

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

Project ID:	10019
Project Name:	Umbrella Programme for Preparation of National Communications and Biennial Update Reports to the UNFCCC
Countr(ies):	Global, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Moldova, Mongolia, Niue, Qatar, St. Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Solomon Islands, Viet Nam
Implementing Agency:	UNEP

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I. Overview

A. Description

Project name

Umbrella Programme for Preparation of National Communications and Biennial Update Reports to the UNFCCC

Country

Global, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Moldova, Mongolia, Niue, Qatar, St. Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Solomon Islands, Viet Nam

GEF ID

10019

Implementing Agency

UNEP

Executing Entity

13 National Governments

Trust Fund

GET

Project Type

EA

PIR Submission

9/10/2026

Fiscal Year , PIR Number

FY 2026 , 6th PIR

Objective

To support thirteen (13) developing countries prepare and submit National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Reports (BURs) that comply with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) reporting requirements while responding to national development goals

B. Ratings and Disbursements

Implementation Progress

Satisfactory

Development Objective

Satisfactory

Overall risk

Low Risk

Project Financing

8,084,428.00

Cumulative Disbursement

5,262,421.00

C. Key Dates

CEO Endorsement/Approval

5/3/20195/6/2019

Agency Approval

5/21/2019

Implementation Start 8/4/2019	First Disbursement 9/10/2019
Expected MTR	Actual MTR
Expected Completion 9/30/2030	Actual Completion

II. PROGRESS STATUS AND ISSUES

A. Progress: Information on progress and outcomes of project implementation activities

This umbrella comprises 13 countries: Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, St. Lucia, Moldova, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mauritius, Niue, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Solomon Islands, and Vietnam.

Of these,

- Nine countries have completed and submitted their national reports.
- Mauritius' FNC was upgraded to a combined BTR2/FNC with a technical end date of June 2028.
- Madagascar's NC4 submission has been delayed due to government transitions, staff turnover, and limited technical capacity.
- Niue has been largely inactive and is undergoing project cancellation to facilitate its transition to BTR.

B. Challenges: Information on challenges of project implementation activities

Report preparation and implementation activities experienced challenges attributed: -

- Limited institutional and technical capacity of Executing Agencies, as characterized by:
 - Fragmented or lack of climate data management systems
 - Limited technical application of recommended IPCC/UNFCCC tools and methodologies
 - High staff turnover
- Limited political goodwill and prioritization of the reporting processes

To overcome these barriers, participating countries have strengthened coordination with other existing climate change initiatives such as the national CBIT projects which have enhanced institutional and national capacities for reporting. Country teams have also strengthened linkages with the CBIT-GSP, a global project that supports countries by building capacity, offering technical assistance, and fostering peer learning to enhance national climate transparency systems. Country participation in CBIT-GSP sub-regional networks provides continuity across individual reports and offers in-country experts various opportunities to increase capacities related to different areas of reporting, ranging from inventories and NDC tracking to adaptation and project management for reporting. UNEP continues to provide targeted execution support, including assistance with drafting consultant ToRs, identifying and recruiting qualified experts and project personnel, training country teams on UNEP, GEF and UNFCCC reporting requirements, supporting thematic assessments on GHG inventories, NDC tracking and adaptation, facilitating national workshops, and linking countries with regional centres of excellence, climate data, and analytical tools.

C. Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder mapping and inception workshops helped clarify roles and responsibilities and strengthen ownership of the NC/BUR process. Participating countries have built on the existing foundation for institutional arrangements and stakeholder engagement provided by national climate change institutions and previous enabling activities. Stakeholders include Government Ministries, Research Institutions, Academia, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), the private sector, women's organizations, and Indigenous peoples. The private sector was primarily involved as sectoral data provider in national GHG inventories, as participants in technical working groups, and as a target group for awareness-raising measures. Civil society organizations, including women's CSOs, were among the stakeholders invited to provide information and feedback on various sectoral outputs of the reports produced. Where relevant, additional stakeholders were integrated into working groups and activity engaged in the completion and validation of reports.

D. Gender Equality

Progress on gender-responsive measures has been satisfactory. The project has conformed to 2018 guidance from the GEF on Gender Equality and UNEP's Policy and Strategy for Gender Equality and the Environment and attained UNEP gender marker 2 (GEN2). The project has ensured gender mainstreaming by organizing training sessions, supporting research and analysis that has increased knowledge and understanding of the role of gender in climate change; collected sex-disaggregated data where possible; hired experts on gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment; and monitored women's representation in project activities and management structures. Gender experts have participated in technical working groups. Efforts to promote balanced gender representation in project structures and stakeholder consultations have strengthened gender mainstreaming, contributing to increased participation of women and more gender-responsive BUR/NC reporting.

E. Knowledge Management

Through the forums organized by the Global Support Programme and CBIT Global Coordination Platform, countries under this umbrella have managed to exchange knowledge, organize peer-to-peer learning sessions as well as participate regional network meetings and trainings workshops. This is a continuous process that has resulted in improved technical capacity and know-how on climate reporting process and enhanced transparency framework

III: Minor Amendments

CONTEXT	
Result Framework	
Components and Cost	
Institutional And Implementation Arrangements	
Financial Management	
Implementation Schedule	
Executing Entity	
Executing Entity Category	

Minor Project Objective Change	
Safeguards	
Risk Analysis	
Increase of GEF Financing up to 5%	
Co-Financing	
Location of Project Activity	
others	

IV: Geographic Coordinates of Project Activities

V. ANNEX

Uploaded Document