GEF-8 REQUEST FOR Climate Change enabling activity

Proposal for Funding Under the GET

Processing Type: Expedite

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SECTION 1: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Enabling Activity Title

Preparation of Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) and Combined National Communications/ Biennial Transparency Reports (NC/BTRs) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Country(ies)	GEF Enabling Activity ID
Global	12077
GEF Agency(ies):	**GEF Agency Enabling Activity ID**
UNEP	240444
Submission Date	**Expected Implementation Start**
7/20/2026	1/1/2027

Project Executing Entity(s):	Executing Partner Type
Department of the Environment (Antigua and Barbuda)	Government
Belize National Climate Change Office (Belize)	Government
Permanent Secretary of National Council for Sustainable Development (Burkina Faso)	Government
Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED) (Cameroon)	Government
General Directorate of the Environment and Forests, Ministry of the Environment in Charge of Tourism (Comoros)	Government
Sustainable Development Directorate, Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (Congo DR)	GEF Agency
Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (Fiji)	Government
Climate Change Secretariat under the Minister of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources (Gambia)	Government
National Directorate of Pollution, Nuisance, and Climate Change / Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Guinea)	Government
Kuwait Environment Public Authority (Kuwait)	Government
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (Kyrgyzstan)	Government
Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Lesotho Meteorological Services (Lesotho)	Government
Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change (Mauritius)	Government
Environmental Projects National Implementation Office, Ministry of Environment (Moldova)	Government
Ministry of Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries (Mozambique)	Government

Sustainable Development Unit, Ministry of Tourism, Civil Aviation, Sustainable Development, and Culture (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines) Ministry of the Environment and Ecological Transition (Senegal) Environment Protection Agency Sierra Leone (EPA-SL) (Sierra Leone) Ministry of Agriculture, Climate Change and Environment (Seychelles) Agency of the Hydrometeorological Service under the Ministry of Ecology, Environmental Protection and Climate Change of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Uzbekistan) Ministry of Climate Change (Vanuatu) Zambia Environmental Management Agency under the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment (Zambia) Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife (Zimbabwe) Department of Environment (Bangladesh) Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Mauritania)	
GEF Focal Area (s) Climate Change	Expected Duration (In Months) 60
Type of Report(s) UNFCCC Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) UNFCCC Biennial Transparency Report/ National Communication (BTR/NC)	Expected Report Submission to Convention 12/31/2028 12/31/2030

A. Funding Elements

GEF-8 Program	Trust Fund	GEF Financing ($)
CCM-EA	GET	31,749,750.00
Total Enabling Activity Cost		**31,749,750.00**

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

This submission is a bundled umbrella programme comprising 25 national enabling activity projects, in line with the GEF's approach to programme design and delivery. The total Project Management Cost (PMC) of USD 2,799,079 represents the aggregate PMC allocation across the 25 enabling activities country projects (approx. USD 112,090 per project), calculated in accordance with the GEF PMC policy and costing table. While the GEF Portal automatically flags the submission as an FSP due to the aggregated grant amount requested, it is not a single FSP but a package of 25 individual enabling activity projects. Therefore, the 5% PMC cap applicable to FSPs should not apply, and that the PMC has been calculated based on the eligible allocation for each national project in accordance with GEF policy.

B. Enabling Activity Summary

Enabling Activity Objective

To support twenty-five (25) developing countries in the preparation and submission of BTRs and combined BTR/National Communications (BTR/NCs) in a gender-responsive manner that aligns with the reporting requirements of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement (PA), while also addressing each country's unique national development priorities.

Enabling Activity Summary

The proposed umbrella programme is designed around a single outcome: strengthening the capacity of 25 participating countries to meet their reporting obligations under the Paris Agreement (PA) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The programme will support the preparation and submission of Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) and National Communications (NCs) while establishing the institutional, technical, and coordination arrangements necessary for the long-term implementation of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF).

The programme adopts a highly efficient and cost-effective delivery model by consolidating 25 national projects into a single GEF submission and applying the GEF-approved bundled approach for climate transparency support, allowing each country to request funding to prepare a BTR (USD 600,000) and combined BTR/NC (USD 633,000) within a single country project. Hence, supporting the preparation and submission of 50 reports to the UNFCCC, comprising 25 BTRs and 25 combined BTR/NCs, in accordance with the reporting requirements of the Paris Agreement and the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) for the ETF. Beyond report preparation, the programme is strategically focused on institutionalizing national transparency systems by strengthening coordination mechanisms, technical capacities, data management systems, and stakeholder engagement processes. Implementation will be closely coordinated with complementary initiatives, including national Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) projects, the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT), the Global Support Programme (GSP), and the Consultative Group of Experts (CGE), to maximize synergies and avoid duplication.

The programme maintains a country-driven approach, recognizing the diverse needs and capacities of participating countries, including eleven (11) Least Developed Countries (LDCs), eight (8) Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and one (1) country that is both an LDC and a SIDS. While implemented under a common framework, support will be tailored to national circumstances, institutional readiness, and the flexibilities available under the MPGs, while strengthening existing institutional arrangements to ensure sustainable reporting capacity and long-term transparency performance.

The proposed 60-month implementation period is designed to support both reporting cycles and sustained institutional development. Countries are expected to prepare their initial reports during the first two years (Output 1.1.1), followed by subsequent reports during years three and four (Output 1.1.2). A key strategic element of the programme is UNEP's enhanced execution support (Output 1.1.3), which will provide coordinated technical assistance, quality assurance, knowledge sharing, and implementation support to help countries meet the increasingly demanding requirements of the ETF. This support is expected to strengthen institutional learning across participating countries and ensure that all participating countries expedite completion of these reports, in line with the enhanced transparency requirement (ETF) of the PA. The implementation timeline also accommodates the reporting flexibilities available to LDCs and SIDS and supports participation in UNFCCC technical expert review processes. The programme is aligned with the anticipated completion of participating countries' current BTRs by December 2026. For countries with outstanding reporting obligations, funding for subsequent BTR and BTR/NC deliverables will be released upon submission of pending reports to the UNFCCC.

Through its scale, efficiency, and focus on institutional sustainability, the programme represents a strategic investment in enabling developing countries to generate robust climate information, enhance accountability, track progress towards Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and better align climate action with national development priorities. The programme directly contributes to Objective 2.2 of Pillar II of the GEF-8 Climate Change Focal Area Strategy by strengthening national transparency capacities and supporting the effective implementation of the Paris Agreement. The

programme will be implemented on a full-cost basis, and the costing for BTR and BTR/NC reports presented in Table F under Section 3 is consistent with current GEF policy, as set out in GEF/C.62/Inf.15 (2 June 2022)

ENABLING ACTIVITY COMPONENTS

1. Preparation of Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) and Combined Biennial Transparency Reports and National Communications (BTR/NCs)

GEF Enabling Activity Financing ($): 13,791,170.00

Outcome:
1.1 Participating countries have increased capacity to meet reporting obligations under the enhanced transparency framework (ETF) of the UNFCCC

Output:
1.1.1 Twenty-one (21) BTRs and four (4) BTR/NC reports prepared in a gender-sensitive manner and submitted to the UNFCCC

1. Preparation of Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) and Combined Biennial Transparency Reports and National Communications (BTR/NCs)

GEF Enabling Activity Financing ($): 14,051,538.00

Outcome:
1.1 Participating countries have increased capacity to meet reporting obligations under the enhanced transparency framework (ETF) of the UNFCCC

Output:
1.1.2 Four (4) BTRs and twenty-one (21) BTR/NC reports prepared in a gender-sensitive manner and submitted to the UNFCCC as subsequent reports

1. Preparation of Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) and Combined Biennial Transparency Reports and National Communications (BTR/NCs)

GEF Enabling Activity Financing ($): 924,750.00

Outcome:
1.1 Participating countries have increased capacity to meet reporting obligations under the enhanced transparency framework (ETF) of the UNFCCC

Output:

1.1.3 Participating countries receive enhanced execution support from UNEP

M&E

GEF Enabling Activity Financing ($): 183,213.00

Outcome:

Output:
2.1.1 The GEF project is effectively monitored and evaluated

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Enabling Activity Financing ($)
1. Preparation of Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) and Combined Biennial Transparency Reports and National Communications (BTR/NCs)	13,791,170.00
1. Preparation of Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) and Combined Biennial Transparency Reports and National Communications (BTR/NCs)	14,051,538.00
1. Preparation of Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) and Combined Biennial Transparency Reports and National Communications (BTR/NCs)	924,750.00
M&E	183,213.00
Subtotal	**28,950,671.00**
Project Management Cost	2,799,079.00
Total Enabling Activity Cost	**31,749,750.00**

Please provide justification

The PMC value of US$ 2,799,079 reflects the aggregate amount from each BTR and combined BTR/NC bundled project as per the GEF costing table.

SECTION 2: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUPPORTING INFORMATION

C. Eligibility Criteria

Please provide eligibility information for this enabling activity.

Tracking the realization of the Paris Agreement objectives relies on transparent reporting, which provides crucial data to inform decision-making, design stronger climate policies over time and achieve broader development goals. Parties agreed to follow a common set of four steps as presented in the 2022 UNFCCC report[1][1] to achieve and track the goals set out in Article 2, summarized in Figure 1. First, Parties must communicate their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) every five years, with each submission expected to be more ambitious. Second, Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) must be submitted every two years, although decision 1/CP.21 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties under the Paris Agreement (CMA) states that flexibility will apply in the scope, frequency and level of detail in reporting under the agreement with special considerations for LDCs and SIDS parties, which may submit information at their discretion. Third, a Technical Expert Review (TER) and Facilitative Multilateral Consideration of Progress (FMCP) are conducted to build trust amongst Countries, provide a better understanding of climate actions and levels of support needed and provided. These two processes also support countries in their efforts to improve reporting by presenting results in an international forum and identifying areas of improvement and capacity building needs for Biennial Transparency Reports. Fourth, Parties participate in a global stock take every five years to evaluate the Paris Agreement's implementation and long-term goals (see Figure 1). In addition to these steps, the MPGs themselves are to be reviewed by 2028 (decision 18/CMA.1).

