GEF-8 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

General Project Information

Project Title Enhancing Lebanon's Institutional and Technical Capacities for Compliance with the Paris Agreement's Enhanced Transparency Framework (CBIT2)	
Region Asia	GEF Project ID 12352
Country(ies) Lebanon	Type of Project MSP
GEF Agency(ies): UNDP	GEF Agency ID 10309
Executing Partner United Nations Development Programme	Executing Partner Type GEF Agency
GEF Focal Area (s) Climate Change	Submission Date 5/21/2026
Project Sector (CCM Only) Mixed & Others	
Taxonomy Stakeholders, Beneficiaries, Type of Engagement, Consultation, Communications, Public Campaigns, Awareness Raising, Education, Civil Society, Academia, Non-Governmental Organization, Participation, Partnership, Information Dissemination, Focal Areas, Climate Change, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Gender results areas, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Capacity Development, Gender-sensitive indicators, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Women groups, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Knowledge Exchange, Influencing models, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Nationally Determined Contribution	
Type of Trust Fund GET	Project Duration (Months) 48
GEF Project Grant: (a) 1,128,900.00	GEF Project Non-Grant: (b) 0.00
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c) 107,246.00	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d) 0.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d) 1,236,146.00	Total Co-financing 839,156.00
PPG Amount: (e) 0.00	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f) 0.00

PPG total amount: (e+f)	Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)
0.00	1,236,146.00

Project Tags

CBIT: Yes NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No Competitive Window: No

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)

Lebanon continues to face significant challenges in complying with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) under the Paris Agreement. While CBIT 1 established the foundations of the Transparency Strategy and MRV system and improved institutional reforms, critical barriers remain: fragmented institutional mandates, limited technical expertise in priority sectors (notably in industries, waste, LULUCF and tourism), and insufficient integration of climate transparency into national planning and reporting. These gaps constrain Lebanon’s ability to deliver timely and complete Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs), National Communications (NCs), and to effectively track progress towards its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

The objective of CBIT 2 is to strengthen the institutional, technical, and technological capacities of Lebanese institutions in different sectors to comply with the ETF requirements for action and support, in line with the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The project is designed to be transformative by legally anchoring and operationalizing Lebanon’s MRV/transparency system, upgrading and institutionalizing the MISCAL platform, and building sustainable national expertise that systematically addresses existing barriers.

Over 48 months, CBIT 2 will deliver its objectives through 3 components:

1. Strengthening institutional capacity and arrangements for improved transparency in compliance with the ETF
2. Strengthening the technical capacity for enhanced transparency reporting (including support received and needed, adaptation, and loss & damage).
3. Monitoring and evaluation through a gender-sensitive results framework.

The project will generate global environmental benefits by improving Lebanon’s capacity to monitor GHG emissions, track adaptation actions, and enhance transparency in climate finance flows. It will also deliver national benefits by embedding evidence-based climate data into policymaking, supporting climate governance and resilience, and inclusive climate action across ETF stakeholders, with a target of at least 40% women’s participation and systematic tracking of sex-disaggregated participation and results.

Indicative Project Overview

Project Objective

Strengthen the institutional, technical, and technological capacities of Lebanese institutions across key sectors to produce consistent, gender-responsive, and ETF-compliant transparency data and reports on climate action and support, in line with the MPGs of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

Project Components

Component 1. Strengthening institutional capacity and arrangements for improved transparency in compliance with the ETF

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

387,243.00	287,853.00

Outcome:

Outcome 1.1: Institutional arrangements for climate transparency strengthened and operationalized, with clear mandates, coordination mechanisms, and gender-responsive governance structures.

Output:

Output 1.1.1: Sectoral Taskforce and Climate Change Secretariat operationalized, trained and embedded in national legal and governance frameworks, including institutional mandates for data-sharing and gender mainstreaming

Component 1. Strengthening institutional capacity and arrangements for improved transparency in compliance with the ETF

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
260,000.00	193,268.00

Outcome:

Outcome 1.2: Climate transparency reporting processes institutionalized and integrated into national governance and planning, and statistical systems, ensuring sustainable data flows across sectors.

Output:

Output 1.2.1: ETF requirements and MISCAL platform institutionalized and integrated into national statistics planning and policy design, including standardized data protocols, and gender-disaggregated reporting templates.

Component 2: Strengthening technical capacity for ETF reporting

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
272,030.00	202,211.00

Outcome:

Outcome 2.1: A functional and upgraded transparency system operational through MISCAL enhancements, standardized data collection protocols, and quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) procedures.

Output:

Output 2.1.1: ETF tracking indicators updated and integrated into updated MISCAL, with interoperability functions, automated QA/QC, and metadata documentation

Component 2: Strengthening technical capacity for ETF reporting

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
52,000.00	38,654.00

Outcome:

Outcome 2.2: National technical capacities strengthened—across ministries, statistical offices, and sectoral institutions—for gender-responsive data management and effective use of MISCAL.

Output:

Output 2.2.1: Gender-sensitive tools and training programmes developed and implemented for all relevant institutions, ensuring sex-disaggregated participation, enhanced digital skills, and improved understanding of ETF reporting methodologies.

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
55,000.00	40,884.00

Outcome:

Outcome 3.1: A gender-sensitive monitoring, evaluation and learning framework established to track project performance and institutional learning.

Output:

Output 3.1.1: Periodic and terminal M&E reports submitted to GEF Agency, including analysis of gender outcomes in ETF capacity-building

Output 3.1.2: Knowledge products and communication materials developed and disseminated.

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
Component 1. Strengthening institutional capacity and arrangements for improved transparency in compliance with the ETF	387,243.00	287,853.00

Component 1. Strengthening institutional capacity and arrangements for improved transparency in compliance with the ETF	260,000.00	193,268.00
Component 2: Strengthening technical capacity for ETF reporting	272,030.00	202,211.00
Component 2: Strengthening technical capacity for ETF reporting	52,000.00	38,654.00
M&E	55,000.00	40,884.00
Subtotal	**1,026,273.00**	**762,870.00**
Project Management Cost	102,627.00	76,286.00
Total Project Cost ($)	**1,128,900.00**	**839,156.00**

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

The Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) under the Paris Agreement requires all Parties to regularly report on progress in addressing climate change, including mitigation, adaptation, and support, with flexibility for developing countries. This calls for strong national transparency systems, clear institutional arrangements, and enhanced technical capacities across sectors. Article 13 of the Agreement makes the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) the core instrument for reporting, beginning in 2024, covering GHG inventories, progress toward NDCs, adaptation, and support provided and received. The ETF is guided by the Modalities, Procedures, and Guidelines (MPGs) adopted at COP24 in Katowice, which mandate improvement over time and provide flexibility for developing countries in light of their capacities.

Lebanon has demonstrated sustained commitment to its international obligations under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement. It has submitted four Biennial Update Reports (BURs) and four National Communications (NCs), with its first BTR submitted in December 2024. BTR1 (2024) included an updated GHG inventory for 1994–2022 using the 2006 IPCC guidelines and improved reporting on support received, mitigation actions, and capacity-building needs. Lebanon underwent its third International Consultation and Analysis (ICA)[1][1] and Facilitative Sharing of Views (FSV)[2][2], where experts noted significant improvements but also highlighted the need to: (i) build capacity to harmonize data across institutions and avoid double counting, (ii) develop systems to track support received and needed, and (iii) deepen institutional engagement in report preparation.

These findings informed CBIT 1, which laid the groundwork for Lebanon's transparency strategy. CBIT 1 supported the establishment of the Management Information System for Climate Action in Lebanon (MISCAL) platform and created sectoral taskforces to coordinate data flows and reporting. While these were important steps forward, Lebanon's MRV system remains constrained by fragmented mandates, unintegrated data, weak institutional arrangements, and insufficient technical capacity.

The Terminal Evaluation (TE) report states that "The CBIT project in Lebanon has delivered significant progress in strengthening the country's ability to meet the transparency requirements under the Paris Agreement and enhance national climate governance" by establishing task forces, developing the MISCAL platform, and building national capacity for transparency. Overall, the project is rated Satisfactory for its performance, with strong relevance, effective delivery of outputs, and good financial execution. Despite these achievements, TE highlights several systemic challenges that limit long-term sustainability. The continuity of taskforces beyond the project remains uncertain, as they were active during implementation but lack institutionalization. Capacity-building results are vulnerable to high staff turnover, raising concerns about retention of technical skills within ministries. The TE also finds that the MISCAL platform lacks a clear post-project maintenance and sustainability plan, including ICT support and cybersecurity arrangements, risking interruption of data flows. Moreover, data remain fragmented across institutions, with reporting protocols not yet standardized and gaps in long-term QA/QC procedures. TE provides several priority recommendations. These include: (1) institutionalizing taskforces through formal mandates to ensure sustained data provision; (2) developing a comprehensive sustainability and maintenance plan for MISCAL, including hosting, ICT support, and cybersecurity; (3) ensuring continuous training programs to address turnover and retain transparency-related expertise; (4) strengthening data-sharing agreements and standardizing protocols across ministries; (5) applying the grievance redress mechanism for future phases; and (6) strengthening coordination within the Climate Change Secretariat to anchor MRV functions within long-term national systems .Without CBIT 2, the country risks delays in meeting ETF requirements, loss of institutional memory, re-fragmentation of data management processes, weakening its credibility in international processes and limiting its ability to access climate finance.

