

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

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## General Project Information

### Project Information

Project Title:

Strengthening national capacity for implementing the enhanced transparency framework in Belize.

Region:

Belize

GEF Project ID:

11651

Country(ies):

Belize

Type of Project:

MSP

GEF Agency(ies):

UNEP

GEF Agency Project ID:

N/A

Project Executing Entity(s):

Ministry of Sustainable Development, Climate Change and  
Disaster Risk Management

Project Executing Type:

Government

GEF Focal Area (s):

Climate Change

Submission Date:

4/12/2024

Type of Trust Fund:

GET

Project Duration (Months):

36

GEF Project Grant: (a)

1,500,000.00

GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)

0.00

Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)

142,500.00

Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d)

0.00

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

1,642,500.00

Total Co-financing

300,000.00

PPG Amount: (e)

50,000.00

PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)

4,750.00

PPG total amount: (e+f)

54,750.00

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

1,697,250.00

Project Tags

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

Project Sector (CCM Only):

Enabling Activity

Taxonomy:

Focal Areas, Climate Change, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, Influencing models, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Stakeholders, Civil Society, Academia, Non-Governmental Organization, Information Dissemination, Type of Engagement, Private Sector, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Capacity Development

Rio Markers

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

Project Summary

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

Belize is a small island developing state (SIDS), bordered on the east by the Caribbean Sea, on the north and north-west by Mexico, and on the west and south by Guatemala. It is a part of both Central America and the Caribbean. Although its contribution to global Greenhouse Gas (GHG) concentrations is practically negligible, and is in fact currently a carbon sink, Belize is especially vulnerable to extreme weather events exacerbated by climate change, including tropical cyclones that occur in between June to late November every year.

Climate change and its adverse effects are an existential threat to Belize. As such, Belize must take definitive action towards low-carbon resilient development. It is highly forested, with more than 50% of the mainland covered with forests, and the remaining land consisting of agriculture, arable land, and human settlements. Belize is committed to achieving the overall objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and of the Paris Agreement. Belize has committed itself to developing, adopting, and implementing policies and measures to mitigate and adapt to the adverse effects of climate change.

The objective of this project is to support Belize in developing national capacities and functionality to be able to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) stemming from the Paris Agreement. To produce high-quality climate information, the country will improve and streamline its climate data management cycle, including those related to planning, data collection, data processing and analysis, information publishing and sharing, data preservation, and data reuse. Such climate information will be used for international reporting and serve as an essential input for national decision-making.

The project is organized into three components. **Component 1** focuses on establishing and shaping an integrated, gender-responsive transparency system that builds on existing strengths as well as a range of ongoing transparency development projects (e.g., Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT), BTR/NC development, CCMRV Hub, NDC Partnership), and identifying and filling gaps and weaknesses. This will include looking at the governance and legal frameworks, the data flows, the expertise and expert capacities, any necessary systems, and tools, and establishing strong and sustainable stakeholder engagement across ministries, sub-national governments, the private sector, communities, and social groups. **Component 2** will enhance the thematic modules for integrated climate data compilation for complying with the ETF and its Modalities, Procedures, and Guidelines (MPGs). These thematic areas include GHG emissions, adaptation

risks and vulnerabilities, Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) tracking, and support needed and received. It will achieve this through strengthened data flows, databases, tools, templates, and institutional and human capacity for each module and set a strong foundation for the creation of good quality input material and analysis for component 3 as well as other reporting activities ongoing at the time. **Component 3** will support national policy- and decision-makers to incorporate climate data and projections more effectively into their regulatory and planning processes and strategy and progress tracking reports. It will achieve this by using the tools and capacities developed in Components 1 and 2 and further strengthening the data flows, databases, tools, templates, and institutional and human capacity through the practical implementation of the developed system and delivery of new results for assessing the effectiveness of different sectoral policy scenarios for achieving national climate goals.

The project will help to address the lack of information and make available regular and reliable statistics to inform socio-economic-environmental decision-making. It will review the current state of generation, use, and actionability of data and linkages and synergies with other initiatives or strategies, such as the Sustainable Development Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals to 2030 (Component 1), input into national statistics and sectorial strategies (Component 2), and foster data and information based decision-making to increase accountability, transparency and good governance in policy and program planning and their implementation (Component 3). Traditionally, this has been a salient gap in SIDS, limiting their ability to address the most important sources of emissions and to tackle the adverse effects of climate change on their territory, biodiversity, and population. Therefore, the project will substantially support Belize to manage climate change related data in a more efficiency and actionable manner.

The CBIT project has been designed to achieve expected benefits through three GEF Strategy 2020 influence models: (i) Transforming policy and regulatory environments; (ii) strengthening institutional capacity and decision-making processes; and (iii) convening multi-stakeholder alliances.

## Project Description Overview

### Project Objective

This CBIT project objective is to strengthen the national transparency system in Belize to meet the requirements of the ETF under the Paris Agreement. Through the development of a “Transparency Management System”, it aims to produce high-quality climate information that Belize will use to improve and streamline its climate data management cycle, including planning, data collection, data processing and analysis, information publishing and sharing, data preservation and data reuse. Such climate information will be used for international reporting and serve as an essential input for national decision-making. The Transparency Management System will be strengthened through the establishment of institutional arrangements (expertise, data flows, tools and engagement) focused on delivering high quality outputs for the ETF, as well as in supporting the integration of climate mitigation and adaptation related information into national and sub-national and planning processes and decision making. The project is organized in four Components, each designed to address the three barriers identified above: • Component 1 focuses on enhancing and shaping the Transparency Management System, building on existing strengths and identifying and filling gaps and weaknesses. This will include looking at the government of Belize’s legal frameworks, data flows, expertise and expert capacities, and any necessary systems and tools. This Component will also

seek to establish strong and sustainable stakeholder engagement across ministries, sub-national government, private sector and communities and social groups. • Component 2 will enhance the modules of the integrated climate data for complying with the ETF and its MPGs: GHG emissions, adaptation risks and vulnerabilities, NDC tracking, and support needed and received. It will achieve this through outputs that strengthen data flows, databases, tools, templates, and institutional and human capacity for each module. • Component 3 will support national policy- and decision-makers to utilize climate data and projections more effectively into their regulatory and planning processes. It will achieve this by using the tools and capacity developed in Components 1 and 2 and further strengthening the data flows, databases, tools, templates, and institutional and human capacity through practical delivery of new results for assessing the effectiveness of different sectoral policy scenarios for achieving national climate goals. • Component 4 is focused on the monitoring and evaluation of the project itself. This is geared towards timely and close monitoring of the project progress and expenditure and focused on it meeting the specified outcomes and project results (see Annex C).

## Project Components

### Component 1: Gender-responsive national climate transparency system

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
637,982.00	110,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 1: The Government of Belize measures and tracks climate data through a gender-responsive national climate transparency system

Output:

Output 1.1 Data requirements, sources, and gaps for preparing UNFCCC transparency reports are identified and disseminated to national stakeholders

Output 1.2 An enhanced climate change transparency platform (Transparency Management System) is made accessible to key stakeholders

Output 1.3 The Government of Belize utilizes improved institutional arrangements for Transparency Management System data provision and operation

Output 1.4 A national capacity-building programme on climate transparency within the Transparency Management System trains national stakeholders

Output 1.5 An updated and enhanced gender-sensitive stakeholder communication and engagement strategy for the Transparency Management System is executed with key stakeholders

## Component 2: Accurate climate transparency modules

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
509,120.00	85,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 2: The Government of Belize manages sustainable, accurate and detailed climate transparency modules

Output:

Output 2.1 Templates and a database are made available to national stakeholders and their capacities are enhanced for using the Transparency Management System National GHG Inventory Module

Output 2.2 Templates and a database are made available to national stakeholders and their capacities are enhanced for using the Transparency Management System Adaptation Module

Output 2.3 Templates and a database are made available to national stakeholders and their capacities are enhanced for using the Transparency Management System NDC Tracking Module

Output 2.4 Templates and a database are made available to national stakeholders and their capacities are enhanced for using the Transparency Management System Support Needed and Received Module

## Component 3: Using the National Transparency Management System

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
176,955.00	25,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 3: The Government of Belize prepares reports to the UNFCCC and undertakes national planning utilizing the new Transparency Management System

Output:

Output 3.1 National stakeholders have access to a roadmap and tools for UNFCCC reporting

Output 3.2 Government officials have access to Transparency Management System features for reporting to the UNFCCC and undertaking national planning

## M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
39,581.00	

Outcome:

Outcome 4: Project is effectively monitored and evaluated

Output:

4.1. Monitoring and evaluation products are delivered

## Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
Component 1: Gender-responsive national climate transparency system	637,982.00	110,000.00
Component 2: Accurate climate transparency modules	509,120.00	85,000.00
Component 3: Using the National Transparency Management System	176,955.00	25,000.00
M&E	39,581.00	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,363,638.00</b>	<b>220,000.00</b>
Project Management Cost	136,362.00	80,000.00
<b>Total Project Cost (\$)</b>	<b>1,500,000.00</b>	<b>300,000.00</b>

Please provide justification

## PROJECT OUTLINE

### A. PROJECT RATIONALE

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



## A.1. Global Environmental Problems, System Elements, Drivers and Trends

Climate change is widely accepted as one of the most important and urgent environmental challenges that the world faces. The Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate (2019) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report (2022) confirms that natural and anthropogenic impacts in the climate system are causing sea level changes that threaten coastal communities, cities and low-lying islands and states.

In response to this growing threat, the global community adopted the Paris Agreement in 2015, which established the goal of limiting global warming to below 2°C and pursuing efforts to limit global warming to 1.5 °C. Article 13 of the Paris Agreement establishes an Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) which increases the climate change transparency ambition and reporting requirements. At the 24th Conference of Parties in 2018, countries agreed upon modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for the ETF, which will come into force in 2024. In accordance with the Paris Agreement and the MPGs, all Parties to the Paris Agreement are required to prepare and submit biennial transparency reports (BTR), which must include:

- A national inventory of GHG emissions (by sources) and removals (by sinks);
  - Information necessary to track progress towards achieving their NDC;
  - Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation;
  - Information on financial, technology transfer and capacity building climate finance; and
  - Information on any support they provide to developing countries.

MPGs aim to facilitate improved reporting and transparency over time, while providing flexibility to those developing country Parties that need it, considering their capabilities. In their reports, countries need to clearly clarify capacity constraints and estimate time frames for improvements needed. Furthermore, they should provide, as part of the BTR, to the extent possible, information on areas of improvement in relation to the country's reporting.

In addition, Article 7 of the Paris Agreement states that each Party should, as appropriate, submit and periodically update an adaptation communication, as a component of or in conjunction with other communications or documents.

In the context of Belize, it is recognized that climate change is one of the most serious threats to sustainable development. Belize's Fourth National Communication (4NC) and its most recent and updated NDC set out the observed climate change impacts include sustained droughts, floods, increased coastal erosion, and changing precipitation patterns. Many of the effects of climate change are already being felt on the low-lying coastal zone and are expected to have significant impacts on many environmental, physical, social and economic systems in Belize. These effects are expected to increase in the future, threatening the physical and social infrastructure in Belize. Projected climate change impacts include a rise in temperature of between 2°C and 4°C by 2100, a 7-8% decrease in the length of the rainy season, a 6-8% increase in the length of the dry season and a 20% increase in the intensity of rainfall in very short periods. Other expected impacts include increased erosion and contamination of coastal areas, sea level rise, flooding, and an increase in the intensity and occurrence of natural hazards such as hurricanes.

In the agriculture sector, a projected loss of production within the range of 10-20% could lead to millions of dollars in lost revenue by the year 2100. In the fisheries sector, warmer sea surface temperatures, ocean acidification, sea-level rise, and extreme weather events could lead to a decline in this industry, significantly affecting over 3,500 licensed fishers and annual losses of more than USD\$ 12.5 million per year. The tourism industry, largely nature-based and dependent on natural resources, will also be affected by extreme weather events, flooding, inundation, saltwater intrusion, and erosion. Climate change will threaten the health of Belize's coral reefs and will affect water supplies and infrastructure, all critical for the sustainability of the sector. The combined effects of reduced tourism demand, loss of infrastructure, loss of beaches and the loss of the barrier reef can result in a reduced income of approximately USD \$ 24 million per year.

Although its contribution to global Greenhouse Gas (GHG) concentrations is practically negligible, and is in fact currently a carbon sink, the primary GHG emissions sources in Belize are the energy, agriculture, waste, and industrial processes and product use (IPPU) sectors. Energy production in Belize comes from sources such as wood (11.7%), petroleum gas (0.7%), hydro (11.4%), biomass (50.1%) and crude oil (26.1%). 37% of electricity is imported from Mexico's *Comisión Federal de Electricidad*. Emissions would increase significantly if these imports were replaced by fossil fuel generation. Transport is the largest GHG source in the energy sector, representing a significant opportunity to reduce emissions through interventions targeting this sector. In the agriculture sector, the primary GHG emissions sources are livestock and forest fires. Here, mitigation opportunities for livestock are limited, however the control of forest fires is a key opportunity to reduce national GHG emissions, but further work is needed to calculate emissions and use data for decision-making and long-term planning.

In the waste sector, emissions are generated from solid waste and wastewater management. Improvements in these areas will bring significant co-benefits for national health, tourism, and standards of living. The IPPU sector in Belize is limited, and a significant change is not expected. However, emissions from refrigerants may increase as rising temperatures may increase the demand for cooling systems in both commercial and residential settings.

Even though Belize is a net sink of GHG emissions, the main driver of emissions in the Forestry and other land uses (FOLU) sector is the conversion of forest land to grasslands and croplands. Currently, carbon dioxide removals from forest growth are substantially higher than emissions from land-use change. Actions to prevent deforestation and forest degradation have been preliminarily identified as significant mitigation opportunities in the sector that will help to maintain Belize as a net absorber of atmospheric GHGs.

The threat of loss of forests and increasing emissions through increased human activity indicate the need for Belize to collect, manage, analyze, and utilize data for decision-making and long-term planning.

Belize ratified the Paris Agreement in April 2016, and is committed to meeting the requirements of the ETF, despite the flexibility provided for SIDS. Therefore, there is a need to establish the necessary country arrangements to:

- 1) establish a permanent institutional arrangement for GHG data compilation and tracking of NDC commitments;
- 2) develop a centralized climate data management system for GHG data, tracking of mitigation actions, adaptation actions and support needed and received; and
- 3) develop the necessary training tools, processes, and expertise in the country to meet the requirements of the ETF, and the establish the necessary arrangements to utilize climate data stemming from the system into the country's decision-making processes and long-term planning in line with the Paris Agreement.

## A.2. Baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

### General Institutional Framework of Climate Change in Belize

Belize became party to the UNFCCC in 1992 and ratified it in 1994. In years following, 2003, Belize acceded to the Kyoto Protocol which came into force on the 16th of February 2005. Belize continued to unite with other countries in addressing climate change as a part of the 195 countries who signed unto the Paris agreement between 2015 and 2016.

To further national efforts to mitigate climate change, the National Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Action Plan (NCCPSAP) was drafted and approved in September 2015. This policy and action plan regards climate change as one of the greatest pressures to sustainable development and works towards the pursuit of further enhancing Belize's commitment to ensure full implementation of the Convention. Following suit under the Convention, Belize also submitted its first NDC in 2016, the compendium of the country's climate change plan under the Paris Agreement.

Prior to the establishment of a National Climate Change Office (NCCO) as the current climate change focal point, there were various institutional shifts that lead to its evolution. The National Meteorological Service under the Ministry of Natural Resources was the initial climate change focal point, under which Belize's Initial and Second National Communications were coordinated. In 2009, the Belize National Climate Change Committee (BNCCC) was formalized, whose main objective was to provide policy guidance and facilitate the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation and mitigation.

The BNCCC is the leading strategic level entity in Belize for endorsement of major climate change related activities, policies, and plans; the committee meets at quarterly intervals and is able to advise the Government of Belize through the Cabinet. The main role of the BNCCC is to provide policy guidance and facilitate the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation and mitigation into the broader national development agenda. The BNCCC is chaired by the Ministry of Sustainable Development, Climate Change & Disaster Risk Management (MSDCCDRM), consists of a wide range of representatives from governmental bodies, private sector, civil society, and academia, and contains two working groups providing technical guidance for decision-making. The Technical Working Group provides technical guidance on adaptation and mitigation efforts and the Climate Finance Working Group provides oversight of the delivery of climate change financing and other areas of economic expansion.

Through the BNCCC's establishment, a dedicated office for climate change coordination was recognized, and the NCCO became a pro-term office in 2012 and formalized in 2015. It is responsible for climate change coordination and communication. As the secretariat for climate change, it has a three-fold mandate to communicate, coordinate and mainstream climate change by mobilizing climate change-related actions across the country. NCCO acts as the BNCCC Secretariat and the operational arm. It is responsible for the coordination of Belize's national, regional, and international response to climate change and ensuring the development of a consistent framework across line ministries and agencies for mitigating the effects of climate change. It has the leading role in ensuring the preparation and submission of major national climate change reports such as NCs, BURs and BTRs, National Inventory Reports (NIRs), and NDCs.

The BNCCC provides the platform to coordinate with all the other relevant institutions including the lead and support entities for the implementation of the NDC targets of the country. The BNCCC reports to the Cabinet through the MSDCCDRM.

**Figure 1** depicts the institutional arrangement in Belize for climate change initiatives. These are critical stakeholders in this CBIT project, who will help shape and deliver the outcomes, ensure alignment with existing ongoing transparency initiatives in Belize, and ensure the sustainability of the project going forward. A complete list of stakeholders and their roles in this CBIT project is presented in **Table 27**.

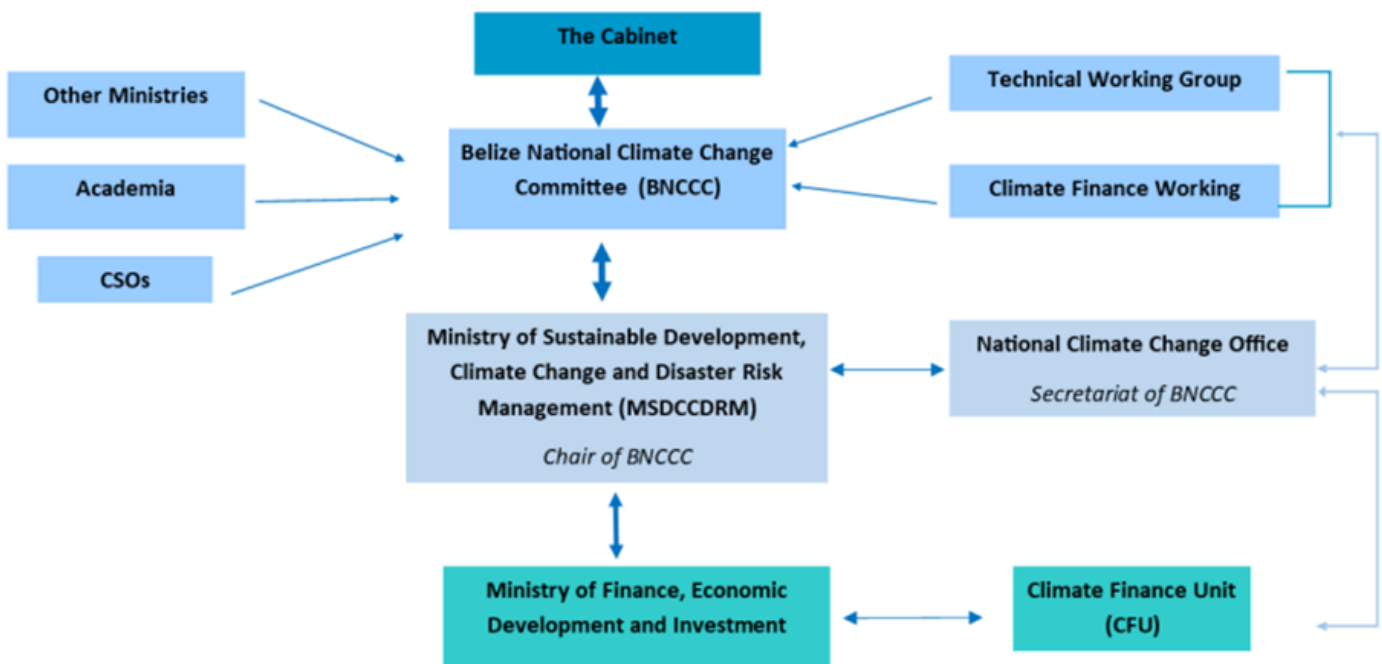


Figure 1 institutional arrangements in Belize for climate change activities

## National Policies

The National Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Master Plan (NCCPSMP) (2021) currently guides the climate change adaptation and mitigation decision making processes in Belize. The National Climate Change Policy sets out 10 Objectives and 21 Guiding Principles to guide the short, medium, and long-term processes of adaptation and mitigation of climate change in accordance with national prospects for sustainable development in addition to regional and international commitments. The National Climate Change Strategy helps implement the Policy. It calls for the development and update of a 5-year Master Plan, which will contain a roadmap for all Government entities to develop their own adaptation and mitigation policies. The Master Plan is divided into three thematic areas: adaptation, mitigation, and capacity building. Policies across these areas are developed for 14 sectors (agriculture, land use change forestry and biodiversity, fisheries and aquaculture, coastal and marine resources, water resources, land use human settlements and infrastructure, tourism, human health, energy, transportation, waste management, education, disaster risk management). Each sector has specific goals, actions, related policies, leading entity, timeframe, and cost estimates within the Master Plan. The NCCPSMP sets out the requirements for monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) of the implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions and acknowledges that Belize is in the process of building a national MRV system to do so. The NCCPSMP contains an MRV (transparency) Implementation Roadmap, which states that synergies must be maximized with other MRV (transparency) systems, such as that being developed through the ICAT initiatives discussed further in the **Other Baseline Initiatives** section

below. The MRV Implementation Roadmap also includes the requirement for a framework of continuous improvement to be established, to ensure long-term sustainability of the system.

The MSDCCDRM has developed a Climate Change and Carbon Market Initiatives Bill (2023). The bill aims to establish a National Climate Change Council, a Climate Change Department, a National Transparency Unit, a National MRV System, a National Registry System, and a Carbon Trading Market. The establishment of a Belize Climate Change Council will aim to foster interministerial coordination and offer strategic guidance on climate change matters. Concurrently, the establishment of a dedicated climate change department will position Belize to lead the national, regional, and international response to climate change issues. Additionally, the creation of a National MRV System will provide a registration platform for all GHG mitigation projects and initiatives across Belize, facilitating the monitoring and tracking of the nation's contributions to climate change mitigation efforts, as well as adaptation efforts, by the National Transparency Unit. Furthermore, the establishment of a carbon trading market will involve setting rules for its operation, including provisions to prevent double counting, ensure corresponding adjustments, and establish clear application procedures.

Belize has also developed a Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS) and Action Plan (2021) which defines the low emission development pathways in Belize until 2050. As Belize updates its NDC, raising country ambitions, the country needs to connect its 2050 ambitions to the current policies. The LEDS process, supported by the UNDP, aims to set out the country's long term mitigation ambitions in line with a public commitment to a low emission development pathway. As the central goal of this LEDS, Belize aims to eliminate the majority of its gross carbon emissions by 2050 across all sectors of its economy through pathways defined in this LEDS. The LEDS uses gross emissions (total emissions excluding Forestry and Other Land Uses removals and including electricity imports) as the primary concept for tracking mitigation performance in Belize's case. Mitigation options proposed could cut almost 90% of expected emissions by 2050. The most significant mitigation of emissions would result from FOLU mitigation, followed by Transport and Agriculture.

Belize's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) is built on the country's prioritized actions identified within national and sectoral developmental policies, strategies and plans, inclusive of the Horizon 2030 and the NCCPSAP and updated NCCPSMP, among others, which is reflected in its targets and actions. Belize submitted its first NDC in 2016 and submitted an updated version of its commitments in 2021. Targets include a number of sectoral actions to build resilience and increase capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change in key economic sectors and supporting systems. The proposed multisectoral NAP will help Belize to achieve several actions under its NDC by increasing resilience to climate impacts for coastal communities and habitats, improving crop production practices through increased knowledge and adopting better soil and water management practices with knowledge of salt water intrusion, building capacity in the health sector by assessing vulnerability which has never been done before, improved planning for the tourism sector, and improved forest management. These are hinged on the identification and success of capacity building initiatives, advanced research/monitoring and improved technological and financial capacity of the country through the implementation of the adaptation actions. Belize's NDC is discussed further in **Reporting to the UNFCCC** section below.

Other environmental legislation in Belize includes the Environmental Protection Act, establishes the Department of Environment, with the responsibilities to advise the Government on the formulation of policies relating to good management of natural resources and the environment, provide decision-making with the necessary information to achieve long-term sustainable development, and monitor trends in the use of natural resources and their impact on the environment. It plays a major role in providing the direction for long-term



sustainable development based on the promotion or incorporation of ecological concerns in the economic development process.

The National Environmental Policy and Strategy (2014-2024) and Action Plan (2022-2026) aims to address a range of environmental issues in Belize, including natural resource use, pollution, and sustainability. It also includes objectives to make Belize more resilient by committing to policies for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation, which will be measured by the following indicators:

- Reduce the vulnerability of 100% of identified communities.
- Enhance the capacity of institutions by at least 75% to effectively translate policies/programmes/projects into meaningful results.
- The Development and Effective Implementation of a Climate Change Adaptation Action plan in tandem with the associated policy.
- Strengthen the adaptive and mitigative capacities of Belize's competitive Agriculture Sector to remain resilient to the impact of Climate Change through the implementation of the National Adaptation Strategy to Address Climate Change in the Agricultural Sector by 2026.

The Plan Belize Medium-Term Development Strategy 2022-2026 aims to transfer Belize into a more inclusive and sustainable country through education, innovation, investment and good governance. It sets out 271 programs or projects, which includes those aimed at improving climate change resilience, or contributing to climate change mitigation.

Belize's Horizon 2030 is the national development framework which was developed after extensive stakeholder consultation inclusive of all political parties. One of its four main pillars is responsible environmental stewardship. The strategies to achieve this pillar, namely integrating environmental sustainability into development planning and promoting sustainable energy for all, address the areas of concern relating to Belize's emission profile.

Belize's Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy (GSDS). The GSDS served as the medium-term developmental strategy for the country, stemming from the Horizon 2030. The GSDS, was the hierarchical framework for sustainable development in the country, functions on the achievement of four Critical Success Factors across all sectors to improve the quality of life for all Belizeans. The NAPs will contribute towards the objectives of the GSDS by improving the ability of communities to function in the changing environment thus reducing the instances of poverty in those communities that are heavily dependent on natural resources (Critical Success Factor 3); and securing, for the long-term, the functionality of Belize's income earning sectors that are threatened by climatic changes through the identification and securing of climate resilient technologies (Critical Success Factor 2). The NAPs will also support Critical Success Factor 1: optimal national income and investment where forestry is addressed.

