

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

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General Project Information

Project Information

Project Title:

Strengthening the national capacities of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to respond to the commitments of the Paris Agreement

Region:

Venezuela

GEF Project ID:

11662

Country(ies):

Venezuela

Type of Project:

MSP

GEF Agency(ies):

FAO

GEF Agency Project ID:

747046

Project Executing Entity(s):

Ministry of People's Power for Ecosocialism MINEC

Project Executing Type:

Government

GEF Focal Area (s):

Climate Change

Submission Date:

7/25/2024

Type of Trust Fund:

GET

Project Duration (Months):

36

GEF Project Grant: (a)

1,993,230.00

GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)

0.00

Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)

189,357.00

Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d)

0.00

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

2,182,587.00

Total Co-financing

959,671.16

PPG Amount: (e)

50,000.00

PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)

4,750.00

PPG total amount: (e+f)

54,750.00

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

2,237,337.00

Project Tags

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

Project Sector (CCM Only):

Mixed & Others

Taxonomy:

Focal Areas, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate information, Innovation, Climate Change Mitigation, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Stakeholders, Private Sector, Civil Society, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Participation, Consultation, Communications, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Participation and leadership, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Capacity Development, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Exchange, Conference, Knowledge Generation, Training, Workshop, Learning

Rio Markers

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

Project Summary

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

Venezuela faces significant challenges in its journey towards improving its reporting capabilities under the Climate Change Transparency Mechanism, along with its national climate commitments and international obligations. The country's efforts to establish a National Climate Change Information System (SINAICC, for its acronym in Spanish) are hampered by limited institutional capacities and operational arrangements, making it difficult to meet the obligations set out in its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and other climate agreements. To address this problem, Venezuela has undertaken a comprehensive strategy aimed at strengthening technical and institutional capacities to incorporate climate change concerns into national planning efforts.

The project's main goal is to strengthen Venezuela's capacity to comply with reporting obligations under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). This project is crucial to establish a suitable environment that supports national planning efforts and meets the rigorous reporting standards set by the ETF. Without intervention, key objectives would remain unachievable. Therefore, this project has a major role in closing existing gaps and ensuring comprehensive progress towards the established objectives.

This transformative and innovative project seeks to revolutionize the current landscape by establishing an operational and comprehensive system capable of generating the necessary information on climate change. The achievement of these results will significantly strengthen the country's capacities and will be followed up by an assessment to analyze the relevance of a second phase that would ensure the continuity and sustainability of the progress made in climate change management, both at a regional and local level. As a comprehensive part of its mission, this project will actively seek to expand its results in the region by sharing ideas and lessons learned with other Latin American countries. This dissemination strategy includes participation in regional summits and conferences, with the intention of encouraging the adoption of innovative practices and leading approaches to climate change transparency throughout the region.

Based on lessons learned from previous initiatives and identified gaps in institutional capacities, this proposal has been meticulously tailored to meet the requirements of the ETF. The overall objectives of this project are as follows:

1. To strengthen institutional capacities related to reporting and transparency on climate change.
2. To develop and implement a National Climate Change Information System (SINAICC)
3. To enable the exchange of ideas and capacity building in Venezuela and the Latin American region in general.

In summary, this project represents a major initiative to address Venezuela's urgent need to improve its reporting capabilities under the ETF, along with national and international climate commitments. By establishing a suitable environment and developing innovative solutions, this project aims to position Venezuela as a regional leader in sustainable climate change systems, while fostering the exchange of ideas and capacity building throughout Latin America.

The components and outcomes of this project are:

- 1 Integrated institutional capacity for reporting under the ETF
 - 1.1 Improvement of the information management systems to support regular submissions under the ETF and climate policy reviews.
 - 1.2 Improvement of the institutional capacity that supports the development of BTRs.
- 2 Technical capacity to carry out regular preparation of the BTR, NDCs and Long-Term Climate Strategies (LTS).
 - 2.1 Increase of technical capacity for Greenhouse gases inventory (GHGI) to meet ETF requirements.
 - 2.2 Increase of technical capacity in projections, mitigation measures and monitoring of the NDC to comply with ETF requirements.
 - 2.3 Increase of technical capacity to report on needed and received support in accordance with ETF requirements.
 - 2.4 Increase of technical capacity to report on adaptation, loss and damage in accordance with ETF requirements.
- 3 Knowledge management and strengthening of national planning.
 - 3.1 Acquired knowledge shared with national and international stakeholders.
- 3.2 Improved institutional capacity for the development of NDCs and LTS.

Project Description Overview

Project Objective

The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela strengthens its capacities to comply with international reporting obligations under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) and for its climate planning.

Project Components

1. Integrated institutional capacity to report under the ETF

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
308,323.00	223,620.00

Outcome:

- 1.1 Improvement of information management systems to support regular submission under the ETF and climate policy review.
- 1.2 Improvement of the institutional capacity for the development of BTR.

Output:

- 1.1.1 Operational Institutional arrangements framework for reporting under the ETF **considering gender approach.**
- 1.1.2 Operational portal of the National Climate Change Information System (SINAICC) for reporting under the ETF updated **and following gender and social inclusion guidelines.**
- 1.2.1 Developed national roadmap and action plan to improve the enabling environments for the preparation of BTRs **that include gender and social inclusion approach.**

2. Technical capacities to carry out regular preparation of the BTR, NDCs and Long-Term Climate Strategies (LTS)

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,164,184.00	546,800.00

Outcome:

- 2.1 Increase of technical capacity for GHGI to meet ETF requirements.
- 2.2 Increase of technical capacity in projections, mitigation measures and monitoring of the NDC to comply with ETF requirements.
- 2.3 Increase of technical capacity to report on needs and support received in accordance with ETF requirements.
- 2.4 Increase of technical capacity to report on adaptation, loss and damage in accordance with ETF requirements.

Output:

- 2.1.1 Operational Framework of institutional arrangements for the development of the GHGI **with a gender and social inclusion approach.**
- 2.1.2 Established enabling environment as well as the GHGI module **with a gender and social inclusion approach.**
- 2.2.1 Operational framework of institutional arrangements for the development of mitigation measures and projections information **with a gender and social inclusion approach.**
- 2.2.2 Established enabling environment and modules for mitigation projections and actions, and for monitoring and reporting of NDCs **with a gender and social inclusion approach.**

2.3.1 Established enabling environment and the established needs and support received module **with content on gender mainstreaming and social inclusion.**

2.4.1 Operational framework of institutional arrangements for the development of adaptation information **with a gender and social inclusion approach.**

2.4.2 Operational framework and institutional arrangements established to allow tracking impacts of climate change related to loss and damage and inform decision making, with a gender and social inclusion approach.

3. Knowledge management and strengthening of national planning

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
243,923.00	104,270.16

Outcome:

3.1 Dissemination of acquired knowledge to national and international stakeholders.

3.2 Improvement of the institutional capacity for the development of NDCs and LTSs.

Output:

3.1.1 Lessons learned and good practices on Venezuela's ETF experience **with a gender and social inclusion approach** were disseminated, including south-south cooperation activities.

3.2.1. **Development of a gender-responsive and socially inclusive national roadmap and action plan to strengthen enabling environments for the preparation and implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Long-Term Strategies (LTS), including capacity building for enhanced transparency systems aligned with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) under the Paris Agreement**

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
100,300.00	

Outcome:

Project implementation is supported by a Monitoring and Evaluation strategy based on measurable and verifiable results and adaptive management principles.

Output:

Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy and Gender Action Plan implemented based on measurable and verifiable results and adaptive management principles.

Terminal evaluation completed.

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1. Integrated institutional capacity to report under the ETF	308,323.00	223,620.00
2. Technical capacities to carry out regular preparation of the BTR, NDCs and Long-Term Climate Strategies (LTS)	1,164,184.00	546,800.00
3. Knowledge management and strengthening of national planning	243,923.00	104,270.16
M&E	100,300.00	
Subtotal	1,816,730.00	874,690.16
Project Management Cost	176,500.00	84,981.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	1,993,230.00	959,671.16

Please provide justification

PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

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

Current status

Based on the description of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) regarding the vulnerabilities and threats that countries face due to climate change, Venezuela is identified as a particularly vulnerable country^[1]. It is affected by six categories of vulnerability: low-lying coastal, arid and semi-arid areas; regions with forests and areas exposed to deforestation; places prone to natural disasters, exposed to drought and desertification; and areas with delicate ecosystems, including mountainous areas.

Venezuela is a tropical country characterized by fragile mountainous ecosystems, island areas and low-lying coasts exposed to flooding, as well as arid and semi-arid areas prone to drought and desertification.

Deforestation is a significant problem in Venezuela; the country lost 2.35 million hectares of forest coverage between 2001 and 2022, which is equivalent to a 4.1% decrease in tree coverage, and 1.07 Gt of CO₂^{[2]2}. Deforestation and the reduction of primary rainforests have multiple consequences, including an impact on local climate and global temperature.

According to the National Atlas of Exposure to Natural and Technological Hazards, prepared by the Vice-Ministry for Risk Management and Civil Protection, about 31% of Venezuelan territory is exposed to high and medium hazards due to mass movements. Floods caused by periods of torrential and prolonged rains are another important hazard with 28% of the country exposed to this phenomenon. The dangers associated with this hazard are now being intensified in the cities and in the formal and informal settlements that have spread over rivers and streams, with the most vulnerable populations being the most affected^{[3]3}.

Venezuela's coastal areas and aquatic space are affected by three effects of climate change: i) increase in atmospheric temperature, ii) increase in ocean temperature and iii) the consequent increase in the variability of mean sea level. The current scenario is that the magnitude of the variations is not only related to the increase in mean sea level, but also to the climatic variables that influence waves, sediment input and coastal stability^{[4]4}.

Future projections indicate an increasing temperature trend in Venezuela. Simulations under the pessimistic scenario (RCP 8.5) for 2090, show that average temperature values in the March-May quarter reach 33.5 °C. Given that the current national average temperature is around 26.5 °C, this means that by the end of the century, in some areas of the country, there will be an increment in the order of 7 °C^{[5]5}.

The current situation of climate change information management in Venezuela is incipient, as there is no consolidated system to collect, manage and disseminate relevant data on this topic in a systematic and transparent manner. The necessary modules for the management of this information are being conceptualized within the National Climate Change Information System (SINAICC), but a complete system has not yet been developed. It is expected that within the framework of the First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) project, more aspects of this information management can be developed to provide a more complete picture of the current situation and the progress made. These limitations in standardized infrastructure and processes make it difficult to monitor and evaluate climate change-related actions, as well as to report transparently and consistently on the country's progress in this area. Therefore, the implementation of the Capacity Building for Transparency Initiative (CBIT) project^{[6]6} represents a crucial opportunity for Venezuela to improve its transparency capabilities and strengthen its climate change information management system, laying the groundwork for a more effective and coordinated approach in the fight against this global challenge.

Objective and rationale

This project is prepared in accordance with the GEF-8 climate change focal area strategy and associated programming/ Pillar II: Foster enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable

development strategies 2.1. Support capacity-building needs for transparency under the Paris Agreement through the CBIT. 2.2. Support relevant Convention obligations and enabling. It has the following objectives:

Project Development Objective: The project will strengthen technical and institutional capacities to help Venezuela mainstream climate change into sectoral and national development priorities.

Immediate Project Objective: The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela strengthens its capacities to comply with international reporting obligations under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) and for its climate planning.

The project is essential to establish an enabling environment in Venezuela that can effectively support national planning efforts and meet the reporting standards required by the ETF. Without the intervention provided by the GEF, crucial objectives would remain unattainable, which underlines the indispensable role of this project in closing existing gaps and ensuring comprehensive progress towards established objectives.

Baseline scenario with/without GEF intervention

Venezuela has proven to be a strong advocate for global climate action, expressing a strong commitment to fulfilling its obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement. The Baseline section provides a comprehensive overview of its achievements and significant milestones, highlighting its dedication in the fight against climate change both at national and international levels.

However, as the global climate crisis continues to evolve, Venezuela faces new challenges posed by the Paris Agreement's Enhanced Transparency Framework. This framework introduces more rigorous requirements for transparency and completeness of information to be reported, requiring a paradigm shift in the quantity and quality of information needed for reporting. In response to these evolving demands, Venezuela has undertaken a concerted effort to adapt its institutional frameworks, policies and systems to align with the rigorous reporting standards outlined in the ETF.

Venezuela has a clear political will to strengthen climate change accountability. This willingness is expressed in State policies and management instruments at the highest level, such as the Nation's Economic and Social Development Plans. It is worth highlighting the one enacted for the period 2019-2025, known as the Homeland Plan, where the strategic objectives associated with climate policies are contained in the Historical Objective No. 5 'To contribute to the preservation of life on the planet and the salvation of the human species'.

With the proclamation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela has ratified the protection and defense of the permanent sovereignty of the Venezuelan State over natural resources for the supreme benefit of the People and the containment of the causes and repair of the effects of climate change, as one of the national strategic objectives, with the purpose of facing environmental problems and avoiding, to the extent possible, new affectations to the environment. This objective constitutes one of the basic elements in the process of integrating the economic, social and environmental dimensions in national development plans.

In this context, according to what is established in the Second National Communication (2017) and in the Homeland Plan, ecosocialism is constituted as a guiding development principle and an alternative political option to progressively face the consequences and impacts of climate change. The new productive model, as the foundation of a new social order, leads to a substantive change of ecological, socio-cultural, economic and geopolitical order that translates into domestic policies and foreign policy.

Based on the principle of shared but differentiated responsibilities, the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela has established as State policy a set of actions related to climate change adaptation and

mitigation and to the commitments assumed within the framework of the UNFCCC. Aspects such as technology transfer, research, monitoring and systematic observation, popular organization and participation, disaster risk reduction and capacity building have brought the State's actions closer to achieving the objective of the Convention.

In this regard, the Ministry of People's Power for Ecosocialism (MINEC), as stipulated by the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement, has envisioned a capacity building program that includes training as well as a National Climate Information System to collect data on the efficiency of sectoral mitigation and adaptation policies, losses and damages, citizen awareness and participation, greenhouse gas emissions, progress in the implementation of financing and cooperation experiences. However, insufficient technical and financial resources for the implementation and monitoring of the efficiency and effectiveness of strategies and emissions represent a major limitation to the implementation of regulatory frameworks, the evaluation of mitigation and adaptation measures and the emissions monitoring. These transparency activities require support from the Global Environment Facility to enhance Venezuela's ability to fully comply with its transparency reporting obligations and to ensure compliance with its international commitments. By investing in GEF-supported initiatives, Venezuela can strengthen its institutional capacities and improve data collection and analysis capabilities. These efforts will not only ensure Venezuela's continued compliance with international reporting standards but will also enable the country to develop national climate planning based on robust and detailed sources.

