AFOLU+ will carry out capacity building using tools such as [NDC Tracking tool](#) and the [M&E Guidance and training package](#) for further improvements thanks to the countries' feedback and the requirements of the UNFCCC reporting tool. Based on country needs, more knowledge sharing on reporting of support needed and received will be facilitated.**

Output 2.3.1 **Gender-inclusive** capacity in tracking NDC implementation and assessing the achievement of enhanced with the NDC Tracking tool

Output 2.3.2 Country capacity to report on adaptation enhanced **with the [M&E Guidance and training package](#)**

Component 3. Global transparency agenda uplifted

Under Component 3 the project will engage with the actors and stakeholders of the global transparency community **as an active member of the [Climate Transparency Platform](#)** to contribute to the advancement of the transparency agenda at the national, regional and global level. The coordination and collaboration among project, programs and initiatives have proven key to

disseminating knowledge and technical capacities and to supporting countries identifying gaps and needs as well as best practices to enhance their ownership and knowledge of main emissions, appropriate mitigation actions to achieve emissions reduction as indicated in the NDC and track the progress of the implementation. The work under this Component will focus on three main aspects, namely technical collaboration with partners agencies, knowledge dissemination and peer-to-peer learning, and lastly contributing to the development of an approach to measure transparency progress, for the benefit of global transparency action. The Outcomes, in detail, are discussed as follows:

Outcome 3.1 Global understanding on transparency promoted: Activities under this outcome formalize the importance of collaboration with partner agencies (e.g., UNEP, UNDP, UNFCCC, ICAT, GEF) on technical issues to be able to support countries working on transparency issues from multiple angles. The FAO Transparency team will provide support to the CBIT-GSP in ensuring the engagement of focal points of the national CBIT projects implemented by FAO in the Climate Transparency Platform and the dissemination of their results achieved in the project

implementation as lessons learned that can improve the transparency processes in other countries. Coordinators and government representatives of the CBIT projects implemented by FAO agreed on the benefits of the complementarity between the global CBIT-AFOLU and their national projects, and how the support provided by the global project provides a more comprehensive approach to tackling transparency issues at country level, and improve international coherence on transparency matters. At the same time, collaboration with partners is key to ensure that recipient countries 1) are receiving common, consistent and accurate information on the requirements of the ETF; 2) benefit from the lessons learned in other initiatives and 3) ensure that efforts are synergistic and leverage the work of others. The FAO Transparency team will continue to collaborate with ongoing initiatives from partners agencies at the national, regional and global level. This collaborative approach proved critical to be able to provide a well round support to countries working on the transparency requirements transitioning to ETF. For example the joint events carried out by CBIT GSP, PATPA and FAO in several regions.

The Global CBIT-AFOLU+ project will continue to put great emphasis on the dissemination of knowledge, on outreach and engagement activities, while building structural opportunities to share knowledge and best practices on a peer-to-peer basis. In addition to the CBIT-GSP Climate Transparency Platform, the CBIT-AFOLU+ will serve a f experts in agriculture and land use and ministries of agriculture, and will continue to build their capacity, initiated in the past years with the launch of the Transparency Network, the Roster of Transparency practitioners, the Transparency in agriculture webpage, the monthly Newsletter with inputs from the much broader transparency community, the e-discussion platform created on Dgroup, and the online community of the LinkedIn Group. The project will continue to ensure the preparation of the necessary documentation and publications in which the principle of gender sensitivity and specific data and information are included. In order to achieve such results, the project will be constantly monitored against its mid-term and long-term targets and evaluated periodically during project implementation.

Output 3.1.1 Engagement of focal points of the CBIT projects implemented by FAO in the Climate Transparency Platform enhanced

Output 3.1.2 Gender-sensitive results monitored, and knowledge and experiences gathered and disseminated

Output 3.1.3 Events, campaigns processes, and initiatives co-organized with main transparency actors, under the umbrella of the Climate Transparency Platform, ensuring gender-inclusive participation.

This project is focused on climate change transparency capacity building of the governments, academia, and youth civil society so that the relevant national focal points and associated ministries can contribute to transparency obligations. Therefore, the private sector will not be a direct beneficiary of the project. However, private sector entities at the national level (e.g., research, consultancy firms, profit subsidiaries of academic institutions) with MRV experience will be involved where necessary during training, knowledge materials, and tool development. Besides, during the project implementation, the pilot countries' focal points will share their views on private sector involvement in transparency-related activities at the country level and they will be engaged accordingly. In addition, during the implementation, based on the experience of the national focal points of the pilot countries regarding private sector involvement, private sector entities will be involved for:

- a) Raising awareness on ETF reporting requirements, including participation in technical webinars and e-learnings on the tool's application and the provision of certified training.
- b) Engagement and identification roles of the private sector and other national entities relevant to the AFOLU sector, e.g., as potential data providers.
- c) Stocktaking of the existing reporting framework between private entities and the Government.

The FAO's Transparency Network country includes more than 70 members representing the private sector, and they will continue to be engaged in knowledge dissemination and capacity-building activities.

The vision of the FAO Knowledge Strategy, in line with the GEF Strategy for Knowledge Management and Learning, aims to facilitate the access to and exchange of knowledge, best practices and lessons learned, as well as its generation, in the domain of agriculture and food security.

Knowledge creation and sharing is at the core of the knowledge strategy of the Global CBIT-AFOLU+ project, and activities under each component are designed to produce public goods, gather lessons learned and best practices and encourage peer-to-peer exchanges and dissemination. It will assist countries in generating, accessing and utilizing knowledge required to address individual and collective development towards the ETF.

