



GEF-8 REQUEST FOR Climate Change enabling activity

Proposal for Funding Under the GET
Processing Type: Expedite

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SECTION 1: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Enabling Activity Title

Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2), Fourth National Communication (NC4), and Third Biennial Transparency Report (BTR3) of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the UNFCCC

Country(ies)	GEF Enabling Activity ID
Venezuela	12281
GEF Agency(ies):	GEF Agency Enabling Activity ID
FAO	760341
Submission Date	Expected Implementation Start
2/13/2026	3/2/2026
Project Executing Entity(s):	Executing Partner Type
Ministry of People's Power for Ecosocialism MINEC Food and Agriculture Organization FAO	Government GEF Agency
GEF Focal Area (s)	Expected Duration (In Months)
Climate Change	36
Type of Report(s)	Expected Report Submission to Convention
UNFCCC Biennial Transparency Report (BTR)	12/31/2026
UNFCCC Biennial Transparency Report/ National Communication (BTR/NC)	12/31/2028

A. Funding Elements

GEF-8 Program	Trust Fund	GEF Financing (\$)
CCM-EA	GET	1,233,000.00
Total Enabling Activity Cost		1,233,000.00

Does the enabling activity deviate from typical cost ranges? Yes No
 If yes, please describe

B. Enabling Activity Summary

Enabling Activity Objective

To support the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in the preparation and submission of the Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2), Fourth National Communication (NC4), and Third Biennial Transparency Report (BTR3) to the UNFCCC, in compliance with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) established by the Paris Agreement.

Enabling Activity Summary

The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, after ratifying the Paris Agreement and its Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), is progressively advancing in strengthening technical and institutional capacities regarding climate change, under the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, aligned with the national policies established in the Organic Law of Plan de la Patria (Homeland Plan) 2025–2030 and the Great Mother Earth Venezuela Mission.

Under the leadership of the Ministry of Popular Power for Ecosocialism (MINEC), through an interministerial technical team, and with implementation by the FAO and financial support from the GEF, Venezuela officially submitted the Third National Communication (NC3), the First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1), and the National GHG Inventory (1990–2022). These instruments formalize the implementation of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), complying with the IPCC Guidelines 2006/2019 and Decision 18/CMA.1, highlighting the technical improvement in the Adaptation chapter of NC3, which evolved from a descriptive narrative toward a model of sectoral vulnerabilities by integrating climate projections and national and state maps, demonstrating the strengthening of national capacities for climate reporting.

This technical process enabled an assessment of progress and gaps in the 2021 NDC, facilitating the development of the Second NDC (2025–2030), presented within the framework of Pre-COP 30, which establishes a 20% mitigation commitment with monitoring indicators, based on the 2022 baseline inventory (160,725 Gg CO₂eq) and the UTCUTS sink (-285,198 Gg CO₂). With the participation of 1,986 professionals, the country is implementing a path of progressive improvement through an ETF Action Plan (methodological transition, consolidation of the SINAICC, and QA/QC protocols), ensuring the continuity of the national reporting system for the BTR2 and BTR3/NC4 cycles, and demonstrating institutional ownership of the capacities developed with GEF support.

The objective of this enabling activity is to support the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in the preparation and submission of the Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2), Fourth National Communication, and Third Biennial Transparency Report (CN4/BTR3) of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the UNFCCC, in compliance with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) established by the Paris Agreement. To this end, a strategic partnership is established with the project “Strengthening the National Capacities of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to Respond to the Commitments of the Paris Agreement” (GEF ID 11662). While the CBIT project focuses on building technical capacities through a “learning by doing” approach, this initiative assigns the interministerial technical team the operational role of preparing and submitting the reports required by Decisions 18/CMA.1, 5/CMA.3, and 4/CMA.1, thereby ensuring the practical application of the developed capacities.

The project structure is organized into four interdependent components that ensure the full cycle of climate transparency:

Component 1: Mitigation and Reporting of GHG Emissions and Removals. This component strengthens national technical capacity for the generation, updating, validation, and reporting of the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (INGEI) in accordance with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement, applying the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and their 2019 Refinement. It includes the updating of sectoral

inventories (Energy, IPPU, Agriculture, LULUCF, and Waste) for the 1990–2025 and 1990–2027 time series, the implementation of a Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) Plan, the development of mitigation projections and scenarios to assess NDC compliance, and the establishment of a national MRV database linked to SINAICC, culminating in the submission of the National Inventory Documents (NID2 and NID3) separately from BTR2 and BTR3, including the upload of Common Reporting Tables (CRT) to the ETF GHG Inventory Reporting Tool platform, with the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the documentation of good mitigation practices and the disaggregation of data by sex regarding the participation of technical stakeholders.

Component 2: Assessment of Vulnerability, Climate Risk, Losses and Damages, and Adaptation. This component strengthens the scientific and institutional foundation for the systematic assessment of sectoral vulnerability and climate risk, integrating historical climate profiles, CMIP6 future scenarios (SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5), and the assessment of economic and non-economic losses and damages in accordance with Article 8 of the Paris Agreement and the Warsaw Mechanism (WIM). It includes the creation of a validated geospatial database linked to SINAICC, monitoring progress in the implementation of adaptation NDCs under Article 7, and documenting gender-sensitive best practices, providing technical inputs for the adaptation and loss and damage chapters of BTR3/NC4 under the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPG) of Decisions 18/CMA.1 and 5/CMA.3, ensuring the cross-cutting integration of gender in the characterization of differentiated impacts, women's participation in decision-making spaces, and vulnerability analysis with a differential perspective.

Component 3: Updating National Circumstances, Institutional Arrangements, and Means of Implementation in accordance with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (BTR2, BTR3, and NC4). This component strengthens institutional arrangements and intersectoral coordination for the development, validation, and timely submission of BTR2 and BTR3/NC4, consolidating national climate governance aligned with the Organic Law of the Plan for the Homeland 2025–2031 and the Great Mission Mother Earth Venezuela. It includes updating subchapters on National Circumstances and Institutional Arrangements, the systematization and reporting of support for financing, technology transfer, and capacity building (Articles 9, 10, 11, and 13 of the Paris Agreement), the description of national capacities in climate observation, and the consolidation of additional information relevant to NDC4, ensuring traceability, international comparability, and consistency with the principles of the ETF, with the cross-cutting integration of a gender perspective in the documentation of institutional arrangements, analysis of climate finance with a differential perspective, and equitable participation in decision-making mechanisms.

Component 4: Knowledge Management, Communication, Monitoring, and Evaluation with a Gender Perspective. This component establishes an integrated system for knowledge management, strategic communication, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) to ensure the sustainability and visibility of the climate transparency process. It includes the compilation, inter-institutional validation, and official submission of the BTR2 and the combined BTR3/NC4 report to the UNFCCC, the implementation of the National Climate Communication Strategy (ENCC) 2026–2030, the deployment of a specialized data visualization section on MINEC's Climate Transparency Web Platform linked to SINAICC, the development of a technical proposal for the National Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change aligned with the UNFCCC's Gender Action Plan (GAP), and the systematization of lessons learned and areas for improvement by reporting cycle in accordance with paragraph 96 of Decision 5/CMA.3, ensuring social ownership, accountability, and continuous improvement of the national transparency system, with a gender perspective as a cross-cutting guiding principle that permeates all communication outputs, monitoring indicators, validation mechanisms, and knowledge systematization processes.

The preparation of Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) reports in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is carried out by an Interministerial Technical Team (ITT), coordinated by the Ministry of Popular Power for Ecosocialism (MINEC) as the Technical Focal Point, in coordination with the sectoral Ministries of Popular Power (MPPs) responsible for the ETF report in each project component. This process receives specialized

technical support from the project's Project Management Unit (PMU), funded by the GEF, which ensures the quality and timeliness of the deliverables, complemented by the participation of national experts from the country's research centers on topics of high technical complexity.

The project's plans to engage and consult with institutional data providers operate through a structured strategy that includes technical working groups, expert panels, workshops to validate methodologies to be applied (aligned with the MPDs of the Paris Agreement), and workshops to disseminate results, ensuring institutional ownership, the building of institutional memory, transparency, traceability, and quality assurance and control of ETF reports. Regarding civil society and the private sector, these stakeholders are consulted on each technical point by the ministry for data collection and simultaneously provide voluntary information on local best practices according to their thematic area and gender role, with data disaggregated by sex. This framework ensures that the roles of stakeholders are aligned with the project components, promoting transparent climate management that is technically validated and enriched by active and inclusive participation.