Stakeholders

The institutions listed in the following table are essential to achieve significant project outcomes in accordance with the activities outlined in this Project Document (ProDoc). Through improvements in technical coordination, the capacity for regular development of GHGI, projection scenarios and mitigation measures will be improved by supporting the preparation of the BTR and NDC. The implementation of a mitigation measures module will improve reporting capabilities regarding the monitoring of the implementation of emission reduction measures and targets. In addition, their participation ensures strengthened capacity to meet ETF reporting requirements, enhances technical capacities for adaptation reporting and monitoring, and reinforces the knowledge of national stakeholders through knowledge management initiatives. Together, these efforts will strengthen institutional capacities to update the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), ensuring a comprehensive and integrated approach to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Table 1. Key actors, roles and competencies

Key actor	Relationship	Support (roles/competencies)	Accountability in the project
Ministry of the People's Power for Ecosocialism (MINEC for its acronym in Spanish)	Direct	The Ministry for Ecosocialism is the entity responsible for the environmental administration in the national territory, competent in matters of climate change. Its function is to promote the planning and development of environmental policies that guide management towards the construction of a model based on a more harmonious relationship between human beings and nature. Within the framework of its competencies, <i>it monitors and evaluates the implementation of comprehensive climate change management at the three levels of government, promoting the participation of the public sector, the private sector and civil society, strengthening sustainable development in</i>	Responsible for the coordination, execution, development and compliance of the project.

Key actor	Relationship	Support (roles/competencies)	Accountability in the project
		harmony with nature. To this end, it directs its actions towards the conservation and protection of the environment, natural resources, biological diversity, environmental sanitation, and <i>climate change mitigation and adaptation</i> .	
Ministry of the People's Power for Science and Technology (MINCYT for its acronym in Spanish)	Indirect	The Ministry of the People's Power for Science and Technology is responsible for: formulating, implementing, assessing and continuously improving the application of policies aimed at promoting and strengthening the access to knowledge and science, in order to articulate productive practices with scientific knowledge, for the benefit of the development of our country. It is attached to the Venezuelan Institute of Scientific and Technological Research (IVIC, for its acronym in Spanish), <i>where they develop projects that generate information on climate change and lead the monitoring system of the national climate situation</i> .	Technical collaboration in the development of the SINAICC, specifically in activities 1.1.2.1, 1.1.2.2 and 1.1.2.3, of output 1.1.2, Outcome 1.1; and activities 3.1.1.1, 3.1.1.2 and 3.1.1.3, of output 3.1.1, Outcome 3.1.
Ministry of the People's Power for Productive Agriculture and Lands (MPPAT for its acronym in Spanish)	Indirect	The Ministry of the People's Power for Productive Agriculture and Land (MPPAT) formulates, coordinates, monitors and assesses policies aimed at promoting food security, fostering the development of agro-productive circuits and agro-food systems, and promoting the development of rural areas in the country. <i>The MPPAT, with the support of MINEC, is responsible for collecting and providing information to support the design and implementation of public policies and coordinating actions to promote environmental sustainability and climate risk reduction in agricultural activities</i> .	Technical counterpart in different activities: 2.1.1.1, 2.1.1.2 and 2.1.1.3 of output 2.1.1, Outcome 2.1; activities 2.1.2.1, 2.1.2.2, 2.1.2.3 and 2.1.2.4, of output 2.1.2, Outcome 2.1; and activities 2.2.2.1, 2.2.2.2, 2.2.2.3, 2.2.2.4 and 2.2.2.5, of output 2.2.2, Outcome 2.2.
Ministry of the People's Power for Planning (MPPP for its acronym in Spanish)	Indirect	The Ministry of the People's Power for Planning is the National Executive body in charge of the regulation, formulation, adoption, follow-up and assessment of the policies, strategies, general plans, programs and projects in matters of Strategic, Economic, Social, Institutional and Territorial Planning of the Venezuelan State agencies. <i>It is the body in charge of articulating, in coordination with the MINEC, the plans for mitigation and adaptation to climate change with the national planning system</i> .	Technical collaboration in the development of activities 1.1.1.1 and 1.1.1.2, of output 1.1.1, Outcome 1.1; and activities 3.1.1.1.1, 3.1.1.1.2 and 3.1.1.1.3, of output 3.1.1, Outcome 3.1.
Ministry of the People's Power for Internal Affairs, Justice and Peace (MPPRIJP for its acronym in Spanish)	Indirect	The MPPRIJP is the body attached to the National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology (INAMEH for its acronym in Spanish) in charge of regulating and coordinating the national hydrometeorological activity and <i>the official entity responsible for the generation and dissemination of hydroclimatic information</i> . Likewise, the MPPRIJP has within its organizational structure the Vice-Ministry of Risk Management and Civil Protection, responsible on behalf of the State for <i>promoting actions aimed at reducing the degree of exposure and vulnerability in case of extreme hydrometeorological events, as well as strengthening institutional capacities for reconstruction in the event of disasters in the national territory</i> .	Technical counterpart in the development of activities 2.4.1.1, 2.4.1.2, 2.4.1.3 and 2.4.1.4, of output 2.4.1, Outcome 2.4; and activities 2.4.2.1, 2.4.2.2, 2.4.2.3, of output 2.4.2, Outcome 2.4.
Ministry of the People's Power for Foreign Affairs (MPPRE for its acronym in Spanish)	Indirect	Among the main functions of the MPPRE is that of promoting and planning public policies abroad in Venezuela, and being part of the Presidential Commission on Climate Change. In this regard, it is responsible for <i>coordinating, together with the MINEC, all matters related to accessing international climate finance sources (UNFCCC climate funds, bilateral climate finance, other financial institutions not included in the UNFCCC)</i> .	Technical collaboration in the development of activities: 1.1.1.1 and 1.1.1.2, of output 1.1.1, Outcome 1.1; and activities 3.1.1.1.1, 3.1.1.1.2 and 3.1.1.1.3, of output 3.1.1, Outcome 3.1.

Key actor	Relationship	Support (roles/competencies)	Accountability in the project
Ministry of the People's Power for Water Management (MINAGUAS for its acronym in Spanish)	Indirect	MINAGUAS is the National Water Authority and is responsible for coordinating and implementing actions aimed at accomplishing the goals associated with SDG 6. The Ministry of the People's Power for Water Management is responsible for the care, treatment, monitoring and protection of drinking water, wastewater, watersheds, water resources and reservoirs, as well as the implementation of public policies for the regulation and control of the provision of the service. MINAGUAS, in coordination with MINEC, is responsible for collecting and providing information on the control of emissions from wastewater treatment plants; as well as to support the design and implementation of public policies that promote the preservation of water resources, as well as the identification of measures to adapt to the possible impacts of climate change on water sources.	Technical counterpart in the development of activities 2.4.1.1, 2.4.1.2, 2.4.1.3 and 2.4.1.4, of output 2.4.1, Outcome 2.4; and activities 2.4.2.1, 2.4.2.2, 2.4.2.3, of output 2.4.2, Outcome 2.4.
Ministry of the People's Power for Oil (MinPetróleo for its acronym in Spanish)	Direct	The MinPetróleo is the governing entity of the national oil policy. Its mission is to regulate, formulate, administer, assess and control the National Executive's policies in the areas of hydrocarbons, energy in general, petrochemicals, similar and related areas, in order to promote their rational, harmonic and comprehensive exploitation and to guarantee their necessary contribution to the economic and social development of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. It also supervises and controls the operations of Empresa Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A. (PDVSA). <i>The MinPetróleo, in coordination with the MINEC, is responsible for collecting and providing information regarding the measurement and reporting of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the oil sector.</i>	Technical counterpart in different activities: 2.1.1.1, 2.1.1.2 and 2.1.1.3 of output 2.1.1, Outcome 2.1; activities 2.1.2.1, 2.1.2.2, 2.1. 2.3 and 2.1.2.4, of output 2.1.2, Outcome 2.1; and activities 2.2.2.1, 2.2.2.2, 2.2.2.3, 2.2.2.4 and 2.2.2.5, of output 2.2.2, Outcome 2.2.
Ministry of the People's Power for Electric Energy (MPEE for its acronym in Spanish)	Indirect	The MPEE is the National Executive body in charge of the formulation, adoption, follow-up and evaluation of the policies and plans aimed at guaranteeing the efficiency of the electric service, constituting a strategic support for the promotion of Venezuela's development. One of its competencies is to expand the installed capacity of thermal generation and to promote the rational use of energy in order to reduce the consumption of fossil fuels and thus contribute to the preservation of the environment. <i>The MPEE, in coordination with the MINEC, is responsible for collecting and providing information on the measurement and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions in thermoelectric generation.</i>	Technical counterpart in different activities: 2.1.1.1, 2.1.1.2 and 2.1.1.3 of output 2.1.1, Outcome 2.1; activities 2.1.2.1, 2.1.2.2, 2.1. 2.3 and 2.1.2.4, of output 2.1.2, Outcome 2.1; and activities 2.2.2.1, 2.2.2.2, 2.2.2.3, 2.2.2.4 and 2.2.2.5, of output 2.2.2, Outcome 2.2.
Ministry of the People's Power for Ecological Mining Development (MPPDME for its acronym in Spanish)	Indirect	MPPDME's mission is to formulate, manage, control and assess Venezuela's mining public policies in order to develop the mining sector's productive chain through the rational, responsible, sustainable, efficient and sustainable use of non-renewable mineral resources, based on an ecological mining that generates sources of employment and promotes a new national productive model. <i>The MPPDME, in coordination with the MINEC, is responsible for collecting and providing information on the measurement and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions in the mining sector.</i>	Technical counterpart in different activities: 2.1.1.1, 2.1.1.2 and 2.1.1.3 of output 2.1.1, Outcome 2.1; activities 2.1.2.1, 2.1.2.2, 2.1. 2.3 and 2.1.2.4, of output 2.1.2, Outcome 2.1; and activities 2.2.2.1, 2.2.2.2, 2.2.2.3, 2.2.2.4 and 2.2.2.5, of output 2.2.2, Outcome 2.2.
Minister of the People's Power for Transportation (MPPT for its acronym in Spanish)	Direct	The MPPT's competencies include: the comprehensive and multimodal transportation system; the infrastructure, equipment, functionality of the movement system, facilities and related services of the domestic land, water and air transportation; passenger transportation in	Technical counterpart in different activities: 2.1.1.1, 2.1.1.2 and 2.1.1.3 of output 2.1.1, Outcome 2.1; activities 2.1.2.1, 2.1.2.2, 2.1. 2.3 and 2.1.2.4, of output 2.1.2, Outcome 2.1;

Key actor	Relationship	Support (roles/competencies)	Accountability in the project
		general; as well as the general conditions of service, regulations and the approval of rates and freight rates on transportation activities and services. <i>The MPPT, in coordination with the MINEC, is responsible for collecting and providing information on the measurement and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions in the transportation sector.</i>	and activities 2.2.2.1, 2.2.2.2, 2.2.2.3, 2.2.2.4 and 2.2.2.5, of output 2.2.2, Outcome 2.2.
Ministry of the People's Power for Industries and National Production (MPPIP for its acronym in Spanish)	Indirect	The MPPIP is responsible for the promotion and development of small and medium industries and social property units, as well as for the creation, consolidation, research, development, promotion, encouragement, development of innovation, productivity and competitiveness, financing mechanisms, monitoring and technical assistance of new forms of direct or indirect social property on means of production. Emphasis is placed on micro, small and medium industries, as well as assistance mechanisms in the different procedures, regulations and permits inherent to industrial management. <i>The MPPIP, in coordination with the MINEC, is responsible for collecting and providing information related to greenhouse gas emissions from the industrial sector.</i>	Technical counterpart in different activities: 2.1.1.1, 2.1.1.2 and 2.1.1.3 of output 2.1.1, Outcome 2.1; activities 2.1.2.1, 2.1.2.2, 2.1.2.3 and 2.1.2.4, of output 2.1.2, Outcome 2.1; and activities 2.2.2.1, 2.2.2.2, 2.2.2.3, 2.2.2.4 and 2.2.2.5, of output 2.2.2, Outcome 2.2.
Ministry of the People's Power for Health (MPPS for its acronym in Spanish)	Indirect	The MPPS is responsible for guiding and strengthening the National Public Health System, by executing strategic policies for the promotion, prevention, surveillance, control, regulation, rehabilitation and effective and safe restitution of comprehensive health, guaranteeing timely access to service networks, ensuring a healthy environment; promoting research, scientific, technological and human development as well as the production of inputs for health, with universality, equity, solidarity, honesty, responsibility, and speed, in pursuit of the quality of life of the Venezuelan population, in an articulated, co-responsible and participatory manner. <i>It is responsible, in coordination with MINEC, for promoting, coordinating, articulating, implementing, monitoring and evaluating the comprehensive management of climate change in the health sector.</i>	Technical counterpart in the development of activities 2.4.1.1, 2.4.1.2, 2.4.1.3 and 2.4.1.4, of output 2.4.1, Outcome 2.4; and activities 2.4.2.1, 2.4.2.2, 2.4.2.3, of output 2.4.2, Outcome 2.4.
Ministry of the People's Power for Housing and Habitat (MINHVI for its acronym in Spanish)	Indirect	The MINHVI is responsible for the execution and administration of the housing policy of the State in accordance with the guidelines established in the National Economic and Social Plan. <i>It is responsible, in coordination with the MINEC, for gathering and providing information on the comprehensive management of climate change in the housing sector.</i>	Technical counterpart in the development of activities 2.4.1.1, 2.4.1.2, 2.4.1.3 and 2.4.1.4, of output 2.4.1, Outcome 2.4; and activities 2.4.2.1, 2.4.2.2, 2.4.2.3, of output 2.4.2, Outcome 2.4.
Ministry of People's Power for Communes and Social Movements (MPPComunas for its acronym in Spanish)	Indirect	The Ministry of People's Power for Communes and Social Movements is responsible for directing and coordinating the execution of communal training and development policies. It is important to point out that the organized communities are involved in different instances of communal co-management with the national institutions. For instance, the pilot plan for early warning seeks to offer hydrometeorological knowledge to the communities and to articulate with mayors' and governors' offices for the prevention of disasters. <i>Likewise, policies such as the ecosocialist technical roundtables constitute spaces for co-management that allow the territorial application of actions aimed at adapting to climate change, with a focus on gender and vulnerable populations.</i> There are also the youth brigades against climate change and the coastal zone	Technical collaboration in the development of activities 2.4.1.2 and 2.4.1.3, of output 2.4.1, Outcome 2.4.