To achieve this result the Global CBIT-AFOLU+ project will focus on improving knowledge management in two directions: ensuring alignment between the global and national CBIT and EA projects implemented by FAO; making more accessible FAO's work on Transparency, including CBIT-Forest, through its website and promoting through the transparency in the agriculture and land use Network. The knowledge dissemination strategy will continue to leverage the long-term collaboration with the main Transparency Initiatives, including the CBIT-GSP, PATPA and ICAT, to enhance the dissemination of the knowledge products and capacity building activities.

The main outcomes/outputs are:

- 1) A knowledge management system for FAO-implemented National CBIT/EA and the Global CBIT-AFOLU+ project

The FAO portfolio of transparency-related projects increased: the global project will define a knowledge management strategy and share it with the related FAO-led projects. The global project will support national projects in developing knowledge material and will set up and facilitate a Trello board to host products and disseminate them through social networks serving as a one-stop-shop for the FAO's work on Transparency.

The Global project will develop and share with FAO-led projects monitoring tools to properly gather essential information during online and in-person activities, events, and knowledge-sharing opportunities. All projects will have access to checklists and other relevant tools to improve the capacity and gather lessons learned, best practices, participants' feedback and essential information (such as sex disaggregation, geographical scope, and expertise) at every stage of project implementation.

Key deliverables: Knowledge material (case studies, interviews, videos) for disseminating lessons learned from the project activities and promoting behavioural change. A Trello board and a monitoring tool are to collect information during the project implementation.

Timeline: Set up within the first six months from the project start date and maintained through the project period.

Budget: around 50,000 USD for the overall project period, mainly for the time global project team (project coordinator, communication specialist, editors) to ensure the regular flow of information.

2) Knowledge platform and network enhanced and knowledge products widely disseminated

CBIT-AFOLU+ project will continue to enhance the FAO Transparency webpage and newsletter, including products of the CBIT-Forest project, the Transparency in Agriculture and Land-use Network, with the discussion group, and the LinkedIn Group. All knowledge products will be further disseminated through the Climate Transparency platform, events and joint activities with the other Transparency Initiatives. The global project will also promote the use of the Climate Transparency platform amongst the coordinators of the FAO-led national CBIT projects.

Key deliverables: FAO Transparency webpage, discussion group and newsletter.

Timeline: Set up within the first year from the project start date and maintained through the project period.

Budget: around 20,000 USD for the overall project period.

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this project, including financial management and procurement. If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) will be the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) for the Project, providing project cycle management and support services as established in the GEF Policy. The Transparency Team (including the project coordinator and technical experts) in the Office of Climate Change, Biodiversity and Environment at FAO will constitute the Project Management Unit (PMU) and have the overall technical executing responsibility for the project, while FAO (budget holder (BH), lead technical officer (LTO) and funding liaison officer (FLO)) will provide oversight as GEF implementing agency as described below. FAO is responsible and accountable for the timely implementation of the agreed project results, operational oversight of

implementation activities, timely reporting, and for effective use of GEF resources for the intended purposes and in line with FAO and GEF policy requirements.

The project organization structure is as follows:

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be comprised of representatives from GEF Secretariat, UNFCCC, CBIT-GSP Climate Transparency Platform, pilot countries, national CBIT project implemented by FAO and main partners. The members of the PSC will assume the role of Focal Point for the project in their respective agencies/projects. Hence, the project will have a Focal Point in each concerned institution. As Focal Points in their agency, the concerned PSC members will: (i) technically oversee activities in their sector; (ii) ensure a fluid two-way exchange of information and knowledge between their agency and the project; (iii) facilitate coordination and links between the project activities and the work plan of their agency; and (iv) facilitate the provision of co-financing to the project.

The Project Coordinator (PC) will be the Secretary to the PSC. The PSC will meet at least once per year to ensure: i) Oversight and assurance of the technical quality of outputs; ii) Close linkages between the project and other ongoing projects and programmes relevant to the project; iii) Timely availability and effectiveness of co-financing support; iv) Sustainability of key project outcomes, including up-scaling and replication; v) Effective coordination of governmental partners work under this project; vi) Approval of the six-monthly Project Progress and Financial Reports, the Annual Work Plan and Budget; vii) Making by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the National Project Coordinator of the PMU.

A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be co-funded by the GEF grant and established within FAO Office of Climate Change, Biodiversity and Environment. The main function of the PMU is the project execution, following the guidance of the PSC, to ensure overall efficient management, coordination, implementation and monitoring of the project through the effective implementation of the annual work plans and budgets (AWP/Bs). The PMU will be composed of a PC, who will work part-time for the project lifetime. In addition, the PMU will include several ETF/MRV and ETF/M&E specialists, a communication specialist and a country engagement and M&E expert (Terms of Reference in Annex H).