Table 1: Main results of the CBIT1 terminal evaluation

Category	**Key Findings**
Overall Project Rating	**Satisfactory**
Achievement of Results	- Successfully established the MISCAL transparency platform. - Created and operationalized sectoral taskforces for data collection. - Delivered extensive capacity-building on GHG inventory preparation, NDC tracking, ETF requirements, and use of IPCC software. - Improved methodologies for data collection and initiated electronic data archiving.
Key Challenges Identified	- Sustainability risks for taskforces once the project ends due to lack of formal institutionalization. - Capacity loss risks linked to staff turnover and departure of trained personnel. - Absence of a long-term maintenance plan for MISCAL, including ICT hosting, cybersecurity, and system upgrades. - Data fragmentation across institutions and sectors; lack of unified reporting protocols. - Grievance redress mechanism not applied despite being required by UNDP procedures. - Environmental and social safeguards not systematically followed due to "negligible risk" classification.
Institutional Capacity Assessment	- Improved knowledge on MRV, GHG inventory methodologies, and ETF compliance. - Remaining gaps in technical capacity, QA/QC procedures, and cross-sectoral coordination. - Need for recurring capacity-building to offset staff turnover.

Recommendations	- Institutionalize taskforces through formal mandates (decrees, MoUs, or ToRs). - Develop and fund a sustainability and maintenance plan for MISCAL (ICT support, updates, cybersecurity, hosting). - Establish standardized reporting protocols and strengthen data-sharing across institutions. - Implement recurring training programs to offset staff attrition and ensure continuity. - Fully activate and document grievance redress mechanisms. - Strengthen the Climate Change Secretariat to anchor MRV functions in long-term national systems. - Ensure alignment with forthcoming Climate Change Law and NDC governance structures.

CBIT 2 builds directly on the results of CBIT1 and addresses the recommendations of the terminal evaluation. It seeks to address remaining gaps and barriers by strengthening institutional capacities in priority sectors and institutionalizing task forces, while aligning with the forthcoming Climate Change Law, which will institutionalize transparency mandates. It will also strengthen technical capacities by supporting the development and building capacities for ETF-aligned indicators, including for a climate taxonomy, to improve tracking and reporting of climate finance and align national investments with climate priorities, and link these systems with national financing country platforms such as the Lebanon Green Investment Facility (LGIF), a dedicated vehicle designed to mobilize and channel financial resources toward low-carbon, climate-resilient projects. CBIT 2 will upgrade and institutionalize the MISCAL platform, enhance cross-sectoral data systems, develop data sharing protocols and deliver targeted training to ensure Lebanon can submit timely, complete, and ETF-compliant BTRs.

These technical and institutional transformations are particularly urgent given Lebanon's broader vulnerabilities. The country, located in the eastern Mediterranean, is currently experiencing one of the world's most severe financial and socio-political crises. The GDP contracted from USD 55 billion in 2018 to about USD 18 billion in 2023, unemployment is near 30% (with youth unemployment approaching 48%), and over 80% of the population lives in multidimensional poverty. Lebanon hosts around 1.5 million displaced Syrians, and the 2023–2024 war displaced an additional one million people and caused an estimated USD 5.1 billion in damages to infrastructure and the economy. These overlapping crises have strained basic services and undermined resilience and weakened public institutions.

Climate change compounds these stresses. Lebanon has already warmed by 1.6°C since 1950, and projections suggest an additional 1.8–2.1°C rise by mid-century and up to 4.4–4.9°C by 2100 under high-emissions scenarios. Precipitation is projected to decrease with snow cover shrinking by up to 40% and snow residence time falling by half. These shifts will reduce water availability, which is already below the scarcity threshold, and increase the risk of droughts, salinization, and wildfires. Agriculture could face yield reductions of 3.5–8.7%, while tourism and forests will suffer from shorter snow seasons and intensified fire risks.

Lebanon's mitigation challenge is equally complex, energy and transport remain the largest sources of emissions, together representing over three-quarters of national GHG emissions. The country's reliance on fossil-fuel power generation and widespread private diesel generators continue to lock in carbon-intensive patterns, while the financial crisis has constrained investment in renewable energy and efficiency measures.

Lebanon's adaptive capacity remains constrained by fiscal collapse, weak institutions, and fragmented governance, placing it among the most vulnerable and least prepared globally.

Against this backdrop, Lebanon has submitted in September 2025 its new Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0) for 2035, raising its ambition to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 22% unconditionally and 33% conditionally compared to business-as-usual, alongside a commitment to generate

25–30% of electricity demand from renewable energy sources. The forthcoming NDC Implementation Plan and Financing Strategy will provide the roadmap and investment pipeline to operationalize these commitments. In parallel, the development of a Climate Change Law will legally anchor the Climate Secretariat, NDC Committee, and MISCAL platform, ensuring transparency, accountability, and permanence of Lebanon's MRV system.

Improving transparency is therefore not only a matter of compliance but also a lever to strengthen governance, link reporting to investment frameworks, and channel support toward resilience-building.

CBIT 2 offers a pathway to strengthen Lebanon's transparency system by:

- Updating and reinforcing transparency mandates through institutional reforms, complementing the forthcoming Climate Change Law.
- Upgrading and institutionalizing MISCAL, alongside strengthened data systems, to ensure accessible, interoperable, and sustainable information flows.
- Strengthening technical expertise in priority sectors and their respective entities to improve ETF inventory reporting.
- Establishing ETF-aligned indicators, including for climate taxonomy and loss and damage, to guide mitigation, adaptation, and finance transparency.
- Delivering targeted training and continuous capacity development to build institutional memory and retain national expertise.
- Linking transparency with finance mechanisms such as the Lebanon Green Investment Facility (LGIF), to enhance Lebanon's ability to mobilize climate finance and direct investments toward low-carbon, climate-resilient development

This approach addresses ICA and CBIT 1 terminal evaluation recommendations, ensures Lebanon can meet ETF requirements, and creates durable systems for continuous improvement.

Relevant Stakeholders

The stakeholders of CBIT 2 include ministries, national institutions, local governments, the private sector, academia, and civil society. The identification of stakeholders builds on the arrangements developed under CBIT 1. Their roles are outlined as follows:

Ministries and National Institutions

- Ministry of Environment (MoE): National focal point to the UNFCCC and lead institution for climate change. It chairs the NDC Committee and coordinates the sectoral taskforces through the climate change secretariat and will oversee the implementation of CBIT 2 and the institutionalization of transparency arrangements.
- Ministry of Finance (MoF) and Banque du Liban (BdL): Key actors for transparency on climate finance and support tracking. They will work on the development and adoption of indicators for Lebanon's climate taxonomy to align financial flows with national climate objectives.
- Central Administration of Statistics (CAS): Responsible for national statistics and essential for improving data quality, developing standardized formats, and linking climate reporting with socio-economic statistics.
- Line Ministries and Sectoral Agencies (Energy and Water, Interior and Public Works and Transport, Industry, Agriculture, Tourism, Public Health, and Environment): Provide sectoral data, implement mitigation and adaptation measures, and ensure information flows into the national transparency platform (MISCAL).

- National Council for Scientific Research (CNRS): Provides research, climate data, and scientific input, especially for adaptation and loss and damage reporting.

Private Sector
Private sector companies are represented in the Task Forces established under CBIT 1 and will provide facility-level data and participate in validating reported data as well as filling data gaps regarding sectoral reporting.

Academia and Research Institutions
Universities and research centers will provide validation support on reported data, QA/QC, and adaptation and mitigation metrics. They will also contribute to sustaining ETF-related knowledge and capacity.

Civil Society and NGOs
Civil society groups, women's organizations, and professional associations will participate in consultations and contribute community-level data. They will also support the development of gender-responsive indicators and take part in methodological workshops, particularly on adaptation and vulnerability.

UN Agencies and international organizations
International organizations will provide technical assistance, global best practices, and alignment with international ETF requirements. They will also support capacity-building, facilitate South–South exchanges, and ensure Lebanon's transparency system is consistent with global reporting standards and donor expectations.

Global Environmental and Adaptation Benefits

- Global environmental benefits: Improved GHG inventories and reporting reduce uncertainty, strengthens Paris Agreement implementation, and supports more ambitious mitigation.
- Adaptation benefits: Standardized adaptation and loss-and-damage indicators improve planning for resilience and disaster risk reduction.
- Other results: Legally anchored MRV system; ETF-aligned BTRs submitted on schedule; upgraded MISCAL platform; finance/support tracking enhanced through taxonomy indicators; trained MRV workforce ensuring iterative improvement.

CBIT 2 will be implemented within Lebanon's broader climate policy and investment landscape and is designed to complement and build on ongoing initiatives at national and local levels. The project will also integrate lessons from CBIT 1, which emphasized the importance of legal anchoring, strong institutional coordination, and systematized MRV arrangements, and highlighted the need to avoid fragmentation and ensure long-term sustainability.

Lebanon's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 2025) commits to reducing GHG emissions by 22% unconditionally and 33% conditionally by 2035, alongside renewable energy, energy efficiency, and adaptation priorities. CBIT 2 will contribute directly to tracking these targets through the update of its mitigation indicators and the development of ETF-aligned indicators for adaptation, thereby improving the completeness and transparency of Lebanon's reporting.

Earlier initiatives such as the Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) Project (2013–2018) developed NAMAs with MRV parameters, while the NDC Support Programme (2018–2021) mainstreamed gender and linked NDC and SDG tracking, producing gender-responsive indicators and data systems that CBIT 2 will embed into MISCAL.

The UNDP Climate Promise (2022–2024) prepared Lebanon's Lont-Term Low Emission Strategy (LT-LEDS) and designed a climate finance facility, Lebanon's Green Investment Facility (LGIF); CBIT 2 will build on this by embedding finance tracking tools in MISCAL and aligning them with the Lebanon Green Investment Facility (LGIF) and climate taxonomy indicators.

Lebanon's Fourth National Communication and first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) enhanced data collection and inventory systems, piloted adaptation MRV, and delivered updated GHG inventories, while CBIT 1 established the MISCAL transparency platform prototype and developed NDC tracking indicators. Building on these achievements, CBIT 2 will strengthen cross-sectoral reporting protocols, expand and institutionalize MISCAL as a fully operational transparency platform, and develop additional ETF-aligned indicators to ensure full compliance with the Modalities, Procedures, and Guidelines (MPGs).