Key actor	Relationship	Support (roles/competencies)	Accountability in the project
		technical roundtables that bring together various institutions and civil society.	
Ministry of the People's Power for Women and Gender Equality (MinMujer for its acronym in Spanish)	Indirect	The MinMujer is the governing body of public policies, plans, programs and projects of the Venezuelan State that promotes the participation of women as part of the people's power and guarantees the exercise of their rights and gender equality, as established in the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and the rest of the legal system in force. <i>It is the responsibility of the MinMujer, in coordination with the MINEC, to ensure that in the implementation of the elements of Transparency in the Paris Agreement, gender equality and non-discrimination are maintained as a transversal axis.</i>	Technical counterpart of the Gender Action Plan and collaborates in other activities related to the gender perspective.
Governorships	Indirect	Governorships have among their competencies the creation of the State Councils for Planning and Coordination of Public Policies. The matters subject to concurrent competencies are guided by the principles of interdependence, coordination, inter-institutional cooperation, co-responsibility in decision-making and subsidiarity. They are key institutions <i>that contribute to the necessary articulation and coordination among sectoral agencies to ensure an appropriate climate governance.</i>	Technical collaboration in the development of activities 1.1.1.1 and 1.1.1.2, of output 1.1.1, Outcome 1.1; activities 1.1.2.1, 1.1.2.2 and 1.1.2.3, of output 1.1.2, Outcome 1.1; and activities 1.2.1.1 and 1.2.1.2, output 1.2.1, Output 1.2
Mayors' offices and municipalities	Indirect	The municipality is the body in charge of comprehensive local government planning. Among the competences of the Municipality is environmental protection, and in this sense, it is responsible for the comprehensive management of solid waste, a competence that is concurrent with MINEC. It should be noted that MINEC, through the Office of the Vice-Minister of Comprehensive Garbage Management (DVGIB for its acronym in Spanish), is responsible for designing and coordinating the National Plan for the Comprehensive Management of Waste and Garbage, as well as for the follow-up and control of its execution. It also proposes, develops, implements and supervises the guidelines, policies and assessment and management plans of the companies providing the service of collection, transportation, processing, treatment and final disposal of garbage. <i>In this regard, the municipalities in coordination with MINEC are responsible for collecting and providing information related to greenhouse gas emissions from solid urban waste disposal sites.</i>	Technical collaboration in the development of activities 1.1.1.1 and 1.1.1.2, output 1.1.1, Outcome 1.1; activities 1.1.2.1, 1.1.2.2 and 1.1.2.3, output 1.1.2, Outcome 1.1; and activities 1.2.1.1 and 1.2.1.2, output 1.2.1, Outcome 1.2.
National Statistics Institute (INE)	Indirect	The INE is responsible for: exercising the technical leadership of the public statistical activity of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, coordinating the National Statistical System and producing official statistics, aimed at national planning and the exercise of popular power in public management. <i>It is the official responsible for the management of national data, and it is in charge, in coordination with the MINEC, of all matters related to sectorial statistical information on measurement and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions.</i>	Technical counterpart in different activities: 1.1.2.1, 1.1.2.2 and 1.1.2.3, of output 1.1.2, Outcome 1.1; and activities 2.2.1.1 and 2.2.1.2, output 2.2.1, Outcome 2.2.
Academic institutions	Interest	Universities and specialized research centers are actors involved in the development of management instruments (climate change adaptation and mitigation plans, contingency and emergency plans for hydro-climatic disasters, information systems, monitoring systems, baseline studies on the analysis of the vulnerability of natural and human systems to the impacts of climate change, among others), as well as in the training of human	Technical collaboration in the development of the SINAICC, specifically in activities 1.1.2.1, 1.1.2.2 and 1.1.2.3, of output 1.1.2, Outcome 1.1. Likewise, in activity 2.1.1.3 of output 2.1.1, Outcome 2.1; in activity

Key actor	Relationship	Support (roles/competencies)	Accountability in the project
		talent required to face the climate crisis, and in education and awareness-raising at the community level.	2.2.1.3, of output 2.2.1, Outcome 2.2; in activity 2.4.1.4, output 2.4.1, Outcome 2.4; and in activities 3.1.1.1, 3.1.1.2 and 3.1.1.3, of output 3.1.1, Outcome 3.1.
Private sector	Indirect	The private sector is a key actor in the implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation actions. Adaptation to climate change and environmental management requires the materialization of the principle of co-responsibility, and the need for organizations to comply with their social responsibility in terms of mitigation and adaptation to climate change is currently being promoted. <i>It is necessary to encourage and generate conditions for greater involvement of the private sector in the implementation of the climate agenda.</i>	Active participation in different activities: 2.2.2.1, 2.2.2.2, 2.2.2.3, 2.2.2.4 and 2.2.2.5, of output 2.2.2, Outcome 2.2.
Civil society	Indirect	The role of civil society in climate change mitigation and adaptation is fundamental. The role of the citizen as an actor directly affected in environmental processes represents an important tool to guide and alert public authorities on the fulfillment of the different purposes to overcome environmental difficulties. <i>The role of civil society organizations is of vital importance in providing data and scientific information, and in monitoring actions in the face of the climate crisis.</i>	Active participation in different activities: 2.2.2.1, 2.2.2.2, 2.2.2.3, 2.2.2.4 and 2.2.2.5, of output 2.2.2, Outcome 2.2; and activities 2.4.1. 1, 2.4.1.2, 2.4.1.3 and 2.4.1.4, of output 2.4.1, Outcome 2.4; and activities 2.4.2.1, 2.4.2.2, 2.4.2.3, of output 2.4.2, Outcome 2.4.

Integration in current projects.

In the context of Venezuela's consistent response to climate change, this project strategically seeks to reinforce and integrate other environmental and transformative initiatives currently ongoing or planned.

This synergy even promotes institutional arrangements for climate transparency, strengthens national Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems, NDCs tracking and updating, and improves the decision-making process. At the moment, MINEC is preparing the Third National Communication on Climate Change (TCN for its acronym in Spanish) and the First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1), with the funding from the GEF and support from FAO, to comply with the international obligations and commitments acquired by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela before the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement. For the First BTR, a National Climate Change Information System (SINAICC) has been envisioned to collect data on the efficiency of sectoral mitigation and adaptation policies, loss of damages, citizen awareness and participation, greenhouse gas emissions, progress in the implementation of financing and cooperation experiences. However, it is expected that the system needs to be improved, which is why GEF funding is necessary to ensure full compliance with the country's international commitments. This initiative, Venezuela's first CBIT project, aims to use the achievements and knowledge of the initial implementation of the SINAICC, to achieve a complete, operational and efficient system, thus strengthening Venezuela's capacity to comply with its climate commitments under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF).

^[1] Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (2021). Update of the Nationally Determined Communication of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela for the fight against Climate Change and its effects. Ministry of People's Power for Ecosocialism, MINEC, Caracas, 162 p.

^[2] GFW. (2022). Loss of primary forest in Venezuela. Global Forest Watch. Available at: <https://www.globalforestwatch.org/dashboards/country/VEN/>

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[4] Ministry of People's Power for the Environment (2011). *Implications of Climate Change in the Coastal Zones and Aquatic Space of Venezuela*. Office of the Vice-Minister of Environmental Management and Administration - General Directorate of Planning and Environmental Management - Technical Directorate of Coastal Zones. Caracas, Venezuela.

[5] Ministry of People's Power for Ecosocialism (2017). *Second National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*. Available at <http://www.minea.gob.ve/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/Segunda-Comunicación-sobre-Cambio-Climático-I.pdf>

[6] Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency.

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B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project description

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the PIF guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

As explained in the previous section, Venezuela has established itself as a strong advocate for global climate action, expressing a strong commitment to fulfill its obligations under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement. However, while Venezuela has undertaken a concerted effort to adapt its institutional frameworks, policies, and systems to align with the rigorous reporting standards outlined in the ETF, the constantly evolving climate reporting requirements present new challenges that demand innovative solutions.

To address these multifaceted challenges, the objective of Venezuela's CBIT project is: '*The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela strengthens its capacities to comply with international reporting obligations under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) and for its climate planning*' i.e., embarking on a comprehensive strategy to improve its reporting capabilities under the ETF. Venezuela is working on the conceptualization and implementation of the National Climate Change Information System (SINAICC). However, at the moment, Venezuela '*does not have sufficient institutional capacities for reporting under the ETF and effectively updating climate policies*' which hinders its ability to comprehensively meet the ETF's rigorous requirements. Furthermore, as a comprehensive component of this overall strategy, the gender and social inclusion approach needs to assume a cross-cutting role in all efforts, ensuring that the human rights perspective, especially for women, indigenous peoples, girls, boys and adolescents, is integrated with an intersectional approach.

Barriers

This section includes information on several significant barriers to the project objectives, which are a summary of the more detailed barriers presented in Annex E, where the activities are described. A *'weak consensus in the development of institutional arrangements to operationalize reporting under the ETF'* has been identified. Currently, there are no solid collaboration mechanisms in place to ensure the smooth exchange of information and the necessary coordination among relevant stakeholders. This weakness in articulation generates capacity barriers that hinder the adequate governance required for reporting under the ETF.

Another significant barrier is the *'insufficient incentives for the planning and design of clear coordination mechanisms to report under the ETF and the update of national short and long-term commitments (NDC and LTS)'*. Venezuela submitted its NDC in 2016 and its update in 2021. However, historically, Venezuela has developed its international reporting based on independent projects and with long periods of time between them, which has not allowed the development of an enabling environment for periodic reporting of climate information. Therefore, past experiences have not provided sufficient stimulus for the development of strong national planning. A precise strategy for national climate planning has not been identified to guide how the country's climate commitments in terms of reporting and ambition will be achieved. Likewise, there is no plan for updating the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and creating Long Term Climate Strategies (LTS), and there is a need to create clear guidelines for inter-institutional coordination among stakeholders on these issues.

Although Venezuela's experts have been trained in the past, *'limited institutional capacities for the preparation of the information required for reporting under the ETF and for updating national climate policies'* have been identified, given that the ETF is a new paradigm that requires additional capacities. A preliminary analysis identifies that, at present, Venezuela does not have sufficient capacities for the adequate preparation of the necessary information to support reporting under the ETF and for the updating of climate policies. Therefore, a continuous institutional strengthening activity is required, which implies the implementation of training programs for officials at the technical management and technical-operational levels of the stakeholders.

Likewise, Venezuela suffers from an *'inadequacy of the current state of mitigation transparency systems to effectively meet reporting obligations under the ETF.'* This absence significantly hinders Venezuela's ability to report under the ETF and obtain the necessary data to support its planning processes. Venezuela has initiated the conceptualization of its SINAICC system and a preliminary implementation during the development of the BTR. However, SINAICC will remain partially implemented at the start of the CBIT project, with adjustments needed to meet the ETF's rigorous requirements. These limitations extend to SINAICC modules that have non-standardized data capture and preparation approaches (e.g., GHG inventory), which are insufficient to ensure completeness, quality, resilience and transparency of information.

From the point of view of adaptation, a *'reduced adequacy of systems of capturing, processing and monitoring of vulnerability, losses and damages, information on needs and support received'* has been identified in Venezuela. Currently, insufficient information on vulnerability to climate change, losses and damages, as well as needs and support received, are collected in an unstructured manner based on specific consultations with key stakeholders. Given this reality, the careful design of a tool for capturing, processing and monitoring this valuable information is required for proper reporting under the ETF.

Finally, from a gender perspective, it has been identified that there is a '*reduced recognition of gender and social inclusion gaps and limited information for decision-making for action*'. This gender and social inclusion gap also affects the roles and skills that make their possibilities of participation in climate change mitigation or adaptation strategies different. This reduced recognition generates a shortage of sex-disaggregated information in several sectors related to climate change dimensions. This information gap makes it difficult, among other things, to assess the impacts of climate action on the country's structural gender gaps. In terms of gender mainstreaming, Venezuela faces a notable gap in terms of concrete guidelines for incorporating this approach in the formulation of its national planning. This deficiency hinders the establishment of goals and a cohesive monitoring strategy for gender-focused initiatives. Consequently, the absence of clear guidelines undermines efforts to ensure gender equality and inclusiveness in various sectors, hindering the effective implementation of gender-sensitive policies and programs.

Solution

'To improve the capacities of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to comply with its reporting requirements under the ETF through capacity building, institutional coordination and implementation of effective information systems.'

Through capacity building initiatives, institutional coordination efforts and the implementation of effective information systems, Venezuela aims to equip its institutions with the necessary tools to generate and understand the information required for reporting under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) in a consistent and efficient manner.

By establishing fully operational systems and strengthening institutional capacities, Venezuela seeks to best meet the reporting requirements under the ETF, thereby improving its international reporting track record and climate planning and contributing significantly to global climate initiatives.

Short-term outcomes

The CBIT Venezuela project is structured in three components, each strategically designed to address critical gaps in Venezuela's institutional capacities and information systems related to climate change mitigation, adaptation and finance. **A summary of the components, outcomes, outputs and activities is provided next, and a more detailed description can be found in Annex E of the Agency project document.**

Component 1 has as a main objective to strengthen the institutional capacity for reporting under the ETF. To achieve this, information management systems will be improved to support regular reporting under the ETF and climate policy review. An operational institutional arrangements framework for reporting under the ETF will be established, an operational National Climate Change Information System (SINAICC) portal will be developed for submission under the updated ETF, and a roadmap and action plan for the preparation of future BTRs will be developed.

Outcome 1.1: Improvement of information management systems to support regular submission under the ETF and climate policy review.

Output 1.1.1: Operational Institutional arrangements framework for reporting under the ETF, considering gender approach.

Activities:

1.1.1.1: Train institutions on the Paris Agreement, ETF, NDC and LTS: The scope of the training will be focused on the ETF. To ensure the timely enhancement and sustainability of capacity-building efforts, the project will develop comprehensive training materials. These resources will be designed to facilitate the continuous education and skill development of future experts, thereby fostering long-term resilience in the sector. The training will consider the creation of virtual classrooms that store the courses in self-evaluated mode, so that new officials can be trained in the future. MINEC has already had previous experience in training under this virtual modality, with the support of Higher Education Institutions. The materials include: pre-recorded classes, materials and teaching support guides, to be hosted in the Virtual Classroom. Likewise, within MINEC, the National Directorate of Climate Change Monitoring will guarantee the execution of periodic face-to-face training workshops with the different key stakeholders for the ETF.