## **Reporting to the UNFCCC**

Belize submitted its First National Communication in 2002, which was funded through GEF and was chiefly edited by an international climate change consultant. Its second National Communication was submitted in 2012. It was also created by international consultants and was revised by a project working group consisting

of representatives from a range of governmental and ministerial departments. The Third National Communication was submitted in 2016, the same year the first NDC was submitted to the UNFCCC. A summary is presented in **Table 1**.

Table 1 Belize's Official Reporting to UNFCCC

Year	Milestone	Comments
2002	First National Communication (NC1)	Inventory for 1994
2012	Second National Communication (NC2)	Inventories for 1997 and 2000, and recalculation for 1994.
2016	Third National Communication (NC3)	Inventories for 2003, 2006 and 2009.
2016	First Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), updated in 2021	Chapters on national context, updated mitigation targets and actions, adaptation targets and actions, and implementation measures. Included aims of the climate finance strategy, discussed in <b>Support Needed and Received module</b> below.
2020	First Biennial Update Report (BUR1)	Inventories for 2012, 2015 and 2017, actions developed to mitigate climate change, and needs and support received for the reporting period of 2015-2018.
2022	Fourth National Communication (4NC)	Inventories for 2012, 2015, 2017, 2018 and 2019. Sets out measures to mitigate climate change, adaptation information and measures, and constraints and gaps related to financial, technical and capacity needs.
2024*	First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1)	The first BTR must be submitted by all Parties no later than 31 December 2024. Project supported by the GEF with UNEP as implementing agency
2027*	Combined Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2) and Fifth National Communication (NC5)	Project supported by the GEF with UNEP as implementing agency

*\*Expected completion date*

Belize submitted its first Biennial Update Report in 2020, which provides an analysis of the national context and domestic actions and policies implemented to address climate change. It provides an overview of current national circumstances, a national inventory of greenhouse gases updated for reference years 2012, 2015 and 2017, the actions developed to mitigate climate change, and the needs and support received regarding climate change for the reporting period of 2015-2018.

Belize's Fourth GHG Inventory was published in 2020 as an annex to the BUR, covering the Energy, Waste, FOLU, Agriculture and IPPU sectors and presenting data for up to 2017. The tier 1 approach for calculations was used for three out of four sectors, Energy, IPPU and Waste, due to the lack of detailed or available data. Tiers 1 and 2 were applied to the agriculture sector since the data provided was more detailed. The FOLU sector had the most comprehensive dataset that was collected through REDD+ activities, therefore, tiers 1, 2 and 3 were applied.

Belize submitted its revised NDC in September 2021. For this update, Belize included a quantifiable reduction target of avoiding cumulative emissions across all sectors of 5,647 Kt CO<sub>2</sub>e between 2021 and 2030. It also included the following improvements:

- Improvements in the data availability and analysis of projections underpinning commitments, especially in the FOLU sector;
- Increased ambition through expanded sectoral targets;
- Expanded coverage of gases covered in targets to include N<sub>2</sub>O and Methane in AFOLU interventions;
- Further specification of targets including addition of time frames, quantified emissions reductions and other outcomes;
- Increased transparency in the development of targets; and
- Detail on the financing, monitoring and implementation of actions included in the NDC through the climate finance strategy and implementation plan.

Through the NDC, Belize has strengthened its target in the AFOLU sector, with a 63% increase in GHG removals, and in renewable energy, increasing the projects connected to the grid. In addition, Belize has extended the adaptation coverage to the Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF) and health policy sectors and now includes:

- Coastal zone
- Agriculture
- Fisheries
- Health
- Tourism
- Forestry and biodiversity
- LULUCF
- Settlements and infrastructure
- Water

Belize considers adaptation as a high priority given its vulnerability to natural hazards and climate-related shocks. The coastal zone is fundamental to the lives and livelihoods of many Belizeans, and therefore targets to increase resilience to climate impacts for coastal communities and habitats by managing further development of the coastline and developing an early warning system. Further targets were set for agriculture, water resources, tourism, fisheries and aquaculture, human health, and land use, human settlement and infrastructure sectors. These focused on building adaptive capacities, protecting livelihoods and enhancing existing plans and strategies.



Belize’s 4NC was submitted in 2022, which provided an update of the national circumstances and progress made against climate actions and impacts. It included a climate survey sent to stakeholders to share their level of awareness on climate action and how they may incorporate adaptation activities. It also set out the constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs of Belize. This included the need for a comprehensive and integrated needs assessment concerning finance, technical assistance, capacity building, and technology. These identified gaps and weaknesses are further outlined in **Section B3**.

The key thematic areas of focus for the Paris Agreement are analyzed below in four modules aligned with the thematic module development in Component 2 of this CBIT project.

### GHG trends and projections Module

Inventory systems for GHG are usually the most developed items in national transparency systems. Belize’s GHG Inventory Cycle is categorized into six key phases based on the 2006 IPCC guidelines and the CGE Handbook on Building Sustainable National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Management Systems. The cycle is consistent with the BUR preparation, where countries submit their updated GHG Inventory Reports as a technical annex in the BUR. It is a continuous cycle comprising of 18 months from planning to submitting the report. Each phase, Plan, Data Collection, Emissions Estimation, Report Compilation, Review & Revise, and Finalize focuses on delivering the specific outcomes of each stage.

The main milestones are in **Table 2**.

Table 2 Belize's GHG Inventory Milestones

Year	Reporting instruments	Published data
2002	NC1	Inventory for 1994
2012	NC2	Inventories for 1997 and 2000, and recalculation for 1994.
2016	NC3	Inventories for 2003, 2006 and 2009.
2020	BUR1	Inventories for 2012, 2015 and 2017
2022	4NC	Inventories for 2012, 2015, 2017, 2018 and 2019

The latest results from the GHG inventories are presented in **Table 3**. The time series analysis shows the highest emitting sectors is Energy. The transport subsector contributes the highest number of emissions in the form of carbon dioxide, likely because of Belize’s service-oriented economy with an expanding tourism industry. The emissions removals in the AFOLU sector demonstrates how Belize is a net sink of GHG emissions.

Table 3 Total GHG Emissions (Adapted from Belize's 4NC)

Sector	Total (all gases) (Gg CO2 eq)				
	2012	2015	2017	2018	2019

2-Energy	538.07	781.36	781.36	674.63	845.92
3-IPPU	132.71	196.84	185.34	195.85	164.29
4-AFOLU	-7,750.74	-6,006.9	-6,522.51	-10,307.52	-8,512.22
5-Waste	22.73	19.86	26.81	28.40	27.83

The institutional framework for developing the National GHG Inventory System is now well defined in Belize. The designated national entity to lead on inventory reports is the NCCO. This office is also responsible for coordinating the assembly of the National Inventory Report. NCCO is responsible for the development, approval and submission of the NIR to the UNFCCC.

The Working Group for GHG Inventory and Mitigation is comprised of the Department of Environment, Forest Department, Solid Waste Management Authority, Energy Unit, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Enterprise. In addition, Belize engages with the various Town and City Councils, as well as private and public sector to obtain data.

In terms of the accuracy of the data in the National GHG Inventory, several sectors use default 2006 IPCC Emissions factors, or Tier 1 methodologies. 4NC identifies several data gaps and constraints, including a lack of data or incomplete data, a lack of disaggregated data, or a reluctance of producers to provide the data.

International cooperation has been instrumental in producing these reports for the UNFCCC. The 4NC acknowledges that expanding national capacity is becoming increasingly important under the implementation of the Paris Agreement, and several capacity building initiatives have been undertaken in different areas. This includes training national experts in IPCC 2006 Guidelines, training on various software for data analysis and monitoring, and capacity building interventions at government institutions and NGOs in planning and monitoring.

In its 4NC, Belize presents mitigation actions against three key sectors of energy (of which transport is a subsector), AFOLU and the water sector. Many in the Energy Sector involve improving energy efficiency, supporting rural electrification, and switching to lower carbon fuel. Some of these mitigation actions are arranged as Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA), including a solar water heating NAMA and a NAMA for the transport sector.

Within the AFOLU sector, there is a focus on mangrove protection and restoration. A REDD+ strategy was drafted and submitted in 2022 with the intention to update in phase two of REDD+. In addition, a Forest Bill act is being planned to help increase Belize's carbon sequestration through forest management.

In the wastewater sector, improvements are planned to the waste management system.

## Adaptation Module

Belize's geographic location and low-lying coastal areas leave it highly susceptible to the impacts of a changing climate, which is one of the greatest threats to its sustainable development. Belize's NCCPSMP sets objectives to integrate climate change adaptation into key national development plans, strategies and budgets, building climate resilience across key sectors, promoting capacity building and deliver training. Belize is

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currently in the process of developing three National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), for Waste, Fisheries and Coastal Zones. An integrated NAP is also being developed, which will address tourism, health, agriculture, forestry, land use and human settlements.

Belize doesn't currently have any platforms or tools to track vulnerability or risks specifically. Analysis of vulnerability or risks is done on an ad-hoc basis when funding is provided through projects. An Integrated Vulnerability Assessment was done in 2014 and a Vulnerability and Adaptation assessment was also done under the 4NC. This assessment looked at the Central & South-Central part of Belize and targeted the tourism, health, coastal zone, agriculture and water sector.

The 4NC notes that support has been received to build capacity in understanding adaptation actions, capacity building for national technical experts for integrating coastal zone, sea level rise and other processes into action plans and strategies, vulnerability and capacity assessment workshops, mainstreaming climate change into Sector Plans workshop and climate change and gender workshops. A survey was sent to stakeholders to understand what current actions were being taken within their organization. The Belize government have been able to generally track adaptation actions/funds being done/invested under the public sector.

The implementation of Adaptation and Mitigation activities is being tracked by Belize's NDC facilitator, but only as and when it pertains to targets within the NDC.

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## NDC Tracking Module

Belize's updated NDC, published in 2021, sets out a series of evaluation systems to be put in place to monitor annual progress against targets and actions. This includes an MRV system developed under Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) Phase 1 project, which aims to track the impacts and progress of the NDC. This is discussed further under the **Other Baseline Initiatives** section below. This system will coordinate MRV metrics for mitigation actions and targets as well as monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of adaptation actions. The NCCO will be responsible for monitoring and reporting annual progress against NDC targets and actions. Within this MRV system, a specific energy sector MRV tool has been developed to track progress for the NDC targets in the energy sector through an energy database.

Belize started the development of a national MRV system under the ICAT Phase 1 project, which comprises different components such as developed indicators, formalized institutional arrangements, and an online tool. Further development is currently in progress under the ICAT Phase 2 project. The MRV system's first climate change framework will be the NDC. Therefore, indicators have been developed for the actions within the NDC that all fall under different targets for the various sectors. In addition, the development of indicators and characterization of climate related outcomes, outputs and projects is also ongoing through the NDC Partnership activities. A department or ministry has been identified for each sector, with a point of contact i.e., sector leads, with the responsibility of overseeing respective indicators. Via Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs), institutional arrangements will be formalized to establish these sector leads and form a data-sharing and reporting relationship between them and the NCCO, who are the overall coordinator of the MRV system.

To further facilitate this process, an online MRV platform<sup>[11]</sup> has been developed to allow the physical tracking of the developed indicators with each sector lead having access and being responsible for uploading and utilizing the tool for their respective sectors. The online MRV platform will also have the ability to act as a repository of data and information. The system is currently being piloted with the NDC and its indicators, however, other climate change frameworks should also be incorporated. For example, these would include but not be limited to, the National Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Master Plan and the Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS) and Action Plan.

## Support Needed and Received Module

The Climate Finance Strategy of Belize 2021–2026 aims to provide a strategic framework within which the financial resources from different sources and channels can be used to address the climate change issues of the country. Developed under the Climate Action Enhancement Package and led by the NDC Partnership, it encompasses several interlinked sub-elements including a Climate Finance Strategy, climate finance options report, studies on mobilizing private sector finance and MDB finance, etc. to facilitate the implementation of the updated NDC.

The strategy is proposed for a five-year period from 2021 to 2026 overlapping with the NDC updating cycle. It is aiming at the overall goal of adequate climate finance being accessed effectively, contributing towards enhanced climate resilience and climate change mitigation actions of Belize. It provides a list of short and

medium-term actions, as well as recommendations for the Government of Belize to keep updating the strategy and implement an action plan.

There are three specific objectives of the strategy as below.

1. To provide an integrated and strategic approach to access resources required towards enhancing climate resilience and climate change mitigation of Belize for 2021–2026.
2. To enhance national capacities to mobilize and utilize resources required for priority climate actions of Belize.
3. To maximize synergies with other sectoral development plans and sustainable development co-benefits of climate investments.

### Local Information Systems

The Belize National Statistical System (BNSS), developed in 2018, is a network of agencies that produce national statistics including progress against SDGs, fuel usage, land use and cover, foreign investments, empowerment and others.

The Environment Statistics Programme, mandated in 2018, sits within the DOE, and has the following roles:

- Keep regular monitoring of the DOE database, information systems and statistical data.
- Develop and organize baseline data in key thematic areas for the DOE and conduct analytical reports for baseline data.
- Identify environmental issues, risks, and advise the development of policies to aid in environmental safeguarding.
- Provide researchers and the general public with up-to-date information on the environment in areas such as water quality, air quality, development trends and statistics.

The Climate risk Information System (CRIS) is a tool developed to act as a data repository center for all climate change related data. It will be an area for sector leads to access information that may be needed to track their sector's indicators, and all organizations, public and private, will be able to upload and access information. It is currently outside the national MRV system's scope but will be integrated as part of the system in the latter part of 2024.

### Other Baseline Initiatives

There are several ongoing transparency initiatives in Belize, which are summarized in **Table 4**.

It is essential that this CBIT project complements the existing transparency initiatives and ensures a co-ordinated approach. How this CBIT project will build on and complement the closely related support activities is explained in detail in **Section B4. Institutional Arrangements and Coordination with Ongoing**

**Initiatives and Projects.** It is also mentioned where relevant within **Section B3. Project Elements** under sections for each Output.

Table 4 Baseline Transparency Work in Belize

Project	Donor	Period	Aims/ description	Relation to ETF and transparency system
First Biennial Transparency Report and a combined Second Biennial Transparency Report and Fifth National Communication	GEF (UNEP)	2023-2024	Preparation of Belize’s First Biennial Transparency Report and a combined Second Biennial Transparency Report and Fifth National Communication (BTR1 and BTR2/NC5) to the UNFCCC	There will be a range of complimentary activities between this project and CBIT. While the 5NC will focus on generating a snapshot of the state of climate challenges and actions in Belize and its current transparency system, the CBIT project will establish a sustainable system (people, data flows, tools) with an efficient update and reproduction of materials for future reports. See more below and integrated into the project output descriptions. The CBIT will strengthen and support the formalization of the institutional arrangements for improved reporting of BTRs and NCs.
Belize 4NC	GEF (UNDP)	2016 - 2022	Fourth National Communication and First Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC	Production of specific thematic content (GHG inventory and projections, Climate mitigation and adaptation action) for the Transparency system. Engagement of stakeholders around a key deliverable under the ETF.
ICAT Phase 1 – NDC Tracking indicators	ICAT (UNOPS)	2020-2022	Define the information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving Belize’s Nationally Determined Contributions	The MRV system that was established under this initiative will be enhanced through the CBIT project, including further developing the institutional arrangements for data sharing and protocols.
ICAT Phase 2	ICAT (UNOPS)	2023-2024	Strengthening national and institutional capacities to support the implementation of the	Enhances sectorial, subnational and non-state actor-level support and

Project	Donor	Period	Aims/ description	Relation to ETF and transparency system
			developed national climate change MRV system under ICAT Phase 1. Enhancing sector, sub-national and non-state actor level support and integration into the national MRV system	integration into the national MRV System. Supports accurate and complete reporting of climate finance in a transparent manner both at an international and national level.
Climate Vulnerability and Reduction Program	IDB	2018 - 2022/3	To reduce climate change risk in the tourism sector. To share information among key players, funding research efforts, and acquire software to develop and publicize the National Climate Risk Information System.	Assists with creating a point of access for data and information related to climate change that may be needed and used in international and national reporting, and policy and decision-making.
UNDP'S Climate Promise: From Pledge to Impact	UNDP	2022 - 2023	Support the implementation of Belize's updated NDC.	Support the improvements of Belize's climate change MRV system, strengthen institutional capacities and increase climate change awareness to the public.
ICAT phase 3 - Climate Finance	UNEP-CCC	2023 - 2024	Enhance national capacities in Belize to track and report climate finance. The project will develop a definition of climate finance, a nationally defined methodology for tracking national and international climate finance, and an institutional framework for data and information reporting and sharing as part of the climate finance MRV system.	Feeding in climate finance relating information into the MRV system.
NDC Implementation Plan and Tool	NDC Partnership	2020-2023	Track NDC implementation progress over a 5-year period, which will be updated in conjunction with the	Assists in reporting on NDC implementation progress by tracking the implementation of actions that support the Government's mitigation and



Project	Donor	Period	Aims/ description	Relation to ETF and transparency system
			natural 5-year update cycle of the NDC.	adaptation priorities as well as tracking support received or committed to by development partners.
NDC Partnership - Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP).	NDC Partnership	2019 - 2022	CAEP supported the assessment of mitigation and adaptation policies, strategies and plans across sectors; inclusive consultations and; modelling to inform quantitative and qualitative targets of the revised NDC.	A range of activities to engage stakeholders and gather data were undertaken across mitigation, adaptation and support and financial strategy. The work engaged with stakeholders and developed gender inclusive and whole society approaches to engagement and data gathering.
Enabling Gender Responsive Disaster Recovery, Climate and Environmental Resilience in the Caribbean	Canada and UK government	2019 - 2023	Supports improved climate resilience for women and girls and key vulnerable populations and future generations in the Caribbean.	Supports the enhancement of gender mainstreaming and reporting. The project financed the Climate Change Gender Action Plan which will be key in the reporting of gender.
Caribbean Cooperative MRV Hub	Germany, UNDP/ UNEP Global Support Programme	2022 - ongoing	Support Member Countries (including Belize) to improve MRV systems, build Paris Agreement reporting capabilities, and enhance their domestic evidence-based policymaking.	The Caribbean Cooperative MRV Hub provides capacity building support including training, mentoring, tool and guidance development, for countries to engage with. The CCMRV hub will complement the CBIT work by providing a readily accessible network of people and regional knowledge base.
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	UN	Ongoing	Belize is undertaking numerous activities to address SDGs, with investment from the UN and other partners.	Under SDG 13 Climate, activities focused on managing climate change and disaster risks, accessing climate finance, and strengthening and developing capacities to collect data.
Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)	UN	Ongoing	Belize submits several reports under the MEAs, including those to the UNFCCC, and	Established institutional arrangements to deliver these reports.



Project	Donor	Period	Aims/ description	Relation to ETF and transparency system
			Convention on Biological Diversity.	

### A3. Barriers

This project seeks to address the following problem: that Belize does not have the full capacity to comply with the Paris Agreement transparency requirements. There are three key aspects (‘barriers’) to this problem. 1. Belize is not able to consistently measure, track and report on its climate progress without external support; 2. Belize’s modules for GHG inventory, adaptation, NDC tracking and tracking support needed and received are not sufficiently accurate or detailed to meet decision maker and reporting needs; and 3. Belize does not consistently integrate climate change information into the national policy making process. Each barrier is discussed further in the sections below, and a summary of the barriers is presented in **Figure 2 Problem Tree**. In addition, **Table 5** sets out the barriers, support needed, and how this project will address these.

The main barriers for strengthening Belize’s transparency framework to meet the demands of the ETF under the Paris Agreement have been identified from a range of published documents and confirmed in a workshop organized on 12-13 September 2023 with participation of more than 50 key stakeholders including participation from the public, private and social sectors. Further details of the workshop and its findings are presented in **Annex L Stakeholder Engagement**.

#### **Barrier 1: Belize is not able to consistently measure, track, and report on its climate progress without external support and project-based interventions.**

Belize has an emerging MRV system, developed through the ICAT initiative and a range of other support activities including NDC Partnership and its NC and BUR/BTR development for gathering information for tracking its NDC. Parts of the MRV system exist and some climate action related data flows are managed by the NDC Partnership country representative. The work is done on a project basis with resources provided specifically for a project for a fixed period.

There is no centralized system and/or tools to bring information together and its information is not integrated across the different sectors or fully owned by relevant stakeholders. There are limited institutional arrangements in place to improve data flows and train and retain expertise to support data gathering and decision making, strategy development and enhanced ambition continuously and sustainably. Without a sustainable transparency system operational, climate change related data cannot be effectively gathered and channeled into decision making or used for reports that can be used to attract investment and encourage collaboration. At the time of writing, the ICAT Phase 2 is underway, which aims to strengthen the national and institutional capacities to support the implementation of the emerging MRV system, enhancing sector, subnational and nonstate actor level support. In addition, the NDC Partnership support for NDC implementation plan is also ongoing, the BTR/NC project is starting and there has been work capacity building engagement activities through the CCMRV hub. Currently, Belize does not have the human resources necessary to meet the demands of this work. Delivering these projects requires a dedicated team

within the Belize Government, such as the National Transparency Unit proposed in the Climate Change and Carbon Market Initiatives Bill 2023.

Currently, the NCCO is responsible for producing all the official climate change related documents including the NCs and BURs and future BTRs as well as building the Transparency capacity in the country. The NCCO is responsible for engaging with a significant number of activities and stakeholders to build capacity strategies for low carbon resilient and sustainable development. Notwithstanding, the NCCO has insufficient resources available (human and financial) to develop its capacity, collect data and advise decision makers with ongoing strategic support and reporting.

For previous reports, the NCCO has sent requests for data, but has had difficulty receiving and accessing relevant, timely information due to the lack of arrangements and protocols and a lack of data provider understanding. Challenges also arise where the information is not readily available in the correct format and valuable Department resources must be spent to clean and gap fill data to ensure compatibility with reporting requirements. The problem tree below summarizes the root causes that are presented in **Table 5** into the following elements.

- Limited mandates and low resources in government focused on transparency,
- Limited capacity to engage with the many stakeholders adapt data collection activities, to collect and clean data and provide valuable outputs (reports) for decision makers,
- Fragmentation of work, overlapping workshops, inception meetings and engagement with inefficient activities through poorly coordinated project-based support activities,
- Data discovery, gathering and cleaning and sustainability challenges are significant.

**Barrier 2: Belize's climate transparency modules for: GHG Inventory, adaptation and risks, NDC tracking, Support and climate finance are not complete, sustained, accurate, sufficiently detailed or well-enough supported to meet decision maker and reporting needs.**

Low human and technical capacities at the NCCO limit its ability to design and manage a climate transparency system that engages with all stakeholders and addresses all sectors and climate change thematic modules (GHG inventory, climate adaptation, NDC tracking and climate finance). This was identified as the most significant barrier to planning and implementing mitigation and adaptation actions in Belize's 4NC (2022). Belize does not currently have a Mitigation Officer to lead the GHG inventory process.

Sufficiently trained embedded and long-term technical and managerial personnel are needed to gather, analyze, quality assure and compile data into regular and reliable data flows. These personnel need back-up and succession planning (junior staff support). Regular, reliable data flows are required for a functioning and effective national transparency system. The data collection and QA/QC processes need standardization and embedding (in existing stakeholder functions) to reduce the burden on NCCO when meeting their reporting requirements.

Currently, there are limited organizational mandates for the establishment of long-term roles and junior back-up and support or for the collection of data in a timely and consistent manner. Data flows from, and engagement with the private sector are particularly challenging, and more engagement is needed to define their relationships to climate action in Belize.

The problem tree below summarizes the root causes into the following elements.

- Expert capacity for gathering, cleaning, processing and using (including reporting) for management and coordination as well as for the thematic modules is lacking.
  - Mandates for data provision, collection and QAQC are limited. Data providers are not aware of the need for data and have no mandate or motivation to provide it.
  - There are limited, isolated or no templates and/or tools available for Belize to engage in enhanced gathering, cleaning, processing and using climate related information for reporting or decision making.

**Barrier 3: Belize does not consistently integrate its climate change information into National Policy Making processes.**

As a result of the low resource and intermittent data flow problems, Belize policy making has a low awareness of the Paris Agreement and UNFCCC goals and commitments and currently does not have the full capacity required to sustainably meet the ETF reporting requirements. Belize is also unable to fully integrate relevant climate information into planning and decision-making processes at national, sub national and private sector level to serve decision making and the change management needed to address climate change. The lack of good quality data produced regularly and a lack of resources to handle and make use of the data means that there is insufficient climate information integrated into decision making and planning processes and a lack of realisation of opportunities to improve climate ambition.

- The problem tree below summarizes the root causes that are presented in **Table 5** into the following elements.
- National stakeholders are unaware of the requirements and tools available for UNFCCC reporting.
- National and subnational officials do not have access to data for planning processes and cannot access transparency management system features and tools for UNFCCC reporting and national planning.