The PC will oversee daily implementation, management, administration and technical supervision of the project, on behalf of the Operational partner and within the framework delineated by the PSC. S/he will be responsible, among others, for:

- i) Coordination with relevant initiatives;

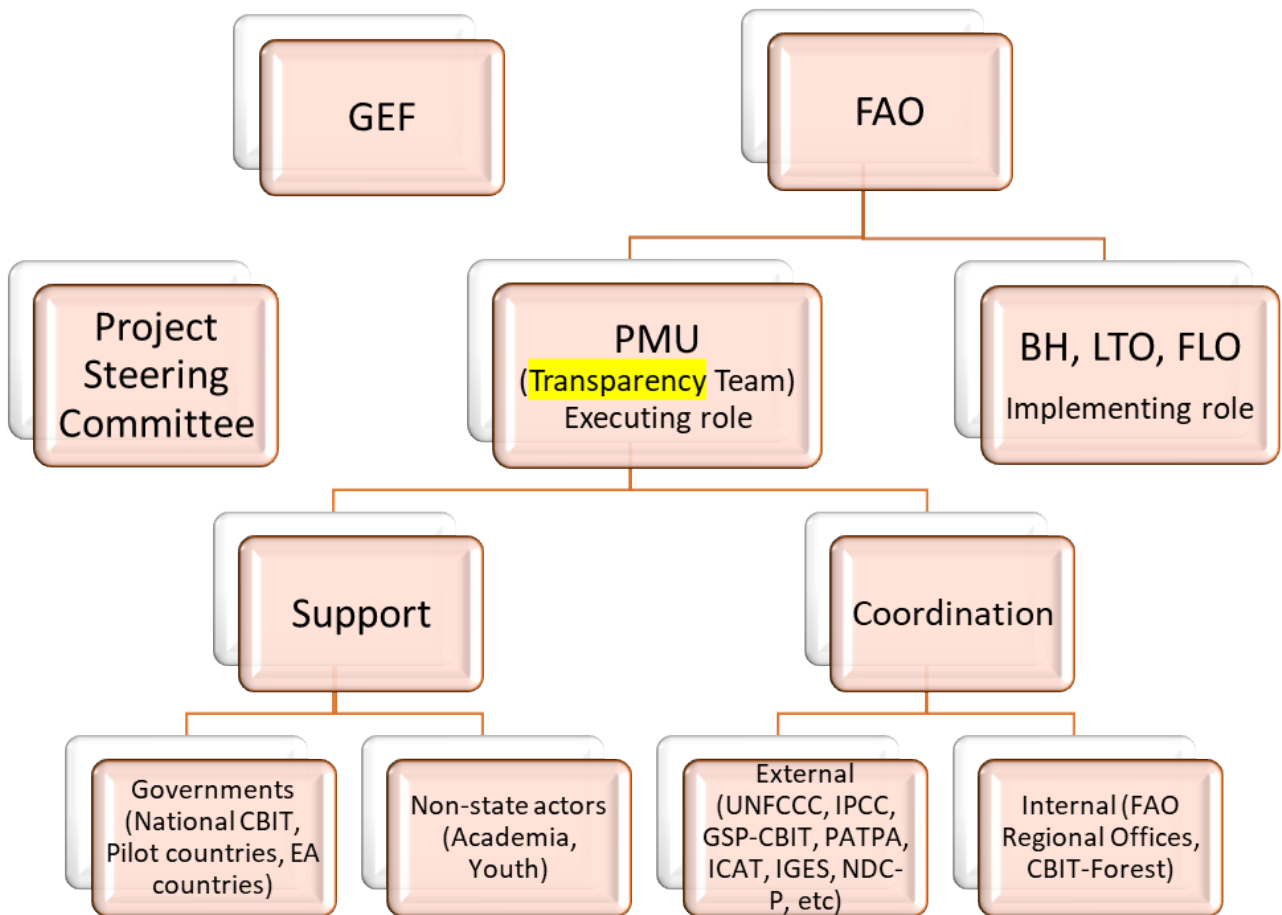
- ii) Ensuring a high level of collaboration among participating institutions and organizations at the national levels;**
- iii) Coordination and close monitoring of the implementation of project activities;**
- iv) Tracking the project's progress and ensuring timely delivery of inputs and outputs;**
- v) Providing technical support and assessing the outputs of the project consultants hired with GEF funds, as well as the products generated in the implementation of the project;**
- vi) Monitoring financial resources and accounting to ensure accuracy and reliability of financial reports;**
- vii) Ensuring timely preparation and submission of requests for funds and financial reports to FAO;**
- viii) Maintaining documentation and evidence that describes the proper and prudent use of project resources, including making available this supporting documentation to FAO and designated auditors when requested;**
- ix) Reviewing and ensuring the implementation of the project's monitoring and communications plans;**
- x) Organizing project workshops and meetings to monitor progress and preparing the AWP/B;**
- xi) Submitting the six-monthly Project Progress Reports (PPRs) with the AWP/B to FAO;**
- xii) Submitting the Project Implementation Reports (PIRs);**
- xiii) Supporting the organization of the final evaluations in close coordination with the FAO Budget Holder and the FAO Independent Office of Evaluation (OED);**
- xiv) Informing the PSC and FAO of any delays and difficulties as they arise during the implementation to ensure timely corrective measure and support.**

As the GEF IA, FAO holds overall accountability and responsibility to the GEF for delivery of the results. In the IA role, FAO will utilize the GEF fees to deploy three different actors within the organization to support the project:

- **The Budget Holder (BH) will provide oversight of **the financial resource of the project**;**
- **The Lead Technical Officer (LTO), drawn from across FAO, will provide oversight/support to the projects technical work in coordination with government representatives participating in the Project Steering Committee;**
- **The Funding Liaison Officer (FLO) within FAO will monitor and support the project cycle to ensure that the project is being carried out and reporting done in accordance with agreed standards and requirements.**

FAO responsibilities, as a GEF **implementing agency, will include:**

- **Administrate funds from GEF in accordance with the rules and procedures of FAO;**
- **Provide technical guidance to ensure that appropriate technical quality is applied to all activities concerned;**
- **Conduct at least one PSC meeting per year; and**
- **Reporting to the GEF Secretariat and Evaluation Office, through the annual Project Implementation Review, the Mid Term Review, the Terminal Evaluation and the Project Closure Report on project progress;**
- **Financial reporting to the GEF Trustee.**



Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this project?