[1] https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/v2_ETFreferencemanual.pdf

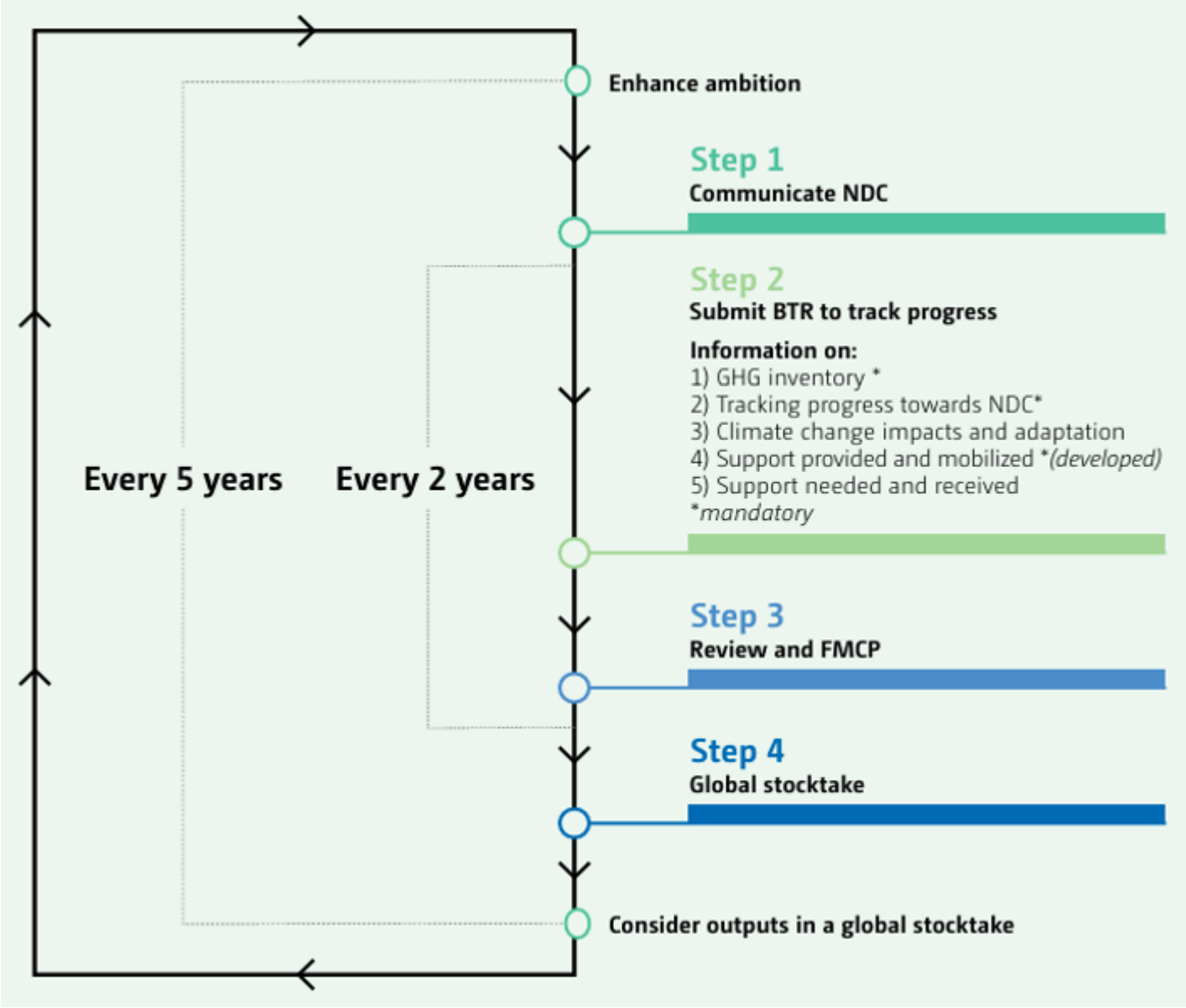


Figure 1: Nationally determined contribution accounting under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement

The 2025 synthesis report of the UNFCCC Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI) on Article 13 implementation found that most developing country parties highlighted their reporting under the UNFCCC over time as a means of enhancing institutional capacity over time and for improving reporting (UNFCCC/SBI/2025/10: 5). Activities under the enabling activities projects, such as the development of a greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory improvement plan, technical working group meetings for report chapters, a validation workshop for each report, and a project stocktaking process all provide opportunities to support robust reporting and to identify next steps. These efforts are complemented by the TER and FMCP processes, which provide external feedback and guidance to establish areas of improvement and capacity building needs for subsequent reports.

The project incorporates good practices and lessons learned to address gaps and challenges that developing country parties face in the implementation of Article 13. The overall project approach and activities have incorporated feedback from UNFCCC synthesis reports, the annual survey to the GEF on enabling activities, the May 2026 centralized TER for LDC countries, and analysis conducted by the Global Capacity Building Initiative on Transparency Phase II projects (GEF ID 10128 and 10088).

• The use of the bundled approach for funding reduces administrative burden on countries and lengthens the time that project teams remain in place.

• Challenges such as high turnover in some countries have been addressed through project design, which uses in-country project working groups to distribute knowledge and capacity.

• The use of these working groups was mentioned by many parties as a best practice in the most recent UNFCCC SBI synthesis report on Article 13 implementation (UNFCCC/SBI/2026/10/Rev.1: p.5).

• The project also supports continuity through specific activities, such as archiving and documentation of GHG inventories and conducting training throughout the project implementation period to a variety of stakeholders.

• Both the 2025 and 2026 UNFCCC SBI synthesis reports have noted developing country party requests for support for participation in the TER process and the FMCP, and therefore these activities are now included in country project budgets.

• The centralized TER for LDC countries, which was held in Rwanda, found that real-time peer learning and training during the TER process was valued by countries, and therefore the project will provide support for this option where there are opportunities and country requests.

This programme aims to support 25 developing country Parties in the preparation and submission of their BTRs in alignment with Step 2 in Figure 1 above. The selection of participating countries is based on two criteria:

- Countries currently implementing BTR projects with UNEP that have expressed interest in being included under this umbrella initiative.

- Countries whose current BTRs (i.e. not part of this project) are anticipated to be submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2026.

By adopting a non-expedited approach, the programme streamlines project approval processes for most of the included countries, significantly reducing the time required to initiate new BTR projects in 2027 and beyond.

Overview of the status of reporting for participating countries

The 25 developing country Parties represent a diverse range of transparency readiness levels, including eleven (11) LDCs, seven (7) SIDS, and one country that is both an LDC and a SIDS. All participating countries are Parties to the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement and are actively engaged in transitioning from BUR and NC reporting processes to the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). The countries are clustered below according to their level of readiness for the ETF reporting cycle.

Cluster 1: Countries progressing to subsequent ETF reporting cycles

• Nine (9) countries that have already submitted their BTR1 and will use this programme to prepare subsequent reports. *Vanuatu* will prepare its BTR2, while *Belize, Burkina Faso, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritius, Moldova, Seychelles, Uzbekistan,* and *Zimbabwe* will prepare their BTR3.

Cluster 2: Countries finalizing initial ETF transition and/or those requiring additional flexibility support.

• Out of the sixteen (16) countries under this cluster, 14 are LDCs, SIDs and or LDC/SIDS and are utilizing their flexibilities provisions due to capacity constraints, data gaps, institutional transitions, or delayed establishment of transparency systems. These are: - *Bangladesh, Comoros, Fiji, Gambia, Lesotho, Zambia, Antigua and Barbuda, Congo DR, Mauritania, Mozambique, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*, while *Guinea* has yet to initiate its BTR1. The two countries non LDCs/SIDS - Cameroon and Kuwait, experienced a myriad of challenges in establishing transparency systems, and it is expected that they would be completing their initial cycle this year.

Detailed overview of the participating countries status of reporting is provided in **Annex D**

The programme leverages two key elements to enhance efficiency and coherence: (1) it consolidates country proposals into a single submission to the GEF, and (2) it utilizes the GEF's bundled approach to project design. These measures reflect UNEP's commitment to aligning its operations with the guidance provided by the Conference of the Parties (CoP) to the GEF and its Implementing Agencies, which is to facilitate timely access to financial resources for Parties to ensure timely reporting, as required under the Paris Agreement.

The project is aligned with UNEP's 2026–2029 Medium-Term Strategic Objective a) to reduce emissions and enhance adaptation and resilience; and with Outcome 2: Strengthened governance to meet international environmental commitments, promote environmental law, and support implementation of national obligations to multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs).

That said, it is particularly important to assess country-specific gaps and challenges, because the UNFCCC SBI synthesis reports show that developing country parties have diverse needs and experiences with BTR preparation that require individualized approaches. Country-specific needs and gaps have been identified through the BTRs and BTR/NCs (which contain an overview of needs and gaps), from discussions and a survey administered to each country during project preparation, from other country knowledge products, such as stocktaking reports, and for Mauritius and Uzbekistan TER findings.

In addition, the inclusion of a mid-term lessons learned workshop following the completion of the first report has been introduced to allow countries to adjust activities as needed based on emerging information from project implementation and TER and FMCP findings.

