



## 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):

Ministry of Environment

**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

**Rio Markers****Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 2

**Climate Change Adaptation**

Climate Change Adaptation 1

**Duration**

48In Months

**Agency Fee(\$)**

94,050

A. Focal Area Strategy Framework and Program

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CBIT-1		CBIT	990,000	632,000
			Total Project Cost(\$)	990,000
				632,000

## 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(\$)
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  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	CBIT	250,000	323,000

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	1.2 Enabled national institutions to implement transparency-related activities	<p>1.2.1 National institutions' capacities built for the preparation of sectoral GHG inventories using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines</p> <p>1.2.2 National institutions' capacities built to track and report the progress of mitigation and adaptation actions and support received</p> <p>1.2.3 Long-term transparency strategy developed</p>	CBIT	175,000	
2. Provision of parameters to improve the TACCC of national information	Technical Assistance	2.1 Improved capacities to monitor and track GHG inventory and mitigation and adaptation activities	<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</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 to share, store and analyze data and indicators</p>	CBIT	450,000	309,000

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	2.2 Project results disseminated to increase global cooperation	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	CBIT	25,000	
Sub Total (\$)					900,000	632,000
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
				CBIT	90,000	
Sub Total(\$)					90,000	0
Total Project Cost(\$)					990,000	632,000

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

<b>Sources of Co-financing</b>	<b>Name of Co-financier</b>	<b>Type of Co-financing</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>
Government	Ministry of Environment	In-kind	135,000
Donor Agency	EU-ClimaMED project	Grant	42,000
GEF Agency	UNDP-LECB	Grant	23,000
GEF Agency	UNDP-NDCSP (Gender-responsiveness)	Grant	432,000
<b>Total Co-Financing(\$)</b>			<b>632,000</b>

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



E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

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Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

**Core Indicators**

**Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment**

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		18		
Male		42		
Total	0	60	0	0

## **PART II: Project JUSTIFICATION**

### **1. Project Description**

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

The co-financing from ClimaSouth has been disbursed by the time the project document was concluded. The co-financing has been matched (USD 42,000) by its follow-up project ClimaMED which is also an EU project. CLIMA-MED will be working on implementing the municipal Sustainable Energy Action Plans/Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans (SEAP/SECAPs). For the plans that will be developed, reporting systems to track progress of the implementation at the local level will be established. These activities contribute to enhancing the transparency of climate information and improve institutional arrangements, especially at the municipal level for the first time.

##### *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.

The requirements of the transparency article call for a considerable improvement of Parties’ Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems to reach a mechanism that ensures the periodic flow of needed information while ensuring the transparency, accuracy, completeness, consistency and comparability (TACCC).

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), 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 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.

Lebanon has undergone two International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) processes so far for its two submitted BURs to identify its gaps and needs. In addition to the table below, detailed gaps and needs in inventory preparation and mitigation actions per sector are available in the BURII (<http://climatechange.moe.gov.lb/viewfile.aspx?id=264>).

<b>Gaps and Constraints - BURII</b>		
Challenge	Description	Source in Lebanon's BURII
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	Table 85: Challenges and needs for the preparation and communication of BURs
IPCC Guidelines	Shifting to 2006 IPCC Guidelines requires additional data collection, recalculation, and technical expertise that may be cumbersome for the inventory team	Table 85: Challenges and needs for the preparation and communication of BURs
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	Table 85: Challenges and needs for the preparation and communication of BURs
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	Table 91: Challenges hindering complete and transparent climate finance reporting
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	Table 91: Challenges hindering complete and transparent climate finance reporting

Based on the ICA and Facilitative Sharing of Views (FSV) processes, Lebanon lacks capacities to generate high-quality, disaggregated and robust MRV data over time under existing conditions. This in turn hinders long-term planning, partially driven by the lack of domestic institutional arrangements, as well as by the limited technical know-how on forecasting, stock taking, data analysis procedures based on a broader set of variables at the national level. The above-identified gaps need to be overcome in order to establish enhanced national reporting capacities to meet the expectations for the transparency Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs).

