



Establishing Lebanon's Transparency Framework

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

9925

Project Type

MSP

Type of Trust Fund

CBIT

Project Title

Establishing Lebanon's Transparency Framework

Countries

Lebanon

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s)

UNDP

Executing Partner Type

GEF Agency

GEF Focal Area

Climate Change

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Climate Change, Influencing models, Stakeholders, Type of Engagement, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Exchange, Knowledge Generation, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Paris Agreement, Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate information, Demonstrate innovative approach, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Civil Society, Non-

Governmental Organization, Academia, Consultation, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Participation, Beneficiaries, Communications, Behavior change, Awareness Raising, Capacity Development, Participation and leadership, Gender Mainstreaming, Master Classes, Training, Workshop, Professional Development, Course, Seminar, South-South, Conference, North-South, Learning, Indicators to measure change, Theory of change, Innovation

Sector

Enabling Activity

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 2

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Duration

48In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

94,050.00

A. Focal Area Strategy Framework and Program

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CBIT-1		CBIT	990,000.00	1,181,987.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			990,000.00	1,181,987.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To establish a National Transparency Framework in Lebanon to enhance implementation and abide by the transparency provisions of the Paris Agreement

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1.Strengthening national institutions to implement the enhanced transparency framework	Technical Assistance	1.1 Established national transparency framework in line with national priorities	1.1.1 Transparency baseline established, and priorities set	CBIT	438,500.00	523,536.00
		1.2 Enabled national institutions to implement transparency-related activities	1.1.2 National MRV system established through an MRV network of partners for information-sharing on mitigation, adaptation and support			
			1.2.1 National institutions? capacities built for the preparation of sectoral GHG inventories using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines			
			1.2.2 National institutions? capacities built to track and report progress of mitigation and adaptation actions and support received			
			1.2.3 Long-term transparency strategy developed			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
2. Provision of parameters to improve the TACCC of national information	Technical Assistance	<p>2.1 Improved capacities to monitor and track GHG inventory and mitigation and adaptation activities</p> <p>2.2 Project results disseminated to increase global cooperation</p>	<p>2.1.1 Parameters to enhance GHG inventories developed (AD, EF, etc.)</p> <p>2.1.2. Methodologies for QA/QC and uncertainty analysis developed and improved</p> <p>2.1.3 Indicators to track implementation progress of mitigation and adaptation activities and support received developed</p> <p>2.1.4 Web-based knowledge platform designed for sharing, storing, analyzing data, and indicators designed</p> <p>2.2.1. Information on the project implementation, best practices, and lessons learned shared with other Parties and initiatives through the Global Coordination Platform and other South-</p>	CBIT	421,500.00	658,451.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
3. Monitoring and Evaluation	Technical Assistance	3.1 Project results and outcomes monitored and evaluated	3.1.1 Project progress reports prepared, monitoring and evaluation of project results and outcomes executed in line M&E plan	CBIT	40,000.00	
Sub Total (\$)					900,000.00	1,181,987.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
CBIT			90,000.00			
Sub Total(\$)			90,000.00	0.00		
Total Project Cost(\$)			990,000.00	1,181,987.00		

Please provide justification

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment	In-kind	135,000.00
Donor Agency	UNDP ? climate promise	Grant	688,000.00
Donor Agency	UNDP ? CEDRO5	Grant	358,987.00
Total Co-Financing(\$)			1,181,987.00

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

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Net GI	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNDP	CBIT	Lebanon	Climate Change		No	990,000	94,050	1,084,050.00
Total Grant Resources(\$)						990,000.00	94,050.00	1,084,050.00

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

PART II: Project JUSTIFICATION

1. Project Description

?A. describe any changes in alignment with the project design with the original pif

By the time the project document was concluded, the project duration has changed from 4 years to 32 months. In order to effectively implement the project in a shorter amount of time, the expenses in the budget had to be amended. The activities were streamlined and number of consultants was reduced for more efficient management and delivery.

A.1. *Project Description.*

1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

The Paris Agreement calls for accelerated climate action to limit average temperature increase to 1.5 - 2°C compared to pre-industrial levels. The Paris Agreement's goal will be achieved through the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) put forth by Parties, which stipulate the intended reductions in greenhouse gas emissions over a specific time. Furthermore, the Paris Agreement also prioritizes adaptation to climate change, and the means of implementation, whether financial, capacity or technology-related, in order to achieve both mitigation and adaptation actions.

In order to track efforts to fulfill the goals of the Paris Agreement, Article 13 calls for an enhanced transparency framework which will inform the decision-making process, assess the progress made by Parties in mitigation and adaptation actions, and evaluate the overall support provided and received to achieve this progress. Paragraphs 7 to 10 of Article 13 require each Party to provide ?a national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions?, ?information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution?, ?information related to climate change impacts and adaptation?, and ?information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support?. Moreover, paragraph 90 of decision 1/CP.21 indicates that the above information shall be submitted ?no less frequently than on a biennial basis?. Improved tracking of NDCs will allow Parties to ramp up their ambition to further curb down emissions to achieve the agreement's goals.

Article 13 of the Paris Agreement mandates that all Parties move to the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) by 2024, through the submission of the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR). The Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) (Decision 18/CMA.1) adopted at the conclusion of the 24th Conference of Parties (COP24) in Katowice, Poland, to guide Parties in enhancing their reporting. Under Decision 18/CMA.1, more robust guidelines are provided to be applied by all Parties. Some provisions in the MPGs allow for flexibility to developing countries in light of their capacities. Mandatory sections for developing countries to report are the National Inventory Report (NIR), and reporting on the progress and achievement of the NDC, as well as mitigation actions. Reporting on adaptation and support needed and received are voluntary and not subject to review by

the Technical Expert Review (TER). The MPGs also mandate an improvement over time, by identifying capacity-building needs and addressing them, iteratively, to enable more transparent reporting.

In addition, Article 6 of the Paris Agreement established new environmental integrity rules that aim to ensure all recorded carbon credits use verifiable and comparable accounting systems, and that no traded unit or ITMO leads to a net increase in emissions of participating parties within and between NDC implementation periods. Under Article 6.4, Parties will establish a centralized project authorization system (national registry) overseen by a new supervisory board, a central accounting framework, a central registry, and an Article 6 database.

So far, Lebanon has submitted four BURs and three National Communications (NCs) and has made substantial progress in the Transparency, Accuracy, Completeness, Consistency and Comparability (TACCC) of its reporting. Lebanon's latest BUR (BUR4) was submitted in December 2021 with an updated and recalculated GHG inventory for the period 1994-2018 using the 2006 IPCC guidelines and with an improved reporting of support received, mitigation actions and capacity building needs.

In addition to the table below, detailed gaps and needs in inventory preparation and mitigation actions per sector are available in the [BUR4](#)

Gaps and Constraints ? BUR4		
Challenge	Description	Source in Lebanon's BURIII
Institutional arrangements	The current institutional structure relies on informal mutual agreements for data collection with relevant institutions. However, there are no protocols or institutional arrangements that guarantee the sustainability of data collection that often requires heavy administrative processes	Section II (page 27); section VI (page 192-193, table 113) of BUR 4
IPCC Guidelines	Shifting to 2006 IPCC Guidelines requires additional data collection, recalculation, and technical expertise that may be cumbersome for the inventory team	Section 2.2 (page 31) and section VI-6.1 table 113 (page 193) of BUR 4
Identification of capacity building needs	No methodology or systematic approach is adopted to identify capacity building needs, training, equipment and other resources needed for the preparation of the BUR	Section II.2 (page 31), section II.2.3 (page 32), and section VI (page 192) of BUR 4
Definition and methodology synchronization for climate finance	There is neither definition of climate finance nor an understanding of estimating the incremental cost/budget of climate change mitigation and adaption benefits. This in turn affects the understanding of climate finance across different national institutions and stakeholders and hinders the coherence and consistency of climate finance information. Moreover, there is no established methodology for identifying and tracking capacity-building or technology transfer related to climate change	Section V (page 177)

Gaps and Constraints ? BUR4		
Challenge	Description	Source in Lebanon?s BURIII
Climate finance progress tracking	No indicators exist to assess the effectiveness of climate finance; progress towards lowering greenhouse gas emissions or increasing resilience is not being tracked. Therefore, it is challenging to assess the effectiveness of climate finance	Section V (page 177)

An International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) was conducted and the Technical Team of Experts of the ICA noted several improvements in BUR3 and commanded Lebanon for enhancing the transparency of its reporting. Apart from the self-determined needs, the most prominent recommendations from the ICA process were: 1. Developing technical capacity to collect, process and harmonize data from both private and public sources to estimate the climate impacts of groups of actions or of overlapping mitigation actions to avoid double counting. Universities and research institutions could be involved in this capacity-building effort to ensure the continuity and sustainability of the acquired capacity, 2. Developing capacity to identify nationally determined technology needs, beyond the support currently provided for the NC4, 3. Establishing capacity-building activities to support Lebanon in identifying which technology transfer qualifies as climate change support and how best to track such activities from donor funds and the private sector and 4. Enhancing national capacity for strengthening the engagement of ministries and agencies in the preparation of the next BUR and future climate reports. In June 2021, Lebanon underwent its third Facilitative Sharing of Views (FSV) where it shared its progress in transparency reporting, its capacity-building needs, as well as its plans to transition to the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). the ICA for the Fourth BUR is scheduled for June 2022, and the results of the analysis will guide the preparation of the CBIT deliverables.

Lebanon submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) on September 30, 2015^[1], in conformity with the UNFCCC procedures and deadlines. The NDC, which includes emission reductions and adaptation targets to 2030, was prepared following a highly integrative and participatory process where all key stakeholders and decision makers were consulted. Lebanon?s NDC type is a deviation from Business-As-Usual (BAU) scenario and includes both unconditional and conditional targets.

In 2021, Lebanon submitted its [updated NDC \[2\]](#)² to the UNFCCC. To contribute to closing the mitigation gap, Lebanon increased the ambition of its mitigation targets, namely its general Greenhouse Gas (GHG) and renewable energy targets. Moreover, additional adaptation priorities were identified, as well as climate action enablers. This NDC provides additional information on the mitigation targets through the guidance on Information to provide Clarity, Transparency and Understanding (ICTU) in Decision 4/CMA.1. The achievement of Lebanon?s updated NDC greatly contributes to Lebanon?s sustainable development. Additionally, as per paragraph 11 of Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, Law 115/2019 and paragraph 11 of Decision 9/CMA.1, the adaptation

priorities in the updated NDC correspond to (c) National adaptation priorities, strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions of the Annex of Decision 9/CMA.1 (Further guidance in relation to the adaptation communication, including, inter alia, as a component of nationally determined contributions, referred to in Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11, of the Paris Agreement and Law 115/2019). Therefore, the adaptation priorities in the updated NDC constitute part of Lebanon's Adaptation Communication in accordance with paragraph 10 of Article 7 of the Paris Agreement and Law 115/2019. The 4NC is being prepared and will be submitted in 2022. The 4NC plans to update Lebanon's Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) to better reflect Lebanon's current needs.

The 4BUR will be Lebanon's last BUR under the UNFCCC Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) arrangements.

However, moving to the ETF would entail a considerable improvement of Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems to reach a mechanism that ensures the periodic flow of needed information, as well as include tracking progress of NDC targets. This currently represents a challenge for Lebanon since the Lebanese MRV system is characterized by unavailable and unintegrated data, fragile institutional arrangements and a lack of capacity. Various climate actions undertaken by different national ministries, local governments and private sector are not coordinated, and therefore not captured. As shown in the Theory of Change (ToC) (Annex B), Lebanon's baseline consists of many realities which hinder the effective implementation and communication of its climate change actions. The link between the transparent flow of information, the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, and increase of climate resilience has not been integrated within most of the public administration at political and technical levels. This in turn affects their incentive to participate in the implementation of MRV initiatives.

Moreover, tracking climate targets, policies and strategies is still not prioritized within most ministries and institutions relevant to climate change. This in turn hinders the improvement of climate reporting, including in setting up the needed institutional arrangements and information systemization. Furthermore, the lack of staff and skill to develop and share the relevant data is a challenge to be overcome as it is the root cause behind Lebanon's inability to improve its climate reporting systems.

Most importantly, these constraints hinder effective policy implementation, especially that the relevant climate actions are also linked to sustainable development (and vice versa). Therefore, the improvement of policy-tracking and measurement of their impact will empower the relevant stakeholders in making more informed decisions geared towards greenhouse gas emission reduction and increased resilience.

[1]

<https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Lebanon%20First/Republic%20of%20Lebanon%20-%20INDC%20-%20September%202015.pdf>

[2]<https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Lebanon%20First/Lebanon%27s%202020%20Nationally%20Determined%20Contribution%20Update.pdf>

2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects

Past transparency efforts include capacity building with regard to the reporting national GHG emissions through the elaboration of GHG inventories (through the three national communications projects to the UNFCCC - submitted in 1999, 2011 and 2016) and the four BURs (submitted in 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2021 respectively), and sectoral project MRV systems for NAMAs. The BURs and national communications represent milestones that have set the grounds for the development a transparency framework. Both processes were responsible for significant quality improvements of climate change-related data, with periodic updates through capacity creation in the relevant institutions, among others.

The national team working at the Ministry of Environment on national communications, BUR preparation and compilation has accumulated knowledge in transparency requirements. Therefore, the team is cognizant of the existing limitations and capacity building requirements at the national level. However, the team can only implement limited QA/QC checks of GHG inventories, during documentation, data and results archiving. Lebanon used the preparation process of the BUR3 and BUR4 as an opportunity to prepare itself to transition from BUR to Biennial Transparency Report (BTR), due, as per the MPGs, by December 2024 at the latest. While some provisions in the MPGs have been applied by Lebanon in its BUR3 (see table 101 page 163 of BUR3) and BUR4 (see table 114 page 195 of BUR4), the required improvements and transition are envisioned to be part of this CBIT project.

