

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

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General Project Information

Project Information

Project Title:

Capacity Building Program to comply with the Paris Agreement and implement its Transparency requirements at the national level Phase II

Region: Africa	GEF Project ID: 12269
Country(ies): Ethiopia	Type of Project: MSP
GEF Agency(ies): UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID: 10018
Project Executing Entity(s): Ministry of Planning and Development UNDP	Project Executing Type: Government GEF Agency
GEF Focal Area (s): Climate Change	Submission Date: 1/6/2026
Type of Trust Fund: GET	Project Duration (Months): 48
GEF Project Grant: (a) 1,200,000.00	GEF Project Non-Grant: (b) 0.00
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c) 114,000.00	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d) 0.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d) 1,314,000.00	Total Co-financing 1,200,000.00
PPG Amount: (e) 0.00	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f) 0.00
PPG total amount: (e+f) 0.00	Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f) 1,314,000.00

Project Tags

CBIT: Yes NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No Competitive Window: No

Project Sector (CCM Only):

Mixed & Others

Taxonomy:

Transform policy and regulatory environments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Beneficiaries, Civil Society, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Trade Unions and Workers Unions, Participation, Awareness Raising, Behavior change, Enabling Activities, Knowledge Generation, Capacity Development, Theory of change, Learning, Adaptive management, Indicators to measure change, Gender results areas, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Integrated Programs, Climate Change Mitigation, Climate Change, Focal Areas, Influencing models, Stakeholders, Private Sector, Type of Engagement, Communications, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Capacity, Knowledge and Research

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)

The project will support the implementation by Ethiopia of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The project will build on the results of the project “Capacity-building program to comply with the Paris Agreement and implement its transparency requirements at the national level” (GEF ID 9967, UNDP PIMS ID 6208) (CBIT 1 Project). The project will address key remaining barriers preventing Ethiopia from fully meeting the requirements of the ETF by:

1. Developing a legal and institutional framework for climate transparency in Ethiopia.
2. Improving the quality of Ethiopia’s inventory of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by, inter alia, developing country-specific emissions factors.
3. Improving the national transparency platform to support climate action planning and reporting to the UNFCCC.
4. Building the capacities of staff from national and subnational governments with transparency-related responsibilities.
5. Facilitating access to climate-related information by government institutions, the private sector, and civil society.

The project will benefit 824 staff (40% women) from national and subnational government institutions by providing targeted training to improve their knowledge and skills for climate action planning and reporting.

Project Description Overview

Project Objective

Enhance the national framework for climate transparency of Ethiopia to meet the requirements of the ETF under the Paris Agreement.

Project Components

Component 1. Legal, policy and institutional frameworks.

Component Type

Trust Fund

Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
70,200.00	100,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 1.

Strengthened institutional climate transparency framework, enabling Ethiopia to comply with the ETF requirements.

Output:

Output 1.1. Improved legal, policy and institutional frameworks for enhanced transparency are developed and validated with stakeholders.

Component 2. Develop improved data, procedures and tools for greenhouse gas inventories.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
228,400.00	200,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 2.

Improved data quality and developed procedures to continuously strengthen data management for GHG emissions inventories in Ethiopia

Output:

Output 2.1. Improvements to the inventory of GHG emissions are developed and validated with stakeholders

Component 3. Institutional and technical capacities for enhanced transparency.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
652,300.00	600,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 3. Improved transparency platform and capacities to comply with the ETF under the Paris Agreement

Output:

3.1. Ethiopia's transparency platform is improved and made available to key stakeholders

3.2. Stakeholders' capacities strengthened to improve performance of transparency-related functions.

Component 4. Knowledge and stakeholders' management, and monitoring and evaluation.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET

GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
90,100.00	50,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 4 Strengthened engagement of Government and non-government stakeholders in Ethiopia's climate transparency processes.

Output:

- 4.1. An awareness-raising and communication strategy is developed and implemented.
- 4.2. A knowledge management strategy is developed and implemented
- 4.3. A gender action plan and stakeholder engagement plan are implemented and reported.

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
51,000.00	50,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 5. Monitoring and evaluation assess project impact and guide adaptive management

Output:

- 5.1. M&E Plan is implemented

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
Component 1. Legal, policy and institutional frameworks.	70,200.00	100,000.00
Component 2. Develop improved data, procedures and tools for greenhouse gas inventories.	228,400.00	200,000.00
Component 3. Institutional and technical capacities for enhanced transparency.	652,300.00	600,000.00
Component 4. Knowledge and stakeholders' management, and monitoring and evaluation.	90,100.00	50,000.00
M&E	51,000.00	50,000.00
Subtotal	1,092,000.00	1,000,000.00

Project Management Cost	108,000.00	200,000.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	1,200,000.00	1,200,000.00

Please provide justification

Total co financing is US\$1,200,000. (USD200,000 TRAC + 1,000,000 MoPD in kind).