1.1.1.2: Develop an operational framework to collect and produce the information required in the submission under the ETF and the climate policy update.

Output 1.1.2: Operational portal of the National Climate Change Information System (SINAICC) for reporting under the ETF updated and following gender and social inclusion guidelines.

Activities:

1.1.2.1: Assess technological and institutional barriers and needs to implement the SINAICC in all sectors.

1.1.2.2: Update the SINAICC system to ensure the generation of information in accordance with ETF requirements: Currently, the SINAICC is not operational. It was conceptualized by the Climate Change Monitoring Directorate with technical support from the project team of the Third National Communication on Climate Change and First Biennial Transparency Report (GEF ID 11317). It is still in the programming stage and it is expected that the initial implementation of the SINAICC will be ready to form the basis of the system. The SINAICC is structured in four functional modules that cover the country's main areas of climate action, aligning with the requirements of the Paris Agreement: Adaptation, Mitigation, Loss and damage and Financing. This activity is expected to contribute to the improvement of the four modules.

1.1.2.3: Design and capture information on a set of national climate indicators for climate monitoring, sustainable development, and NDC follow-up: These indicators will be the basis to report about the tracking of the NDC in the BTR, as well as other reporting requirements under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

Outcome 1.2: Improvement of the institutional capacity for the development of BTR.

Output 1.2.1: Developed national roadmap and action plan to improve the enabling environments for the preparation of BTRs that include gender and social inclusion approach.

Activities:

1.2.1.1: Review BTR and NC results and identify main barriers to BTR preparation.

1.2.1.2: Formulate a roadmap and action plan for BTR readiness: The strategic roadmap will serve as the primary guide, encompassing all subjects to be reported in the BTR, including the specific information to be collected, a timeline for data collection and report preparation and the identification of information providers. This overarching roadmap will be complemented by subsystem roadmaps, such as those developed in activities 2.1.2.2 and 2.2.2.2. These subsystem roadmaps will address the internal processes within each subsystem to prepare the information identified in the main roadmap, ensuring a cohesive and efficient reporting process across all sectors. It is anticipated that all entities considered in the NDC document will participate, as they all have competence in managing the climate crisis, whether in actions related to mitigation or adaptation. These entities are mentioned in Table 1 of Section A, 'Project Rationale'.

Component 2 is focused on increasing technical capacity to support the regular preparation of the BTR, NDCs and LTS. This involves strengthening the institutional capacity in mitigation, developing operational institutional arrangement frameworks and enabling environments for the GHGI modules, projections, mitigation measures, monitoring and reporting of NDCs to meet ETF requirements. Similarly, an increase in institutional capacities and enabling environments will be developed regarding the modules of adaptation, needs and support received, and loss and damage.

Outcome 2.1: Increase of technical capacity for GHGI to meet ETF requirements.

Output 2.1.1: Operational Framework of institutional arrangements for the development of the GHGI with a gender and social inclusion approach.

Activities:

2.1.1.1: Assess barriers and develop recommendations on technical and institutional needs to implement GHGI in all sectors.

2.1.1.2: Promote interinstitutional coordination to develop the GHGI in line with ETF requirements: This activity serves as a complement to Output 1.1.1, providing a more detailed focus on the internal information processes necessary for GHGI development. The specific legal framework for these mechanisms will be determined through a consultative process during the implementation of this activity. This approach ensures that the final decision regarding the type of legal instruments to be employed will be based on consensus among all relevant stakeholders..

2.1.1.3: Train experts on GHGI: IPCC Guidelines, IPCC software and reporting under the ETF (CRT tables).

Output 2.1.2: Established enabling environment as well as the GHGI module with a gender and social inclusion approach.

Activities:

2.1.2.1: Improve transparency in GHGI's documentation system.

2.1.1.2.2: Design a roadmap for periodic updating of the GHG Inventory.

2.1.1.2.3 Quality assurance (QA) of the GHGI with recommendations for improvement.

2.1.1.2.4 Design, develop operationally and train the actors of the GHGI module of the SINAICC: This activity covers the entire process of adapting the GHGI module within SINAICC. This process includes several stages, from the initial restructuring of the module to its operational implementation, user training and ongoing support to ensure its effective functioning. The IPCC sectors covered by SINAICC which be restructured with this activity are Energy, IPPU, Agriculture, LULUCF, Waste management. To ensure the sustainability of capacity-building efforts, the project will develop comprehensive training materials. These resources will be designed to facilitate the continuous education and skill development of future experts, thereby fostering long-term resilience in the module. The training will consider the creation of virtual classrooms that store the courses in self-evaluated mode, so that new officials can be trained in the future. MINEC already has previous experience in training under this virtual modality, with the support of Higher Education Institutions. The materials include: pre-recorded classes, materials and teaching support guides, to be hosted in the Virtual Classroom. Likewise, within MINEC, the National Directorate of Climate Change Monitoring will guarantee the execution of periodic face-to-face training workshops with the different key stakeholders for the ETF.

Outcome 2.2: Increase of technical capacity in projections, mitigation measures and monitoring of the NDC to comply with ETF requirements.

Output 2.2.1 Operational framework of institutional arrangements for the development of mitigation measures and projections information with a gender and social inclusion approach.

Activities:

2.2.1.1: Assess technical and institutional barriers and needs for the development of NDC projections, mitigation measures and monitoring: This activity focuses on conducting a comprehensive assessment of technical and institutional barriers and needs as part of establishing a framework of arrangements for the development of information on mitigation projections and mitigation measures of all the IPCC sectors. This activity will be led by the National Mitigation Experts, with the expectation of completing the analysis and recommendations before the end of the first year, ensuring their availability for the development of BTR2.

2.2.1.2: Promote inter-institutional coordination of the NDC's modules for monitoring projections and mitigation actions and follow-up on ETF requirements.

2.2.1.3: Train experts on mitigation: projection scenarios, mitigation measures and reporting under the ETF (CTF tables): The main objective of this activity is to provide training to experts involved in the mitigation process, including the project team and key stakeholders, on various aspects related to climate change mitigation. To ensure the sustainability of capacity-building efforts, the project will develop comprehensive training materials. These resources will be designed to facilitate the continuous education and skill development of future experts, thereby fostering long-term resilience in ETF reporting. The training will consider the creation of virtual classrooms that store the courses in self-evaluated mode, so that new officials can be trained in the future. MINEC already has previous experience in training under this virtual modality, with the support of Higher Education Institutions. The materials include: pre-recorded classes, materials and teaching support guides, to be hosted

in the Virtual Classroom. Likewise, within MINEC, the National Directorate of Climate Change Monitoring will guarantee the execution of periodic face-to-face training workshops with the different key stakeholders for the ETF.

Output 2.2.2: Established enabling environment and modules for mitigation projections and actions, and for monitoring and reporting of NDCs with a gender and social inclusion approach.

Activities:

2.2.2.1: Develop a national projections and mitigation report, including a documentation system.

2.2.2.2: Design a roadmap for periodic updating of projections and mitigation actions.

2.2.2.3: Perform quality assurance (QA) of mitigation projections and actions.

2.2.2.4: Develop a protocol and conduct practical training for stakeholders to evaluate and carry out the design and follow-up of the implementation of mitigation measures: This activity aims to develop a detailed national protocol for mitigation measures to support the assessment, design, and monitoring of mitigation measures for all IPCC sectors.

2.2.2.5: Adapt, operationally develop and train stakeholders in the SINAICC modules for mitigation projections and actions, and for NDC monitoring and reporting: This activity covers the entire process of adapting the modules of projections, mitigation measures and monitoring of the NDC within the SINAICC. The main objective is to adapt, implement and train the actors involved in the effective use of these modules. The IPCC sectors to be covered by this activity are Energy, IPPU, agriculture, LULUCF and waste management. To ensure the sustainability of capacity-building efforts, the project will develop comprehensive training materials. These resources will be designed to facilitate the continuous education and skill development of future experts, thereby fostering long-term resilience of the module. The training will consider the creation of virtual classrooms that store the courses in self-evaluated mode, so that new officials can be trained in the future. MINEC already has previous experience in training under this virtual modality, with the support of Higher Education Institutions. The materials include: pre-recorded classes, materials and teaching support guides, to be hosted in the Virtual Classroom. Likewise, within MINEC, the National Directorate of Climate Change Monitoring will guarantee the execution of periodic face-to-face training workshops with the different key stakeholders for the ETF.

Outcome 2.3: Increase of technical capacity to report on needs and support received in accordance with ETF requirements.

In this outcome, it is anticipated that all entities considered in the NDC document will participate, as they all have competence in managing the climate crisis, whether in actions related to mitigation or adaptation (listed in Table 1 of Section A). The relevant themes to be covered as part of the effort are the total amount of national financing for climate change, including information on required financial support, which should detail the project name and description, the estimated amount, timeframes, financial instruments, type of support, contributions to technology development and transfer and/or capacity building, links to the NDCs, as well as the expected impact and results.

Output 2.3.1 Established enabling environment and the established needs and support received module with content on gender mainstreaming and social inclusion.

Activities:

2.3.1.1 Design a data collection tool for support received: This activity involves the appropriate design of a specialized data collection tool that considers specific criteria for capturing information on support received. This tool will be an integral part of the needs and support received module within the SINAICC and fully interconnected with the other modules of SINAICC to benefit of the synergies in data collection.

2.3.1.2 Develop a manual and conduct practical training of institutions for needs identification and assessment: To complement the tool designed in the previous activity, a comprehensive manual will be developed to provide clear and detailed guidance on its effective use. This manual will serve as a reference for institutions, ensuring a standardized and efficient approach to data collection and reporting. Simultaneously, a structured institutional training program will be implemented (with a gender and social inclusion approach). This program aims to provide sectoral institutions with the necessary skills and knowledge to use the tool properly and understand the particularities detailed in the manual.

2.3.1.3 Design, develop operationally and train the actors of the necessary and received support module: This activity covers the entire process of adapting the support module required and received within the SINAICC. The main objective is to redesign, implement and train the actors involved in the effective use of this module. This training initiative extends beyond the previous tool-focused instruction, encompassing broader module procedures. The program aims to provide a holistic understanding of the module's functionality, its integration within the larger system, and the procedural workflows that extend beyond the tool itself.

Outcome 2.4: Increase of technical capacity to report on adaptation, loss and damage in accordance with ETF requirements.

Output 2.4.1: Operational framework of institutional arrangements for the development of adaptation information with a gender and social inclusion approach. This outcome is envision to cover all adaptation sectors considered in the country, that are the ones included in the NDC: The sectors included are Agriculture (Food Security), Urban Agriculture, Water, Urban Settlements, Science and Technology, Communes (Popular Organization), Basic Education, University Education, Gender, Youth and Sports, Mining, Indigenous Peoples, Risk and Disaster, Health, Labor, General Directorate of Environmental Quality Management, Ecosystems, and

Biodiversity. This comprehensive list encompasses a wide range of areas crucial for addressing climate change and sustainable development in an integrated manner.

Activities:

2.4.1.1: Promote inter-institutional coordination of the adaptation module.

2.4.1.2: Design a roadmap for regular updating of adaptation information.

2.4.1.3: Design, operationally develop and train stakeholders in the adaptation module.

2.4.1.4: Train experts on adaptation: climate change risk monitoring, macroeconomic assessment, and adaptation measures: The main purpose of this activity is to provide training (with a gender and social inclusion approach) to experts involved in the field of climate change adaptation, including the project team and key stakeholders, on specific aspects related to adaptation. It will focus on three main areas: climate change risk monitoring, macroeconomic assessment, and adaptation measures. Macroeconomic training is essential for effective climate change adaptation and ETF reporting. It enables a comprehensive understanding of how climate change impacts various economic sectors, national GDP, and overall development potential. This knowledge is crucial for accurately estimating the costs of adaptation measures and their long-term economic implications, thereby supporting informed decision-making and resource allocation. Moreover, macroeconomic analysis enhances transparency in climate policy formulation, facilitates international comparisons, and improves risk assessment capabilities. By integrating climate considerations into broader economic planning, macroeconomic training ensures that adaptation strategies are not only environmentally sound but also economically viable and sustainable in the long term.

Output 2.4.2: Operational framework and institutional arrangements established to allow tracking impacts of climate change related to loss and damage and inform decision making, with a gender and social inclusion approach.

This output is strategically aligned with the overarching outcome of strengthening technical capacities at the MINEC and sectoral levels to effectively report and monitor adaptation measures. Focused on the critical aspect of loss and damage, the output aims to develop a comprehensive set of indicators that can offer insights into the impacts of climate change and facilitate informed decision-making. This output is aligned with the CBIT objective towards Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Article 13 is elaborated in the 'Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement' (MPGs). According to the MPGs, within the information to be reported, it includes 'Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement'. This section contains a subsection 'G. Information related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts'. Therefore, this activity is closely linked to the CBIT objective in transparency.

Activities:

2.4.2.1: Prepare guidelines and action plans for loss and damage reporting systems: This activity serves as a critical foundation for the subsequent development of a comprehensive set of loss and damage indicators. By establishing clear guidelines, we ensure that stakeholders can effectively participate in the process, thereby

significantly enhancing the quality and completeness of the resulting indicators. Without this crucial preparatory step, stakeholder engagement would be severely limited, potentially compromising the robustness and relevance of the loss and damage assessment framework. Ultimately, this activity lays the groundwork for a more inclusive, thorough, and accurate evaluation of climate-related losses and damages, aligning with international best practices and national priorities.

2.4.2.2: Design and capture initial information for a set of loss and damage indicators for Venezuela.

2.4.2.3. Design and implement a module accessible by key stakeholders for tracking and reporting on loss and damage indicators: This activity comprises the entire process of adapting the loss and damage module within the SINAICC, which will provide the information needed to complete the reporting requirements on adaptation and, in particular, loss and damages. Training will also be provided to key stakeholders, considering a gender and social inclusion approach, in terms of use of the system, data entry, report generation and monitoring of information to loss and damage caused by climate change, and also on topics related to assessment methods, identification and analysis of vulnerabilities, regulatory and policy framework related to the Paris Agreement and reporting tools and methodologies, which ultimately aim to provide the necessary capacities for tracking and reporting loss and damage, providing participants with a comprehensive understanding on the matter and will enable them to effectively address this challenge in the context of the ETF. Without adequate training and capacity-building, stakeholders will be unable to effectively engage in the activities within the module. Proper capacitation is essential for ensuring that participants understand the processes, methodologies, and expectations involved. Without this knowledge, their contributions may be limited, leading to gaps in participation and potentially compromising the overall quality and effectiveness of the module's outcomes.