The entire operational workflow integrates the gender perspective across the board, ensuring equity in decision-making and visibility of differentiated impacts in the face of climate change effects. The results are systematized and published in the National Climate Change Information System (SINAICC) and uploaded to the UNFCCC's ETF reporting tool platform, ensuring traceability, consistency, and international comparability that guarantee institutional sustainability and multisectoral participation in climate management.

The project promotes effective climate governance through inter-institutional coordination led by MINEC with the inter-ministerial technical team. Together, this initiative strengthens climate transparency, decision-making based on scientific evidence, and international recognition of Venezuela's efforts to address climate change.

Stakeholders engagement

Stakeholder Name	Type of Stakeholder	Stakeholder Profile
Ministry of People's Power for Ecosocialism (MINEC) and its attached entities	Direct Beneficiary	MINEC is the entity responsible for environmental matters in the national territory, with competencies in climate change. To this end, it directs its actions toward the conservation and protection of the environment, natural resources, biological diversity, environmental sanitation, monitoring, mitigation, and adaptation to climate change. It is the technical focal point to the UNFCCC. It has three Vice-Ministries linked to the project: The Vice-Ministry for Environmental Management, for Waste Management, and for the Preservation of Life and Biodiversity. The latter has among its functions: i) to formulate and implement policies, strategies, plans, programs, projects, and actions regarding climate change, in conformity with the provisions established in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the National Legal Normative, ii) To define and formulate the mechanisms aimed at the elaboration, implementation, monitoring, and control of the National Strategy on Climate Change, in conformity with national and international regulations, in coordination with Ministry departments, public and private institutions, and organizations of the People's Power. To this end, it has three General Directorates: Monitoring, Adaptation and Mitigation, and the National Observatory of the Climate Crisis (ONCC). The General Directorate of Climate Change Monitoring fulfills functions as the country's Climate Transparency focal point.
Ministry of People's Power for Science and Technology (MINCYT) - Venezuelan Institute for Scientific Research (IVIC).	Direct Beneficiary	To formulate, implement, evaluate, and continuously improve the application of policies aimed at promoting and strengthening access to knowledge and science, for the articulation of productive practices with scientific knowledge, for the benefit of the country's development. The Ministry's competence covers policies related to: science, technology, innovation and their applications, the National System of Science, Technology and Innovation, telecommunications, information technologies and their

		<p>development, intellectual property, postal services, and the State's telecommunications network. It has four (04) Vice-Ministries: Research and Generation, Communalization of Science for Production, Application and Generation of Scientific Knowledge, and for the Development of Information and Communication Technologies. It has five management axes that contribute to the ETF reporting through the strengthening of scientific and technological capacities for the study of Global Environmental Change, the generation of knowledge and its application for monitoring and the institutional community empowerment for the management of Global Environmental Change. IVIC (Venezuelan Institute for Scientific Research) has 20 research centers, among the most relevant to the project is the Center for Environmental Crisis studies with research lines linked to ETF reporting: 1) Impacts, vulnerability, adaptation, and resilience of (socio)ecosystems, 2) Mitigation and Greenhouse Gas Inventories, and 3) Indigenous and peasant knowledge regarding the global environmental crisis (GEC). The Center for Atmospheric and Biogeochemical Sciences has the mission of generating solutions through the scientific study of global changes in environmental matters, which allow for strengthening the country's response capacity to socio-environmental and climate change problems.</p>
Ministry of People's Power for Productive Agriculture and Land and its attached entities	Direct Beneficiary	<p>MPPAT is responsible for policies aimed at promoting food security, boosting the development of agri-productive circuits and agri-food systems, and promoting rural development in the country. The governmental entity that has the Vice-Ministry of Livestock Agricultural Production and the Vice-Ministry of Plant Agricultural Production and attached entities such as the National Institute of Comprehensive Agricultural Health (INSAI), the National Land Institute (INTI), and the National Institute for Agricultural Research (INIA), which provide essential technical data for the emissions inventory of the Agriculture and Livestock sector.</p>
Ministry of People's Power for Women and Gender Equality	Direct Beneficiary	<p>It is the governing body for public policies, plans, programs, and projects of the Venezuelan State, which promotes the participation of women in popular power and guarantees the exercise of their rights and gender equality, established in the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and the rest of the current legal system. It is linked to the mainstreaming of Gender in the ETF reports.</p>
Ministry of People's Power for Water Attention (MINAGUAS) and its attached entities.	Indirect Beneficiary	<p>It acts as the National Authority for the comprehensive management of water, an essential element for life, human well-being, and the sustainable development of the country, based on the sustainable administration of hydrological and hydrogeological regions, providing fair and equitable access to drinking water service, sanitation, and its other uses. It is linked to the ETF reporting: INGEI, Adaptation, Loss and Damage, NDC.</p>
Ministry of People's Power for Fisheries and Aquaculture and its attached entities.	Direct Beneficiary	<p>It is responsible for promoting and developing sustainable fishing and aquaculture, fostering the production of aquatic protein and the development of socialist production units, especially in rural areas. Furthermore, it seeks to coordinate scientific and technological research, as well as technology transfer for the fishing and aquaculture sector.</p>
Ministry of People's Power for Planning (MPPP) and its attached entities (Instituto Geográfico de Venezuela Simón Bolívar - IGVS, Instituto Nacional de Estadística - INE)	Direct Beneficiary	<p>The MPPP is the national executive body responsible for Strategic, Economic, Social, Institutional, and Territorial Planning for the Venezuelan State organizations and, in coordination with MINEC, the mitigation and adaptation plans for climate change with the national planning system.</p> <p>The IGVS is responsible for producing and providing official territorial information on geography, cartography, and cadastre of the country. It is a key actor for the ETF reporting of the LULUCF (Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry - UTCUTS) sector in coordination with all linked entities.</p> <p>The INE is responsible for coordinating the National Statistical System and producing official statistics, aimed at national planning and the exercise of popular power in public management. It is the organization responsible for the management of national data and,</p>

		in coordination with MINEC, for all matters related to the country's sectoral environmental statistical information.
Ministry of People's Power for Foreign Affairs (MPPRE)	Indirect Beneficiary	The MPPRE is in charge of defining and executing the country's foreign policy. Furthermore, it promotes international cooperation for development, participates in multilateral forums, and negotiates international treaties and agreements. In this sense, it is responsible for coordinating, together with MINEC, all matters related to access to international sources of climate finance (UNFCCC climate funds, bilateral climate finance, and other non-UNFCCC financial institutions).
Ministry of People's Power for Industries (MPP Industrias) - Venezuelan Intermediate Industries Corporation S.A (Corpivensa), PEQUIVEN, Venezuelan Fund for Industrial and Technological Reconversion Foundation (FONDOIN))	Direct Beneficiary	Governmental entities that execute operations that provide essential technical data for the emissions inventory of the IPPU (Industrial Processes and Product Use) sector.
Ministry of People's Power for Hydrocarbons, INTEVEP, PDVSA, Ministry of People's Power for Electric Energy and its attached entities, Ministry of People's Power for Transportation and its attached entities, Ministry of People's Power for Ecological Mining Development, Venezuelan University of Hydrocarbons, Ministry of People's Power for Industries Venezuelan Intermediate Industries Corporation S.A (Corpivensa), Ministry of People's Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace (National Institute of Land Transportation).	Direct Beneficiary	Governmental entities that execute operations that provide essential technical data for the emissions inventory of the Energy sector.
MINEC (OIAI, DGMOC, DG Mitigation, Vice-Ministry for Comprehensive Waste Management, UTEC) and MINAGUAS (Sanitation), Ministry of People's Power for Planning – National Institute of Statistics, National Nutrition Institute, Mayors' Offices Ministry of People's Power for Industries (Venezuelan Intermediate Industries Corporation S.A (Corpivensa), Ministry of People's Power for Health. Ministry of People's Power for Communes, Urban Agriculture and social movements.	Direct Beneficiary	Governmental entities with functions linked to the Waste sector, which execute policies, plans, programs, projects, and operations that provide essential technical and statistical data for the sector's emissions inventory.
Ministry of People's Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace (MPPRIJP) and its attached entities (National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology - INAMEH, Vice-Ministry for Risk Management and Civil Protection, National Institute of Land Transportation - INTT)	Direct Beneficiary	<p>- Vice-Ministry for Risk Management and Civil Protection. The functions of the Vice-Ministry for Risk Management and Civil Protection in Venezuela include the coordination and execution of actions for the prevention, preparedness, response, and rehabilitation to face disasters, the development of risk management strategies, the strengthening of institutional and community capacities, and the promotion of a culture of prevention to reduce vulnerabilities and mitigate the effects of natural and anthropogenic phenomena.</p> <p>- National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology (INAMEH). Governing body whose mission is to regulate and coordinate national hydrometeorological activity, being also the official entity for the reliable and timely dissemination of hydrological and meteorological information, in order to contribute both to the preservation of lives and property, and to the socioeconomic development of the country, through specialized human talent and cutting-edge technology.</p> <p>- The National Institute of Land Transportation (INTT) is an entity attached to the Ministry of People's Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace, with competence in land transportation, a legal entity, which enjoys the privileges and prerogatives granted to the Republic as stipulated in the Land Transportation Law, Official Gazette No. 38.985.</p>
Ministry of People's Power for Communication and Information (MIPPCI)	Direct Beneficiary	It is one of the bodies that make up the executive cabinet of the Venezuelan Government, attached to the Sectoral Vice-Presidency of Communication, Tourism, and Culture. This Ministry is responsible for matters related to the communication policy of the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. It will have the role of jointly elaborating the national climate communication strategy implemented with the sectoral MPPs for the effective and participatory socialization of the results.
Ministry of People's Power for Health (MPPS)	Indirect Beneficiary	Linked to the reporting of the Waste sector and to the NDCs regarding adaptation and mitigation.
Ministry of People's Power for Tourism	Indirect Beneficiary	Linked to the reporting of the NDCs regarding adaptation and mitigation.
Ministry of People's Power for the Social Process of Labor	Indirect Beneficiary	Linked to the reporting of the NDCs regarding adaptation.