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

National context. Ethiopia is a landlocked, least-developed country (LDC) in East Africa. The country has a land area of 1.1 million km² and a population of 114 million, ranking as the second-most populous country in Africa. From 2010 to 2023, the economy grew at an annualised rate of 8.7%, and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita increased from US\$349 in 2010 to US\$1,549 in 2023. The main economic sectors are agriculture, energy and mining industries, forestry, tourism and telecommunications. Ethiopia is a Constitutional Federation presided over by a Prime Minister and a Council of Ministers. The national government is organised around 22 Ministries, specialised agencies and commissions. The administration of the country is divided in 12 autonomous regional states and two chartered city administrations. Regional states are in turn subdivided in zones and *woredas* (i.e., districts).^{[1]¹}

Vulnerability to climate change. The population, economy, ecosystems and infrastructure of Ethiopia are highly vulnerable to climate change. Approximately 80% of the population resides in rural areas, and their livelihoods are largely dependent on agriculture and pastoralism. These livelihoods are especially vulnerable to climate change, particularly to changes in precipitation, as well as an increase in the frequency and intensity of drought and flooding events. These risks are exacerbated by the fact that most agricultural lands are rain-fed, with limited or no access to irrigation. The impact of climate change on agriculture and livestock poses a significant threat to food security and has ripple effects on the country's economy. Climate change is expected to intensify these impacts, with rising temperatures and altered precipitation patterns. Over the past six years, Ethiopia has experienced the worst droughts in over 50 years, resulting in widespread food insecurity.

Overview of GHG emissions. In 2020, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Ethiopia were estimated at 262 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO₂eq). The agriculture, forestry and land use category contributed 82% of GHG emissions, followed by the energy sector (12%). The waste sector and the industrial processes and product use (IPPU) category had comparatively smaller contributions (3.5% and 1.7%, respectively). In 2020, the largest sources of GHG emissions in Ethiopia were land use, land-use change, enteric fermentation, road transportation, and cement production.

Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement. The Paris Agreement was adopted in 2015 to strengthen the global response to climate change under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Article 13 of the Paris Agreement established the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), which aims to increase the ambition and reporting requirements for all signatory Parties to the Agreement. At the 24th Conference of the Parties held in Katowice in 2018, countries agreed on modalities,

procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) for the ETF, which came into effect in 2024. Under the Paris Agreement and the MPGs, all Parties are required to prepare and submit Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs), which should include updated national inventories of GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks, information on progress towards achieving their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and information on support for climate actions that is needed or has been received. Additionally, under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, each Party is required, as appropriate, to submit and periodically update an adaptation communication as a component of, or in conjunction with, other communications or documents. BTRs are to be reported every two years, while NDCs shall be revised every five years, enhancing the ambition of the previously submitted NDCs. Furthermore, Parties to the Paris Agreement shall report National Communications (NCs) every four years, and all Parties are encouraged to submit low-carbon, long-term strategies to set the national vision for achieving the objectives of the Agreement. These information requirements present a challenge to all countries, especially those that, due to their geographic and/or economic circumstances, already face the strongest impacts of climate change.

Enhanced Transparency Framework in Ethiopia. Ethiopia ratified the UNFCCC in May 1994, the Kyoto Protocol in February 2005, and the Paris Agreement in 2017. The country is currently implementing the ETF and received support from GEF’s Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) to implement, from 2019 to 2024, the project “Capacity-building program to comply with the Paris Agreement and implement its transparency requirements at the national level” (GEF ID 9967, hereinafter referred to as CBIT 1 Project). The CBIT 1 Project built the capacities of the Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) Directorate at the country’s Environmental Protection Authority (EPA). The MRV Directorate is responsible for coordinating Ethiopia’s reporting to UNFCCC, including the elaboration of GHG inventories. The MRV Directorate operates under EPA, which in turn reports to the Ministry of Planning and Development (MoPD). Line Ministries and specialised agencies of the Ethiopian national government share responsibilities for the country’s climate action planning and reporting. These key stakeholders are listed in Table 2.

Table 1. Entities with transparency-related functions in Ethiopia

Ministries	Specialized agencies
Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)	Central Statistics Service
Ministry of Finance (MoF)	Ethiopian Forestry Development (EFD)
Ministry of Health (MoH)	Environmental Protection Authority (EPA)
Ministry of Industry (MoI)	Ethiopian Space Science & Geospatial Institute
Ministry of Mines (MoM)	National Meteorology Institute
Ministry of Planning and Development (MoPD)	
Ministry of Tourism (MoT)	
Ministry of Transport and Logistics (MoTL)	
Ministry of Urban Development and Infrastructure (MoUDI)	
Ministry of Water and Energy (MoWE)	
Subnational governments: regional, zonal, and district (i.e, <i>woreda</i>)	

Ethiopia currently lacks a formally established legal mandate and institutional framework for climate transparency. Earlier arrangements were based on an institutional framework created for the implementation of the country’s Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) strategy, which established CRGE units within line Ministries. However, during a government reorganisation in 2021, most of these units were dissolved. Following the reorganisation, the EPA remained responsible for coordinating transparency-related functions but lacks an explicit legal and institutional framework to fulfil this role. With financial and technical support from the European Union (EU), the EPA finalised collaboration agreements with line Ministries to share information for the development of GHG inventories. These agreements serve as a solid foundation for formalising broader institutional arrangements for climate transparency, which should be embedded in the country’s legislation.

Support from the CBIT 1 Project and the EU have contributed to the design and implementation of an information system to support Ethiopia’s transparency platform. The transparency platform, however, is not fully functional and requires additional input for it to meet the ETF requirements and support Ethiopia’s

reporting to the UNFCCC. The current platform requires improvements to the databases to track the implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation actions, functionalities to collect, transmit and analyse data for the elaboration of GHG inventories, and to track and report support needed and received for the implementation of the NDC (i.e., financial support, transfer of technologies, and development of capacities).