Component 3 is centered on knowledge management and the strengthening of national planning. This component focuses on the dissemination of knowledge acquired at the national and international levels. Lessons learned and good practices on Venezuela's ETF experience will be disseminated, including south-south cooperation activities. In addition, institutional capacity for the development of NDCs and LTS will be enhanced through the development of a national roadmap and action plan to improve the enabling environments for their preparation.

Outcome 3.1: Dissemination of acquired knowledge to national and international stakeholders.

Output 3.1.1: Lessons learned and good practices on Venezuela's ETF experience with a gender and social inclusion approach were disseminated, including south-south cooperation activities.

Activities:

3.1.1.1: Participate in regional workshops and conferences for the dissemination of lessons learned.

3.1.1.2: Develop a project knowledge management strategy.

3.1.1.3: Prepare and publish knowledge materials on lessons learned and ETF experiences in Venezuela.

Outcome 3.2: Improvement of the institutional capacity for the development of NDCs and LTSs.

Output 3.2.1: Development of a gender-responsive and socially inclusive national roadmap and action plan to strengthen enabling environments for the preparation and implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions

(NDCs) and Long-Term Strategies (LTS), including capacity-building for enhanced transparency systems aligned with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) under the Paris Agreement.

This output aligns with the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) objective in support of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, which is elaborated in the 'Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support' (MPGs). The MPGs stipulate that Parties shall report 'Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.' The work to be developed under this outcome serves a dual purpose related to transparency: it will establish the foundation and provide essential information for developing and applying a set of indicators to track progress, and the definition of contributions (targets) and NDC indicators will be incorporated into the Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs). Furthermore, this work will generate the knowledge necessary for selecting measures that support the NDC, which must be reported, along with their associated costs, in the BTR.

Activities:

3.2.1.1: Conduct a comprehensive review of the processes, methodologies, and results from the most recent NDC update to identify lessons learned and gaps related to transparency, data collection, reporting, and institutional arrangements: this activity will allow the development of recommendations to strengthen capacity for future NDC and LTS preparation, with a focus on enhancing Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems and integrating gender-responsive and socially inclusive approaches into transparency frameworks.

3.2.1.2: Develop a roadmap and action plan for the preparation and implementation of NDCs and LTSs, incorporating enhanced transparency systems in alignment with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). The roadmap will include strategies for strengthening institutional capacities, improving MRV systems, and integrating gender-responsive and socially inclusive methodologies to ensure equitable and transparent climate action.

In addition, a Comprehensive Gender Plan (GAP for its acronym in Spanish) has been designed to promote gender equality and empower women and girls within the context of each component's objectives. This plan incorporates activities aligned with the overall project objectives, with the purpose of ensuring that gender considerations are integrated into all aspects of project implementation. Through specific initiatives and interventions, the GAP seeks to address gender disparities and promote inclusive development, thereby maximizing the positive impact of the project on diverse communities and stakeholders.

Future scenarios

The project activities, outlined in their components, outcomes, outputs and activities (see Annex E for detailed descriptions), address existing barriers in a comprehensive manner. Specific outputs are designed to directly address these barriers, while others focus on creating the enabling environment necessary for the overall project objectives. With these interventions in mind, the following future scenarios can be envisioned:

- Medium-term scenario '*Institutions have been equipped with the capacity to understand and generate the information required for ETF reporting in a uniform, effective and periodic manner, supported by adequate operational systems for capturing and processing this information*': In the medium term, project interventions aim to equip institutions with the necessary capacities to understand and generate the information required for reporting under the ETF. This entails providing training and support to relevant stakeholders, optimizing processes and implementing operational systems for data capture and processing. As an outcome, institutions will be better prepared to report information in a uniform and timely manner, laying the groundwork for greater transparency and accountability in climate reporting.
- Long-term scenario '*The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela has established a fully operational climate transparency system and strengthened institutional capacities among key stakeholders, enabling smooth reporting in compliance with ETF requirements*': In the long term, the project aims to establish a fully operational system and improve institutional capacities among stakeholders. With improved systems and capabilities in place, Venezuela will be able to seamlessly report information in compliance with ETF requirements on an ongoing basis. This will ensure sustained transparency and accountability in climate reporting efforts, facilitating informed decision making and effective climate action planning at the national and international levels.

The logic of the project is meticulously crafted to ensure that the anticipated outcomes are not only achieved, but also sustained and resilient in the face of possible future changes. The main objective is to establish a system (SINAICC and its modules) that can withstand and adapt to various challenges and barriers that may arise in the future. By implementing robust mechanisms and institutional arrangements, the project aims to strengthen the resilience of the system, thus improving its ability to withstand and thrive amidst changing circumstances. Through strategic planning and proactive measures, the project strives to ensure the future viability of the outcomes, ensuring their longevity and effectiveness in addressing the dynamic landscape of climate change and related challenges.

Objective	Issue	Barriers	Solution	Short-term outcomes	Medium-term	Long-term
The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela strengthens its capacities to comply with international reporting obligations under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) and for its climate planning.	The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela does not have sufficient institutional capacities for reporting information under the ETF and the effective updating of climate policies.	Weak coordination in the development of institutional agreements to operationalize reporting under ETF.	Reduced recognition of gender and social inclusion gaps and limited information on decision-making for action.	Improved information management systems to support regular reporting under the ETF and climate policy review.	Knowledge acquired has been disseminated to national and international stakeholders.	
		Insufficient incentives for clear coordination mechanisms for ETF reporting and the updating of short- and long-term national commitments (NDC and LTCS).		Improved institutional capacity for the development of BTRs.		
		Limited institutional capacities for the preparation of the information required for reporting under the ETF and for updating climate policies.	Improve the capacities of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to meet its reporting requirements under the ETF through capacity building, institutional coordination and implementation of effective information systems.	Improved institutional capacity for NDC and LTCS development.	Institutions have been equipped with the capacity to understand and generate the necessary information for ETF reporting in a uniform, effective and periodic manner, supported by adequate operational systems for the capture and processing of this information with a gender and social inclusion approach.	
		Inadequacy of the current state of mitigation transparency systems to effectively meet reporting obligations under the ETF.		Increased institutional capacity in GHGI to meet ETF requirements.		
		Reduced adequacy of systems for capturing, processing and monitoring vulnerability, loss and damage, and information on needs and support received.		Increased institutional capacity in NDC projections, mitigation measures and monitoring to meet ETF requirements.		
				Increased capacity to report on support needed and received in accordance with ETF requirements.		
				Increased capacity to report on adaptation and loss and damage in accordance with ETF requirements.		The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela has established a fully operational climate transparency system and has strengthened institutional capacities among key stakeholders, allowing for smooth reporting in accordance with ETF requirements.

The above objectives will be achieved through significant interinstitutional collaboration, especially for the proper functioning of the SINAICC and its modules. A detailed list of stakeholders and their roles is included in section “A. Project Justification”. The objective of this project is to establish an enabling environment conducive to national planning and international reporting in accordance with ETF requirements, both objectives being the responsibility of the national government. In this context, private sector participation is mainly limited, generally extending to roles such as data provision or execution of specific actions. Therefore, given the project’s primary focus on transparency, private sector participation will be indirect, mainly through contributions to the SINAICC modules.

Additional outcomes

Besides the previously outlined short-, medium- and long-term global objectives, the project will generate additional outcomes aimed at strengthening, among other areas, knowledge systems at the national and regional levels.

The project is intended to be transformative and innovative and achieve a paradigm shift in climate reporting in Venezuela by establishing a fully operational and comprehensive system capable of generating all the necessary information on climate change. Given the current lack of comprehensive climate transparency

systems in the region, the project has the innovative feature of developing a transparency system without a clear complete benchmark. As a comprehensive part of its mission, the project will actively seek to scale its results in the region by sharing knowledge and lessons learned with other Latin American countries. This dissemination strategy encompasses participation in regional summits, conferences and south-south cooperation to foster the adoption of innovative practices and leading approaches to climate transparency throughout the region. Internally, CBIT is focused on creating a national transparency system, but intends to lay the groundwork for future scaling up with a disaggregation of the system to the level of the country's regions.

The project leverages existing knowledge, capabilities and systems, developing a comprehensive strategy aimed at improving or developing new ones. Acting as a knowledge management effort, the goal of the project is to establish a functional transparency system (SINAICC and its modules). This system will effectively capture, store, report and disseminate all relevant climate change information needed for national planning and international reporting. By deeply integrating relevant stakeholders into the process, the project not only improves the national climate process, but also supports stakeholders in their planning efforts and eases the burden of climate change reporting. Furthermore, with the implementation of the SINAICC system, future climate projects are poised to benefit significantly, as all relevant information and expertise will be easily accessible in one centralized location.

This project will improve and develop national policies and strategies, including the alignment of existing policies. The project is closely aligned with the National Economic and Social Development Plan – The Homeland Plan 2019-2025 contributing to the objective of forming an updated climate database at the national level, with the necessary variables included and available to communities. In addition, the project will provide support to other national strategies, including the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) for 2025, the definition of the Long-Term Climate Strategy (LTS) and the alignment of the BTR with the ETF requirements. Hence, the project directly aligns with national programming priorities by furthering Venezuela's international positioning in the fight against climate change and ensuring the availability of up-to-date climate information for the benefit of the community.

The achievement of the project's objective is known to depend on improving human, institutional and technical capacities. To ensure that the system is fully operational by project completion, a meticulously designed range of activities will be implemented. At the core of this effort is a dedicated approach on capacity building, with an emphasis on practical training and direct support of stakeholders. Through these initiatives, experts will acquire the skills and knowledge necessary to strengthen project resilience. In addition, in-country capacity building will result in the creation of a trained project team and a series of agreements (LoAs) and other contractual arrangements with in-country institutions for the development of the outputs. This practical work constitutes the best training of these experts, ensuring that, at the end of the project, Venezuela will have a broad core of experts with high knowledge in all ETF topics. In addition, the project is committed to the development and strengthening of Venezuela's transparency subsystems. This involves optimizing working arrangements, such as delineating roles and responsibilities and establishing solid institutional frameworks. In addition, the project will take advantage of technological advances by creating online platforms for data collection, processing and reporting. These actions not only strengthen climate resilience, but also significantly improve national capacities in climate change management.

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

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

The Ministry of the People's Power for Ecosocialism (MINEC) will act as the lead executing agency and will be responsible for the daily management of project outcomes. As the executing authority of the project, MINEC is accountable to FAO for the timely execution of the agreed project outputs, operational supervision of implementation activities, timely reporting and effective use of GEF resources for the intended purposes and in line with FAO and GEF policy requirements.

Organizational Structure

The governance of this project is composed of three (3) bodies: Project Steering Committee (PSC), Project Management Unit (PMU) and a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC).

The **Project Steering Committee (PSC)** is the project's governing body and will oversee and coordinate the project's implementation planning. The PSC will be composed of MINEC, who will chair it, FAO, MPPP, MPPRE, MINCYT, MinPetróleo and MPPIPN, and they will meet twice a year to: (i) provide guidance to the Project Management Team (PMT) to ensure that project implementation is in accordance with the Project Document (ProDoc); (ii) review and approve any proposed modifications to the project outcome framework and implementation agreements, following procedures established by FAO and the donor; (iii) review, amend (if applicable) and endorse all annual work plans and budgets; (iv) review project progress and achievement of planned results as presented in the Project Progress Reports (PPR), Project Implementation Review (PIR) and semi-annual financial reports; (v) ensure that funding support is available on time; (vi) advise on issues and problems that arise during project implementation; (vii) facilitate cooperation among all project partners, (viii) approve ToR for final evaluations, and (ix) request extraordinary meetings for emerging issues related to the project.

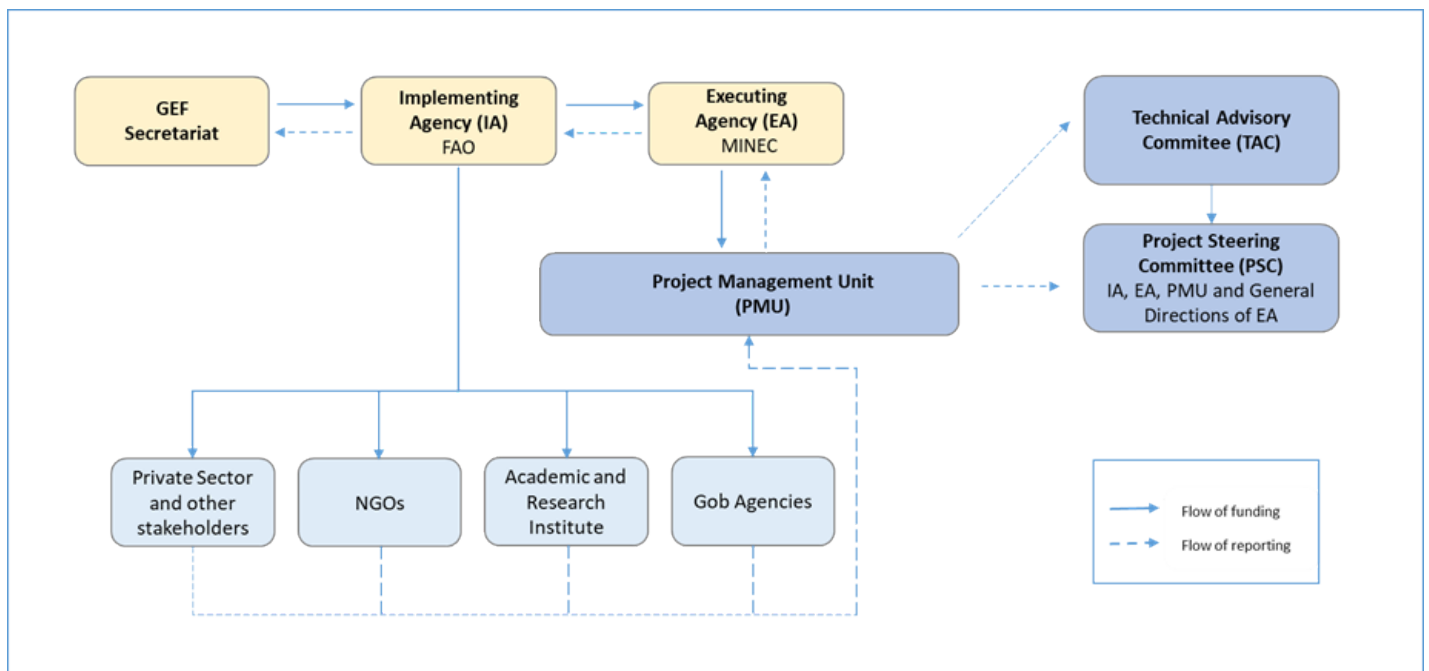
The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be financed with the GEF grant. It will be located within the facilities of the Ministry of the People's Power for Ecosocialism (MINEC), which will provide space and facilities for its operation. It will work closely with the PSC during the implementation period to ensure quality outputs and timely delivery of project outcomes. It is responsible for coordinating activities with all sectoral stakeholders related to the various components of the project, and for requesting from FAO the timely disbursement of GEF resources that will enable the implementation of project activities. The PMU will also ensure coordination and collaboration between the project and other initiatives with the corresponding actions and outcomes described in the Project Progress Reports (PPR).