Table 5 Summary of barriers and root causes, and needs and support required to appropriately meet the requirements of the ETF

Barriers & Root Causes	Needs and Support Required	Addressed by Project Output
<b>Barrier 1: Belize is not able to consistently measure, track, and report on its climate progress without external support and project-based interventions.</b>		
Lack of understanding of data requirements, sources, and gaps for preparing UNFCCC transparency reports and integrating gender-sensitive activities into national policies and framework.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis of existing outputs with regards to governance, expertise, data flows, tools and stakeholder engagement.</li> <li>• Set out clear roles and responsibilities for the ETF.</li> </ul>	Output 1.1

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a centralized list of required datasets, data providers and data flow procedures needed to deliver UNFCCC transparency reports.</li> </ul>	
Poor information and stakeholder management with a lack of a climate change transparency platform).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance and strengthen the existing MRV platforms, data flows and tools into a holistic Transparency Management System.</li> <li>• Plan and deliver capacity building for administrators, users of content providers of the Transparency Management System of systems, through training videos and manuals.</li> </ul>	Output 1.2
Limited institutional arrangements in place for Transparency Management System data provision and operation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formation of a Transparency Unit to ensure adequate human and technical resources will be available within the NCCO to deliver requirements of the ETF.</li> <li>• Formalize the Transparency Management System to help ensure long-term use and sustainability.</li> </ul>	Output 1.3
Limited capacity on climate transparency within Belize national stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan and deliver a national stakeholder capacity building programme covering the four modules of GHG inventory, adaptation, NDC tracking, and support needed and received.</li> </ul>	Output 1.4
Low engagement from women and other stakeholders in Belize’s climate change strategies, policies and plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance existing climate change communication plans to ensure a gender-sensitive stakeholder communication and engagement strategy that raises the profile of the ETF.</li> </ul>	Output 1.5
<b>Barrier 2: Belize’s climate transparency modules are not sufficiently accurate, detailed nor well supported to meet decision-maker and reporting needs.</b>		
Limited expert capacity data flows, and tools for greenhouse gas inventories.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare a GHG module development plan.</li> <li>• Develop GHG inventory tools and templates for integration into the Transparency Management System.</li> <li>• Develop a manual for GHG inventory processes and methodology.</li> <li>• Plan and deliver capacity building sessions to stakeholders.</li> </ul>	Output 2.1

<p>Limited expert capacity, data flows and tools for risks and vulnerability analysis and tracking.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare an adaptation module development plan.</li> <li>• Develop adaptation analysis and tracking tools and templates for integration into the Transparency Management System.</li> <li>• Develop a manual for adaptation analysis and tracking processes and methodology.</li> <li>• Plan and deliver capacity building sessions to stakeholders.</li> </ul>	<p>Output 2.2</p>
<p>Limited expert capacity, data flows and tools for NDC tracking.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare an NDC tracking module development plan.</li> <li>• Develop NDC tracking tools and templates for integration into the Transparency Management System.</li> <li>• Develop a manual for NDC tracking processes and methodology.</li> <li>• Plan and deliver capacity building sessions to stakeholders.</li> </ul>	<p>Output 2.3</p>
<p>Limited expert capacity, data flows and tools for tracking means of implementation (support need and received) including financial, technology, and capacity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare a support needed and received module development plan.</li> <li>• Develop support needed and received tracking tools and templates for integration into the Transparency Management System.</li> <li>• Develop a support needed and received tracking processes and methodology manual.</li> <li>• Plan and deliver capacity building sessions to stakeholders.</li> </ul>	<p>Output 2.4</p>
<p><b>Barrier 3: Belize does not consistently integrate its climate change information into National Policy Making processes.</b></p>		
<p>National stakeholders are unaware of the requirements and tools available for UNFCCC reporting.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a roadmap for reporting, including the timetable, key milestones, roles and responsibilities, and data needs.</li> <li>• Develop an automated system to generate the UNFCCC reporting tables.</li> <li>• Develop an automated system to generate UNFCCC reports.</li> </ul>	<p>Output 3.1</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plan and deliver capacity building sessions with national stakeholders to raise awareness of the Transparency Management System and its function to support UNFCCC reporting.</li> </ul>	
National and subnational officials do not have access to data for planning processes and cannot access features and tools for UNFCCC reporting and national planning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Run modelling exercises for mitigation and adaptation options to assist decision-makers in a data-driven approach.</li> <li>Plan and deliver capacity building sessions to demonstrate these capabilities to decision and policymakers.</li> </ul>	Output 3.2

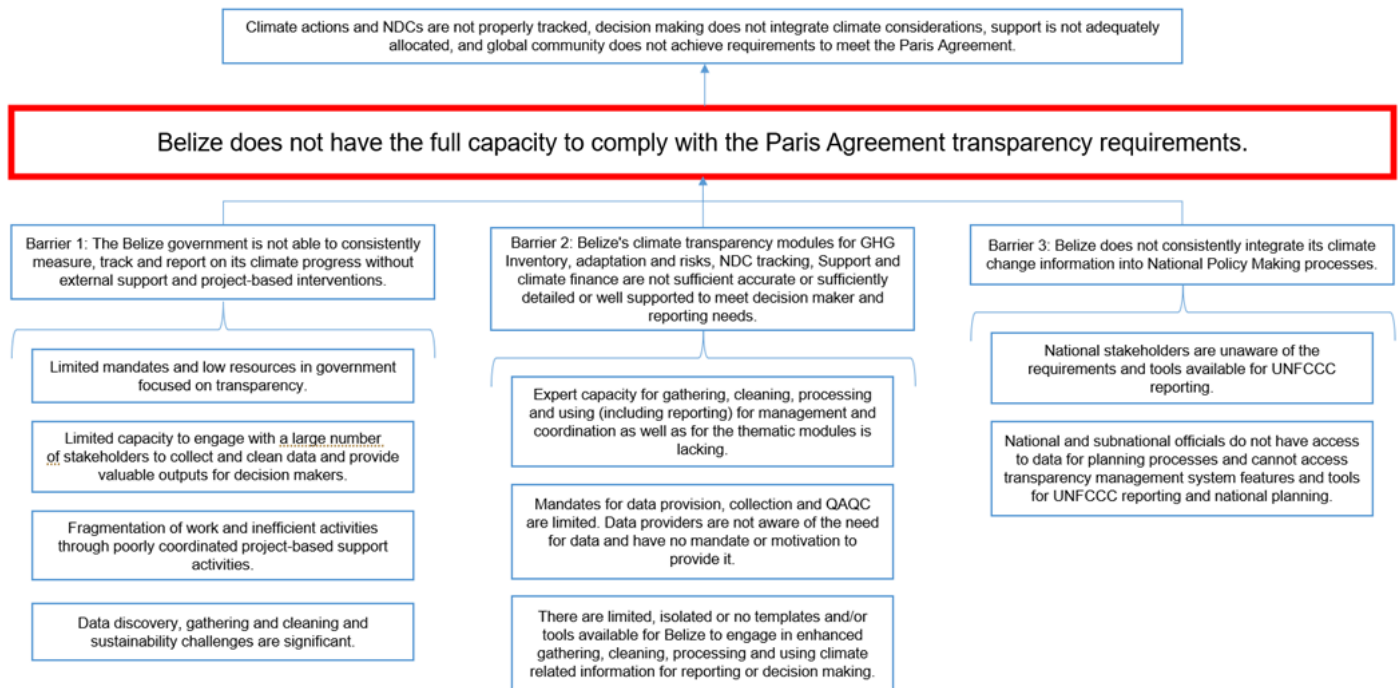


Figure 2 Problem Tree to appropriately meet the requirements of the ETF for Belize

[1] <https://cc.edata.bz/>

## B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### Project description

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy

requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the PIF guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

## B2. Project Elements

### Component 1: Gender-responsive national climate transparency system

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This component will address Barrier 1: Belize is not able to consistently measure, track, and report on its climate progress without external support and project-based interventions.

As stated in the **Section A2 Baseline Scenario**, Belize's NCCPSMP sets out the requirement for an MRV system. Under the MRV Implementation Roadmap, the system should:

- (i) Guarantee its proper integration within Belize's existing institutional framework;
- (ii) Maximize synergies with other national MRV systems, such as the MRV system currently being developed through the ICAT-Belize project for NDC mitigation actions; and
- (iii) Establish a framework of continuous improvement for ensuring the long-term sustainability of the system.

Component 1 of this CBIT project has been designed to respond to the requirement set out in the NCCPSMP. Under this component, the Transparency Management System will be established building on existing strengths and identifying and filling gaps and weaknesses. This will include looking at the Government's legal frameworks, the data flows, the expertise and expert capacities, any necessary systems and tools, and establishing strong and sustainable stakeholder engagement across all ministries sub national government private sector and communities and social groups. The identified constraints and gaps, such as those identified in Belize's 4NC, will seek to be addressed throughout this component.

The Transparency Management System should be gender-responsive, with due consideration for Belize's National Climate Change Gender Action Plan 2022-27. Component 1 will target in particular Focus Area 1: Inclusive representation in climate change negotiations and planning. This will include advancing women's leadership and participation in national decision-making on climate change and setting targets for on-boarding women decision makers into the project implementation. A gender expert will be part of the Project Core Technical Team, who will raise gender during the platform design, and ensure high quality, accurate data is collected and reported. The Terms of Reference (ToR) for the gender expert is provided in **Annex I.2**. In



addition, a Gender Action Plan is provided in **Annex K.2**, and gender specific considerations are explicitly stated in the outputs and deliverables presented below.

This component is expected to have the following outcome: the Government of Belize measures and tracks climate change data through a gender-responsive national climate transparency system (Outcome 1).

**Output 1.1 Data requirements, sources, and gaps for preparing UNFCCC transparency reports are identified and disseminated to national stakeholders**

This output will focus on compliance with the ETF. It will identify the elements that are needed from the Transparency Management System, and the necessary data and expertise needed to produce them. It includes identification of the needs of data providers, decision makers (government, non-government, communities) and different social groups, including gender and youth.

An ETF compliance strategy and data collection plan will be developed that will include the following aspects:

- A strengths and weaknesses analysis of existing outputs and output generating modules across the five capacity building elements of governance, expertise, data flows, tools and stakeholder engagement for each of the thematic areas covered by the ETF of climate adaptation, mitigation and support. This will include where gender-disaggregated information is available or missing.
- A list of other completed and ongoing transparency capacity building projects. (e.g., NDC partnership, ICAT, Climate Promise etc.) to review and gather lessons learned.
- Identification of ETF outputs needed to serve the UNFCCC and national and subnational planning and policy process linked to stakeholders that will make use of the outputs and to input data requirements (datasets) and the organizations providing data and collecting data, data processors and handlers (experts) activity leaders, collaborators and contributors.
- Identify improvement needs for the ETF in an improvement plan linking to output needs and dataset needs (where applicable) and other transparency capacity building activities. The Improvement plan will be a central reference point throughout the project to collect all aspirational, practical, ongoing and completed improvements to the ETF. It will form a clear starting point for ongoing and future transparency improvements within this CBIT project and for any follow-on transparency capacity building projects as well as helping to coordinate the mobilization of other transparency support activities.
- Roles and responsibilities for the ETF, which will include global good practices, experiences and lessons learned in preparing and using platforms for ETF.
- An organizational diagram and associated documentation identifying the key functions of the ETF including the Transparency Unit, NCCO, National Meteorological Service (NMS), Statistical



Institute of Belize (SIB) and Line Ministries in delivering the ETF outputs to meet UNFCCC and other reporting and information providing requirements. A dataflow diagram outlining the key data flows needed and steps involved in delivering outputs for the ETF.

- A centralized list of the datasets, data providers and the data flow procedures needed to collect data to perform the functions of the ETF and to generate outputs. It will include all thematic areas of Belize’s ETF and desired roles and responsibilities for efficient, reliable data flows.

The CBIT will draw on and compliment the early activities within the BTR/NC project including Activity 3.1.1 Training on the BTR roadmap tool to familiarize key stakeholders involved in the BTR reporting (Dec 2023 – Feb 2024). This CBIT project will also integrate and build on analysis of the enhanced transparency framework requirements identified during ICAT phase one and two activities. See B3 for more details on these programme integrations.

Table 6 Output 1.1 Deliverables

Deliverables			
Code	Title	Minimum indicative content	Key stakeholders – see Table 27
D.1.1.1	ETF compliance strategy – listing ETF output requirements.	List of ETF output requirements and timings, responsible organizations for outputs, datasets and data providers, tools and expertise needed. The compliance strategy will include the establishment of a living improvement plan that will be used to track all proposed, planned, ongoing and completed transparency improvements withing CBIT and across other support activities and form the basis for prioritizing and selecting outputs for CBIT II.	NCCO  Thematic and technical support team
D.1.1.2	Data collection plan	Includes lists of datasets linked to outputs (ETF compliance) and responsible organizations for collecting and providing data. Includes data requirements for gender monitoring and reporting. Include all current and future needs for data collection, expertise and tools development into the Improvement Plan.	NCCO  Thematic and technical support team

**Output 1.2 An enhanced climate change transparency platform (Transparency Management System) is made accessible to key stakeholders**

This output will focus on preparing the Transparency Management System platform. The Transparency Management System platform will integrate other existing climate change related MRV platforms, data flows and tools and update and enhance efficiency and completeness of Belize’s climate change related data.

The Transparency Management System platform will help to standardize methodology for data collection, data analysis tools, technical capacity for modelling for NDC, GHG inventory reports and support alignment of climate change data gathering and analysis with SDGs and other environmental data gathering, analysis and reporting e.g. framework for development of environmental statistics, frameworks for biodiversity and other statistics frameworks. The Transparency Management System platform will accommodate, support and/or signpost the more detailed Component 2 development of individual climate transparency modules and their data flows, documentation, outputs and QA/QC.

The Transparency Management System platform will enable the transparency unit (ETF team) to focus, centralize, store, manage, and organize structured (linked tables) and unstructured (files and reports) information. This will integrate with existing MRV platforms, data flows and tools and include thematic and administrative information associated with the ETF (e.g. administrative information on institutional arrangements such as roles and responsibilities, outputs, datasets, improvements and improvement plans, tools, legal frameworks, and summary thematic information including GHG trends and projections, risks and vulnerability, summary climate met data and NDC action progress tracking) and used for team collaboration, data compilation, and output production. The Transparency Management System platform will include the ETF improvement plan covering ongoing and future transparency improvements and include supporting justification for future work such as a live problem tree and list of barriers, results frameworks, workplans and budget that go beyond the current CBIT project. The improvement plan will be used to collect and manage information to prioritise and assign proposed, planned, ongoing and completed transparency improvements across all projects and feed into the justification and definition of new required outputs for future capacity building for transparency projects supported by a range of funds and agencies. The Transparency Management System platform will include a document explaining how the system is managed, updated and financed post project and kept active and safe, including with regards to financial sustainability.

The Transparency Management System platform will enable gender-responsive climate transparency coordination, data, and knowledge management. During the identification of main users for the platform, consideration will be given to women and those needing to collect and analysis data on gender and climate change. This will be incorporated into the required functionality to meet the aims of Belize's National Climate Change Gender Action Plan, for example, the need to collect gender-disaggregated data.

All prior work and relevant report contents on institutional arrangements from the 4NC, ICAT, Climate Promise and NDC Partnership implementation plan activities will be incorporated into the Transparency Management System platform. The work will complement the ICAT Phase 2 activities which will be concluding with the initial development of MRV systems and tools, as well as ICAT Phase 3 which will develop the institutional framework for climate finance data and information reporting and sharing. Contents for elaboration and update will include lists of outputs, stakeholders and organizations, improvement plans and other transparency projects. The ICAT MRV system will be further developed under CBIT which will consolidate all management information from a range of different project-based activities (e.g. ICAT, NDC Partnership, Climate Promise) into a centralized enhanced management system and provide the orientation and foundation for the following work in the CBIT project components 2 and 3. CBIT will integrate its Transparency System Management development activities with the activities under the BTR/NC activity 2.1.2

to “Expand and maintain the National Climate Change MRV system to track other key national climate change policies, strategies and plans”. Overlaps will be dealt with by integrating all ETF improvement activities and capacity building into a single common improvement plan and all organizations and stakeholders into a single registry clarifying specific roles and responsibilities. Specific integrated activities will also include the consolidating of Knowledge sharing and publications outputs from BTR/NC work under 3.2 and 3.3 BTR/NC project, BTR training under activity 3.1.1 and integrated development of improvement plans and the NIIP in deliverables 1.2 and 2.2 of BTR/NC project. See B3 for more details on these programme integrations.

Table 7 Output 1.2 Deliverables

<b>Deliverables</b>			
<b>Code</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Minimum indicative content</b>	<b>Key stakeholders – see Table 27</b>
D 1.2.1	Conceptual design of the Transparency Management System Platform	Overview of the architecture and functionality of the management system platform (including the need to collect gender-disaggregated data). Identification of main users and use cases.	NCCO, Thematic and technical support team
D.1.2.2	Detailed design of the Transparency Management System Platform	Detailed design of functional and non-functional requirements, use cases, schema, management and administrative procedures. Detailed user requirements documentation.	NCCO, Thematic and technical support team
D.1.2.3	Development and testing of the Transparency Management System Platform	Beta system. Testing teams established (which will include women) with functional and stress testing instructions and test documentation templates. Test results and summary of required changes.	NCCO, Thematic and technical support team
D.1.2.4	Operation Management and long-term sustainability of the Transparency Management System Platform	Operational system with contents and trained content providers and administrators. Back-up system and test documentation. Inclusion of a clear improvement plan for ongoing and future transparency improvements and supporting justification for future work such as a live problem tree and list of barriers, results frameworks and workplans that go beyond the current CBIT project.	NCCO, Thematic and technical support team
D.1.2.5	Manual and training videos for system administrators, users and content providers of the Transparency Management System Platform	Operational and content provision manuals. Training material and videos for administration and content provision and management.	NCCO, Thematic and technical support team

**Output 1.3 The Government of Belize utilizes improved institutional arrangements for Transparency Management System data provision and operation**

Output 1.3 establishes the operationalization of the ETF institutional arrangements at high (public and private institutions) and operational (technical work) level. This includes formalization of the Transparency Unit and the Transparency Management System under the NCCO and the establishment of draft legal texts and agreements specifying organizational roles and responsibilities to supply data (with data sharing agreements drafted) and resources (i.e., financial and human resources) to the Transparency Management System.

As noted above, the draft Climate Change bill for Belize includes provision for a Transparency Unit. Under the draft bill, the Transparency Unit should comprise of a Mitigation Officer, an MRV Officer, a QA/QC Officer, a Data Collector and a Data Compiler. Creation of this Transparency Unit will be through the CBIT Project. This CBIT project will aim to achieve a balanced gender representation by enabling female candidates to have equal opportunities to apply for the positions outlined in the ToR for the roles. Positions for the roles will be advertised across a variety of channels and forums to help reach potential candidates from wide-ranging diverse backgrounds.

The establishment and operationalization of the Transparency Management System and Transparency Unit will include stakeholder engagement and capacity enhancement activities to provide tool development, training and mentoring to build capacity in relevant organizations that supply data, provide expertise, or make use of the transparency systems outputs e.g. NMS, SIB and other Ministries economic sector and trade associations, science and education organizations, local government, private business and policy makers for data provision, handling, storage, archiving and use. This will include specifying organizational roles and responsibilities to supply data (with data sharing agreements drafted) and resources (i.e., financial and human resources) to the Transparency Unit. The Transparency Management System platform will then be formalized under the NCCO and used as an official instrument of the government for supporting national planning and UNFCCC reporting. To enable adoption of the Transparency Management System platform, technical support will be provided to stakeholders in the form of workshops, training sessions and mentoring. Male and female trainers will be leading and delivering training sessions, and information on gender of attendees to the capacity enhancement activities will be collected.

Operationalization of the Transparency unit within NCCO will include:

- Agreed transparency unit's ToR and financial and resource enhancement including recruitment/appointment of a team of permanent staff and recruitment, training and retention plans for the team, and need for balanced gender representation.
- Strengthen and formalize NMS climate science links with the Transparency Unit so there are strong science and policy linkages and necessary data flows between each entity.
- Strengthen and formalize links with SIB to ensure efficient and high-quality data flows between organizations.
- Strengthen and formalize links with SDG tracking activities and pool resources and standardize approaches and data flows.
- Secure support from digital transformation functions in government and other support providers including the private sector to improve data gathering, processing and sharing. This should include help with prototyping and developing the use of digital and AI solutions for data collection, processing and information dissemination to stakeholders across different thematic areas (GHG, projections, risks and vulnerability analysis, disaster risk management and climate action tracking). An act in process and with opportunities to take advantage of support from private sector to improve transparency unit data collection and processing tools.

- Integration of existing sectoral MRVs and Climate finance tracking system into the Transparency Unit.
- Strengthening and formalizing links (e.g. attending project steering committees etc.) with cross cutting initiatives and GEF 8 focal area strategies (which tend to be periodic project activities) including land degradation, International Waters, and Chemicals and Waste, biodiversity (including the Belize national biodiversity strategy and action plan) and other key areas on human health and social development (including gender), water resources act and disaster risk management including establishing more proactive and strategic approach to disaster risk management with more risk analysis and scenario modelling, data collection (following events and proactive use of data for planning. These links include steering mutually beneficial development direction and strategy as well as data standardization and sharing agreements.

Activities of the operationalised transparency unit and contributing institutions will include the elaboration and maintenance of the ETF improvement plan and associated long-term strategic capacity building documentation (live problem tree, results frameworks, workplans and priority outcomes and outputs. The improvement plan will be used to collate and manage information to prioritise and assign proposed, planned, ongoing and completed transparency improvements across all projects and feed into the justification and definition of new required outputs for future capacity building for transparency projects supported by a range of funds and agencies.

The CBIT work will build on engagement and institutional arrangement development work on projects such as ICAT phase 1, 2 and 3, UNDP climate promise, NDC Partnership, climate vulnerability and reduction Programme, enabling gender responsive disaster risk recovery climate and environmental resilience in the Caribbean and the up-coming preparation of Belize’s First Biennial Transparency Report and a combined Second Biennial Transparency Report and Fifth National Communication (BTR1 and BTR2/NC5) to the UNFCCC. The CBIT work will focus on establishing formal institutional arrangements with complimentary activities that focus on building and securing the long-term systems and tools, expertise, data flows and stakeholder engagement activities. CBIT will integrate stakeholder engagement and tool development activities with the activities needed under the BTR/NC work to deliver data for the BTR/NC report including work under BTR/NC activity 2.1.2 “Expand and maintain the National Climate Change MRV system to track other key national climate change policies, strategies and plans”. The CBIT work will also integrate and complement the GEF BTR/NC output 3 “Strengthened institutional capacities and knowledge sharing” - deliverables 3.2 knowledge sharing activities. CBIT will support the broad establishment of institutional arrangements, systems and continuity of stakeholder engagement across a wide range of complimentary outputs (including the BTR/NCs). The GEF BTR/NC project activities 3.2.1 – 3.2.7 will focus on specific knowledge sharing activities and events and the contents associated with the BTR/NC reports. CBIT activities will focus on how information can be multipurpose and easily updated/accessed/compiled for multiple reports including BTR/NC. CBIT activities will facilitate the smooth and consistent delivery of contents with enhanced data flows and expert development for the following BTR/NC reports - BTR1 prepared and submitted to the UNFCCC by 31 December 2024, and BTR2 and NC5 prepared and submitted to the UNFCCC by 31 March 2027. See B3 for more details on these programme integrations.

Table 8 Output 1.3 Deliverables

<b>Deliverables</b>			
<b>Code</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Minimum indicative content</b>	<b>Key stakeholders– see Table 27</b>
D 1.3.1	Transparency Unit formalization proposal	Expertise, roles and resource needs, timelines, risks and risk mitigation, and gender representation.	NCCO, Thematic and technical support team
D.1.3.2	Transparency Management System data sharing agreements	Data sets, data collectors, data providers, legal frameworks underpinning data supply.	NCCO, Government Climate and Environment Working Groups, Municipalities, Government – supporting institutions, Private sector, Academia, Thematic and technical support team
D.1.3.3	Transparency Management System platform formalization proposal	Roles and responsibilities, training and content provision plans agreed with contributing organizations.	NCCO, Government Climate and Environment Working Groups, Municipalities, Government – supporting institutions, Thematic and technical support team
D.1.3.4	Technical support for, and the adoption of the Transparency Management System platform adoption.	Support plan, including how opportunities for women’s participation will be enabled. Documentation of contributor engagement and of one-to-one and/or group support provided. Analysis of completeness of contents.	Support providers - NCCO, Thematic and technical support team. Support recipients - Government Climate and Environment Working Groups, Municipalities, Government – supporting institutions

**Output 1.4 A national capacity building programme on climate transparency within Transparency Management System trains national stakeholders**

To build the national gender-responsive capacity on using the Transparency Management System, a programme of work and development of organization-specific transparency training programme will be developed and fitted to each organization’s roles and responsibilities and engagement (data/expertise supply) agreements.

A series of capacity building training will then be delivered for the four thematic areas, with specific online curricula materials and content delivered. A training delivery cooperation agreement with a Higher Education Institutions (HEI), such as the University of Belize (see expression of interest) will be established. Cooperations will be established to mobilize the Transparency Management System capacity building program within higher education establishments and through university outreach supporting national and sub-national government training and trainer training activities. This cooperation will include climate change information (GHG trends and projections, mitigation and risks and vulnerabilities and adaptation) as well as



wider impact related and gender topics. Four training reports will be delivered to university trainers (one for each capacity-building element).

Targeted action will be undertaken to help ensure women are active participants in all the activities of the project, including the capacity building training. Wherever possible, women will be prioritized to lead activities. The project's gender expert will seek to promote this through discussions with the Project Core Technical Team (PCTT), NCCO and Implementing Partners. In addition, the project will seek to engage as many women participants as possible in the capacity building sessions. Disaggregated information on sex of the attendees to the capacity building training will be collected.

Activities will include the further elaboration and maintenance of the ETF improvement plan by relevant stakeholder. This improvement plan will be used to collate and manage information on proposed, planned, ongoing and completed transparency improvements (including data, capacity, skills, tools and engagement and communication) across all support projects and transparency thematic areas. The Improvement Plan will feed into the refinement of outputs for components 2 and 3 as well as into the justification and definition of new required outputs for future capacity building for transparency projects supported by a range of funds and agencies.

This CBIT project will build on ICAT Phase 2 activities – Strengthening national and institutional capacities to support the implementation of the developed national climate change MRV system and integrate with ongoing work for the BTR/NC project and complement capacity building activities under deliverable 3.1 capacity building including BTR/NC training activities 3.1.2 – 3.1.10 on sectoral and cross cutting greenhouse gas inventory, projections, risks and vulnerabilities, mitigation scenarios. While the BTR/NC project will focus on the content needed to produce the BTR/NC reports, the CBIT project will focus on activities for strengthening institutional arrangements and management approaches as well as embedding and standardizing the training activities. Specific CBIT/BTR/NC activities may be combined to integrate content and content structuring as well as systems capacity building at the same time.

CBIT output 1.4 and GEF BTR/NC deliverable 3.2 activities need to be well coordinated to bring relevant IPCC and sectoral training and guidance to the right stakeholders at the right time (for BTR/NC production) and to sustain the capacity between and beyond BTR/NC reports. CBIT will focus on long-term capacity building and sustained multi-purpose training and training material. CBIT output 1.4 will also need to complement and integrate with GEF BTR/NC deliverables 1.7 and 2.6 to facilitate coordinated engagement with stakeholders on transparency and on the initiation of the activities for compiling the BTR/NC Reports. BTR/NC mentions an enhanced pool of local experts. CBIT will focus on a coordinated approach to the broad and comprehensive training and development of BTR/NC experts. These BTR/NC experts will need to focus on specific data gathering and update for the BTR but will also be supported by the CBIT project to gain a broader understanding of sustainable ETF systems and long-term tools being developed in the CBIT. CBIT will facilitate the engagement with a wide range of data suppliers and in establishing long term relationships and MoUs for a sustained ETF for Belize that functions beyond the production of the BTR/NC reports.



Furthermore, Output D.1.3.4, which focuses on capacity building of the Adaptation module, will take into consideration the NAPs that are currently in development/ draft form, as these are the main planning documents at the sectoral level. As noted in **Section A.2** above, NAPs are currently being developed for Water, Fisheries, and Coastal Zone, and an integrated NAP for tourism, health, agriculture, forestry, land use and human settlements.

See B3 for more details on these programme integrations. All deliverables will feed any identified future improvements into the Improvement Plan and identify those improvements to be implemented during component 2 as well as those that would be included in new required outputs for future capacity building for transparency projects supported by a range of funds and agencies.