UNEP will continue to advocate for timely completion and submission of these reports to the UNFCCC. Furthermore, UNEP will only disburse funding for new BTRs once the current reports have been finalized and successfully uploaded to the UNFCCC website.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT OUTPUTS

OUTPUT 1.1.1 & OUTPUT 1.1.2: BTRs Prepared through gender-sensitive processes and submitted to the UNFCCC

The project will support the compilation and submission of 25 BTRs and 25 combined BTR/NCs, as follows:

Twenty-one (21) BTRs and four (4) BTR/NC reports will be prepared and submitted under ***Output 1.1.1*** while four (4) BTRs and twenty-one (21) BTR/NC reports will be prepared and submitted under ***Output 1.1.2.***

The 25 BTRs submitted under each country project will include the following content:

a. National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases

b. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement

c. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement

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

e. Other relevant information, with an emphasis on gender and climate change.

The content of the combined BTR/NC reports will also be determined by guidance provided under FCCC/CP/2018/10/Add.1, which states that "Parties may submit their national communication and biennial transparency report as a single report in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines included in the annex to decision 18/CMA.1 for information also covered by the national communication reporting guidelines contained in, as applicable decisions 4/CP.5 and 17/CP8 (para. 43a) and that "…Parties shall include in the report: Supplemental chapters on research and systematic observation and on education, training and public awareness, in accordance with the guidelines contained in, as applicable, decisions 4/CP.5 and 17/CP.8 (para. 43b.i). Therefore, the 25 combined BTR/NCs submitted under each country project will include the content listed above for BTRs along with the following supplemental chapters to comply with the requirements of an NC:

f. Research and systematic observation

g. Education, training and public awareness

The reports to be prepared under output 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 are expected to be submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2028 and December 2030, respectively, with flexibility provided for developing countries that need it in the light of their capacities as per Decision 1/CP.21 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties under the Paris Agreement (CMA), which states that flexibility will apply in the scope, frequency and level of detail in reporting under the agreement with special considerations for LDCs and/or SIDS, which may submit information at their discretion.

In addition to supporting data collection and analysis, activities under both outputs are designed to strengthen reporting quality and national capacity throughout successive ETF reporting cycles. The proposed budget for project personnel and contractual services will support the preparation of technical report components, project coordination, quality assurance, and the application of UNFCCC methodologies. Given the technical and institutional complexity of ETF reporting, engagement of national experts provides both the specialized support

required for report preparation and an opportunity to build and retain national expertise through practical, hands-on experience. Evidence from the UNFCCC SBI report highlights that direct participation in BTR preparation is a key contributor to sustained technical capacity development (UNFCCC/SBI/2026/10/Rev.1, II.A.11).

Support under the project will be tailored to the specific circumstances, priorities, and capacity needs of each participating country. Accordingly, country-specific needs have informed the scope of activities, the use of technical experts, and budget allocations. Each country has included resources for targeted workshops, training activities, and technical support to address identified gaps, with detailed allocations provided in **Annex B** of this CEO Endorsement Request, while detailed country-level budgets are provided separately in **Annex B** in Excel format**.** In addition, travel resources have been included to facilitate the participation of experts, project teams, and key stakeholders in inception and validation workshops, capacity-building activities, and the mid-term lessons-learned workshop across Outputs 1.1.1, 1.1.2, and 2.1.1. The use of Technical Working Groups (TWGs) and Technical Expert Groups (TEGs) for report preparation will help institutionalize knowledge and strengthen continuity between reporting cycles. Participation in Technical Expert Reviews (TERs) will further enable countries to respond to review findings and improve future submissions.

Output 1.1.2 will also include a stocktaking exercise approximately six months before technical project closure to assess progress, reporting processes, and capacity-building outcomes. Drawing on TER findings, progress reports, surveys, learning reports, and stakeholder consultations, the stocktaking will inform the Operational Closure Report and the design of future enabling activities. The preparation of country reports will be guided by these activities and corresponding deliverables, reflecting the different stages of ETF implementation and reporting requirements across participating countries as shown: -

Countries progressing to subsequent ETF reporting cycles: -

1. **Belize** has already submitted its BTR1 and is currently preparing BTR2/NC5, while this programme will support the preparation of BTR3 and BTR4/NC6. The country is implementing a CBIT project to strengthen transparency systems but continues to face challenges related to weak institutionalization of ETF processes, inconsistent sectoral data provision, and limited adaptation indicators. Strategic priorities include institutionalizing transparency arrangements, improving QA/QC systems, strengthening sectoral data flows, and enhancing adaptation monitoring and reporting. Expected outcomes include the delivery of BTR3 and BTR4/NC6, alongside strengthened ETF systems and enhanced national reporting capacities.

2. **Burkina Faso** has submitted its BTR1/NC4 and is currently preparing BTR2, while seeking support under this programme for the preparation of BTR3/NC5 and BTR4. The country has completed a national CBIT project but continues to face challenges related to data quality in the waste and industrial sectors, weak energy balance information, and limited application of ETF tools. Strategic priorities include enhancing GHG inventory methodologies, improving waste-sector data management, strengthening national energy balances, and reinforcing institutional capacities for ETF reporting. Expected outcomes include the delivery of BTR3/NC5 and BTR4, together with strengthened inventory systems and improved NDC tracking and reporting frameworks.

3. **Kyrgyzstan** is currently preparing its BTR1 and BTR2/NC5, while this programme will support the preparation of BTR3 and BTR4/NC6. The country does not have a dedicated CBIT project and faces challenges related to limited climate modelling capacity, weak adaptation monitoring systems, and insufficient institutionalized data-sharing arrangements. Strategic priorities include strengthening climate modelling and GIS applications, enhancing adaptation monitoring and reporting, and establishing more

robust institutional data-sharing mechanisms. Expected outcomes include the delivery of BTR3 and BTR4/NC6, alongside strengthened transparency systems and improved national capacity to implement and sustain ETF reporting requirements.

4. **Mauritius** has submitted its BTR1 and is currently preparing BTR2/NC4, while this programme will support the preparation of BTR3 and BTR4/NC5. The country is implementing a CBIT project but continues to face challenges related to inventory data gaps, limited capacity for projections and scenario analysis, insufficient land-use information, and reporting constraints in the waste sector. Strategic priorities include strengthening the completeness and quality of GHG inventories, improving projections and modelling capacity, enhancing waste and AFOLU reporting, and reinforcing adaptation reporting systems. Expected outcomes include the delivery of BTR3 and BTR4/NC5, supported by strengthened national transparency systems and enhanced institutional and technical capacities for ETF implementation.

5. **Moldova** has submitted its BTR1 and is currently preparing BTR2/NC6, while seeking support through this programme for the preparation of BTR3 and BTR4/NC7. The country is implementing a CBIT project but faces challenges related to the application of higher-tier methodologies, gaps in fluorinated gas reporting, and limitations in adaptation monitoring and evaluation. Strategic priorities include advancing higher-tier inventory methodologies, improving fluorinated gas reporting, strengthening adaptation tracking systems, and enhancing the use of ETF reporting tools. Expected outcomes include the delivery of BTR3 and BTR4/NC7, supported by stronger transparency systems and improved national capacity for ETF reporting and implementation.

6. **Seychelles** has submitted its BTR1/NC4 and is currently preparing BTR2, while this programme will support the preparation of BTR3/NC5 and BTR4. The country participates in a regional CBIT initiative but faces challenges related to activity data quality, climate finance tracking, adaptation monitoring, and preparedness for the Technical Expert Review (TER) process. Strategic priorities include strengthening inventory methodologies, enhancing climate finance tracking, improving land-use monitoring, building TER preparedness, and reinforcing adaptation data systems. Expected outcomes include the delivery of BTR3/NC5 and BTR4, supported by stronger transparency systems and enhanced national capacity for ETF reporting and implementation.

7. **Uzbekistan** has submitted its BTR1 and is currently preparing BTR2/NC5, while seeking support through this programme for the preparation of BTR3 and BTR4/NC6. The country is implementing a CBIT project but faces challenges related to the limited availability of country-specific emission factors, weak application of higher-tier methodologies, and institutional gaps in reporting processes. Strategic priorities include developing national emission factors, expanding the use of Tier 2 methodologies, improving projections and scenario analysis, and strengthening institutional reporting arrangements. Expected outcomes include the successful delivery of BTR3 and BTR4/NC6, supported by enhanced transparency systems and strengthened national capacity for ETF implementation and reporting.

8. **Vanuatu** has submitted its BTR1/NC4 and is seeking support through this programme for the preparation of BTR2 and BTR3/NC5. The country is implementing a national CBIT project but faces challenges related to limited long-term institutional capacity, weak documentation and archiving systems, and fragmented sectoral data management. Strategic priorities include strengthening sectoral capacities, institutionalizing QA/QC procedures, improving inventory archiving systems, and enhancing adaptation reporting. Expected outcomes include the successful delivery of BTR2 and BTR3/NC5, supported by stronger transparency systems and improved institutional and technical capacity for sustained ETF implementation and reporting.

9. **Zimbabwe** has submitted its BTR1/NC5 and is currently preparing BTR2, while this programme will support the preparation of BTR3/NC6 and BTR4. The country has completed a national CBIT project but continues to face challenges related to inventory data gaps, weaknesses in QA/QC systems, limited uncertainty assessment, and insufficient data archiving systems. Strategic priorities include addressing inventory data gaps, strengthening QA/QC procedures, improving NDC tracking methodologies, and establishing robust archiving systems to support transparency processes. Expected outcomes include the successful delivery of BTR3/NC6 and BTR4, supported by strengthened institutional and technical capacities for sustainable ETF implementation and reporting.