The Unit will be composed of short- and long-term project staff and consultants and headed by a Technical Project Coordinator (TPC), who is responsible for decision making, providing guidance and overseeing the consultants and the execution of the work being carried out under Letters of Agreement (LoA) and other contractual arrangements. The TPC will lead the project team through planning, policy implementation, delivery of reports, knowledge outputs and other outcomes approved in the project document and annual work plans; is responsible for preparing weekly status reports on project activities; will carry out the

operational tasks of the project in accordance with the work plans contained in the ProDoc and as directed by the PSC.

A **Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)** will be established, made up of technical specialists in the different sectors related to the project, as well as representatives of academic institutions, research centers and members of expert civil society, among others. The functions of the Technical Advisory Committee are: (i) to receive information for review, comments and recommendations, (ii) to participate in the relevant milestones of the project development process, (iii) to facilitate studies and research on the subject matter of the project, and (iv) to propose methodologies for the development of project activities.

The following chart illustrates the institutional arrangement to ensure the governance of the CBIT Venezuelan project.



FAO will be the GEF Agency for the project. As such, FAO will supervise and provide technical guidance throughout the implementation phase of the project. The administration of GEF-funded projects will be carried out in accordance with FAO rules and procedures and in accordance with the agreement between FAO and the GEF Trustee. Key responsibilities include: (i) administering GEF funds in accordance with FAO rules and procedures; (ii) supervising project implementation in accordance with the ProDoc and FAO rules and procedures; (iii) providing technical guidance to ensure that appropriate technical quality is applied to all activities involved; (iv) provide specific technical advisory services as a key part of the project implementation approach; (v) conduct at least one supervision mission per year; and (vi) report to the GEF Secretariat and Evaluation Office, through the annual Project Implementation Review (PIR), on the progress of the project and provide financial reports to the GEF Trustee.

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

Yes

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

At the request of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, and as documented in the GEF OFP letter of support, FAO will provide execution support by administering the full GEF Grant portion, providing financial management, procurement of goods and contracting of services, following FAO rules and procedures, under the guidance of the MINEC as Executing Agency. MINEC assumes executing responsibilities and project guidance and as such, it is the main decision-making body on the use of all resources allocated to the project, with supervision from FAO as implementing agency. FAO will not charge any cost on the project budget to perform the administration of resources as requested by Venezuela GEF OFP.

To ensure adequate firewalls between implementation and execution roles, FAO office in the country provides the execution support role, while the implementing role is guaranteed by a project task force, with the participation of a Lead Technical Officer, Funding Liaison Officer and GEF Technical Officer, located in FAO's regional office and headquarters. FAO internal control frameworks are also designed to provide adequate oversight to project execution, with the Regional Office, the Finance Division, Office of Evaluation, Office of Inspector General, and Office of Climate Change and Environment monitoring the GEF portfolio.

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

The following table describes cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, as well as the potential for co-location and/or exchange of experience/ staff.

Project or Initiative (Implementation period)	Complementarity with the CBIT project	Donor and amount
Third National Communication on Climate Change, and the First Biennial Transparency Report	<p>The Third National Communication will quantify greenhouse gases, and based on the results, the National Government's public policies for the coming years will be redefined.</p> <p>In the case of BTR, it will include information on the national greenhouse gas inventory, progress towards nationally determined contributions, policies and measures, climate change impacts and adaptation, levels of financial, technological and capacity building and transfer support received and provided, and any other information relevant to the enhanced transparency framework set out in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. It will follow the modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPG) for the Enhanced Transparency Framework, which were adopted at the first Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 1.3) in December 2018. It will use the common reporting formats, tables and outlines agreed by the CMA, as well as the guidelines for technical expert review and the multilateral facilitation process. During the development of the TCN and the first BTR, information on the country's</p>	<p>Global Environment Facility (GEF) Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).</p> <p>632,190 USD</p>

Project or Initiative (Implementation period)	Complementarity with the CBIT project	Donor and amount
	climate actions will be organized within a system that has been named the National Climate Change Information System (SINAICC), a system that is expected to be strengthened by the CBIT project.	
Strengthening of the Designated National Authority of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela through The Green Climate Fund's Readiness and Preparatory and Support Program	The objective of this project is to strengthen the capacities of the Designated National Authority of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and other key stakeholders and facilitate Venezuela's access to international climate finance resources from the GCF, which contribute to the achievement of its climate change mitigation and adaptation objectives. In turn, the project has two main specific objectives: i) capacity building for climate finance coordination ('countries receiving international funds and relevant stakeholders establish adequate systems - human, technical and institutional - to enable them to fulfill their roles and responsibilities towards the donor and improve their capacity to achieve their objectives') and ii) strategic frameworks for low-emission investments. This will help the country achieve the common objectives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement, according to the NDC update.	Green Climate Fund (GCF) United Nations Development Program (UNDP) 600,680 USD

Core Indicators

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		130		
Male		130		
Total	0	260	0	0

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

Indicator 11 was obtained from the stakeholder analysis, consultation with MINEC and the number of participants in the CBIT project validation workshop held on 02/19/2024, expected to benefit from project initiatives, including the Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan workshops. 260 persons from the national ministerial directorates in charge of the different sectors involved in the report under the ETF, universities and research centers, are expected to benefit from the project initiatives. While in national directorates the current payroll distribution is 40% women and 60% men, the project will foster wherever possible a parity (50%—50%) in the participation, including people participating from universities and research centers. MINEC will prepare the guidelines to guarantee this proportion in the activities developed by the project, according to the following:

Direct target population benefiting from training: 260 beneficiaries: 6 officials who currently make up the three directorates of the Vice-Ministry for the Preservation of Life and Biodiversity of MINEC with competence in Climate Change; 8 officials who will make up the Project Management Unit (PMU); 46 MINEC Regional Focal Points; 25 high and/or intermediate level officials who are members of the Project Steering Committee (MINEC, FAO, MPPP, MPPRE, MINCYT: 5 people x 5 institutions= 25); 13 high and/or intermediate level officials members of the Advisory Committee (estimating between 2 to 3 officials per institution); 60 Officials of the ministerial directorates at the central level in charge of the sectoral monitoring systems and involved in the sectoral ETF systems (MINEC, MinPetroleo, MPPP, MPPRE, MINCYT); 60 Officials of the ministerial directorates at the central level in charge of the sectoral monitoring systems and involved in the sectoral ETF systems. (MINEC, MinPetróleo, MPEE, MPPT, MPPS and MinMujer: 10 people x 6 ministries: 60); 25 staff members of the Presidential Commission on Climate Change (MINEC, MPPP, MPPRE, MPPIPN, MINCYT: 5 people x 5 ministries: 25) and 33 officials from MINCYT, MPPAT, MPPP, MPPRIJP, MPPRE, MINAGUAS, MPPDME, MPPIPN, MINHVI, MPPS, MPPComunas (3 people x 11 ministries = 33), and 44 persons from universities and investigation centers related to the study of climate change in the country. The beneficiaries will actively participate in various capacity building activities under Component 2, and in knowledge sharing activities under Component 3.

Indirect beneficiary target population: 120 officials from different countries and institutions, who will participate in the presentations and training provided by the project experts at international events in 3.1.1.1 in regional workshops and conferences for the dissemination of lessons learned (e.g. climate week).

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Low	Risk of being affected by climate change: The project consists mainly of capacity building and strengthening of transparency systems, so it is not affected by climate change.
Environmental and Social	Low	Environmental and social potential: The project was screened against the nine FAO Environmental and Social Safeguards and the result was that none of them will be affected by this project.
Political and Governance	Moderate	Policy changes in government priorities: MINEC, FAO and the project team will disseminate relevant climate change information and reporting commitments under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement to ensure that these issues are ranked and prioritized on the policy agenda.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Low	Lack of policies and strategies: The project will emphasize the importance of national benefits in addressing ETF. It will provide clear examples of

		strategies and policies that can be strengthened and improved with a systemic and institutionalized ETF framework.
Technological	Low	Lack of consistency in project design: The project has been designed based on lessons learned from other CBIT projects and from the development of already operational national transparency systems.
Financial and Business Model	Low	Lack of macroeconomic stability: The project is primarily a capacity building support that will not be affected and vice versa by the country's macroeconomics.

EXECUTION

Capacity	Moderate	Change of authorities of key institutional stakeholders: This project establishes context-specific governance reflected in the structure of the Steering Committee, made up of representatives of the highest level of stakeholders, i.e. key players at the institutional strategic level, which favors the implementation of institutional adjustments. Limited capacity of the operational partner (MINEC) to supervise project implementation in detail: The project has a large task team with clear responsibilities for project monitoring and coordination. This team will work in MINEC's facilities to ensure coordination. High turnover of experts: To overcome the eventual turnover of stakeholders in key ministries and ensure sustainability of the country's acquired capacity, the project will ensure parallel involvement of academia, researchers to ensure knowledge permanence. In addition, capacity building activities will be recorded to ensure adequate dissemination through established knowledge dissemination platforms.
Fiduciary	Low	Lack of procurement capacity: Even though the Project is implemented by MINEC, FAO as executing agency will oversee financial management and procurement, given that it has the necessary expertise. In addition, this ProDoc has a detailed procurement budget.
Stakeholder	Moderate	Limited interinstitutional coordination: Sustained political support and the development of spaces for stakeholder's integration and participation will be promoted in order to ensure a governance structure that guarantees the necessary coordination between sectoral institutional actors. Reference should be made to the Presidential Commission on Climate Change, created in 2021 as an advisory body to the President of the Republic, with a permanent character, chaired by the MINEC, which constitutes the space or platform for intersectoral coordination at the national level. MINEC participates in all decision-making processes from the political to the technical level. In addition, the Project Management Unit will periodically report on project progress and relevant issues to ensure its active participation. FAO will carry out audits and spot checks during the project implementation period. Lack of awareness of roles and objectives by stakeholders: Through the Kick-off Workshop provided in the project's M&E Plan, stakeholders are helped to understand and

		take ownership of the project's objectives and expected results; and institutional roles and responsibilities are defined.
Other	Low	Targets for women's participation in the various project activities hard to achieve: FAO gender equality mechanisms will be applied, incorporating actions in the stakeholder engagement plan, which will also focus on increasing awareness of communities and public institutions on gender equality.
Overall Risk Rating	Low	The overall risk is considered low, being this a strategic project for the country with ample support. The project will work with all relevant partners to ensure the mitigation measures described above are implemented to ensure minimal impact.

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

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

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

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

Alignment with GEF 8 programming

The proposed project aligns with the GEF-8 Climate Change Focal Area and operates as a Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) project within the framework of the GEF's role under the Financial Mechanism of the Paris Agreement. Specifically, the project contributes to the overarching objective of achieving a transformative shift towards pathways of development that are both net-zero in greenhouse gas emissions and resilient to climate impacts, primarily through its support for updating the Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS). Furthermore, it closely corresponds to Pillar II: Foster enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies, particularly within the objectives: 2.1. Support capacity-building needs for transparency under the Paris Agreement through the CBIT and 2.2. Support relevant Convention obligations and enabling activities. The project's overarching goal of establishing an operational climate change transparency system capable of meeting reporting commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) contribute to the achievement of both objectives.

Alignment to Venezuela's national strategies and priorities

The project is closely aligned with the National Economic and Social Development Plan - The Homeland Plan 2019-2025, specifically with Strategic Objective 5.4, which seeks to contribute to the formation of a large global movement to contain the causes and repair the effects of climate change. Within this strategic

objective, the project is framed within goal 5.4.2.3 of positioning Venezuela as a world reference in the fulfillment of the established agreements and in the drive for the construction of a new ecosocialist system. It also contributes to goal 5.4.3.4 of creating an updated climate database at the national level, with the necessary variables included and available to the communities. In this way, the project is directly aligned with national programming priorities by promoting Venezuela's international leadership in the fight against climate change and ensuring the availability of updated climate information for the benefit of the community.

Alignment to FAO Strategic framework, SDGs and country Programming Framework

The Project is aligned with FAO's Strategic Framework 2022-31, which seeks to support the 2030 Agenda through the transformation to more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable, agri-food systems for better production, better nutrition, a better environment, and a better life, leaving no one behind. Under the strategic line Better Environment, focused on "protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and combat climate change (reduce, reuse, recycle, residual management) through more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agri-food systems", the Project is directly aligned with the programme priority area BE1 "Climate change mitigating and adapted agri-food systems" (linked with the SDG targets 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 13.b). Likewise, the Project is indirectly aligned with the strategic line Better Life and the programme priority area BL1 Gender equality and rural women's empowerment ("women's equal rights, access to, and control over resources, services, technologies, institutions, economic opportunities and decision-making ensured"), linked with the SDG targets 2.3 y 5.4.

Moreover, the Project contributes at the national level to FAO's Country Programming Framework (CPF) for 2023-2026 and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), particularly with the result 3 of the CPF and Direct Effect 2.3 of the UNSDCF: By 2026, adaptation will have occurred, vulnerability reduced, and the effects of climate change mitigated, particularly for the most vulnerable populations, along with the implementation of measures for biodiversity conservation, as well as urban and rural environmental management and recovery, as the foundation for nature-respecting development, , and in particular to Product 3.2 Central and territorial government institutions, social organizations, the science, technology, and innovation sector, the private sector, rural communities, and male and female producers have policies, programs, methodologies, and tools that promote the integrated and sustainable management of land, water, biodiversity, and landscapes within the framework of agri-food activities, while mitigating climate change, adapting to it, and becoming more resilient to threats of various kinds, in an environment that promotes gender equality, intercultural and intergenerational dialogues and relationships, and the dissemination and access to timely and contextualized information.