Ministry of People's Power for Seniors, Grandfathers and Grandmothers of the Homeland	Indirect Beneficiary	Linked to the reporting of the NDCs regarding adaptation.
State Governments (Governorates)	Indirect Beneficiary	The state governments have the responsibility of creating the State Councils for Planning and Coordination of Public Policies.
Mayors' Offices (Municipalities)	Indirect Beneficiary	The municipality is the body responsible for the comprehensive planning of the local government. Environmental protection is one of the Municipality's responsibilities.
Universities and Research Centers	Indirect Beneficiary	Universities and specialized research centers are key actors for developing studies to deepen the scientific evidence regarding climate change.
Dr. Humberto Fernández-Morán University of Sciences	Indirect Beneficiary	It is a public university, dedicated to the training of excellent scientists and researchers and the promotion of scientific and technological development. It will contribute to the project on mitigation measures in the 5 GHG Inventory (INGEI) sectors and in Data Science.
Venezuelan University of Hydrocarbons	Indirect Beneficiary	The mission of the Venezuelan University of Hydrocarbons (UVH) is to train professionals with competencies for the hydrocarbons and mining sector, through a technical, scientific, comprehensive, and permanent education. This aligns with the objective of creating a modern, efficient, and sustainable Venezuelan oil industry, in line with the national development plan.
Venezuelan School of Planning Foundation	Indirect Beneficiary	It attempts to generalize public planning to the entire population, train professional and community planners, and develop thinking about planning in the country; as well as, actively participating in the design, execution, and control of public policies at national, regional, and local levels. It offers extension diplomas aimed at educating in the broadest sense in the short, medium, and long term, a large contingent of project developers and planners (professionals, technicians, and interested citizens), who are not only capable of assuming the responsibility of formulating and developing plans; but also, administering and managing them, as well as directing them toward the goal and executing them proactively, effectively, and efficiently.
Latin American and Caribbean University	Indirect Beneficiary	Focused on technical-professional studies, its mission is to train professionals at postgraduate studies level who contribute to the strengthening of scientific, technological, and ethical production in the region, maintaining people's cultural heritage and incorporating citizens actively and dynamically into this process.
National Experimental University of Transportation	Indirect Beneficiary	The objectives of this university focus on training competent professionals and consolidating a country's transportation system, contributing to the professional development of workers and the search for innovative mobility solutions. It seeks the generation of knowledge, training in all modes of transportation, and the continuous improvement of safety and efficiency.
Fruto Vivas Popular University of the Environment (UPAFV)	Indirect Beneficiary	The objectives of this University focus on training professionals with ethical and social awareness in the environmental, technical, scientific, and ancestral fields. It seeks to contribute to the endogenous and sustainable development of Venezuela through education for life and transformative action that protects life on Earth.
Luis Zambrano Institute Foundation for Energy Development	Indirect Beneficiary	Its mission is to boost the training of workers in the national electrical sector, as well as organizations of the popular power to strengthen and promote applied research, development, and innovation.
Private Sector	Indirect Beneficiary	They are key players in environmental and social co-responsibility in climate action and are linked to sectoral NDCs. In this particular case, they are directly linked to the country's NDC2 in the waste sector (Entrepreneurship for sustainable organic waste management) and in the forestry sector in sustainable forest management (MINEC - DG Patrimonio Forestal, Maderas del Orinoco S.A./ MAVETUR, Reforestadora Dos Refordos C.A., Cartón de Venezuela (CARTOVEN), Empresa Forestal Nacional S.A., private forestry companies, Grupo MASISA, Corporación

		Forestal Imataca C.A., Corporación Forestal Guayamure C.A., Terranova de Venezuela S.A, Desarrollos Forestales San Carlos S.A. (DEFORSA), Inmobiliaria Vespa S.A (INVESPA), Strategic Allies for natural forest management, Local Communities (People's Power), Individuals, among others.
Civil Society	Indirect Beneficiary	Civil society plays a fundamental role in climate action. MINEC organizes and involves communities in the Ecosocialist Committee to strengthen shared management at the local level within the framework of the Great Mother Earth Venezuela Mission, which will enable progress in capacity building for local reporting on good practices in climate change adaptation.

Annex G of the Agency Project document describes the specific roles of stakeholders during the formulation and implementation of the Project.

Gender equality approach

The gender approach has been integrated across the board in the design and implementation of the project, in line with the expectations of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the UNFCCC commitments on gender and transparency. The integration of the gender approach cuts across all components of the project, complying with GEF and FAO policies and the provisions of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement on inclusion and equitable participation.

A central element is the implementation of a project-specific Gender Action Plan (GAP), which does not create a national plan but does generate key technical inputs for the process of formulating the National Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change, led by MINEC in coordination with the Ministry for Women and Gender Equality. This GAP ensures that the gender perspective is present in all components of the project, especially in the preparation of the Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2), the Combining Report (BTR3), and the Fourth National Communication (NC4).

The project will report indicators based on the priority areas of the UNFCCC GAP (Tables 2 to 5), whose data will be disaggregated by sex and gender, as this is essential for understanding the differentiated impacts of climate change.

i) Collection and Use of Data Disaggregated by Gender.

Table 2. Proposed Sex- and Gender-Disaggregated Indicators

Indicator	Brief Description
Percentage of key datasets in the SINAICC disaggregated by sex/gender	Includes data on climate impacts (mortality, morbidity, displacement), livelihoods, participation in economic and decision-making activities.
Percentage of national reports (Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), sectoral mitigation Plans, National Communications (NCs), and Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategies (LT-LEDS), that include gender- and intersectional-disaggregated data.	Measure the integration of this data into Venezuela's official reports to the UNFCCC.
Number of gender studies or analyses on climate impacts and vulnerabilities	Quantify the research that delves into the differentiated experiences of diverse gender groups.

ii) **Women's Participation and Leadership.** Monitoring women's participation in climate decision-making is crucial to ensuring equitable representation (Table 3).

Table 3. Proposed Indicators: Participation and Leadership

Indicator	Brief Description
Percentage of women in national delegations to COPs and other UNFCCC meetings	Monitoring of female representation in international forums.
Percentage of women in leadership positions in national climate change bodies and committees	Includes ministries, inter-institutional committees, working groups, and focal points.
Number of capacity-building initiatives in leadership and negotiation for women	Quantifying training programs aimed at women in the climate field.
Percentage of national climate projects and programs that include the meaningful participation of women in their design and implementation	Assessing the inclusion of women at the project level.

iii) Implementation of Gender-Responsive Policies and Programs. Assessing how national climate policies and programs integrate and respond to gender and climate change considerations (Table 4).