## **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 first and second BURs (submitted in 2015 and 2017 respectively), and sectoral project MRV systems for NAMAs. The BUR and national communications represent milestones that have set the grounds for the development of 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.

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](http://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 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 (expected to be Lebanon’s Third Biennial Update Report, to be submitted in October 2019) will be analyzed, along with an assessment of the constraints of reporting more recent years, and challenges in performing an uncertainty analysis. Based on the findings, recommendations for improving the GHG inventory will be provided in the form of a roadmap with milestones, taking into account the key category analysis. 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, which included a preliminary baseline assessment for Lebanon’s GHG inventory. Moreover, the CBIT project will coincide with the development of Lebanon’s third BUR, from which it will extract information on gaps and constraints in developing complete inventories and accurate mitigation information.

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 planned to developed by the NDCSP, need to be identified or developed to track the NDC progress as accurately as possible. The needed capacities to develop the parameters to operationalize the indicator should be taken into consideration in the prioritization exercise. The assessment and recommendations should also address the upcoming results of the Nationally Determined Contribution Support Programme (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. CBIT's baseline assessment should build on the recommendations for tracking support received, in addition to the NDCSP assessment of tracking local private finance to provide a holistic way forward.

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.

**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 a. Lebanon's national communications, biennial update reports, and Lebanon's first 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.

b. **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.

c. **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:** 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 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 mitigation working group 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.
- c. **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 policies (water, forests, agriculture and biodiversity) 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) and waste sectors. As for the activity data, data sets for the same sectors will be developed, in addition to exploring the most effective and sustainable way to start reporting F-gases under industrial processed to develop a full scope inventory.

#### *Output 2.1.2 Methodologies for QA/QC and uncertainty analysis developed*

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. **Development of a step-wise approach to undergo an uncertainty analysis for the GHG inventory:** 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 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 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, in coordination with the UNDP NDCSP project and its outputs: 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 page and a repository of information:** 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. MISCA will eventually be hosted at the Office of the Minister of State for Administrative Reform (OMSAR) and hence supported by the state budget. This will ensure the institutionalization and sustainability of the platform within the Lebanese government. Moreover, the different access pages in the different line ministries will create a sense of ownership for MISCA, 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. 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 Skype 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 GEFTE, 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
<b>Component 1: Strengthening national institutions to implement the enhanced transparency framework</b>	<b>Indicator 3 of CBIT: MRV systems for emissions in place and reporting verified data</b>
<b>Outcome 1.1 Established national transparency framework in line with national priorities</b>	<p>“activities to provide relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13, especially:  <b>(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”.</b>  “activities to strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities, especially  <b>(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</b>  <b>(b) support on how to integrate knowledge from transparency initiatives into national policy and decision-making” and</b>  <b>(c) assistance with deployment and enhancement of information and knowledge management structure to meet Article 13 needs.”</b></p>
<b>Outcome 1.2 Enabled national institutions to implement transparency-related activities</b>	<p>“activities to provide relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13, especially  <b>(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</b></p>
<b>Component 2: Provision of parameters to improve the TACCC of national information</b>	<b>Indicator 3: MRV systems for emissions reductions in place and reporting verified data</b>

<b>Outcome 2.1 Tools and methodologies developed to meet the relevant provisions of the Paris Agreement</b>	<p>Activities to provide relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13:</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(f) Development of country-specific emissions factors and activity data;</p> <p>(g) Assistance in quantifying and reporting impact of policy measures;</p> <p>(h) Clarifying key NDC information, e.g. baseline projections including for business-as-usual targets, and reporting progress towards achieving their NDCs;</p> <p>(i) Assistance in quantifying and reporting on support provided and received.</p> <p>Activities to assist with improvement of transparency over time:</p> <p>(k) Support to introduce and maintain progress tracking tools for transparency-related actions and progress towards targets/goals.</p>

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
Donor Agency	EU-ClimaMED Project	Grant	42,000
GEF Agency	UNDP - LECB	Grant	23,000
GEF Agency	UNDP – NDCSP (Gender-responsiveness)	Grant	432,000
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>632,000</b>

The co-financing from 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.