Yes

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

Please refer to the uploaded justification note.

Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

The previous CBIT-AFOLU project was proactive in creating strong collaborations with all Transparency actors. The new project will continue the successful coordination with all relevant institutions, projects and initiatives involved in capacity building on transparency and it will expand the collaborations also to institutions

and initiatives, not necessarily fully involved in the topic, which provide capacity and tools that are instrumental for enhancing country capacity in addressing the ETF reporting requirements.

In particular, the coordination and collaboration with the CBIT-GSP will be strengthened: joint capacity building activities are foreseen at country and regional levels; cross-participation at the project steering committee; cross-reference to the main activities and tools. The project will ensure instrumentally making use of the Climate Transparency Platform for disseminating tools, country stories and advertising events.

At FAO, two global projects have been proposed under the CBIT funds. The two projects do not overlap as they have very different objectives and will work on different areas related to transparency. While CBIT-Forest focuses exclusively on capacity-building related to transparent forestry data collection, mostly following the National Forestry Inventory (NFI) Framework for REDD+ reporting ([Link](#)), the CBIT-AFOLU+ responds directly to Article 13 of the Paris Agreement in a wider scope. CBIT-AFOLU+ will focus on developing and strengthening institutional arrangements, by streamlining the inclusion and the coordination of agriculture and land use, including forest, data providers. This is one of the main challenges in many countries when reporting LULUCF in GHG inventory, which requires the harmonization of forest data with the overall land use and land-use change assessment. The project aims to: enhancing capacity to comply with ETF reporting requirements, with a focus on the GHG inventory and its TACCC principles, which requires to build the knowledge of wider data requirements (land characterization, land-use change matrix, carbon pools, if not collected in the NFI) for the estimation of the agriculture and

LULUCF emissions and removals; supporting countries in developing and improving the NDC tracking, which would also require to capacitate countries in understanding e.g. how agriculture and forest-related policies contributes to the GHG target of their NDC and how to enhance their ambition in the next round. CBIT-AFOLU+ encompass the 360-degree capacity building in addressing the ETF for the entire AFOLU sector and, if needed and required by country also non-AFOLU sectors.

The FAO global projects will have many synergies resulting from their specific focuses. Most importantly:

- **Improved quality of forest-related data (CBIT-Forest) will help countries use them to inform the GHG reporting and the NDC tracking (CBIT-AFOLU+);**
- **Tools and methods, such as Open Foris and LoGIC, serve both forestry and the overall land use and land-use change needs;**
- **Joint outreach within the Forestry and Transparency communities will allow reaching a larger audience;**
- **The capacity development material developed in CBIT-AFOLU will help CBIT-Forest to inform forest inventory and monitoring specialist on the specific needs of the AFOLU sector’s GHG inventories and reporting.**

Project / Initiative	Role for CBIT-AFOLU+	Timeframe
<p>UNFCCC</p> <p>-</p>	<p>The FAO Transparency team was and will continue to collaborate with the ETF Support Unit, GHG Support Unit, MRV/ETF Group of Friend, UNFCCC in several modalities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Co-organizing technical workshops and high-level events; - Support the Together4Transparency Initiative; - Develop knowledge products; - Provide experts for the in-country Quality Assurance and the Technical Expert Review 	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p>CBIT-GSP Climate Transparency Platform</p> <p>The CBIT-GSP Climate Transparency Platform is established to support the management of the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency, in line with the programming directions for CBIT (paragraph 20) and the Enabling Activities. The platform brings together practitioners from countries and agencies to enable coordination, share lessons learned through regional and global meetings, track progress in the enhancement of countries' capacity to meet enhanced transparency requirements, facilitate access to emerging practices, methodologies, and guidance on transparency of climate action and support.</p>	<p>The Global CBIT-AFOLU+ will continue to engage with the CBIT-GSP Climate Transparency Platform, both for the wide dissemination of lessons learned, products and sector-specific know-how delivered under the project and at the same time to coordinate actions and activities amongst transparency practitioners.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p>GEF-funded Enabling Activities projects</p> <p>The GEF Enabling Activities (EA) Fund is supporting countries in the preparation of the Biennial Transparency reports. As of April 1 2023, 65 countries requested funds for these activities and are working on the preparation of the report.</p>	<p>FAO is already implementing a few EA projects and the CBIT-AFOLU+ will coordinate with them, also implemented by other agencies, to ensure that the CB activities will be instrumental for the BTR preparation.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p>PATPA</p> <p>The Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA) aims to promote ambitious</p>	<p>The collaboration of the Global CBIT-AFOLU team with the Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA) was very fruitful, Examples of collaboration from the previous</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>