Table 4. Proposed Indicators for Gender-Responsive and Climate Change Policies and Programs

Indicator	Brief Description
Percentage of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), sectoral mitigation Plans, National Communications (NCs), and Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategies (LT-LEDS) that mention or integrate gender.	Reference and integration of gender in national documents, including explicit references and concrete actions with a gender perspective: Measuring the integration of gender into Venezuela's climate planning documents.
Number of NDCs that include specific indicators to track gender progress	
Number of implemented gender-responsive sectoral actions	Quantifying specific measures in key sectors (e.g., renewable energy, agriculture, water management) that address gender gaps.
Existence of adaptive social protection mechanisms with a gender perspective	Monitoring livelihood diversification programs targeting women.
Inclusion of language and actions to address Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in climate policies	Monitoring the integration of measures to identify, prevent, and eliminate GBV in the context of climate change.

iv) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Balance with a Gender Perspective. The preparation of national GHG inventories is a fundamental UNFCCC requirement for Non included Parties in Annex I, according to the Decision 17/CP.8. Integrating the gender perspective into this process is crucial for understanding how GHG emissions and sinks are influenced by gender-differentiated roles and consumption patterns, and how sectoral mitigation policies and plans can have distinct impacts on women and men (Table 5).

Table 5. Proposed Gender Indicators for the GHG Balance

Indicator	Brief Description
Percentage of data on energy consumption (residential, transport), land use patterns (agriculture, forestry), waste management, and consumption patterns that are disaggregated by sex/gender.	Availability of gender-disaggregated data in key emission sectors.

Number of studies or reports analyzing how gender roles, responsibilities, and access to resources influence GHG emission patterns at the household and community levels	Gender analysis in emission contribution.
Percentage of mitigation projects (e.g., renewable energy, energy efficiency, reforestation) that include the meaningful participation of women in their design, implementation, and monitoring.	Participation of women in the planning and execution of mitigation projects.
Inclusion of the gender perspective in the methodologies for calculating emissions and sinks.	Evidence of how national GHG inventory methodologies consider gender differences in activity and emission factors (e.g., use of cooking fuels, agricultural practices).
Number of mitigation initiatives that address the energy sector with a gender perspective.	Quantify projects that improve access to and diversification of the energy matrix through complementary energy sources.

v) Gender-Responsive Climate Finance. Compile information on the mobilization, allocation, and requirements of financial resources for climate actions that promote gender equality.

Regarding the project's technical team, it will be supported by the Gender and Social Inclusion Specialist and the CBIT Project Knowledge Management Specialist, who will work with the Monitoring Specialist of this Project to guide and support the inter-ministerial technical team designated for the ETF reports. Gender parity criteria will be included in the project's technical teams and consultants. In activities such as workshops and surveys, the equitable participation of men and women will be ensured in technical dialogue activities (at least 40% women) and the representation of institutions specialized in gender and climate change, such as the gender focal points of the Ministry of Women (MMA) or the Ministry of Women. Linkage with the Gender and Climate Change working group will be ensured through the preparation of reports.

This approach ensures that climate transparency is not neutral, but rather recognizes and addresses structural inequalities, thereby strengthening the social legitimacy of the process.

ENABLING ACTIVITY COMPONENTS

1. Mitigation and Reporting of GHG Emissions and Removals

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 276,539.00

Outcome:

Outcome 1.1. National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (NGHGI) updated, validated, and submitted in accordance with the ETF.

Outcome 1.2. Monitoring of mitigation Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) strengthened under the framework of Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, Decision 18/CMA.1, Decision 4/CMA.1, and Decision 5/CMA.3.

Output:

Output 1.1.1. NGHGI Report from the Energy sector for the 1990–2025 and 1990–2027 series in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the provisions established in Decision 18/CMA.1 and Decision 5/CMA.3, updated and validated.

Output 1.1.2. NGHGI Report from the Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) sector for the 1990–2025 and 1990–2027 series in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the provisions established in Decision 18/CMA.1 and Decision 5/CMA.3, updated and validated.

Output 1.1.3. NGHGI Report from the Agriculture and Livestock sector for the 1990–2025 and 1990–2027 series in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the provisions established in Decision 18/CMA.1 and Decision 5/CMA.3, updated and validated.

Output 1.1.4. NGHGI Report from the LULUCF (Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry) sector for the 1990–2025 and 1990–2027 series in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the provisions established in Decision 18/CMA.1 and Decision 5/CMA.3, updated and validated.

Output 1.1.5. NGHGI Report from the Waste sector for the 1990–2025 and 1990–2027 series in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the provisions established in Decision 18/CMA.1 and Decision 5/CMA.3, updated and validated.

Output 1.1.6. National database from GHG monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) validated and linked to SINAICC.

Output 1.1.7. Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) Plan for the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (NGHGI) developed, validated, and implemented in accordance with the IPCC Guidelines and the MPGs of Decision 18/CMA.1.

Output 1.1.8. National GHG inventory document updated, validated, and submitted separately with the BTR2 and BTR3 in accordance with Decision 18/CMA.1, annex, paragraph 12.

Output 1.2.1. Document elaborated on Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission projections and scenarios, and assessment of compliance with the sectoral emission reduction target.

Output 1.2.2. Chapter on monitoring progress in the implementation of the mitigation component of the NDCs (Article 4 of the Paris Agreement) developed and updated in completed BTR2, BTR3, and CTF.

Output 1.2.3. Chapter developed and updated on Climate Change Mitigation Best Practices with a gender perspective for the NC4.

2. Assessment of Vulnerability, Climate Risk, and Loss and Damage, and Strengthening Adaptation

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 220,039.00

Outcome:

Outcome 2.1. Updated and systematized information on the assessment of vulnerability and climate risk in strategic sectors, in accordance with the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) of Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, facilitating the recognition of the country's adaptation efforts.

Outcome 2.2. Technical evidence generated on losses and damages associated with extreme climatic events, contributing to the strengthening of national capacity to avoid, minimize, and address loss and damage related to the adverse effects of climate change, in accordance with Article 8 of the Paris Agreement and the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM).

Outcome 2.3. Monitoring of progress in the implementation of the adaptation NDCs, in accordance with the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) of Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, highlighting progress, results and impacts.

Output:

Output 2.1.1. Technical report on the climate profile and scenarios of Venezuela, elaborated in accordance with IPCC and UNFCCC Guidelines, developed and updated in the reporting cycles.

Output 2.1.2. National report with updated, systematized, and validated information on the assessment of vulnerability and climate risk, in accordance with the MPGs of Article 7 of the Paris Agreement.

Output 2.1.3. National database of geospatial information on vulnerability and climate risk validated and linked to SINAICC.

Output 2.1.4. Chapter prepared on vulnerability and climate risk assessment for BTR3/NC4, aligned with Article 7 of the Paris Agreement.

Output 2.2.1. National report on losses and damages resulting from climate change with a gender perspective, in accordance with Article 8 of the Paris Agreement and the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM).

Output 2.2.2. Chapter prepared on Loss and Damage for the Fourth National Communication (NC4), in accordance with Article 8 of the Paris Agreement.

Output 2.3.1. Chapter prepared on monitoring progress in the implementation of the adaptation NDC for the BTR2 and BTR3.

Output 2.3.2. Chapter prepared on best practices and lessons learned in adaptation with a gender perspective for the Fourth National Communication (NC4).

3. Update of National Circumstances, Institutional Arrangements and Means of Implementation in accordance with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (BTR2, BTR3 and NC4)

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 230,238.00

Outcome:

Outcome 3.1. National circumstances and institutional arrangements updated in accordance with the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, disaggregated according to the reporting section in the BTR/NC.

Outcome 3.2. Updated information on support in the form of financing, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building provided, required, and mobilized, in accordance with Articles 9, 10, 11, and 13 of the Paris Agreement, Chapter V of the MPGs, Decision 5/CMA.3, and Decision 18/CMA.1.

Outcome 3.3. Other relevant information updated for the preparation of the Fourth National Communication.

Output:

Output 3.1.1. Update of the sub-chapters on National Circumstances and Institutional Arrangements for inclusion in the BTR2 and in the BTR3/NC4, in accordance with the MPGs of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, with integration of gender perspective.

Output 3.2.1. Updated information on support in the form of financing provided and mobilized (Art. 9 of the Paris Agreement, Decision 18/CMA.1) in BTR2 and BTR3.

Output 3.2.2. Updated information on support for technology development and transfer required and received (Article 10) in BTR2 and BTR3.

Output 3.2.3. Updated information on support for capacity-building required and received (Article 11) in BTR2 and BTR3.

Output 3.2.4. Updated information on support required for the implementation of the ETF and for Transparency-related activities (Article 13) in BTR2 and BTR3.

Output 3.3.1. Description of national capacities in climate observation and data generation for climate monitoring, including infrastructure, networks, and technical products.

Output 3.3.2. Subchapter developed on 'Other Relevant Information' developed and validated for inclusion in the combined BTR3/NC4 report.