The CBIT 1 Project contributed to building the capacities of staff from entities with transparency-related responsibilities; however, staff turnover remains a constant challenge to retaining these capacities. In this context, the Terminal Evaluation (TE) of the CBIT 1 Project concluded that training should be provided periodically to maintain the necessary level of expertise within entities responsible for transparency functions.

Policy framework

Climate-Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) strategy. Ethiopia adopted the CRGE strategy in 2011, aiming to achieve middle-income country status by 2025. The strategy seeks to promote climate change mitigation and adaptation action as part of the country’s low-carbon, climate-resilient development trajectory. The strategy has served to direct government effort towards climate action in key sectors, including agriculture, energy, health, transport and water.

Ten-Year Development Plan (TYDP): A Pathway to Prosperity (2021–2030). The plan sets a long-term vision for the country’s development and outlines key strategies to achieve that vision. It aims to build a resilient and green economy and emphasises actions to reduce vulnerability to climate change and decouple GHG emissions from the country’s economic development pathway.

Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). In 2021, Ethiopia submitted an enhanced NDC to the UNFCCC. The NDC sets a GHG emissions reduction target of 68.8%, compared to a business-as-usual scenario, to be achieved by 2030, and conditioned on the availability of international financial support and the transfer of climate technologies. The NDC prioritises climate change mitigation actions in the agriculture, energy, forestry, industry and waste sectors. Similarly, the NDC prioritises climate change adaptation actions in the agriculture, energy, forestry, health, transport, urban settlements, and water sectors. In the NDC, Ethiopia states its commitment to implementing the ETF nationally.^[2] UNDP is supporting the government of Ethiopia in preparing an enhanced NDC for submission to the UNFCCC in 2025.

2050 Long-Term Low-Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS). Ethiopia's long-term strategy, adopted in 2022, seeks to achieve sustainable development by reducing GHG emissions, promoting renewable energy, and building climate resilience. The strategy aims at building the capacity of the Ethiopian government to plan for the decarbonization of the country’s economy, and to track progress in the implementation of the NDC. The strategy outlines policies and actions to transition to a low-carbon economy while supporting economic growth and poverty reduction.^[3]²

National Adaptation Plan (NAP). In 2019, Ethiopia adopted a NAP, followed in 2020 by a NAP implementation roadmap. The roadmap defines strategies and prioritises adaptation measures focusing on the agriculture, forestry, health, infrastructure, and water sectors. 18 adaptation measures in these sectors have been identified for implementation.^[4]³

Country reporting to the UNFCCC

As part of its commitment to the UNFCCC, Ethiopia has prepared and submitted its first, second and third NCs to the UNFCCC. In 2024, the country submitted its first Biennial Update Report (BUR1). The Government of Ethiopia is currently finalising the first BTR (BRT1) and plans to submit it to the UNFCCC in 2025. Table 3 summarises Ethiopia’s reporting to the UNFCCC.

Table 2. Reporting by Ethiopia to the UNFCCC

Year	Report	Comments
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2001	First National Communication (NC1)	<p>NC1 includes information on national circumstances, mitigation measures, vulnerability and adaptation measures.</p> <p>NC1 elaborated a series of GHG emissions for the period 1990 – 1995, and presents the results for 1994. The inventory includes emissions of the three main GHGs: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O), as well as emissions of precursors and non-GHG emissions (i.e., nitrogen oxides (NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC) and sulphur dioxide (SO₂)).</p>
2015	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (iNDC)	<p>The iNDC set a GHG limitation target of 145 MtCO₂eq by 2030, equivalent to a reduction of 64% compared to a business-as-usual scenario. The NDC prioritised mitigation actions in the agriculture and forestry sectors, power generation from renewable sources, and low-carbon and energy-efficient technologies in the transportation, industry and buildings sectors. The iNDC also prioritised adaptation actions to address risks related to drought and floods affecting the agriculture and forestry sectors, and human settlements and infrastructure.</p>
2016	Second National Communication (NC2)	<p>NC2 includes information on national circumstances, institutional arrangements, mitigation measures, vulnerability and adaptation measures, and financial, technology transfer and capacity development needs.</p> <p>NC2 prepared inventories of GHG emissions for the period 1994 – 2013. The inventories report emissions of the same substances reported in NC1 (i.e., CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, NO_x, CO, NMVOC, and SO₂).</p>
2019	National Adaptation Plan (NAP)	<p>The NAP prioritises adaptation measures in the agriculture, forestry, health, infrastructure, and water sectors. In 2020, Ethiopia adopted a NAP implementation roadmap, focusing on 18 adaptation measures in the sectors prioritised in the NAP.</p>
2021	Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) (update)	<p>The enhanced NDC sets a GHG emissions reduction target of 68.8%, compared to a business-as-usual scenario, to be achieved by 2030. The NDC prioritises mitigation actions in the agriculture, energy, forestry, industry and waste sectors, and adaptation actions in the agriculture, energy, forestry, health, transport, urban settlements, and water sectors.</p>
2023 - 2024	Third National Communication (NC3)	<p>NC3 includes information on national circumstances, institutional arrangements, mitigation measures, vulnerability and adaptation measures, and financial, technology transfer and capacity development needs.</p> <p>NC3 prepared inventories of GHG emissions for the period 1994 – 2018. These inventories include the same substances reported in NC1 and NC2.</p>
2024	First Biennial Update Report (BUR1)	<p>BUR1 includes information on national circumstances, institutional arrangements, mitigation measures, and financial support needed and received.</p> <p>BUR1 includes GHG inventories for 2018 and 2020 (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆ and NF₃).</p>