Table 9 Output 1.4 Deliverables

<b>Deliverables</b>			
<b>Code</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Minimum indicative content</b>	<b>Key stakeholders– see Table 27</b>
D 1.4.1	Transparency Management System capacity building program	Stakeholders and needs assessment (including gender), means of engagement, contents customized to stakeholder group and their activities, delivery mechanisms and learning approaches, progress tracking, collaborative space, communication, feedback and evaluation and continuous learning.	NCCO, Government Climate and Environment Working Groups, Academia, Thematic and technical support team
D.1.4.2	Module 1: National GHG inventory capacity building	Capacity building program module 1: Country specific GHG inventory compilation contents including roles and responsibilities, guidance on gathering data, using country specific tools, continuous improvement, and gender. This module will have both online and in-person elements. The online part will be embedded into the Transparency Management System in a specific capacity building section.	NCCO, Government Climate and Environment Working Groups, Academia, Thematic and technical support team
D.1.4.3	Module 2: Adaptation capacity building	Capacity building program module 2: Country specific Adaptation, risks and vulnerabilities compilation contents including roles and responsibilities, guidance on gathering data, using country specific tools, continuous improvement and gender. This module will have both online and in-person elements. The online part will be	NCCO, Government Climate and Environment Working Groups, Academia, Thematic and technical support team

		embedded into the Transparency Management System in a specific capacity building section.	
D.1.4.4	Module 3: NDC tracking capacity building	Capacity building program module 3: Country specific NDC tracking compilation contents including roles and responsibilities, guidance on gathering data, using country specific tools, continuous improvement and gender. This module will have both online and in-person elements. The online part will be embedded into the Transparency Management System in a specific capacity building section.	NCCO, Government Climate and Environment Working Groups, Municipalities, Government – supporting institutions, Academia, Thematic and technical support team
D.1.4.5	Module 4: Support needed and received capacity building	Capacity building program module 4: Country specific Support needed and received contents including roles and responsibilities, guidance on gathering data, using country specific tools, continuous improvement and gender. This module will have both online and in-person elements. The online part will be embedded into the Transparency Management System in a specific capacity building section.	NCCO, Government Climate and Environment Working Groups, Government - Finance, Academia, Thematic and technical support team
D.1.4.6	Training cooperation agreement with the Higher Education Institution(s) - Initially University of Belize - for execution of the capacity building program	Roles and responsibilities, timeframes, resources, contents and target audiences (stakeholders).	NCCO, Academia
D.1.4.7	Report on training of trainers	Training activities (topics, modes and timeframes), training platforms, stakeholders trained (including gender of participants), training feedback, training improvements and future training improvement plans. Trainer development progress, capacity and trainer improvement needs.	NCCO, Academia, Thematic and technical support team

Output 1.5 An updated and enhanced gender-sensitive stakeholder communication and engagement strategy for the Transparency Management System is executed with key stakeholders

To help ensure regular and sustained awareness, knowledge sharing and engagement and training for organizations engaged in the ETF, Belize's existing gender-sensitive multi-stakeholder consultation, communication and engagement strategy will be enhanced<sup>[1]</sup>. It will clarify organizations, their needs, their value to the ETF and the means and frequency of engagement.

The strategy will be used to raise the profile of the ETF internally & externally for attracting expert and expertise resources and data provision as well as interested users and decision makers. This will focus on key stakeholders and stakeholder groups including important economic sectors (line ministries and trade associations), science and education organizations (University of Belize), local government, private business and policy makers. It will incorporate the strengthened institutional arrangements, improved data flows and mainstreaming GHG inventory and risks and vulnerability data and other climate information advice from Transparency Management System into decision making environments.

The enhanced Communication Strategy will include a section on gender specific engagement activities and will include a list of key gender stakeholders that will be engaged, specific communications on gender aspects of the Transparency Management System, and gender specific stakeholder response mechanisms. This should include key actors across government, such as the National Women's Commission and Women's Department within the Human Development, Families and Indigenous People's Affairs. In addition, social and environmental NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) will be contacted with specific requests for women's groups and participation of women within consultations. Furthermore, it will include a section on the Knowledge Management Plan to ensure resources, best practices and lessons learned are effectively disseminated to stakeholders.

Output 1.5 work will also provide a report identifying all completed and planned activities and integrations of the Transparency Management System data and advice as well as a series of following launch events for specific attendance, contents and outcomes. Improvements made to communication and engagement and future needs will be included in the Improvement Plan which will serve to highlight achievements as well as to identify and priorities and assign future improvement outputs.

The CBIT work will integrate and complement the GEF BTR/NC output 3 "Strengthened institutional capacities and knowledge sharing" - deliverables 3.2 knowledge sharing activities. CBIT will support the broad enhancement of a communication plan for stakeholder engagement across a wide range of complimentary climate related reports and products, while the GEF BTR/NC project will focus on specific activities to promote engagement around the production of its BTR/NC reports. CBIT will focus on long term strategies for engagement and how information can be multipurpose and easily updated/accessed/compiled for multiple reports including BTR/NC. See B3 for more details on these programme integrations.

Table 10 Output 1.5 Deliverables

<b>Deliverables</b>			
<b>Code</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Minimum indicative content</b>	<b>Key stakeholders— see Table 27</b>
D 1.5.1	Enhanced consultation, communication and engagement strategy	Amendments to the current consultation, communication, and engagement strategy, including a specific section on gender. Includes knowledge management plan.	NCCO, Academia, Thematic and technical support team
D.1.5.2	Annual reports on strategy execution (minimum 2)	all completed and planned activities and integrations of Transparency Management System data and advice.	NCCO, Academia, Thematic and technical support team
D.1.5.3	Transparency Management System launch events report	including attendance, contents, and outcomes.	NCCO, Academia, Thematic and technical support team

### Component 2: Accurate climate transparency modules

This component will address Barrier 2: Belize's climate transparency modules for: GHG Inventory, adaptation and risks, NDC tracking, Support and climate finance are not sufficient accurate or sufficiently detailed or well supported to meet decision maker and reporting needs.

Outcome 2 focuses on development of the detailed thematic transparency modules covering:

- (Output 2.1) GHG emission inventories;
- (Output 2.2) risks and vulnerability analysis and tracking climate related events and trends;
- (Output 2.3) tracking progress with NDC action for mitigation and adaptation; and
- (Output 2.4) tracking for means of implementation (support need and received) including financial, technology, and capacity.

Each output follows the same structure. In the first instance, a module development plan will be developed, which will include the following aspects:

- Recommendations for module data collection needs, tools and specific stakeholder roles and responsibilities (who will do what). The tools and templates will include the capture of gender-responsive elements for all modules.
- Identification of datasets upgrade needs for module components.
- Updated datasets list and improvement plan (data, training and tool development) for prioritization and resource allocation.
- Recommendations for data collection integration and standardization across Adaptation and Mitigation activities.
- Cross module stakeholder engagement and training for sector leads for each thematic module to understand roles and responsibilities, module development plans and maintenance (including data provision).
- Clarify and identify engagement resource needs by participating stakeholders.
- Clarify terms in thematic modules, standardization and enhancement of the glossary of terms, including clear definitions and guidance on climate finance, clear roles for all stakeholder types, and guidelines on capacity development of gender-responsive elements across the modules.

From this, improvements can be prioritized and delivered through the Transparency Management System. Manuals and capacity building sessions will be delivered. Component 2 will result in improved data flow, data quality expert capacity and detailed outputs relating to the above thematic modules.

This Component will build on the progress made on gender under Component 1. With due regard for Belize's National Climate Change Gender Action Plan, it will target Focus Area 3: Capacity development for existing institutional structures. This includes training and sensitizing stakeholders and project staff to recognize gender gaps and how to address these, as all stakeholders have a responsibility to promote inclusion and women's rights. Social and environmental NGOs, and CSOs must be included so that their capacity to represent the interests and prioritize of women are strengthened through these capacity building sessions. This component includes the development of guidelines, tools and templates which must include gender-responsive aspects across all modules.

This CBIT project will build on ICAT Phase 2 activities – Strengthening national and institutional capacities to support the implementation of the developed national climate change MRV system and integrate with ongoing work for the BTR/NC project and complement capacity building activities under deliverable 3.1 capacity building including BTR/NC training activities 3.1.2 – 3.1.10 on sectoral and cross cutting greenhouse gas inventory, projections, risks and vulnerabilities, mitigation scenarios. While the BTR/NC project will focus on the content needed to produce the BTR/NC reports, the CBIT project will focus on activities for strengthening institutional arrangements and management approaches, developing and improving the thematic modules as well as embedding and standardizing the training activities. Specific CBIT/BTR/NC activities

may be combined to integrate module development, documentation and training. See B3 for more details on these programme integrations.

This component is expected to have the following outcome: the Government of Belize manages sustainable, accurate and detailed climate transparency modules (Outcome 2).

**Output 2.1 Templates and a database are made available to national stakeholders and their capacities are enhanced for using the Transparency Management System National GHG Inventory Module**

Output 2.1 will focus on development of the greenhouse gas inventory and projections module. This will analyze data sources and tools for managing the GHG inventory and projections information and deliver improvements. The work will focus on identifying and collecting all the working compilation files, all of the raw data input material, development of methods data source and assumption reports, development of analysis of greenhouse gas trends and projections, development and maintenance of country specific greenhouse gas inventory training material and highlighting all of the existing and potential greenhouse gas inventory output material needed for reporting and stakeholder engagement.

- GHG inventory compilation files/tools are identified, collated, categorized, formalized and updated with any improvements to the data flows included (where appropriate) with adequate documentation on methods, data sources and assumptions and transparent QA/QC activities and logs
- GHG inventory database containing background and raw data as well as compiled estimates with transparent documentation of methods, data sources and assumptions and documentation of the inventory analysis and results (e.g., important trends, key categories and uncertainties). Database capable of providing detailed outputs for UNFCCC (e.g., Common Reporting Tables / Common Reporting Format) reporting as well as public facing websites, business and company level GHG estimation and other policy and project options analysis.
- GHG National Inventory Report (and National Inventory Document) with transparent documentation of the methods, data sources and assumptions documentation of the inventory analysis and results and outputs providing information on important trends, key categories and uncertainties. Peer reviewed and endorsed by national government.
- Country specific GHG inventory compilation and reporting training material
- Definition of other GHG inventory outputs to national statistics and sectoral strategies and add these to the improvement plan.

This CBIT project will coordinate with the ongoing work under GEF BTR/NC to build on deliverable 1.1 and 1.2 (BTR1 development) and integrate with 2.2 (BTR2/NC5) which will be focused on update to the GHG inventory data and time series. CBIT will focus on a programme of specific module developments and enhancements coordinated around the BTR/NC program for the greenhouse gas inventory update. The CBIT project will facilitate the documentation and training in capacity building associated with the development of new modules, tools and training material. CBIT will focus on standardizing the GHG inventory documentation and reporting elements with general guidance and training for compilers, coordinators and data providers. This guidance will cover all sections of the NID/NIR, and any quality and management processes required for inventory update and peer review. BTR/NC will focus on specific work to write updated sections and elaborate the analysis of the inventory trends and key sources/removals. CBIT contributes to ensuring that the material is relevant for all ETF system outputs and not just BTR/NC reporting. BTR/NC project caters for the specific training needed to launch the BTR/NC work and CBIT brings that material together, expands and integrates it into the overall package of ETF training and development services, ensures it's refreshed and up-to-date and linking across thematic areas with adaptation to the continuously improving data flows through the system. See B3 for more details on these programme integrations.

Table 11 Output 2.1 Deliverables

<b>Deliverables</b>			
<b>Code</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Minimum indicative content</b>	<b>Key stakeholders – see Table 27</b>
D 2.1.1	GHG Inventory Module development plan	Identification of dataset and expertise needs and gaps analysis of existing tools and prioritization of improvements delivered and integrated into the Transparency Management System platform.	NCCO, Government Climate and Environment Working Groups, Thematic and technical support team
D.2.1.2	GHG Inventory Prototype enhancements to tools and templates	GHG inventory prototype tools and templates delivered and integrated into the Transparency Management System platform.	NCCO, Government Climate and Environment Working Groups, Thematic and technical support team
D.2.1.3	GHG Inventory Final enhanced tools and templates	GHG inventory final tools and templates delivered and integrated into the Transparency Management System platform.	NCCO, Government Climate and Environment Working Groups, Thematic and technical support team
D.2.1.4	GHG Inventory Module processes and methodology manual	GHG inventory processes and methodology manual delivered and integrated into the Transparency Management System platform.	NCCO, Government Climate and Environment Working Groups, Thematic and technical support team
D.2.1.5	GHG Inventory Module capacity-building sessions	These capacity building sessions will be designed under output 1.4. Here they will be implemented.	NCCO, Government Climate and Environment Working Groups, Thematic and technical support team



D.2.1.6	GHG Inventory Module management, improvement and project exit strategy	GHG inventory module management, improvement and exit strategy established and integrated into the Transparency Management System platform.	NCCO, Government Climate and Environment Working Groups, Thematic and technical support team
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**Output 2.2 Templates and a database are made available to national stakeholders and their capacities are enhanced for using the Transparency Management System Adaptation Module**

Output 2.2 will focus on development of the risks and vulnerability analysis module. This will analyse data sources and tools for managing the climate risks and vulnerability analysis information and deliver improvements. The work will focus on identifying and collecting all the working compilation files, all the raw data input material, development of methods data source and assumption reports, development of risks and vulnerability, development and maintenance of country specific risks and vulnerability analysis training material and highlighting all the existing and potential risks and vulnerability output material needed for reporting and stakeholder engagement.

- Risks and vulnerability analysis compilation files/tools are identified, formalized, revised, standardized (where appropriate) and updated or expanded updated with any improvements to the data flows included with adequate documentation on methods, data sources and assumptions and transparent QA/QC activities and logs. Development of tools where needed (e.g. GIS and remote sensing).
- Risks and vulnerability consolidation database containing compiled estimates of risk and vulnerability priorities with transparent documentation of methods, data sources and assumptions and documentation of the analysis and results (e.g. important trends, key sectors and risks and uncertainties). Database capable of providing detailed outputs for any voluntary reporting as well as public facing websites, business and company level risk and policy and project options analysis.
- Risks and vulnerability methodology and analysis report with transparent documentation of the methods, data sources and assumptions used as well as outputs providing information on important trends, key sectors and risks and uncertainties). Peer reviewed.
- Country specific risks and vulnerability compilation and reporting training material
- Definition of other risks and vulnerability outputs to national statistics and sectoral strategies and add these to the improvement plan.

This CBIT project will coordinate with the ongoing work under GEF BTR/NC to build on deliverable 1.4 (BTR1 development) and integrate with 2.3 (BTR2/NC5) which will be focused on update of information on risks vulnerabilities and adaptation action for the BTR/NC reports. CBIT will focus on a programme of specific risks vulnerabilities and adaptation action module developments and enhancements coordinated

around the BTR/NC program for the risk vulnerabilities and adaptation action update. The CBIT project will facilitate the documentation and training in capacity building associated with the development of new modules, tools and training material. BTR/NC project caters for the specific training needed to launch the BTR/NC work and CBIT brings that material together, expands and integrates it into the overall package of ETF training and development services, ensures it's refreshed and up-to-date and linking across thematic areas with adaptation to the continuously improving data flows through the system.

BTR/NC includes an activity on 'Introduction of tools to build capacity for climate scenarios, modelling, projections and data analysis to enhance the country's capacity to conduct vulnerability/adaptation and loss and damage assessments.' CBIT will make sure that its development of modules is coordinated with and does not overlap with modelling tools developed for the BTR/NC reports but enhance these tools and also cater for their use for modelling LTS and NDC updates. See B3 for more details on these programme integrations.

Table 12 Output 2.2 Deliverables

<b>Deliverables</b>			
<b>Code</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Minimum indicative content</b>	<b>Key stakeholders – see Table 27</b>
D.2.2.1	Adaptation Module development plan	Identification of dataset and expertise needs and gaps analysis of existing tools and prioritization of improvements delivered and integrated into the Transparency Management System platform.	NCCO, Government Climate and Environment Working Groups, Thematic and technical support team
D.2.2.2	Adaptation Prototype enhancements to tools and templates	Adaptation prototype tools and templates delivered and integrated into the Transparency Management System platform.	NCCO, Government Climate and Environment Working Groups, Thematic and technical support team
D.2.2.3	Adaptation Final enhanced tools and templates	Adaptation final tools and templates delivered and integrated into the Transparency Management System platform.	NCCO, Government Climate and Environment Working Groups, Thematic and technical support team
D.2.2.4	Adaptation Module processes and methodology manual	Adaptation processes and methodology manual delivered and integrated into the Transparency Management System platform.	NCCO, Government Climate and Environment Working Groups, Thematic and technical support team
D.2.2.5	Adaptation Module Capacity-building sessions	These capacity building sessions will be designed under output 1.4. Here they will be implemented.	NCCO, Government Climate and Environment Working Groups, Thematic and technical support team
D.2.2.6	Adaptation Module management, improvement and exit strategy	Adaptation module management, improvement and exit strategy established and integrated into the Transparency Management System platform.	NCCO, Government Climate and Environment Working Groups, Thematic and technical support team

**Output 2.3 Templates and a database are made available to national stakeholders and their capacities are enhanced for using the Transparency Management System NDC Tracking Module**

Output 2.3 will focus on development of the tracking progress with nationally determined contribution action for mitigation and adaptation module. This will analyze data sources and tools for managing the nationally determined contribution for mitigation and adaptation tracking information and deliver improvements. The work will focus on identifying and collecting all of the working compilation files, all of the raw data input material, development of methods data source and assumption reports, development of nationally determined contribution for mitigation and adaptation tracking, development and maintenance of country specific nationally determined contribution for mitigation and adaptation tracking analysis training material and highlighting all of the existing and potential nationally determined contribution for mitigation and adaptation tracking output material needed for reporting and stakeholder engagement.

1. Climate action analysis compilation files and tools are identified, formalized and updated and expanded with any improvements to the data flows included with adequate documentation on methods, data sources and assumptions and transparent QA/QC activities and logs. This could cover one or many mitigation and adaptation actions and form the evidence base for decision making on action and action prioritization.
2. Climate action consolidation database containing compiled information on climate actions and their direct and indirect and wider impacts, costs, investments and investment needs with transparent documentation of methods, data sources and assumptions. The database needs to be capable of providing detailed outputs for any UNFCCC reporting (including relevant indicators and common reporting formats) as well as public facing websites, and private and sub-national government engagement around policy and project options analysis and progress tracking.
3. Climate action impact analysis methodology report with transparent documentation of the methods, data sources and assumptions used to assess and track climate action as well as outputs providing information on important trends, key sectors and risks and uncertainties). Peer reviewed.
4. Country specific Climate action impact analysis compilation and reporting training material
5. Definition of other Climate action impact analysis outputs to Long Term Strategies (LTS), national statistics and sectoral strategies and add these to the improvement plan.

This CBIT project will build on work by the NDC Partnership to gather and manage Belize's NDC Partnership Implementation Plan. This work provides support for the gathering of information on climate actions and associated Key Performance Indicators relating to Belize's NDC. The CBIT project will strengthen the stakeholder engagement, data flows and tools required to maintain Belize's NDC Partnership

Implementation Plan and facilitate engagement with support providers. The NDC Partnership Online Partnership Plan Tool will be integrated into the CBIT work activities for this module. The CBIT project will coordinate with the ongoing work under GEF BTR/NC to build on deliverable 1.3 (BTR1 development) and integrate with 2.4 (BTR2/NC5) which will be focused on update of information on mitigation action for the BTR/NC reports. CBIT will focus on a programme of specific NDC tracking module developments and enhancements coordinated around the BTR/NC program for the NDC tracking update. The CBIT project will facilitate the documentation and training in capacity building associated with the development of new modules, tools and training material. BTR/NC project caters for the specific training needed to launch the BTR/NC work and CBIT brings that material together, expands and integrates it into the overall package of ETF training and development services, ensures it's refreshed and up-to-date and linking across thematic areas with adaptation to the continuously improving data flows through the system. CBIT will focus on standardizing the climate action (NDC) tracking documentation and reporting elements with general guidance and training for compilers, coordinators and data providers. This guidance will cover all sections of the methodology reports and any quality and management processes required for update and peer review. BTR/NC will focus on specific work to write updated sections and elaborate the analysis of the findings for the BTR/NC reports. See B3 for more details on these programme integrations.

Table 13 Output 2.3 Deliverables

<b>Deliverables</b>			
<b>Code</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Minimum indicative content</b>	<b>Key stakeholders – see Table 27</b>
D 2.3.1	NDC Tracking Module development plan	Identification of dataset and expertise needs and gaps analysis of existing tools and prioritization of improvements delivered and integrated into the Transparency Management System platform.	NCCO, Government Climate and Environment Working Groups, Thematic and technical support team
D.2.3.2	NDC Tracking Prototype enhancements to tools and templates	NDC tracking prototype tools and templates delivered and integrated into the Transparency Management System platform.	NCCO, Government Climate and Environment Working Groups, Thematic and technical support team
D.2.3.3	NDC Tracking Final enhanced tools and templates	NDC tracking final tools and templates delivered and integrated into the Transparency Management System platform.	NCCO, Government Climate and Environment Working Groups, Thematic and technical support team
D.2.3.4	NDC Tracking Module processes and methodology manual	NDC tracking processes and methodology manual delivered and integrated into the Transparency Management System platform.	NCCO, Government Climate and Environment Working Groups, Thematic and technical support team
D.2.3.5	NDC Tracking Module Capacity-building sessions	These capacity building sessions will be designed under output 1.4. Here they will be implemented.	NCCO, Government Climate and Environment Working Groups,

			Thematic and technical support team
D.2.3.6	NDC Tracking Module management, improvement and project exit strategy	NDC tracking module management and improvement plan established and integrated into the Transparency Management System platform.	NCCO, Government Climate and Environment Working Groups, Thematic and technical support team

**Output 2.4 Templates and a database are made available to national stakeholders and their capacities are enhanced for using the Transparency Management System Support Needed and Received Module**

Output 2.4 will focus on development of the module for tracking for means of implementation (support need and received) including financial, technology, and capacity. This will analyse data sources and tools for managing the tracking of means of implementation information and deliver improvements. The work will focus on identifying and collecting all of the working compilation files, all of the raw data input material, development of methods data source and assumption reports, development of tracking of means of implementation, development and maintenance of country specific tracking of means of implementation training material and highlighting all of the existing and potential nationally determined contribution for tracking of means of implementation output material needed for reporting and stakeholder engagement.

1. Support analysis compilation files and tools identified, formalized, standardized and updated with any improvements to the data flows included with adequate documentation on methods, data sources and assumptions and transparent QA/QC activities and logs. This could cover one or many of the information flows on support and finance.
2. Support and finance consolidation database containing compiled information on climate action support provided and needed support providers, beneficiaries and implementing agencies. Transparent documentation of methods, data sources and assumptions. The database needs to be capable of providing detailed outputs for any UNFCCC reporting as well as public facing websites, and private and sub-national government engagement around policy and project options analysis and progress tracking.
3. Support and climate finance analysis methodology report with transparent documentation of the methods, data sources and assumptions used to assess and track support as well as information on important trends, key sectors and risks and uncertainties). Peer reviewed.
4. Country specific support and climate finance analysis compilation and reporting training material
5. Definition of other support and climate finance outputs to national and subnational planning and budgeting systems as well as for public information and regional engagement and add these to the improvement plan.

This CBIT project will coordinate with the ongoing work under GEF BTR/NC to build on deliverable 1.5 (BTR1 development) and integrate with 2.5 (BTR2/NC5) which will be focused on update of information on Information on financial, technology development and transfer and Capacity-Building support under Article 9-11 of the Paris Agreement for the BTR/NC reports. The CBIT work will also build in the ICAT phase 3 work on climate finance including input from ICAT’s baseline assessment of national climate finance framework, stakeholder mapping, national working definition of climate finance, methodology to assess climate finance needs in line with NDC updating and review cycles, methodology for climate finance tracking and initial stakeholders capacity building climate finance tracking. CBIT will focus on a programme of specific financial, technology development and transfer and Capacity-Building support module developments and enhancements building on ICAT and coordinated around the BTR/NC program for the financial, technology development and transfer and Capacity-Building support update of the BRR/NC report. The CBIT project will facilitate the documentation and training in capacity building associated with the development of new modules, tools and training material. BTR/NC project caters for the specific training needed to launch the BTR/NC work and CBIT brings that material together, expands and integrates it into the overall package of ETF training and development services, ensures it's refreshed and up-to-date and linking across thematic areas with adaptation to the continuously improving data flows through the system. See B3 for more details on these programme integrations.

Table 14 Output 2.4 Deliverables

<b>Deliverables</b>			
<b>Code</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Minimum indicative content</b>	<b>Key stakeholders – see Table 27</b>
D 2.4.1	Support Needed and Received Module development plan	Identification of dataset and expertise needs and gaps analysis of existing tools and prioritization of improvements delivered and integrated into the Transparency Management System platform.	NCCO, Government Climate and Environment Working Groups, Thematic and technical support team
D.2.4.2	Support Needed and Received Prototype enhancements to tools and templates	Support needed and received prototype tools and templates delivered and integrated into the Transparency Management System platform.	NCCO, Government Climate and Environment Working Groups, Thematic and technical support team
D.2.4.3	Support Needed and Received Final enhanced tools and templates	Support needed and received final tools and templates delivered and integrated into the Transparency Management System platform.	NCCO, Government Climate and Environment Working Groups, Thematic and technical support team
D.2.4.4	Support Needed and Received Module processes and methodology manual	Support needed and received processes and methodology manual delivered and integrated into the Transparency Management System platform.	NCCO, Government Climate and Environment Working Groups, Thematic and technical support team



D.2.4.5	Support Needed and Received Module Capacity-building sessions	These capacity building sessions will be designed under output 1.4. Here they will be implemented.	NCCO, Government Climate and Environment Working Groups, Thematic and technical support team
D.2.4.6	Support Needed and Received Module management, improvement and project exit strategy	Support needed and received management, improvement and project exist strategy established and integrated into the Transparency Management System platform.	NCCO, Government Climate and Environment Working Groups, Thematic and technical support team

### Component 3: Using the National Transparency Management System

This component will address Barrier 3: Belize does not consistently integrate its climate change information into National Policy Making processes.

Component 3 provides the final component of the CBIT project which focuses on integrating the enhanced transparency framework and system setup for Belize international policy and decision-making and planning processes. This includes the regular update and delivery of information related to mitigation and adaptation progress as well as information on support needed and received. Results from Component 3 include the use of the transparency system by national and subnational planning and strategy development processes continuous capacity building of a wide range of stakeholders in using and providing information for the transparency system and full and high quality and timely production of UNFCCC reports.

This Component will seek to address Belize’s National Climate Change Gender Action Plan Focal Area 2: policy coherence across all of government. This seeks to facilitate human relationships and dialogue to the implementation, innovations and solutions to adapt to and mitigate against climate change, and engaging more stakeholders to support policy cohesion and climate change solutions that are multi-disciplinary and cross-sectoral in addressing equity. This will be achieved by using the Transparency Management System as a mechanism for national policy planning, across all of Government. This will also help Belize strategically target those who are more likely to be overlooked or left behind, or who have higher climate risk exposure.

This component is expected to have the following outcome: the Government of Belize prepares reports to the UNFCCC and undertakes national planning utilizing the new Transparency Management System (Outcome 3).

### Output 3.1 National stakeholders have access to a roadmap and tools for UNFCCC Reporting



Output 3.1 provides detailed analysis and recommendations for a road map towards complete high quality timely UNFCCC reporting, to be adopted by the BNCCC. Functionalities and a roadmap are established for supporting the government to report to the UNFCCC in accordance with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. This includes detailed analysis of Article 13 requirements as well as requirements for integrating transparent information on Article 6 the internationally transferable mitigation outcomes (ITMO).