In addition, as part of the United Nations System inter-agency work in Venezuela, the project also contributes to the UNSDCF for 2023-2026 - Strategic Priority 2: Enhancing together the sustainable, resilient, and innovative productive development of Venezuela aligned with environmental management and action against climate change, leaving no one behind The above-mentioned programming frameworks are the result of the dialogue and agreement with Venezuela on the priorities of assistance of FAO and the UN System to Venezuela.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

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

Yes

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

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

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

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

Yes
Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

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

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

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

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; Yes
Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;
Co-financier;
Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;
Executor or co-executor;
Other (Please explain)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

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

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

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

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	Low		

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

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

Yes

Benefits

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

Through improved and more transparent data, the project will also support increased local, regional and national investments. Timely, accessible and high-quality information will enable better decision making and planning, increasing transparency for improved governance and accountability. Activities and institutional arrangements will ensure that the project directly benefits all stakeholders by improving the quality of climate change related information. An appropriate transparency framework will generate multiple social, economic and environmental benefits, including human capacity, local and national institutional strengthening, cost-effective national budgeting and planning, reduced vulnerability and resilience of natural resources and ecosystems.

This project will provide access to data and information used for multi-sectoral GHGI that contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation. Archiving and sharing climate change data with other initiatives will improve the consistency of data used for national climate change mitigation and adaptation and contribute to integrated approaches and solutions. In addition to NDCs, the project will also advance the objectives and targets of national plans and policies. Therefore, the main objectives and activities of the GEF-funded CBIT project are highly aligned with national action plans related to environment and climate change.

The CBIT project is expected to benefit the country's social and environmental sectors by training government officials and tracking progress against priority NDC mitigations, adaptation and climate finance monitoring in the country. As a signatory to the Paris Agreement, the country is committed to implementing adaptation and mitigation activities while maintaining the ETF. The CBIT project will advance efficient climate change adaptation and mitigation tracking, monitoring and reporting with lasting and robust interventions in coordination and technical capacity building in adaptation and mitigation.

Finally, the project will comply with national employment and labor laws and international commitments when hiring project staff.

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional / Global	Focal Area	Programm ing of Funds	Grant / Non- Grant	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
FAO	GET	Venezuel a	Climate Change	CBIT Set- Aside	Grant	1,993,230.0 0	189,357 .00	2,182,587.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)						1,993,230.0 0	189,357 .00	2,182,587.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount (\$)

50000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

4750

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

Please provide justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

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

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
CCM-CBIT	GET	1,993,230.00	959,671.16
Total Project Cost (\$)		1,993,230.00	959,671.16

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

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	MINEC	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	855,401.00
Recipient Country Government	MINEC	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	104,270.16
Total Co-financing (\$)				959,671.16

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

Venezuela has allocated a budget for the implementation of the Project through MINEC as the responsible institution. Studies and projects will be developed, within the framework of the law, and they will seek to implement the Law, while being aligned with the objectives, outputs and outcomes of the project. Co-financing under “recurring expenses” includes USD\$855,401 in salaries, space rental/maintenance, internet service, use of servers, electricity, basic services, furniture, depreciation of equipment related to the use of MINEC resources and spaces. The “investment mobilized” is estimated at US\$ 104,270.16, corresponding to funds managed by the MINEC in the context of the Rotatory Fund for the Climate Crisis assigned by the presidency, which include among others, programs and activities on climate adaptation at the national level, for communities, ecosystems management and empowerment of women.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
Project Coordinator	7/2/2024	Lorenzo Campos		lorenzo.camposaguirre@fao.org

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

Name of GEF OFF	Position	Ministry	Date (Month, day, year)
Miguel Serrano	Director of Integration and International Affairs	Ministry of Popular Power for Ecosocialism	5/8/2024

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

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

Outcomes chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objective	Outcome objective	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for capturing information	
Project objective and objective indicators:								
Component 1: Integrated institutional capacity for reporting under ETF								
<i>Outcome 1.1:</i> Improvement of information management systems to support regular submission under the ETF and climate policy review.	Institutional capacity to carry out activities related to climate transparency with a gender and social inclusion approach (Scale 1-4)	Scale 2	Scale 3	Scale 3	Information in international reports, existence of the SINAICC portal and evidence of its use.	Sufficient institutional support to be able to implement the enabling environment.	PMU and MINEC	
1.1.1	Operational Institutional arrangements framework for reporting under the ETF, considering gender approach.	Number of operational institutional agreements for the development of information to be reported under ETF.	15% of the ministries involved in CC mitigation and adaptation maintain institutional arrangements.	30% of the ministries involved in CC mitigation and adaptation maintain institutional arrangements.	100% of the ministries involved in CC mitigation and adaptation maintain institutional arrangements.	Inter-institutional agreements, participation of institutions in meetings.	Sufficient institutional support to be able to reach the institutional agreements and make them operational.	MINEC
		Number of beneficiaries trained.	0	8 W: 3 M: 5	18 W: 7 M: 11	Attendance lists for training activities or workshops, categorized by gender.	The composition of the technical beneficiaries is equitable in terms of gender.	PMU
1.1.2	Operational portal of the National Climate Change Information System (SINAICC) for submission under the ETF, updated and following gender and social inclusion guidelines.	Adaptation of the SINAICC to the requirements of the ETF.	SINAICC portal operational but not fully aligned with	Updated SINAICC portal.	Updated SINAICC portal.	Existence of the SINAICC portal and evidence of its use.	Prior to the upgrade, the portal has been completed	PMU

Outcomes chain		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objective	Outcome objective	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for capturing information
			the ETF requirements.			Analysis of its reporting capabilities under the ETF.	with the project currently underway.	
		Percentage of indicators reported in the system.	-	60% of indicators reported with updated information.	100% of indicators reported with updated information.	Definition of climate indicators, including a focus on gender and social inclusion, and the latest available information.	Sufficient institutional support to be able to capture the information of the indicators.	PMU
Outcome 1.2: Improvement of the institutional capacity for the development of BTRs.		Number of institutionalized ^[1] planning documents ¹ for BTR development.	-	2	4	Roadmap and action plan documents for BTR preparation.	Sufficient political support to reach the necessary agreements on BTR development.	PMU and MINEC
1.2.1	Developed national roadmap and action plan to improve the enabling environments for the preparation of BTRs that include gender and social inclusion approach.	Progress on the formulation of the roadmap and national action plan to improve the enabling environments for BTR readiness, including gender considerations.	-	1 Roadmap and 1 action plan for the preparation of the completed BTRs.	1 Roadmap and 1 action plan for the preparation of updated BTRs.	Roadmap and action plan documents for BTR preparation.	Sufficient political support to reach the necessary agreements on BTR development.	PMU and MINEC
Component 2: Technical capacity to support regular preparation of the BTR, NDCs, and LTS.								
Outcome 2.1: Increase of technical capacity for GHGI to meet ETF requirements.		Institutional capacity to develop the GHGI information required in the ETF (Scale 1-4)	Scale 2	Scale 3	Scale 3	Information on GHGI in international reports, existence of the GHGI module in the SINAIACC portal and evidence of its use.	Sufficient institutional support to be able to implement the enabling environment.	PMU and MINEC
2.1.1	Operational Framework of institutional arrangements for the development of the GHGI with a gender and social inclusion approach.	Number of operational institutional agreements for the development of	15% of the ministries involved in CC mitigation and adaptation maintain	30% of the ministries involved in CC mitigation and adaptation maintain	100% of the ministries involved in CC mitigation and adaptation maintain	Inter-institutional agreements, participation of institutions in meetings.	Sufficient institutional support to be able to reach the institutional agreements and make them operational.	MINEC

Outcomes chain		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objective	Outcome objective	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for capturing information
		GHGI information.	institutional arrangements.	institutional arrangements.	institutional arrangements.			
		Number of beneficiaries trained.	0	9 W:4 M: 5	21 W:8 M: 13	Attendance lists for training activities or workshops, categorized by gender.	The composition of the technical beneficiaries is equitable in terms of gender.	PMU
2.1.2	Established enabling environment as well as the GHGI module with a gender and social inclusion approach	Quality of the enabling environment and the GHGI module (Scale 1-10).	Scale 1	Scale 3	Scale 7	Information on GHGI in international reports, existence of the GHGI module in the SINAICC portal and evidence of its use.	Sufficient institutional support to be able to implement the enabling environment.	PMU and MINEC
		Number of beneficiaries trained.	0	11 W: 4 M: 7	25 W: 10 M: 15	Attendance lists for training activities or workshops, categorized by gender.	The composition of the technical beneficiaries is equitable in terms of gender.	PMU
Outcome 2.2: Increase of technical capacity in projections, mitigation measures and monitoring of the NDC to comply with ETF requirements.		Institutional capacity to develop information on projections and mitigation measures required in the ETF (Scale 1-4)	Scale 2	Scale 3	Scale 3	Information on mitigation projections and measures in international reports, existence of the mitigation projections and measures module in the SINAICC portal and evidence of its use.	Sufficient institutional support to be able to implement the enabling environment.	PMU and MINEC

Outcomes chain		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objective	Outcome objective	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for capturing information
2.2.1	Operational framework of institutional arrangements for the development of mitigation measures and projections information with a gender and social inclusion approach.	Number of operational institutional agreements for the development of information on mitigation projections and measures.	15% of the ministries involved in CC mitigation and adaptation maintain institutional arrangements.	30% of ministries involved in CC mitigation and adaptation maintain institutional arrangements	100% of the ministries involved in CC mitigation and adaptation maintain institutional arrangements.	Inter-institutional agreements, participation of institutions in meetings.	Sufficient institutional support to be able to reach the institutional agreements and make them operational.	MINEC
		Number of beneficiaries trained.	0	12 W: 5 M: 7	28 W: 11 M: 17	Attendance lists for training activities or workshops, categorized by gender.	The composition of the technical beneficiaries is equitable in terms of gender.	PMU
2.2.2	Established enabling environment and modules for mitigation projections and actions, and for monitoring and reporting of NDCs with a gender and social inclusion approach.	Quality of the enabling environment and the projections and mitigation measures module (Scale 1-10).	Scale 1	Scale 3	Scale 7	Information on mitigation projections and measures in international reports, existence of the mitigation projections and measures module in the SINAICC portal and evidence of its use.	Sufficient institutional support to be able to implement the enabling environment.	PMU and MINEC
		Number of beneficiaries trained.	0	13 M: 5 H: 8	31 M: 12 H: 19	Attendance lists for training activities or workshops, categorized by gender.	The composition of the technical beneficiaries is equitable in terms of gender.	PMU
Outcome 2.3: Increase of technical capacity to report on needs and support received in accordance with ETF requirements.		Institutional capacity to develop the information on needs and support received required in the ETF (Scale 1-4)	Scale 2	Scale 3	Scale 3	Information on needs and support received in international reports, existence of the module of needs and support received in the SINAICC portal and evidence of its use.	Sufficient institutional support to be able to implement the enabling environment.	PMU and MINEC

Outcomes chain		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objective	Outcome objective	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for capturing information
2.3.1	Established enabling environment and the established needs and support received module with content on gender mainstreaming and social inclusion.	Quality of the enabling environment and the module of needs and support received (Scale 1-10)	Scale 1	Scale 3	Scale 7	Information on needs and support received in international reports, existence of module of the needs and support received in the SINAICC portal and evidence of its use.	Sufficient institutional support to be able to implement the enabling environment.	PMU and MINEC
		Number of beneficiaries trained.	0	14 W:6 M: 8	34 W: 14 M: 20	Attendance lists for training activities or workshops, categorized by gender.	The composition of the technical beneficiaries is equitable in terms of gender.	PMU
Outcome 2.4: Increase of technical capacity to report on adaptation, loss and damage in accordance with ETF requirements.		Institutional capacity to develop information on adaptation, and loss and damage required in the ETF (Scale 1-4)	Scale 2	Scale 3	Scale 3	Information on adaptation in international reports, existence of adaptation and loss and damage modules in the SINAICC portal and evidence of their use.	Sufficient institutional support to be able to implement the regulatory framework.	PMU and MINEC
2.4.1	Operational framework of institutional arrangements for the development of adaptation information with a gender and social inclusion approach.	Quality of the enabling environment and the adaptation module (Scale 1-10)	Scale 1	Scale 3	Scale 7	Information on adaptation in international reports, existence of the adaptation module in the SINAICC portal and evidence of its use.	Sufficient institutional support to be able to implement the regulatory framework.	PMU and MINEC
		Number of beneficiaries trained.	0	13 M: 5 H: 8	30 M: 12 H: 18	Attendance lists for training activities or workshops,	The composition of the technical beneficiaries is equitable in terms of gender.	PMU

Outcomes chain		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objective	Outcome objective	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for capturing information
						categorized by gender.		
2.4.2	Operational framework and institutional arrangements established to allow tracking impacts of climate change related to loss and damage and inform decision making, with a gender and social inclusion approach.	Quality of the enabling environment and the loss and damage module (Scale 1-10).	Scale 1	Scale 3	Scale 7	Information on loss and damage in international reports, existence of the loss and damage module in the SINAICC portal and evidence of its use.	Sufficient institutional support to be able to implement the regulatory framework.	PMU and MINEC
		Number of beneficiaries trained	0	9 M: 4 H: 5	21 M: 8 H: 13	Attendance lists for training activities or workshops, categorized by gender.	The composition of the technical beneficiaries is equitable in terms of gender.	PMU
Component 3: Knowledge management and strengthening of national planning.								
Outcome 3.1: Dissemination of acquired knowledge to national and international stakeholders.		Implementation of a project knowledge management strategy.	-	Knowledge management strategy developed and being implemented.	Knowledge management strategy implemented.	Knowledge Strategy document, materials, and evidence of strategy implementation.	An agreement is reached between the PMU and MINEC on the strategy to be followed.	PMU
3.1.1	Lessons learned and good practices on Venezuela's ETF experience with a gender and social inclusion approach were disseminated, including south-south cooperation activities.	Number of south-south activities in which the project team disseminates Venezuela's experiences.	-	2 activities	4 activities	Training workshop materials, recordings of presentations and travel documents.	Availability of an adequate number of regional workshops to serve.	PMU
		Number of beneficiaries trained	0	12 W: 4 M: 8	27 W: 11 M: 16	Attendance lists for training activities or workshops, categorized by gender.	The composition of the technical beneficiaries is equitable in terms of gender.	PMU
		Progress on the formulation of the roadmap and national action plan to improve the enabling environments		1 NDC roadmap and 1 LTS roadmap created.	1 updated NDC roadmap and 1 updated LTS roadmap.		Sufficient political support to reach the necessary agreements on roadmaps.	