Several transparency-related activities have already taken place, and will feed into the CBIT outputs and activities:

Activities under the **UNDP-LECB** (Low Emission Capacity-Building Project) has established an information-gathering system with the Ministry of Finance (MoF) and with the Ministry of Industry (MoI).

- Cooperation with MoF: MoF's Information Technology team has **linked the request of GHG information to the Income Tax Declaration database**, which is a system funded and maintained by the MoF. The UNDP-MoF IT team has prepared a beta version of the software that will collect activity data required to conduct GHG emission inventories. The newly adopted Income Tax Declaration system (which is online and has a dedicated portal at the Ministry of Finance's website) will include a special segment which will allow the annual collection of activity data from entities reporting the Income Tax of their institutions. The proposed system will require reporting from around 1,200 companies which make up 80% of the national GDP.

- Cooperation with MoI: The collaboration with the Ministry of Industry resulted in the **introduction of activity data reporting from the industrial sector**, specifically from those industries that renew (annually) their Industrial License (for exporting purposes). The Ministry of Industry has issued an extended questionnaire (instead of the simple format originally agreed) which is currently being used to update their industrial survey database.
- Ministerial Decision 99/1 (2013): This ministerial decision provides **an incentive to the private sector (commercial, institutional and industrial enterprises) to report their GHG emissions and related activity data** on a voluntary basis to the Ministry of Environment using a MS Excel-based simple tool. From 2013 to 2017, a total of 100 certificates were given out to commercial institutions that have submitted their GHG emission reporting documentation.

Also under the UNDP-LECB project, **two NAMAs for the transport and waste sectors were developed, along with their corresponding indicators and MRV system**. The transport NAMA and the waste NAMA project proposals have been endorsed by the Council of Ministers decision number 14/2017, and are part of Lebanon's NDC.

Moreover, Lebanon has received **technical assistance from the EU-ClimaSouth** project in transparency-related projects:

- The **Management Information System on Climate Action (MISCA)** pilot platform has been developed to track energy emissions and mitigation progress. The aim is to expand the platform in the future to all sectors of the NDC. This serves as a tool which will aid Lebanon in reporting its NDC progress as is mandated by the Paris Agreement Transparency Framework.
- An **MRV of Support** initiative has been conducted aiming at formulating a map of domestic and international climate finance flows, and agreeing on a national climate finance definition and methodology. This initiative laid the ground for climate finance sustainable and institutional tracking and reporting.
- The Lebanon Climate Act (www.lebanonclimateact.com) is an initiative implemented by Green Mind NGO in collaboration with UNDP, with support of the Central Bank of Lebanon, and EU's ClimaSouth regional project and the Ministry of Environment. This project is designed to offer a platform for private sector companies to take climate action; companies will either invest in energy efficiency, water-saving technologies and other in-house measures, or offer support to a mitigation or adaptation project developed by a non-governmental organization and municipalities. **To date, several companies have drafted their climate actions plans and in the process of submitting their progress to the Ministry of Environment shortly.**

Technical assistance from GIZ has also been provided as part of the IKI initiative, and aimed at developing procedures, standards and protocols for setting up a reporting management system that

will enable the country to prepare its national communications and BURs on a sustained basis and with its own national staff. Furthermore, it enhanced the technical capacities of staff to enable them to carry out all reporting-related activities, including preparation of the GHG inventory, in the form of in-country activities.

Transparency law ? access to public information: Lebanon's Parliament ratified an access to information law in January 2017; the law prescribes that virtually all government entities publish key documents showing indicators of each office's performance, such as an annual reports, orders and decisions, and office expenditures. Government offices are required by law to publish these documents online. There are however several other legislative steps to complete in order for the practice to fully come into effect such as the establishment of an anti-corruption commission to enforce the law. Nevertheless, the law is a positive step toward improving transparency and public accountability, and work for climate change transparency will benefit from this initiative.

3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

Component 1: Strengthening national institutions to implement the enhanced transparency framework

Outcome 1.1 Established national transparency framework in line with national priorities

Output 1.1.1 Transparency baseline established, and priorities set

The envisaged output is a report based on desk reviews and stakeholder consultations which will include information on the current quality of the GHG inventory, the status of progress reporting on NDC policies, the established institutional arrangements, potential linkages and corresponding recommendations. Several scattered preliminary assessments have already taken place, however, there is a need to have a comprehensive and in-depth overview of the current state of climate information reporting.

a. **Analysis of quality of information in GHG inventory:** the quality of information of each Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) category in the latest communication to the UNFCCC (Lebanon's **Fourth** Biennial Update Report, submitted in **2021**) will be analyzed, along with an assessment of the constraints of reporting more recent years, and challenges analysis to move from BUR to BTRs under the Enhanced Transparency Framework. Based on the findings, recommendations for improving the GHG inventory will be provided in the form of a roadmap with milestones. This exercise will build on the IKI initiative in Lebanon on the development of standard procedures for improved preparation and communication of GHG inventories in National Communications and BURs and BTRs, which included a preliminary baseline assessment for Lebanon's GHG inventory.

b. **Assessment of NDC policies? status, and category prioritization for developing progress indicators:** an overview of the available indicators for the mitigation and adaptation policies that make up Lebanon's NDC will be undertaken. Based on the results, a prioritization exercise will be conducted to categorize the policies for which indicators, including gender indicators developed by the NDCSP project, need to be identified or developed to track the NDC progress as accurately as possible and consequently report it in Lebanon's first BTR. The needed capacities to develop the

parameters to operationalize the indicator will be taken into consideration in the prioritization exercise. The assessment and recommendations should also address the upcoming results of the NDCSP on SDG-NDC synchronization, gender indicators and potential NDC update information.

c. **Overview of climate finance tracking:** Lebanon already underwent a preliminary valuation of the needed steps to establish a structure to report support received. In addition, under the Climate Promise Initiative, a donor coordination mechanism will be developed, which will establish a network of partners that will be involved in tracking and reporting support. CBIT's baseline assessment should build on the recommendations for tracking these activities.

d. **Synopsis of existing institutional arrangements and recommendations:** a cross-cutting theme in the baseline assessment will be the existing institutional arrangements and the recommended ones for enhanced transparency. These recommendations will take into consideration potential overlaps and linkages with other international bodies than the UNFCCC (Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, Sendai Framework, United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, Land Degradation Neutrality, Montreal Protocol, UNFCCC Gender Action Plan and any other relevant environmental treaty, convention or national process). This will avoid the duplication of efforts and render communication between institutions more efficient.

Output 1.1.2 National MRV system established through an MRV network of partners for information-sharing on mitigation, adaptation and support

a. **Establishment of the MRVCE:** the CBIT project will support Lebanon in creating a national MRV Coordinating Entity (MRVCE) which will be responsible for coordinating the implementation of Lebanon's transparency strategy (Output 1.2.3), assessing its effectiveness, and in proposing a way forward for improvement. The detailed MRVCE design will build on existing arrangements, enhance cooperation, and maximize synergies to avoid duplication of efforts. The political buy-in for the establishment of the MRVCE is secured through the Ministry of Environment's endorsement of the CBIT proposal.

b. **Identification of MRV-network of partners:** the network will be based on the existing connections between the Ministry of Environment and other institutions and experts as part of producing Lebanon's national communications, biennial update reports, biennial transparency report and Lebanon's NDC. Moreover, the MRV network of partners will be based on the institutional arrangements' recommendations from the baseline report (Output 1.1.1). The added value at this stage is that the CBIT project will potentially uncover needed arrangements which were previously unknown but crucial for enhanced TACCC. The design of the MRV structure will also take into consideration best practices from other countries, including best practices under the regional South-South network for gender mainstreaming.

c. **Drafting of institutional terms of reference for the MRVCE and for the MRV network of partners:** the ToRs will be the reference document for the designated focal points, but more importantly for the institution, in case employees change. The ToRs will depend on the identified needed institutional arrangements.

d. **Recommendations for institutionalizing the flow of climate information:** based on the established arrangements, this output will result in recommending potential ways to institutionalize the flow of information. In those arrangements, workplans and standard operating procedures will be elaborated to systemize the collection and analysis of climate information both for GHG inventory

and tracking progress. A reporting system for gaps and needs for climate transparency and action is also envisaged to enable the improvement over time through targeted means of implementation. These organized information flows, which will identify gaps and needs along the way, will constitute the monitoring and evaluation of the transparency strategy by the MRVCE. This output will build on the recommendations of the baseline assessment, and the already identified potential flows of information from the SDG-NDC synchronization exercise from the NDCSP project.

Outcome 1.2 Enabled national institutions to implement transparency-related activities

Output 1.2.1 National institutions? capacities built for the preparation of sectoral GHG inventories using the 2006 IPCC guidelines

- a. **Delivery of a series of trainings on the 2006 IPCC guidelines for energy, industry and wastewater, with a potential scaling up of the waste and AFOLU sectors? training which are to be conducted as part of 4NC/BUR3 project:** the MRV network of partners and other experts will be trained on the needed data for each tier, how to use emission factors and activity data, design and apply QA/QC procedures and develop uncertainty analysis. Customized and targeted trainings will be delivered (compared to generic training) in order to have a higher impact. Moreover, an interactive style is to be adopted to identify, with stakeholders, the benefits and opportunities of enhancing quality of climate information.
- b. **Provision of enhanced 2006 IPCC guidelines training:** additionally to these focused meetings, interested experts will be enrolled in the 2006 IPCC guidelines? online courses and other relevant courses to further deepen their understanding and gain ownership of the practices.

Output 1.2.2 National institutions? capacities built to track and report progress of mitigation and adaptation actions, and support received

- a. **Provision of a series of trainings on 1) tracking progress of mitigation policies, and 2) identifying, prioritizing and developing corresponding progress indicators:** this activity will target the stakeholders involved in the NDC **committee** and other experts.
- b. **Provision of a series of trainings on the quantification of GHG emissions from strategies and projects:** these trainings will potentially be based on the GHG protocol guidelines. This will greatly build institutional capacities in linking climate to staff?s daily activities and operationalize the link between their work and climate change.
- b. **Provision of a series of trainings to quantify resilience progress and share best practices from other countries:** tracking adaptation and resilience of both men and women is of the essence to ensure Lebanon?s NDC adaptation **priorities (agriculture, forestry, water, biodiversity, health, coastal zones, and disaster risk management)** are being implemented and livelihoods and ecosystems are being preserved. Therefore, introducing quantitative ways to track adaptation progress is crucial for stakeholders, and Lebanon can greatly benefit from international best practices in that field.

Output 1.2.3 Long-term transparency strategy developed

- a. **Development of a transparency strategy:** in order to scope the needed transparency improvements in the long-term (beyond the CBIT project duration), a transparency framework will be developed. The strategic framework will tackle the enhancement of a sustainable and robust system for transparency of action and support and provide the information needed to inform policy-

making to reduce greenhouse gas emission and increase climate resilience. It aims at developing the milestones to be attained in order to achieve TACCC of climate information, in accordance with the MPGs. This will also give a clear indication of the way ahead to the MRV network of partners and a clear mandate to the MRVCE. The transparency framework will therefore be a strong reference point for all stakeholders in planning their activities when it comes to reporting, capacity-building and institutional arrangements; it will also be the improvement plan to follow while producing biennial update reports and national communications.

b. **Ownership of strategy by stakeholders:** a launching event to enhance the ownership of the proposed plan by the relevant stakeholders, who will potentially constitute the MRV network of partners. This launching event will act as the beginning of climate transparency improvements.

Component 2: Provision of parameters to improve the TACCC of national information

Outcome 2.1 Improved capacities to monitor and track GHG inventory and mitigation and adaptation activities

Output 2.1.1 Parameters to enhance GHG inventories developed (AD, EF, etc.)

a. **Development of emission factors and activity data for the energy (transport), waste and industrial sectors:** this activity involves the development of emission factors (EFs) and activity data (AD) which will enable Lebanon to move to higher IPCC tiers. The AD and EF will be developed for priority sectors stemming from the latest Key Category Analysis (KCA) since there is a need to have increased information availability and clarity on the most important emission sources for improved mitigation. The most needed emission factor development are for the energy (transport), waste and AFOLU.

Output 2.1.2 Methodologies for QA/QC and uncertainty analysis developed and improved

a. **Development of QA/QC procedures:** a system is needed to provide routine and consistent checks to ensure data integrity, to identify errors and missing elements, and document and archive inventory data. The IKI initiative has already provided a way forward for QA/QC for GHG inventories, and the CBIT project will build on those recommendations and will kickstart the process to use the procedures. More specifically, the new institutional arrangements under CBIT which will include flows of GHG inventory information on the web platform (Output 2.1.4), will need to have QA/QC procedures established.

b. **Review the Uncertainty assessment for the GHG inventory reported in the BUR4 and provide recommendations for improvement:** Lebanon will gradually use this approach while submitting UNFCCC reports. This output will also address gaps and needs in the preparation of a national GHG inventory as identified by the ICA.

c. **Development of QA/QC practices for tracking progress of the NDC and support received:** similarly to the inventory, data is needed to operationalize the developed indicators for mitigation, adaptation and support. Therefore, to ensure the TACCC of this data, QA/QC procedures will be developed to check data integrity, data collection methods, important omissions etc.

Output 2.1.3 Indicators to track implementation progress of mitigation and adaptation activities and support received developed

a. **Establishment and/or enhancement, and prioritization of progress indicators for mitigation and adaptation actions:** the development of indicators will have to take into

consideration the results of the baseline assessment (Output 1.1.1), which will evaluate the existing and missing indicators for the NDC **targets, and climate** policies. Most importantly, a prioritization exercise will be conducted to take into consideration the easiness of developing specific progress indicators, and the related capacity needs to sustainably report on the indicator. Once the prioritization exercise is performed in consultation with stakeholders, relevant and crucial sectoral and general progress indicators will be developed to track NDC progress.

b. **Assessment and prioritization of indicators for tracking finance, technology transfer and capacity-building:** this activity will be based on the ClimaSouth assessment on transparency of finance received.