Following the implementation of the CBIT 1 Project, key barriers remain that prevent Ethiopia from meeting the requirements of the ETF. These barriers will be addressed by the current project (i.e., CBIT 2 Project):

- Ethiopia lacks a legal and institutional framework for climate transparency.** Ethiopia lacks a formal legal framework that defines and assigns responsibilities for climate action planning, monitoring, and reporting. Former institutional arrangements were built around the implementation of the country's CRGE strategy. These arrangements included CRGE units in line Ministries, but most of these units were disbanded following a government reorganisation in 2021. In the absence of formal institutional arrangements, rooted in a legal framework, most transparency functions are performed inconsistently, without clearly outlined responsibilities and timelines.
- Limited functionalities of the climate transparency platform of Ethiopia.** Ethiopia, with support from the EU and the CBIT 1 Project, implemented an information system to support the elaboration of GHG inventories and BTRs. This climate transparency platform, however, has limited functionalities and requires additional inputs to meet the requirements of the ETF under the Paris Agreement.
- Limited capacities of government institutions to perform transparency functions.** The TE of the CBIT 1 Project noted that high staff turnover at government institutions prevents the retention of skills developed

through capacity-building initiatives. Therefore, institutions with transparency-related functions require periodic training for new staff and updates for existing staff on emerging methodologies, tools, and skills necessary to fulfil these functions.

4. **Gaps in country-specific data prevent improving the quality of GHG inventories.** Ethiopia lacks country-specific data, especially country-specific emissions factors (EFs). Country-specific EFs are necessary to improve the accuracy and relevance of the information reported in Ethiopia’s GHG inventories. However, the country lacks the financial resources and technical expertise to develop such EFs.

The CBIT 2 Project will address remaining gaps in the transparency framework that have been prioritised by MoPD and other entities with transparency-related responsibilities. Table below lists these gaps and links them to the CBIT 2 Project activities and results.

Table 3: Remaining gaps to be addressed by the CBIT 2 Project

Gaps	Source	Link to CBIT 2 Project
Technical capacity for GHG inventories. Line ministries and key sectors lack sufficient technical skills to prepare GHG inventories in line with IPCC 2006 Guidelines.	CBIT 1 Project Terminal Evaluation, BUR1, stakeholder consultations.	The CBIT 2 Project will address this gap by strengthening technical capacities within line ministries and key sectors to prepare GHG inventories in accordance with the IPCC 2006 Guidelines. The project supports targeted training, the development of standardised methodologies, and the improvement of procedures for activity data collection and quality assurance.
No legal and institutional framework for transparency. Ethiopia has not adopted a legal and institutional framework for climate transparency that outlines the roles and responsibilities of entities with transparency related functions.	CBIT 1 Project Terminal Evaluation, stakeholder consultations.	The CBIT 2 Project will develop a proposal for legal, policy, and institutional frameworks for enhanced transparency and build the capacity of stakeholders to perform their transparency-related functions in accordance with their respective responsibilities.
Data collection, analysis and communication. The country lacks a complete and operational system to support data collection, analysis, and communication between entities with transparency-related functions.	CBIT 1 Project Terminal Evaluation, BUR1, stakeholder consultations.	The CBIT 2 Project will enhance Ethiopia’s digital transparency platform to support the development of GHG inventories and periodic reports submitted by Ethiopia to the UNFCCC, and will train staff from entities with transparency-related functions in the use of the improved platform.

https://undp-my.sharepoint.com/personal/ana_lisa_palacios_undp_org/Documents/Documents/10018%20UNDP%20ETH%20CBIT2%20CEO%20ER%20REVISED%20FC_oct2025.docx - ftnref1

https://undp-my.sharepoint.com/personal/ana_lisa_palacios_undp_org/Documents/Documents/10018%20UNDP%20ETH%20CBIT2%20CEO%20ER%20REVISED%20FC_oct2025.docx - ftnref1

https://undp-my.sharepoint.com/personal/ana_lisa_palacios_undp_org/Documents/Documents/10018%20UNDP%20ETH%20CBIT2%20CEO%20ER%20REVISED%20FC_oct2025.docx - ftnref1

https://undp-my.sharepoint.com/personal/ana_lisa_palacios_undp_org/Documents/Documents/10018%20UNDP%20ETH%20CBIT2%20CEO%20ER%20REVISED%20FC_oct2025.docx - ftnref1

https://undp-my.sharepoint.com/personal/ana_lisa_palacios_undp_org/Documents/Documents/10018%20UNDP%20ETH%20CBIT2%20CEO%20ER%20REVISED%20FC_oct2025.docx - ftnref1

[1] Government of Ethiopia. Ethiopia’s First Biennial Update Report, 2024.

[2] Government of Ethiopia. Updated Nationally Determined Contribution. 2021

[3] Government of Ethiopia. Ethiopia’s Long-Term, Low-Emission and Climate-Resilient Development Strategy (2020-2050). 2021.