Complementary initiatives, such as the preparation of NDC 3.0 with its implementation and financing plan, the forthcoming Climate Change Law, the Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS), and the NAP project developing the national Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) strategy and roadmap, provide a strong enabling environment. CBIT 2 will align and integrate these outputs to ensure coherence, avoid duplication, and embed transparency functions into national systems under the framework of the Climate Change Law.

Through this alignment, CBIT 2 ensures that past activities are consolidated into a durable, nationally owned transparency system. Co-financing from international partners and in-kind contributions from government institutions will further embed CBIT 2 within Lebanon's investment landscape, strengthening donor coordination and leveraging synergies to enhance accountability, attract climate finance, and meet ETF requirements under the Paris Agreement.

Institution / Partner	**Project / Policy**	**Main activities of the project**	**Complementarity and coordination with CBIT 2**
Government of Lebanon	Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0) Timeframe: 2025-2027	Developed and submitted Lebanon's NDC 3.0. Currently preparing NDC implementation and financing plan in addition to climate change law.	Complementarity is established between the CBIT2 and NDC 3.0 project through their shared goals of enhancing national climate action and governance. CBIT 2 will develop indicators to track NDC 3.0 commitments, embed them into MISCAL, and align finance tracking with LGIF and green taxonomy frameworks. CBIT2 will also leverage on the climate change law for the institutionalization of the ETF framework.
MoE / UNDP	Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS)- climate promise 2.0 Timeframe: 2022-2024	Developed pathways for deep decarbonization by 2050, focusing on energy transition, increasing resilience, and enhancing green finance.	The project will benefit from the LTS-LEDS pillars, activities and strategy to strengthen the technical and institutional systems needed to monitor LT-LEDS implementation, embedding long-term mitigation and adaptation indicators into MISCAL and ensuring consistency between near-term ETF reporting and Lebanon's 2050 vision.

Institution / Partner	Project / Policy	Main activities of the project	Complementarity and coordination with CBIT 2
MoE/UNDP/GCF	Increased climate resilience planning for municipal water resources in Lebanon - National Adaptation plan (NAP) project Timeframe: 2023-2027	Developed the national Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) strategy and NAP roadmap—providing a strong enabling environment. In addition, the project is developing a course on climate change to be integrated in a Lebanese university curriculum. The project will also conduct area-specific climate risks and vulnerability assessments to increase the resilience of urban water resources in Lebanon.	Complementarity is established between the CBIT2 and NAP project through promoting multi-stakeholder coordination and strengthening national and local capacities to mainstream climate action. Through enhancing climate information, and building capacity, the NAP readiness project will align with fostering a coherent national climate transparency strategy. CBIT2 will use the indicators developed under the NAP to integrate it into MISCAL and facilitate the reporting of progress of adaptation priorities under the NDC 3.0. In addition, CBIT2 will build on the climate change course currently under development to engage new cohorts of public officials to enroll in the course.
MoE / UNDP / GEF	Lebanon's first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) and a combined and Fifth National Communication (5NC) and Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Timeframe: 2023-2027	Activities include improved GHG inventory (1994–2022 and 2024), tracking progress of NDC 2.0, assessing needs and reported support received for finance/tech/capacity.	Through updating GHG inventories, institutional arrangements and detailed reporting and assessment of progress toward the NDC goals the BTR1/5NC BTR2 project will technically support the ETF framework. By improving data collection and identifying gaps and financial needs, the BTR project directly contributes to refining and adjusting Lebanon's ETF indicators, complementing its implementation. CBIT 2 will systematize data collection reporting beyond BTR1 and BTR2 achievements and will operationalize and institutionalize the systems used in BTR preparation, ensuring timely and complete ETF reporting through MISCAL.
MoE / UNDP / GEF	Establishing Lebanon's transparency framework – Capacity Building Initiative on Transparency CBIT 1 Timeframe: 2022–2025	Established the MISCAL prototype platform, created cross-sectoral taskforces under the MRVCE, piloted GHG inventories, and improved reporting in BTR1. The project also developed Lebanon's transparency strategy	The activities achieved under CBIT1 will be used and further enhanced under CBIT2 to enable the Government to enhance available data, perform targeted research, and strengthening technical and institutional capacity and institutions. Specifically, CBIT 2 will scale up MISCAL into a national transparency platform, operationalize taskforces embed QA/QC and uncertainty protocols, and expand coverage to adaptation and support.

Institution / Partner	Project / Policy	Main activities of the project	Complementarity and coordination with CBIT 2
MoE / UNDP	NDC Support Programme Timeframe: 2018–2021	Mainstreamed gender into climate planning, linked NDC and SDGs, developed gender-responsive indicators and data systems.	The NDC Support Programme laid the groundwork for gender-responsive climate action by developing gender-sensitive indicators and preliminary data systems. CBIT 2 will build directly on these achievements by integrating these gender indicators into ETF-compliant tracking, embedding sex-disaggregated data and gender-responsive reporting templates into MISCAL, and training taskforces to institutionalize gender-responsive MRV processes across sectors, ensuring long-term and systemic inclusion of gender considerations in national transparency systems.
MoE / UNDP	Climate Promise Timeframe: 2022–2024	Developed a climate financing strategy, donor coordination mechanism, and climate finance facility. The project also developed the LT-LEDS and established the LGIF.	The Climate Promise initiative strengthened Lebanon's climate finance architecture, which will be used by CBIT 2 to integrate finance and support-tracking tools into MISCAL. CBIT2 will align transparency indicators with the LGIF and emerging green taxonomy frameworks, ensuring that climate finance flows, support received, and investment needs are systematically monitored and reported in line with ETF requirements.
MoE / EU	ClimaSouth Timeframe: 2013–2017	Developed MISCA prototype platform; assessed MRV of support; produced guidebook for businesses.	ClimaSouth developed the early MISCA prototype platform, conducted an assessment of MRV of support, and produced guidance for private sector engagement. CBIT 2 will build on this foundation by scaling MISCA into the fully operational MISCAL national transparency platform, expanding MRV of support functions, and integrating private sector reporting mechanisms to ensure comprehensive and ETF-aligned tracking across all stakeholders.
UNDP / EU	CEDRO 5 Timeframe: 2024–2030	Implement renewable energy pilots in public hospitals and public schools, collects data on renewable energy	CEDRO 5 will generate detailed data on renewable energy production and performance. That will be used by CBIT 2 and integrated into MISCAL, strengthening MRV for renewable energy contributions, and enhancing sectoral indicators used for mitigation tracking under the ETF.

Financial Barriers and Response

Lebanon's fiscal crisis, weak climate finance tracking, and lack of standardized investment indicators create significant barriers to mobilizing and reporting support. These challenges are compounded by the absence of a clear framework to align private and public investments with national climate priorities. CBIT 2 will address these gaps by developing national indicators for climate taxonomy and embedding climate finance reporting into MISCAL. Importantly, the project will link transparency outputs to the Lebanon Green Investment Facility (LGIF), a national mechanism designed to channel climate finance into low-carbon and resilient projects. By aligning ETF reporting with LGIF's financing framework, Lebanon will improve accountability, enhance donor confidence, and expand access to both domestic and international climate finance.

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[1] https://unfccc.int/documents/627868

[2] https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/FSVR4_LBN_Dec2023.pdf

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

The objective of the CBIT-2 project in Lebanon is to strengthen the institutional, technical, and technological capacities of national institutions across sectors to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. By addressing existing barriers, fragmented institutional arrangements, data and reporting gaps, limited knowledge-sharing, and weak monitoring and evaluation, the project will consolidate Lebanon's transparency system and ensure its sustainability through legal, technical, and participatory measures.

The following Theory of Change outlines how the project's components, outcomes, and outputs collectively address these barriers to achieve a strengthened and sustainable national transparency framework.

The project assumes that with legal anchoring under the forthcoming Climate Change Law, operationalized systems such as MISCAL, strengthened human and institutional capacities within key national entities such as ministries and statistical offices, institutionalized training and knowledge exchange, Lebanon will establish a durable national transparency framework that is capable of producing timely, complete, and ETF-compliant Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs), tracking progress on NDC mitigation and adaptation measures, and reporting transparently on support needed and received.