Lebanon has demonstrated substantive efforts towards an enhance 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.**

*A.3. Stakeholders.* Identify key stakeholders and elaborate on how the key stakeholders engagement is incorporated in the preparation and implementation of the project. Do they include civil society organizations (yes X /no)? and indigenous peoples (yes /noX)?

Through the drafting of three national communications and two 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 go 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 working group on mitigation, 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 E.

Documents

Title	Submitted
<b>ANNEX E: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN</b>	
<b>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.</b>	
<b>Annex E: Stakeholder Engagement Plan</b>	
<p>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 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.</p>	
<p>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. 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.</p>	
<p>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). The 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.</p>	
<p>Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MoPWT): 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.</p>	



Ministry of Agriculture (MoA): 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.

Ministry of Industry (MoI): 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.

Ministry of Finance (MoF): 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.

Lebanese Petroleum Administration (LPA): 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.

Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM): 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 is also the entity responsible for the sustainable development portfolio and will be consulted with regarding progress indicators, specifically the ones related to the SDGs.

Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR): Member of the MRV network, the Council acts as the infrastructure planning entity of the Lebanese government and will be a resource for valuable mitigation and adaptation project information. 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.

NDC Working Group on Mitigation: 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.

Banque du Liban (Central Bank of Lebanon): 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.

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. 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.

Universities and research institutions: 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. For example, 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.

International organizations: Several international organizations such as the World Bank and the EU are funding projects related directly or indirectly to climate change. Therefore, 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.

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. OMSAR's role is crucial and unavoidable in establishing and managing any digital platform between ministries.

Office of the Minister of State for Women's Affairs (OMSWA): OMSWA is a recently established governmental entity responsible for women issues in Lebanon. OMSWA will be a crucial partner to coordinate with on the developed gender indicators which will be incorporated into CBIT activities. Moreover, OMSWA will be part of the MRV network of partners.

Civil society: IndyAct is a Lebanese Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) with regional reach, primarily involved in international climate change negotiations as the regional Climate Action Network representatives. 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.

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

**Consulted only;** Yes

**Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;** Yes

**Co-financier;** Yes

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

**Executor or co-executor;**

**Other (Please explain)** No

#### **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.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.* Elaborate on how gender equality and women's empowerment issues are mainstreamed into the project implementation and monitoring, taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men. In addition, 1) did the project conduct a gender analysis during project preparation (yesx /no)?; 2) did the project incorporate a gender responsive project results framework, including sex-disaggregated indicators (yes x/no)?; and 3) what is the share of women and men direct beneficiaries (women X%, men X%)?

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 launched in 2018 aims to enhance gender integration into climate planning through a gender-responsiveness assessment of the policies and activities included in Lebanon's NDC, among others. The assessment will be intended to valuate 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 will be provided to mainstream gender in all climate reporting tools. The NDCSP will also develop 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 NDSCP and other climate change projects into the CBIT project.

The 4NC/BUR3 upcoming project 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

Title

Submitted

**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**

**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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<u>Mandatory indicator 2</u> : # direct project beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender)	11	21 (at least 30% of women)	<b>60</b> (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.**

*A.5 Risk.* 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.(table format acceptable)

Project Risk	Description and mitigation
Transparency failing to become a national priority	Political buy-in will be guaranteed from the beginning of the project by the ratification of the Paris Agreement by the Council of Ministers and the issuance of operational decrees among which the transparency framework.
MRVCE lacks political support	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.
Regional instability	Political turmoil in the region can shift the government priority towards urgent matters such as the Syrian refugee crisis. This might delay project progress.
Frequent change of government	Despite the frequent cabinet changes at irregular times, institutional memory will allow Lebanese institutions to sustain their operations.
Failure to retain capacities	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	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	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.