<p>climate action through policy dialogue and practitioner-based exchanges and to facilitate and catalyse the implementation of the NDCs.</p>	<p>project include the organization of many joint capacity building workshops for all their regional clusters, the co-development of the BTR Guidance and Roadmap tool, many raising awareness events at the flagship climate summits.</p> <p>The continuous collaboration with PATPA and is planned to continue in CBIT-AFOLU+, especially to expand content and geographical scope.</p>	
<p>ICAT, IGES, IPCC, PCCB Network, MRV/ETF Group of Friends, CGE</p> <p>Many actors and initiatives are supporting countries in addressing the ETF, each one with some specificity and interest. FAO, with its longstanding expertise and knowledge in the agriculture and land use sectors, identified its own niche to contribute to the discussion and was able to put in place fruitful collaborations with many other organizations to raise the importance of the agriculture and land use sectors in the context of transparency.</p>	<p>The transparency Team has carried out many coordinated activities. Examples include the online learning events with the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) and the review of their Guidelines on Agriculture and Forestry; the review of the IPCC software; the collaboration with the PCCB Network and the contributions to their knowledge sharing materials; the engagement with the MRV Group of Friends. Building on the experiences and good practices learned from the previous project, the collaborative approach proved critical to be able to provide well-rounded support to countries working on the transparency requirements transitioning to ETF</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>

Core Indicators

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		840		
Male		1,260		
Total	0	2,100	0	0

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Building on the results in women's participation established in the previous project, the project will continue to ensure the preparation of the necessary documentation and publications in which the principle of gender sensitivity and specific data and information are included. The external evaluation of the Global CBIT-AFOLU project highlighted how flexible timing and virtual outreach approaches can encourage women's engagement, which resulted in an increase of participation of women in the project activities. The evaluation also stressed how the Global CBIT-AFOLU project contributed to gender equality by stimulating women's participation and decision-making with most of the project's ETF champions being female.

Based on the gender analysis performed on the data collection from the activities of the Global CBIT-AFOLU, included in the Annex F, the overall gender rate achieved was 37/63.

The Global CBIT AFOLU+ will continue to work on the results achieved in the previous project, building on the good practices developed, and to slightly expand towards the equity (40/60) as described in details in Annex A1. Gender concepts, gender equity and issues in agriculture and climate change will be mainstreamed during project implementation, making sure a more meaningful participation of women in the project activities is facilitated. In cooperation with governmental partners, the project intervention will be in line with the GEF Policy on Gender Equality and Gender Equality Action Plan and with FAO's Policy on Gender Equality. The project will ensure that women's specific needs are met, that women enjoy equal access to project activities and that women

benefit equitably from the project’s activities, starting with but not limited to capacity building. This will contribute to facilitate the presence of women in relevant technical and decision-making positions such as those related to tracking of NDC implementation, reporting of GHG emissions and removals to UNFCCC and/or data management systems and infrastructure.

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Low	Risk to be affected by climate change The project is mainly capacity building. Monitoring and reporting climate adaptation activities are part of the voluntary reporting requirements: training on the recognition of climate risks, level of exposure, and socio-economic vulnerability in the different agricultural sub-sectors are part of the capacity building activities.
Environmental and Social	Low	Potential environmental and social The project was screened against the nine FAO Environmental and Social Safeguards and the result was that none of them are going to be affected by this project.
Political and Governance	Moderate	Lack of political commitment The project will select the countries to work with based on the political assessment and reception of formal Expressions of Interest from the Government, to ensure their commitments to capacity building activities. With the BTR due by December 2024, countries are eager to receive support
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy		
Technological		
Financial and Business Model		
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Moderate	Lack of institutional capacity To overcome the high turnover of stakeholders in key ministries and ensure sustainability of the capacity acquired by the country, the project will ensure parallel involvement of academia, researchers, and youth CSO to ensure knowledge retention. In addition, the capacity-building activities will be recorded to ensure

		proper dissemination through the established knowledge dissemination platforms.
Fiduciary	Low	Lack of capacity to undertake procurement The project is global and executed by FAO with a very limited budget for procurement.
Stakeholder	Moderate	Lack of stakeholder engagement Experience with regional and national networking events of phase I of this project will be utilized to ensure proper participation.
Other		n/a
Overall Risk Rating	Low	

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The Paris Agreement's central aim is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Under the Paris Agreement, each Party is required to communicate their Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) once every five years, increasing ambition over time, and to monitor every two years the implementation through the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR), starting from December 2024, according to the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), while recognizing the special circumstances of the LDCs and SIDS and providing flexibility to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities.

This CBIT-AFOLU+ project proposal is consistent with the global and national priorities to formulate and submit timely to the UNFCCC the BTR, which in turn will provide information to the Global Stocktake. Through the project, countries will receive support to enhance their technical and institutional capacities to standardize and strengthen their MRV and M&E systems in line with the ETF, as well as guidance to overcome challenges in submitting the Biennial Update Report (BUR) and bridging the planning of the BTR. The new project will support countries in obtaining the necessary capacities, advisory and tools to track their progress in climate change mitigation and adaptation and identify relevant support needs. Where relevant, the project will be undertaken considering any LTS prepared by the country. The project will provide specific support for countries to implement their NDC and to submit their final BUR under the Convention (if appropriate) and first and subsequent BTR under the Paris Agreement and prepare for the subsequent review. Support

for capacity strengthening related to monitoring and tracking progress on key climate-related indicators will also support data collection and analysis that can in turn inform other policy exercises, such as TNAs, NAPs, NCSAs, and others.

The project aims to support the achievement of the overall goal of the Paris Agreement of reducing emissions to limit the temperature increase, specifically through improved GHG inventories and transparency frameworks which will allow countries to develop mitigation and adaptation strategies based on robust evidence and relevant data while attracting necessary support. With dedicated knowledge sharing and guidance, countries will have the tools to adopt transformational shifts towards low-emission and resilient development, ultimately entering emission pathways consistent with holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels.