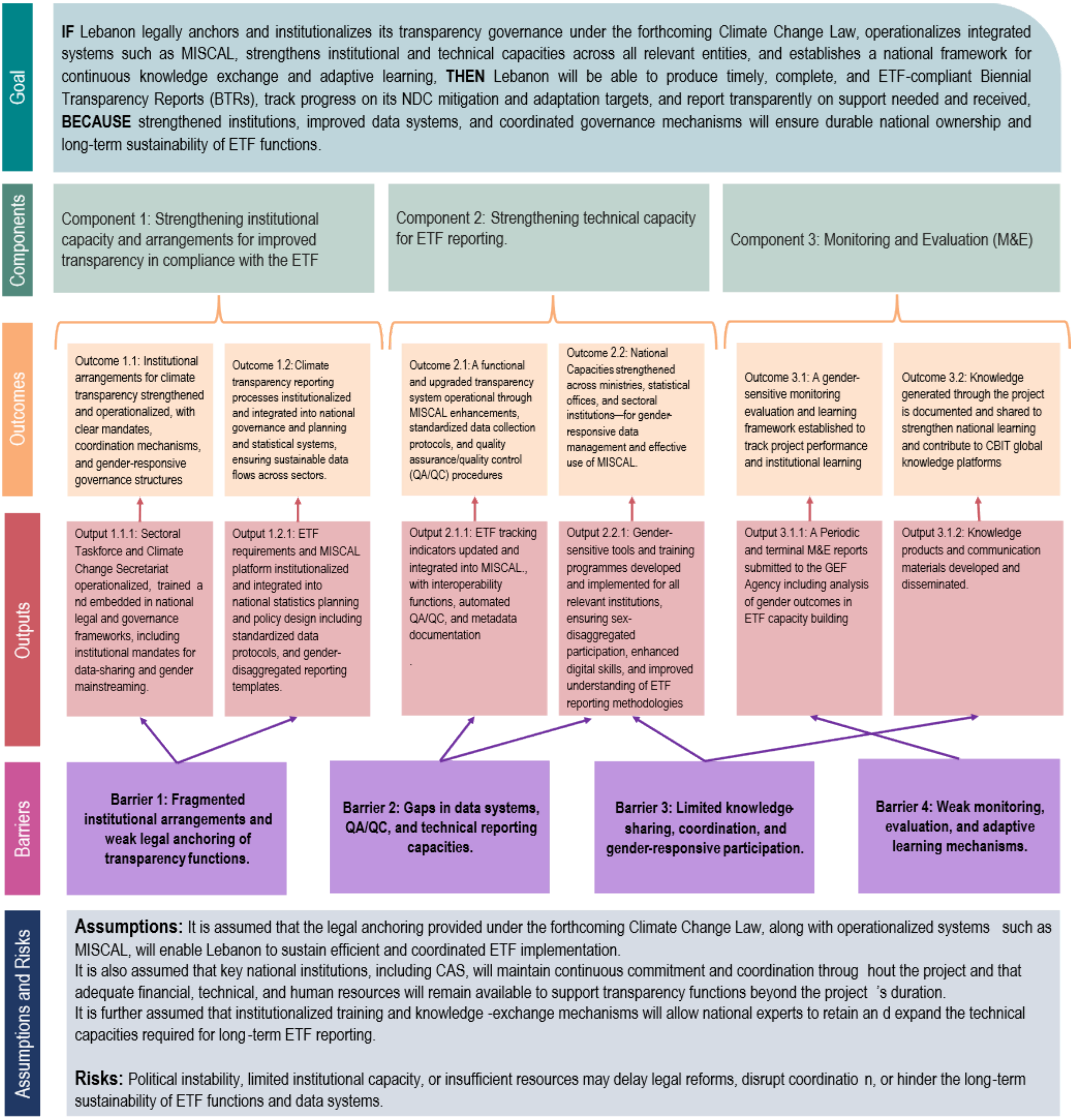

Figure 1 Theory of Change Diagram

The CBIT2 project will address the following barriers:

Barrier 1: Fragmented institutional arrangements and weak legal anchoring of transparency functions

- Lack of permanent, legally endorsed mandates for transparency taskforces across priority sectors.

- Overlapping roles and responsibilities among institutions, with no clear accountability framework to sustain ETF functions.
- Absence of formal integration of transparency governance into national planning and policy frameworks.
- Weak inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms for data collection and reporting.
- Limited participation of women in decision-making positions within taskforces and sectoral coordination bodies.

Barrier 2: Gaps in data systems, QA/QC, and technical reporting capacities

- Incomplete and inconsistent datasets across sectors, limiting the accuracy of the National GHG Inventory.
- Insufficient development of country-specific emission factors, particularly in energy, LULUCF, and waste.
- Lack of standardized methodologies for adaptation monitoring, loss and damage assessment, and support tracking.
- Absence of integrated climate finance tracking systems, including indicators for a climate taxonomy to align financial flows with climate objectives.
- High costs for maintaining monitoring infrastructure and data sharing platforms, with limited technical resources to sustain them.

Barrier 3: Limited knowledge-sharing, coordination, and gender-responsive participation

- Absence of a structured and institutionalized knowledge management system to capture, synthesize, and disseminate lessons from MISCAL operations, ETF reporting, and taskforce coordination, limiting adaptive learning and policy feedback.
- Capacity-building and training initiatives remain fragmented and short-term, with no standardized certification or institutional framework to sustain a national pool of transparency experts.
- Weak inter-sectoral coordination and limited knowledge exchange mechanisms among taskforces, the Climate Change Secretariat, and national entities hinder cross-learning and replication of good practices.
- Gender perspectives are insufficiently embedded in knowledge systems, with limited use of sex-disaggregated data, gender-responsive indicators, and representation of women in learning and decision-making processes.
- Gender analysis findings are not yet systematically translated into a Gender Action Plan with clear measures, indicators, budgets, monitoring arrangements, and adaptive management mechanisms across project components.

- Limited engagement of academia, civil society, and private sector actors in transparency-related knowledge platforms restricts innovation, community participation, and national ownership of the learning process.

Barrier 4: Weak monitoring, evaluation, and adaptive learning mechanisms

- Monitoring practices remain compliance-driven, without a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework to track progress and impact across all ETF areas.
- Gender-sensitive indicators are not consistently applied in M&E processes, limiting the ability to capture differentiated impacts.
- Limited institutional capacity to conduct regular self-evaluation and feed lessons learned back into implementation.
- Absence of structured mechanisms to ensure that M&E results inform national policy reforms and investment planning.
- Insufficient resources are allocated for independent terminal evaluations and follow-up actions.

The objectives of CBIT-2 are to overcome the main barriers identified in the previous section, as per the following:

- **To overcome fragmented institutional arrangements and weak legal anchoring (Barrier 1)**, Component 1 will strengthen and formalize climate transparency governance and capacities through the development of operational legal text for sectoral taskforces and the climate change secretariat, the institutionalization of the MISCAL platform and data protocols and the integration of transparency functions into national legislation, planning, and policy frameworks, in complementarity with the Climate Change Law.
- **To address gaps in data systems, QA/QC, and technical capacities (Barrier 2)**, Component 2 will operationalize and strengthen MISCAL as the central platform for integrated reporting of GHG inventories, NDC progress, and climate finance, including the development of climate taxonomy, finance and loss and damage indicators, while addressing fragmented data systems and limited human and technical capacities at national entities such as CAS.
- **To respond to limited knowledge-sharing and weak gender mainstreaming (Barrier 3)**, across components 2 and 3, the project will facilitate structured knowledge exchange, capacity building and dissemination of good practices, while embedding gender-sensitive training and ensuring equitable participation in transparency processes.
- **To correct weak monitoring and adaptive learning mechanisms (Barrier 4)**, Component 3 will establish a robust and gender-sensitive M&E framework that systematically tracks progress, captures learned lessons, and produces knowledge products and communication materials to inform national policy and investment decisions.

Through this integrated approach, the project will transform Lebanon’s transparency system into a legally anchored, technically robust, and inclusively governed framework. This will not only ensure compliance with ETF requirements but also enhance Lebanon’s ability to access climate finance, strengthen adaptive capacity, and contribute meaningfully to global mitigation and adaptation efforts.

Project components:

Component 1: Strengthening institutional capacity and arrangements for improved transparency in compliance with the ETF.

Outcome 1.1: Institutional arrangements for climate transparency strengthened and operationalized, with clear mandates, coordination mechanisms, and gender-responsive governance structures.

This outcome ensures that Lebanon's sectoral taskforces developed under Lebanon's transparency strategy, are fully institutionalized and operationalized under the Climate Change Law as the technical arms of the NDC Committee. By embedding clear mandates, coordination mechanisms, reporting responsibilities, and gender-responsive governance structures, the taskforces will become the backbone of Lebanon's ETF architecture. Gender balance will be promoted, to maintain the baseline of 53% of women participation while striving to further enhance representation, and a strengthened climate change secretariat will coordinate their work, including monitoring of gender-responsive participation and reporting arrangements.

- **Output 1.1.1: Sectoral Taskforce and Climate Change Secretariat operationalized, trained and embedded in national legal and governance frameworks, including institutional mandates for data-sharing and gender mainstreaming**

Activities:

- Review and update Terms of References (ToRs) and Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs) for all sectoral taskforces to clearly define institutional mandates, roles, responsibilities, data collection protocols, QA/QC protocols and reporting requirements under the ETF in line with NDC 3.0 under the climate change law.

- Draft operational texts to operationalize and institutionalize all taskforces under the Climate Change Law as the technical arm of the NDC Committee and designate legally recognized ETF focal points within each taskforce.

- Develop a tourism taskforce to track tourism NDC progress and a finance taskforce to track support received and climate financial flows.

- Design and deliver tailored gender-sensitive capacity-building programs for taskforce members that combine technical and coordination training, covering data management, inter-institutional coordination, and all processes related to compilation and QA/QC procedures across the four ETF areas, GHG inventory, NDC tracking, and support needed and received, while strengthening soft skills and improving intra- and inter-agency communication for the effective implementation of the transparency framework.

- Integrate relevant Gender Action Plan measures into taskforce ToRs, SOPs and operational texts, including women's participation targets, gender-responsive governance provisions, NCLW engagement, sex-disaggregated participation records, and reporting responsibilities.

- Enhance the capacity at the climate change secretariat to coordinate and manage Lebanon's transparency framework through participation in regional and global trainings and disseminate projects results.

Outcome 1.2: Climate transparency reporting processes institutionalized and integrated into national governance and planning and statistical systems, ensuring sustainable data flows across sectors.

This outcome embeds Lebanon's transparency framework, including the MISCAL platform and ETF processes, into the national governance architecture. By aligning systems with planning and monitoring frameworks, transparency becomes a permanent mechanism for decision-making and policy reform.

- **Output 1.2.1: ETF requirements and MISCAL platform institutionalized and integrated into national statistics planning and policy design including standardized data protocols, and gender-disaggregated reporting templates.**

Activities:

- Draft legal and operational texts under the Climate Change Law to institutionalize MISCAL as the national platform for collecting, managing, updating, archiving, and reporting climate-related data in line with ETF obligations. Legal texts will define MISCAL's governance structure, hosting entity, inter-ministerial coordination and access rights, data-sharing protocols, gender-disaggregated reporting templates and long-term operational sustainability, while integrating provisions on access to information, data confidentiality, intellectual property, and software protection to ensure transparent data exchange, secure storage, and compliance with national and international best practices.

- Strengthen the role of the Central Administration of Statistics (CAS) or other relevant ETF partners through enhancing capacities to exchange climate transparency indicators that will need to be reported through MISCAL.