Countries finalizing initial ETF transition and/or those requiring additional flexibility support.

10. **Antigua and Barbuda** has submitted its NC4 and BUR1 and is currently preparing BTR1, while this programme will support the preparation of BTR2 and BTR3/NC5. The country has already completed a national CBIT project, providing a strong foundation for institutionalized transparency systems. Key challenges include delays in finalizing BTR1, difficulties in collecting activity data, conducting inventory uncertainty analyses, and meeting adaptation and gender reporting requirements. Strategic priorities focus on developing GHG inventories for the Energy, AFOLU, and Waste sectors, strengthening data collection and uncertainty analysis, improving adaptation and vulnerability reporting, enhancing NDC tracking, and reinforcing institutional arrangements for ETF implementation. Expected outputs include BTR2 and BTR3/NC5, with enhanced reporting on mitigation, adaptation, support needed and received, and gender-responsive climate action.

11. **Bangladesh** is currently preparing its BTR1/NC4 and seeks support under this programme for the development of BTR2 and BTR3/NC5. The country has completed a national CBIT project, providing a basis for transparency implementation, but continues to face challenges related to data gaps in the AFOLU and waste sectors, limited use of higher-tier methodologies, weak uncertainty assessment, and emerging Article 6 reporting requirements. Strategic priorities include addressing inventory data gaps, strengthening uncertainty analysis, developing country-specific emission factors, and enhancing NDC tracking frameworks and climate modelling capacity. Expected outcomes include the delivery of BTR2 and BTR3/NC5, alongside strengthened GHG inventory systems and improved national reporting capacity.

12. **Cameroon** is currently preparing its BTR1/NC4 and will use this programme to support the preparation of BTR2 and BTR3/NC5. The country is implementing a national CBIT project but faces challenges related to delays in the transition to the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), weak NDC tracking systems, and limited reporting on support needed and received. Strategic priorities include strengthening NDC tracking mechanisms, improving reporting on support needed and received, reinforcing institutional arrangements for GHG inventories, and enhancing the application of ETF reporting tools. Expected outcomes include the delivery of BTR2 and BTR3/NC5, with improved reporting quality, stronger institutional capacity, and greater sustainability of transparency systems.

13. **Comoros** is currently preparing its BTR1/NC4 and is seeking support through this programme for the preparation of BTR2 and BTR3/NC5. The country participates in a regional CBIT programme under COMESA, which supports its transparency efforts, but continues to face challenges related to weak GHG inventory systems, limited national emission factors, and fragmented data management structures. Strategic priorities include improving inventory quality, strengthening the development and use of national emission factors, institutionalizing QA/QC systems, and enhancing NDC tracking and climate finance reporting.

Expected outcomes include the delivery of BTR2 and BTR3/NC5, alongside strengthened institutional arrangements and improved technical capacities for ETF implementation and reporting.

14. **Congo DR** is currently preparing its NC4 and BTR1/NC5 and will utilize this programme to support the preparation of BTR2 and BTR3/NC6. The country is implementing a national CBIT project but faces challenges related to weak AFOLU data, limited carbon stock information, and difficulties in tracking support received. Strategic priorities include improving AFOLU reporting, strengthening carbon stock data, enhancing QA/QC systems, and improving the tracking of support received and technology transfer. Expected outcomes include the delivery of BTR2 and BTR3/NC6, together with strengthened GHG inventory systems and enhanced national reporting capacities under the Enhanced Transparency Framework.

15. **Fiji** is currently preparing its BTR1/NC4 and will use this programme to support the preparation of BTR2 and BTR3/NC5. The country is implementing a national CBIT project but faces challenges related to limited activity data, weak integration of energy sector data, and gaps in adaptation and loss-and-damage reporting. Strategic priorities include improving GHG inventory methodologies, strengthening sectoral data systems, enhancing adaptation monitoring and reporting, and institutionalizing QA/QC procedures. Expected outcomes include the delivery of BTR2 and BTR3/NC5, alongside strengthened transparency systems and improved adaptation and climate reporting capacities under the Enhanced Transparency Framework.

16. **Guinea** is initiating its Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) reporting process and is seeking support for the preparation of its BTR1 and BTR2/NC4. Unlike many peer countries, Guinea does not currently benefit from a dedicated CBIT project and faces challenges related to limited institutional capacity, weak GHG inventory systems, and limited experience with ETF reporting requirements. Strategic priorities include building foundational ETF capacities, strengthening inventory preparation processes, supporting NDC tracking, and enhancing adaptation reporting and overall reporting skills. Expected outcomes include the successful delivery of BTR1 and BTR2/NC4, along with strengthened national transparency systems and improved institutional and technical capacity for ETF implementation.

17. **Kuwait** is currently preparing its BTR1/NC3 and seeks support through this programme for the preparation of BTR2 and BTR3/NC4. The country does not have a dedicated CBIT project and faces challenges in transitioning from Biennial Update Report (BUR) reporting to the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), including establishing institutionalized MRV systems and implementing CTF and CRT reporting processes. Strategic priorities include establishing robust ETF reporting systems, strengthening NDC tracking, improving GHG inventory reporting, and institutionalizing MRV arrangements. Expected outcomes include the delivery of BTR2 and BTR3/NC4 in full alignment with ETF requirements, alongside strengthened national transparency and reporting capacities.

18. **Lesotho** is currently preparing its BTR1/NC4 and is seeking support through this programme for the preparation of BTR2 and BTR3/NC5. The country is implementing a national CBIT project but faces challenges related to limited application of higher-tier inventory methodologies, weak adaptation measurement systems, and insufficient climate finance tracking mechanisms. Strategic priorities include developing higher-tier methodologies, strengthening NDC tracking, establishing systems to monitor support needed and received, and improving adaptation metrics and reporting. Expected outcomes include the delivery of BTR2 and BTR3/NC5, alongside strengthened institutional and technical capacities for long-term ETF reporting and transparency implementation.

19. **Mauritania** is currently preparing its NC5 and BTR1 and is seeking support through this programme for the preparation of BTR2 and BTR3/NC6. The country is implementing a CBIT project but faces challenges related to weak AFOLU and livestock data, limited capacity for sea-level rise modelling, and incomplete climate finance reporting. Strategic priorities include improving AFOLU and livestock data collection and analysis, strengthening adaptation assessments, enhancing climate finance reporting, and institutionalizing GHG inventory systems. Expected outcomes include the successful delivery of BTR2 and BTR3/NC6, supported by strengthened transparency systems and improved national capacity for ETF reporting and implementation.

20. **Mozambique** is currently preparing its NC3 and BTR1 and is seeking support through this programme for the preparation of BTR2 and BTR3/NC4. The country has an approved CBIT concept and faces challenges related to weak GHG inventory systems, limited capacity in the AFOLU sector, and insufficient data for the IPPU sector. Strategic priorities include building inventory capacity, strengthening AFOLU reporting, improving NDC tracking, and expanding sectoral data collection and management systems. Expected outcomes include the delivery of BTR2 and BTR3/NC4, supported by enhanced transparency systems and strengthened institutional and technical capacities for ETF implementation and reporting.

21. **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines** is currently preparing its BTR1/NC3 and is seeking support through this programme for the preparation of BTR2 and BTR3/NC4. It does not currently benefit from CBIT support and faces challenges related to data collection gaps, weak emission factors, and limited information-sharing systems. Strategic priorities include enhancing data management systems, improving LULUCF reporting, strengthening the development of emission factors, and establishing effective information exchange mechanisms. Expected outcomes include the delivery of BTR2 and BTR3/NC4, supported by stronger transparency systems and improved national capacity for ETF implementation and reporting.

22. **Senegal** is currently preparing its BTR1/NC4 and is seeking support through this programme for the preparation of BTR2 and BTR3/NC5. The country recently secured approval for a CBIT project but continues to face challenges related to the limited institutionalization of inventory processes, weak data management systems, and reporting gaps in the waste and energy sectors. Strategic priorities include institutionalizing national inventory teams, strengthening data systems across key sectors, and improving reporting in the waste, energy, and AFOLU sectors. Expected outcomes include the successful preparation of BTR2 and BTR3/NC5, supported by stronger transparency systems and enhanced national capacity for ETF implementation and reporting.

23. **Sierra Leone** is currently preparing its NC4 and BTR1 and is seeking support through this programme for the preparation of BTR2 and BTR3/NC5. The country has completed a national CBIT project but continues to face challenges related to limited modelling capacity, weak GHG inventory systems, and significant data gaps in the land-use, waste, and transport sectors. Strategic priorities include strengthening inventory systems, enhancing modelling tools and QA/QC procedures, improving energy sector data, and reinforcing land-use reporting. Expected outcomes include the successful delivery of BTR2 and BTR3/NC5, supported by strengthened transparency systems and enhanced institutional and technical capacity for ETF implementation and reporting.

24. **The Gambia** is currently preparing its BTR1/NC4 and is seeking support through this programme for the preparation of BTR2 and BTR3/NC5. The country is implementing a CBIT project but faces challenges related to weak data archiving systems, limited modelling expertise, and gaps in climate finance reporting. Strategic priorities include improving the quality and archiving of GHG inventory data, strengthening modelling capacity, supporting NDC assessment and tracking, and enhancing climate finance reporting.

Expected outcomes include the delivery of BTR2 and BTR3/NC5, alongside strengthened transparency systems and improved institutional and technical capacities for ETF implementation and reporting.