In order to ensure that the project is aligned with UNFCCC and IPCC guidance throughout its implementation, representatives of the implementing and executing agencies will follow developments at UNFCCC COPs, and selected representatives will attend COPs. This project will also contribute to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 13 and 17. The platform will serve as an underlying mechanism for tracking progress towards the Paris Agreement on Climate Change (SDG 13) and at the same time provide a forum encouraging partnerships among relevant actors (SDG 17).

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

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

Yes

If the project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

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

Improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

2) Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes has been clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement.

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

- Consulted only;
- Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;
- Co-financier;
- Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;
- Executor or co-executor;
- Other (Please explain) Yes

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in the section B project description?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
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E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted.

Yes

Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate and these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF, SCCF). This section identifies the direct beneficiaries from the project.

The global environmental benefits of this project revolve around its goal to contribute to the global reduction of GHG emissions and enhancement of removals by supporting countries to identify, track, achieve, and scale up their mitigation and adaptation targets transparently and sustainably.

The proposed project can contribute to enhancing the GHG emissions reduction ambitions. Besides, enabling environment and coordination can ensure synergies and avoid duplication. This will ensure efficient utilization of resources by freeing the resources that are supposed to be used under a duplication scenario. Therefore, more resources will be available to contribute towards Paris Agreement. In addition, an enabling environment for transparency will help countries to enhance transparency capacity and, report to the global community in the form of BTR leading to long-term policy planning, and increased ambition. Through the intervention like capacity building for national GHG inventories, and on ETF reporting requirements, the project will also contribute to Global Methane Pledge, REDD+, enhancing ambition towards net-zero, and long-term strategy formulation.

Through the project, countries will receive support to enhance their technical and institutional capacities to standardize and strengthen their MRV and M&E systems in line with the ETF, as well as guidance to overcome challenges in submitting the Biennial Update Report (BUR) and bridging the planning of the BTR. The collaborative approach and innovative modalities of this project, such as one-to-one mentoring programs, certified training, and engagement with academia and youth, are designed to increase country ownership and the sustainability of the results obtained. Recognition of the importance of identifying financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building to target improvements and facilitate ambition throughout project activities will enhance these global and environmental and adaptation benefits.

The direct benefits of the CBIT-AFOLU+ will be further extended through global knowledge-sharing activities, including the development and dissemination of ETF-ready tools, and the strengthening of the network and collaborations created during the previous project. Knowledge products, tools, and opportunities will be available to all countries to maximize the benefits and enhance transparency at a global level.

The project aims to have an impact in the area of climate change, specifically through improved GHG inventories and transparency frameworks which will allow countries to develop mitigation and adaptation strategies based on robust evidence and relevant data while attracting necessary support. With dedicated knowledge sharing and guidance, countries will have the tools to adopt transformational shifts towards low-emission and resilient development, ultimately entering emission pathways consistent with holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels.

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/	Focal Area	Programm ing	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
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		Regional / Global		of Funds				
FAO	GET	Global	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	Grant	2,000,000.00	190,000.00	2,190,000.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)						2,000,000.00	190,000.00	2,190,000.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

false

PPG Amount (\$)

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional / Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
Total PPG Amount (\$)					0.00	0.00	0.00

Please provide justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
Total GEF Resources (\$)					0.00

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
CCM-CBIT	GET	2,000,000.00	1,500,000.00

Total Project Cost (\$)		2,000,000.00	1,500,000.00
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Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
GEF Agency	FAO-UNDP (IKI-Funded)	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,365,000.00
GEF Agency	FAO-UNDP (IKI-Funded)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	135,000.00
Total Co-financing (\$)				1,500,000.00

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

This co-financing (Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture through Nationally Determined Contributions and National Adaptation Plans (SCALA)) was identified during baseline assessment and stakeholder consultation.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	7/5/2023	Yurie Naito	0066800199012	Yurie.Naito@fao.org

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

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (Month, day, year)

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document.

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Objective: Countries enhance the capacity to establish the foundation of a systemic tracking and reporting framework to comply with Article 13 and sustainably scale-up ambition for their climate action							

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Component 1: Environment enabled towards an enhanced transparency							
Outcome 1.1: Awareness of institutional capacity priority needs in transparency increased	<p>Number of EOI gathered</p> <p>Number of EOI selected for in-depth support</p> <p>Number of EOI selected for remote support</p>	0	10	20	Signed EOI document	Countries have the necessary institutional conditions to collaborate with FAO	FAO Transparency team
Output.1.1.1 Country capacity gaps and needs to institutionalize the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) assessed	Number of relevant documentations developed	0	NA	12	Submission to the country	Countries are clear in the definition of their gaps and needs	FAO Transparency team
Output.1.1.2 Country priority actions for improvements towards the BTR defined	Number of relevant documentations developed	0	NA	12	Submission to the country	Countries are ready to engage in the BTR roadmap process	FAO Transparency team
Outcome 1.2: A gender-inclusive institutional arrangements strengthened	Number of stakeholders identified and/or outreached, disaggregated by gender and type	0	NA	90	Stakeholder mapping document Meeting reports	Stakeholders are willing to participate in the mapping process and provide relevant information	FAO Transparency team and country focal points
Output.1.2.1 Gender-sensitive stakeholder mapping of the main transparency actors (e.g. line ministries from all sectors) and non-state actors (e.g. academia) carried out	Number of stakeholders mapped disaggregated by gender and type	0	NA	150 60 F 90 M	Stakeholder mapping document	Stakeholders are willing to participate in the mapping process and provide relevant information	FAO Transparency team and country focal points