The procedure for reporting on the selected progress indicators will be institutionalized as far as possible (within the relevant institutions), within the MRV network of partners. The identification, development and reporting the progress indicators will aim to be clearly linked to improved policy-making, and for the relevant institutions to have ownership of their respective indicators. These progress indicators will be communicated and analyzed through the web-based knowledge management platform. Moreover, the SDG indicators and developed NDC indicators will be synchronized, and the gender indicators will be incorporated.

Output 2.1.4 Web-based knowledge platform for sharing, storing, analyzing data, and indicators designed

a. **Expansion of MISCA to include pages for at least two more mitigation sectors, 2 pages for adaptation sectors, a support pagea repository of information and national registry for article 6 of Paris Agreement:** in order to safeguard the retention of acquired capacities and systemize the communication of data, it is of added value to digitize the reporting system. A pilot platform was already developed by EU-ClimaSouth for the energy sector; the Management Information System on Climate Action (MISCA) has been developed to track energy emissions and mitigation progress, and a proposal was developed for entry fields on support received. Under this activity, MISCA will be expanded to include a selection of pages for mitigation and adaptation depending on the developed indicators as part of Output 2.1.3. The repository will be where all procedures regarding transparency, including methods to be used, and capacity-building tools will be stored for institutional sustainability and training of new-comers. Moreover, MISCA will be expanded to include a page for the national registry, as required by article 6 of the Paris Agreement. The different access pages in the different line ministries will create a sense of ownership for MISCA and a one-stop platform for reporting climate action, which will also contribute to the platform's institutional sustainability.

The CBIT project will support the designing of the digital platform ensuring access to the relevant stakeholders as part of the MRV-network, **as well as ensure the provision of needed hardware/software equipment or licenses to operate and maintain the MISCA platform**. Institutional arrangements (Output 1.1.2) will also take into consideration the roles and responsibilities of institutions to input data on MISCA.

Outcome 2.2 Project results disseminated to increase global cooperation

Output 2.2.1 Information on the project implementation, best practices, and lessons learned shared with other Parties and initiatives through the Global Coordination Platform and other South-South cooperation networks

a. **Sharing best practices elaborated through CBIT with other developing countries on different platforms:** this activity entails sharing lessons learned on several international platforms, including the Global Coordination Platform to support the implementation of the Paris Agreement, and will also use other countries' experiences to better inform the implementation of the CBIT

project's components. The envisaged formats of communication include virtual calls, joint workshops and focused visits to developing countries for an extensive sharing of experiences.

4) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and co-financing

The CBIT programme is intended to improve the implementation of reporting requirements for parties of the UNFCCC. GEF's Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency programming directions document has described eligible activities, with which the below is in alignment (GEF/C.50/06).

Element	Alignment with CBIT priorities
Component 1: Strengthening national institutions to implement the enhanced transparency framework	Indicator 3 of CBIT: MRV systems for emissions in place and reporting verified data
Outcome 1.1 Established national transparency framework in line with national priorities	<p>?activities to provide relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13, especially:</p> <p>(j) Capacity needs assessment for transparency, in particular to assess institutional arrangements for data collection, analysis, and reporting; the assessment supports mapping of current baseline and planned reporting and related activities, including associated institutions, tools, methodologies, MRV systems, associated data systems?.</p> <p>?activities to strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities, especially</p> <p>(a) support to national institutions to lead, plan, coordinate, implement, monitor, and evaluate policies, strategies, and programs to enhance transparency, including identification and dissemination of best/good practices for institutional strengthening and national network of practitioners; and</p> <p>(b) support on how to integrate knowledge from transparency initiatives into national policy and decision-making? and</p> <p>(c) assistance with deployment and enhancement of information and knowledge management structure to meet Article 13 needs.?</p>
Outcome 1.2 Enabled national institutions to implement transparency-related activities	<p>?activities to provide relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13, especially</p> <p>(e) Country-specific training and peer exchange programs on transparency activities, such as establishing domestic MRV systems, tracking nationally determined contributions (NDCs), enhancement of greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories and economic and emissions projections, including methodological approaches, data collection, and data management, and adaptation monitoring, evaluation, and communication measures; and activities to assist with improvement of transparency over time, especially</p>

Element	Alignment with CBIT priorities
Component 1: Strengthening national institutions to implement the enhanced transparency framework	Indicator 3 of CBIT: MRV systems for emissions in place and reporting verified data
Component 2: Provision of parameters to improve the TACCC of national information	Indicator 3: MRV systems for emissions reductions in place and reporting verified data
Outcome 2.1 Tools and methodologies developed to meet the relevant provisions of the Paris Agreement	Activities to provide relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13: (d) Access to tools, templates, and applications to facilitate the use of improved methodologies, guidelines, datasets, and database system tools and economic models needed for implementation of enhanced transparency-related activities (f) Development of country-specific emissions factors and activity data; (g) Assistance in quantifying and reporting impact of policy measures; (h) Clarifying key NDC information, e.g. baseline projections including for business-as-usual targets, and reporting progress towards achieving their NDCs; (i) Assistance in quantifying and reporting on support provided and received. Activities to assist with improvement of transparency over time: (k) Support to introduce and maintain progress tracking tools for transparency-related actions and progress towards targets/goals.

Lebanon identified co-financing opportunities for this project, as climate change reporting is being mainstreamed into the country national planning work. This approach guarantees a strong foundation for planned activities under this project. Co-financing activities are presented in the table below:

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment	In-kind	135,000
Germany	UNDP ? Climate Promise 2.0	Grant	688,000
EU	UNDP ? CEDRO5	Grant	358,987
Total Co-financing			1,181,987

The CEDRO5 project will implement 5 SEAP/SECAPs in various municipalities in Lebanon and the CBIT project can include the MRV systems within these projects in order to capture the data and analyze it during the project time period.

The activities planned within Climate Promise 2.0 to be disbursed between mid-2022 and end of 2024 relate to the CBIT project and will support CBIT activities related to moving forward on mitigation projects, data collecting and monitoring and database management.

Lebanon has demonstrated substantive efforts towards an enhanced transparency framework through the commitments to comply with the requirements of reporting under the UNFCCC. The necessity to measure NDCs' progress under the PA is driving Lebanon to prepare upstream for a well-established national reporting framework, since NDCs' challenge does not only lie in the ambition of the mitigation actions, but also on the transparency and the clarity of the information provided about GHG emissions and the progress of implementation.

The present project document aims to clarify the current Lebanese context with respect to transparency and the gap bridging needs, specifically in the fields of capacity building, coordination, information and data management and policy planning tool development.

5) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

The ultimate result of an effective MRV system is the reduction of GHG emissions and enhancement of adaptive capacity. The proposed alternative will serve as an example for replication in developing countries, whether it is the complete system, or parts of it. The enhancement of transparency systems signifies the clarification of country emissions, pledges and resilience status. This in turn will better inform the global stock take in the UNFCCC process which allows for improved decision-making to reach the mitigation and adaptation goals in the Paris Agreement. In addition, this will also act as a repository of knowledge and information that will help Lebanon increase its transparency capacity and as a result, its capacity to report progress of its NDC and long-term policy planning.

6) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

The project is considered innovative through the development of a homogenized monitoring and tracking system to follow-up the implementation of environmental and sectoral strategies for the first time in Lebanon. The establishment of the knowledge platform and the MRV network of partners will serve as a repository of information to simplify and clarify methods and procedures required for the proper functioning of the transparency framework. The knowledge platform constitutes a highly innovative component of the project where knowledge will be made available through the provision of an easy-access, user-friendly digital platform that will centralize all relevant methodologies for the generation of data and progress indicators in a ready-for-deployment status.

Moreover, the GEF CBIT project will lay down the infrastructure and necessary next steps for Lebanon to undertake its transparency framework while mainstreaming MRV procedures in all ministries, governmental and non-governmental institutions. This will contribute to a more sustainable generation of knowledge within the country. The long-term transparency strategy will ensure the project's sustainability since it will guide stakeholders and the MRVCE into the next needed steps beyond the project. It will be used as a reference point for all climate reporting activities in near and distant future. The knowledge platform and MRV network of partners will also build and retain capacities of government staff over time in order to reduce dependence on external support. Moreover, building on the staff's existing tasks reduces the need for additional experts and ensures

the institutional memory. While it cannot ensure that funding will be continued beyond the project, the CBIT will establish all the necessary tools for the operationalization of the various institutional mechanisms that will prevail beyond the timeline of the project.

This proposal includes various components that could be scaled up on both a national and regional level. Specifically, the knowledge platform could be scaled up to include best practices and extended information on methodologies and other sectoral information relevant to climate change. The MRV network can also be expanded from line ministries to other institutions of the government. Furthermore, through regional platforms, the outputs and lessons-learned of the CBIT project can be shared with other countries in the region and the transparency framework model can be replicated and customized to countries with similar or different national circumstances.

A.2. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

No

A.3. Stakeholders

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

In order to effectively implement the CBIT components and activities, constant consultations and workshops will be conducted throughout the project. The CBIT deliverables are relevant for a number of stakeholders, therefore the project will need to employ constant validation processes in order to achieve deliverable ownership and sustainability of outcomes. The overall budget for consultations, workshops and trainings is equivalent to USD 40,300.

Stakeholder Group	Reason for Involvement	Participation		Timeline	Costs
		Method	Responsibility		

Stakeholder Group	Reason for Involvement	Participation		Timeline	Costs
		Method	Responsibility		
Ministry of Environment (MoE)	The Ministry of Environment is the focal point of the IPCC and UNFCCC and is in charge of the development of GHG inventories, compiling reports to the UNFCCC and following up on Lebanon's NDC.	The MoE is the main partner of the project, and the UNDP team will be positioned at the MoE.	The Ministry of Environment will be the counterpart of the project and will host the MRVCE it will also be the institution responsible to coordinate the design and implementation of the transparency framework. Moreover, the Ministry is responsible for the waste sector relevant to the NDC and the GHG inventory, as well as biodiversity for adaptation progress indicators.	Throughout project implementation.	MRVCE consultations associated costs,

Stakeholder Group	Reason for Involvement	Participation		Timeline	Costs
		Method	Responsibility		
Ministry of Energy and Water (MoEW)	Both the energy and water departments are included in this ministry, which makes it a key partner in the design of the transparency framework and a key member in the MRV network.	Periodic communication on project progress, consultations, workshops, and trainings.	The Ministry will be in charge of providing information on thermal and renewable energy and water and wastewater management. Moreover, their data on water stress is important for adaptation reporting. The appointed focal points will also assist in assessing the existing indicators and arrangements and develop the missing data.	Through the design of the MRVCE and network of partners, EF, AD and indicator development, and CBIT expansion.	Associated consultations and trainings.

Stakeholder Group	Reason for Involvement	Participation		Timeline	Costs
		Method	Responsibility		
Lebanese Center for Energy Conservation (LCEC)	The LCEC (an NGO under the auspices of the Ministry of Energy and Water) is responsible at the national level (through the Ministry of Energy and Water) in devising the national renewable energy and energy efficiency plans. The LCEC has produced both the first and second National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (2011-2015) (2016-2020) and the National Renewable Energy Action Plan (2016-2020).	Periodic communication on project progress, consultations, workshops, and trainings.	LCEC will be involved as part of the Ministry of Energy and Water coordination in providing the renewable energy and energy efficiency information by virtue of being appointed as the focal points for these sectors.	Through the design of the MRVCE and network of partners, EF, AD and indicator development, and CBIT expansion.	Associated consultations and trainings.

Stakeholder Group	Reason for Involvement	Participation		Timeline	Costs
		Method	Responsibility		
Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MoPWT)	MoPWT is the official entity responsible for the transport sector in Lebanon. Information needed to estimate transport emissions is derived from their operations.	Periodic communication on project progress, consultations, workshops, and trainings.	MoPWT will be responsible for the implementation and follow-up of the transport sector's MRV and therefore will be a key player in their network. Experts from the Directorate General for land and maritime transport which falls under this ministry will be key to elaborate and track relevant indicators and activity data for the transport sectors.	Through the design of the MRVCE and network of partners, EF, AD and indicator development, and CBIT expansion.	Associated consultations and trainings.
Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)	MoA is a strong partner in climate change through robust climate mainstreaming in strategies and tracking the implementation of adaptation projects.	Periodic communication on project progress, consultations, workshops, and trainings.	This Ministry will be responsible for providing information on agriculture, livestock and forestry for tracking and GHG inventory. Experts from this Ministry will be key to reinforce adaptation monitoring and reporting.	Through the design of the MRVCE and network of partners, EF, AD and indicator development, and CBIT expansion.	Associated consultations and trainings.

Stakeholder Group	Reason for Involvement	Participation		Timeline	Costs
		Method	Responsibility		
Ministry of Industry (MoI)	MoI is the official entity responsible for industrial activity as well as industrial expansion. Associated information for the inventory and NDC progress is relevant.	Periodic communication on project progress, consultations, workshops, and trainings.	Member of the MRV network, experts from this Ministry will be mandated to provide information on industries and their activities for NDC tracking and GHG inventory.	Through the design of the MRVCE and network of partners, EF, AD, and indicator development, and MISCA expansion.	Associated consultations and trainings.
Ministry of Finance (MoF)	MoF is an important partner to track and follow-up on climate support received.	Periodic communication on project progress, consultations, workshops, and trainings.	Member of the MRV network, experts from this Ministry will be mandated to provide information on climate finance and organize structures for public financing of climate activities. The VAT department, which is responsible for hosting the VAT platforms used by commercial institutions, will also be used as a mainstream GHG reporting from the commercial sector.	Through the design of the MRVCE and network of partners, finance-related reporting and indicators, and MISCA expansion.	Associated consultations and trainings.