1. Delivery of a comprehensive roadmap including a list of outputs, their timeframes and datasets identified, flagging transparency system improvement needs to produce UNFCCC outputs for the next 10 years.
2. Identification of lead organizations, budgets and opportunities for implementing the improvements through various transparency capacity building support mechanisms. This will build in the following elements:
  - NDC updates
  - BTR and NC
  - Long Term Strategies (LTS)
  - Adaptation Communications
  - GHG Inventory
  - Biennial Update Reports and National Communications
  - Global Stock takes

Tools will be developed for automatic generation of GHG inventory, NDC tracking, and support tracking information aligned with the UNFCCC requirements. The Transparency Management System will have a feature which automates the production of draft UNFCCC reports, facilitating report preparation.

The CBIT project will coordinate with the ongoing work under GEF BTR/NC deliverables under outputs 1, 2 and 3 that focus on identifying the explicit data, expertise, tools and template requirements for BTR/NC reporting and coordinate delivery of solutions for the BTR/NC as well as other output production activities (e.g., NDC updates, LTS, sectoral strategies etc.) within the transparency system. The CBIT project will also focus on enhancing the delivery of the BTR2 in NC5 with additional automation of tabular outputs. See B3 for more details on these programme integrations.

Table 15 Output 3.1 Deliverables

<b>Deliverables</b>			
<b>Code</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Minimum indicative content</b>	<b>Key stakeholders – see Table 27</b>
D 3.1.1	UNFCCC reporting roadmap	UNFCCC reporting timetable and reporting planning and material delivery milestones including assigned roles and responsibilities to organizations, data, tools and expertise needs.	NCCO, Government Climate and Environment Working Groups, Thematic and technical support team
D.3.1.2	Transparency Management System automatic generation feature: UNFCCC reporting tables	Tools, code, manuals for auto generation features.	NCCO, Thematic and technical support team
D.3.1.3	Transparency Management System automatic generation feature: UNFCCC ETF reports	Tools, code, manuals for auto generation features.	NCCO, Thematic and technical support team

**Output 3.2 Government officials have access to Transparency Management System features for reporting to the UNFCCC and undertaking national planning**

This includes activities for using the Transparency Management System government tools and systems supporting UNFCCC reporting and national planning processes (NDC, LTS, etc.) managed by the MSDCCDRM. Output 3.2 looks at delivering updated data to support decision making around LTS, NDCs and or other policy and sectoral development goals. It is envisaged that output 3.2 will run updated modelling exercises for mitigation options and adaptation options using the transparency systems modules developed in Component 2 and enhanced expert capacity and data flows from Components 1 and 2. Output 3.2 will deliver full institutionalization of the data systems in national planning processes this will focus on the proactive function of Belize’s NCCO and associated working groups as well as the capacity building support to key organizations that provide data and expertise to the transparency system as well as those organizations that make use of the transparency systems outputs.

This Output will ensure gender related data is included in the various modelling scenarios, and the resulting scenarios are able to inform decision-makers on the success of activities already implemented to empower women in climate-related programmes, and also where further action is needed. Importantly, key government agencies responsible for implementing climate change actions will be able to foster policy coherence through the ongoing engagement and capacity building sessions delivered under this output. This will allow existing relationships to strengthen further, new lines of dialogue to open, and knowledge sharing to thrive.

1. Delivery of a mitigation modelling scenario exercise to support LTS, NDC and/or analysis of policy goals, using the Transparency Management System and analyzing GHG reduction impacts for energy, transport, agriculture and land use and land use change.
  - Updated NDC, LTS or policy goal scenarios.
  - Updated NDC tracking tools in the Transparency Management System
  - Documentation of methods data sources and assumptions prepared and stored in the transparency system
  - Archiving of all working files and background materials
  - Improvement plan, datasets, outputs, organizations, transparency tools and other institutional arrangements updated in the transparency system
2. Delivery of an adaptation modelling scenario exercise to support LTS, NDC and/or analysis of policy goals, using the transparency system running and analyzing the impacts of climate scenarios to priorities risks and vulnerabilities coastal zones, agriculture, water, tourism and energy systems, transport and infrastructure.
  - Updated NDC, LTS or policy goal scenarios.
  - Updated NDC tracking tools in the Transparency Management System
  - Documentation of methods data sources and assumptions prepared and stored in the transparency system
  - Archiving of all working files and background materials
  - improvement plan, datasets, outputs, organizations, transparency tools and other institutional arrangements updated in the transparency system
3. Engagement around Transparency Management System value-proposition for national planning and how it can support national planning processes, including development of national development plans, LTS and NDC revisions.
4. The NCCO, supported by the Transparency unit and other contributing agencies (e.g. NMS, Line Ministries and SIB), convenes regular (2 per year) high level (ministerial finance with private and civil society, local government and NGO representation) national climate progress updates with a focus on the integration of transparency material into all national and sectoral planning processes considering LTS, NDC and sectoral policy goals documenting engagement with decision makers

and data providers through an BNCCC and its working groups. This includes active sectoral BNCCC working groups support covering adaptation and mitigation providing the scientific and policy link between the Transparency Unit and associated agencies (e.g., NMS) the BNCCC high level participants, and those working in gender. Working groups focus on delivery of timely, climate and GHG relevant information on progress, gaps and options for increased ambition to the BNCCC and raise priority transparency improvement requirements relating to improving the flow of information through improved governance, expertise, data flows, systems and tools and stakeholder engagement. Working groups consist of key data providers, data compilation representatives and transparency system coordinators.

5. The work will also track the Transparency Management System activity and output usage by key organizations institutionalization of climate data into strategic planning processes and activities – e.g., Line ministries, financial institutions, local government, private sector or CSOs or social group communities' contribution to the identification of value of the Transparency Management System.

The CBIT project will build on GEF BTR/NC project output 1 and coordinate with the ongoing work under GEF BTR/NC deliverables output 2 to produce the BTR2/NC5. Coordination will include the joint engagement with stakeholders and development of modelling activities for adaptation and mitigation scenarios and options for the BTR2/NC5, as well as consistent analysis for Belize’s LTS and updates to the NDC. See B3 for more details on these programme integrations.

Table 16 Output 3.2 Deliverables

Deliverables			
Code	Title	Minimum indicative content	Key stakeholders – see Table 27
D 3.2.1	Transparency Management System futures module: mitigation modelling scenario of three sectors	Scenario modelling results. Documentation of sectoral stakeholder engagement activities. Description of methods data sources and assumptions used for modelling activities. List of future improvements needed including data, tools, expertise, stakeholder engagement.	NCCO, Government Climate and Environment Working Groups, Thematic and technical support team
D.3.2.2	Transparency Management System futures module: Climate vulnerability modelling and linking to adaptation efforts for three selected sectors	Scenario modelling results. Documentation of sectoral stakeholder engagement activities. Description of methods data sources and assumptions used for modelling activities. List of future improvements needed including data, tools, expertise, stakeholder engagement.	NCCO, Government Climate and Environment Working Groups, Thematic and technical support team
D.3.2.3	Report: value-proposition of Transparency	Beneficiary stakeholders, valued outputs, required inputs, expertise, tools for	NCCO, Government Climate and

	Management System for national planning	development of NDC updates and LTS. Key service providers. Milestones, timings and deliverables expected. Resource needs to deliver value.	Environment Working Groups, Thematic and technical support team
D.3.2.4	Reports from minimum three BNCCC meetings on use of Transparency Management System for national planning, or decisions taken to use it for national planning.	Meeting reports. Summaries of use of transparency management system to support meetings and decision making related to development of NDC updates and LTS. Strengths and weaknesses of the system. List of improvements and resources needed in the future to increase the value of the transparency management system.	NCCO, Government Climate and Environment Working Groups, Thematic and technical support team
D.3.2.5	Activity log of Transparency Management System use in national planning	Extract of the transparency management system activity log showing a range of services (advice, training, mentoring, report generation) and data provided by the transparency system relating to the development of NDC updates and LTS.	NCCO, Government Climate and Environment Working Groups, Thematic and technical support team

#### Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation

Project activities will be undertaken by a PCTT consisting of a base team (a chief technical advisor (CTA), a senior transparency expert, an IT expert, a process expert, a gender specialist and a junior technical / administrative support. A series of consultancies (which can bring in international experts, as needed) have been included for specific assistance and to supply the necessary technical inputs for each of the outputs. Further details on the project’s governance and the assignment of roles and responsibilities can be found in the section “Institutional arrangements and coordination”, as well as on the project’s workplan (**Annex J**). Detailed ToR for staff and consultancies is available in **Annex I.2**, which sets out their roles regarding M&E components.

The project will kick off with an Inception Meeting, led by the CTA and delivered to all relevant stakeholders. Progress will be reviewed yearly through the Project Implementation Review (PIR) reports, which is the tool used in the GEF’s Project and Program Cycle Policy. The purpose of the PIR is to assess project performance, to analyze whether the project is on track, what problems and challenges it encountered, and which corrective actions are required so that the project can achieve its intended outcomes by project completion in the most efficient and sustainable way. The PIR will include a review of the project progress against the project indicators set out in the Project Results Framework (Annex C). The Project Results Framework sets out how success against the indicators should be measures and verified. Gender considerations are a part of the M&E

activities, for example, the PIR will also apply the UN Cooperation Framework markers, and review progress on gender-related results.

It is the responsibility of the UNEP Task Manager to monitor whether the agreed recommendations are being implemented. In between PIRs, the project team shall prepare and present intermediate internal progress reports (the “Half Yearly Progress Reports”) to update project data and facilitate management. Developments in project execution will be monitored through regular follow-up meetings between the Implementation Agency and the CTA.

In line with the GEF Evaluation requirements and UNEP’s Evaluation Policy, all GEF funded projects are subject to a performance assessment when they reach operational completion. In the case of Enabling Activity projects that have a total value less than USD 2 million, or which are issuing grants of less than USD 2 million to each implementing country, an Operational Completion Report meets the GEF performance assessment requirements<sup>[2]<sup>3</sup></sup>. An Operational Completion Report template is made available by the Evaluation Office. This template will be filled as a self-completion exercise and the report uploaded to the GEF Portal by the Task Manager.

In case a management-led Terminal Review is required, the UNEP Evaluation Office will provide tools, templates, and guidelines to support the Review consultant. For all Terminal Reviews, the UNEP Evaluation Office will perform a quality assessment of the Terminal Review report and validate the Review’s performance ratings. This quality assessment will be attached as an Annex to the Terminal Review report, validated performance ratings will be captured in the main report.

However, if an independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) of the project is required, the Evaluation Office will be responsible for the entire evaluation process and will liaise with the Task Manager and the project implementing partners at key points during the evaluation. The TE will provide an independent assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. It will have two primary purposes: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UNEP staff and implementing partners. The direct costs of the evaluation (or the management-led review) will be charged against the project evaluation budget. The TE will typically be initiated after the project’s operational completion. If a follow-on phase of the project is envisaged, the timing of the evaluation will be discussed with the Evaluation Office in relation to the submission of the follow-on proposal.

The draft TE report will be sent by the Evaluation Office to project stakeholders for comment. Formal comments on the report will be shared by the Evaluation Office in an open and transparent manner. The

project performance will be assessed against standard evaluation criteria using a six-point rating scheme. The final determination of project ratings will be made by the Evaluation Office when the report is finalized. The evaluation report will be publicly disclosed and will be followed by a recommendation compliance process. The evaluation recommendations will be entered into a Recommendations Implementation Plan template by the Evaluation Office. Formal submission of the completed Recommendations Implementation Plan by the CTA is required within one month of its delivery to the project team. The Evaluation Office will monitor compliance with this plan every six months for a total period of 12 months from the finalization of the Recommendations Implementation Plan. The compliance performance against the recommendations is then reported to senior management on a six-monthly basis and to member States in the Biennial Evaluation Synthesis Report.

The total GEF contribution for M&E activities (including the Inception Workshop and the Terminal Evaluation) is summarized in **Table 17**.

Table 17 M&E Activities

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget from GEF	Timeframe
Inception Meeting	Chief Technical Advisor (CTA), National Project Director (NPD)	USD 2,842	Within 4 months of project start-up
Inception Report	CTA	% of CTA budget	1 month after project inception meeting
Measurement of project progress and performance indicators	CTA	% of CTA budget	Annually
End-point measurement of project outcome indicators, GEF Core indicators	CTA	% of CTA budget	End Point
Half Yearly Progress/ Operational Reports to UNEP	CTA	% of CTA budget	Within 1 month of the end of reporting period i.e. on or before 31 January and 31 July
Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings and National Steering Committee meetings	CTA NPD	Co-financed by Ministry	Once a year minimum
Reports of PSC meetings	CTA	% of CTA budget	Annually
Expenditure reports	CTA	% of CTA budget	Quarterly
Project Implementation Review (PIR) report	CTA	% of CTA budget	Annually, part of reporting routine
Monitoring visits to field sites	CTA	% of CTA budget	As appropriate



Terminal Review/Evaluation	UNEP	USD 30,000	Typically initiated after the project's operational completion
Final Workshop (validation of the Transparency Management System)	CTA	As part of Output 1.3	One month before technical completion of the Transparency Management System design
Project Operational Completion Report	CTA	% of CTA budget	Within 2 months of the project completion date
Co-financing report (including supporting evidence for in-kind co-finance)	CTA	% of CTA budget	Within 1 month of the PIR reporting period, i.e., on or before 31 July
Publication of Lessons Learnt and other project documents	CTA, NPD	% of CTA budget	Annually, part of half-yearly reports & Project Final Report
Project closure pink file	CTA	% of CTA budget	To be completed alongside the Terminal Review/Evaluation
<b>Total</b>		<b>USD 39,581 (includes Integrated activities by CTA)</b>	

## Global Environmental Benefits and/or Adaptation Benefits

The global environmental impacts generated by this project are directly related to the implementation of the ETF in Belize. The project supports enhanced reporting and assessments in the areas of national GHG inventories, mitigation, and vulnerability and adaptation to climate change impacts, NDC tracking, and tracking support needed and received. It will lead to the development of relevant policy instruments which will inform and guide the formulation of cost-effective project proposals in all four modules of climate change. These initiatives will be in line with the UNFCCC obligations, national development needs and priorities, as well as the SDGs.

This proposal aims to design country-owned methodologies for climate transparency through a functional national Transparency Management System that will act as repository of knowledge and information which will inform future decision-making. Therefore, the project will also contribute to enhance Belize's capacity to effectively implement the Paris Agreement, and potentially contribute to increased NDC ambition. This is linked to the GEF-8 Core Indicator 6 – GHG Emissions Mitigated. The access to more reliable data and improved reporting will also improve the information provided to the Global Stocktake, enhancing the overall capacity to track the actual progress towards the long-term temperature goals of the Paris Agreement. The project will additionally enhance Belize's capacity to report to other non-UNFCCC multilateral environmental agreements, such as the SDGs and the MEAs, allowing for a streamlined approach across international reporting commitments of the country.

At the institutional level, the project will strengthen national coordination frameworks and involve the main stakeholders in the implementation of the ETF. In the absence of this project, there will be an uncoordinated approach to transparency, as several ongoing initiatives (**Table 4**) are being delivered in parallel without an overarching framework for transparency. The project implementation will directly strengthen the institutional and technical capacity of Belize, through the formation of a new Transparency Unit, and multiple training initiatives. Supporting the formalization of this Transparency Unit will also embed institutional arrangements and subsequently embed the responsibility of climate action into the mandates of institutions, as participants in the Transparency Management System.

At the environmental level, the project will enable Belize to have a clearer idea of the impact of climate change in its territory and its mitigation, adaptation, and support needs. It will also show activities where intervention may result in further co-benefits and support wider national objectives on sustainable development. The Transparency Management System will provide better access to climate change information to develop well informed viable strategies to increase resilience in marginalized communities of Belize, which are particularly prone to climate hazards. Frequently affected by floods and extreme weather events, these events have widespread implications for the economic, social, and psychological welfare of vulnerable communities. Responding effectively and timely to these risks requires the strategic combination of updated information and decision-making, thereby creatively linking the expertise, efforts and actions of diverse stakeholders, including local government, scientists, industry experts, and the communities themselves. Furthermore, the project will improve gender mainstreaming activities in fundamental elements of Belize's climate change related policies and reports, such as the country's NDC, Adaptation Plan and NAMAs. It will define, design, and propose the necessary institutional arrangements for all the reporting processes to ensure that the capturing and reporting of essential information and data, such as for the NDC, is efficient and science based.

At the technical and operational level, the project will strengthen Belize's capacity to implement the ETF through an operational and functional Transparency Management System that will help to ensure high quality GHG data and related information for accurate adaptation and mitigation planning, NDC tracking, support needed and received, monitoring and evaluation. Such a strong system will also contribute to improving the design and prioritization of cost-effective project proposals to reduce GHG emissions. The project will also strengthen the capacity of national experts on data collection and analysis, QA/QC, GHG inventory methodologies, co-benefits analysis and mitigation action monitoring tools.

## Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder engagement will occur throughout the entire CBIT project. Active engagement will be ensured through capacity building activities to ensure improved knowledge of relevant stakeholders and the sustainability of the project. The communication campaign will create public awareness and will establish a channel for continuous stakeholder consultation, interaction and engagement.

To ensure effective and meaningful communication, which captures all relevant stakeholders, an enhanced Stakeholder Engagement and Communication Strategy will be developed under Output 1.5. This enhanced Strategy will build upon Belize’s existing Climate Change Communication Strategy for the Government of Belize (2021)<sup>[3]</sup><sup>4</sup>.

The purpose of the enhanced Communication Strategy is to demonstrate to both internal (government) and external (NGOs, CSOs, general public etc.) stakeholders how Belize is addressing climate change, through which the profile of this CBIT project will be raised. The enhanced Communication Strategy will be a live document that will be updated as the project progresses, in the first instance generating interest and communicating how stakeholders can get involved, moving towards improved visibility of the Transparency Management System, and then demonstration of its capabilities and highlight its benefits.

The enhanced Communication Strategy will also bring together the M&E activities, set out in **Table 17**, which describes how the project will communicate lessons learned and recommendations to the internal project stakeholders during project implementation, through activities such as PSC meeting reports, PIR reports, and publication of Lessons Learned reports.

The relevant stakeholders to be engaged are set out in **Table 27**. It is crucial that the CBIT project engages with the private sector, as these are key data providers who will help to improve the current process of data gathering, processing, and sharing. This project involves developing an enhanced consultation, communication and engagement strategy, which will include private businesses. Data Sharing Agreements will also be drafted to help rationalise and improve current data flows.

This CBIT project will ensure that gender perspectives are embedded into the Transparency Management System, as well as facilitate the involvement of gender actors. A gender expert will be part of the PCTT, who will promote gender considerations throughout the project, and ensure high quality, accurate data is collected and reported. Efforts will also be made to maintain an acceptable gender representation in project management structures (committees, institutional frameworks) and capacity-building activities (trainings, workshops). This is described further in **Annex K.2 Gender Action Plan**.

## Knowledge Management

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Knowledge management and best practices exchange are important elements of the project and have been directly incorporated into project outcomes/outputs, which will be captured in the Knowledge Management Plan delivered under Output 1.5, as part of the enhanced Communication Strategy (Deliverable D 1.5.1). The Knowledge Management Plan will be gender sensitive, through the use of gender sensitive language and use of male and female knowledge product, communication, and public education material developers for the diversity of perspectives and approaches, as well as male and female reviewers of these products.

This CBIT project will help develop the tools, protocols, and guidelines of how data will be collected in accordance with the MPGs established under the Paris Agreement. Under the deliverables in Output 1.4, the Transparency Management System will further develop a functional and centralized data collection and sharing platform, allowing for better information sharing between different institutions in the country, which also can act to reduce the challenges associated with staff changes, as the system will be institutionalized, used by numerous members of the personnel and will serve to preserve institutional memory. Activities such as training and workshops will enhance the capacity in line ministries and allow for knowledge sharing across different stakeholders (e.g., ministries, private sector etc.). To ensure long-term sustainability, it is planned to have a train the trainer component, which will include training improvements and future training improvement plans. Lessons learned and experiences will be identified during the M&E phase.

The CBIT project in Belize will create knowledge through the development of protocols, guidelines, and indicators for climate change transparency. The approach developed is based on UNEP's experience in developing GEF projects (particularly, CBIT projects), considering a two-fold approach. On one side, the project aims to establish a full-fledged knowledge management for the transparency management system, as data and knowledge are the fundamental part of the registry. On the other side, the project will have its own (i.e., internal) knowledge management approach to ensure that the project's actions are informed by previous experiences, and their outputs well documented for both on-going and future efforts. The project was designed by the same team responsible for the management of a portfolio of 12 similar CBIT projects in the region. Lessons learned, good practices and evaluation findings have informed project design.

### *Knowledge management at the system level*

The climate transparency system (designed in Outcome 1) will require technical collaboration and the sharing of information with academia, research institutions, and public and private universities in Belize. Part of the design will include the establishment of institutional arrangements with specifically defined roles and responsibilities of knowledge holders under Output 1.3, both at the national and at the subnational level. This will ensure high-quality data is timely fed into the transparency system.

Another essential part in managing this knowledge is through Outcome 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5, which consists of enhancing the institutional arrangements for data provision and operation, training national stakeholders on climate transparency, and a stakeholder communication and engagement strategy. This will ensure that the knowledge flows in both directions, i.e., to/from academic and research institutions. Through the partnering

with a local academic institution, using the training-the-trainers approach, and through having both online and onsite training sessions, the project will develop a robust system which can reach many of the necessary stakeholders in Belize.

### *Knowledge management at the project level (i.e., internal knowledge management)*

In terms of its own actions, processes, and outputs, the CBIT project will share a common data room with key on-going initiatives, mainly, the GCF readiness on transparency, to which this CBIT project will provide continuity. The NCCO's personnel involved in the latter will ensure that any outstanding gaps are addressed by the CBIT project, which will also benefit from their lessons learned.

A cloud-based system will also be used by UNEP to access project documents (including deliverables) on demand. This ensures that knowledge and information generated by the project is always available both to the executing and the implementing agency

## **Innovativeness, sustainability, and potential for scaling up**

### *Innovativeness*

The project adopts an innovative approach that integrates extensive stakeholder consultations and assessments of capacity needs and baseline activities for monitoring progress. The project will also generate benefits in relation to SDG 13 on taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by improving climate transparency and will be used as a benchmark for future initiatives in the country and region.

The innovative Transparency Management Platform will be tailored to domestic needs and priorities whilst ensuring best practice approaches to transparency with effective stakeholder engagement and management. The proposed CBIT project will facilitate scientific innovation through investment in tools, training and systems to update and modernize the measurement and monitoring capacities of Belize's institutions including research institutes and academia. Transparency in data sources, definitions, methodologies and assumptions will build trust among countries and stakeholders. Data sources, definitions, methodologies and assumptions will be clearly documented to facilitate replication and assessment. The climate data and tracking elements of the Transparency Management System will help to access previous records, easily reproduce estimates and ensure credibility. The project activities will improve the quality and transparency of the national GHG inventory and will establish different indicators, in an accurate way, for the monitoring of mitigation actions in main sectors of the economy.

The project will showcase Belize's commitment and approach to tackling UNFCCC commitments under the Paris Agreement, serving as a model of how an SIDS can support international efforts, following a country-based perspective and building synergies with other relevant public policies at the national level.

### *Sustainability*

The underlying objective of this project is to implement a sustainable and Transparency Management System enabling Belize to continually monitor, report and verify their mitigation, adaptation, NDC and support needed and received actions. This will be achieved by implementing efficient and transparent systems that can easily be maintained by a small team. The CBIT project will identify capacity needs at the beginning of the project, and these will be met by a team comprised of national and potentially international experts who will train in-country experts and support them in undertaking required tasks themselves. After the completion of the project, the NCCO and MSDCCRDM will have full ownership of project deliverables and will be responsible for financing and maintaining the system, including human resources. Exit strategies for each module are deliverables of the project.

The role of the Transparency Unit will be to coordinate climate change activities throughout the duration of the project but also to continue coordinating climate activities and transparency indefinitely. The government staff required to maintain the Transparency Unit will require an allocation of government funding. Therefore, this project also includes mechanisms for helping to formalize this unit to help ensure its future long term. This has been designed to align with Belize's emerging draft Climate Change Bill, that will ultimately formalize the role of the Transparency Unit and Transparency Management System on a permanent basis. The Transparency Unit will also help identify future opportunities for sustained funding and build a tangible action plan of how transparency activities will be sustained in the long-term. The establishment of the Transparency Unit under this project will ensure continuity and sustainability of the online tools developed beyond the duration of this project. The Transparency Unit will integrate transparency activities into national planning and budgeting processes. This will be enabled through better access to information for decision making and better monitoring of the cost-effectiveness of the various actions implemented to combat climate change.

Clear data collection templates, timelines and supply arrangements will be developed and agreed alongside the data suppliers to maximize the possibility of creating a sustainable data collection process. All potential tools to be implemented during the project will be assessed for their longevity considering future reporting priorities to minimize the need to implement new tools in the future.

Fostering an inclusive and participatory approach to promote ownership and raise awareness at all levels will contribute to streamlining the enhanced transparency efforts internally in the related institutions. The increased participation and accountability of multiple stakeholders in decision-making and monitoring, coupled with the formalization of the institutional framework and procedures for data collection and reporting,



and identification of potential funds from the national budget for continued support will ensure long-term sustainability. This CBIT project will justify the added value through enhanced institutional linkages, improved and consistent flow of high-quality data as well as feedback, use and data reporting. Furthermore, training materials and documents generated by the project will remain available online to be consulted at any time.

A number of staff from the relevant HEI(s) will be trained under this project. Developing climate related capacity building and technical assistance skills at the Universities may reduce reliance on international and national external consultants. In the absence of this support, the country will continue to heavily rely on consultants to meet national and international reporting obligations for transparency action and support and provide isolated trainings sessions. At present there is limited technical expertise identified at the university for engagement with climate transparency related activities and therefore this project, through the provision of training and consultation opportunities, will look to identify key departments and academics for future collaboration with the Transparency Unit.

### *Potential for scaling-up*

The lessons learnt from the CBIT project will be shared on the CBIT Global Coordination Platform and within the CCMRV hub for the benefit of other similar SIDS countries. The project outputs and the capacity built will be used to support other countries in the region and thereby offer opportunity for scaling up and replicating activities in SIDS countries, which undergo similar processes of enhancing their transparency systems and capacities.

This CBIT project outputs can be built upon for use in other sectors and sustainable development areas within Belize covering other SDGs and not just climate (SDG 13) e.g., air pollution and health, water, waste and resource efficiency. In practice this means that the deliverables and products generated by this project will contribute to actions undertaken in various sectors and challenge areas at both national and subnational level. The implementation of an ambitious and well-integrated and tracked NDC with associated clarity on support needs and support provision will facilitate the development of improved understanding and flows of information to tackle other environmental and social development issues such as ecosystem development, nature-based solutions, education, gender and health. The CBIT work will focus directly on adaptation and resilience building which will also support the engagement and integration of different social groups, nature and business. This project will offer an opportunity to improve existing data protocols and data collection tools the Government of Belize uses for national statistics gathering to support adoption of green economy interventions for sustainable development. The underlying principles related to data collection, stakeholder consultation, data management and documentation could also be applied to several other areas surrounding the SDGs such as reducing inequalities, circular economy, clean water and sanitation.