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output.1.2.2 Institutional inclusiveness and interactions to enhance reporting modalities, practices and systems facilitated	Number of meetings, online consultations and workshops held	0	NA	12	Meeting reports	Stakeholders understand the importance of increased institutional interactions and are willing to participate	FAO Transparency team
Component 2: Technical capacity for transitioning to the ETF enhanced							
Outcome 2.1: Transition towards the BTR enabled	% of people trained whose score increased over the baseline	0	80	80	Submission of relevant documents developed Meeting reports E-mail exchange	Country teams are willing to work alongside the FAO Transparency	FAO Transparency team
Output.2.1.1 Country helped to assess the main steps to undertake towards the BTR	Number of countries supported	0	6	12	Submission of relevant documents developed Meeting reports E-mail exchange	Country teams are willing to work alongside the FAO Transparency	FAO Transparency team
Output.2.1.2 Country-tailored roadmaps for preparing the BTR and getting ready for the technical expert review (TER) designed with the use of the BTR Guidance and Roadmap Tool	Number of relevant roadmaps	0	NA	6	Submission of relevant documents developed	Country teams are willing to work alongside the FAO Transparency	FAO Transparency team
Output.2.1.3 Gender-inclusive capacity building	Number of participants	0	NA	500	Meeting reports	Countries actively participate in the capacity building events	FAO Transparency team

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
and raising awareness provided to enhance country ability to implement the roadmaps	disaggregated by gender and type			200 F 300 M			
Outcome 2.2: National GHG inventories improved	Number of countries supported	0	NA	6	Submission of relevant documents	Necessary data on GHG emission is shared	FAO Transparency team
Output.2.2.1 Information systems procedures and management of the inventory cycle strengthened, ensuring gender-inclusive participation	Number of meetings, online consultations and workshops held Number of participants disaggregated by gender and type	0 0	NA NA	6 100 40F 60M	Meting reports	Country teams understand the importance of fostering information systems and are willing to actively work alongside the FAO Transparency team	FAO Transparency team
Output.2.2.2 Gender-inclusive technical capacity to address the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) requirements for GHG inventory strengthened	Number of ad-hoc capacity building opportunities delivered Number of people trained, mentored or supported disaggregated by gender and type % of people trained whose score increased over the baseline	0 0	NA NA	6 200 80 F 120 M	Meting reports E-mail exchanges	Countries actively participate in the capacity building events, trainings, workshops and mentoring.	FAO Transparency team

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
		0	80	80			
Outcome 2.3: Knowledge of new and emerging ETF reporting requirements enhanced	% of people trained whose score increased over the baseline	0	80	80	Pre and post assessment surveys	Participants actively involved in capacity building events, trainings, workshops and mentoring.	FAO Transparency team
Output.2.3.1 Gender-inclusive country capacity in tracking NDC implementation and assessing the achievement of targets enhanced with the use of the NDC Tracking Tool	Number of people trained, mentored or supported disaggregated by gender and type	0	NA	250 100 F 150 M	Meeting reports E-mail exchanges	Countries actively participate in the capacity building events, trainings, workshops and mentoring.	FAO Transparency team
Output.2.3.2 Country capacity to report on adaptation enhanced	Number of people trained, mentored or supported disaggregated by gender and type	0	NA	50 20 F 30M	Meeting reports E-mail exchanges	Countries actively participate in the capacity building events, trainings, workshops and mentoring.	FAO Transparency team
Component 3: Global transparency agenda uplifted							
Outcome 3.1: Global understanding on transparency promoted	Number of participants disaggregated by gender and type Knowledge disseminated to	0	NA	900 360 F 540 M	Transparency Network statistics Event reports	Political momentum about the importance of transparency remains	FAO Transparency team

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	non-pilot countries	0	30	60	Newsletter reports		
Output.3.1.1: Engagement of focal points of the CBIT projects implemented by FAO in the Climate Transparency Platform enhanced	Number of joint events organized	0	NA	6	Event reports	Countries actively participate in the capacity building events, trainings, workshops and mentoring.	FAO Transparency team
Output.3.1.2: Gender-sensitive results monitored, and knowledge and experiences gathered and disseminated	Number of country case studies prepared	0	NA	6	Documents uploaded on the CBIT GCP	Countries interested to share relevant information about ETF implementation	FAO Transparency team
Output.3.1.3: Events, campaigns, processes, and initiatives co-organized with main transparency actors, under the umbrella of the Global Transparency Platform, ensuring gender-inclusive participation.	Number of stakeholders disaggregated by gender and type	0	NA	900 360 F 540 M	Event reports	Coordination among transparency actors is fostered	FAO Transparency team

ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

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

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Rome, Italy	41.88319	12.48925	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where project interventions are taking place as appropriate.

This is a global project, and therefore no geographic coordinates can be shared. To locate the project on a map, we suggest adding the coordinates of Rome, where the project coordination unit will be located.

These are: 41.88319 -12.48925.

ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

Attach agency safeguard screening/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts.

Title

CBIT AFOLU+ ESS certificate

CBIT AFOLU+ climate risk screening - FAO Risks Team

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

Please refer to the uploaded FAO execution justification note and the responses in the review sheet.