Stakeholder Group	Reason for Involvement	Participation		Timeline	Costs
		Method	Responsibility		
Lebanese Petroleum Administration (LPA)	LPA is responsible for policy-making for the oil and gas sector in Lebanon, which is relevant for tracking GHG emissions as part of NDC tracking progress.	Periodic communication on project progress, consultations, workshops, and trainings.	Part of the MRV network, will communicate information on progress of upcoming projects related to the drilling of offshore natural gas and its potential use at a national level.	Through the design of the MRVCE and network of partners, EF, AD, and indicator development, and MISCA expansion.	Associated consultations and trainings.
Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM)	The PCM is the entity responsible for the sustainable development portfolio, as well as the body which approves legal mandates and institutional arrangements.	Periodic communication on project progress, consultations, workshops, and trainings.	Member of the MRV network, the PCM will be the entity following up on the approval of the legal mandates and institutional arrangements. The PCM will be consulted with regarding progress indicators, specifically the ones related to the SDGs.	Through the design of the MRVCE and MRV network of partners.	Associated consultations and trainings.

Stakeholder Group	Reason for Involvement	Participation		Timeline	Costs
		Method	Responsibility		
Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR)	The Council acts as the infrastructure planning entity of the Lebanese government and will be a resource for valuable mitigation and adaptation project information.	Periodic communication on project progress, consultations, workshops, and trainings.	Member of the MRV network. In addition, the active involvement of the planning actors will be required to mainstream climate change into national development. Moreover, finance information from the CDR will be crucial for the MRV of support received.	Through the design of the MRVCE and MRV network of partners.	Associated consultations and trainings.
NDC Committee	NDC committee is the official NDC coordination entity, and CBIT will focus on NDC progress indicators.	Periodic communication on project progress, consultations, workshops, and trainings.	The focal points in the NDC committee might coincide with the appointed focal points of the MRV network. In either case, the committee and network will work in tandem.	Throughout all project deliverables.	Associated consultations and trainings.

Stakeholder Group	Reason for Involvement	Participation		Timeline	Costs
		Method	Responsibility		
Banque du Liban (Central Bank of Lebanon)	Currently with the NEEREA programme, a financing mechanism to encourage investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency, the bank is developing indicators that can be relevant to the transparency framework.	Periodic communication on project progress, consultations, workshops, and trainings.	Central Bank of Lebanon will be mandated to provide private climate finance information and to support in the development of indicators. Currently with the NEEREA programme, a financing mechanism to encourage investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency, the bank is developing indicators that can be relevant to the transparency framework.	Through the design of the MRVCE and MRV network of partners.	Associated consultations and trainings.
Central Administration of Statistics (CAS)	The CAS has a long history of developing sectoral indicators, which can be used to design and enhance the transparency framework.	Periodic communication on project progress, consultations, workshops, and trainings.	Information available at the CAS will be streamlined in the MRV indicator databases, and vice-versa, new developed indicators will be shared with the CAS.	Through the design of the MRVCE and MRV network of partners.	Associated consultations and trainings.

Stakeholder Group	Reason for Involvement	Participation		Timeline	Costs
		Method	Responsibility		
Universities and research institutions	<p>The University of Balamand has a long-lasting cooperation with the Ministry of Environment when it comes to data on forestry and land-use. They will be instrumental in developing trends and inform decision-making. Moreover, the Climate Change and the Environment Programme at the Issam Fares Institute for Public Policy and International Affairs at the American University of Beirut focus on climate change policy and will provide assistance to the MRV network throughout the project.</p>	Periodic communication on project progress, consultations, workshops, and trainings.	<p>Arrangements with several universities will be established either with the MRVCE or with members of the MRV network for the provision of data and the use of the newly available knowledge to analyze climate change trends and develop relevant research for policy making through their involvement in the wider stakeholder consultations.</p>	Through the design of the MRVCE and network of partners, EF, AD, and indicator development, and MISCA expansion.	Associated consultations and trainings.

Stakeholder Group	Reason for Involvement	Participation		Timeline	Costs
		Method	Responsibility		
International organizations	Several international organizations such as the World Bank and the EU are funding projects related directly or indirectly to climate change.	Periodic communication on project progress, consultations, workshops, and trainings.	Coordination is needed with the corresponding projects and host ministries to set up a data sharing system and include them in the MRV network to improve reporting on support received.	Through the design of the MRVCE and network of partners, EF, AD, and indicator development, MISCA expansion and support reporting.	Associated consultations and trainings.
Office of the Minister of State for Administrative Reform (OMSAR)	OMSAR is an entity responsible for improving the performance of the public sector and is the main ICT driver in the administration.	Periodic communication on project progress, consultations, workshops, and trainings.	OMSAR's role is crucial and unavoidable in establishing and managing any digital platform between ministries.	Through the design of the MRVCE and MRV network of partners.	Associated consultations and trainings.
National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW)	The NCLW is the official entity responsible for women's affairs in Lebanon. NCLW representatives are also part of the NDC committee.	Periodic communication on project progress, consultations, workshops, and trainings.	NCLW will be a crucial partner to coordinate with on the developed gender indicators which will be incorporated into CBIT activities. Moreover, the NCLW will be part of the MRV network of partners.	Through the design of the MRVCE and MRV network of partners.	Associated consultations and trainings.

Stakeholder Group	Reason for Involvement	Participation		Timeline	Costs
		Method	Responsibility		
Civil society	Arab Youth Climate Movement (AYCM) is a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) with regional reach, primarily involved in international climate change negotiations as the regional Climate Action Network representatives.	Periodic communication on project progress, consultations, workshops, and trainings.	Their involvement, as part of the larger stakeholder consultations will secure the transparency and openness of the CBIT process, linking in parallel the NGO perspective in the enhanced transparency framework.	Through the design of the MRVCE and MRV network of partners.	Associated consultations and trainings.

Documents

Title	Submitted
Annex O Stakeholder Engagement Plan	
ANNEX E: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN	

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement.

The civil society will be consulted and will also participate in the project training and awareness raising activities

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; No

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; No

Co-financier; No

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; No

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain) Yes

The civil society will be consulted and will also participate in the project training and awareness raising activities.

Through the drafting of three national communications and **four** biennial update reports, a large network of key national experts and institutions have already been sensitized and engaged in climate reporting activities. Ministry staff in the ministries of Energy and Water, Agriculture, Industry etc. have been providing data to complete Lebanon's GHG inventory and have gone through preliminary training on 2006 IPCC guidelines as part of the IKI initiative. The CBIT project will build on the current status of stakeholder engagement to deepen capacities and systemization.

Moreover, through the drafting of the first NDC and establishment of the NDC committee, sectoral experts have become more aware of Lebanon's obligations to the Paris Agreement, and the CBIT activities will build on this awareness and institutional mechanism to concretize transparency improvements. In addition, it will strengthen their experience in climate change issues, provide them with best practice techniques and establish linkages between key socioeconomic development issues, including gender and climate change.

Stakeholders' engagement and cooperation will be maintained through the organization of consultation sessions, capacity-building workshops, focus group meetings, and one-on-one trainings. At all events/forums/trainings, etc., women will make at least 30% of participants. Experience with previous climate projects which involves a wide array of stakeholders specialized in drastically diversified matters has shown that the format of engagement differs depending on the outcome needed; dissemination of results, focused trainings, working group session for brainstorming etc. Moreover, civil society organizations will be consulted at several intervals of the project to receive feedback and to enhance the transparency of the institutional process.

Throughout the project, the benefits of the activities to the stakeholders will be the most important objective for the capacity-building exercises and development of the strategy and tools. Linking the CBIT activities to the improvement of the stakeholder's work and building on already existing tasks will further ensure the success of the project outputs.

The roles of the main stakeholders in the CBIT project are more explicitly in Annex O.

A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Please briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis).

A Gender Action Plan has been developed for this project in order to promote gender balance in consultations, workshops and trainings, as well as including gender considerations and indicators (in institutional arrangements and web-based platform. The detailed Gender Action Plan can be found in Annex C.

The Ministry of Environment already endeavored in gender mainstreaming in its Third National Communication, and will try deepen the practice in other reporting procedures. The proposed

GEF CBIT initiative will integrate aspects of gender equality and women's empowerment, where applicable. Additionally, the project will keep track of gender mainstreaming through the inclusion of progress indicators in the institutional arrangements. The MRVCE will also request information on gender representation in the MRV network and beyond through a higher representation of women (at least 30%) at all levels. The project component of capacity-building will also focus on enhancing women's skills, as well as on enhanced understanding of gender dimensions of climate change from the side of the MoE.

The NDCSP project at the Ministry of Environment enhanced gender integration into climate planning through a gender-responsiveness assessment of the policies and activities included in Lebanon's NDC, among others. The assessment intended to value Lebanon's baseline, assess the policies that make up Lebanon's NDC in terms of gender, and provide recommendations for integrating gender aspects into climate-relevant policies. Moreover, recommendations were provided to mainstream gender in all climate reporting tools. The NDCSP developed indicators to track gender-responsiveness as part of climate action. MISCA will include these indicators when expanded during the CBIT project and UNDP will ensure the mainstreaming of all the gender recommendations from the NDCSP and other climate change projects into the CBIT project.

The 4NC/BUR3 project, currently under implementation, will also collect information and better understand the national conditions of men and women in the context of climate change planning, implementation and reporting. Therefore, not only will the activities analyze gender and climate change (using gender disaggregated data where possible) from several aspects, they will also allow a deeper understanding of gender dynamics with a focus on institutions and their coordination mechanisms (gender trends, structures of decision making bodies, current coordinating mechanisms, gender diversity in participating institutions).

Documents

Title	Submitted
Annex M Gender Action Plan	
ANNEX C: GENDER ACTION PLAN	

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

Yes

If yes, please upload document or equivalent here

This Gender Action plan provides suggested entry points for gender-responsive actions to be taken under each of the Activity areas of the project. In addition, specific indicators are also proposed to measure and track progress on these actions at the activity level. Any gender-related adverse impact is avoided, minimized and/or mitigated, and gender balance and considerations are promoted in the different project activities. In addition, gender-specific budget has been allocated for each project activity.

Objective	Actions	Indicator and Target	Timeline	Responsible Institutions
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Objective	Actions	Indicator and Target	Timeline	Responsible Institutions
Component 1: Strengthening national institutions to implement the enhanced transparency framework				
<i>Output 1.1: Established national transparency framework in line with national priorities</i>				
<p><u>Output 1.1.1:</u> Transparency baseline established, and priorities set</p> <p>a. Analysis of quality of information in GHG inventory</p> <p>b. Assessment of NDC policies? status, and category prioritization for developing progress indicators</p> <p>c. Overview of climate finance tracking</p> <p>d. Synopsis of existing institutional arrangements and recommendations</p>	Review gender-related data available at national level	<p><u>Indicator:</u> Gender and social inclusion concerns identified during the consultations and addressed in project activities</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 0</p> <p><u>Target:</u> Integration of gender considerations in project activities</p>	Year 1	<p>Ministries implementing mitigation and adaptation strategies</p> <p>MRVCE</p> <p>Consultants</p>
<p><u>Output 1.1.2:</u> National MRV system established through an MRV network of partners for information-sharing on mitigation, adaptation and support</p> <p>a. Establishment of the MRVCE</p> <p>b. Identification of MRV-network of partners</p> <p>c. Drafting of institutional terms of reference for the MRVCE and for the MRV network of partners</p> <p>d. Recommendations for institutionalizing the flow of climate information</p>	Ensure improved participation of women in institutional arrangements for climate transparency	<p><u>Indicator:</u> Percentage of women in MRVCE and MRV network of partners</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 40%</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 50%</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> Number of arrangements with gender considerations</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 0</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 2</p>	Years 1-2	<p>Ministries implementing mitigation and adaptation strategies</p> <p>MRVCE</p> <p>Consultants</p>
<i>Outcome 1.2 Enabled national institutions to implement transparency-related activities</i>				

Objective	Actions	Indicator and Target	Timeline	Responsible Institutions
<p><u>Output 1.2.1:</u> National institutions? capacities built for the preparation of sectoral GHG inventories using the 2006 IPCC guidelines</p> <p>a. Delivery of a series of trainings on the 2006 IPCC guidelines for energy, industry and wastewater, with a potential scaling up of the waste and AFOLU sectors? training which are to be conducted as part of 4NC/BUR3</p> <p>b. Provision of enhanced 2006 IPCC guidelines training</p>	<p>Ensure gender responsive nature of capacity development activities to promote equitable participation in training activities</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> Number and professional women and men participating in capacity development activities <u>Baseline:</u> 0</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 30% women of total number of trainees</p>	<p>Year 1-2</p>	<p>MRVCE Trainers</p>
<p><u>Output 1.2.2:</u> National institutions? capacities built to track and report progress of mitigation and adaptation actions, and support received</p> <p>a. Provision of a series of trainings on 1) tracking progress of mitigation policies, and 2) identifying, prioritizing and developing corresponding progress indicators</p> <p>b. Provision of a series of trainings on the quantification of GHG emissions from strategies and projects</p> <p>c. Provision of a series of trainings to quantify resilience progress and share best practices from other countries</p>	<p>Ensure gender responsive nature of capacity development activities to promote equitable participation in training activities</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> Number and professional women and men participating in capacity development activities <u>Baseline:</u> 0</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 30% women of total number of trainees</p>	<p>Year 2</p>	<p>MRVCE Trainers</p>