[4] Government of Ethiopia. Ethiopia’s Climate Resilient Green Economy National Adaptation Plan. 2019

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

Stakeholder consultation during project design

MoPD (the Implementing Partner), supported by UNDP, conducted consultations with entities performing transparency-related functions in Ethiopia (see Table 2). These consultations were informed by the findings and conclusions from the terminal evaluation of the CBIT 1 Project. The inputs gathered during these consultations were systematised into a project outline that guided project development. The draft project proposal was presented and discussed during a virtual workshop held on 6 August 2025. Twenty-two participants representing 11 government institutions attended the workshop, including representatives from EFD, EPA, MoA, MoF, MoH, MoM, MoPD, MoTL, MoUDI, MoWE, and UNDP. Inputs from participants were incorporated into the final project proposal.

Theory of Change

The **objective** of the CBIT 2 Project is to enhance the national framework for climate transparency of Ethiopia to meet the requirements of the ETF under the Paris Agreement. This framework will be enhanced by (i) strengthening the legal and institutional framework for transparency, (ii) building capacities of staff in entities with transparency-related functions, (iii) developing improvements to the GHG inventory, (iv) improving the country's digital transparency platform, and (v) raising awareness and disseminating knowledge among staff in entities with transparency-related functions and the general public.

The project will deliver **five outcomes** and **eight outputs** that will reflect Ethiopia's improved frameworks, practices, capacities and systems for collecting, analysing, reporting and using climate information:

Table 4. Project Outcomes and Outputs

Outcome 1. Strengthened institutional climate transparency framework, enabling Ethiopia to comply with the ETF requirements.
Output 1.1. Improved legal, policy and institutional frameworks for enhanced transparency are developed and validated with stakeholders.
Outcome 2. Improved data quality and developed procedures to continuously strengthen data management for GHG emissions inventories in Ethiopia.
Output 2.1. Improvements to the inventory of GHG emissions are developed and validated with stakeholders.
Outcome 3. Improved transparency platform and capacities to comply with the ETF under the Paris Agreement.
Output 3.1. Ethiopia's transparency platform is improved and made available to key stakeholders.
Output 3.2. Stakeholders' capacities strengthened to improve performance of transparency-related functions.
Outcome 4.1. Strengthened engagement of Government and non-government stakeholders in Ethiopia's climate transparency processes.

Output 4.1. An awareness-raising and communication strategy is developed and implemented.
Output 4.2. A knowledge management strategy is developed and implemented.
Output 4.3. A gender action plan and stakeholder engagement plan are implemented and reported.
Outcome 5. Monitoring and evaluation
Output 5.1. M&E Plan is implemented

The delivery of the project’s outcome will lead to **four intermediate states** characterized by Ethiopia using high-quality climate data to evaluate and adopt increasingly more ambitious climate change mitigation and adaptation targets through climate planning documents including NDCs, NAPs, and low-emission development strategies:

Table 5. Project Intermediate States

Intermediate state I. Government and other stakeholders use quality information to decide on environmental and policy action.
Intermediate state II. Ethiopia sets more ambitious NDC targets.
Intermediate state III. Ethiopia increasingly adopts low-emissions development strategies.
Intermediate state IV. Ethiopia increasingly advances its national adaptation plans.

Under the Paris Agreement, the ETF facilitates Parties planning, monitoring, implementing and reporting ambitious climate change mitigation and adaptation actions. Therefore, the expected **long-term impacts** of the CBIT 2 Project are to contribute to Ethiopia’s delivery of climate action results that ultimately reduce GHG emissions and increase the country’s resilience to climate change:

Table 6. Project Long-term Impacts

Long-term impact A. Ethiopia reduces its GHG emissions.
Long-term impact B. Ethiopia increases its resilience to climate change.

Assumptions and drivers. The delivery of the project’s outputs, as well as the transitions from outputs to outcomes and from outcomes to the intermediate state and long-term impacts, requires several assumptions to be met and drivers to be in place. These assumptions and drivers are listed in Table 6.

Table 7. Assumptions and drivers

Assumptions^{[5]4}
A1. Stakeholders are interested in participating in project activities and allocate the necessary time.
A2. Staff turnover does not erode institutional capacities gained with support from the project.
A3. The Government of Ethiopia maintains a commitment to ambitious climate action.
A4. The Government of Ethiopia has access to the knowledge and financial and technical resources needed to plan for ambitious climate action.
A5. Stakeholders in Ethiopia have access to the knowledge, capacities, technologies and financial resources needed to implement ambitious climate actions.
A6. Climate-related impacts do not erode Ethiopia’s climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts.
Drivers^{[6]5}
D1. Government stakeholders find value and are engaged in climate transparency activities.
D2. Roles and responsibilities of sectoral authorities related to climate action planning and reporting are clearly defined, formalized, and communicated.

D3. Authorities, including line Ministries and private sector entities grant access to data needed for climate action planning and reporting.

D4. Stakeholders allocate financial resources for climate transparency activities.

D5. Ethiopia's climate action plans effectively incorporate the perspectives and needs from women, Indigenous Peoples and vulnerable groups.

D6. Female participants are interested in participating in training activities and allocate the necessary time to complete trainings that consider their specific needs and interests.