25. **Zambia** is currently preparing its BTR1/NC4 and is seeking support through this programme for the preparation of BTR2 and BTR3/NC5. The country participates in the COMESA regional CBIT programme but faces challenges related to data-sharing limitations, weak national emission factors, limited adaptation assessment capacity, and underdeveloped climate finance tracking systems. Strategic priorities include improving GHG inventory methodologies, developing country-specific emission factors, strengthening NDC tracking and climate modelling capabilities, and enhancing climate finance reporting. Expected outcomes include the successful delivery of BTR2 and BTR3/NC5, supported by strengthened transparency systems and improved institutional and technical capacity for ETF implementation and reporting.

A detailed overview of the proposed deliverables and capacity-strengthening activities including detailed status of CBIT projects in the participating countries are provided in **Annex E.**

OUTPUT 1.1.3 Participating Countries Receive Enhanced Execution Support from UNEP

UNEP continues to play a critical role in supporting developing countries, particularly LDCs and SIDS, to meet their reporting obligations under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement. Despite significant progress, many countries continue to face persistent capacity constraints in preparing climate transparency reports, including limited technical expertise, weak institutional arrangements, insufficient inter-agency coordination, and challenges integrating climate considerations into national planning and budgeting processes. These capacity gaps have been consistently highlighted by countries themselves, reflected in UNFCCC synthesis reports, and remain a focus of support from bilateral and multilateral partners.

To address these challenges, UNEP came up with an innovative support model in close collaboration with the GEF to help countries meet their reporting obligations under the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement. Rather than relying primarily on periodic training workshops, the model provides demand driven, hands on technical assistance through dedicated transparency experts who work closely with national teams to address day-to-day technical, institutional, and coordination challenges that often delay reporting processes. This approach delivers continuous, real-time support, enabling countries to resolve bottlenecks as they arise, strengthen national capacities, and stay on track to meet reporting deadlines.

The approach has been particularly valuable during countries' transition to the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), especially in two areas: (i) adoption and use of the UNFCCC ETF reporting tools and (ii) preparedness for LDCs centralized reviews as a group for peer learning.

▪ The introduction of ETF reporting tools for greenhouse gas inventories, NDC progress tracking, and support needed introduced new methodologies, reporting requirements, and technical processes that require specialized expertise. Many countries continue to report difficulties in applying these tools due to limited technical capacity and language barriers. UNEP's experts have provided trusted, real-time guidance to help countries navigate these systems, address technical challenges as they emerge, and build confidence in utilizing the tools effectively.

▪ Under the Paris Agreement, Paragraph 157 of the Annex to Decision 18/CMA.1 MPGs allows LDCs and SIDS to collectively undergo centralized or desk reviews as a group. UNEP supported the 1st of these initiatives, which was recently organized in Kigali, Rwanda[1], in May 2026 to support four African LDCs: - Burkina Faso, Malawi, Niger, Rwanda to undergo a centralized technical expert review process and training on the use of ETF tools. This enabled participating countries to access specialized expertise, exchange practical

experiences, and strengthen technical capacities through peer learning. Given the significant number of LDCs and SIDS supported by UNEP, the organization is well positioned and will continue facilitating such initiatives in collaboration with the UNFCCC, both through this umbrella programme and beyond.

The effectiveness of UNEP's support model is reflected in the reporting performance of the countries receiving assistance. Of the 72 countries currently supported by UNEP, 49 (68%) are LDCs and SIDS, demonstrating UNEP's focus on countries facing the greatest capacity constraints. To date, 24 of the 42 BTRs (57%) submitted by UNEP supported countries have come from LDCs and SIDS. The contribution of these countries to total submissions continues to grow, accounting for 10 of 23 submissions in Yr. 2024, 10 of 14 submissions in 2025, and 4 of 5 submissions in 2026 to date. These results demonstrate that targeted, real-time support is translating into measurable improvements in reporting performance.

Building on these results, UNEP will provide enhanced execution support and technical services under this umbrella programme to strengthen the capacities of national institutions and designated executing entities. This support is particularly important given that the programme includes 11 LDCs, 8 SIDS, and 1 country that is both an LDC and a SIDS. Many of these countries continue to face persistent capacity constraints, high staff turnover, and limited access to specialized transparency expertise, while being required to prepare increasingly sophisticated transparency outputs. While the support responds particularly to the needs of LDCs and SIDS, its benefits extend across all participating countries through a structured approach that promotes peer learning, knowledge exchange, and the dissemination of good practices. The range of support services offered seek to bridge the gap between global technical guidance and its practical application at the national level by helping countries adapt available methodologies, tools and guidance to their national circumstances. UNEP's support will be delivered through dedicated transparency experts and will focus on three mutually reinforcing areas. Supporting ToRs for the transparency experts are provided in **Annex G.**

(i) Capacity development and institutional strengthening

- Build the capacity of national teams to interpret and apply ETF modalities, procedures and guidelines, including flexibility provisions, in accordance with national circumstances.
- Facilitate the development and dissemination of practical tools, approaches and institutional practices that support the long-term sustainability of national transparency systems.
- Support national institutions in strengthening climate transparency systems, coordination mechanisms and institutional arrangements.
- Promote retention and transfer of institutional knowledge to help mitigate the impacts of staff turnover.

(ii) Technical advisory support and access to expertise

- Provide technical guidance on the design of training programmes and related capacity-building activities.
- Support countries in reviewing lessons learned and recommendations emerging from Technical Expert Reviews (TERs), including through project stocktaking processes, to inform future transparency planning and capacity development efforts.

- Facilitate access to specialized thematic expertise, technical resources and relevant knowledge products in areas such as GHG inventories, NDC tracking, adaptation reporting and climate data management.

(iii) Knowledge brokerage and peer learning UNEP's knowledge brokerage function builds on its long-standing experience facilitating regional learning, peer exchange and South-South cooperation on climate transparency which have demonstrated the value of collaborative learning approaches in accelerating ETF implementation and strengthening national transparency systems. Through this function, UNEP will:

- Link countries with relevant regional institutions, centres of excellence, technical networks and knowledge resources.
- Support access to regional knowledge resources, climate data platforms and analytical tools relevant to transparency requirements.
- Foster South-South and triangular cooperation among countries facing similar transparency challenges.

UNEP's comparative advantage lies in its ability to mobilize specialized transparency expertise, facilitate access to regional and global networks, and create opportunities for peer learning across multiple countries. This generates efficiencies, economies of scale, and shared learning that would not be readily achievable through standalone country projects. The model has already demonstrated its effectiveness in improving transparency outcomes and accelerating BTR submissions, particularly among LDCs and SIDS, and will continue to be instrumental in enabling more countries to meet ETF reporting requirements in a timely and sustainable manner.

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[1] 1st African LDC centralized review - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZtvtfrEUGmw

OUTPUT 2.1.1 The GEF project is effectively monitored and evaluated

Monitoring & Evaluation will take place throughout project implementation. The scope of work under this output is provided in Section E of the M&E Plan.

D. Institutional Framework

Describe the institutional arrangements for implementation of the enabling activity.

Twenty-five countries have confirmed participation in the umbrella programme. Implementation will be led by UNEP's Climate Change Division and executed by government-appointed entities as detailed in their letters of endorsement. UNEP has received confirmation of the twenty-five (25) executing partners as outlined below:

1. Department of the Environment (Antigua and Barbuda)

2. Department of Environment (Bangladesh)

3. Belize National Climate Change Office (Belize)

4. Permanent Secretary of National Council for Sustainable Development (Burkina Faso)

5. Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED) (Cameroon)

6. General Directorate of the Environment and Forests, Ministry of the Environment in Charge of Tourism (Comoros)

7. Sustainable Development Directorate, Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (Congo DR)

8. Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (Fiji)

9. Climate Change Secretariat under the Minister of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources (Gambia)

10. National Directorate of Pollution, Nuisance, and Climate Change / Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Guinea)

11. Kuwait Environment Public Authority (Kuwait). UNEP's Regional Office for West Asia (UNEP-ROWA) will provide partial execution support in the form of support procurement of international consultants, as the executing agency is not able to procure international consultants due to its regulations. UNEP's request for partial execution support was approved by GEF via email on December 1, 2025.

12. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (Kyrgyzstan)

13. Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Lesotho Meteorological Services (Lesotho)

14. Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change (Mauritius)

15. Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Mauritania)

16. Environmental Projects National Implementation Office, Ministry of Environment (Moldova)

17. Ministry of Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries (Mozambique)

18. Sustainable Development Unit, Ministry of Tourism, Civil Aviation, Sustainable Development, and Culture (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)

19. Ministry of the Environment and Ecological Transition (Senegal)

20. Environment Protection Agency Sierra Leone (EPA-SL) (Sierra Leone)

21. Ministry of Agriculture, Climate Change and Environment (Seychelles)

22. Agency of the Hydrometeorological Service under the Ministry of Ecology, Environmental Protection and Climate Change of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Uzbekistan)

23. Ministry of Climate Change (Vanuatu)

24. Zambia Environmental Management Agency under the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment (Zambia)

25. Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife (Zimbabwe)

Institutional arrangements for each country are provided in **Annex H**.

UNEP will continue its support to countries as the GEF's Implementing Agency. UNEP's technical expertise, global reach, and capacity-building support uniquely position to guide the participating countries in their reporting processes. UNEP supports 71 countries in preparing Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) under the Paris Agreement, including 50 LDCs and SIDS. In this role, UNEP has supported 41 BTR submissions to date, 23 of which have been submitted by LDCs and SIDS. Approximately 40 additional reports from developing country parties are expected to be submitted by December 2026 with UNEP's support.

UNEP will draw on lessons learnt and previous interactions with most of the executing partners identified in this project through:

- Leading in full internalization, UNEP Project Agreement signing, and first disbursement/sub-allotment to the executing agency.