The CBIT project will aid in the scaling up of climate finance received in Belize, and therefore also the mitigation and adaptation projects than can be implemented. The existence of specific monitoring metrics and



MRV systems has become increasingly required by funding organizations at the time of providing grants and loans. The availability of the hereby developed monitoring tools and capacities will generate an additional advantage to the country while making it possible to access climate finance sources which require capacities to clearly estimate and track GHG and other non-GHG indicators such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF). Moreover, through the outcomes of this project, Belize will obtain the necessary tools to propose real, feasible, and more ambitious adaptation and mitigation targets in the medium and long-term.

## Project Cost-Effectiveness

Belize's 4NC, submitted in 2022 to the UNFCCC, remarks that climate change could cause tremendous adverse impacts on the population, ecosystems, and economic activities thus deriving considerable losses to Belize. Economic activities such as agriculture, aquaculture, tourism, and leisure activities are highly dependent on healthy and resilient ecosystems. Fluctuations in temperatures and other climate-related variables can greatly affect those activities that are vital for Belize's sustainable development. As climate change trends tend to exacerbate the extremes and seasonal patterns are disturbed, these and other sectors, are greatly affected by a changing climate provoking other social, economic, and environmental affectations and potential damages to Belize's well-being.

Therefore, expanding Belize's capacities to collect, manage, analyze, and make informed decisions based on the best data across all sectors, becomes increasingly important. The cost of the project, resources, and efforts would then be marginal to all the benefits across multiple sectors with multiple actors participating and advancing toward sustainable development. This is in line with the purpose of the ETF and the ultimate goals and objectives of the Paris Agreement.

UNEP's leading role as the UN dedicated agency addressing global environmental challenges provides a rock-solid foundation for high-quality, credible, open, and disaggregated, climate and environmental data, information, statistics, and early warning, as well as scientific assessments and expertise and helps countries and partners to develop country-specific long-lasting capacities and expertise. For over two decades now, UNEP, as a GEF implementing agency has supported more than 100 developing countries to meet their reporting obligations to the UNFCCC, and, more recently, implementing the ETF under the Paris Agreement.

UNEP's support galvanizes the expertise of accompanying countries access funds (provided by the GEF), providing technical assistance to create enabling environments for reporting: to prepare National GHG Inventories, NCs, BURs, and more recently, the dedicated and steadfast implementation of CBIT. This process has so far contributed towards strengthening human and institutional capacity on climate action reporting in implementing countries, engaging local expertise and key stakeholders. In addition, UNEP encourages partnering countries to develop the necessary capacities to utilize data and information generated from these reports to inform their national policy formulation processes.

The array of project activities is formulated around support for the implementation of provisions, guidelines, and methodologies in the UNFCCC and the IPCC, with regards to information (ensuring clarity, transparency, and understanding) that countries should provide as part of their commitments to address climate change. Applying this proven expertise, project activities are designed to overcome technical and financial constraints and to enhance individual and institutional capacities to set up and operate adequate structures for GHG data management and reporting systems thus substantially contributing to sustainable development through more informed decision-making.

Through its networks and partners, UNEP encourages non-governmental stakeholders, including the social and private sector, the academia, and the finance community, to increase coherence and transparency in reporting their climate actions. This will increase confidence in adopting business models and market decisions toward decarbonization and resilience pathways.

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[1] <https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.bz/download/a-climate-change-communication-strategy-for-the-government-of-belize/>

[2] Guidelines for Reporting on Completed Enabling Activities, GEF Oct 2023.

[3] <https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.bz/download/a-climate-change-communication-strategy-for-the-government-of-belize/>

### **Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.**

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

**Table 18** below sets out the project implementing arrangements and roles and responsibilities, with a brief summary provided below. This is supported by **Figure 4** below which illustrates the relationships between the various bodies involved in implementing this project. Detailed terms of reference for staff and consultancies are available in **Annex I.2**.

### **Project Steering Committee**

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be comprised of representatives from NCCO, UNEP and the BNCCC's Technical Working Group (TWG). This TWG includes representatives from the NCCO, Energy Unit, Agriculture Department, Forest Department, Department of the Environment, Solid Waste Management Authority, and Statistical Institute of Belize. This TWG is involved with other transparency initiatives in Belize, and therefore will help ensure alignment and efficiency across projects.

The PSC will be responsible for the strategic leadership of this project, taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. The PSC will also ensure full and proper integration of this CBIT project with other transparency related projects as listed in **Table 4** including the development of

Belize's BTR, other transparency and MRV related projects under ICAT and work ongoing through the NDC partnership.

## **Implementing Agency**

UNEP is the Implementing Agency (IA) for this project and will provide overall supervision and guidance in line with GEF and internal requirements. UNEP developed this project proposal considering its experiences, good practices and lessons learned in developing and implementing other CBIT projects. Currently, UNEP is implementing more than 30 CBIT projects, including 12 CBIT projects in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), as well as the CBIT Global Coordination Platform. In addition, UNEP has implemented the largest share of CBIT projects in LAC, with 12 CBIT projects. In this context, in acting as the implementing agency for this project it will ensure that the project builds on previous experiences and lessons learned in the implementation of CBIT projects and will ensure coordination with regional activities and with efforts lead through the Global Coordination Platform.

It is worth mentioning that UNEP is well-poised to provide a platform for knowledge sharing, raising awareness, and best practices to enhance the capacities of developing countries to advance in the implementation of the ETF. One fundamental role of UNEP is to provide high-quality, credible, open, shared, gender-disaggregated environmental data, assessments, and expertise. This is done through the delivery of well-established and reputable reports produced on a periodic basis such as the Global Environmental Outlook (GEO), the World Environment Situation Room (WESR), and the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF). UNEP and partners provide data, timely analysis, early warnings, and information platforms to governments, policy, and decision-makers, and the public at large to visualize the state of, and the pressures on, the world environment.

Likewise, through the IPCC, the Institute of Resource Planning, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, and its flagship reports (the Emissions Gap Report; the Adaptation Gap Report, etc.), UNEP deploys the most up-to-date, state-of-the-art compilation of climate change data, metrics, and sectoral knowledge for countries to be able to understand their climate-related national circumstances and report more efficiently to the UNFCCC and implement the ETF.

As an implementing agency to the GEF, UNEP has been supporting more than 100 developing countries to meet their reporting obligations to the UNFCCC and recently implementing the ETF under the Paris Agreement. This support includes accompanying access to funds (provided by the GEF) and providing technical assistance to create enabling environments for reporting: to prepare National GHG Inventories, NCs, BURs and recently to implement the ETF of the Paris Agreement, through CBIT and its flagship GSP.

## **Executing Agency**

The NCCO will act as the Executing Agency (EA) for this project. The NCCO falls directly under the MSDCCRDM, with the mandate for climate change action. Therefore, the NCCO has access to the ministerial administrative support throughout this project delivery. The PCTT (described below) will work at the NCCO premises, and the EA will oversee selecting the consultancies and local consultants following competitive processes. The project workplan is built in a way that each deliverable from consultancies is supervised by the CTA. Members of the PCTT will also be responsible for the provision of specific deliverables (i.e., without

external consultants), as well as for the integration of the deliverables into outputs and for their materialization into outcomes. This way, each action and deliverable in the workplan has a person that is directly responsible, and no activities or deliverables are duplicated.

Table 18 Project Implementing Arrangements Roles and Responsibilities

Body	Composition	Role and description	Meetings
Project Steering Committee (PSC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NCCO</li> <li>• UNEP</li> <li>• BNCCC Technical Working Group</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oversight of the project progress and implementation of Outputs;</li> <li>• Approve workplans and budget revisions;</li> <li>• Approve management decisions to ensure timely delivery of quality outputs;</li> <li>• Provide overall guidance and strategic direction;</li> <li>• Enhance and optimize the contributions of various partner organizations through coordination of all activities and inputs</li> <li>• The NCCO will appoint a National Project Director (NPD) that will act as the PSC Chairperson</li> <li>• The CTA will act as the PSC Secretary</li> </ul> <p>The member institutions will need to ensure that at least 30% female representatives are appointed to the PSC.</p>	Twice a year
Implementing GEF Agency (IA)	UNEP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure timely disbursement/sub-allotment to executing agency based on agreed legal document and in accordance with UNEP and GEF fiduciary standards;</li> <li>• Follow-up with EA for progress, equipment, financial and audit reports;</li> <li>• Provide consistent and regular oversight on project execution and conduct project supervisory missions as per Supervision Plans and in doing so ensures</li> </ul>	Periodic meetings (calls) with the EA's PCTT, at least once per month

		<p>that all UNEP and GEF criteria, rules and regulations are adhered to by project partners;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technically assess and oversee quality of project outputs, products and deliverables – including formal publications;</li> <li>• Provide no-objection to main TORs and subcontracts issued by the project, including selection of the PM;</li> <li>• Attend and facilitate inception workshops, field visits where relevant, and selected steering committee meetings;</li> <li>• Assess project risks, and monitor and enforce a risk management plan;</li> <li>• Regularly monitor project progress and performance and rate progress towards meeting project objectives, project execution progress, quality of project monitoring and evaluation, and risk;</li> <li>• Monitor reporting by project executing partners and provide prompt feedback on contents of the report;</li> <li>• Promptly inform the management of any significant risks or project problems, act and follow up on decisions made;</li> <li>• Apply adaptive management principles to the supervision of the project;</li> <li>• Review of reporting, checking for consistency between execution activities and expenditures, ensuring that it respects GEF rules;</li> <li>• Clear cash requests, and authorization of disbursements once reporting found to be complete;</li> <li>• Approve budget revision, certify fund availability and transfer funds;</li> <li>• Ensure that GEF and UNEP quality standards are applied consistently to all projects, including branding and safeguards;</li> <li>• Certify project operational completion;</li> </ul>	
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Link the project partners to any events organized by GEF and UNEP to disseminate information on project results and lessons;</li> <li>• Manage relations with GEF.</li> </ul>	
Executing Agency (EA)	NCCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that the project meets its objectives and achieves expected outcomes;</li> <li>• Ensure technical execution according to the execution plan laid out in the project document;</li> <li>• Ensure technical quality of products, outputs and deliverables;</li> <li>• Ensure compilation and submission of progress, financial and audit reporting to IA;</li> <li>• Submit budget revisions to IA for approval;</li> <li>• Address and propose solutions to any problem or inconsistency raised by the IA;</li> <li>• Bring issues raised by or associated with clients to the IA for resolution;</li> <li>• Facilitate meetings of PSC and other oversight bodies of the project;</li> <li>• Day to day oversight of project execution;</li> <li>• Submit all technical reports and completion reports to IA (realized outputs, inventories, verification of co-finance, terminal reporting, etc.);</li> <li>• Monitoring and evaluation of the project outputs and outcomes;</li> <li>• Effective use of both international and national resources</li> <li>• Timely availability of financing to support project execution;</li> <li>• Proper coordination among all project stakeholders, in particular national parties;</li> <li>• Timely submission of all project reports, including work plans and financial reports,</li> <li>• Follow-up with, or progress, procurement, financial and audit reports.</li> </ul>	Periodic meetings (calls) with the IA, at least once per month

## Project Team

Project activities will be undertaken by a PCTT consisting of a CTA, a senior transparency expert with expertise on adaptation, mitigation and MRV, an IT expert, a process expert, a gender specialist and a junior technical and administrative support.

A series of consultancies (which can bring in international experts, as needed) have been included for specific assistance and to supply the necessary technical inputs for each of the outputs. It is the role of the CTA to manage and supervise these consultancies.

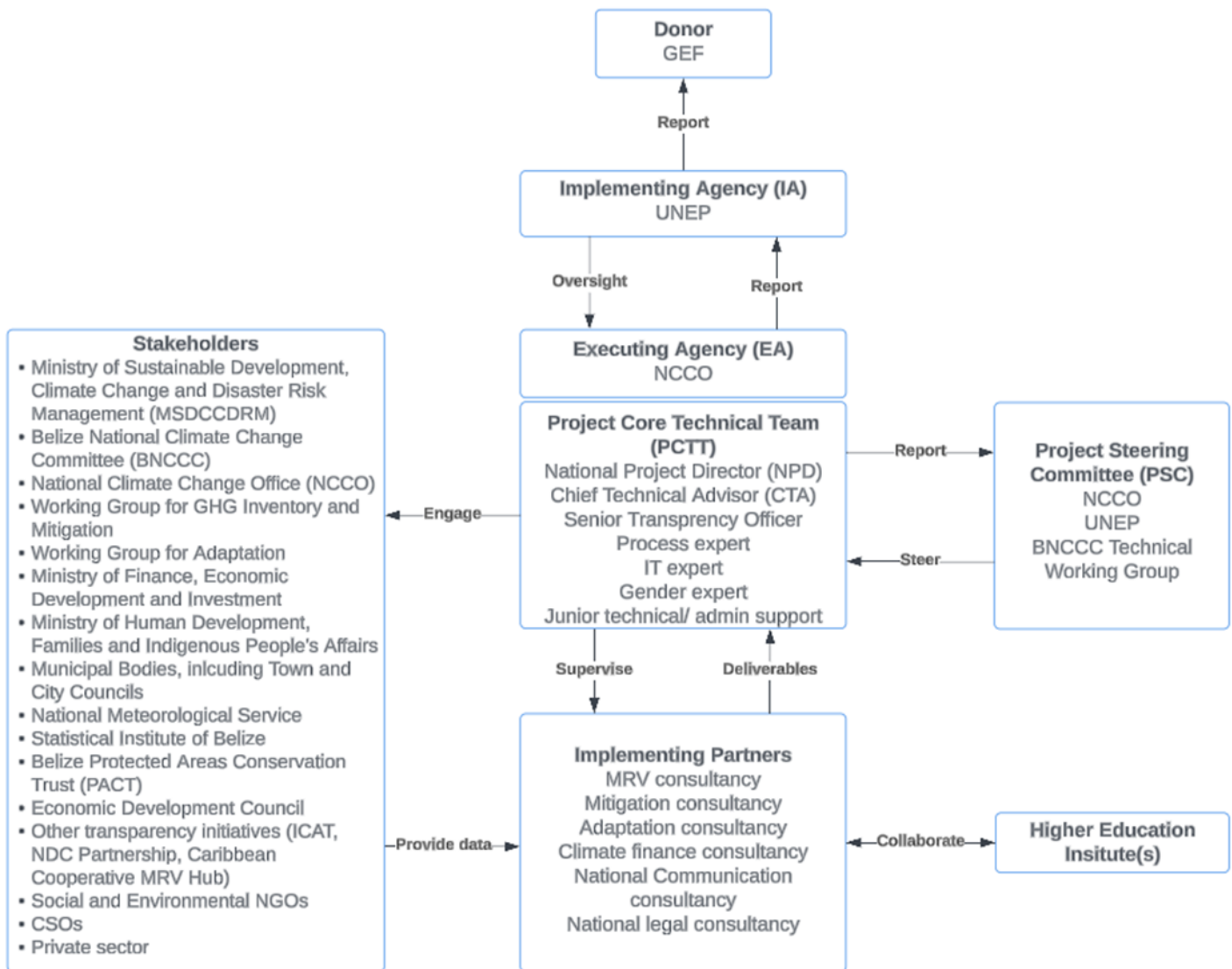


Figure 4 PROJECT IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

## Financial Management



The flow of funds is outlined in **Figure 5**. The funds flowing from GEF will be delivered to UNEP, the IA, and then flow through to the NCCO as EA. Once the NCCO has identified suitable consultants and consultancies for the PCTT and Implementing Partners, the EA will be responsible for procurement and payment of salaries. The Procurement Plan is provided in **Annex I.1**.

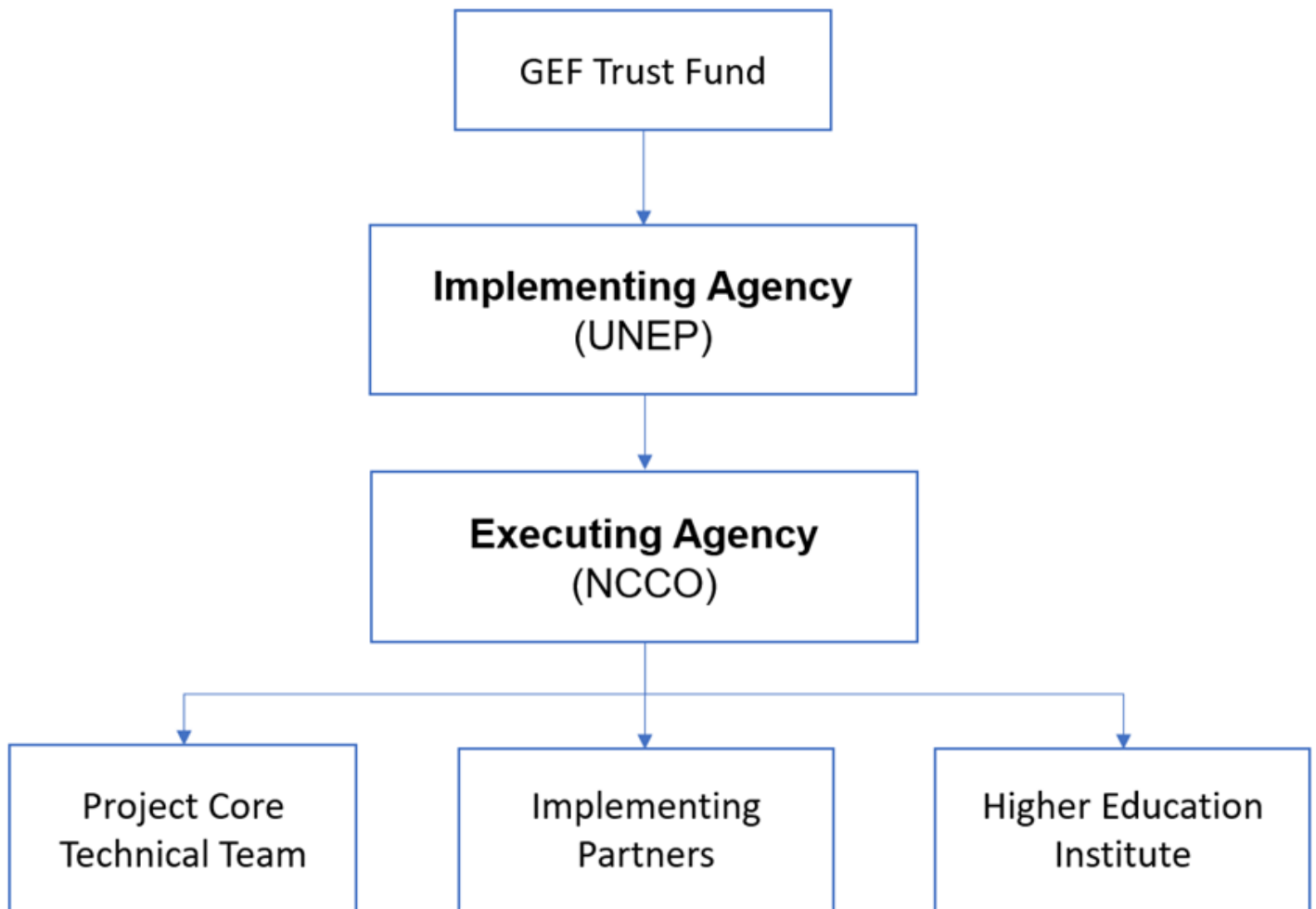


Figure 5 Flow of Funds

Accountabilities for project management and financial reporting are described in the roles above, and summarised in **Table 17** M&E Activities. This information is also presented in an organogram in **Figure 6**.

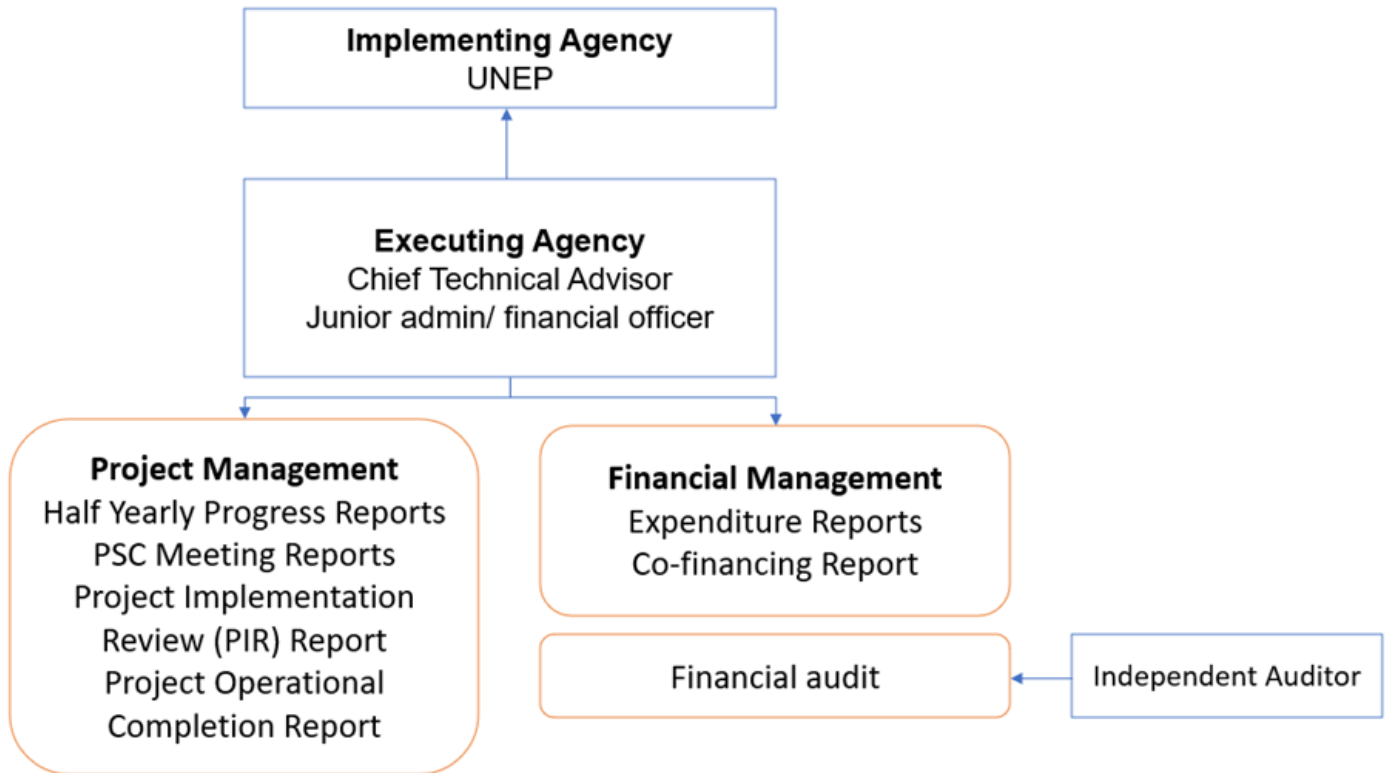


Figure 6 Project Management and Financial Reporting Accountabilities

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

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

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

### Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Projects

**Table 4** sets out the baseline projects that have occurred/ currently ongoing to support Belize’s climate transparency work. There are several areas where synergies exist, including in the full operationalization of a climate transparency system, agreeing institutional arrangements, and building and strengthening capacity in Belize. Highly relevant to this CBIT project is the baseline and MRV work undertaken under the ICAT project and the development of the BTR and MRV for the BTR. In addition, there is ongoing work with the NDC partnership around the NDC partnership action plan as well as ongoing collaboration with the Caribbean Cooperative MRV hub. This section sets out how the CBIT project will build upon this work to avoid duplication and help maximize efficiencies.

## Build on – Belize’s Fourth National Communication (and BUR)

Belize’s 4NC project provided an update of Belize is climate related information and included revisions to the GHG inventory, projections and information on risks and vulnerabilities, and climate mitigation and adaptation action. The CBIT project will build on and integrate the range of material that was developed for Belize’s 4NC in collaboration with new work on Belize’s BTR1 and 2, and the 5NC (see project below).

Specific 4NC outputs that CBIT will build on include:

- Output 1.1. successful coordination mechanisms and institutional arrangements development including identified roles and responsibilities and project related training material and training activities. Relevant to CBIT outputs 1.2 - 1.4.
- Output 1.2. Identifying, registering and building on strengthened capacity within public institutions for observation systems, data capture, and reporting and verification. Relevant to CBIT outputs 1.2 - 1.4.
- Output 2.1. National GHG inventory updates and associated documentation and training material developed for the 4NC. Relevant to CBIT outputs 1.4, 2.1 and 3.2.
- Output 3.1. Updated impact/ vulnerability assessments associated documentation and training material developed for the 4NC. Relevant to CBIT outputs 1.4, 2.2 and 3.2.
- Output 3.2. Build on and integration of the adaptation pilot developed in line with the sustainable development principles outlines in Belize’s Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy. Relevant to CBIT outputs 1.4, 2.2 and 3.2.
- Output 4.1. Integration of documentation, training material and results for mitigation potential studies used as input to the national emission reduction strategy to accompany Belize Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy. Relevant to CBIT outputs 1.4, 2.3 and 3.2.
- Output 5.1. Integration of documentation, training material and results used in the 4NC and BUR documents into the CBIT activities and enhanced transparency framework.

The 4NC and Analysis of the First Belize BUR highlighted a number of recommendations that will be implemented across projects to build capacity including the BTR/NC, ICAT and this CBIT project. These include:

- Improved data quality and transparency on constraints and gaps,
- Improved data quality and transparency on financial, technical and capacity needs including:
  - Enhancing the identification of actions that can be implemented to address constraints and gaps associated with tracking and documenting support needs;
  - Strengthening the identification and description of whether support received addresses finance, technology transfer or capacity-building needs.
- Research and systematic observation developing the NMS climate database management system; maintenance and calibration of instruments and equipment, suitable staff on climate information and services in climate-sensitive sectors of Belize to minimize climatic risk and increase resilience.