FAO Cost Categories	Description	Unit	N o. of u nits	Un it cost	Component 1			Component 2				Component 3			M& E	PM C	Tota l GEF	Resp onsi bl e Entity	
					1.1	1.2	Tot al	2.1	2.2	2.3	Tot al	3.1	3.2	Tot al					
5011 Salaries professionals																			
<i>Project Coordinator</i>	<i>The project coordinat or is paid part-time and he/she will carry</i>	Mon ths	19	15, 00 0		57, 000	57, 000						88, 350		88, 350	28, 500	111 ,15 0	285, 000	FAO

	out project management activities and a few technical activities.																			
							-				-			-					-	
5011 Sub-total salaries professionals						-	57,000	57,000		-	-	-	-	88,350	-	88,350	28,500	111,150	285,000	FAO
5012 GS Salaries																				
								-												-
5012 Sub-total GS salaries						-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5013 Consultants																				
<i>ETF/MRV specialist (details provided at the bottom)</i>	<i>The 142 months for the ETF/MRV Specialist is calculated as follows: 2 full time specialists (total of 72 months), 1 part-time 50% co-financed (18 months), 4 part-time (13 months each, for a total of 52 months)</i>	Months	142	6,500	161,525	161,525	323,050	167,678	167,678	167,678	503,035	46,150	46,150	92,300	4,615			923,000	FAO	
<i>ETF/M&E specialist</i>	<i>The adaptation consultant will be hired part-time as he/she will be co-financed</i>	Months	16	5,500	13,200	13,200	26,400	14,667	14,667	14,667	44,000	8,800	8,800	17,600				88,000	FAO	
<i>Country engagement and M&E expert</i>	<i>Consultant in charge of the relationship with the countries requesting support. He/she will also provide support to implement the M&E plan</i>	Months	18	4,500	4,050	4,050	8,100	2,700	2,700	2,700	8,100	8,100	8,100	16,200	16,200	32,400	81,000	81,000	FAO	
<i>Communication specialist</i>	<i>Senior communication expert in charge of the full communication of the project</i>	Months	36	5,500	9,900	9,900	19,800	13,200	13,200	13,200	39,600	59,400	59,400	118,800	19,800			198,000	FAO	
																				-

Sub-total international Consultants								188,675	188,675	377,350	198,245	198,245	198,245	594,735	122,450	122,450	244,900	40,615	32,400	1,290,000	FAO		
Detailed national consultants - show job title for each profile										-				-			-			-			
Sub-total national Consultants										-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
5013 Sub-total consultants								188,675	188,675	377,350	198,245	198,245	198,245	594,735	122,450	122,450	244,900	40,615	32,400	1,290,000	FAO		
5650 Contracts																							
LoA to support external entities to develop products	The development of country-driven tools can require the technical support of external institutions/company	LoA	2	30,000							30,000	30,000	60,000							60,000	FAO		
Evaluation	Final evaluation will be performed by an independent institution/company	LoA	1	40,000														40,000			40,000	FAO	
Final reporting	This is an internal FAO reporting to be provided for closing the project	Lumpsum	1	6,550															6,550		6,550	FAO	
5650 Sub-total Contracts								-	-	-	-	30,000	30,000	60,000	-	-	-	46,550	-	-	106,550	FAO	
5021 Travel																							
International travels (10)	This includes the travel of the experts for in-country trainings	Trip	12	5,000	-									60,000			60,000				60,000	FAO	
5021 Sub-total travel								-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	60,000	-	-	-	60,000	
5023 Training																							
Project inception workshop	This include the cost for the organization of the inception workshop	Lumpsum	1	40,000															40,000		40,000	FAO	
Regional training workshop	This include the cost for the organization of regional trainings, in collaboration with	Event	5	30,000							105,000	105,000	45,000	45,000							150,000	FAO	

	other transparency initiatives																		
Annual Project Steering Committee meeting	The annual PSC meeting will be carried out online	Lum psu m	3	3,500						-	10,500	10,500			10,500		FAO		
Project completion workshop	This include the cost for the organization of the completion workshop	Lum psu m	1	10,000						-		-	10,000		10,000		FAO		
5023 Sub-total training											105,000	105,000	55,500	-	55,500	50,000	-	210,500	FAO
5024 Expendable procurement																			
Communication and KM products (video clip, brochure, web article etc.)	Costs associated with the production of knowledge products	Lum psu m	1	21,442							-	21,442	21,442					21,442	FAO
IT equipment	Self explanatory	Doc king monitors	6	180												1,080		1,080	FAO
5024 Sub-total expendable procurement													21,442	-	21,442	-	1,080	22,522	FAO
5027 Technical Support Services																			
5027 Sub-total technical support services																			
6100 Non-expendable procurement																			
PMT computer equipment, electronics	Self-explanatory	Lapt ops	4	1200												4,800		4,800	FAO
6100 Sub-total non-expendable procurement																4,800		4,800	FAO
5050 - General Operating Expenses - internal common services																			
Office operation and maintenance costs including internet, utilities	This is the cost for the use of FAO facilities (office space, internet, security)	Lum psu m	1	20,628												20,628		20,628	FAO
5050 Subtotal General Operating Expenses - internal common services																-	20,628	20,628	FAO
5028 GOE budget																			

6300 Sub-total GOE budget					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL					188 ,67 5	245 ,67 5	434 ,35 0	198 ,24 5	333 ,24 5	228 ,24 5	759 ,73 5	347 ,74 2	122 ,45 0	470 ,19 2	165 ,66 5	170 ,05 8	2,00 0,00 0