Outcomes chain		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term objective	Outcome objective	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for capturing information
Outcome 3.2 Improvement of the institutional capacity for the development of NDCs and LTSs.		for the preparation of NDCs and LTS.	-			NDC and LTS Roadmaps		PMU and MINEC
3.2.1	Development of a gender-responsive and socially inclusive national roadmap and action plan to strengthen enabling environments for the preparation and implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Long-Term Strategies (LTS), including capacity-building for enhanced transparency systems aligned with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) under the Paris Agreement.	Progress in the formulation of the roadmap and national action plan to improve the enabling environments for the preparation of NDCs and LTS.	-	1 NDC roadmap and 1 LTS roadmap created.	1 updated NDC roadmap and 1 updated LTS roadmap.	NDC and LTS Roadmaps	Sufficient political support to reach the necessary agreements on roadmaps.	PMU and MINEC
Project core indicator 11: People benefiting from GEF financed investments, disaggregated by gender.		Number of project beneficiaries, categorized by gender, specifically related to trainings, workshops and conferences for lesson dissemination.	0	65 W: 26 M: 39	216 W: 86 M: 130	Attendance lists for training activities or workshops, categorized by gender.	The composition of the technical beneficiaries is equitable in terms of gender.	

The qualitative indicators for institutional capacities and the quality of transparency systems are based on those contained in the document 'Programmatic Guidelines for the Transparency Capacity Building Initiative (FMAM/C.50/06)'. The qualitative scales are as follows:

Indicator for qualitative assessment of institutional capacity to carry out activities related to transparency.

1. There is no specific institution dedicated to transparency to support and coordinate the planning and implementation of transparency-related activities stipulated in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.
2. There is a specific institution dedicated to transparency, but with insufficient staff and capacity to support and coordinate the implementation of transparency-related activities stipulated in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, including a focus on gender and social inclusion. The institution lacks the authority or mandate to coordinate the transparency-related activities stipulated in Article 13.

3. The specific transparency institution has a unit with permanent staff and some degree of capacity to coordinate and implement the transparency activities stipulated in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, including a focus on gender and social inclusion. The institution has the authority or mandate to coordinate the transparency activities stipulated in Article 13, but these activities are not integrated into national planning and budgeting.
4. The specific institution(s) dedicated to transparency has a unit with permanent staff and some degree of capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities, taking a gender and social inclusion approach. It also has a clear mandate or authority to coordinate the activities stipulated in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, and these activities are integrated into national planning and budgeting.

Indicator on the quality of the enabling environment and the module (MRV):

1. There is very little information gathering and development, the presentation of information (reporting) is partial and irregular, and there is no verification.
2. Information collection and development systems are in place, but data are of poor quality or methodologies are not very robust; information is reported only upon request or to a limited or partial audience; there is no verification.
3. Information collection and development systems are in place for some activities; data quality and methodologies are better, but these are not cost-effective or time-efficient; access to reports remains limited, and information is partial; verification is rudimentary and not standardized
4. Systems for collecting and developing information on a limited set of activities are sound; however, analysis still needs to be improved; monitoring and reporting are done periodically but are not yet cost-effective or time-efficient; verification is limited and is done only upon specific request.
5. Robust information collection and development systems are in place for a limited set of activities, with regular reporting on these, including baseline information; reporting through certain channels has improved, but is targeted to a narrow audience and in few formats; verification is limited.
6. Information, gathering, and development systems are robust and cover a larger percentage of activities: communication circuits are in place, although not fully functional; reporting is done through multiple channels and formats, but may not be complete or transparent; verification is carried out through standard methodologies, but only partially (i.e., not all data is verifiable).
7. Information, gathering and development is carried out in a generalized manner and with very acceptable methodologies, although more complex analyses are needed to improve policies; reports are prepared periodically and transparency has improved; verification is carried out with more modern methods, albeit partially.
8. Standardized and robust data collection and development processes have been established for the main indicators and integrated into the implementation of institutional policies; reports are widely disseminated and presented in multiple formats; a larger set of information is verified.
9. Robust information gathering, development and reporting systems: adequate, efficient, and cost-effective methodologies; a significant volume of information is verified.

10. Robust transparency systems that provide good quality information for the ETF, with transparency and accuracy, to a wide audience; the information received from these systems is used for policy design and implementation.

[1] By “institutionalized”, it is understood that they have been agreed with the relevant institutions.

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

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

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
Financial management analyst	2,300.00	0.00	0.00
Expert 1 ProDoc National Consultant	12,200.00	12,419.50	0.00
Expert 2: Social and gender specialist	6,200.00	5,265.00	0.00
Translation ProDoc to English	2,000.00	2,413.82	0.00
International expert on ETF	17,000.00	22,379.68	0.00
Local consultants travel	7,000.00	7,253.00	0.00
Workshops (inception, data collection, validation)	3,300.00	269.00	0.00
Total	50,000.00	50,000.00	0.00

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

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

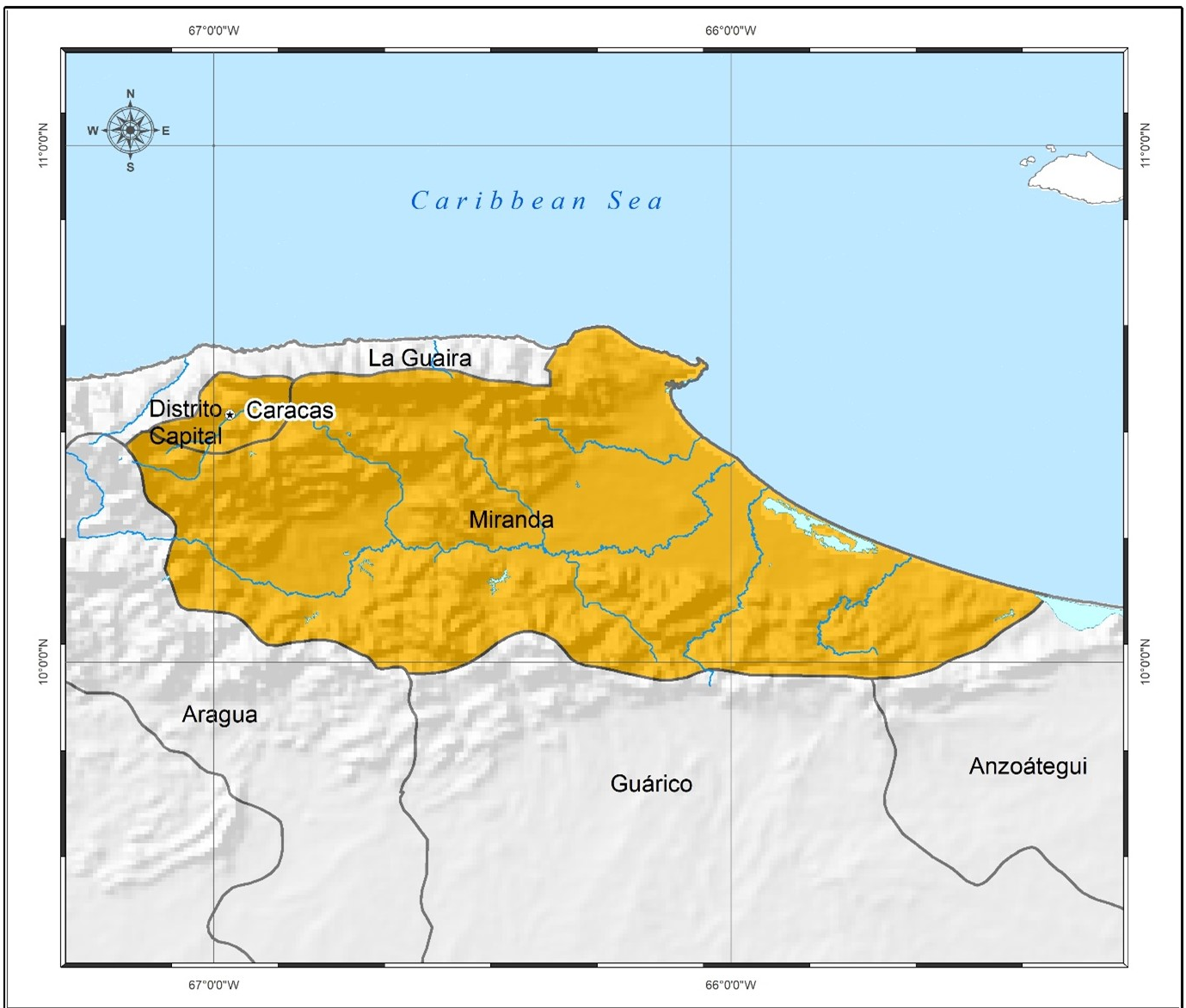
Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
MINEC	10.502499	-66.916165	1

Location Description:

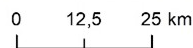
Activity Description:

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

Although it is a project with national impact, capacity building activities will be focused on the country's capital city, considering the location of the main headquarters of the direct beneficiary (MINEC) and other indirect beneficiaries. Accordingly, the area of direct intervention is delimited by the Capital District (located between 10°23' and 10°38' North latitude and 66°19' and 67°25' West longitude) and Miranda State (located 09° 54'05", 10° 40'30" North latitude and 65°25'27", 67° 15'00" West longitude).



**Strengthening the national capacities of
the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to
respond to the commitments of the Paris Agreement**



Simón Bolívar Geographical Institute of Venezuela (IGVSB)
Geographic Information System for Land Management and Territory (SIGOT)
Lambert Conformal Conic Projection
Datum SIRDAS-REGVEN, Ellipsoid GRS-80.



 Hydrography  Intervention area  State boundary

UNITED NATIONS Geospatial

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

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

Title

Full ES Risk Screening checklist for project 747046

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

FAO Cost Categories	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	M&E	PMC	Responsible Entity	Total GEF
				Total	Total	Total				
5013 Consultants										
International Consultant QA INGEI (Agriculture and LULUCF)	days	32	700	0	22,400	0	0	0	MINEC	22,400
International Consultant QA INGEI (Energy, Industrial processes and Wastes)	days	32	700	0	22,400	0	0	0	MINEC	22,400
International Consultant QA mitigation (Agriculture and LULUCF)	days	24	700	0	16,800	0	0	0	MINEC	16,800
International Consultant QA mitigation (Energy, Industrial processes and Wastes)	days	24	700	0	16,800	0	0	0	MINEC	16,800
Sub-total international Consultants				0	78,400	0	0	0		78,400
National expert on MTR	months	34	2,300	78,200	0	0	0	0	MINEC	78,200
National expert on GHG inventory	months	102	2,300	0	234,600	0	0	0	MINEC	234,600
National expert on Mitigation	months	102	2,300	0	234,600	0	0	0	MINEC	234,600

National expert on Adaptation	months	34	2,300	0	78,200	0	0	0	MINEC	78,200
National expert on needs and support received	months	34	2,300	0	78,200	0	0	0	MINEC	78,200
National expert on damage and losses	months	34	2,300	0	78,200	0	0	0	MINEC	78,200
National expert on knowledge management	months	13	2,300	0	0	29,900	0	0	MINEC	29,900
National expert on gender	months	17	2,300	13,033	13,033	13,033	0	0	MINEC	39,100
National expert on M&E	months	34	2,300	0	0	39,100	39,100	0	MINEC	78,200
Administrative and finances officer	months	34	1,400	0	0	0	0	47,600	MINEC	47,600
National coordinator	months	34	3,350	0	0	0	0	113,900	MINEC	113,900
Sub-total national Consultants				91,233	716,833	82,033	39,100	161,500		1,090,700
5013 Sub-total consultants				91,233	795,233	82,033	39,100	161,500		1,169,100
5650 Contracts										
LoA ETF and Climate governance	lumpsum	1	50,000	50,000	0	0	0	0	MINEC	50,000
LoA IT	lumpsum	1	80,000	80,000	0	0	0	0	MINEC	80,000
LoA Inv GHG inventory	lumpsum	1	60,000	0	60,000	0	0	0	MINEC	60,000
LoA institutional capacity in projections, mitigation measures and NDC monitoring	lumpsum	1	65,000	0	65,000	0	0	0	MINEC	65,000
LoA Adaptation	lumpsum	1	65,000	0	65,000	0	0	0	MINEC	65,000
LoA needs, damage and losses, and NDC and LTCE	lumpsum	1	50,000	0	25,000	25,000	0	0	MINEC	50,000
Terminal Evaluation	lumpsum	1	35,000	0	0	0	35,000	0	FAO	35,000
Translation of Terminal Evaluation	lumpsum	1	6,000	0	0	0	6,000	0	FAO	6,000
Terminal Report	lumpsum	1	6,550	0	0	0	6,550	0	FAO	6,550

5650 Sub-total Contracts				130,000	215,000	25,000	47,550	0		417,550
5021 Travel										
National travel	travel	12	4,800	14,400	28,800	14,400	0	0	MINEC	57,600
National travel-Gender Plan	travel	5	4,000	8,000	12,000	0			MINEC	20,000
Travel for international training/workshops and meetings	travel	8	3,220	0	0	25,760	0	0	MINEC	25,760
Travel for international training/workshops and meetings (International specialist for seminar on Gender)	travel	1	3,220	0	0	3,220			MINEC	3,220
5021 Sub-total travel				22,400	40,800	43,380	0	0		106,580
5023 Training										
Workshops Integrated Institutional capacity / Knowledge management and strengthening national planning	Workshops	5	7,280	21,840	0	14,560			MINEC	36,400
Workshops Technical capacity for ETF fulfillment / gender plan	Workshops	11	8,850	17,700	79,650	0			MINEC	97,350
Workshops climate transparency network	Workshops	2	13,650	13,650	0	13,650			MINEC	27,300
Gender international workshop	lumpsum	1	13,650	0	0	13,650			MINEC	13,650
Inception Workshop	lumpsum	1	13,650	0	0	0	13,650	0	MINEC	13,650
Final Workshop	lumpsum	1	13,650	0	0	13,650		0	MINEC	13,650
5023 Sub-total training				53,190	79,650	55,510	13,650	0		202,000
5024 Expendable procurement										
Dissemination material	lumpsum	1	25,000	0	0	25,000	0	0	MINEC	25,000
Furniture	lumpsum	14	750	0			0	10,500	MINEC	10,500
Equipment for the situational room	lumpsum	1	40,000	10,000	20,000	10,000	0	0	MINEC	40,000
Office material	lumpsum	1	1,500	0	0	0	0	1,500	MINEC	1,500

5024 Sub-total expendable procurement				10,000	20,000	35,000	0	12,000		77,000
6100 Non-expendable procurement										
Laptops/computer for technical personnels component 1, 2 and 3	PCs	12	1,500	1,500	13,500	3,000	0	0	MINEC	18,000
Laptops/computer for project administrative and coordinator	PCs	2	1,500	0	0	0	0	3,000	MINEC	3,000
6100 Sub-total non-expendable procurement				1,500	13,500	3,000	0	3,000		21,000
TOTAL				308,323	1,164,183	243,923	100,300	176,500		1,993,230