- A comprehensive and integrated needs assessment concerning finance, technical assistance, capacity building, and technology.
- Improve the general transparency and quality of the information associated with the GHG inventory and also including:
  - Using tier 2 and tier 3 methodologies for key categories;
  - Estimating emissions from marine bunker fuels;
  - Using the reference approach for the energy sector and comparing the GHG estimates derived with those derived from the sectoral approach;
  - Using notation keys for all sectors and categories in all reporting tables, and explaining the level of significance when using “NE” for insignificant sources;
  - Providing a complete time series, including by using methods from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines to fill AD gaps and to perform and report recalculations in a transparent manner;
  - Enhancing the key category analysis by including the trend in emissions;
  - Reporting all sectoral tables for all sectors, using, for example, IPCC inventory software for the energy, IPPU and waste sectors and Excel-based tools for the AFOLU sector;
  - Enhancing technical capacity and institutional arrangements relating to GHG inventories with a view to facilitating their timely preparation and reporting;
  - GHG inventory energy related data on fuel consumption, by fuel type, data on heavy duty equipment used in the construction industry, data on marine transport is not available, data on fugitive emissions from oil and gas activities.
  - GHG inventory IPPU related data on from producers and from privately owned companies
  - GHG inventory AFOLU related on data collection in the Agriculture sector.
  - GHG inventory Waste related data in areas such as open burning of waste, and total volume of wastewater produced by industry, data available on domestic and commercial wastewater,
  - the industrial sector on the generation of liquid waste from shrimp culture and other small industries.
  - Capacity-building for national experts to enhance their familiarity with and understanding of international reporting requirements of NIRs.
- Improve the transparency of the information associated with the mitigation actions including:
  - Estimating the results achieved of mitigation actions;
  - Identifying steps envisioned or taken to achieve mitigation actions, tracking progress on underlying steps for mitigation actions, and developing progress indicators;
  - Carrying out activities to safeguard data quality;
  - Conducting uncertainty and sensitivity analyses on emission targets and achievements;
  - Estimating the impact of mitigation measures for non-CO<sub>2</sub> gases;
  - Capacity-building for government technical experts on formulating and implementing nationally appropriate mitigation actions and national adaptation plans;

- Improving the delivery of information on progress indicators, underlying steps taken or envisaged, and results achieved
  - (a) Capacity-building for technicians on installing, operating, maintaining and monitoring gasification and on-grid and off-grid solar photovoltaic systems and micro-hydropower plants;
  - (e) Capacity-building for seed producers on producing climate-resilient grain seeds;
  - (f) Training for farmers on improving drip irrigation and fertilization systems and rainwater harvesting;
  - (g) Training for local technicians on installing and operating improved power conversion systems, thus enabling the certification of those technicians;
  - (h) Training for laboratory technicians and nursery field technicians on producing climate-resilient potato seed tubers;

#### Build on – NDC Partnership’s Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP)

Belize’s Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP) project provided several activities and outcomes designed to strengthen capacity around climate action tracking and raised ambition. Specific CAEP outputs that CBIT will build on include:

- Assessments of mitigation and adaptation policies, strategies and plans across sectors and modelling to inform quantitative and qualitative targets of the revised NDC. Relevant to CBIT outputs 2.1 - 2.3 and 3.2.
- Analytical activities on modelling and projections of AFOLU, energy and solid waste. Relevant to CBIT outputs 2.1 and 2.3.
- Costing of the NDC and elaboration of a resource-requirement report. Relevant to CBIT outputs 2.1 - 2.3 and 3.2.
- Capacity building, on data collection methods, a review of mitigation actions that can be tracked under the MRV, within Belize’s Statistical Institute’s Energy Unit and the creation and management of a MRV system. Relevant to CBIT outputs 1.3 and 1.4.
- An enhanced multisector NDC Implementation Plan and Climate Finance Strategy including institutional responsibilities and consultations at national and subnational levels. Relevant to CBIT outputs 2.1 - 2.4 and 3.2.
- Gender scoring analysis of various climate-related projects, with recommendations for enhancing the inclusion of women and vulnerable groups at both the activity and sector level. Relevant to CBIT outputs 1.2 - 1.4.

#### Build on – ICAT Phase 1 – NDC Tracking indicators<sup>5</sup>

Belize's ICAT Phase 1 – NDC Tracking indicators project provided several activities and outcomes designed to strengthen NDC tracking, the development of indicators and the development of an early MRV / Transparency system. Specific ICAT Phase 1 outputs that CBIT will build on include:

- Mapping of the reporting requirements for climate change at international and national level. This includes a report on reporting requirements for the Paris Agreement, and information to track Belize's NDC implementation that will feed into CBIT output 1.1.
- Formalization of institutional arrangements for data and information reporting and sharing within and between the institutions for climate change policies and actions. This includes information on gaps in data and information, and appropriate institution to monitor identified missing impact and progress indicators and information on formalized reporting protocols between institutions, reporting templates, and the appointment of an MRV system. Relevant to CBIT outputs 1.2 and 1.3.
- Design of MRV systems and tools and procedures to facilitate reporting including information on non-GHG impacts and progress indicators to be tracked and integrated into the national MRV system. Relevant to CBIT outputs 1.2 and 1.3.
- GHG, Sustainable Development and Transformational Change impact assessment of a selected NDC policy/action including the design of a monitoring plan. This includes a [report on policy and BAU scenario for GHG, sustainable development and transformation change impacts, and MRV of policy](#). Relevant to CBIT outputs 2.1 and 2.3 and 3.2.
- [MRV Manual Tool, Climate Change Bill \(final draft\), Report on preparation and entry of data](#)
- [Climate Change MIS User Manual](#) and various [Training reports](#). Relevant to CBIT output 1.4.

Build on – ICAT Phase 2 – Strengthening national and institutional capacities to support the implementation of the developed national climate change MRV system

Belize's ICAT Phase 2 - national climate change MRV system project provided several activities and outcomes designed to strengthen its early MRV / Transparency system. Specific ICAT Phase 2 outputs that CBIT will build on include:

- A sector-level MRV System to support tracking of GHG emissions, the impact of mitigation and adaptation actions, and climate finance flows. Relevant to CBIT outputs 1.2 and 1.3.
- Formalized institutional arrangements for the National MRV System. Relevant to CBIT outputs 1.2 and 1.3.
- Built capacity on: (1) statistical analysis and data modelling and projection, (2) monitoring techniques and systems (3) technical review and verification processes, and (4) GHG inventories. Relevant to CBIT outputs 1.2 - 1.4 and 2.1 – 2.3.
- The operationalization of the national online Climate Change MRV platform including modules for GHG inventory, NDC tracking, non-state and subnational reporting. Relevant to CBIT outputs 1.2 and 2.1 – 2.3
- Implementation of ICAT “Non-state and subnational actions” methodology and integration of sub-national and non-state actors with the national MRV system. Relevant to CBIT outputs 1.4 and 3.2.

## Build on - NDC Implementation Plan and Tool

Belize’s NDC Implementation Plan and Tool project provided a number of activities and outputs designed to strengthen its tracking of NDC actions and support, technology transfer and finance provision. The tool provides structuring around MRV of climate actions and tracking some elements of support. Specific NDC Implementation Plan and Tool outputs that CBIT will build on include:

- The developed NDC implementation plan including outcomes, outputs, KPIs (Indicators), projects and project finance/support, priority activities for implementation, resource needs, scope and timing of NDC activities and the identification of the ‘precursor’, or ‘critical path’. Relevant to CBIT outputs 1.2, 1.4, 2.1 – 2.4 and 3.2
- The development of a financial strategy which will include the identification of financing options for climate change adaptation, mitigation and cross-cutting projects and programs that together serve to achieve the NDC. Relevant to CBIT outputs 1.2, 1.4, 2.4 and 3.2
- The development of an MRV tool which can be used to track and report on the implementation and impacts of NDC mitigation and adaptation actions, and the finance used to support these actions. Relevant to CBIT outputs 1.2.
- Supporting Belize to establish a comprehensive and realistic 5-year results-based NDC Implementation Plan aligned with national priorities and prepared through a multi-stakeholder engagement process, including development partners, CSOs, the private sector, and academia. Relevant to CBIT outputs 1.2 - 1.4, 2.1 – 2.4 and 3.2.

Compliment – Preparation of Belize’s First Biennial Transparency Report and a combined Second Biennial Transparency Report and Fifth National Communication (BTR1 and BTR2/NC5) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)<sup>6</sup>

Belize’s BTR1 and BTR2/NC5 project provides a number of activities and outputs over 2023-2027 designed to update and report on GHG trends and projections, risks and vulnerability analysis, mitigation and adaptation action and NDC tracking, national circumstances and capacity building, technology and finance needs and support provided. These comprehensive documents will be prepared by national and international teams for submission to the UNFCCC. The specific outcomes, outputs and deliverables will be integrated with this CBIT project are set out in **Table 19**.

Table 19 BTR/NC and CBIT integration

BTR/NC Project - UNEP 2023 - 2027: outputs/deliverables and activities	CBIT project - UNEP 2024 - 2026 integration guidelines
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<p>1. BTR1 prepared and submitted to UNFCCC</p>	<p>The BTR 1 phase will provide existing systems stress testing and gap identification phase for CBIT. CBIT can observe, providing participation and assistance, the traditional report production activities. BTR1 will provide operational insights for CBIT to gather evidence from and for CBIT to be able to build sustainable systems from. CBIT will be in monitoring activities while experts in country assemble the updated material for the BTR1 sections, engage with stakeholders for training and capacity building and gather improvement requirements. CBIT will focus on identifying and bringing together all information on stakeholders, roles and responsibilities, improvements, tools, templates, training material, methodology reports etc. The CBIT team will participate in the BTR1 engagements and ensure that all activities, participants and deliverables are logged and tracked and improvements for future identified and developed.</p>
<p>1.1 National inventory report (NIR)</p>	<p>CBIT activities focused on GHG Inventory discovery and information gathering around tools, expertise, outputs etc. CBIT provides some input to the BTR1 preparation process with specific information gathered on Transparency Systems, description and definition of specific tools and training received/needed. CBIT project mid-term (Yr 2) will develop improved NDC tracking tools, templates, QAQC and documentation with associated capacity building and training and building on strengths and weaknesses identified during the BTR1 delivery under BTR/NC project and with the aim of establishing sustainable systems and tools for the delivery of the BTR2/NC5. In parallel CBIT will help to standardise and secure efficient processes by working on new long term data supply agreements, tools development, templates and centralised archives/databases to improve coordination and management of the process. CBIT will also consider wider integration of the GHG inventory activities with other related work in line ministries, national statistics as well as its potential to generate other valuable outputs for subnational entities, private sector and air pollution.</p>
<p>1.2 The National Inventory Improvement Plan (NIIP)</p>	<p>CBIT to integrate NIIP with the transparency system wide Improvement Plan, picking up other improvement elements from cross cutting and thematic module specific areas.</p>

<p>1.3 Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving NDCs under the Paris Agreement</p>	<p>Early CBIT activities will be focused on discovery and information gathering around NDC tracking tools, expertise, outputs etc in parallel to BTR1 planning and team development. CBIT provides some input to the BTR1 preparation process with specific information gathered on institutional arrangements Transparency Systems, description and definition of specific tools and training received/needed. CBIT project mid-term (Yr 2) will develop improved NDC tracking tools, templates, QAQC and documentation with associated capacity building and training and building on strengths and weaknesses identified during the BTR1 delivery under BTR/NC project and with aim of establishing sustainable systems and tools for the delivery of the BTR2/NC5. In parallel CBIT will help to standardise and secure efficient processes by working on new long term data supply agreements, tools development, templates and centralised archives/databases to improve coordination and management of the process. CBIT will also look into wider integration of the NDC tracking activities with other related work in line ministries, national statistics as well as its potential to generate other valuable outputs for subnational entities, private sector and on wider impacts of climate action.</p>
<p>1.4 Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement</p>	<p>Early CBIT activities will be focused on discovery and information gathering around Adaptation, risks and vulnerability tracking tools, expertise, outputs etc in parallel to BTR1 planning and team development. CBIT provides some input to the BTR1 preparation process with specific information gathered on institutional arrangements Transparency Systems, description and definition of specific tools and training received/needed. CBIT project mid-term (yr 2) will develop improved NDC tracking tools, templates, QAQC and documentation with associated capacity building and training and building on strengths and weaknesses identified during the BTR1 delivery under BTR/NC project and with aim of establishing sustainable systems and tools for the delivery of the BTR2/NC5. In parallel CBIT will help to standardise and secure efficient processes by working on new long term data supply agreements, tools development, templates and centralised archives/databases to improve coordination and management of the process. CBIT will also look into wider integration of the Adaptation, risks and vulnerability tracking activities with other related work in line ministries, national statistics as well as its potential to generate other valuable outputs for subnational entities, private sector and on wider impacts of climate action.</p>

<p>1.5 Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support provided and mobilized under Article 9-11 of the Paris Agreement</p>	<p>Early CBIT activities will be focused on discovery and information gathering around financial, technology development and transfer and Capacity-Building support tracking tools, expertise, outputs etc in parallel to BTR1 planning and team development. CBIT provides some input to the BTR1 preparation process with specific information gathered on institutional arrangements Transparency Systems, description and definition of specific tools and training received/needed. CBIT project mid-term (yr 2) will develop improved NDC tracking tools, templates, QAQC and documentation with associated capacity building and training and building on strengths and weaknesses identified during the BTR1 delivery under BTR/NC project and with aim of establishing sustainable systems and tools for the delivery of the BTR2/NC5. In parallel CBIT will help to standardise and secure efficient processes by working on new long term data supply agreements, tools development, templates and centralised archives/databases to improve coordination and management of the process. CBIT will also look into wider integration of the financial, technology development and transfer and Capacity-Building support tracking activities with other related work in line ministries, finance and investment bodies as well as its potential to generate other valuable outputs for subnational entities, private sector and on wider impacts of investment in climate action.</p>
<p>1.7 Stakeholder engagement events, publication, and submission of report</p>	<p>Close coordination will be needed between BTR/NC and CBIT to engage stakeholders along the long-term transparency system activities (CBIT project) and the immediate BTR/NC preparation (BTR/NC project) axis. BTR2/NC5 preparation will be expected to have adopted CBIT developed Transparency systems.</p>
<p>Activity 2.1.1 Report on the national geographical characteristics, climate, population, economy, special circumstances, relevant institutional arrangements for implementation of the convention.</p>	<p>Active support from CBIT in implementing the MRV systems tools for managing, compiling and using data.</p>
<p>Activity 2.1.2 Expand and maintain the National Climate Change MRV system to track other key national climate change policies, strategies and plans</p>	<p>CBIT and BTR teams to collaborate closely to build and maintain the contents and functionality of a single MRV system with buy-in and active use from all stakeholders.</p>
<p>2.2 National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report</p>	<p>Active support from CBIT in implementing the jointly developed MRV/Transparency systems tools for managing, compiling and using data for BTR2, NC5, LTS and NDC updates. CBIT project mid-term (yr 2) will develop improved tools, templates, QAQC and documentation with associated capacity building and training and building on</p>

	<p>strengths and weaknesses identified during the BTR1 delivery under BTR/NC project and with the aim of establishing sustainable systems and tools for the delivery of the BTR2/NC5.</p>
<p>2.3 Adaptation Impacts and Actions</p>	<p>Active support from CBIT in implementing the jointly developed MRV/Transparency systems tools for managing, compiling and using data for BTR2, NC5, LTS and NDC updates. CBIT project mid-term (yr 2) will develop improved tools, templates, QAQC and documentation with associated capacity building and training and building on strengths and weaknesses identified during the BTR1 delivery under BTR/NC project and with the aim of establishing sustainable systems and tools for the delivery of the BTR2/NC5. CBIT to observe activities 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 and build thematic and administrative (management/coordination) contents and data structures for development of the MRV/Transparency system. For activity 2.3.3 and 2.3.4 to support the implementation of the functioning MRV/Transparency system for the delivery of BTR2/NC5 combining this with work on LTS and DDC under CBIT.</p>
<p>2.4 Measures to Mitigate Climate Change</p>	<p>Active support from CBIT in implementing the jointly developed MRV/Transparency systems tools for managing, compiling and using data for BTR2, NC5, LTS and NDC updates. CBIT project mid-term (yr 2) will develop improved tools, templates, QAQC and documentation with associated capacity building and training and building on strengths and weaknesses identified during the BTR1 delivery under BTR/NC project and with the aim of establishing sustainable systems and tools for the delivery of the BTR2/NC5. CBIT to observe activities 2.4.1 and 2.4.2 and build thematic and administrative (management/coordination) contents and data structures for development of the MRV/Transparency system. For activity 2.4.3 and 2.4.4 to support the implementation of the functioning MRV/Transparency system for the delivery of BTR2/NC5 combining this with work on LTS and DDC under CBIT.</p>
<p>2.5 Constraints and Gaps, related financial, technical, and capacity needs Activity 2.5.1 Report on the national circumstances, institutional arrangements relevant to reporting on the provision and mobilization of support</p>	<p>Active support from CBIT in implementing the jointly developed MRV/Transparency systems tools for managing, compiling and using data for BTR2, NC5, LTS and NDC updates. Active support from CBIT in implementing the jointly developed MRV/Transparency systems tools for managing, compiling and using data for BTR2, NC5, LTS and NDC updates. CBIT project mid-term (yr 2) will develop improved tools, templates, QAQC and documentation with associated capacity building and training and building on strengths and weaknesses identified during the BTR1 delivery under BTR/NC project and with the aim of</p>

	establishing sustainable systems and tools for the delivery of the BTR2/NC5.
2.6. Stakeholder engagement events, publication, and submission of report	Close collaboration between CBIT and BTR/NC projects to deliver efficient and targeted stakeholder engagement events and publications. CBIT to focus on systems, tools, institutional arrangements and frameworks as well as coordination and management tools and data while BTR/NC focusses on thematic contents and contents update relating to the production of BTR1 and BTR2 and NC5.
3. A Strengthened institutional capacities and knowledge sharing	Close collaboration between CBIT and BTR/NC projects on all activities and deliverables to provide capacity building and institutional strengthening. CBIT to focus on systems, tools, institutional arrangements and frameworks as well as coordination and management tools and data while BTR/NC focusses on thematic contents and contents update relating to the production of BTR1 and BTR2 and NC5. Active support from CBIT in implementing the jointly developed MRV/Transparency systems tools for managing, compiling and using data for BTR2, NC5, LTS and NDC updates. CBIT project mid-term (yr 2) will develop improved tools, templates, QAQC and documentation with associated capacity building and training and building on strengths and weaknesses identified during the BTR1 delivery under BTR/NC project and with the aim of establishing sustainable systems and tools for the delivery of the BTR2/NC5.

### Compliment – ICAT Phase 3 - Climate Finance

Belize’s ICAT phase 3 - Climate Finance project provided several activities and outputs designed to strengthen its flow and institutional arrangements around climate finance. Specific ICAT phase 3 - Climate Finance outputs that CBIT will compliment include:

- Baseline assessment of national climate finance framework. Relevant to CBIT outputs 1.4 and 2.4.
- Mapping of relevant stakeholders in Belize involved in climate finance activities. Relevant to CBIT outputs 1.3, 1.4 and 2.4.
- Develop a national working definition of climate finance. Relevant to CBIT outputs 1.4.
- Develop methodology to assess climate finance needs in line with NDC updating and review cycles. Relevant to CBIT outputs 1.4, 2.4 and 3.1.
- Integrate the climate finance needs assessment within the overall climate change MRV system of Belize. Relevant to CBIT outputs 1.2, 1.4, 2.4 and 3.1.

- Develop the methodology for climate finance tracking. Relevant to CBIT outputs 1.4, and 2.4
- Build stakeholders capacity on the methodology of climate finance tracking. Relevant to CBIT outputs 1.4, 2.4 and 3.2.
- Design institutional arrangements and protocols of the climate finance MRV, integrating it to the overall MRV system. Relevant to CBIT outputs 1.2, 1.4, 2.4 and 3.1.

## Core Indicators

### Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
<b>Female</b>		90		
<b>Male</b>		210		
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

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

It is estimated that the project will have a total of 38-day equivalent capacity building sessions across the 3 components, each targeting specific stakeholders. It is assumed that the project will reach out to 300 direct beneficiaries, including staff of Belizean ministries, national and subnational decision-makers, the private sector, NGOs and other relevant stakeholders.

The project's direct beneficiaries are those whose capacity is strengthened in the project's capacity building sessions under Outcome 1. In-person and online training sessions are planned for key stakeholders under each of those outputs. Discussions with the NCCO indicate that targeting 30% women participation is ambitious for the project. This is based on previous experience in undertaking consultations with both governmental and civil organizations.

## Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
<b>CONTEXT</b>		
Climate	Low	See climate risk assessment below. As most of the project activities will take place within Belmopan, it is unlikely that any major weather event and/or natural disaster spurred on by climate change will affect implementation significantly. Some national travel is planned within the



		project, but these can be rescheduled in the case of major disturbance. Management of data will be cloud-based, reducing the risk of data loss.
Environmental and Social	Low	The Environmental and Social Safeguards Screen is provided in Annex F. It identified the overall ESS rating as Low.
Political and Governance	Low	The likelihood of change in national government is low, as Belize has developed a robust policy framework on climate change and made several instruments official, including the National Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Action Plan (NCCPSAP) 2021. Belize has a low risk of threats to physical security such as war and conflicts. The project aims to further mitigate this risk through a strong stakeholder communication and engagement campaign (output 1.5) that will include government actors. The long-term capacity building mechanism (output 1.4) is also expected to contribute to the creation of long-term political buy-in. The PSC and the NPD will be the key actors in the implementation structure to monitor this risk and ensure that the project remains aligned with national priorities.

#### INNOVATION

Institutional and Policy		
Technological		
Financial and Business Model		

#### EXECUTION

Capacity	Moderate	There is a risk of a lack of institutional coordination. During the project execution, staff (and consultant) turnover may cause delays from the selection, appointment, and induction of new consultants/staff. On a broader level, staff turnover may result in loss of knowledge on the use of the transparency system, including knowledge on GHG emissions reporting, the use of the platform for the elaboration of international reports, and the loss of improved understanding of climate related activities in the country. To address this risk, the Knowledge Management (described in Section E) is the main design element included to mitigate the potential impact of staff and consultant turnover. On one side, the project aims to establish a full-fledged knowledge management for the Transparency Management System, creating standardized processes that are clearly depicted and documented in the relevant Process Manuals. On the other side, the project will have its own (i.e., internal) knowledge management approach to ensure that the project's actions are documented and based on predefined approaches, ensuring that any potential turnover (both in the PCTT and in the supporting staff) have minimum negative impact on the project's execution. From a long run perspective, the capacity building programme
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		will generate a pool of skilled resources that can “operate” the modules in the Transparency Management System, as well as professionals that can interact and benefit from its processed information, applying it for decision making throughout a variety of sectors.
Fiduciary	Low	The project will adhere to the GEF Policy on Minimum Fiduciary Standards (GA/PL/02). GEF has a robust financial auditing process which will be followed during the project implementation. This will include quarterly expenditure reports, which will include explanations and justifications of and changes per project component and budget line, as described in Table 17. This also includes an annual independent financial audit. Final finance performance evaluated during the Terminal Evaluation, to be scrutinized by the Independent Evaluation Office (IEO). With regards to procurement, a Procurement Plan is provided in Annex I.1. The EA will be required to prepare yearly procurement plans that include contingency analyses and mitigation plans for risks affecting key procurement processes. At the beginning of project execution, the workplan will be re-evaluated taking into consideration any on-going risks. Staff will be cross trained so that absences do not affect procurement processes.
Stakeholder	Low	This project will adhere to the GEF Policy on Stakeholder Engagement (SD/PL/01). The project will mitigate this risk mainly through the development and implementation of a multi-stakeholder consultation, communication, and engagement plan (output 1.5). The establishment of a long-term capacity building programme, which includes local HEI(s) (output 1.4) will also contribute to the mainstreaming of climate change and transparency topics.
Other	Low	<b>GENDER</b> There may be a risk that gender issues are not effectively incorporated into the project processes and products, leading to project outputs and outcomes that are not gender sensitive. The project will mitigate this risk by executing a Gender Action Plan (see Section D), which reviews each output in the project through a gender perspective, identifying specific risks and mitigation measures in each case. The project’s Gender Specialist with leading the execution of (and ensuring compliance with) the Gender Action Plan.
Overall Risk Rating	Low	The risks associated with implementing the CBIT project can be effectively managed through a country-focused approach and the implementation of contingency plans for potential shifts.

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

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

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

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

#### **GEF-8 programming strategies**

The CBIT project has been designed to achieve expected benefits through three GEF Strategy 2020 influence models: (i) Transforming policy and regulatory environments; (ii) strengthening of institutional capacity and decision-making processes; and (iii) convening multi-stakeholder alliances.<sup>22</sup>

The GEF-8 Climate Change Focal Area seeks to support developing countries to make transformational shifts towards net-zero GHG emissions and climate resilience development pathways. Its objectives are:

1. Promote innovation, technology transfer, and enabling policies for mitigation options with systemic impacts.
2. Foster enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies.

This CBIT project aligns with these objectives by:

#### *Strengthening national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities*

This will be achieved by integrating the transparency system into national coordination entities in charge of development planning activities in Belize, and by integrating reports from the climate transparency system into the evaluation mechanisms of the leading coordinating entities. Improved institutional arrangements will be established with integrated transparency systems for long-term planning and aligned with the regional and international reporting obligations of Belize.

The CBIT project will include capacity building activities adapted to the needs of the national institutions in Belize to ensure stakeholder engagement in the adoption of the transparency system and guarantee that the system can properly inform decision-making processes across all sectors and at all territorial levels of the country. The national institutions and key relevant stakeholders will obtain strengthened technical knowledge and resources through the national capacity building program.

#### *Providing relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13*

Technical tools and knowledge are required to periodically manage large amounts of data that need to be classified, analyzed, summarized, checked, and archived. The CBIT project will therefore establish and refine procedures, tools, protocols, and guides to enhance the national transparency system in Belize to meet the

requirements of the ETF. This CBIT project will aim to fully operationalize the climate transparency system for climate data and as a knowledge platform where data providers, decision makers and the public can access the climate data and the reports produced. The implementation of the procedures, tools, protocols, and guides under the CBIT project will be supported through several capacity building activities. These activities will allow government officials and other key stakeholders in Belize obtain the knowledge required to manage the developed tools and apply them to the related aspects of the national transparency system.

### *Assisting in the improvement of transparency over time*

The CBIT project will ensure that the national transparency system in Belize can measure, monitor, report, and verify information related to climate finance flows, GHG inventory, mitigation and adaptation measures, and evaluate the contribution to national and international climate change targets. The CBIT project will ensure that Belize uses the available information for its use into public and private decision-making processes. It will provide a holistic and integral approach towards data collection and management, ensuring the long-term dissemination of information, while considering other global initiatives such as the SGDs. Incorporating this sustainable capacity building mechanism will ensure institutional memory, more technical specialized staff, and continuity of the knowledge transfer after the completion of the CBIT project.

Furthermore, the CBIT project will enable Belize to be an active partner of the CBIT Global Coordination Platform and other cooperation networks by sharing lessons learned and best practices, and actively participating in CBIT workshops on a continuous basis. This will include sharing the captured and documented variety of data, information, and knowledge generated by the CBIT project activities. Sharing lessons learned and experiences through the global platform will ensure that Belize's CBIT project is aligned with other national, regional, and global transparency initiatives and assist in the improvement of transparency over time.

## **Relevance to the UNEP Programme of Work**

This project is part of UNEP's Programme Coordination Project for Science and Transparency, which is a logical link between the higher-level structuring of the mitigation parts of UNEP's 2022-2025 Medium-Term Strategy and Programme of Work and UNEP's individual projects (such as this one).