- Assessing and overseeing the technical quality of project outputs, products and deliverables.

- Reviewing project reporting, checking for consistency between execution activities and expenditures, ensuring that it respects GEF incrementality rules.

- Providing clearance of cash requests and authorization of disbursements once reporting is found to be complete and accurate.

- Approving budget revisions, certify funds availability, and transfer funds.

- Creating consensus to resolve inter-institutional and multi-country issues where needed.

- Managing relations with the GEF.

- Provide umbrella programme oversight and feedback on demand to GEF Operational Focal Points.

- Providing ongoing oversight of project execution through an annual plan.

- Following up with each executing agency with regards to progress, equipment, financial and audit reports

- Providing no-objection to main TORs and subcontracts in country projects, including the selection of the project manager or equivalent

- Attending inception workshops and undertake field visits where relevant,
- Assessing project risks, and monitor and enforce a risk management plan
- Supporting country participation in the annual GEF survey for enabling activities
- Ensuring that GEF quality standards are applied consistently to all projects

Coordination with Other Initiatives: Country teams will be guided to initiate and strengthen linkages with other relevant climate change transparency initiatives. These include, but are not limited to, the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency - Global Support Programme, known as CBIT-GSP; other relevant projects in mitigation, adaptation, transparency, and readiness that are funded by the GEF, the Green Climate Fund (GCF), and the Adaptation Fund (AF); the NDC Promise initiative; the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT); Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA); MRV HUB and the Low Emissions Development Strategy Global Partnership (LEDS GP); the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES); and initiatives undertaken by the UNFCCC Secretariat and the Consultative Group of Experts (CGE).

Participating countries have identified other climate change initiatives relevant to their proposed enabling activity projects and the type of coordination to be undertaken during the proposal preparation process. With regards to strengthening coordination with national CBIT projects; eighteen (19) countries have national CBIT projects at different stages- ranging from concept approval to post-completion, and two (2) countries: Comoros & Seychelles are under a regional Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) CBIT project. While four (4) countries do not have CBIT projects, they nonetheless participate in CBIT-GSP network activities and events: Guinea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. A detailed overview of past and present CBIT projects in participating countries is included in **Annex E.**

Stakeholder engagement: Stakeholder engagement is an ongoing, integral part of the project's cyclical reporting under the UNFCCC. It begins with consultations on lessons learned, areas for improvement and identification of new stakeholders to inform the design of each new reporting cycle. Key actors, including government ministries, technical institutions, private sector representatives and civil society among others, were engaged in scoping meetings and workshops to define priorities, provide sectoral data, and align the project with national climate strategies and NDC commitments. Their inputs shaped methodologies, capacity-building components, and institutional arrangements, ensuring strong national ownership.

During implementation, dedicated funding supports engagement activities such as launch, review, and validation workshops; and the dissemination of BTR and BTR/NC reports. Prior to project closure, further stakeholder feedback is gathered to refine the follow-on proposal's scope and ensure its responsiveness to stakeholder needs. This continuous engagement fosters ownership and enhances the long-term uptake of project outcomes. Coordination will be aligned and reported under the United Nations Resident Coordinator (RCs), who support national UNFCCC reporting by coordinating overall UN system engagement, facilitating stakeholder collaboration, and aligning climate reporting with broader development goals. A detailed overview of stakeholders by participating country is provided in **Annex H**.

Gender: This project has been designed to conform to 2018 guidance from the GEF on Gender Equality[1][2]

Gender: This project has been designed to conform to 2018 guidance from the GEF on Gender Equality[1][2] and UNEP's Policy and Strategy for Gender Equality and the Environment, and the UNEP gender marker assigned to the project is GEN2. A gender analysis has been conducted and is provided in **Annex F**. Countries have communicated their planned activities related to gender mainstreaming and women's meaningful participation in project activities through activity mapping. National teams will be encouraged to refer to the CBIT-GSP publication *Developing Gender-Responsive Biennial Transparency Reports: A Toolkit*. Countries will also be encouraged to consider the intersectionality of gender with other factors that may increase vulnerability, such as socioeconomic status, age, disability, geographic location, and ethnic background.

The project will ensure gender mainstreaming by organizing training sessions, supporting research and analysis that will increase knowledge and understanding of the role of gender in climate change; collect sex-disaggregated data where possible; hire experts on gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment; and monitor women's representation in project activities and management structures. Gender experts will participate in technical working groups. All participating countries will undertake data collection and analysis on gender and climate change under the BTR and BTR/NC chapters on Other Relevant Information and have budgeted funds for this purpose. Furthermore, the countries will consider differences in vulnerability to climate change between women and men under the BTR and BTR/NC chapters on adaptation. A summary overview of information on country approaches and activities is provided in the gender analysis in **Annex F**, and gender will be monitored in the annual GEF survey of the participating countries. Specific information on gender-related activities and approaches for each country will be included in the individual Project Implementation Plans (PIPs) that are prepared under the Project Cooperation Agreement signed with UNEP, which will allow for monitoring.

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

Safeguards: The project has been assessed as low risk since activities under the proposed project are not only expected to generate no or limited adverse environmental effects but are considered to support preventive measures. The project has been screened for potential risks using UNEP guidelines, and a Safeguards Risk Identification Form (SRIF) has been completed according to UNEP's safeguards procedures and is included as **Annex C** of this document. The project will, generally, have positive environmental and social impacts, as it supports the generation of a wealth of climate change data which will guide in designing priority adaptation and mitigation policies and actions to inform development strategies and sector programs.

The project will disclose any information related to safeguard risks and risk levels to stakeholders through UNEP's information disclosure system and through relevant national platforms (transparency platforms, national climate change websites, or the Executing Agency's website or social media channels, where relevant). Safeguards information will remain available throughout project implementation. The contact information of the Project Management Unit will be made public for any project-related suggestions, concerns or grievance issues by stakeholders, including those related to exclusion and/or discrimination in project activities. The project shall try to address all grievances amicably through direct negotiations and will document all complaints. Complaints may also be registered directly through the UNEP Online Project Concern Form and/or with the GEF by submitting a written complaint in any language to the office of the GEF Conflict Resolution Commissioner. Requests for anonymity by complainants will be respected.

Knowledge: Knowledge and learning form the core of enabling activities projects. The outputs of the projects,

Knowledge: Knowledge and learning form the core of enabling activities projects. The outputs of the projects, the BTRs and BTR/NC reports, summarize what has been learned at the country level and identify future knowledge and learning needs, while capacity-strengthening activities during the project also promote individual and organizational learning. During the project preparation process, participating countries provided knowledge through the annual GEF survey and a customized country survey. This information was supplemented by reports from the UNFCCC SBI on Article 13 implementation, knowledge products from the CBIT-GSP project, and feedback from countries at transparency events.

Several activities during project implementation will support knowledge collection and uptake. An annual learning report will complement the annual GEF enabling activities survey on project progress by collecting insights and lessons learned that can be used for project guidance. This report will also allow UNEP to share good practices and lessons learned with all participating countries. The mid-term lessons learned workshop will collect knowledge to inform the second report in its sequence. Finally, findings from country-level stocktaking activities under Output 1.1.2 will inform executing arrangements, project staffing, and activities for subsequent enabling activities. UNEP will continue to monitor UNFCCC SBI reports, findings from the global CBIT-GSP project, country BTRs, Operational Closure Reports, and TER reports to identify areas of common interest that may affect project implementation. Finally, participating countries will share knowledge from their projects through the CBIT-GSP sub-regional networks and through the Climate Transparency platform (climate-transparency-platform.org).

E. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Describe the budgeted M&E plan.

Project monitoring for all participating countries will be conducted through standard M&E procedures for UNEP-GEF Enabling Activities. Technical progress reports and the annual report to the GEF and the UNFCCC will be prepared, and final closure activities will be carried out as described in Table 4 below. The table also includes a consolidated budget for project inception workshops and mid-term review workshops for the participating countries.

Table 4: Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

Type of M&E activity	Frequency	Responsible Parties	Budget	Time Frame / Notes
Project Inception Workshop	One-time activity	National Project Management Unit, Technical Expert Groups (TEGs) and UNEP Task Manager	$ 90,000	Within two months of project start-up. The workshop will raise awareness, build stakeholder engagement, and support detailed work planning.
Project Inception Report	One-time activity	Project Manager (PM)/Project Technical Coordinator (PTC)	Covered by PM salary	Not more than one month after the Project Inception Workshop.
Technical progress reports &	Quarterly	National Project Management Unit, Task	Covered by PM and	To be submitted by January 31, April 30, and July 31, October 31 and at the end of the project implementation.

expenditure statements		Manager, Funds Management Officer (FMO)	project assistant salaries	
Report to the GEF and COP of UNFCCC	Annually	National Project Management Unit, Task Manager, FMO	Covered by PM salary and IA fee	Distributed each June. The survey includes questions on gender mainstreaming and the country's efforts to integrate marginalized or vulnerable groups into national reporting.
Learning Reports	Annually	National Project Management Unit	Covered by PM salary	Participating countries will prepare two-page reports summarizing good practices, experiences, and lessons learned in executing the project. They will feed into the mid-term review workshop and Operational Completion Report.
Project Implementation Review (PIR) report	Annually	UNEP Task Manager	Covered by PM salary and IA fee	Distributed each June. The PIR will report on the umbrella project as a whole and is distinct from country reporting.
Inventory of non-expendable equipment	Annually	National Project Management Unit	Covered by PM and project assistant salaries	As of 31 December, to be submitted within two months.
Project Monitoring	Continuous	UNEP Task Manager	Covered by PM salary and IA fee	This activity includes outreach and follow-up as needed.
Mid-term Review / lessons learned workshop	One-time event	National Project Management Unit, Technical Expert Groups, Key Stakeholders	$ 93,213	The review will take place following the finalization of a country's first report and will involve key stakeholders.
Operational Completion Report (OCR)	One-time event	National Project Management Unit, Task	Covered under PM and project	Initiated no earlier than six months prior to the operational completion of project activities.