Objective	Actions	Indicator and Target	Timeline	Responsible Institutions
<p><u>Output 1.2.3:</u> Long-term transparency strategy developed</p> <p>a. Development of a transparency strategy</p> <p>b. Ownership of strategy by stakeholders</p>	<p>Ensure gender responsive strategy through inclusion of gender considerations from participation to gender data and tracking.</p> <p>Promote gender balance at launching event</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> Number of strategies with gender considerations <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 1</p> <p>-</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> Number and professional women and men participating in launching event <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 40% women of total number of trainees</p>	Year 1	<p>Ministries implementing mitigation and adaptation strategies</p> <p>MRVCE</p> <p>Consultants</p>
Component 2: Provision of parameters to improve the TACCC of national information				
<i>Output 2.1: Improved capacities to monitor and track GHG inventory and mitigation and adaptation activities</i>				
<p><u>Output 2.1.1:</u> Parameters to enhance GHG inventories developed (AD, EF, etc.)</p> <p>a. Development of emission factors and activity data for the energy (transport), waste and industrial sectors</p>	<p>Conduct consultations to check whether gender considerations are relevant in developing AD and EF</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> Number and consultations to assess gender considerations <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 1</p>	Year 1	<p>MRVCE</p> <p>Consultants</p>
<p><u>Output 2.1.2:</u> Methodologies for QA/QC and uncertainty analysis developed and improved</p> <p>a. Development of QA/QC procedures</p> <p>b. Development of a step-wise approach to undergo an uncertainty analysis for the GHG inventory</p> <p>c. Development of QA/QC practices for tracking progress of the NDC and support received</p>	<p>Conduct consultations to check whether gender considerations are relevant in developing QA/QC procedures and uncertainty analysis</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> Number and consultations to assess gender considerations <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 2</p>	Year 2	<p>MRVCE</p> <p>Consultants</p>

Objective	Actions	Indicator and Target	Timeline	Responsible Institutions
<p><u>Output 2.1.3:</u> Indicators to track implementation progress of mitigation and adaptation activities and support received developed</p> <p>a. Establishment and/or enhancement, and prioritization of progress indicators for mitigation and adaptation actions</p> <p>b. Assessment and prioritization of indicators for tracking finance, technology transfer and capacity-building</p>	Incorporate and synchronize developed gender indicators in in progress tracking for mitigation and adaptation policies, where applicable	<p><u>Indicator:</u> Number of policies with gender included in progress tracking</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 0</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 4</p>	Year 2	<p>Ministries implementing mitigation and adaptation strategies</p> <p>MRVCE</p> <p>Consultants</p>
<p><u>Output 2.1.4:</u> Web-based knowledge platform for sharing, storing, analyzing data, and indicators designed</p>	Incorporate entry fields in MISCA pages to track gender responsiveness	<p><u>Indicator:</u> Number of MISCA pages including gender data entry fields</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 0</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 5</p>	Year 2	<p>Ministries implementing mitigation and adaptation strategies</p> <p>MRVCE</p> <p>Consultants</p>
<i>Outcome 2.2 Project results disseminated to increase global cooperation</i>				
<p><u>Output 2.2.1:</u> Information on the project implementation, best practices, and lessons learned shared with other Parties and initiatives through the Global Coordination Platform and other South-South cooperation networks</p>	<p>Promote gender balance in South-South exchanges</p> <p>Exchange information on tracking gender-responsiveness</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> Number of exchanges which include gender-responsiveness best practices</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 0</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 2</p>	Years 1-2	MRVCE

If possible, 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 Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women No

Will the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods and Risks/Assumptions
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Mandatory indicator 2: # direct project beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender)	11	60 (at least 30% of women)	120 (at least 30% of women)	Number of experts trained will be concluded at the end of CBIT-related trainings
				Risks: no risks Assumptions: all invited relevant stakeholders attend capacity-building events

A.5. Risks

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.

Project Risk	Risk Category and Rating	Description and mitigation
Transparency failing to become a national priority	Political Moderate Risk	Political buy-in will be guaranteed from the beginning of the project by building on the ratification of the Paris Agreement by Parliament (March 2019) the Council of Ministers (September 2019) and the issuance of operational decrees among which the transparency framework.
MRVCE lacks political support	Political Moderate Risk	The Ministry of Environment understands the importance of coordination and exchange of information, and is leading in the efforts to ratify the Paris Agreement. The establishment of the MRVCE will therefore fall directly within the Ministry's vision.

Project Risk	Risk Category and Rating	Description and mitigation
Regional instability, national political instability and economic crisis	Political Substantial Risk	Political turmoil in the region can shift the government priority towards urgent matters such as the Syrian refugee crisis. This might delay project progress. National political instability and the current economic crisis shifts the government priority towards more urgent matters that have its repercussion on the implementation of the project. However, since the project is related to article 13 of the Paris Agreement, currently a national law in Lebanon, the legal grounds, and therefore, the obligation to abide by, will be used to implement the project. As for the economic crisis, it may slow down the delivery plan of the project..
Frequent change of government	Political Substantial Risk	Despite the frequent cabinet changes at irregular times, institutional memory will allow Lebanese institutions to sustain their operations.
Failure to retain capacities	Institutional Moderate Risk	Capacity building activities will be directed towards a group of relevant employees within each ministry, ensuring that a wider range of employees will receive the training and, thus that the capacity can be retained. In addition, the development of the knowledge platform will ensure that the technical knowledge provided by the project will be preserved in institutions.
Lack of abilities to gather, analyze and communicate data	Institutional Moderate Risk	Adequate tools and methodologies will be developed by the project and made available on the knowledge platform for the MRV network's use. Moreover, trainings to use the platform and increase transparency awareness will play a considerable role in enhancing those abilities.
Deficiency in incentives and institutional buy-in	Institutional Moderate Risk	The project will guarantee engagement through granting the sense of ownership to the respective assigned focal points. Moreover, the project will highlight how the transparency initiative complements other aspects of their work, for example by linking transparency reporting to SDG reporting.
Climate risks: Climate change impacts affect project implementation and project results	Operational Low Risk	Lebanon is at risk of climate change impacts, based on the Vulnerability and Adaptation assessments performed as part of National Communications. The modelling (Regional Initiative for the Assessment of the Impact of Climate Change on Water Resources in the Arab Region (RICCAR)), led by the United Nations Economic and Social commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), the results of an ensemble of projections for Lebanon show an increase of 1.2°C and 1.7°C (RCP4.5 and RCP8.5, respectively) by mid-century (2046-2065) and up to 3.2°C by 2100 compared to the baseline period of 1986-2005. A decrease in precipitation of 4 to 11% is projected (RCP4.5 and RCP8.5, respectively), with drier conditions by the end of the century (up to 5.8 mm decrease in average monthly precipitation). RICCAR results show increasing trends of warming, reaching up to 43 additional days with maximum daily temperature higher than 35°C. However, these climate impacts will not affect the CBIT project outputs in the short-term nor long-term. The project is of an institutional nature for capacity-building.

Project Risk	Risk Category and Rating	Description and mitigation
COVID-19 pandemic may result in delays in government institutions' response and engagement in the project	Operational Low Risk	<p>Prioritization of climate transparency elements compared to tackling and feeling the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic will be difficult, and therefore there is a risk of delay in project deliverables, or lack of engagement. Virtual platforms to engage stakeholders have now been mainstreamed, and its results have proved effective. The CBIT project activities will employ this method for consultations and trainings when physical presence is not possible.</p> <p>The development of guidelines, templates and manuals for each output developed within the project will ensure the outputs of the project can be used beyond project implementation and will allow the staff to access detailed information on MRV process, ensuring the sustainability of the work and reinforcing the institutional capacity of the institutions involved.</p>

Covid risk analysis

On February 21, 2020, the first case of Covid-19 was identified in Lebanon. The Lebanese government initiated a National Committee for Covid-19 (NCC) to oversee national preparedness and response through a public-private partnership with the Ministry of Health and other Ministries to manage the implementation. On March 15, Lebanon declared a state of 'public health emergency' and announced full mobilization to combat the Covid-19. The transport sector was called to comply with the mobilization guidelines and the government announced two-weeks closure of Beirut Airport, seaports, and land entrances to begin on March 18. Starting March 26, Lebanon imposed a partial curfew from 7 p.m. to 5 a.m. On April 9, the government extended the national lockdown for an additional two weeks. On May 5, the government extended the lockdown by including more measures: national travel bans and overnight curfew. During this period, vehicles are only permitted on the road on an odd/even license plate system with no vehicles allowed on Sundays. A limit of three passengers in one vehicle, including the driver, was enforced and all citizens and residents over the age of 65 were required to remain at home. On May 13, a full lockdown was enforced till May 18. On August 18, another two-weeks lockdown was enforced. After this period, a partial lockdown was enforced on a weekly basis for municipalities and villages with high rate of infected cases while maintaining a nationwide curfew from 9 p.m. to 5 a.m.

On January 14, 2021, with more than 5,000 daily confirmed cases and a total 230,000 confirmed reported cases, Lebanon went into a full and a tight national lockdown with full restriction for vehicles and pedestrians. The full lockdown was extended till February 8, 2021.

On January 21, 2021, the World Bank approved a reallocation of USD \$34 million under the 'Lebanon Health Resilience Project' to support vaccines for Lebanon for over 2 million residents starting February 2021. As of April 2022, Lebanon reached 2,351,269 persons fully vaccinated.

The project risk associated to the COVID-19 pandemic has been included. The eventual implementation of lockdown and social distancing measures is expected to have a low impact on the project, as its activities can be undertaken under mobility-restricted conditions.

]

In the identification of the mitigation measures on Covid-19 risks, the following aspects were considered;

? Availability of Technical Expertise and Capacity and Changes in Timelines

- o Training and knowledge management activities cannot be held in person due to restrictions;

- o Limited capacity and experience for remote work and online interactions affect the effectiveness of the interventions;

- o Limited availability of international and national consultants to support project implementation;

As necessary, activities and events will be organized and conducted remotely, or in a hybrid form, with a reduced number of participants, using virtual platforms to ensure that any COVID-19 related limitations will be dealt with in a timely manner. A database of consultants with expertise in the different MRV components and proven competences for carrying out home based assignments will be maintained.

? Stakeholder Engagement Process:

- o Mobility and stakeholder engagement, including risk mitigation measures for both project staff and stakeholders. *A close monitoring of the project will be ensured with the support of the Project management Unit. Regular virtual meeting can be held in order to mitigate any risk related to any restriction regarding the mobility of the project staff and main stakeholders.*

? Enabling Environment

- o Government priorities during COVID-19 response. *The design of the project activities, prioritising the use of virtual platforms, will allow stakeholder to continue with their involvement in potential lockdown phases.*

? Financing :

- o Co-financing availability and price increase in procurement. *The possibility for developing the work virtually ensures that the demand for procurement is sufficient to meet the project requirements in a cost-effective way.*

Opportunity analysis: Although indirectly, most of the activities to achieve the project results are likely to have a bearing on COVID-19 efforts. CBIT will provide result in improved institutional arrangements and in the implementation of an MRV system; both of these will consider the COVID-19, and post circumstances. The national Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory and the Mitigation actions and their effects would also touch upon the risks and assumptions based on socio-economic impacts of COVID-19.

A positive impact from COVID-19 is opportunity to introduce e-governance (online public service provision and delivery without physical interactions) over time, enabling service provisions in both rural and urban areas.

Given the fact that this project underlying principle is to cut emissions, COVID-19 is likely to have environmental and development benefits at the appropriate scale. Given the long-term need of practicing social distancing, COVID-19 is likely to introduce policy changes to many global meetings and conferences including those of the UNFCCC, GEF, UNCBD, UNCCD to enable innovative and digital modalities to be fully employed, applied and rolled out to countries. This is likely to change the modalities (currently travel heavy and posing risks of exposure through physical contact) of conducting Convention businesses and contribute to the long-term desired outcome of the Convention.

Social and Environmental Screening:

The project is exempted from SESP screening. The focus of this CBIT national project is aimed to assist the Republic of Lebanon in strengthening national institutions to implement the enhanced transparency framework and provision of parameters to improve the TACCC of national information. The project's main strategic priorities are linked to three SESP exemption criteria, which fully capture all of the project's activities:

- ? Preparation and dissemination of reports, documents and communication materials;
- ? Organization of an event, workshop, training;
- ? Strengthening capacities of partners to participate in international negotiations and conferences.

A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the Institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

Throughout the last 10 years, climate change reporting has significantly improved due to the successful partnerships that have been established between the Ministry of Environment (MoE), UNDP, line ministries and other climate change related projects in the country. In addition, the involvement of academia, private sector and civil society organizations has been sustained throughout this period to ensure efficient collaboration and synergies between all actors of climate change in Lebanon.

These synergies will be sustained and enhanced under this project to complement previous and current activities that are being implemented by other ministries and international organizations related to climate change. Partnerships with projects funded by the EU, the GEF, and other bilateral and multilateral funds (as presented in Table 1) have been and still are essential for scaling-up

climate action and further mainstreaming climate change in the central government, local authorities and private sector plans. These partnerships will be maintained, and new collaborations will be established during the CBIT project and other upcoming projects.

The partnerships with ongoing and upcoming initiatives is important to avoid the duplication of efforts and to enhance the results of both the CBIT project and the corresponding policy/project.

Summary table of climate change projects and plans implemented by partners and relevant to CBIT

Institution /Partner	Policies/projects	Description	Link(s) to CBIT project and ToC
Government of Lebanon	Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 2030	Lebanon updated its Nationally Determined Contribution under which the country has set a 2030 target of reducing its GHG emissions by 20% as an unconditional target and by 31% conditional to financial, technical and capacity building support. The NDC also includes renewable energy and energy efficiency targets, as well as adaptation principles and priorities.	The progress indicators to be developed will be for the three mitigation targets in the NDC, as well as the mitigation and adaptation policies in order to track progress. This contributes to the completeness and transparency of Lebanon's reporting.
MoE/UNDP	Low Emission Capacity Building project (LECB) 2013-2018	Funded by the European Commission (EC), the German Federal Government and the Australian Government, LECB has prepared 2 NAMAs proposals, for which MRV parameters have been developed.	The two NAMAs are part of Lebanon's NDC and already have progress indicators and MRV systems developed, these will be used during the CBIT project as part of tracking mitigation actions,

Institution /Partner	Policies/projects	Description	Link(s) to CBIT project and ToC
MoE/UNDP	NDC Support Programme (NDCSP) 2018-2021	As a follow-up to the LECB project, the NDCSP mainstreamed gender in climate change plans (including in the NDC) and enhance gender-responsiveness across sectors. The project focused on synergies between the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the NDC for an integrated approach of efforts.	<p>The work on gender includes the development of progress evaluation mechanisms whereby gender indicators and data systems (including sex-disaggregated data) are developed to track and report on gender-responsive mitigation and adaptation actions in key climate sectors and linked to the MRV system. The results will directly feed into CBIT's progress indicators and MISCA platform.</p> <p>The NDC-SDG synchronization entails the identification and formalization of the common entry points for joint NDC and SDG implementation responses, and the generation of recommendations for the way forward. Moreover, it will identify institutional arrangements and indicators to synchronize tracking methods which will also feed into the CBIT outputs.</p>

Institution /Partner	Policies/projects	Description	Link(s) to CBIT project and ToC
MoE/UNDP	Climate promise 2022-2024	As a follow-up to the NDCSP, the project will develop an NDC financing strategy including the development of options for investment opportunities for NDC implementation, established of a donor coordination mechanism and design of a climate financing mechanism. Th project will also support the development of Lebanon's low emission climate resilient strategy, which will include youth and gender participation.	The CBIT project will benefit from the donor coordination mechanism to be established under the UNDP climate promise to support the tracking of climate finance and strengthen the reporting mechanisms of support received and needed.