Output 3.3.3. Updated subchapter in NC4 on the support in the form of financing, technology development and transfer, and capacity building that Venezuela has provided and mobilized, in compliance with Articles 9, 10, 11, and 13 of the Paris Agreement and Chapter V of the Modalities, Procedures, and Guidelines (MPG) established in Decision 18/CMA.1.

4. Management of knowledge, Communication, Monitoring, and Evaluation with a Gender Focus for Climate Transparency

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 382,842.00

Outcome:

Outcome 4.1. Official submission of the Second and Third Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR2/BTR3) and the Fourth National Communication (NC4) to the UNFCCC, supported by a knowledge management system for continuous improvement.

Outcome 4.2. National climate communication strategy implemented for the effective and participatory socialization of results.

Outcome 4.3. Implemented Project's Gender Action Plan (GAP) and its products contribute to the strengthening of the national Gender Action Plan (GAP).

Outcome 4.4. lessons learned and information on areas for improvement from each BTR2/BTR3/NC4 cycle are systematized and used for the continuous improvement of the climate transparency process (Decision 5/CMA.3).

Output:

Output 4.1.1. Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2) compiled, approved, and submitted to the UNFCCC.

Output 4.1.2. Combined report Third Biennial Transparency Report (BTR3) and Fourth National Communication (NC4) compiled, approved and submitted to the UNFCCC.

Output 4.2.1. National Climate Communication Strategy (NCCS) 2026–2030 elaborated.

Output 4.2.2. Specialized section for data visualization and interaction from the SINAICC implemented on the MINEC Climate Transparency Web Platform.

Output 4.2.2. Specialized section for data visualization and interaction from the SINAICC implemented on the MINEC Climate Transparency Web Platform.

Output 4.2.3. Series of updated, produced, and disseminated didactic materials.

Output 4.2.4. Climate communication campaigns implemented for the BTR2/BTR3/NC4 cycles.

Output 4.3.1. Technical proposal of the National Gender and Climate Change Action Plan.

Output 4.3.2. Technical Report on the Annual Progress Assessment of the Integration of the Gender Approach in the Project.

Output 4.3.3. Subchapter developed on progress in integrating the gender approach in BTR2 and BTR3/NC4

Output 4.4.1. Report on lessons learned and information on areas for improvement for each BTR2, BTR3/NC4 cycle elaborated, validated, and disseminated.

M&E

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 13,942.00

Outcome:

The project progress is monitored and a terminal report is generated with project results

Output:
Terminal Report

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$)
1. Mitigation and Reporting of GHG Emissions and Removals	276,539.00
2. Assessment of Vulnerability, Climate Risk, and Loss and Damage, and Strengthening Adaptation	220,039.00
3. Update of National Circumstances, Institutional Arrangements and Means of Implementation in accordance with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (BTR2, BTR3 and NC4)	230,238.00
4. Management of knowledge, Communication, Monitoring, and Evaluation with a Gender Focus for Climate Transparency	382,842.00
M&E	13,942.00
Subtotal	1,123,600.00
Project Management Cost	109,400.00
Total Enabling Activity Cost	1,233,000.00

Please provide justification

SECTION 2: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUPPORTING INFORMATION

C. Eligibility Criteria

Please provide eligibility information for this enabling activity.

The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1994, the Kyoto Protocol in 2008, and the Paris Agreement in 2017 within the framework of global efforts to address climate change based on the principle of '*common but differentiated responsibilities*', it has progressively made progress in complying with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), particularly in 18/CMA.1, 5/CMA.3, and 4/CMA.1 Decisions.

The country has submitted three National Communications (NC1-2005, NC2-2017, and NC3-2024), the First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1-2024), the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (NGHGI-2024), and the NDCs (2017 and its 2021 update). Subsequently, in October 2025, the Minister of Ecosocialism officially submitted Venezuela's Second Nationally Determined Contribution (2025-2030). This submission, presented within the framework of Pre-COP30 activities, underscores the nation's renewed commitment to climate change mitigation and adaptation under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). These efforts have established a national foundation for understanding climate change mitigation and adaptation measures. These reports have not only allowed for compliance with international commitments but are also strategic inputs for the formulation of public climate policies, including the articulation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Furthermore, Venezuela has initiated sectoral integration processes through coordination among ministries, scientific institutions, and non-state actors, promoting a more inclusive and multi-sectoral climate governance.

Despite these advances, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela faces significant financing challenges to strengthen its institutional capacity to continue improving the quality and precision of its climate reports.

As a Developing Country and a Party to the UNFCCC, Venezuela is eligible to receive financing from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for transparency enabling activities. This project falls directly within the obligations established by Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) adopted in Decisions 18/CMA.1 and 5/CMA.3, with the objective of preparing the Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2) and the combined Third Biennial Transparency Report and Fourth National Communication (BTR3/NC4).

The project responds to technical and institutional gaps identified in previous reporting exercises under the ETF, particularly in the BTR1, the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (NGHGI), NDC monitoring, and the Third National Communication on Climate Change. It is designed to strengthen the National Climate Change Information System (SINAICC) and consolidate inter-institutional technical coordination mechanisms, ensuring the sustainability of the reporting process.

A fundamental characteristic of this project is its simultaneous and complementary implementation with the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT, GEFID 11662) Project, also implemented by the FAO and executed by MINEC. This project focuses on the production of specific ETF reports (BTR2 and BTR3/NC4), while the CBIT project strengthens long-term systemic and technical capacities to guarantee the sustainability of the climate transparency process. This approach maximizes synergies, avoids duplication, and takes advantage of the 'learning-by-doing' approach already consolidated under CBIT, through which national technicians are accompanied in real-time during report preparation.

The project directly addresses the MPGs through a rigorous technical and gender mainstreaming approach (Annex I), based on IPCC methodologies, good practices for GHG inventories, climate vulnerability and risk assessments, NDC monitoring, loss and damage analysis, and reporting of required and mobilized support with indicators according to gender roles in ETF reports (described in Annex I). Its participatory design, centered on an interministerial technical team and national consultants, promotes institutional ownership, capacity transfer, and continuity beyond the implementation period.

Furthermore, It incorporates a cross-cutting gender perspective through a Gender Action Plan (GAP) and promotes the inclusion of communities vulnerable to the effects of climate change in climate information generation and use processes. By improving the quality, accessibility, and transparency of data, the project contributes to the global environmental benefit under the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, aligned with the public policies for climate action

of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela within the framework of the Organic Law of the Plan of the 7 Great Transformations (2025-2031) and the Gran Mision Madre Tierra (Great Mission Mother Earth) Venezuela. In summary, financing for the development of the BTR2, BTR3, and the Fourth NC is essential for Venezuela to continue advancing in its international climate commitments with common but differentiated responsibilities aligned with the Venezuelan State's policies on climate change.

D. Institutional Framework

Describe the institutional arrangements for implementation of the enabling activity.

The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, as a Party to the UNFCCC and a signatory to the Paris Agreement, has reiterated its commitment to climate transparency and the implementation of national policies aligned with its international obligations on climate change, in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. Within this framework, the country has adopted concrete measures that reflect a decisive political impulse toward climate action. In 2021, by Decree No. 4.612, the Presidency of the Republic created the Presidential Commission for Climate Change, a high-level permanent body responsible for articulating climate policies at national level and elevating climate change management to a State priority. Concurrently, Decree No. 4.586 established the National Committee for the Green Climate Fund (GCF), thereby strengthening institutional capacity to access and manage international climate finance, and integrating the means of implementation within the ETF process. This institutional advance is part of a broader strategic framework, articulated with the guidelines of the Venezuelan State contained in the Organic Law of the *Plan de la Patria de las 7 Grandes Transformaciones* (Homeland Plan of the 7 Great Transformations) 2025-2031 (Decree No. 6907), and the recently created Gran Mision Madre Tierra (Great Mission Mother Earth) Venezuela with seven vertices to develop strategic actions to address the national climate crisis.

The Ministry of People's Power for Ecosocialism (MINEC), in its capacity as the National Environmental Authority and Technical Focal Point to the UNFCCC, leads the execution of the project and has progressively strengthened its institutional structure. In February 2022, by Decree No. 4.635, the Vice Ministry for the Preservation of Life and Biodiversity was created, with the responsibility of coordinating the technical areas of mitigation, adaptation, climate change monitoring, biological diversity, and the National Observatory of the Climate Crisis. Within this structure, the General Directorate for Climate Change Monitoring (GDCCM) coordinates the monitoring, reporting, verification, and evaluation of policies, plans, and actions related to adaptation, mitigation, and loss and damage, in agreement with national and international commitments. Its main function is to consolidate qualitative and quantitative information that supports effective decisions and compliance with climate obligations. Likewise, it implements the National Climate Change Information System (SINAICC), aligned with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) and the MPGs of the Paris Agreement, ensuring periodic, transparent, and reliable reports. Since 2023, the Directorate has also acted as the Climate Transparency Focal Point for the CBIT-GSP program, being technically responsible for the preparation of the first CBIT Initiative, the Third National Communication, the reporting of Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs), the monitoring of NDCs, and the National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. In 2022, the National Observatory of the Climate Crisis (NOCC) was created, with the mission of contributing to the development of information, research, and technology transfer regarding climate change, generating a permanent academic-institutional space for research, analysis, dissemination, assistance, and implementation of projects on topics related to the environment, society, development, environmental and climate crisis.