Ethiopia's CBIT 2 Project follows a single causal pathway that connects outputs to outcomes, outcomes to intermediate states, and ultimately to the project's long-term impacts. This pathway stipulates that to identify, plan, implement, monitor, and report ambitious climate change mitigation and adaptation activities, national and sectoral authorities, private sector entities, academic institutions, and civil society organizations (CSOs) must develop the necessary capacities and access the information, procedures, financial resources, and technologies required for planning, implementing, monitoring, and reporting climate action.

The project's efforts to build Ethiopia's capacities for ambitious climate action planning and reporting are focused on four main areas:

1. **Enhancing Ethiopia's national framework for climate transparency.** The framework will be enhanced by improving the legal, policy and institutional framework (Output 1.1.), and raising awareness and access to climate data by transparency stakeholders and the general public (4.1., 4.2. and 4.3.).
2. **Improving the quality of Ethiopia's inventories of GHG emissions.** National GHG inventories by Ethiopia will be improved by developing Tier 2 approaches for the calculation of GHG emissions from two key sources (enteric fermentation from cattle, and cement production) (2.1), and by building the capacities of staff from entities participating in the elaboration of GHG inventories (3.2.).
3. **Improving Ethiopia's climate transparency platform.** The CBIT 2 Project will improve Ethiopia's digital transparency platform to support the elaboration of GHG inventories and periodic reports by Ethiopia to the UNFCCC (3.1.). Staff from government entities with transparency-related functions will be trained to use the improved platform (3.2.).
4. **Building the capacities of staff from national and subnational governments with transparency-related responsibilities.** The CBIT 2 Project will build the capacities of staff from entities with transparency-related responsibilities, including government staff from line Ministries, specialized agencies, and subnational governments (3.2.).
5. **Improving access to climate information.** The CBIT 2 Project will improve the availability of climate-related information to government officials, the private sector, and civil society. The project will achieve that objective by improving the information dissemination functionalities of Ethiopia's digital transparency platform (3.1.) and by implementing communication and knowledge management strategies (4.1. and 4.2.), and a stakeholders engagement plan (4.3.).

Two assumptions common to the delivery of all outputs are related to the willingness of stakeholders to participate in training and project activities (assumption 1 (**A1**)), and to climate-related events (especially extreme-weather events) not disrupting project activities (e.g., trainings or field work for the development of country-specific EFs) or project outputs (e.g., climate information platform) (**A6**). Also, since the project has explicit targets related to women participating in and benefiting from project activities, a driver common to all outputs is women being interested in participating in project activities (driver 8 (**D8**)).

Achieving the outcome, intermediate states and impacts assumes that staff turnover in participating entities does not impede building and maintaining institutional capacities (**A2**) and that climate-related events do not disrupt the country's climate-related efforts, including transparency activities (**A6**).

In addition to **A2** and **A6**, achieving the outcome requires four drivers to be in place: Government stakeholders need to find value and engage in transparency activities (**D1**), and their roles and responsibilities must be clearly defined, formalised, and communicated (**D2**). Stakeholders in the public and private sectors need to grant access to data under their control that is required for climate planning and reporting (**D3**) and allocate the necessary financial resources for climate transparency activities (**D4**).