Institution /Partner	Policies/projects	Description	Link(s) to CBIT project and ToC
MoE/UNDP/GEF	Lebanon's Fourth National Communication and Third Biennial Update Report under the UNFCCC	<p>The project will enable improvements in data collection and analysis will enhance reporting on 1) national circumstances and institutional, MRV arrangements and progress towards mainstreaming climate change into key development strategies (2) gaps and constraints including assessment of financial, technology and capacity building needs and provision of recommendations for addressing those needs; (3) updated GHG inventory up to year 2016 and improvement of GHG inventory system; (4) vulnerability assessment, including recommended adaptation measures for priority sectors and MRV of adaptation and (5) progress of emission reduction activities, including recommendation interventions to further contribute to GHG emission reductions.</p>	<p>The CBIT and 4NC/BUR3 activities will complement each other while avoiding duplications. Lebanon's 3rd and 4th Biennial Update Report (submitted in 2019 and 2021 respectively) will be followed by CBIT. Therefore, the information developed as part of the BUR4 will be used to better inform CBIT outputs in terms of needs for improved reporting. However, the CBIT activities will coincide with the formulation of the FNC. The improvement plan developed by BUR4 will be built upon by CBIT to include other aspects of reporting such as mitigation and adaptation action, and support received. Moreover, 4NC/BUR3 intends to train experts on the 2006 IPCC guidelines for AFOLU and waste. CBIT will build on those trainings, while expanding to other sectors, and follow-up on the identified gaps in the training. Moreover, the coordination of the two projects by the same team will allow for</p>

Institution /Partner	Policies/projects	Description	Link(s) to CBIT project and ToC
MoE	CLIMA-MED 2018-2023	<p>CLIMA-MED is a new EU project for climate action in the South Mediterranean with the following goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supporting sustainable energy policies and strategies both at national and local level. - Providing technical assistance to support the formulation and implementation of local Sustainable Energy Access and Climate Action Plan (SEACAPs), which will be in line with the Covenant of Mayors principles and will lead to defining concrete actions implemented by local authorities in the Southern Neighborhood. - Climate finance will be the third key component of the project's actions, as it will facilitate investments and help beneficiaries better access finance mechanisms leading to the implementation of concrete and sustainable actions at national and local levels. 	<p>Coordination with CLIMA-MED will consist of working on implementing the municipal Sustainable Energy Action Plans/Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans (SEAP/SECAPs). For the plans that will be developed, the CBIT project will coordinate with CLIMA-MED to establish reporting systems to track progress of the implementation at the local level. These activities will contribute to enhancing the transparency of climate information and improve institutional arrangements, especially at the municipal level for the first time.</p>

Institution /Partner	Policies/projects	Description	Link(s) to CBIT project and ToC
MoE/EU	ClimaSouth 2013-2017	<p>Since 2013, the European Union (EU) funded regional project ClimaSouth has been supporting the government of Lebanon in climate change mitigation and adaptation. The main project achievements in Lebanon are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The establishment of an early warning system at Lebanese Agricultural Research Institute (LARI) 2. The design of MISCA "Management and Information System for Climate Action", an online management system which will track GHG emissions and climate action progress 3. The assessment of MRV of support 4. The development of a guidebook on climate change for Lebanese businesses 	<p>The relevant outputs from the ClimaSouth project are: The MISCA platform developed entry fields for the GHG inventory of the energy sector as a pilot, and the CBIT project will scale-up this web interface to add other sectors to track emissions and mitigation, adaptation and support. This will be an empowering tool in the hands of the trained stakeholders to systemize arrangements. Moreover, the MRV of support assessment which included activities such as identifying finance flows, national and international, recommending climate finance definitions, proposing entry fields to report support received in MISCA, and suggesting ways forward to enhance reporting through a roadmap. The results of that consultancy will directly feed into CBIT when developing progress indicators for support, and also when developing the MRV network of partners.</p>

Institution /Partner	Policies/projects	Description	Link(s) to CBIT project and ToC
MoE	IKI 2016	The capacity-building for ambitious reporting was a short consultancy which entailed the preparation of a baseline assessment for Lebanon's GHG inventory, and recommendations for sustainable institutional arrangements procedure, data exchange protocols and a long-term programmatic plan. Moreover, staff in line ministries were trained on the 2006 IPCC guidelines as introductory capacity-building along with an overview of their potential roles in institutional arrangements.	CBIT's baselines assessment for transparency can build on the IKI project results when it comes to the GHG inventories. Moreover, all deliverables of that project will be used to develop the MRV network of partners, the parameters for an enhanced GHG inventory, and advanced capacity-building for crucial stakeholders on inventories and reporting.
UNDP/EU	CEDRO5 2019-2023	The CEDRO5 project aims to move forward on the implementation of innovative renewable energy pilot projects in Lebanon and to support start-ups that work in the sector. The programme is expected to implement several types of renewable energy projects in commercial facilities but also at municipal level.	CBiT project will coordinate with the renewable energy projects that are planned within the CEDRO5 project that will be based on the SECAPS/SEEAPS prepared by the Clima-MED project and will integrate MRV systems whenever possible and applicable in support of the CBIT objectives.

Governance and Management Arrangements

During the preparation of the project document, a PCAT was prepared for the Ministry of Environment being the national entity having the mandate in the subject matter, however the rating was high risk on the programmatic assessment (PCAT undertaken in 2020). Furthermore, a micro-assessment was completed by an independent third party (Oct 2020) which was not in favour of selecting the Ministry as an IP for the implementation of the project due to high-risk rating as a result of the absence of clear procurement plans, oversight capacity and financial management systems.

Those results, together with a request from Ministry of Environment to implement the project using a direct implementation modality, were discussed with the GEF Secretariat. Due to those very special circumstances, the DIM modality may be the most appropriate to achieve project's results.

Even as a DIM (Direct Implementation) project, the CBIT project will work within the national structures and institutions, and closely with the Ministry of Environment team and the UNFCCC focal point, to set up the needed platforms that would ensure enhanced transparency at the national level. This is a necessity as moving to the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) and submitting a Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) before 2024 is crucial for the Ministry of Environment and Lebanon, as it is mandated by the Paris Agreement and its subsequent decisions. There is therefore a need to be swift and efficient in transitioning to the ETF in time, which UNDP is prioritizing with the Ministry of Environment.

The project will work institutionally and operationally within the Ministry of Environment and provide directly and daily support to the UNFCCC focal point, including trainings, awareness raising activities and day-to-day assistance to improve transparency of climate reporting, and enhance evidence-based decision-making. At the same time, the project team will engage the relevant ministries outside the Ministry of Environment, through the NDC national committee that was established earlier, to also technical engage the other relevant government and non-government entities to design the Measurement, Reporting and Verification Coordination Entity (MRVCE). Through the CBIT project, UNDP will work to that end in order for the Ministry of Environment to have a systemized processes for reporting.

Under DIM, UNDP CO Lebanon, as Executing Agency (GEF Terminology)^[1], will be accountable to operationalize and manage the project to deliver the planned outputs and manage risk in accordance with the agreed project document. The project activities remain targeted to strengthen the institutional and technical capacities for ETF at the national level and work with all relevant stakeholders.

[1] Implementing Partner in UNDP Terminology

Section 1: General roles and responsibilities in the projects? governance mechanism

Executing Agency (GEF Terminology)¹²: The Executing Agency (GEF Terminology)¹² for this project is UNDP.

The Executing Agency (GEF Terminology) is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

The Executing Agency (GEF Terminology)¹² is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

? Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Executing Agency (GEF Terminology)¹² will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.

- ? Overseeing the management of project risks as included in this project document and new risks that may emerge during project implementation.
- ? Procurement of goods and services, including human resources.
- ? Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets.
- ? Approving and signing the multiyear workplan.
- ? Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- ? Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

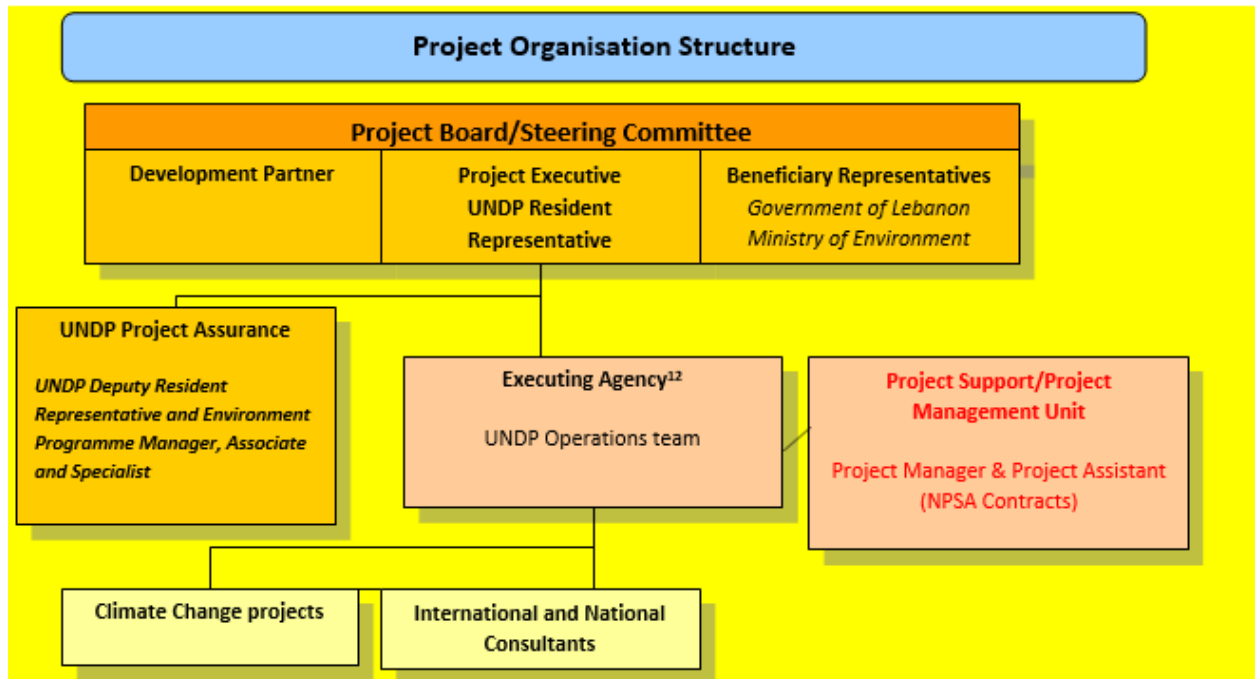
Project stakeholders and target groups:

Engagement of target groups: All target groups will have a valuable role in ensuring the success of the CBIT project since many key ministries and institutions are the direct beneficiaries of the CBIT outputs. The Ministries of Energy and Water, Agriculture, Industry, Public Works and Transport and Finance will have a major role to play in providing the necessary information for enhancing the GHG inventory, QA/QC procedures, progress indicators and institutional arrangements. Other governmental and non-governmental institutions will be involved in enhancing the TACCC of climate information in Lebanon thus further mainstreaming best transparency practices.

UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Executing Agency (GEF Terminology)¹² to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. **The UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Executing Agency (GEF Terminology)¹², retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project.** UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the Project Board and attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

UNDP is the Executing Agency (GEF Terminology)¹² for this project; therefore, a strict firewall will be maintained between the delivery of project oversight and quality assurance performed by UNDP and project execution undertaken by UNDP.

Section 2: Project governance structure



First line of defense:

? UNDP role as Executing Agency (GEF Terminology)¹² cannot be UNDP staff providing project assurance or providing programmatic oversight support to the RR

Second line of defense:

? Regional Bureau oversees RR and Country Office Compliance at portfolio level.

? BPPS NCE RTA oversees technical quality assurance and GEF compliance. BPPS NCE PTA oversees RTA function.

? UNDP NCE Executive Coordinator and Regional Bureau Deputy Director can revoke DoA/cancel/suspend project or provide enhanced oversight.

The UNDP Resident Representative assumes full responsibility and accountability for oversight and quality assurance of this Project and ensures its timely implementation in compliance with the GEF-specific requirements and UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), its Financial Regulations and Rules and Internal Control Framework. A representative of the UNDP Country Office will assume the assurance role and will present assurance findings to the Project Board, and therefore attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

[12] Implementing Partner in UNDP Terminology

Section 3: Segregation of duties and firewalls vis-?-vis UNDP representation on the project board:

As noted in the Minimum Fiduciary Standards for GEF Partner Agencies, in cases where a GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) carries out both implementation oversight and execution of a project, the GEF Partner

Agency (i.e. UNDP) must separate its project implementation oversight and execution duties, and describe in the relevant project document a: 1) Satisfactory institutional arrangement for the separation of implementation oversight and executing functions in different departments of the GEF Partner Agency; and 2) Clear lines of responsibility, reporting and accountability within the GEF Partner Agency between the project implementation oversight and execution functions.