#### 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.**

*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)	Under the Paris Agreement, Lebanon submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution under which the country has set a 2030 target of reducing its GHG emissions by 15% as an unconditional target and by 30% conditional to financial, technical and capacity building support. The NDC includes mitigation targets for the energy, transport, forestry and waste sectors and adaptation activities related to water, forestry and agriculture and biodiversity.	The progress indicators to be developed will be for the policies that make up the NDC in order to track NDC progress. This contributes to the completeness and transparency of Lebanon's NDC.
MoE/UNDP	Low Emission Capacity Building project (LECB)	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 NDC activities.

MoE/UNDP	NDC Support Programme (NDCSP)	<p>As a follow-up to the LECB project, the NDCSP will mainstream gender in climate change plans (including in the NDC) and enhance gender-responsiveness across sectors. The project will also develop incentives to improve the implementation of the NDC, both for the private and public sectors and find synergies between the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the NDC for an integrated approach of efforts.</p>	<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> <p>Moreover, NDCSP aims at involving the private sector in engaging in climate action within their supply chains and recommendation tracking systems for their efforts. These will be incorporated into the transparency systems developed by the CBIT project.</p> <p>Another NDCSP output is the tracking of private local finance. The deliverables are a database and flow charts which will feed into the CBIT MISCA platform as part of support received.</p>
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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 Biennial Update Report will be in its final stages when some CBIT outputs will start delivering. Therefore, the information developed as part of the BURIII 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.</p> <p>The improvement plan to be developed by BURIII 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.</p> <p>Moreover, the coordination of the two projects by the same team will allow for enhanced effectiveness for the implementation of both outputs.</p>
MoE	CLIMA-MED	<p><u>CLIMA-MED is a new EU project for climate action in the South Mediterranean with the following goals:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>Supporting sustainable energy policies and strategies both at national and local level.</u></li> <li>- <u>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.</u></li> <li>- <u>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.</u></li> </ul>	<p><u>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.</u></p>



MoE/EU	ClimaSouth	<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"> <li>1. The establishment of an early warning system at Lebanese Agricultural Research Institute (LARI)</li> <li>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</li> <li>3. The assessment of MRV of support</li> <li>4. The development of a guidebook on climate change for Lebanese businesses</li> </ol>	<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>
MoE	IKI	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>

**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 adaptaion benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?**

*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 (LDCF/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.**

*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 as a 4 year project 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.	Q3-Q4 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 3	USD 49,000
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.	Q3 of year 3 to Q4 of year 4	USD 91,000

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 4	USD 6,000
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## **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.**

B.1 *Consistency with National Priorities.* Describe the consistency of the project with national 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).
- 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:**

The project results as outlined in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation to ensure the project effectively achieves these results.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP](#) and [UNDP Evaluation Policy](#). The UNDP Country Office will work with the relevant project stakeholders to ensure UNDP M&E requirements are met in a timely fashion and to high quality standards. Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements (as outlined below) will be undertaken in accordance with the [GEF M&E policy](#) and other relevant GEF policies.

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 during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report. This will include the exact role of project target groups and other stakeholders in project M&E activities including the GEF Operational Focal Point and national/regional institutes assigned to undertake project monitoring. The GEF Operational Focal Point will strive to ensure consistency in the approach taken to the GEF-specific M&E requirements (notably the GEF Tracking Tools) across all GEF-financed projects in the country.

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

GEF M&E requirements		Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget <sup>[1]</sup> (US\$)		Time frame
GEF grant	Co-financing				
<b>Inception Workshop</b>		UNDP Country Office	USD 2,000	None	Within two months of project document signature
<b>Inception Report</b>		Project Manager	None	None	Within two weeks of inception workshop
<b>Standard UNDP monitoring and reporting requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP</b>		UNDP Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
<b>Risk management</b>		Project Manager Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
<b>Monitoring of indicators in project results framework</b>		Project Manager	None	None	Annually before PIR
<b>GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)</b>		Project Manager and UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF team	None	None	Annually
<b>Support to NIM Audit as per UNDP audit policies</b>		UNDP Country Office	Total: USD 5,000	None	Annually or other frequency as per UNDP Audit policies