This project is aligned with UNEP's Medium-Term Strategy 2022- 2025 – Outcome 3: State and non-state actors adopt the ETF arrangements under the Paris Agreement, by helping countries to meet their transparency and other reporting obligations. UNEP's Global Support Programme (GSP) provides a framework for a coordinated approach to deliver science-based technical assistance for countries to meet their transparency and other reporting obligations, as well as deliver on the adaptation and mitigation goals of the Paris Agreement. By providing solid science and reinforcing capacities for climate information, early warning, reporting, and transparency, the GSP also serves to initiate actions that can induce policy changes needed for climate stability. The project will be supported by this global network of practitioners and key stakeholders national, international, public, and intergovernmental across the globe.

Regarding the UNEP 2022-2023 Programme of Work, the project contributes to the strategic objective of Climate stability. In particular, will directly support UNEP in implementing the following outcomes 1.1- Policymaking and decision making for climate action are informed by the latest science-based analysis and

data generation, 1.2: carbon neutrality and resilience are integrated into climate planning and policy and regulatory frameworks at all levels, 1.3: transparency and accountability of government and non-government climate action, including from the private sector and the financial community, are strengthened, 1.6 Private and public financial flows are aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement.

Guided by the need to ensure greater climate ambition in line with the aspirations of the NDCs and long-term strategies and other strategic instruments, UNEP focuses on supporting countries in increasing their capacities to use climate change information in sustainable development planning and investment decisions. This includes building on the capacities sought and developed to translate data into sector-specific climate information for use by climate-sensitive sectors (e.g., industry, agriculture, disaster risk reduction, health), as well as facilitating greater involvement of national and sub-national authorities in climate data collecting and sharing and related decision-making to enhance synergies and harmonize efforts.

Accurate data and strong accounting and reporting structures at the country level are fundamental for structural shifts required to keep the 1.5oC goal of the Paris Agreement. UNEP has the ability, the expertise and the necessary networks and initiative to ensure that comprehensive national transparency frameworks generate direct and indirect benefits mitigation, adaptation, and means of implementation, including directing investment to sustainable infrastructure and accelerating sustainable transitions including renewable energy, energy efficiency, storage and transmission infrastructure, and zero-carbon transport and industry.

Under the UN Cooperation Framework<sup>[17]</sup>, each UN Country Team’s project activities must apply human rights, gender and Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR) markers. QCPR is the mechanism through which the General Assembly assesses the effectiveness, efficiency, coherence and impact of UN operational activities for development. **Table 22** has applied the human rights, gender and QCPR markers at this project design stage to support UN Country Team reporting. The requirement to review these markers during implementation and project closure has been included in the Gender Action Plan (**Annex K.2**), the Project Results Framework (**Annex C**), within Component 4 Monitoring and Evaluation.

Table 22 UN Cooperation Framework markers

Cooperation Framework Marker	Marker code	Definition	Justification
Human Rights	0	Not expected to contribute to realization of human rights.	This project is focused on improving transparency in climate change. Although this project has incorporated participation of various stakeholders into its activities throughout, no other human rights considerations are considered relevant.
Gender	2	Gender equality/ women’s empowerment is a significant objective.	This project has conducted a gender analysis, has incorporated gender considerations throughout its activities, has gender specific indicators, and will collect sex-disaggregated data.

QCPR	4	Capacity development/ technical assistance.	This project supports Belize to build, develop and strengthen capacities through training, and knowledge management.
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## Relevance to Country and Regional Priorities

During this project identification, a thorough review was undertaken of Belize’s existing national policies, strategies, plans and published UNFCCC reports. The review did not identify any policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project, in fact, this project has been designed to meet the identified priorities and needs within these documents.

Belize’s 4NC identified a suite of constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs. This includes a range data related issues within the GHG Inventory, such as lack of accurate and reliable data from certain emissions sources, reluctance from data providers to share data (and no legal mandate for them to do so) and data not being in a usable format. In particular, a comprehensive and integrated needs assessment concerning finance, technical assistance, capacity building, and technology has not been done, resulting in a significant gap in understanding of improvements needed. This project seeks to address these needs.

Furthermore, Belize’s NCCPSMP (2021) sets out the five-year programme to build the capacity of Belize to mitigate GHG emissions and adapt to the challenges of climate change in an inclusive matter in line with long-term national development goals. The NCCPSMP includes an MRV Implementation Roadmap to help ensure proper integration into Belize’s institutional framework, maximise synergises with various MRV systems being delivered in the country, and establish a framework for continuous improvement. This project has been designed to meet these needs.

To help ensure correct interpretation of these documents, weekly calls with the Belize NCCO team confirmed the key priorities and gaps that this project must address. Discussions with Belize have identified opportunities for synergies with existing policies and projects, as well as future policies and plans. For example, the emerging draft Climate Change bill is expected to include a mandate for the formation of the Transparency Unit. This unit will be developed under this project.

As noted above, this project is strongly linked to SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by improving climate transparency and enhanced reporting and assessment that will positively inform policy- and decision making. In addition, strengthening and formalizing links with SDG tracking activities and pool resources and standardize approaches and data flows is included within Output 1.3. The project is helping to address the following specific targets and indicators:

- Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning. Indicator 13.2.1: Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications.
- Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning. Indicator 13.3.2: Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions

This project has been designed to help Belize deliver the various reports required under MEAs, through the establishment of appropriate required institutional arrangements. As cross sectoral initiative to improve and enhance data around national statistics and sectoral activities (including tracking changes and improvements in nature and society as well as understanding of expected future impacts, the CBIT project will contribute to improvements in a number of different indicators tracked for the SDGs and other Multilateral Environmental Agreements covering biodiversity, gender, health, agricultural reform, energy security, education and waste and sanitation.

Therefore, this project is fully aligned with national priorities.

With regards to regional priorities, this project is also consistent with the United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework in the Caribbean (UN MSDF / UNDAF)<sup>[28]</sup>, priority area 3: Resilience to climate change and shocks and sustainable natural resource management. This priority area focuses on the 'planet' dimension of the 2030 Agenda, with applications to people's well-being and prosperity. Outcome 5 of this priority area includes enhanced adaptive capacity of people, communities and institutions in the Caribbean for inclusive and gender responsive climate change adaptation and mitigation. This project helps to meet this outcome through its collaborative capacity building elements, and by developing systems to support coordinated and data driven policy and decision-making.

The CTA will annually update the UN Resident Coordinator of Belize on project activities and progresses and invite that person to participate in project events.

## **South-South Cooperation**

Through the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency – Global Support Programme (CBIT-GSP), UNEP provides a grid of ten regional networks aimed at providing proven expertise, lessons learned awareness raising, and recommended practices in the implementation of projects leading to effective coordination, collaboration, peer-to-peer exchange and common understanding of the most salient issues leading to compliance of the Enhanced Transparency Network.

This forum serves as a community of practice that links key issues with key stakeholders, thus providing the necessary elements of the transparency ecosystem together. It provides a global overview of transparency initiatives and developing countries' transparency efforts, allowing users to stay up to date on the latest developments, events, and knowledge products, as well as get detailed information on any developing country, support provider, and transparency projects.

The platform allows for vivid exchange within the climate transparency community, both through a Global Forum as well as ten Network Forums for peer-to-peer exchange and learning among countries. The CBIT-GSP offers various other elements of support to countries, such as the quality review of the country's transparency reports, the provision of a dedicated gender toolkit (forthcoming), global meetings, webinars, and knowledge products.

This project will utilize the South-South Cooperation by drawing on experiences from other countries currently developing their own transparency systems. For example, during the development of this project,



NCCO engaged in discussions with Costa Rica on their recently developed SINAMECC system, an online platform which aims to improve data collection and management. NCCO was able to request a demonstration and discuss its benefits and potential trade-offs, which have been considered in the design of this project. The project will continue to use these contacts to draw on lessons learned in the region. In addition, this project will contribute to the South-South Cooperation by sharing its experiences, good practices and lessons learned to other countries in the region executing their CBIT projects, through the CBIT-GSP.

#### D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

##### **Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:**

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

Yes

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

Yes

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

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

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

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

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

Yes

##### **Stakeholder Engagement**

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

Yes

##### **Select what role civil society will play in the project:**

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;



Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

**Private Sector**

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

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

Yes

**Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks**

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

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
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**E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS**

**Knowledge management**

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

Yes

**Benefits**

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

Global Environmental Benefits and Socioeconomic Benefits

The global environmental impacts generated by this project are directly related to the implementation of the ETF in Belize. The project strengthens the country capacity to accurately report in the areas of national GHG inventories, mitigation, and vulnerability and adaptation to climate change impacts, NDC tracking, tracking support needed and received. It will also lead to a better integration of climate change into policy making, allowing for a better alignment with the UNFCCC obligations, national development needs and priorities, as well as the SDGs.

The project will contribute to enhance the national capacity to effectively implement the Paris Agreement, and potentially contribute to increased NDC ambition. This is linked to the GEF-8 Core Indicator 6 – GHG

Emissions Mitigated. The access to more reliable data and improved reporting will also improve the information provided to the global Stock take, enhancing the overall capacity to track the actual progress towards the long-term temperature goals of the Paris Agreement. The project will additionally enhance the national capacity to report to other non-UNFCCC multilateral environmental agreements, such as the SDGs and the MEAs, strengthening a streamlined approach across international reporting commitments of the country.

The CBIT project will assist in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), and more specifically, SDG 13, by supporting the integration of climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning, building knowledge and improving education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change issues, and promotion of mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in the country.

## ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

### GEF Financing Table

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional / Global	Focal Area	Programm ing of Funds	Grant / Non- Grant	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
UNEP	GET	Belize	Climate Change	CBIT Set- Aside	Grant	1,500,000.0 0	142,500 .00	1,642,500.00
<b>Total GEF Resources (\$)</b>						<b>1,500,000.0 0</b>	<b>142,500 .00</b>	<b>1,642,500.00</b>

### Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount (\$)

50000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

4750

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional / Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
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UNEP	GET	Belize	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	50,000.00	4,750.00	54,750.00
<b>Total PPG Amount (\$)</b>					<b>50,000.00</b>	<b>4,750.00</b>	<b>54,750.00</b>

Please provide justification

### Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

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

### Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
CCM-CBIT	GET	1,500,000.00	300,000.00
<b>Total Project Cost (\$)</b>		<b>1,500,000.00</b>	<b>300,000.00</b>

### Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Sustainable Development, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	300,000.00
<b>Total Co-financing (\$)</b>				<b>300,000.00</b>

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

Not Applicable

**ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS**

**GEF Agency(ies) Certification**

GEF Agency Type	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator		Victoria Luque		victoria.luque@un.org
Project Coordinator		Asher Lessels		asher.lessels@un.org

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

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (Month, day, year)
Kenrick Williams	Chief Executive Officer	Ministry of Sustainable Development, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management	1/31/2023

**ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK**

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

- >Project document ANNEX C -

**Project Objective: To strengthen the national transparency system in Belize (the Transparency Management System) to meet the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change**

Indicator	Baseline	Mid-term target	End of project Target	Means of Verification	Risks – see Table 20
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Indicator A (= core indicator 11): Direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual)	0	50	300 beneficiaries (90 women, 210 men)	Project reports and capacity building attendance lists. The project reports will apply the UN Cooperation Framework Markers.	- Stakeholder Engagement - Gender
Indicator B: Quality of MRV Systems <sup>[1]</sup> <sup>9</sup>	Score = 3  Measurement systems are in place for a few activities, improved data quality and methodologies, but not cost or time efficient; wider access to reporting is still limited and information is partial; verification is rudimentary/ non-standardized	Score = 4	Score = 5  Measurement systems are strong for a limited set of activities and periodically report on key GHG related indicators i.e., mainstreamed into the activity implementation; reporting is improved through few pathways but limited audience and formats; verification limited	The score will be the average of the scores attributed by the five ministry/agency GHG inventory sector leads (i.e., Energy, IPPU, Agriculture, LULUCF, Waste) using the system, and at least three other representatives of the PSC from relevant ministries based on the use of the system and the CTA's progress implementation reports. This should be rated at each steering committee to assess progress.  The CTA shall include a one-page annex to each yearly PIR on the quality of the Transparency Management System, including the steering committee reports.  The Terminal Evaluation will include a revision on the validity of the assumptions and criteria used to establish the baseline and end-of-project scores and	- Political and governance - Stakeholder Engagement

				provide an independent assessment of these.	
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[1] See below for rating and reference to Annex III [CBIT Programming Directions \(thegef.org\)](https://thegef.org)

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

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

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
Contract for preparation of One Step CEO Endorsement document	50,000.00	30,250.00	30,250.00
Mission to Belize for Stakeholder Engagement		3,853.00	3,853.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,000.00</b>	<b>34,103.00</b>	<b>34,103.00</b>

#### ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

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

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Belmopan	17.251011	-88.759020	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

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



Geo Name ID <i>Required field if the location is not an exact site</i>	Location Name <i>Required field</i>	Latitude <i>Required field</i>	Longitude <i>Required field</i>	Location Description <i>Optional text field</i>	Activity Description <i>Optional text field</i>
	Belmopan	17.251011	-88.759020	Capital of Belize	Where PCTT will be based.  Location of capacity building sessions.

#### ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

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

Title



Annex \_\_ Environmental and Social Safeguards

**ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE**

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

Belize CBIT – 2024-Apr

**ANNEX G: Budget Table**

Belize CBIT – 2024-Apr

GEF Budget

Annex G: GEF Format Budget												
GEF budget category & detailed description	Component					Subtotal	M&E		PMC		Total	Responsible entity
	Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4	Outcome 5							
<b>04. Grants/Subgrants</b>	\$ 60,000					\$ 60,000					\$ 60,000	
Local Higher Education Institution	\$ 60,000					\$ 60,000					\$ 60,000	MSDCCDRM
<b>07. Contractual services (company)</b>	\$ 304,591	\$ 326,593	\$ 57,816			\$ 689,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 27,000			\$ 746,000	
MRV Consultancy	\$ 91,926	\$ 57,456	\$ 30,618			\$ 180,000					\$ 180,000	MSDCCDRM
Mitigation consultancy	\$ 62,100	\$ 108,000	\$ 9,900			\$ 180,000					\$ 180,000	MSDCCDRM
Adaptation consultancy	\$ 56,412	\$ 112,140	\$ 11,448			\$ 180,000					\$ 180,000	MSDCCDRM
Climate Finance Consultancy	\$ 10,153	\$ 48,997	\$ 5,850			\$ 65,000					\$ 65,000	MSDCCDRM
National Communication consultancy	\$ 84,000					\$ 84,000					\$ 84,000	MSDCCDRM
Terminal Evaluation							\$ 30,000				\$ 30,000	UNEP
Independent financial audit								\$ 27,000			\$ 27,000	MSDCCDRM
<b>10. Local Consultants</b>	\$ 83,986	\$ 90,955	\$ 34,257			\$ 209,198					\$ 209,198	
National Gender Expert	\$ 26,704	\$ 8,800	\$ 8,492			\$ 43,996					\$ 43,996	MSDCCDRM
Process Expert	\$ 21,471	\$ 25,765	\$ 25,765			\$ 73,001					\$ 73,001	MSDCCDRM
National IT expert	\$ 25,811	\$ 56,390				\$ 82,201					\$ 82,201	MSDCCDRM
National Legal consultant	\$ 10,000					\$ 10,000					\$ 10,000	MSDCCDRM
<b>11. Salary and benefits/Staff Costs</b>	\$ 116,267	\$ 72,312	\$ 55,280			\$ 243,859	\$ 6,739	\$ 85,362			\$ 335,960	
Chief Technical Advisor	\$ 50,710	\$ 35,964	\$ 25,434			\$ 112,108	\$ 4,860	\$ 45,036			\$ 162,004	MSDCCDRM
Senior Transparency Expert	\$ 54,461	\$ 25,854	\$ 20,808			\$ 101,123					\$ 101,123	MSDCCDRM
Junior tech / admin support	\$ 11,096	\$ 10,494	\$ 9,038			\$ 30,628	\$ 1,879	\$ 40,326			\$ 72,833	MSDCCDRM
<b>12. Training, Workshops, Meetings</b>	\$ 21,638	\$ 23,760	\$ 29,602			\$ 75,000	\$ 2,842				\$ 77,842	
Inception workshop							\$ 2,842				\$ 2,842	MSDCCDRM
Capacity building workshops	\$ 21,638	\$ 23,760	\$ 29,602			\$ 75,000					\$ 75,000	MSDCCDRM
<b>13. Travel</b>	\$ 20,000					\$ 20,000					\$ 20,000	
International and National Travel	\$ 20,000					\$ 20,000					\$ 20,000	MSDCCDRM
<b>14. Office supplies</b>	\$ 27,000					\$ 27,000		\$ 24,000			\$ 51,000	
Licences and IT maintenance for 3 years	\$ 27,000					\$ 27,000					\$ 27,000	MSDCCDRM
Staff hardware equipment								\$ 15,000			\$ 15,000	MSDCCDRM
Office supplies								\$ 9,000			\$ 9,000	MSDCCDRM
<b>Grand Total</b>	\$ 633,482	\$ 513,620	\$ 176,955	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,324,057	\$ 39,581	\$ 136,362			\$ 1,500,000	

UNEP format Budget

Annex G: UNEP Format Budget

GEF budget

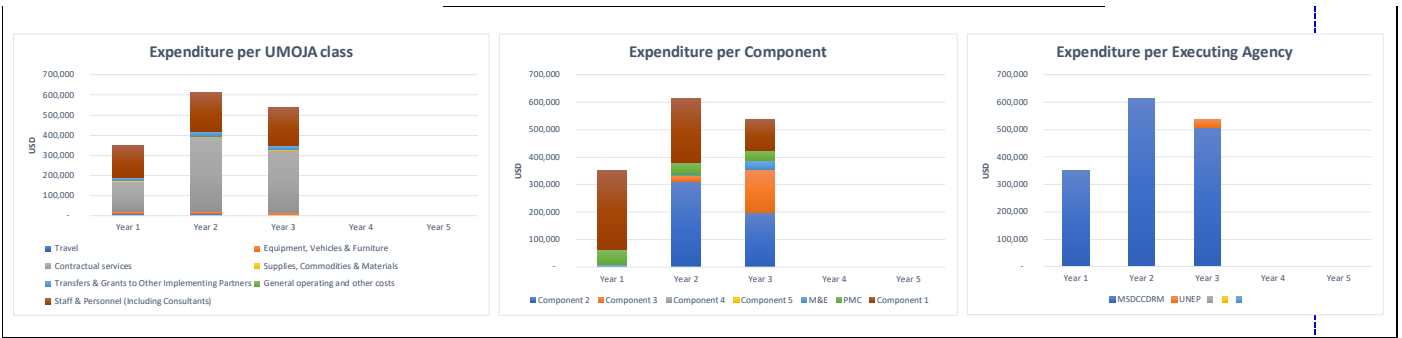
Project Title: Belize CBIT  
Lead Executing Agency: MSDCCDRM  
Budget version: Rev0

Component	Previous code (optional)	Unique BL	Description	Executing Agency	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total	UMOJA description	Contract ID
<b>COMPONENT 1</b>												
	C1110101		Chief Technical Advisor	MSDCCDRM	26,890	17,170	6,650	-	-	50,710	Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	110101
	C1110102		Senior Transparency Expert	MSDCCDRM	28,961	19,390	8,120	-	-	56,471	Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	110102
	C1110103		Junior tech / admin support	MSDCCDRM	3,165	19,390	6,650	-	-	29,205	Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	110103
	C1110401		MRY Consultancy	MSDCCDRM	39,174	47,001	5,751	-	-	91,926	Contractual services	110401
	C1110107		National Legal consultant	MSDCCDRM	5,555	4,445	-	-	-	10,000	Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	110107
	C1110106		National IT expert	MSDCCDRM	24,167	-	1,644	-	-	25,811	Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	110106
	C1110104		National Gender Expert	MSDCCDRM	12,932	9,240	4,532	-	-	26,704	Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	110104
	C1110201		International and National Travel	MSDCCDRM	9,499	9,167	1,334	-	-	20,000	Travel	110201
	C1110301		Licences and IT maintenance for 3 years	MSDCCDRM	9,000	9,000	9,000	-	-	27,000	Equipment, Vehicles & Furniture	110301
	C1110408		Capacity building workshops	MSDCCDRM	10,199	10,896	634	-	-	21,638	Contractual services	110408
	C1110402		Mitigation consultancy	MSDCCDRM	20,866	25,417	15,817	-	-	62,100	Contractual services	110402
	C1110403		Adaptation consultancy	MSDCCDRM	24,210	22,701	9,501	-	-	56,412	Contractual services	110403
	C1110404		Climate Finance Consultancy	MSDCCDRM	6,199	3,954	-	-	-	10,153	Contractual services	110404
	C1110406		National Communication consultancy	MSDCCDRM	30,244	26,878	26,878	-	-	84,000	Contractual services	110406
	C1110601		Local Higher Education Institution	MSDCCDRM	15,946	23,527	20,527	-	-	60,000	Transfers & Grants to Other Implementing	110601
	C1110105		Process Expert	MSDCCDRM	21,471	-	-	-	-	21,471	Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	110105
					0	0	-	-	-	0		
					0	0	-	-	-	0		
Component 1 Total					288,477	233,002	112,003	-	-	633,482		
<b>COMPONENT 2</b>												
	C2110101		Chief Technical Advisor	MSDCCDRM	-	21,060	14,904	-	-	35,964	Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	110101
	C2110102		Senior Transparency Expert	MSDCCDRM	-	14,290	11,574	-	-	25,864	Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	110102
	C2110103		Junior tech / admin support	MSDCCDRM	-	5,142	5,352	-	-	10,494	Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	110103
	C2110401		MRY Consultancy	MSDCCDRM	-	3,437	26,881	-	-	30,318	Contractual services	110401
	C2110106		National IT expert	MSDCCDRM	-	29,017	27,373	-	-	56,390	Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	110106
	C2110104		National Gender Expert	MSDCCDRM	-	5,280	3,520	-	-	8,800	Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	110104
	C2110408		Capacity building workshops	MSDCCDRM	-	13,200	10,560	-	-	23,760	Contractual services	110408
	C2110402		Mitigation consultancy	MSDCCDRM	-	60,000	48,000	-	-	108,000	Contractual services	110402
	C2110403		Adaptation consultancy	MSDCCDRM	-	80,460	31,680	-	-	112,140	Contractual services	110403
	C2110404		Climate Finance Consultancy	MSDCCDRM	-	2,935	25,031	21,031	-	48,997	Contractual services	110404
	C2110105		Process Expert	MSDCCDRM	-	-	25,765	-	-	25,765	Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	110105
Component 2 Total					2,935	311,155	199,530	-	-	513,620		
<b>COMPONENT 3</b>												
	C3110101		Chief Technical Advisor	MSDCCDRM	-	4,374	21,060	-	-	25,434	Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	110101
	C3110102		Senior Transparency Expert	MSDCCDRM	-	2,448	18,360	-	-	20,808	Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	110102
	C3110103		Junior tech / admin support	MSDCCDRM	-	1,808	7,230	-	-	9,038	Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	110103
	C3110401		MRY Consultancy	MSDCCDRM	-	3,437	26,881	-	-	30,318	Contractual services	110401
	C3110104		National Gender Expert	MSDCCDRM	-	1,012	7,480	-	-	8,492	Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	110104
	C3110408		Capacity building workshops	MSDCCDRM	-	4,097	25,505	-	-	29,602	Contractual services	110408
	C3110402		Mitigation consultancy	MSDCCDRM	-	1,414	8,486	-	-	9,900	Contractual services	110402
	C3110403		Adaptation consultancy	MSDCCDRM	-	1,635	9,813	-	-	11,448	Contractual services	110403
	C3110404		Climate Finance Consultancy	MSDCCDRM	-	836	5,014	-	-	5,850	Contractual services	110404
	C3110105		Process Expert	MSDCCDRM	-	-	25,765	-	-	25,765	Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	110105
Component 3 Total					-	21,861	155,094	-	-	176,955		
<b>MONITORING &amp; EVALUATION (M&amp;E)</b>												
	ME110101		Chief Technical Advisor	MSDCCDRM	1,620	1,620	1,620	-	-	4,860	Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	110101
	ME110103		Junior tech / admin support	MSDCCDRM	179	850	850	-	-	1,879	Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	110103
	ME110407		Inception workshop	MSDCCDRM	2,842	-	-	-	-	2,842	Contractual services	110407
	ME110409		Terminal Evaluation	UNEP	-	-	30,000	-	-	30,000	Contractual services	110409
M&E Total					4,641	2,470	32,470	-	-	39,581		
<b>PROJECT MANAGEMENT COSTS (PMC)</b>												
	PM110101		Chief Technical Advisor	MSDCCDRM	19,116	12,960	12,960	-	-	45,036	Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	110101
	PM110103		Junior tech / admin support	MSDCCDRM	18,075	13,656	8,595	-	-	40,326	Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	110103
	PM110302		Staff hardware equipment	MSDCCDRM	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	15,000	Equipment, Vehicles & Furniture	110302
	PM110501		Office supplies	MSDCCDRM	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	9,000	Supplies, Commodities & Materials	110501
	PM110410		Independent financial audit	MSDCCDRM	9,000	9,000	9,000	-	-	27,000	Contractual services	110410
PMC Total					54,191	43,616	38,555	-	-	136,362		
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>					<b>350,244</b>	<b>612,104</b>	<b>537,652</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>		

UMOJA class	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	TOTAL
Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	162,131	193,823	189,204	-	-	545,158
Travel	9,499	9,167	1,334	-	-	20,000
Equipment, Vehicles & Furniture	14,000	14,000	14,000	-	-	42,000
Contractual services	145,668	368,587	309,587	-	-	823,842
Supplies, Commodities & Materials	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	9,000
Transfers & Grants to Other Implementing Partners	15,946	23,527	20,527	-	-	60,000
General operating and other costs	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>350,244</b>	<b>612,104</b>	<b>537,652</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>

Components	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	TOTAL
Component 1	288,477	233,002	112,003	-	-	633,482
Component 2	2,935	311,155	199,530	-	-	513,620
Component 3	-	21,861	155,094	-	-	176,955
Component 4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Component 5	-	-	-	-	-	-
M&E	4,641	2,470	32,470	-	-	39,581
PMC	54,191	43,616	38,555	-	-	136,362
<b>Total</b>	<b>350,244</b>	<b>612,104</b>	<b>537,652</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>

Executing Agency	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
MSDCCDRM	350,244	612,104	507,652	-	-	1,470,000
UNEP	-	-	30,000	-	-	30,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>350,244</b>	<b>612,104</b>	<b>537,652</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>



### Co-finance Budget

No.	Co-finance partner		Nature of co-finance		Co-finance contribution per project Component in US\$						Total in US\$	Description of co-finance contributions <i>(in line with co-finance letters received from partners)</i>	
	Name	Source	Type	Investment Mobilized	C1	C2	C3	C4	M&E	PMC			
1	Ministry of Sustainable Development, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management	Recipient Country Government	In-Kind		50,000	50,000	50,000				150,000	300,000	Technical, project management and administrative support
2												-	
3												-	
4												-	
5												-	
<b>Total</b>					<b>50,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here