These institutional actions reflect the commitment of the Venezuelan State to climate action in fulfilling its international obligations under the Paris Agreement and the ETF. This governance system is supported by high-level political decisions and an articulated technical structure, designed to ensure inter-sectoral coordination, institutional sustainability, and the quality of national reports. In this context, MINEC as the National Environmental Authority and Technical Focal Point to the UNFCCC, will act as the executing authority of the project. MINEC is responsible to FAO for the timely delivery of the agreed results, the operational supervision of implementation activities, timely reporting, and the effective use of GEF resources for the intended purposes and in accordance with FAO and GEF policy requirements.

FAO will be the GEF Agency for the project. As such, FAO will provide oversight and technical guidance throughout the project implementation phase. The administration of GEF-funded projects will be carried out in accordance with FAO rules and procedures and in accordance with the agreement between FAO and the GEF Trustee. Key responsibilities include: (i) administering GEF funds in accordance with FAO rules and procedures; (ii) supervising project implementation in accordance with the ProDoc and FAO rules and procedures; (iii) providing technical guidance to ensure that appropriate

technical quality is applied to all activities involved; (iv) providing specific technical advisory services as a key part of the project implementation approach; (v) conducting at least one monitoring mission per year; and (vi) reporting to the GEF Secretariat and the Evaluation Office, through the annual Project Implementation Review (PIR), on project progress and providing financial reports to the GEF Trustee.

Organizational structure

The governance of this project consists of three (3) bodies: the Project Steering Committee (PSC), the Project Management Unit (PMU), and a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC).

This project will be implemented in parallel with the CBIT project (GEF ID 11662), also implemented by FAO and executed by MINEC. Both projects will share: 1) the same Steering Committee (SC), 2) the same Advisory Committee (AC), and 3) Project Management Unit (PMU) will be complementary, operating with separate budget lines and clear and differentiated roles and responsibilities for each project in order to ensure smooth implementation and avoid overlaps. While this project will prioritize the reporting process and results, the CBIT project will focus on strengthening long-term transparency systems capacity to ensure the sustainability of the reporting process in the country. Both projects will coordinate all actions with the National Technical Project Coordinator, who will be appointed by the technical focal point to the UNFCCC (MINEC) and paid for with MINEC's own resources as a national contribution. To achieve this complementarity, the CBIT PMU will provide support as the Component Manager to guide and assist any junior consultants who may be required to accompany the designated MINEC technicians and Sectoral People's Power Ministries linked to each BTR/NID/NDC/CN report (MPPs) in the preparation of BTR2 and BTR3/CN4.

To effectively comply with the ETF and its reporting requirements, this project will work closely with the Interministerial Technical Team formed by MINEC as a strategic operational alliance following the implementation of Project BTR1/NID1/CN3 (GEF ID 11317). This Technical Committee on Climate Transparency for the ETF report is led by MINEC through the General Directorate of the Office of Integration and International Affairs (OIAI) and the CBIT-GSP Climate Transparency focal point.

Project Steering Committee (PSC)

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) shall be the principal governing body of the project and will be composed of one (1) representative from the Ministry of Popular Power with competence in Ecosocialism, who will chair the Committee, one (1) representative from the FAO, one (1) representative from the Ministry of Popular Power with competence in Planning, one (1) representative from the Ministry of Popular Power with competence in Science and Technology, one (1) representative from the Ministry of Popular Power with competence in Foreign Affairs, one (1) representative from the Ministry of Popular Power with competence in Hydrocarbons, one (1) representative from the Ministry of Popular Power with competence in Industry and National Production, one (1) representative from the Ministry of Women and Gender Equality, and the Secretary will be in charge of the National Technical Coordinator of the Project appointed by the technical focal point to the UNFCCC in MINEC, with the support of the PMU for the control and quality assurance of the ETF reports.

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be the decision-making body for the project. It will meet as necessary, at least twice a year, to review project progress, approve work plans, and key deliverables. The PSC is responsible for providing strategic guidance and overseeing project implementation to ensure that it meets the requirements of the approved project document and achieves the expected results. The functions of the PSC include the following:

- Provide strategic directions for project implementation.
- Ensure coordination among the various donor-funded and government-funded projects and programs.
- Ensure coordination with different government entities and their participation in project activities.
- Approve the project's annual work plans and budgets, as proposed by the project coordinator.
- Approve any major change to project plans or programs, in compliance with established GEF procedures.

- Oversee monitoring, evaluation, and reporting in accordance with GEF requirements.
- Ensure the commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating all project issues.
- Negotiate solutions between the project and all parties beyond the scope of the project.
- Ensure that the FAO Environmental and Social Management Framework is applied throughout project implementation and address related complaints as needed.

The Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) will be composed of technical specialists from the different sectors related to the project, as well as representatives from academic institutions, research centers, and ministerial entities appointed by the Project Steering Committee (PSC). The functions of the TAC are: (i) to receive information for review, comments, and recommendations; (ii) to participate in relevant milestones in the project development process; (iii) to facilitate studies and research on the project topic and deepen ETF reporting levels; and (iv) to propose methodologies for the development of project activities aligned with the modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPG) of the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement, the IPCC Guidelines, and national approvals for their application to the national context.

The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be financed by the GEF grant. It will be located at the premises of the MINEC, which will provide the space and facilities for its operation. It will work closely with the Project Steering Committee (PSC) during the implementation period to ensure the quality of results and their timely delivery. It is responsible for coordinating activities with all sectoral actors involved in the various components of the project and for requesting the timely disbursement of GEF resources from FAO to enable the implementation of project activities. The PMU will also ensure coordination and collaboration between the project and other initiatives, with the corresponding actions and results described in the Project Progress Reports (PPR).

The Unit will be composed of project staff and consultants, both short-term and long-term, and will be led by a Technical Project Coordinator (TPC), who will be responsible for decision-making, guidance, and supervision of consultants, as well as for the execution of work carried out in accordance with the Letters of Agreement (LoA) and other contractual agreements. The TPC will work jointly with the Lead Technical Advisor of the CBIT Project (GEF ID 11662) and the National Technical Project Coordinator appointed by the technical focal point to the UNFCCC in MINEC to ensure complementarity between the two projects, which will operate with separate budget lines and with clear and differentiated roles and responsibilities for each project in order to ensure smooth implementation and avoid overlaps. He/she will lead the project team in planning, policy implementation, reporting, knowledge products, and other outputs approved in the project document and annual work plans. be responsible for preparing weekly reports on the status of project activities; and carry out the operational tasks of the project in accordance with the work plans contained in the ProDoc and as directed by the CDP.

Technical Committee on Climate Transparency (CTTC)