- Develop climate mainstreaming toolkits for integrating climate considerations (policies/indicators) into sectoral planning in line with NDC 3.0.

Component 2: Strengthening technical capacity for ETF reporting.

Complementing the institutionalization of the ETF mechanisms, this outcome will build technical capacities through updating indicators related to the NDC 3.0 and adding climate taxonomy, finance and loss and damage indicator; technological capacities through updating the MISCAL platform and populating it with the data; and human capacities through training programs on using the platform and further integrating climate transparency in sectoral work.

Outcome 2.1: A functional and upgraded transparency system operational through MISCAL enhancements, standardized data collection protocols, and quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) procedures

A technically robust and fully functional national transparency platform, MISCAL, will be upgraded to enable integrated reporting of GHG inventories, adaptation, loss and damage and mitigation actions, and climate finance. The platform will incorporate QA/QC systems, data collection protocols and sectoral data flows, and climate taxonomy indicators to strengthen finance tracking, while ensuring long-term usability across all ETF requirements.

- **Output 2.1.1: ETF tracking indicators updated and integrated into MISCAL., with interoperability functions, automated QA/QC, and metadata documentation**

Activities:

- Develop climate finance tracking indicators aligned with ETF/CTF reporting requirements (Tables III.6–III.12) to capture support received, support needed, and domestic contributions, integrating gender and technology transfer dimensions, and ensure compatibility with the climate Taxonomy provisions under the Climate Change Law.

- Develop loss and damage indicators in line with the national Loss and Damage Framework currently under development for Lebanon, ensuring alignment with ETF requirements and integration into future national reporting processes.

- Upgrade MISCAL's architecture and interface to enhance performance, user experience, interoperability, automated QA/QC and metadata documentation enabling multi-tiered access for public users, government officials, and validators, while populating it with all available historical GHG data and previous indicators from national and sectoral inventories, updating the database to incorporate newly developed mitigation, adaptation, climate finance, and loss and damage indicators, and revising existing ones to ensure ETF and NDC 3.0 compatibility.

- Gender-responsive fields and sex-disaggregated data templates will be incorporated where relevant to support tracking of participation, capacity-building results, support received and needed, adaptation, climate finance, and technology transfer dimensions.

Outcome 2.2: National Capacities strengthened across ministries, statistical offices, and sectoral institutions—for gender-responsive data management and effective use of MISCAL.

To guarantee sustainability, national stakeholders, including line ministries, statistical offices, taskforce members, and technical focal points, will be equipped with the knowledge and tools to operate MISCAL and implement ETF reporting requirements. Gender-sensitive training and a certified national pool of transparency experts will ensure inclusive participation and institutional continuity.

- **Output 2.2.1: Gender-sensitive tools and training programmes developed and implemented for all relevant institutions, ensuring sex-disaggregated participation, enhanced digital skills, and improved understanding of ETF reporting methodologies.**

  Activities:

  - Deliver at least six sector-specific hands-on training sessions on using the MISCAL platform for task force members, ensuring a minimum of 40% women's participation and recording sex-disaggregated attendance and training results.
  - Update the climate change course currently under development to include transparency concepts and pilot it with two cohorts of senior government staff to support long-term institutional adoption.

Component 3: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

To establish a robust, transparent, and gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation framework that ensures accountability, tracks progress against outcomes and outputs, and captures lessons learned for continuous improvement and replication.

Outcome 3.1: A gender-sensitive monitoring evaluation and learning framework established to track project performance and institutional learning

This outcome ensures that project implementation is guided by systematic monitoring and evaluation practices that are aligned with GEF requirements and national transparency priorities and that lessons-learned are drawn and shared for enhanced institutional learning.

- **Output 3.1.1: Periodic and terminal M&E reports submitted to the GEF Agency including analysis of gender outcomes in ETF capacity building**

PIRs, periodic monitoring reports, and the terminal evaluation submitted to the GEF Agency include reporting on gender-specific results, implementation of the Gender Action Plan, sex-disaggregated participation data, and corrective/adaptive management measures taken to strengthen gender equality outcomes.

Activities:

- Regular monitoring reports and PIRs will be prepared and submitted to the GEF Agency in line with agreed schedules. These reports will assess progress against the project's results framework, measure the effectiveness of outcomes and outputs, and identify corrective actions as needed. Special attention will be given to gender-specific results, implementation of the Gender Action Plan, sex-disaggregated indicators in ETF capacity building sessions, stakeholder participation, and alignment with national climate transparency priorities.

- A terminal evaluation will also be conducted by an independent evaluator at project completion to assess performance, sustainability, contribution to Lebanon's long-term transparency framework, and gender-specific results, including implementation of the GAP, ensuring accountability and drawing lessons for future programming.

- The inception workshop, Project board meetings, and implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Gender Action Plan (GAP) will support participatory monitoring, strengthen coordination, and ensure gender-responsive oversight throughout implementation.

- Lessons learned and good practices emerging through M&E will be periodically documented to support continuous improvement.

- **Output 3.1.2: Knowledge products and communication materials developed and disseminated.**

Activities:

- Documentation of lessons learned, methodologies, and success stories throughout implementation, including gender-responsive insights.

- Participation in CBIT GSP regional and global workshops, webinars, and peer-exchange sessions to share national experiences, tools, and lessons learned.

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

A Gender Action Plan (GAP) will be integrated into CBIT-2 to ensure gender equality is mainstreamed across all project components. The project will target at least 40% women's participation in consultations, workshops, and trainings, while embedding gender-responsive indicators into institutional arrangements, the MISCAL platform, and reporting protocols to monitor participation and outcomes.

Building on gender mainstreaming efforts under Lebanon's National Communications and the NDC Support Programme, CBIT-2 will further integrate gender into all transparency processes. Gender considerations will be codified within the Climate Change Law to institutionalize women's participation in sectoral taskforces and ETF governance structures. The strengthened climate change secretariat and taskforces will monitor gender balance and promote women's leadership in technical and decision-making roles.

CBIT-2 will also adopt and expand gender recommendations identified under the NDC Support Programme, including gender-sensitive indicators for adaptation, climate finance, including climate taxonomy indicators, and NDC implementation. These indicators will be integrated into MISCAL to ensure ETF reporting captures gender dimensions of climate action.

The project will institutionalize the collection and reporting of sex-disaggregated data across priority sectors, including energy, waste, AFOLU, water, finance, and tourism. Capacity-building activities will prioritize women's technical skills in GHG inventories, MRV systems, climate finance tracking, and ETF reporting.

Implementation of the Gender Action Plan will be supported through relevant activities, including gender-sensitive capacity-building, engagement of NCLW, development of gender-responsive reporting templates, sex-disaggregated data collection, monitoring, and adaptive management. Progress on gender-specific results and GAP implementation will be monitored through the project results framework and reported through PIRs, Project Board reviews, periodic monitoring reports, and the terminal evaluation.

Stakeholder Engagement Plan:

Lebanon has established a strong network of institutions and experts through its National Communications, Biennial Update Reports, BTR1, and CBIT-1. These efforts have built a foundation of trust and collaboration among ministries, agencies, academia, and civil society, many of whom are already embedded in sectoral taskforces and the NDC Committee. CBIT-2 will formalize and expand this network by legally institutionalizing sectoral taskforces to ensure sustained and inclusive stakeholder engagement across all transparency functions.

The Ministry of Environment (MoE), as UNFCCC focal point, will lead implementation in coordination with key ministries, including Energy and Water, Agriculture, Industry, Finance, and Public Works and Transport. Specialized agencies such as LCEC, CDR, and CAS will support sectoral data provision, indicator development, and integration of transparency indicators, including sex-disaggregated and climate taxonomy indicators**,** into national statistics. PCM and OMSAR will support legal mandates, policy coherence, and ICT systems, while Banque du Liban will contribute climate finance and taxonomy indicators to align private sector finance with national climate objectives through MISCAL. The National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW) will ensure gender-responsive participation and reporting, supporting the project's target of at least 40% women's participation across all engagement processes.

Academia, civil society, and international organizations will provide technical expertise, research support, and coordination with parallel initiatives. Universities such as the University of Balamand and the American University of Beirut will contribute to forestry, land use, and climate policy analysis, while NGOs and youth organizations will strengthen transparency, inclusivity, and public engagement. International partners, including the EU, World Bank, and UNDP Climate Promise, will support coordination on climate finance, adaptation monitoring, and policy reform.

Stakeholder engagement will continue throughout implementation through consultations, taskforce meetings, focus groups, and trainings tailored to technical, legal, and public outreach objectives. At least 40% women's participation will be ensured across all activities, with targeted outreach to women's organizations.

By aligning transparency responsibilities with existing institutional mandates, CBIT-2 will strengthen national capacities, improve climate reporting, enhance access to climate finance information, and embed climate transparency into Lebanon's governance and development systems.