UNDP's implementation oversight role in the project ? as represented in the project board and via the project assurance function ? is performed by the Resident Representative, Ms. Melanie Hauenstein who will be on the Project Board and the Deputy Resident Representative, Mr. Mohammed Salih, who will provide project assurance with the support of the Energy and Environment Programme Manager/Environment Focal Point, Associate and Specialist and the Project Management Unit who will report to the UNDP Operations Manager.

Roles and Responsibilities of the Project Organization Structure are further explained in the UNDP ProDoc, chapter VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Additional Information not well elaborated at PIF Stage:

A.7. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCE/SCCF)?

The CBIT project supports enhanced reporting for GHG inventories, NDC progress-tracking, adaptation tracking and support received tracing which are the needed practices to effectively inform climate action in existing policies, and new policy instruments.

Activities under Output 2.1 will develop the necessary tools to start informing policy-making in several Lebanese ministries and institutions, along with an enhanced awareness of climate change, its effects and its mitigation and adaptation measures. These initiatives are also in line with the convention obligation, national sustainable development needs and the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) No. 13, among other relevant SDGs. Effective climate policy implementation will contribute to sustainable development.

A global benefit of this project is further reduction of GHG emissions and enhancing resilience, which will not be as effective without the CBIT activities calling for a coordinated approach in data collection.

A.8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate on the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document in a user- friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.

CBIT's added value is the knowledge it will have built along the lifetime of the project:

Key deliverable	Timeline	Budget
Transparency strategy: the strategy intends to plan transparency improvements in the long-term, and secure its ownership by a wide range of stakeholders. This will greatly enhance Lebanon's institutions' knowledge on climate change, transparency, and linkages between progress-tracking and implementation.	Q1 ? Q2 of year 1	USD 5,000
Trainings on 2006 IPCC guidelines, GHG quantification, indicator development, resilience quantification: these capacity-building activities will adopt a focused and hands-on training method for the public officials as well as sectoral experts in order to maximize the efficiency of the capacity-building. CBIT will also train experts which were not originally part of the climate change stakeholders, therefore widening the awareness deeper into the institutions.	Q2 of year 2 to Q4 of year 2	USD 40,300
Enhancement of MISCA: the online platform, which will be expanded under CBIT to include more sectors, will also include a repository for information which will be accessible to all individuals working on climate change reporting in Lebanon. This repository will include the training materials and standard operating procedures needed for the MRV system to effectively conduct its work.	Q2 of year 2 to Q4 of year 2	USD 215,000
Sharing of progress and achievements in establishing the transparency framework will be performed with other countries under the CBIT global coordination platform and other relevant networks, aiming to share best practices and lessons learned to other countries facing similar challenges under the reinforced transparency framework.	Years 1 to 2	USD 12,000

Knowledge management to capture, document, and share the broad variety of data, information, and knowledge generated by project activities will be coordinated by the PMU with the MoE. A comprehensive communication plan/strategy for disseminating project results to ensure the high visibility, accessibility of materials and tools produced and promotion of the project and its results will be further developed during Inception phase as a reference framework for evaluating the impact of communication and dissemination activities and will be updated and adjusted as the project progresses. The roadmap to reach the dissemination and communication objectives in a timely and adequate manner consists of:

1. PLANNING OF ACTIVITIES (M1 ? M3): Identify the dissemination strategy and plan to ensure the best impact of CBIT project outcomes;

2. IMPLEMENTATION PHASE (M3 ? M21): Produce a comprehensive set of tools (supports and channels) to diffuse key messages extracted from project results to the identified targeted groups in a way that encourages them to factor them into their work;

3. MONITORING ACTIVITIES (M3 ? M21): Carefully analyse and assess the impact and success of dissemination activities;

4. SUSTAINABILITY (M18 ? M21): Identify and set up the mechanisms needed to ensure persistent and long-lasting visibility of CBIT project outcomes.

The plan is structured to address a full range of potential actors playing different roles in climate data and transparency, including policymaking authorities, various ministries and climate change institutions,

international cooperation agencies, academia, private sector and CSO. The project will document and disseminate lessons learned and systematization of experiences, processes, results, considered relevant for sharing locally and/or globally. The project team will ensure the extraction and dissemination of lessons learned and good practices to enable adaptive management and scaling up or replication at the local, regional and global levels. The results will be disseminated to all stakeholders and interested parties, through websites, national and scientific networks related to climate change.

The objective is to generate materials for awareness-raising and capacity building in the areas of methodologies, manuals, guides, lessons learned, experiences, case studies, among others, with a special focus on capacity building for project beneficiaries at both national and sub-national levels and to enhance coordination and knowledge exchange among them as well as the exchange of experiences and South-South cooperation. This will allow the country to generate a knowledge base that can be shared among the climate mitigation, adaptation and financing sectors, maximizing learning opportunities and improving professional and institutional capacities.

Moreover, through the current project Lebanon will contribute to the CBIT global coordination platform and subsequent initiatives in these areas providing and receiving inputs. National CBIT information will be shared and updated on the global coordination platform. Lebanon will build on existing national, regional and global transparency initiatives, contributing to the global alignment of the information shared on the platform. The project will also identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation through lessons learned.

The project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in specific events where UNDP could support engagement with the global development discourse on transparency-related issues. The project will furthermore provide opportunities for regional cooperation with countries that are implementing CBIT initiatives in geopolitical, social and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project in Lebanon.

Moreover, Lebanon is a member of the Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF) which will also foster South-South Cooperation through examples of incentivizing mitigation and adaptation actions to reach the 1.5 degrees Celsius and build resilient communities.

B. Description of the consistency of the project with:

B.1. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with nation strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

- Biennial Update Report (BUR) under UNFCCC: one of the main objectives of CBIT is to enhance the TACCC of information in its BUR inventories, quantification of mitigation actions, tracking support received, and prepare for the upcoming requirement of reporting on NDC progress biennially. Therefore, CBIT activities are aligned with enhanced BURs, and improved ICA evaluations. More importantly, CBIT will prepare Lebanon to better transition to the upcoming Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) and to prepare for the timely submission of Lebanon's first BTR.

- National Communications (NC) under UNFCCC: as above, CBIT activities will enhance GHG inventories in NCs as well. Moreover, the development of some adaptation and resilience progress indicators will better inform Lebanon and the international community of the progress of adaptation strategies.

- Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement: the effective implementation of Lebanon's NDC greatly depends on the institutions' ability to monitor its progress, with which CBIT will provide support by developing important indicators. Moreover, the MPGs will include a section where Parties will report on NDC progress on a biennial basis, which will start becoming possible through the CBIT activities.

- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) under Agenda 2030: CBIT will take into consideration the linkages established between the NDC and the SDGs as part of the NDCSP project in terms of indicators. The results will be addressed when developing the institutional arrangements between ministries. Moreover, the progress tracking of climate policies that contribute to sustainable development is essential of the implementation of Agenda 2030.

C. Describe The Budgeted M & E Plan:

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP \(including guidance on GEF project revisions\)](#) and [UNDP Evaluation Policy](#). **The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project M&E requirements including project monitoring, UNDP quality assurance requirements, quarterly risk management, and evaluation requirements.**

Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the [GEF Monitoring Policy](#) and the [GEF Evaluation Policy](#) and other [relevant GEF policies](#)[1]. The M&E plan and budget included below will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed ? including during the Project Inception Workshop - and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

[1] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

Minimum project monitoring and reporting requirements as required by the GEF:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 2 months from the date First Disbursement of this project, with the aim to:

- a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
- b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
- c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
- d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
- e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework and other safeguard requirements; project

grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.

- f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
- g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan. Finalize the ToR of the Project Board,
- h. Formally launch the Project.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR):

The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. The quality rating of the previous year's PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

GEF Core Indicators

The GEF Core indicators included as Annex will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the indicator status. The updated monitoring data should be shared with TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent ground truthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF [website](#).

Terminal Evaluation (TE):

An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center](#).

The evaluation will be independent, impartial and rigorous. The evaluators that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing, or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/GEF Directorate.

The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by 01 January 2025. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report's completion.

Final Report:

The project's terminal GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information: To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy[1] and the GEF policy on public involvement[2].

[1] See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/

[2] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

Mandatory GEF M&E Requirements and M&E Budget:

Monitoring and Evaluation Budget for project execution:		
GEF M&E requirements to be undertaken by Project Management Unit (PMU)	Indicative Costs (US\$)	Time frame
Inception Workshop and Inception Report	None	Within two months of First Disbursement Date of the Project
Standard UNDP monitoring and reporting requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP	None	Quarterly, annually
M&E required to report on progress made in reaching GEF core indicators and project results included in the project results framework	None	Annually and at mid-point and closure.
Preparation of the annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	None	Annually typically between June-August
Monitoring of environmental and social risks, gender action plan and corresponding management plans as relevant	None	On-going
Stakeholder Engagement Plan	None[1]	On-going
Addressing environmental and social grievances	None for time of project manager and UNDP CO	Costs associated with missions, workshops, BPPS expertise etc. can be charged to the project budget

Monitoring and Evaluation Budget for project execution:		
GEF M&E requirements to be undertaken by Project Management Unit (PMU)	Indicative Costs (US\$)	Time frame
Supervision missions	None ^[2]	Annually
GEF Secretariat learning missions/site visits	None	To be determined.
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) included in UNDP evaluation plan, and management response	USD 40,000	At least three months before operational closure
TOTAL indicative COST	USD 40,000	

^[1] Stakeholder engagement will be ensured throughout the project as part of consultations and training.

^[2] The costs of UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

PART III: Certification by GEF partner agency(ies)**A. GEF Agency(ies) certification**

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Adriana Dinu	9/14/2017	Damiano Borgogno	8502882629	damiano.borgogno@undp.org
Adriana Dinu	11/16/2018	Damiano Borgogno	8502882629	damiano.borgogno@undp.org
Adriana Dinu	11/16/2018	Damiano Borgogno	8502882629	damiano.borgogno@undp.org
Adriana Dinu	11/16/2018	Damiano Borgogno	8502882629	damiano.borgogno@undp.org
Adriana Dinu	11/16/2018	Damiano Borgogno	8502882629	damiano.borgogno@undp.org
Adriana Dinu	11/16/2018	Damiano Borgogno	8502882629	damiano.borgogno@undp.org
Adriana Dinu	11/16/2018	Damiano Borgogno	8502882629	damiano.borgogno@undp.org
Pradeep Kurukulasuriya, Executive Coordinator & Director	9/28/2018	Eva Huttova		eva.huttova@undp.org

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target[1]	Data Collection Methods and Risks/Assumptions
Project Objective: To establish a National Transparency Framework in Lebanon to enhance implementation and abide by the transparency provisions of the Paris Agreement	<u>Indicator 1:</u> Quality of Lebanon's GHG inventory has improved, along with its institutional arrangements 1. Not adequately 2. Very partially 3. Partially 4. Largely	2	3	4	Risks: no risks Assumptions: crucial institutional arrangements are established, capacities of stakeholders have improved, transparency strategy adopted
	<u>Mandatory indicator 2:</u> # direct project beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender)	11	60 (at least 30% of women)	120 (at least 30% of women)	Number of experts trained will be concluded at the end of CBIT-related trainings Risks: no risks Assumptions: all invited relevant stakeholders attend capacity-building events

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target[1]	Data Collection Methods and Risks/Assumptions
Component 1 ? Outcome 1.1 1.1 Established national transparency framework in line with national priorities	<u>Indicator 3:</u> Number of baseline assessment report	0	1	1	Risks: no risks Assumptions: baseline assessment report is complete and provides a good basis for the work ahead
	<u>Indicator 4:</u> Number of agreements drafted with key ministries	0	0	2	Risks: no risks Assumptions: two key ministries identified and ready to engage in MoU process
	<u>Indicator 5:</u> number of terms of references for MRVCE and MRV network of partners drafted	0	0	2	Risks: no risks Assumptions: roles and responsibilities clear enough for drafting of ToRs
Component 1 ? Outcome 1.2 1.2 Enabled national institutions to implement transparency-related activities	<u>Indicator 6:</u> Number of experts trained on 2006 IPCC guidelines (disaggregated by sex)	11	20 (at least 30% of women)	30 (at least 30% of women)	Number of experts trained will be concluded at the end of IPCC trainings and online courses
					Risks: no risks Assumptions: the appropriate experts for the different sectors are the experts receiving the training

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target[1]	Data Collection Methods and Risks/Assumptions
	<u>Indicator 7:</u> Number of government staff and sectoral experts trained on policy progress tracking, GHG quantification of projects and strategies and quantifying resilience (disaggregated by sex)	0	0	30 (at least 30% of women)	Number of experts trained will be concluded at the end of trainings
					Risks: no risks Assumptions: the appropriate experts for the different sectors are the experts receiving the training
	<u>Indicator 8:</u> Number of training materials produced for institutional sustainability	0	1	3	Risks: no risks
	<u>Indicator 9:</u> Number of transparency strategic framework developed	0	1	1	Risks: no risks
Component 2 ? Outcome 2.1 2.1 Improved capacities to monitor and track GHG inventory and mitigation and adaptation activities	<u>Indicator 10:</u> Number of emission factors developed for key categories (at least)	1	3	3	Risks: no risks Assumptions: enough information is available to produce EFs for KCA sectors
	<u>Indicator 11:</u> Number of activity data sets for key categories collected from primary sources and significantly improved (at least)	5	7	7	Risks: no risks Assumptions: enough information is available to produce AD for sectors

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target[1]	Data Collection Methods and Risks/Assumptions
	<u>Indicator 12</u> : Number of NDC policies for which indicators have been identified or developed	3	6	7	Risks: no risks
	<u>Indicator 13</u> : Number QA/QC procedures for inventory and NDC tracking developed	1	2	2	Risks: no risks
	<u>Indicator 14</u> : Number of pages developed of MISCA data entry	1	1	7	Risks: no risks
Component 2 ? Outcome 2.2 2.2 Project results disseminated to increase global cooperation	<u>Indicator 15</u> : Number of shared experiences with developing countries through several formats	0	2	4	Risks: no risks
Component 3 ? Monitoring and Evaluation 3.1. Project results and outcomes monitored and evaluated	<u>Indicator 16</u> : Number of required reporting	0	2 (IR, PIR1)	4 (PIR2, TE)	Risks: no risks

[1] The end of project targets are a cumulative amount of the baseline, mid-term targets, and progress made in-between the mid-term and end of project targets.