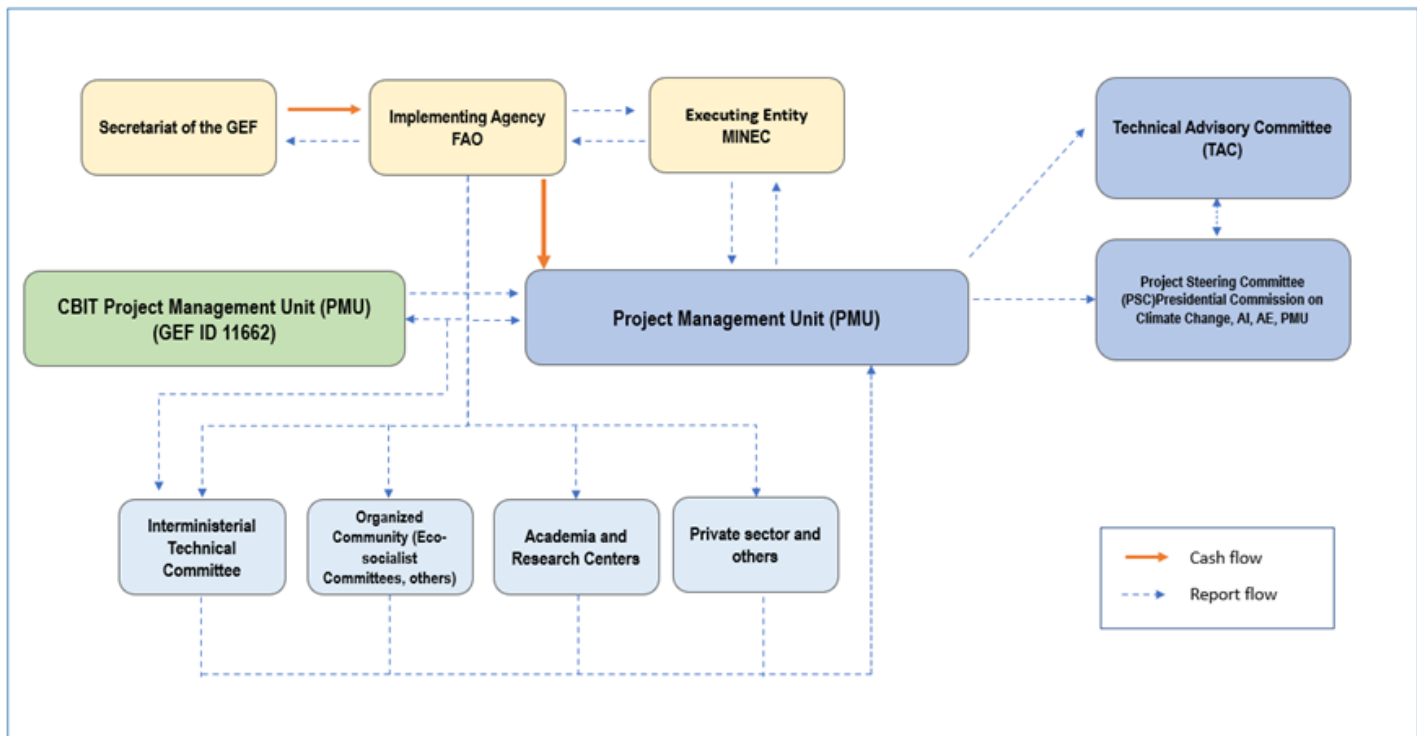
The Interministerial Technical Team (ETI) will be made up of technical staff officially appointed by the Venezuelan Ministries of Popular Power linked to each ETF report (BTR, NID, NDC, NC), who receive training through the CBIT Project. This group will be called the Technical Committee on Climate Transparency (CTTC).

The CTTC will be led by MINEC through the General Directorate of the Office of Integration and International Affairs (OIAI) and the CBIT-GSP Climate Transparency focal point, who will work in strategic and complementary partnership with the PMU of both projects. The CTTC will be composed of technical specialists appointed by each ministerial body from the different sectors related to the ETF report: Seven (7) representatives from the Ministry of Ecosocialism, one (1) representative from the OIAI, the focal point appointed for transparency before CBIT-GSP, who will work jointly with the Directorates General on Mitigation (1), Adaptation (1) and the ONCC (1), one (1) representative linked to Environmental Management, one (1) representative linked to Integrated Waste Management, One (1) representative from the Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, one (1) representative from the National Institute of Statistics (INE), one (1) representative from the Simón Bolívar Geographic Institute of Venezuela (IGVSB), one (1) representative from the National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology (INAMEH), one (1) representative from the Venezuelan Institute for Scientific Research (IVIC), one (1) representative from the Venezuelan Intermediate Industries Corporation S.A. (Corpivensa), two (2) representatives from the Ministry of Hydrocarbons, four (4) representatives from the Ministry of Transportation (Planning, Land, Air, and Water), one (1) representative from the Ministry of Ecological Mining

Development, one (1) representative from the Ministry of Popular Power for Electric Energy, two (2) representatives from the Ministry of Popular Power for Productive Agriculture and Land (agricultural and livestock production), one (1) representative from the Ministry of Popular Power for Water Management, one (1) representative from the Ministry of Popular Power for Fisheries and Aquaculture, two (2) representatives from the Ministry of the People's Power for Interior, Justice, and Peace with competence in risk management and the National Institute of Land Transportation (INTT), one (1) representative from the Ministry of the People's Power for Women and Gender Equality, one (1) representative from the Ministry of the People's Power for Communication and Information (MIPPCI), one (1) representative of the MPP Communes, Urban Agriculture, and Social Movements, one (1) representative of the MPP Tourism, one (1) representative of the MPP Health, one (1) representative of the MPP Social Work Process, and one (1) representative of the MPP for Older Adults, Grandparents, and Grandmothers of the Homeland.

The CTTC's main functions will be: i) to coordinate inter-institutional and intra-ministerial actions to facilitate collaboration between stakeholders, including liaising with researchers from universities and organized communities; ii) to coordinate technical teams within each ministry for the preparation and delivery of ETF reports, participating in the validation, assurance, and quality control of documentation; iii) Ensuring consistency, quality, and efficiency in the preparation of the report in accordance with the provisions established in decisions 18/CMA.1, 5/CMA.3, and 4/CMA.1 of the UNFCCC. iv) Supervising and coordinating the technical teams within each ministry responsible for preparing national reports, which receive ongoing training through the CBIT Project. v) Issue technical and strategic guidelines for the structure, content, and methodology of the reports, ensuring their alignment with Venezuelan State policies and the MPDs of the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement.

The following chart illustrates the institutional arrangement to ensure the governance of the Project:



Will the GEF implementing agency play an execution role in this project?

At the request of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, FAO will provide execution support through the administration of the entire GEF grant, financial management, procurement of goods, and contracting of services and consultants, in accordance with FAO rules and procedures, under the supervision of MINEC as the executing agency. MINEC assumes responsibility for project execution and guidance and, as such, is the main decision-making body on the use of all

resources allocated to the project, with supervision by FAO as the implementing agency. FAO will not charge any costs to the project budget for the administration of resources, as requested by the GEF OFP of Venezuela.

The criterion for requesting a waiver for dual agency role is based on Venezuela being among the countries affected by fragile situations (Criterion C “Fragile and Conflict-affected Situations (FCS) and/or post-natural disaster situations”) of the updated GEF guidelines on project and program cycle policy (October 2025). Venezuela is officially listed in the World Bank’s List of Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations for Fiscal Years 2025^[1] and 2026^[2], due to Institutional and Social Fragility. This classification reflects the country’s institutional challenges, which are significantly increased by the ongoing unilateral coercive measures (UCMs) imposed by several states. A waiver request with an analysis of the situation was presented to GEF SEC following updated GEF guidelines.

To ensure adequate coordination between the implementation and execution functions, the FAO country office performs the execution support function, while the implementation function is ensured by a project work team, with the participation of a Lead Technical Officer (LTO), a Financing Liaison Officer (FLO), and a GEF Technical Officer, located at the FAO regional office and headquarters. The internal control frameworks of FAO are also designed to adequately supervise project execution, and the Regional Office, the Finance Division, the Evaluation Office, the Inspector General’s Office, and the Office of Climate Change and Environment supervise the GEF portfolio. It should be noted that FAO will play a key role in supporting the elaboration of the reports, particularly for the BTR2/BTR3/NC4, to ensure the quality and compliance with the ETF of the Paris Agreement and particularly Decisions 18/CMA.1, 5/CMA.3, and 4/CMA.1, both with their annexes, of the UNFCCC.

[1] <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/b3c737c4687db176ec98f5c434d0de91-0090082024/original/FCSListFY25.pdf>

[2] <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/5c7e4e268baaafa6ef38d924be9279be-0090082025/original/FCSListFY26.pdf>

E. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Describe the budgeted M&E plan.

Project Inception Report. Following project approval, a national Project Inception Workshop will be held. Immediately after the workshop, the Project Management Specialist, with the support of the CBIT Project Technical Lead Advisor, will prepare a Project Inception Report in consultation with the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and the FAO Representation in Venezuela. The report shall include a description of institutional roles and responsibilities and actions for coordinating project stakeholders, progress made in establishing and launching activities, and an update on any changes in external conditions that may affect project implementation. It shall also include a detailed Annual Work Plan/Budget (AWP) for the first year and means of verifying the activities carried out.

Project Progress Reports (PPRs). After the project has been approved by FAO and the implementation agreement has been signed, the PPRs will be prepared based on systematic monitoring of the output and outcome indicators identified in the Project Results Framework. Every six months, the Project Coordinator (PC) will prepare a draft PPR, which will be compiled and consolidated every six months with the participation of the PMU. After approval by Lead Technical Officer (LTO), it will ensure that project progress reports are uploaded to FPMIS in a timely manner. In addition, progress reports will include a section dedicated to gender issues, in which gender-related results and lessons learned will be monitored and reported on a regular basis.