Stakeholder Group	Reason for Involvement	Participation	
		Method	Responsibility
Ministry of Environment (MoE)	The Ministry of Environment is the focal point of UNFCCC and is in charge of the development of GHG inventories, compiling reports to the UNFCCC and following up on Lebanon's NDC.	The MoE is the main partner of the project, and the project team will be located at the MoE.	The Ministry of Environment will be the counterpart of the project and will host the Climate change Secretariat. It will be the institution responsible to coordinate the design and implementation of the transparency framework, oversee the institutionalization of sectoral taskforces under the Climate Change Law, and ensure the integration of ETF outputs into national policy and planning. Moreover, the Ministry is responsible for the waste sector relevant to the NDC and the GHG inventory, as well as biodiversity for adaptation progress indicators, and will manage the institutionalization of MISCAL as Lebanon's national transparency platform.
Ministry of Energy and Water (MoEW)	Both the energy and water departments are included in this ministry, which makes it a key partner in the design of the transparency framework and a key member in the MRV network.	Periodic communication on project progress, consultations, workshops, and trainings.	The Ministry will be in charge of providing information on thermal and renewable energy, as well as water and wastewater management, for the GHG inventory, NDC tracking, and adaptation monitoring. The appointed focal points will assist in assessing the existing indicators and arrangements and develop the missing data, including uncertainty analysis and sectoral emission factors, which will be integrated into MISCAL.
Lebanese Center for Energy Conservation (LCEC)	The LCEC (an NGO under the auspices of the Ministry of Energy and Water) is responsible at the national level (through the Ministry of Energy and Water) in devising the national renewable energy and energy efficiency plans. The LCEC produces the National Energy Efficiency Action Plans and the National Renewable Energy Action Plans.	Periodic communication on project progress, consultations, workshops, and trainings.	LCEC will be involved as part of the Ministry of Energy and Water coordination in providing renewable energy and energy efficiency information by virtue of being appointed as the focal points for these sectors. They will also support the development of sectoral indicators and ensure that mitigation actions in renewable energy and energy efficiency are systematically tracked and reported in MISCAL.
Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MoPWT)	MoPWT is the official entity responsible for the transport sector in Lebanon. Information needed to estimate transport emissions is derived from their operations.	Periodic communication on project progress, consultations, workshops, and trainings.	MoPWT will be responsible for the implementation and follow-up of the transport sector's MRV and therefore will be a key player in the network. Experts from the Directorate General for land and maritime transport which falls under this ministry will be key to elaborate and track

Stakeholder Group	Reason for Involvement	Participation	
		Method	**Responsibility**
			relevant indicators and activity data for the transport sector and ensure they are integrated into MISCAL and ETF reporting.
Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)	MoA is a strong partner in climate change through robust climate mainstreaming in strategies and tracking the implementation of adaptation projects.	Periodic communication on project progress, consultations, workshops, and trainings.	This Ministry will be responsible for providing information on agriculture, livestock and forestry for tracking and GHG inventory. Focal points of this Ministry will also reinforce adaptation monitoring and reporting, contribute to the development of emission factors, and provide loss and damage information related to the agricultural sector for inclusion in ETF reports.
Ministry of Industry (MoI)	MoI is the official entity responsible for industrial activity as well as industrial expansion. Associated information for the inventory and NDC progress is relevant.	Periodic communication on project progress, consultations, workshops, and trainings.	As a member of the Task Forces, Focal points will be mandated to provide information on industries and their activities for NDC tracking and the GHG inventory. MoI will also support QA/QC improvements and the development of indicators for industrial mitigation and adaptation measures to be integrated into MISCAL.
Ministry of Finance (MoF)	MoF is an important partner to track and follow-up on climate support received.	Periodic communication on project progress, consultations, workshops, and trainings.	As a member of the Task Forces, focal points from this Ministry will be mandated to provide information on climate finance and organize structures for public financing of climate activities. The Ministry will support the institutionalization of climate finance tracking, including climate taxonomy indicators, and feed data into MISCAL on support received and mobilized.
Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM)	The PCM is the entity responsible for the sustainable development portfolio, as well as the body which approves legal mandates and institutional arrangements.	Periodic communication on project progress, consultations, workshops, and trainings.	PCM will be the entity following up on the approval of legal mandates and institutional arrangements under the Climate Change Law. The PCM will also ensure that ETF outputs are integrated into national planning frameworks and aligned with the SDGs.
Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR)	The Council acts as the infrastructure planning entity of the Lebanese government and will be a resource for valuable mitigation and adaptation project information.	Periodic communication on project progress, consultations, workshops, and trainings.	The active involvement of the planning actors will be required to mainstream climate change into national development. Moreover, finance information from the CDR will be crucial for the MRV of support received and for reporting to MISCAL.
NDC Committee	NDC committee is the official NDC coordination entity, and CBIT will focus on NDC progress indicators.	Periodic communication on project progress, consultations, workshops, and trainings.	The NDC Committee will oversee coordination of NDC progress indicators, conduct annual ETF policy reviews, and ensure that ETF outputs directly inform national coordination and planning mechanisms.
Banque du Liban (Central Bank of Lebanon)	The bank is developing indicators that can be relevant to the transparency framework and will be the main	Periodic communication on project progress,	The Central Bank of Lebanon will be mandated to provide private climate finance information and to support in the

Stakeholder Group	Reason for Involvement	Participation	
		Method	**Responsibility**
	entity following on the green taxonomy.	consultations, workshops, and trainings.	development of finance indicators, including those aligned with the climate taxonomy.
Central Administration of Statistics (CAS)	The CAS has a long history of developing sectoral indicators, which can be used to design and enhance the transparency framework.	Periodic communication on project progress, consultations, workshops, and trainings.	Information available at the CAS will be streamlined in the MRV indicator databases, and vice versa, newly developed indicators will be shared with the CAS. CAS will also host formal data-sharing mechanisms with MoE to ensure climate indicators are integrated into national statistics and ETF reporting.
Universities and research institutions	The University of Balamand has a long-lasting cooperation with the Ministry of Environment when it comes to data on forestry and land-use. They will be instrumental in developing trends and inform decision-making. Moreover, the Climate Change and the Environment Programme at the Issam Fares Institute for Public Policy and International Affairs at the American University of Beirut focus on climate change policy and will provide assistance throughout the project.	Periodic communication on project progress, consultations, workshops, and trainings.	Several university members are part of the taskforce for the provision/validation of data and the use of the newly available knowledge to analyze climate change trends and develop relevant research for policy making. Universities will also contribute to uncertainty analysis, sectoral studies, and capacity-building of a national pool of transparency experts.
International organizations	Several international organizations such as the World Bank and the EU are funding projects related directly or indirectly to climate change.	Periodic communication on project progress, consultations, workshops, and trainings.	Coordination is needed with the corresponding projects and host ministries to set up a data-sharing system and include them in the MRV network to improve reporting on support received. As part of the MRV network, international partners will also provide inputs to strengthen climate finance reporting and indicator development under CBIT 2.
Office of the Minister of State for Administrative Reform (OMSAR)	OMSAR is an entity responsible for improving the performance of the public sector and is the main ICT host in the administration.	Periodic communication on project progress, consultations, workshops, and trainings.	OMSAR's role is crucial and unavoidable in establishing and managing any digital platform at MoE or other governmental organizations.
National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW)	The NCLW is the official entity responsible for women's affairs in Lebanon. NCLW representatives are also part of the NDC committee.	Periodic communication on project progress, consultations, workshops, and trainings.	NCLW will be a crucial partner to coordinate on the development and application of gender indicators which will be incorporated into CBIT activities. Moreover, NCLW is part of the NDC committee and will ensure women's participation in transparency activities.
Civil society	Civil society and NGOs involved in climate change work include ARI, AUBNCC, Riders Share, AFDC, etc.	Periodic communication on project progress, consultations, workshops, and trainings.	Their involvement, as part of the larger stakeholder consultations, will secure the transparency and openness of the CBIT process, linking in parallel the NGO perspective in the enhanced transparency framework. Civil society will also be engaged in the dissemination of knowledge products, feedback loops, and

Stakeholder Group	Reason for Involvement	Participation	
		Method	Responsibility
			the promotion of gender and youth engagement in ETF processes

Knowledge Generation and Management:

CBIT-2 will integrate knowledge generation and learning throughout implementation to strengthen institutional transparency, promote replication, and support continuous improvement. Knowledge products will include methodological guidance, training materials, legal and operational manuals, ETF indicator documentation, QA/QC procedures, lessons learned reports, and dissemination materials.

The project will also produce gender-sensitive training curricula, user manuals for MISCAL, and final knowledge products capturing institutional learning and sustainability outcomes. These outputs will support adaptive management, long-term institutional learning, and sustained ETF capacity beyond the project lifetime.

Transformative and Innovative Potential:

CBIT-2 is transformative because it shifts Lebanon from project-based and donor-driven reporting toward a legally institutionalized, nationally owned transparency framework. This will strengthen the long-term sustainability of ETF compliance and climate governance.

Key innovations include:

- Integration of climate taxonomy indicators to track climate finance and align investments with NDC priorities.
- Legal institutionalization of sectoral taskforces and the MISCAL platform under the Climate Change Law.

By embedding transparency systems into governance structures and national planning processes, CBIT-2 will support long-term climate action, adaptation, and sustainable development benefits beyond the project period.

Policy Coherence and Reform:

CBIT-2 will strengthen coordination among government entities by integrating relevant policies, strategies, and reforms into MISCAL and the Enhanced Transparency Framework. Institutionalized taskforces and gender-sensitive indicators will ensure policy coherence, strengthen reporting systems, and support implementation of Lebanon's climate commitments. The project aligns with and supports implementation of Lebanon's:

- NDC 3.0;
- Climate Change Law;
- National Adaptation Plan;
- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
- LT-LEDS;
- National Renewable Energy Action Plan;

- National Water Sector Strategy;
- National Forest Programme;
- National Cooling Plan;
- Climate finance initiatives including LGIF.

Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Does the GEF Agency expect to play an execution role on this project?

Yes

If so, please describe that role here. 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

It is expected UNDP will implement the project under Direct Implementation (DIM) modality[3][3], as per the results of the Partner Capacity Assessment Tool and the third-party micro-assessment that state that there is a significant risk that the project be implemented by the Ministry of Environment. Enclosed is the letter from the Ministry of Environment endorsing the project and requesting that the project follows DIM modality, given the financial and fiscal challenges that Lebanon has been recently facing.