<b>Lessons learned and knowledge generation</b>	Project Manager	None	None	Annually
<b>Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant</b>	Project Manager UNDP Country Office	None	None	On-going
<b>Stakeholder Engagement Plan</b>	Project Manager UNDP Country Office	None <sup>[2]</sup>	None	On-going
<b>Gender Action Plan</b>	Project Manager UNDP Country Office UNDP GEF team	None	USD 60,000	On-going
<b>Addressing environmental and social grievances</b>	Project Manager UNDP Country Office	None for time of project manager and UNDP CO	None	Costs associated with missions, workshops, BPPS expertise etc. can be charged to the project budget
<b>Project Board meetings</b>	Project Board UNDP Country Office Project Manager	None	None	At minimum annually
<b>Supervision missions</b>	UNDP Country Office	None <sup>[3]</sup>	None	Annually
<b>Oversight missions</b>	UNDP-GEF team	None	None	Troubleshooting as needed
<b>GEF Secretariat learning missions/site visits</b>	UNDP Country Office and Project Manager and UNDP-GEF team	None	None	To be determined.
<b>Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) included in UNDP evaluation plan, and management response</b>	UNDP Country Office and Project team and UNDP-GEF team	USD 40,000	None	At least three months before operational closure
<b>TOTAL indicative COST</b> Excluding project team staff time, and UNDP staff and travel expenses		<b>USD 47,000</b>	<b>USD 60,000</b>	

<sup>[1]</sup> Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff time and travel expenses.

<sup>[2]</sup> Stakeholder engagement will be ensured throughout the project as part of consultations and training.

[3] 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

[illegible]

**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).

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VI. Project Results Framework

<b>This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s):</b> SDG13 - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts					
<b>This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the UNDAF/Country Programme Document:</b>  <b>UNSF Outcome:</b> Outcome 3.3 Lebanon has adopted measures to improve environmental governance. <b>CPD Output 4.1:</b> Low emission climate resilient actions initiated					
<b>This project will be linked to the following output of the UNDP Strategic Plan:</b>  <b>Outcome 1.</b> Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded. <b>Output 1.4:</b> Scaled up action on climate change adaptation and mitigation across sectors which is funded and implemented					
	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target <sup>[1]</sup>	Data Collection Methods and Risks/Assumptions
<b>Project Objective:</b>  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	21 (at least 30% of women)	60 (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
<b>Component 1 – Outcome 1.1</b>  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
	<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
<b>Component 1 – Outcome 1.2</b>					

1.2 Enabled national institutions to implement transparency-related activities					Risks: no risks  Assumptions: the appropriate experts for the different sectors are the experts receiving the training
	<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					Risks: no risks
	<u>Indicator 10:</u> Number of emission factors developed for key categories (at least)	1	3	3	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 and F gases

	<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
<b>Component 2 – Outcome 2.2</b>  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

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[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? <sup>1</sup>	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	

<sup>1</sup> 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 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

4. Is the project designed with sound incremental reasoning?

9/29/2017: Please address the following comments.

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.

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.

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.

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 coordination structure with existing mechanisms, and how to enhance cooperation, to maximize synergies and avoid duplication of efforts.”

This indicates that the CBIT will build and create synergies and unify the various small/pilot platforms.

While a general political risk was already identified under “Transparency failing to become

		what the project has delivered.	
	6. Are socio-economic aspects, including relevant gender elements, indigenous people, and CSOs considered?	<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"> <li>· Lebanese Center for Energy Conservation (LCEC)</li> <li>· IndyAct NGO</li> <li>· GreenMind NGO</li> </ul> <p>The National Council for the Environment is a government body which includes a representative of the NGOs.</p> <p>LCEC will be engaged directly (in the MRV network of partners).as it is an important stakeholder.</p> <p>Greenmind will be engaged though the LCA, since they are a partner with UNDP in the LCA initiative</p> <p>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 and is available on the UNFCCC NC/BUR portal. Please see addition at the end of page 8 and the BURII table on page 9.</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”
	7. Is the proposed Grant (including the Agency fee) within the resources available from (mark all that apply):		
Availability of Resources	- 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: 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

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# Submitted to GEF Secretariat Review

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