Annual Progress Status survey questionnaires will be conducted once a year to indicate progress and identify obstructions, as well as technical support needs, in accordance with the reporting requirements of the GEF (Global Environment Facility) and the UNFCCC for ETF reports according to the provisions established in Decisions 18/CMA.1,

5/CMA.3, and 4/CMA.1, both with their annexes of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Technical Reports Technical reports will be elaborated as part of the project results, including safeguards, and to document and share results and lessons learned. The LTO will be responsible for ensuring the appropriate technical review and approval of the technical reports. Copies of the technical reports will be distributed to project partners and the Project Steering Committee, as appropriate.

Lessons learned and Knowledge Generation The project's results will be disseminated within and outside its intervention area through existing information-sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy, or any other networks that may be beneficial to the project. The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that may be useful for the design and implementation of similar projects, and disseminate them widely. A continuous exchange of information will be maintained between this project and other projects with a similar focus in the same country, region, and globally. As part of the presentation of lessons learned, an analysis of gender progress and challenges will be included, highlighting relevant experiences.

Final Report. Within the two months prior to the project completion date, the Project Management Specialist, with the support of the CBIT Project Technical Lead Advisor, will submit a draft Final Report to the Project Steering Committee and the FAO Country Office. This report will consist of a summary of the project's main deliverables, results, conclusions, and recommendations. The report will be aimed at people who are not necessarily technical specialists and who need to understand the policy implications of the findings and the technical needs to ensure the sustainability of the project's results. The Final Report will evaluate the activities, summarize lessons learned, and formulate possible recommendations for the execution of future projects.

A Terminal Evaluation will not be carried out for this project. As per GEF Policy on Monitoring, Terminal Evaluations are not mandatory for Enabling Activities. FAO will:

- Prepare a completion memorandum within three months of completion of the enabling activity.
- Ensure that the completion memorandum provides a reliable and clear account of implementation of activities, delivery of outputs, stakeholder involvement, time taken, resource utilization, and lessons. Where applicable, it should report on project outcomes, including unintended positive and negative outcomes.
- Submit the completion memorandum to the GEF IEO through the GEF Portal within six months after project completion.

SECTION 3: INFORMATION TABLES

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$)	Agency Fee (\$)	Total (\$)
FAO	GET	Venezuela	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000.00	117,135.00	1,350,135.00
Total GEF Resources					1,233,000.00	117,135.00	1,350,135.00

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

G. Rio Markers

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

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

Please attach the *Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s)* with this template.

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Alinexis Raquel Barrios Reyes	Director of Integration and International Affairs	Ministry of People's Power for Ecosocialism	12/29/2025

ANNEX A: RESPONSES TO STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS

Describe how the enabling activity has addressed comments from stakeholders, including Council Members, Convention Secretariats, and STAP (if applicable).

Not applicable

ANNEX B: PROJECT BUDGET TABLE

Attach the project budget table.

FAO Cost Categories	Component 1 TOTAL	Component 2 TOTAL	Component 3 TOTAL	Component 4 TOTAL	M&E	PMC	Total GEF	Responsible Entity
Staff costs*								
Project Management Specialist for Control and Quality Assurance of ETF Reports	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000		59,200	79,200	MINEC
Administrative/Financial and Operations Assistant						39,600	39,600	MINEC
Consultants								
Junior Consultant in NGHGI and Energy Sector Mitigation	11,000		14,960	11,000			36,960	MINEC
Junior Consultant in NGHGI and Industry Sector Mitigation (IPPU)	11,000		14,960	11,000			36,960	MINEC

Junior Consultant in NGHGI and Mitigation for the Agriculture and Livestock Sector	11,000		14,960	11,000			36,960	MINEC
Junior Consultant in NGHGI and Mitigation for the Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF) sector	11,000		14,960	11,000			36,960	MINEC
Junior Consultant in NGHGI and Mitigation for the Waste Sector	11,000		14,960	11,000			36,960	MINEC
Specialist in Geomatics Applied to ETF Reports	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,880			44,880	MINEC
Monitoring Assistant for Control and Quality Assurance of ETF Reports	7,392	7,392	7,392	7,392	7,392		36,960	MINEC
Junior Consultant in Adaptation and Loss and Damage		20,500	13,400	10,980			44,880	MINEC
Specialist in Monitoring Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)			20,000	24,880			44,880	MINEC
Editorial Composition Specialist	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,880			44,880	MINEC
Knowledge Management Specialist	11,550	11,550	11,550	11,550			46,200	MINEC
Gender Specialist	9,350	9,350	9,350	9,350			37,400	MINEC
Technology and information specialist				18,480			18,480	MINEC
Sub-total	110,292	75,792	163,492	166,392	7,392	98,800	622,160	MINEC
Contractual Services - company								
INGEI report on the energy sector for the 1990–2025 and 1990–2027 series, in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the provisions set out in Decision 18/CMA.1 and Decision 5/CMA.3, updated and validated.	25,000						25,000	MINEC
Preparation of the INGEI report on the Industry and Product Use (IPPU) sector for the 1990-2025 and 1990-2027 series in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the provisions set out in Decision 18/CMA.1 and Decision 5/CMA.3, updated and validated.	25,000						25,000	MINEC
Preparation of the INGEI report on the agriculture and livestock sector for the 1990–2025 and 1990–2027 series, in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the provisions set out in Decision 18/CMA.1 and Decision 5/CMA.3, updated and validated.	30,000						30,000	MINEC
Preparation of the INGEI report on the UTCUTS sector for the 1990-2025 and 1990-2027 series in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the provisions set out in Decision 18/CMA.1 and Decision 5/CMA.3, updated and validated.	30,000						30,000	MINEC

Preparation of the INGEI Report on the Waste and Residues sector for the 1990-2025 and 1990-2027 series in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the provisions set out in Decision 18/CMA.1 and Decision 5/CMA.3, updated and validated.	30,000						30,000	MINEC
Update on national circumstances and institutional arrangements within the framework of national policies and the Paris Agreement			15,000				15,000	MINEC
Development of the Technical Report on Climate Profiles and Scenarios and Description of National Capacities in Climate Observation and Data Generation for Climate Monitoring, including Infrastructure, Networks, and Technical Products.		19,000	19,000				38,000	MINEC
National report on climate vulnerability and risk assessment		38,000					38,000	MINEC
National report on loss and damage resulting from climate change, in accordance with Article 8 of the Paris Agreement and the Warsaw Mechanism on Loss and Damage (WIM).		38,000					38,000	MINEC
National Climate Communication Strategy (ENCC) 2026–2030				15,000			15,000	MINEC
Technical Proposal for the National Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change'				15,000			15,000	MINEC
Contractual Services - Individuals								
Translation of ETF reports for submission to the UNFCCC				6,000			6,000	MINEC
Terminal Report					6,550		6,550	FAO
Contracts	140,000	95,000	34,000	36,000	6,550	-	311,550	
Travel								
Travel for international training/workshops and meetings	2,000	3,000	3,000	5,000			13,000	MINEC
National travel	16,000	36,000	21,000	25,400			98,400	MINEC
Sub-total travel	18,000	39,000	24,000	30,400	-	-	111,400	
Training								
Inception Workshop				35,000			35,000	MINEC
Workshop to present the BTR2 results				20,000			20,000	MINEC
Workshop to validate the results and lessons learned from the project				35,000			35,000	MINEC
Project Closing Workshop (BTR3/NC4)				35,000			35,000	MINEC
Sub-total training	0	0	0	125,000	0	0	125,000	
Expandable Procurement								
Printing materials	7,247	7,247	7,246	21,000			42,740	MINEC
Office Supplies						10,600	10,600	MINEC

Sub-total Expandable Procurement	7,247	7,247	7,246	21,000	0	10,600	53,340	
Non Expandable Procurement								
Computing equipment	1,000	3,000	1,500	4,050			9,550	MINEC
Sub-total Non Expandable Procurement	1,000	3,000	1,500	4,050	0	0	9,550	
TOTAL	276,539	220,039	230,238	382,842	13,942	109,400	1,233,000	

**Staff means core personnel of the project team to be hired for the whole duration of the project. Included as requested by GEFSEC.*

ANNEX C: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

Attached any screening documents or other ESS related documents (if applicable). ESS screening is not required for EAs but should be included if its available.

Check this box is ESS screening is not required per Agency's regulations

Title

Full ES Risk Screening checklist for project 760341 (1)