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[3] **UNDP has consulted, in writing, with the relevant GEF Secretariat Programme Manager and has provided a clear justification for the Agency's proposed dual role.**

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	80			
Male	120			
Total	**200**	**0**	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)

The target of 200 people (40% female) benefiting from GEF-financed CBIT 2 activities in Lebanon is based on the project's institutional and technical capacity-building focus, rather than direct infrastructure or community investments. Beneficiaries are defined as individuals directly engaged in or supported by project interventions, including training, workshops, and technical assistance on transparency, MRV, GHG inventories, NDC tracking, and climate finance reporting. The estimate draws on participation figures from Lebanon's CBIT 1 project, which trained approximately 180 individuals across ministries, national agencies, academia, and civil society. CBIT 2 is expected to slightly expand this reach, emphasizing deeper engagement and institutional continuity rather than broad coverage. The 40% female participation target reflects both the gender composition of Lebanon's technical and governmental workforce and the project's commitment to mainstream gender equality. Efforts will be made to ensure women's inclusion through targeted outreach and representation in decision-making and technical training activities. Beneficiary numbers will be tracked through participant lists, attendance records, and post-activity surveys, disaggregated by sex and institutional affiliation. This approach ensures realistic, measurable, and inclusive targets aligned with the project’s capacity-building nature and GEF’s gender and results frameworks.

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Low	Lebanon is highly vulnerable to climate impacts (heat, drought, reduced precipitation) which might disrupt workshops, data collection or electricity and connectivity for MISCAL. But the risk is low since CBIT-2 focuses on institutional, technical, and legal frameworks rather than physical infrastructure. Mitigation measures are considered even though climate risks have a low risk in affecting project outputs in the short- or medium-term. Mitigation Measures: • Maintain flexibility to shift planned workshops or consultations to virtual modalities during extreme weather or disruptions. • Ensure backup power and data storage arrangements to avoid interruptions to MISCAL-related activities.
Environmental and Social	Low	Environmental and Social risk is Low, consistent with the SESP. The project funds institutional, technical, and legal capacity-building activities rather than physical infrastructure, so the likelihood of social or environmental impact is low. Mitigation measure: • Ensure at least 40% participation of women across trainings and consultations. • Engage the National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW) to support gender-responsive planning. • Implement a stakeholder engagement plan with periodic feedback channels to ensure inclusive participation. • Track gender- and vulnerability-sensitive indicators throughout implementation. • Enable and disseminate the UNDP grievance redress and feedback mechanism for stakeholders to ensure equitable access and adjust when needed
Political and Governance	Substantial	Lebanon’s political instability, frequent government changes, and economic crisis may slow progress or shift priorities. Mitigation measures: • Legally anchor ETF/transparency functions under the Climate Change Law to ensure continuity across political cycles. • Institutionalize cross-ministerial taskforces through decrees or official mandates and cross-ministerial governance to preserve continuity beyond political cycles. • Develop SOPs, MOUs, and reporting procedures resilient to leadership changes.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Moderate	Risk of delays or weak institutionalization of taskforces and MISCAL governance under the Climate Change Law. Mitigation Measures: • Draft operational texts, Terms of Reference (ToRs), and Standard Operating

		Procedures (SOPs) for taskforces. • Include gender-responsive governance and NCLW engagement.
Technological	Moderate	Risk of limited technical capacity to manage and maintain MISCAL, data flows, and QA/QC. Mitigation measures: • Upgrade MISCAL architecture and integrate standardized data and QA/QC protocols. • Train a national pool of transparency experts capable of maintaining the system. • Develop user manuals, protocols, and a national helpdesk/technical support structure. • Ensure secure data hosting, cybersecurity safeguards, and regular system maintenance plans.
Financial and Business Model	Moderate	Risk of insufficient domestic financing to sustain MRV systems beyond project closure. Mitigation Measures: • Estimate long-term financial needs for MISCAL operation and maintenance and advocate for dedicated budget lines within relevant ministries. • Explore co-financing and donor alignment opportunities to support post-project sustainability. • Integrate ETF-related activities into institutional annual workplans and resource allocation cycles.
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Moderate	Risk of losing trained staff or insufficient expertise within ministries. Mitigation Measures: • Estimate long-term financial needs for MISCAL operation and maintenance and advocate for dedicated budget lines within relevant ministries. • Explore co-financing and donor alignment opportunities to support post-project sustainability. • Integrate MRV-related activities into institutional annual workplans and resource allocation cycles.
Fiduciary	Moderate	Dual role of UNDP as Agency and Executing Partner under DIM may create fiduciary or conflict-of-interest risks, including procurement, financial management, documentation, and reporting. Mitigation Measures: • DIM arrangement reviewed and approved by GEF. • Apply UNDP financial regulations, internal controls, audit requirements, and segregation of duties. • Project Board oversight, annual workplans, and financial reporting. • Document decision-making processes to ensure transparency and accountability.
Stakeholder	Moderate	Certain stakeholders may be excluded from project consultations or activities, impacting project inclusivity and success. Mitigation Measures: • Ensure consultations with a broad range of stakeholders, including vulnerable groups and women. • Continuous dialogue will be maintained at national and sub-national levels to ensure inclusiveness. • Estimate long-term financial needs for MISCAL operation and maintenance and advocate for dedicated budget lines within relevant ministries. • Explore co-financing and donor alignment opportunities to support post-project sustainability. • Integrate MRV-related activities into institutional annual workplans and resource allocation cycles.

Other		

Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	The project's overall risk is assessed as Moderate. Several categories, such as climate and , and political/governance, carry varying levels of risk, and although none are rated high, a number of them fall within the moderate or substantial range. These include operational risks, technological limitations, implementation capacity, and political/governance challenges. Each of these risks is accompanied by clear, actionable, and feasible mitigation measures that substantially reduce their potential impact, including gender-responsive stakeholder engagement, legally anchored governance arrangements, strengthened data systems, capacity-building for transparency functions, and diversification of financial and institutional support. The project design integrates strong coordination mechanisms, sustainability provisions, and continuous capacity development, which directly address the identified risks and enhance long-term resilience of ETF and MRV functions. Given the absence of any high-risk categories, the presence of well-defined mitigation strategies, and the project's focus on strengthening institutional systems rather than implementing physical infrastructure, the aggregated rating of Moderate is justified. This assessment assumes that mitigation measures will be implemented effectively and monitored throughout execution.

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

Describe 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.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this.

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. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

GEF serves as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement. COP guidance to the GEF has reaffirmed its key role in providing financial resources to support climate action in developing countries, including the implementation of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

Under GEF-8, the Climate Change focal area strategy aims to support developing countries in making transformational shifts towards low-emission, climate-resilient development. The strategy is organized around two pillars and six objectives. Pillar II focuses on strengthening enabling conditions and explicitly seeks to: 2.1 Support capacity-building needs for transparency under the Paris Agreement through CBIT; and 2.2 Support relevant Convention obligations and enabling activities.

Activities under this pillar provide opportunities to advance gender equality and women's empowerment in climate planning, policy and reporting.

By focusing on strengthening Lebanon's national climate transparency system in a gender-responsive and inclusive way, the proposed CBIT-2 project is fully aligned with GEF-8 programming. The project will upgrade and institutionalize the national MRV system (MISCAL), clarify and legally anchor ETF/MRV roles under the forthcoming Climate Change Law, and enhance sectoral data flows, QA/QC and reporting capacities. This will directly support Lebanon's implementation of the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement, including the preparation of Biennial Transparency Reports, National Communications and tracking of NDC implementation. Improved data collection, analysis and sharing across sectors will also generate co-benefits for other GEF focal area strategies, by strengthening the evidence base for mitigation, adaptation and broader environmental policy. While the project does not primarily target biodiversity outcomes, its contribution to more robust, integrated climate and environmental information systems can indirectly support national implementation of the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, particularly targets related to knowledge, data and integration of environmental information into decision-making. The project is aligned with Lebanon's national climate and development priorities, including the NDC and its implementation arrangements, the forthcoming Climate Change Law, and sectoral strategies that seek to mainstream climate considerations into planning and budgeting. It will help ensure that climate policy, across energy, transport, industry, waste and other sectors, is increasingly based on transparent, high-quality data. The project will contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular SDG 13 (Climate Action) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), and is consistent with the UNDP Country Programme focusing on governance, climate resilience and data systems for evidence-based policymaking. No national policies have been identified that contradict the intended outcomes of the project. Rather, existing gaps, such as incomplete legal anchoring of ETF functions, fragmented data governance and uneven stakeholder engagement, are precisely what the project aims to address. Through legal and institutional reforms, strengthened coordination mechanisms, and gender-responsive stakeholder engagement, the project will help Lebanon build a durable, nationally owned transparency system that supports both domestic decision-making and international reporting under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

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

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

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

Yes

Were the following stakeholders consulted during project identification phase:

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities:

Civil Society Organizations: Yes

Private Sector: Yes

Provide a brief summary and list of names and dates of consultations

During the PIF development phase, consultations were held with key stakeholders from civil society, academia/research institutions, climate networks, local governance/municipal climate actors, and the private sector. The consultations confirmed the relevance of CBIT2's proposed focus on strengthening Lebanon's climate transparency framework, institutionalizing MRV/ETF arrangements, upgrading MISCAL, improving sectoral data flows, and ensuring continued stakeholder participation during implementation. Civil society and academic stakeholders provided inputs on transparency, inclusivity, technical capacity-building, research support, and public engagement, while private sector stakeholders contributed perspectives on sectoral data needs, climate finance tracking, and reporting arrangements.

Stakeholder / Entity	Participants	Consultation date
Lebanon Eco Movement (LEM)	Haytham Alloul	12 February 2026
American University of Beirut Nature Conservation Center (AUB – NCC)	Yaser Abunasr	10 March 2026
IndyAct	Wael Homeidan; Dana Halawani	17 March 2026
Green Party	Nada Zaarour	17 March 2026
Society for the Protection of Nature in Lebanon (SPNL)	Soumar Dakoul; Bassima El Khatib; Fatima Hayek	17 March 2026; 5 May 2026
Covenant of Mayors Lebanon	Georges Youssef	17 March 2026
Clima-Med	Oussama Kaasamani	17 March 2026
Independent / civil society participants	Yara Bou Rached; Nina Zeidan; Judy Abdel Rahman; Mona El Bitar	17 March 2026
IPT Group	Hazmig Khoury; Alexa Al Hed	10 May 2026

(Please upload to the portal documents tab any stakeholder engagement plan or assessments that have been done during the PIF development phase.)