		Manager, FMO, Consultant(s)	assistant salaries	
TOTAL			**$ 183,213**	

In line with the GEF Evaluation requirements, and the UNEP Programme Manual and Evaluation Policy, all GEF funded projects are subject to a performance assessment when they reach operational completion. Notably, GEF Enabling Activities are exempt, by both UNEP and the GEF, from any mid-point performance assessment.

In the case of Enabling Activity projects with total funding below USD 1.5 million, OR which are issuing grants of less than USD 1.5 million each to multiple implementing countries, albeit administered through a single GEF ID, an Operational Completion Report (OCR) meets both the UNEP and the GEF performance assessment requirements. This project will be issuing grants of USD 1,233,000 to each implementing country

SECTION 3: INFORMATION TABLES

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Enabling Activity Financing ($)	Agency Fee ($)	Total ($)
UNEP	GET	Belize	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000.00	110,970.00	1,343,970.00
UNEP	GET	Burkina Faso	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000.00	110,970.00	1,343,970.00
UNEP	GET	Cameroon	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000.00	110,970.00	1,343,970.00
UNEP	GET	Comoros	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000.00	110,970.00	1,343,970.00
UNEP	GET	Congo DR	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000.00	110,970.00	1,343,970.00
UNEP	GET	Fiji	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000.00	110,970.00	1,343,970.00
UNEP	GET	Gambia	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000.00	110,970.00	1,343,970.00
UNEP	GET	Kuwait	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000.00	110,970.00	1,343,970.00
UNEP	GET	Kyrgyz Republic	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000.00	110,970.00	1,343,970.00

UNEP	GET	Lesotho	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000.00	110,970.00	1,343,970.00
UNEP	GET	Mauritius	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000.00	110,970.00	1,343,970.00
UNEP	GET	Moldova	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000.00	110,970.00	1,343,970.00
UNEP	GET	Mozambique	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000.00	110,970.00	1,343,970.00
UNEP	GET	Senegal	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000.00	110,970.00	1,343,970.00
UNEP	GET	Seychelles	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000.00	110,970.00	1,343,970.00
UNEP	GET	Sierra Leone	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000.00	110,970.00	1,343,970.00
UNEP	GET	St. Vincent and Grenadines	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000.00	110,970.00	1,343,970.00
UNEP	GET	Uzbekistan	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000.00	110,970.00	1,343,970.00
UNEP	GET	Zimbabwe	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000.00	110,970.00	1,343,970.00
UNEP	GET	Global	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	924,750.00	83,228.00	1,007,978.00
UNEP	GET	Antigua and Barbuda	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000.00	110,970.00	1,343,970.00
UNEP	GET	Bangladesh	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000.00	110,970.00	1,343,970.00
UNEP	GET	Guinea	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000.00	110,970.00	1,343,970.00
UNEP	GET	Vanuatu	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000.00	110,970.00	1,343,970.00
UNEP	GET	Zambia	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000.00	110,970.00	1,343,970.00
UNEP	GET	Mauritania	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000.00	110,970.00	1,343,970.00
Total GEF Resources					**31,749,750.00**	**2,857,478.00**	**34,607,228.00**

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total($)

		Regional/ Global			
Total GEF Resources					**0.00**

G. Rio Markers

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

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

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

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Ms. Milagro Matus	Chief Executive Officer	MINISTRY OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE & SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT	7/24/2025
Mr. Pamoussa Ouedraogo	Permanent Secretary of National Council for Sustainable Development	COUNCIL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	7/21/2025
Dr.Haman Unusa	Sub-Director for Environmental Planning	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, PROTECTION OF NATURE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (MINEPDED)	8/6/2025
Mr. Youssouf Elamine Youssouf Mbechezi	Director General for Environment and Forests	MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT IN CHARGE OF TOURISM	7/21/2025
Mr. Benjamin Toirambe Bamoninga	Secrétaire Général á l'Environnement et Développement Durable	MINISTERE DEL'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE	8/14/2025
Dr. Sivendra Michael	Permanent Secretary	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE	9/15/2025
Mr. Dawda Badgie	Executive Director	NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT AGENCY	7/24/2025
Nouf Ali Behbehani	Acting Director	KUWAIT ENVIRONMENT PUBLIC AUTHORITY	7/16/2025
Ms. Qongqong Hoohlo	Acting Director	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY	7/28/2025
Mr. Anandsing Acharuz	Financial Secretary	MINISTRY OF FINANCE ECONOMIC PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT	7/30/2025
Mrs. Aliona Rusnac	State Secretary Ministry of Environment	PUBLIC INSTITUTION "ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS	7/18/2025

		NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION OFFICE	
Mr. Eduardo Baixo	Head of Department	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENT AND FISHERIES	7/22/2025
Janeel Miller-Findlay	Director	MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CIVIL AVIATION, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, AND CULTURE	8/13/2025
Mr. Baba Drame	Director	ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION AND CONTROL	9/3/2025
Mr. Sheku Mark Kanneh	Chief Director	ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AGENCY SIERRA LEONE (EPA-SL)	7/24/2025
Mr. Denis Eddy Matatiken	Principal Secretary	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENT	8/5/2025
Mr. Jakhongir Talipov	GEF Operational Focal Point	MINISTRY OF ECOLOGY, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND CLIMATE CHANGE	7/31/2025
Mr. Tanyaradzwa Mundoga	Secretary for Environment Climate and Wildlife	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE AND WILDLIFE	7/31/2025
Diann Black Layne	Director of the Department of the Environment	MINISTRY OF HEALTH, WELLNESS, CIVIL SERVICE AFFAIRS AND THE ENVIRONMENT	7/29/2025
Mr. Fodé Toure	General Director of Environment and Natural Capital Fund	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	7/29/2025
Mr. Almaz Musaev	Deputy Minister	MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENT AND TECHNICAL SUPERVISION	10/14/2025
Mr. David Gibson	Director General	MINISTRY OF CLIMATE CHANGE	10/13/2025
Mr. Richard Mfumu Lungu	Acting Director	MINISTRY OF GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT	7/31/2025
Dr. Farhina Ahmed	Secretary	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE	8/17/2025
Mr. Sidi Mohamed El Wavi	Chargé de mission	MINISTERE DEL'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE	9/8/2025

ANNEX A: RESPONSES TO STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS

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

ANNEX B: PROJECT BUDGET TABLE

Attach the project budget table.

See list of acronyms at the end of the table explaining the responsible entities.

		Component 1							
GEF - Expenditure Category	**Description**	**Output 1**	**Output 2**	**Output 3**	**Sub-Total**	**M&E**	**PMC**	**Total (USD)**	**Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)**
02. Goods									
	Laptops and accessories for data archiving for project management and technical teams	170,588	74,505	-	245,093	-	71,680	316,773	DOE, DoEnv., BNCCO , PSNCSD, MINEPDED, SDD, MECC, NDPNCC, UNDP, LMS, MESCC, MESD, EPNIO, MAEF, MACCE, EPA-SL, SDU, CCS, AHS, MOCC, ZEMA, MECW, GDEF, MEET
02. Goods Sub total		**170,588**	**74,505**	**-**	**245,093**	**-**	**71,680**	**316,773**	
07. Contractual services (company)									

	Translations, graphic design and publications of the BTRs and/or BTR/NCs and related communication materials costs	91,031	125,925	-	216,956	-	-	216,956	DOE, DoEnv., BNCCO , MINEPDED, SDD, MECC, NDPNCC, LMS, MESCC, EPNIO, SDU, CCS, AHS, ZEMA, KEPA
	Contracts to firms and institutions for data collection, BTRs compilation, and capacity building services.	931,168	743,910	-	1,675,078	-	-	1,675,078	DOE, DoEnv., BNCCO , MECC, UNDP, LMS, MESD, EPNIO, MAEF, EPA-SL, AHS, MOCC, ZEMA, KEPA, MEET
07. Contractual services (company) Sub total		**1,022,199**	**869,835**	**-**	**1,892,034**	**-**	**-**	**1,892,034**	
08. Contractual services (individuals)									
	National Consultants to support data collection and compilation of GHG, NDC, adaptation, and support components of the BTRs and/or BTR/NCs- *(Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Congo DR, Fiji, Guinea, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Mauritius, Mauritania, Moldova, Mozambique,*	5,471,992	5,522,238	-	10,994,230	-	-	10,994,230	DOE, DoEnv., BNCCO , PSNCSD, MINEPDED, SDD, MECC, NDPNCC, UNDP, LMS, MESCC, MESD, EPNIO, MAEF, MACCE, EPA-SL, SDU, CCS, AHS, MOCC, ZEMA, KEPA, MECW, GDEF, MEET

	Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Gambia, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Zambia, Kuwait, Zimbabwe, Comoros, Senegal)								
	Project Technical Assistant- *(Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Congo DR, Guinea, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Mauritania, Sierra Leone, Vanuatu, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Comoros, Senegal)*	334,729	281,117	-	615,846	-	284,784	900,630	DOE, DoEnv., PSNCSD, MINEPDED, SDD, NDPNCC, UNDP, LMS, MESD, EPA-SL, MOCC, ZEMA, MECW, GDEF, MEET
	Lead Technical Expert for overall technical guidance, quality technical review of project deliverables and compilation of final BTR chapters- *(Congo DR, Mozambique, Kuwait)*	114,708	113,709	-	228,417	-	-	228,417	SDD, MAEF, KEPA
	National Gender Specialist for gender training and mainstreaming- *(Cameroon, Fiji, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Sierra Leone, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Gambia, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Zambia, Senegal)*	67,000	69,500	-	136,500	-	-	136,500	MINEPDED, MECC, UNDP, EPNIO, EPA-SL, SDU, CCS, AHS, MOCC, ZEMA, MEET
	National Consultants for Stocktaking exercise- *(Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh,*	3,600	143,560	-	147,160	-	-	147,160	DOE, DoEnv., SDD, MESCC, EPNIO, SDU, AHS,

	Congo DR, Mauritius, Moldova, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Zambia, Kuwait, Comoros, Senegal)								MOCC, ZEMA, KEPA, GDEF, MEET
	Finance-Administrative Assistant- *(Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Belize, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Congo DR, Fiji, Guinea, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Mauritius, Mauritania, Moldova, Mozambique, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Gambia, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Zambia, Kuwait, Comoros, Senegal)*	-	-	-	-	-	958,520	958,520	DOE, DoEnv., BNCCO , PSNCSD, MINEPDED, SDD, MECC, NDPNCC, UNDP, LMS, MESCC, MESD, EPNIO, MAEF, MACCE, EPA-SL, SDU, CCS, AHS, MOCC, ZEMA, KEPA, GDEF, MEET
	Project Manager- (*Congo DR, Moldova, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Uzbekistán, Kuwait)*	-	-	-	-	-	291,600	291,600	SDD, EPNIO, MAEF, EPA-SL, AHS, KEPA
	Procurement specialist- *Seychelles*	-	-	-	-	-	14,400	14,400	MACCE
	National Director- Burkina Faso for quality technical review of project deliverables	-	-	-	-	-	51,984	51,984	PSNCSD
	Project Technical Coordinator (PTC) for overall technical oversight, ensuring coherence across BTR components, and leads BTR compilation and	710,012	797,156	-	1,507,168	-	571,100	2,078,268	DOE, DoEnv., BNCCO , PSNCSD, MINEPDED, MECC, NDPNCC, UNDP, LMS, MESCC, MESD,

	PMC functions - *(Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Belize, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Fiji, Guinea, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Mauritius, Mauritania, Seychelles, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Gambia, Vanuatu, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Comoros, Senegal)*								MACCE, SDU, CCS, MOCC, ZEMA, MECW, GDEF, MEET
	Execution support services: Transparency experts engaged by UNEP to provide a range of execution support services in participating countries. as outlined under Output 1.1.3.	-	-	924,750.00	924,750.00	-	-	924,750.00	UNEP
08. Contractual services (individuals) Sub total		**6,702,041**	**6,927,280**	**924,750**	**14,554,071**	**-**	**2,172,388**	**16,726,459**	
12. Training, Workshops, Meetings									
	Venue and catering - Stakeholder Engagement, Training and Validation Workshops	1,927,633	2,060,985	-	3,988,618	-	-	3,988,618	DOE, BNCCO , PSNCSD, MINEPDED, SDD, MECC, NDPNCC, UNDP, LMS, MESCC, MESD, EPNIO, MAEF, MACCE, EPA-SL, SDU, CCS, AHS, MOCC, ZEMA,

									KEPA, MECW, GDEF, MEET
	Venue and catering - Technical Working Groups (TWGs) working meetings/write shops.	52,000	78,000	-	130,000	-	-	130,000	CCS
	Venue and catering - Stakeholder Engagement Workshops (M&E)	-	-	-	-	183,213	-	183,213	DOE, BNCCO , NDPNCC, UNDP, MESCC, MESD, EPNIO, MAEF, EPA-SL, SDU, CCS, AHS, MOCC, ZEMA, KEPA, MECW, MEET
	Venue and catering - Procurement evaluation committee meetings	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	1,700	DoEnv.
12. Training, Workshops, Meetings Sub total		**1,979,633**	**2,138,985**	**-**	**4,118,618**	**183,213**	**1,700**	**4,303,531**	
13. Travel									
	Local travel expenses and DSA- Participation in stakeholder engagement, Training and validation workshops	1,981,800	1,995,040	-	3,976,840	-	16,000	3,992,840	DoEnv., BNCCO , PSNCSD, MINEPDED, SDD, NDPNCC, UNDP, LMS, MESCC, MESD, EPNIO, MAEF, EPA-SL, SDU, CCS, AHS, MOCC, ZEMA, MECW,

									GDEF, MEET
	International travel expenses and DSA-participation of national experts in regional/international training/peer to peer exchange	348,281	336,512	-	684,793	-	13,621	698,414	BNCCO , PSNCSD, MINEPDED, SDD, MECC, NDPNCC, UNDP, LMS, MESCC, MESD, EPNIO, MAEF, EPA-SL, CCS, AHS, MOCC, ZEMA, KEPA, MECW, GDEF, MEET
	Local travel expenses and DSA-Participation in Technical Working Groups (TWGs) working meetings/write shops	34,400	51,600	-	86,000	-	-	86,000	CCS
	International travel expenses and DSA-Participation of one national expert in the technical expert review process upon submission of BTRs	104,010	110,660	-	214,670	-	-	214,670	DOE, DoEnv., BNCCO , MECC, NDPNCC, UNDP, MESCC, MESD, EPNIO, MAEF, EPA-SL, SDU, CCS, AHS, MOCC, KEPA, MECW, GDEF
13. Travel Sub total		**2,468,491**	**2,493,812**	**-**	**4,962,303**	**-**	**29,621**	**4,991,924**	
15. Other operating costs									
	Audit	-	-	-	-	-	370,616	370,616	DOE, DoEnv., BNCCO , MINEPDED, SDD, MECC,

									NDPNCC, UNDP, LMS, MESCC, MESD, EPNIO, MAEF, MACCE, EPA-SL, SDU, CCS, AHS, MOCC, ZEMA, MECW, GDEF, MEET
	Communication and software licenses costs	70,816	63,607	-	134,423	-	102,292	236,715	DOE, DoEnv., BNCCO , PSNCSD, MINEPDED, SDD, MECC, NDPNCC, UNDP, LMS, MESCC, MESD, EPNIO, MAEF, EPA-SL, SDU, CCS, AHS, MOCC, ZEMA, KEPA, MECW, GDEF, MEET
15. Other operating costs Sub total		**70,816**	**63,607**	**-**	**134,423**	**-**	**472,908**	**607,331**	
09. International Consultants									
	International consultants to support GHG, NDC, adaptation preparation and compilation- *(Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Fiji, Guinea, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Mauritius, Mauritania, Moldova, Sierra Leone, Saint Vincent and the*	1,282,501	1,397,110	-	2,679,611	-	-	2,679,611	DOE, BNCCO , MECC, NDPNCC, UNDP, LMS, MESCC, MESD, EPNIO, EPA-SL, SDU, CCS, AHS, MOCC, ZEMA, KEPA

	Grenadines, Gambia, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Zambia, Kuwait)								
09. International Consultants Sub total		**1,282,501**	**1,397,110**	**-**	**2,679,611**	**-**	**-**	**2,679,611**	
14. Office supplies									
	Office supplies for project management, technical team and stakeholder engagement events	94,901	86,404	-	181,305	-	50,782	232,087	DOE, DoEnv., BNCCO , PSNCSD, MINEPDED, SDD, MECC, NDPNCC, UNDP, LMS, MESCC, MESD, EPNIO, MAEF, EPA-SL, SDU, CCS, AHS, MOCC, ZEMA, KEPA, MECW, MEET
14. Office supplies Sub total		**94,901**	**86,404**	**-**	**181,305**	**-**	**50,782**	**232,087**	
Grand Total		**13,791,170**	**14,051,538**	**924,750**	**28,767,458**	**183,213**	**2,799,079**	**31,749,750**	

Key

DOE Department of the Environment (Antigua and Barbuda)

DoEnv. Department of Environment (Bangladesh)

BNCCO Belize National Climate Change Office (Belize)

PSNCSD Permanent Secretary of National Council for Sustainable Development (Burkina Faso)

MINEPDED Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development (Cameroon)

GDEF General Directorate of the Environment and Forests, Ministry of the Environment in Charge of Tourism (Comoros)

SDD Sustainable Development Directorate, Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (Congo DR)

MECC Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (Fiji)

CCS Climate Change Secretariat under the Minister of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources (Gambia)

NDPNCC National Directorate of Pollution, Nuisance, and Climate Change / Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Guinea)

KEPA Kuwait Environment Public Authority (Kuwait)

UNDP United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (Kyrgyzstan)

LMS Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Lesotho Meteorological Services (Lesotho)

MESCC Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change (Mauritius)

MESD Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Mauritania)

EPNIO Environmental Projects National Implementation Office, Ministry of Environment (Moldova)

MAEF Ministry of Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries (Mozambique)

SDU Sustainable Development Unit, Ministry of Tourism, Civil Aviation, Sustainable Development, and Culture (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)

MEET Ministry of the Environment and Ecological Transition (Senegal)

EPA-SL Environment Protection Agency Sierra Leone (Sierra Leone)

MACCE Ministry of Agriculture, Climate Change and Environment (Seychelles)

AHS Agency of the Hydrometeorological Service under the Ministry of Ecology, Environmental Protection and Climate Change of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Uzbekistan)

MOCC Ministry of Climate Change (Vanuatu)

ZEMA Zambia Environmental Management Agency under the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment (Zambia)

MECW Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife (Zimbabwe)

ANNEX C: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

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

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

Title
Annex C_ GEFID 12077_SRIF