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

PIF Review			
Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment	Agency Response
Project Consistency	1. Is the project aligned with the relevant GEF strategic objectives and results framework? ¹	9/29/2017: Yes. The project is aligned with the Capacity Building for Transparency Initiative (CBIT) programming directions.	
	2. Is the project consistent with the recipient country's national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions?	9/29/2017: Yes, the project is aligned with Lebanon's national strategies and plans, as well as its commitments to the Paris Agreement; and sets the groundwork for accurate tracking of	

¹ For BD projects: has the project explicitly articulated which Aichi Target(s) the project will help achieve and are SMART indicators identified, that will be used to track the project's contribution toward achieving the Aichi Target(s)?

PIF Review			
Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment	Agency Response
		the strategies, policies and actions included in Lebanon's NDC.	
	3. Does the PIF sufficiently indicate the drivers ² of global environmental degradation, issues of sustainability, market transformation, scaling, and innovation?	9/29/2017: Yes. The project identifies specific gaps and needs in the area of transparency from the ICA process on its first BUR.	

Project Design	<p>4. Is the project designed with sound incremental reasoning?</p>	<p>9/29/2017: Please address the following comments.</p> <p>1. The project identifies that the sustainability of funding to support the MRV Coordinating Entity (MRVCE), the MRV Network and the knowledge platform, all key outputs of this CBIT project, cannot be ensured. Please clarify then if this new entity and platform are necessary and explore ways in which they can be integrated with existing ones, avoiding duplication of efforts, and ensuring the efficient and sustainable use of resources. Please clarify if there is already political buy-in for the creating of this entity and network. Please also add this risk and measures to address it to the table on Part 4.</p>	<p>1. The political buy-in is secured through the endorsement of the Ministry of Environment for the current proposal. Having a solid MRV institutionalization is a political priority for Lebanon in fulfilling the commitments of the Paris Agreement and senior policy makers inside the Ministry of Environment are supportive of the establishment and later institutionalization of the MRVCE, through the capacity-building of Ministry of Environment staff. In addition, the proposed MRVCE platform will be hosted by the Office of the Minister of State for Administrative Reform and hence supported by state budget. Additional clarification is inserted on page 11 paragraph 3 (of output 1.1.2) of the proposal.</p> <p>In addition, page 11 paragraph 5 mentions that an official council of ministers decision will be issued, with clear mandate and membership ? thus ensuring another level of political endorsement.</p> <p>Page 11, paragraph 6 states that ?the CBIT project will determine the coordinating entity?s administrative role and responsibilities. The CBIT project will strive to create the necessary capabilities through the elaboration of a detailed design of the MRVCE, including proposed governance structure, legal and institutional arrangements as well as operating cost-analysis, and possible financing sources. ?The detailed design will determine the</p>
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		what the project has delivered.	
	<p>6. Are socio-economic aspects, including relevant gender elements, indigenous people, and CSOs considered?</p>	<p>9/29/2017: Not quite. The project will not involve indigenous people and various universities. The gender aspect is sufficient, as the project will integrate gender aspects where applicable, and track gender mainstreaming through the inclusion of progress indicators in the institutional arrangements.</p> <p>1. The proposal indicates that CSOs will be included in consultations and but does not articulate which CSOs and the mechanisms by which they will be engaged. Unclear if this will be undertaken in parallel with the baseline investment of the Lebanon Climate Act or through the National Council for the Environment. Please clarify.</p>	<p>There are no indigenous people (in the wider sense) in Lebanon. Universities are mentioned clearly on page 20. Some more clarifications were added to that paragraph in order to make it clear how the engagement with universities take will place.</p> <p>Regarding CSO, please see page 19 and 20 for new additions, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Lebanese Center for Energy Conservation (LCEC) ? IndyAct NGO ? GreenMind NGO <p>The National Council for the Environment is a government body which includes a representative of the NGOs. LCEC will be engaged directly (in the MRV network of partners).as it is an important stakeholder. Greenmind will be engaged though the LCA, since they are a partner with UNDP in the LCA initiative IndyAct will be engaged as part of the broader stakeholders, since their expertise is related to international climate negotiations rather than implementation on the ground.</p>

		<p>3. The ClimaSouth project is developing an inter-ministerial NDC intranet, which seems to overlap with the creation of a national MRVCE, MRV-network, and the accompanying knowledge platform. Please clarify.</p>	<p>3. The EU-ClimaSouth project, in coordination with the Ministry of Environment, is working with the following approach:</p> <p>The intranet is been developed only for information exchange and use between the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Energy and Water and only for data related to the electricity sector. Thus, such effort is limited in scope, as it does not cover all the other remaining sectors.</p> <p>The experience gained under the EU-ClimaSouth/MoE intranet will then be used in CBIT to expand the knowledge platform to other mitigation sectors as well as adaptation sectors identified in Lebanon's INDC.</p> <p>Further, by incorporating the lessons learned from the EU-ClimaSouth project, CBIT outcomes will be implemented in a more efficient way as the initial piloting of the intranet platform will reveal best practices which will be expanded through CBIT (i.e. learning the necessary entry fields). Moreover, the testing will also reveal initial challenges which will be taken care of before implementing CBIT activities.</p> <p>The EU-ClimaSouth supported NDC intranet (piloting) is being hosted within the Office for the Minister of State for Administrative Reform which hosts all government servers.</p> <p>Additional clarifications are also included now in the PIF page 17 under segment 4.</p> <p>4.The second BUR was submitted on October 13, 2017</p>
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	5. Are the components in Table B sound and sufficiently clear and appropriate to achieve project objectives and the GEBs?	9/29/2017: Not quite. 1. While the majority of Table B is sufficiently clear, outcome 2.1 does not appear to be written as an outcome. Please consider rewriting outcome 2.1 so that it indicates a level of what the project has achieved or a result of the project, as opposed to	This has now changed in the indicated table (B) (as well as in the PIF) as follows: ?Improved capacities to monitor and track GHG inventory and mitigation and adaptation activities?	
Availability of Resources	7. Is the proposed Grant (including the Agency fee) within the resources available from (mark all that apply):			
	? The STAR allocation?	9/29/2017: N/A. This project uses resources from the CBIT Trust Fund.		
	? The focal area allocation?	N/A		
	? The LDCF under the principle of equitable access	N/A		
	? The SCCF (Adaptation or Technology Transfer)?	N/A		
	? Focal area set-aside?	N/A		

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS.

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

no ppg funds were requested.

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

**Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT
Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)**

Not applicable

ANNEX E: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, Table G to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the program will be aggregated and reported at any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

ANNEX F: Project Taxonomy Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to list down the taxonomic information required under Part1 by ticking the most relevant keywords/topics//themes that best describes the project

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Influencing models			
	Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
	Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
	Demonstrate innovative approaches		
Stakeholders			
	Beneficiaries		
	Civil Society		
		Non-Governmental Organization	
		Academia	
	Type of Engagement		
		Information Dissemination	
		Partnership	
		Consultation	
		Participation	
	Communications		
		Awareness Raising	
		Behavior Change	
Capacity, Knowledge and Research			
	Enabling Activities		
	Capacity Development		
	Knowledge Generation and Exchange		

	Targeted Research		
	Learning		
		Theory of Change	
		Adaptive Management	
		Indicators to Measure Change	
	Innovation		
	Knowledge and Learning		
		Knowledge Management	
		Innovation	
		Capacity Development	
		Learning	
Gender Equality			
	Gender Mainstreaming		
		Beneficiaries	
		Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		Gender-sensitive indicators	
	Gender results areas		
		Participation and leadership	
		Capacity development	
		Awareness raising	
		Knowledge generation	
Focal Areas/Theme			
	Climate Change		
		Climate Change Adaptation	
			Climate information
		Climate Change Mitigation	
			Enabling Activities
		United Nations Framework on Climate Change	
			Nationally Determined Contribution
		Climate Finance (Rio Markers)	Paris Agreement Sustainable Development Goals Climate Change Mitigation 2 Climate Change Adaptation 1

ANNEX G: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (USD eq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1		Component 2		Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
Equipment	IT equipment pertaining to the sustainable establishment of the MISCA platform, its maintenance and purchase of any needed hardware/software and licenses, including security related items, given the confidentiality of the government information.				115,000	115,000			115,000	UNDP
Equipment	Cost for UNDP e-mail subscription fees including Office 360 (228 USD per staff per year), Zoom license (23.5 USD per staff per year), DocuSign (1.5 USD per envelope).							2,000	2,000	UNDP

Equipment	IT equipment needed such as laptops and other electronic equipment.							7,000	7,000	UNDP
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<p>Contractual Services ? Individual</p>	<p>Project manager (full-time for 24 months at 4,413 USD /month, equivalent to 41.72% of full salary and associated costs (10,579.29 USD)) to review all deliverables (transparency strategy, MRVCE design and ToRs and baseline assessments), as well as associated training materials. The project manager also provides strategic advice on the project's outputs' uptake in institutions. Project assistant (full-time for 24 months at 1,920 USD /month, equivalent to 41.72% of full salary and associated costs (4,604.12 USD)) to assist the PM in all technical inputs, and coordinate with consultants on stakeholder consultations and manage inputs/outputs. Administrative assistant (full-time for 24 months at 1,200 USD /month, equivalent to 41.72% of full salary and associated costs (2,875.65 USD)) responsible for meeting organization, procurement, finance and other administrative tasks.</p>		<p>181,500</p>			<p>181,500</p>		<p>181,500</p>	<p>UNDP</p>
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<p>Contractual Services ? Individual</p>	<p>Project manager (full-time for 24 months at 4,413 USD /month, equivalent to 41.72% of full salary and associated costs (10,579.29 USD)) to review all deliverables (production of AE and EF, indicators, QA/QC and uncertainty analysis), as well as associated training materials. The project manager also provides strategic advice on the project's outputs' uptake in institutions. Project assistant (full-time for 24 months at 1,920 USD/month, equivalent to 41.72% of full salary and associated costs (4,604.12 USD)) to assist the PM in all technical inputs, and coordinate with consultants on stakeholder consultations and manage inputs/outputs. Administrative assistant (full-time for 24 months at 1,200 USD /month, equivalent to 41.72% of full salary and associated costs (2,875.65 USD)) responsible for meeting organization, procurement, finance and other administrative tasks.</p>			<p>181,500</p>		<p>181,500</p>		<p>181,500</p>	<p>UNDP</p>
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Contractual Services ? Company	<p>MRV Company with a team leader (1,500 USD /manday for 41 days), MRV expert (1,000 USD /day for 65 days) and GHG inventory expert (1,000 USD /day for 56 days) to work on the baseline assessment for the inventory as well as mitigation and adaptation policies and measures and climate finance, and the associated indicator development. Moreover, the same team will be responsible for designing the MRVCE, identify the network of partners, draft ToRs and design information flows. Travel to Lebanon is envisaged at several intervals in order to effectively carry out the activities: team leader (2 trips, 2,560 USD including tickets, DSA and terminal expenses), GHG inventory expert (3 trips, 4,850 USD including tickets, DSA and terminal expenses) and MRV expert (3 trips, 4,850 USD including tickets, DSA and terminal expenses).MRV Company with a team leader</p>	216,000				216,000		216,000	UNDP
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Contractual Services ? Company	IT Company with a team leader (1,500 USD /manday for 33 days), IT expert (1,200 USD/day for 30 days) and GHG inventory expert (1,000 USD /day for 11 days) to work on expanding the MISCA platform to include new reporting pages and national registry applying the needed permissions per institution and allowing for changes in the future through flexible coding and preparing BOQ for procurement of needed IT equipment?s and supervision of IT installation and launch of online platform. Travel to Lebanon is envisaged at several intervals in order to effectively carry out the activities: team leader (1 trip, 1,050 USD including tickets, DSA and terminal expenses), IT expert (2 trips, 1,850 USD including tickets, DSA and terminal expenses) and GHG inventory expert (1 trip, 1,050 USD including tickets, DSA and terminal expenses). Training materials such as manuals and			110,000		110,000		110,000	UNDP
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International Consultants	International consultant to undertake the terminal evaluation of the project. Terminal Evaluator estimated at 40 day, at workday rate=1,000.00 USD.						40,000		40,000	UNDP
Local Consultants	Translator (manday at 250 USD approximately, considering a fee of 20 USD/page translated) to translate needed deliverables into policy-making documents from English to Arabic, to encourage adoption at a higher level. National consultants (2) to develop national emission factors for energy and improve AD for AFOLU (500 USD * 20 days each consultant)	23,000				23,000			23,000	UNDP
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Costs for consultation workshops and result dissemination workshop and/or training workshops. The training component pertains to IPCC guidelines workshops, as well as consultations for the MRVCE.		13,600			13,600			13,600	UNDP

Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Costs for consultation workshops and result dissemination workshop and/or training workshops. The training component pertains to developing indicators for mitigation, adaptation, and climate finance, as well as the South-South exchanges organized under the CBIT project.				6,000	6,000			6,000	UNDP
Office Supplies	Office supplies such as cartridges, printing papers, courier, necessary to support project activities.							4,000	4,000	UNDP
Travel	Project manager and project assistant travel to workshops/consultations relating to CBIT outputs (transparency), including COP and SBs, and workshops part of the South-South exchange CBIT component.				9,000	9,000			9,000	UNDP

Other Operating Costs	Printing and publication of materials (reports, papers, infographics). All project outputs will be released for dissemination. Publication and printing costs (newsletters or brochures, or fact sheets, or video clip, etc.).		4,400			4,400			4,400	UNDP
Other Operating Costs	Audit costs estimated at 5,000 USD.							5,000	5,000	UNDP
Grand Total		239,000	199,500	291,500	130,000	860,000	40,000	90,000	990,000	