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 indicative information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program and any measures to address such risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex D).

Yes

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Low			

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described in the Project Description (Section B)

Yes

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant($)	Agency Fee($)	Total GEF Financing ($)
UNDP	GET	Lebanon	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	Grant	1,128,900.00	107,246.00	1,236,146.00
Total GEF Resources ($)						**1,128,900.00**	**107,246.00**	**1,236,146.00**

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	Grant / Non-Grant	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**

Indicative Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Co-financing($)
CCM-CBIT	GET	1,128,900.00	839156
Total Project Cost		**1,128,900.00**	**839,156.00**

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Donor Agency	European Union	Grant	Investment mobilized	196350
Donor Agency	KfW, Frankfurt am Main	Grant	Investment mobilized	323625
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	59181
Donor Agency	GCF	Grant	Investment mobilized	260000
Total Co-financing				**839,156.00**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

The investment mobilized supports institutional and technical capacities through the provision of Ministry of Environment office space, internet and ICT infrastructure; CEDRO-led (funded by EU and KfW) de-risking studies and policy and technical support in the energy sector; and co-financing under the NDC 3.0 GCF project linked to the development of NDC 3.0's implementation plan and financial strategy, enabling the operationalization of ETF institutional arrangements, transparency systems, and climate finance tracking mechanisms.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	Nancy Bennet		GEF Agency Executive Director		nancy.bennet@undp.org
Project Coordinator	Eva Huttova		Global Technical Specialist		eva.huttova@undp.org

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

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
H.E. Dr. Tamara Elzein	Minister	Ministry of Environment	2/4/2026

ANNEX C: PROJECT LOCATION

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

Geo Name ID	Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	Location Description	Activity Description
272103	Lebanon	33.8333° N	35.8333° E		

ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

(PIF level) Attach agency safeguard screen form including rating of risk types and overall risk rating.

Title

SESP_CBIT2 Lebanon

ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS

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

ANNEX F: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
☒Influencing models			
	☒Transform policy and regulatory environments		
	☒Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
	☒Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
	☐Demonstrate innovative approaches		
	☐Deploy innovative financial instruments		
☒Stakeholders			
	☐Indigenous Peoples		
	☐Private Sector		
		☐Capital providers	
		☐Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		☐Large corporations ☐SMEs ☐Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		☐Non-Grant Pilot	
		☐Project Reflow	
	☒Beneficiaries		
	☐Local Communities		
	☒Civil Society		
		☐Community Based Organization	
		☒Non-Governmental Organization ☒Academia ☐Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	☒Type of Engagement		
		☒Information Dissemination	
		☒Partnership	
		☒Consultation	
		☒Participation	

	☒**Communications**		
		☒Awareness Raising	
		☒Education	
		☒Public Campaigns	
☒**Capacity, Knowledge and Research**	☐**Enabling Activities**	☐Behavior Change	
	☒**Capacity Development**		
	☒**Knowledge Generation and Exchange**		
	☐**Targeted Research**		
	☐**Learning**		
		☐Theory of Change	
		☐Adaptive Management	
	☐**Innovation** ☒**Knowledge and Learning**	☐Indicators to Measure Change	
		☒Knowledge Management	
		☒Innovation	
		☒Capacity Development	
		☒Learning	
	☒**Stakeholder Engagement Plan**		
☒**Gender Equality**			
	☒**Gender Mainstreaming**		
		☒Beneficiaries	
		☒Women groups	
		☒Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		☒Gender-sensitive indicators	
	☒**Gender results areas**		
		☐Access and control over natural resources ☐Participation and leadership	
		☐Access to benefits and services	
		☒Capacity development	
		☒Awareness raising	
		☒Knowledge generation	
☒**Focal Areas/Theme**			
	☐**Integrated Programs**		
		☐Commodity Supply Chains (Good Growth Partnership)	

		☐Sustainable Commodities Production
		☐Deforestation-free Sourcing
		☐Financial Screening Tools
		☐High Conservation Value Forests
		☐High Carbon Stocks Forests ☐Soybean Supply Chain
		☐Oil Palm Supply Chain
		☐Beef Supply Chain
		☐Smallholder Farmers
		☐Adaptive Management
	☐Food Security in Sub-Sahara Africa	
		☐Resilience (climate and shocks)
		☐Sustainable Production Systems
		☐Agroecosystems ☐Land and Soil Health ☐Diversified Farming
		☐Integrated Land and Water Management
		☐Smallholder Farming
		☐Small and Medium Enterprises
		☐Crop Genetic Diversity
		☐Food Value Chains
		☐Gender Dimensions
		☐Multi-stakeholder Platforms
	☐Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	☐Sustainable Food Systems ☐Landscape Restoration
		☐Sustainable Commodity Production
		☐Comprehensive Land Use Planning
		☐Integrated Landscapes
		☐Food Value Chains
		☐Deforestation-free Sourcing
		☐Smallholder Farmers
	☐Sustainable Cities	
		☐Integrated urban planning ☐Urban sustainability framework

		☐Transport and Mobility
		☐Buildings
		☐Municipal waste management ☐Green space
		☐Urban Biodiversity
		☐Urban Food Systems
		☐Energy efficiency
		☐Municipal Financing
		☐Global Platform for Sustainable Cities ☐Urban Resilience
	☐**Biodiversity**	
	☐Protected Areas and Landscapes	
		☐Terrestrial Protected Areas

		Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
		Productive Landscapes
	Mainstreaming	Productive Seascapes Community Based Natural Resource Management
		Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)
		Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
		Tourism
		Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
		Fisheries
	Species	Infrastructure Certification (National Standards) Certification (International Standards)
		Illegal Wildlife Trade
		Threatened Species
		Wildlife for Sustainable Development
		Crop Wild Relatives
		Plant Genetic Resources
		Animal Genetic Resources Livestock Wild Relatives
		Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
	Biomes	
		Mangroves
		Coral Reefs
		Sea Grasses
		Wetlands
		Rivers
		Lakes Tropical Rain Forests
		Tropical Dry Forests
		Temperate Forests
		Grasslands
		Paramo
		Desert
	Financial and Accounting	
		Payment for Ecosystem Services
		Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
		Conservation Trust Funds

		Conservation Finance
	Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
		Biosafety Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	Forests	
	Forest and Landscape Restoration	
		REDD/REDD+

		☐Forest	
			☐Amazon
			☐Congo
			☐Drylands
	☐**Land Degradation**		
		☐Sustainable Land Management	
			☐Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			☐Ecosystem Approach
			☐Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			☐Community-Based NRM
			☐Sustainable Livelihoods
			☐Income Generating Activities
			☐Sustainable Agriculture
			☐Sustainable Pasture Management
			☐Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			☐Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			☐Sustainable Fire Management
			☐Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
		☐Land Degradation Neutrality	☐Land Productivity ☐Land Cover and Land cover change
			☐Carbon stocks above or below ground
		☐Food Security	
	☐**International Waters**		
		☐Ship	
		☐Coastal ☐Freshwater	
			☐Aquifer
			☐River Basin
			☐Lake Basin
		☐Learning	
		☐Fisheries	
		☐Persistent toxic substances	
		☐SIDS : Small Island Dev States	
		☐Targeted Research ☐Pollution	

		☐Persistent toxic substances
		☐Plastics
		☐Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater ☐Nutrient pollution from Wastewater
	☐Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation	
	☐Strategic Action Plan Implementation	

		☐Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	
		☐Large Marine Ecosystems	
		☐Private Sector ☐Aquaculture ☐Marine Protected Area	
		☐Biomes	
			☐Mangrove
			☐Coral Reefs
			☐Seagrasses
			☐Polar Ecosystems
			☐Constructed Wetlands
	☐**Chemicals and Waste**	☐Mercury	
		☐Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining	
		☐Coal Fired Power Plants	
		☐Coal Fired Industrial Boilers	
		☐Cement	
		☐Non-Ferrous Metals Production	
		☐Ozone	
		☐Persistent Organic Pollutants ☐Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants ☐Sound Management of chemicals and Waste	
		☐Waste Management	
			☐Hazardous Waste Management
			☐Industrial Waste
			☐e-Waste
		☐Emissions	
		☐Disposal	
		☐New Persistent Organic Pollutants ☐Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
		☐Plastics	
		☐Eco-Efficiency	
		☐Pesticides	
		☐DDT - Vector Management	
		☐DDT - Other	
		☐Industrial Emissions	
		☐Open Burning	
		☐Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	

	☐Green Chemistry	
	☒**Climate Change**	
	☐**Climate Change Adaptation**	
		☐Climate Finance
		☐Least Developed Countries

			☐Small Island Developing States
			☐Disaster Risk Management
			☐Sea-level rise
			☐Climate Resilience
			☐Climate information
			☐Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			☐Adaptation Tech Transfer
			☐National Adaptation Programme of Action
			☐National Adaptation Plan
			☐Mainstreaming Adaptation
			☐Private Sector
			☐Innovation
			☐Complementarity ☐Community-based Adaptation ☐Livelihoods
		☐**Climate Change Mitigation**	
			☐Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			☐Energy Efficiency
			☐Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			☐Technology Transfer
			☐Renewable Energy
			☐Financing
			☐Enabling Activities
		☐**Technology Transfer**	☐Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
			☐Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
			☐Endogenous technology
			☐Technology Needs Assessment
			☐Adaptation Tech Transfer
		☒**United Nations Framework on Climate Change**	☒Nationally Determined Contribution
	☒ **Rio Markers**		
		☒Paris Agreement	
		☒Sustainable Development Goals ☐Climate Change Mitigation 0	
		☐Climate Change Mitigation 1	
		☐Climate Change Mitigation 2	
		☐Climate Change Adaptation 0	
		☐Climate Change Adaptation 1	
		☐Climate Change Adaptation 2	