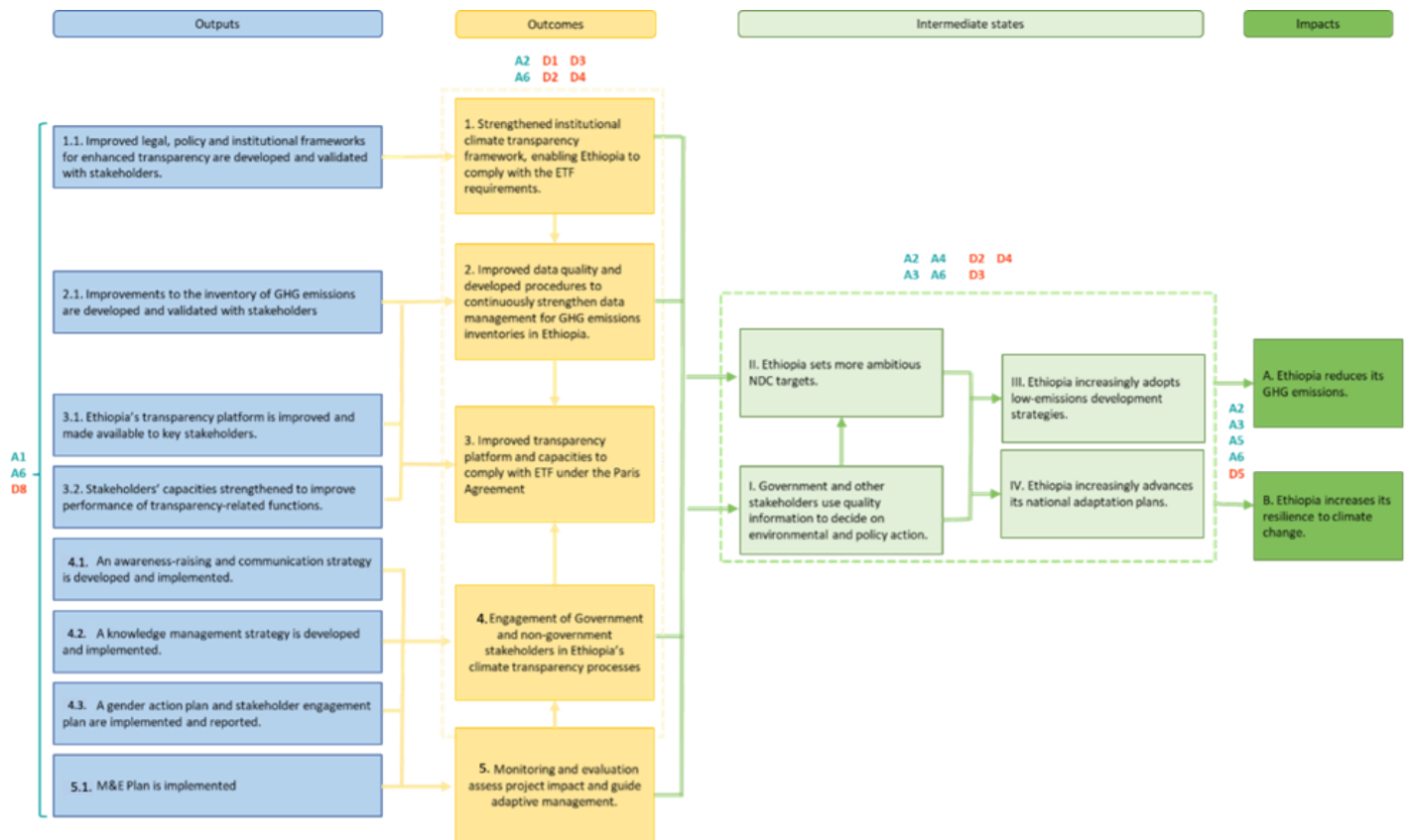
In the intermediate state, key government, private sector and civil society stakeholders use climate data to set ambitious climate change and environmental targets in NDCs, national adaptation plans, low-emission development strategies, and other planning documents. The transition from project outcomes to the intermediate state requires assumptions **A2** and **A6** to hold, and drivers **D2**, **D3**, and **D4** to be in place. In addition, this transition requires the Government of Ethiopia to maintain its commitment to ambitious climate action (**A3**) and to have access to the knowledge, technical and financial resources required for ambitious climate action planning (**A4**).

The impacts pursued by the CBIT 2 Project reflect a state where climate change mitigation and adaptation action deliver GHG emissions reductions and increased climate-resilience in Ethiopia. Delivering these impacts requires assumption **A2**, **A3** and **A6** to hold. In addition, delivering these impacts would need stakeholders in Ethiopia to have access to the knowledge, capacities, technologies and financial resources needed to implement ambitious climate actions (**A5**), and the country's climate actions plans to effectively incorporate the perspectives and needs from women, Indigenous Peoples and vulnerable groups (**D5**).

The project will have a total of 824 beneficiaries (40% women). These individuals will benefit directly from the capacity-building activities of the project. The number of expected project beneficiaries is indicated in the section on GEF Core Indicators.

Figure 1, overleaf, illustrates the project's Theory of Change. Further details on the expected output for each of the project's components are presented further below.

Figure 1. Theory of Change



Project components, outcomes, outputs and activities

The **objective** of the CBIT 2 Project is to enhance the national framework for climate transparency of Ethiopia to meet the requirements of the ETF under the Paris Agreement. A robust transparency framework will enhance the transparency, accountability, and accuracy of Ethiopia's tracking of climate actions and progress toward its climate goals. Additionally, it will support the assessment and monitoring of support received and needed to achieve these goals, thereby fostering greater trust and cooperation in addressing climate change commitments.

The CBIT 2 Project will contribute to Ethiopia's national transparency framework by:

- (i) Strengthening the legal, policy and institutional framework for transparency;
- (ii) Building the capacities of staff in entities with transparency-related functions;
- (iii) Developing improvements to the GHG inventory;
- (iv) Improving the country's digital transparency platform to support transparency functions;
- (v) Engaging with stakeholders to raise awareness, increase accountability, and contribute to climate action; and,
- (v) Ensuring the effective and sustainable uptake of capacities, tools, and systems developed with the project's support by stakeholders.

The CBIT 2 Project will deliver its intended results through four components and eight outputs:

Component 1. Legal, policy and institutional frameworks

Building on the results from the CBIT 1 Project, Component 1 will continue to enhance the legal, policy and institutional framework for climate transparency in Ethiopia.

Component 1 will deliver **Outcome 1: Strengthened institutional climate transparency framework, enabling Ethiopia to comply with the ETF requirements.**

Output 1.1. Improved legal, policy and institutional frameworks for enhanced transparency are developed and validated with stakeholders.

Activity 1.1.1. Conduct a participatory review of Ethiopia’s legal, policy and institutional frameworks for climate transparency. This review will evaluate the current transparency framework against the ETF’s modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) to identify gaps and opportunities for improvement. The assessment will produce recommendations on the scope and specific form (i.e., law, directive, etc.) of the legal or policy document required to enact the provisions to implement and operate the ETF in Ethiopia. The process will include two workshops with representatives from institutions with transparency functions across Ethiopia.

Activity 1.1.2. Draft a proposal for an improved legal, policy and institutional frameworks for enhanced transparency. The proposal will include draft legislation/policy to support the implementation of the ETF in Ethiopia, clearly defining roles and responsibilities related to transparency. The proposal will also specify the planning, monitoring, and reporting tools Ethiopia will use to meet ETF requirements. Lastly, the proposal will outline relevant agreements between institutions to streamline information sharing and reporting (including agreements with private sector entities). A key objective of the framework is to improve coordination and information sharing among entities responsible for transparency. The proposal will include considerations on gender equality and social inclusion.

Activity 1.1.3. Validate the draft proposal on the legal, policy, and institutional framework. The draft proposal will be validated by stakeholders involved in transparency, as well as representatives from the private sector, academia, and civil society. This validation will be conducted through a participatory process that includes three workshops designed to gather input from a broad range of stakeholders. These workshops will promote the incorporation of gender equality and social inclusion considerations in proposals for the legal, policy, and institutional framework for climate transparency.

Activity 1.1.4. Submit the validated proposal to decision-makers within MoPD for review, consideration, and adoption. The project team will support the review by MoPD of the proposal, providing background information and clarifications, as applicable.

Component 2. Develop improved data, procedures and tools for greenhouse gas inventories

Component 2 will focus on developing improved data, procedures, and tools for the elaboration of Ethiopia’s national inventories of GHG emissions. Under this component, the CBIT 2 Project will develop national emissions factors and improve calculation procedures for two key emissions sources: (i) enteric fermentation, and (ii) cement production.

Component 2 will deliver **Outcome 2: Improved data quality and developed procedures to continuously strengthen data management for GHG emissions inventories in Ethiopia.**

Output 2.1. Improvements to the inventory of GHG emissions are developed and validated with stakeholders.

Activity 2.1.1. Develop national EFs for enteric fermentation of cattle. The process for developing Tier 2 EFs for enteric fermentation will include a desk review, fieldwork, and laboratory analysis to collect and analyse data on gross energy intake and methane conversion factors across different livestock management systems (i.e., intensive, semi-intensive, and extensive) and categories of animals. The calculation of EFs will follow the procedures outlined in Volume 4, Chapter 10 of the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories^[8]

Activity 2.1.2. Develop a Tier 2 approach for calculating GHG emissions from cement production. The development of this Tier 2 approach will commence with an assessment of its applicability in Ethiopia, focusing on the validity of the method's underlying assumptions. If the Tier 2 approach is considered appropriate for the Ethiopian context, the CBIT 2 Project will produce an EF for clinker production and a correction factor for clinker kiln dust (CKD). The process for developing the Tier 2 approach for cement production will follow the procedures outlined in Volume 3, Chapter 2 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories^{48|6}. The results from this activity will also be validated and submitted for publication in a peer-reviewed scientific journal.

Component 3. Institutional and technical capacities for enhanced transparency

Component 3 will focus on building the capacities, procedures, and tools for climate action planning, monitoring, and reporting by Ethiopian stakeholders. The efforts of the CBIT 2 Project in this regard will concentrate on two main areas: (i) improving Ethiopia's digital transparency platform, and (ii) designing and delivering a capacity-building programme for staff from entities with transparency functions in Ethiopia.

Component 3 will deliver **Outcome 3: Improved transparency platform and capacities to comply with ETF under the Paris Agreement.**

Output 3.1. Ethiopia's transparency platform is improved and made available to key stakeholders.

The CBIT 2 Project will improve Ethiopia's digital transparency platform to support data collection, analysis, validation, and communication by key stakeholders involved in planning, implementing, monitoring, and reporting climate actions in Ethiopia. The platform will support the following functions:

- i. Elaboration of GHG inventories;
- ii. Assessment of vulnerability to climate change and prioritisation of adaptation actions;
- iii. Tracking the implementation of the NDC, including mitigation and adaptation measures;
- iv. Tracking and reporting support for climate action (including climate finance, technology transfer, and capacity building); and,
- v. Serving as a repository of climate-related knowledge, including training materials and reports (e.g., NDCs, NCs, BTRs, etc.)

Activity 3.1.1. Define the technical requirements and necessary upgrades to the platform. The CBIT 2 Project will establish the platform’s technical requirements, including indicators, calculation procedures, roles, and interoperability with existing systems. The requirements will specify security, compliance, compatibility, and performance standards that the platform must meet. The process will involve assessing and defining the improvement needed to the system’s architecture, databases, user cases, and prototypes of user interfaces. The development of technical requirements and upgraded will be informed by consultations with staff from entities responsible for transparency in Ethiopia. The platform’s design will be validated and approved by MoPD before the coding process begins.

Activity 3.1.2. Develop indicators and databases to track climate action. As part of the design of the transparency platform, the CBIT 2 Project will develop the indicators and databases required to track and report the implementation of the climate change mitigation and adaptation measures in Ethiopia’s NDC.

Activity 3.1.3. Implementation and testing of the platform. A software development company will develop the upgrades to the transparency platform following the approved technical requirements and design approved by MoPD. Project staff will conduct user acceptance testing (UAT) in a development environment. MoPD will give final approval and acceptance of the completed platform.

Activity 3.1.4. System deployment and handover. A finalised version of the improved platform will be deployed in a production environment. At this stage, key user profiles and necessary information for the platform’s databases will be uploaded. Final testing will ensure the proper operation of the system in the production environment. The operational modules of the platform will then be handed over to staff from MoPD and other relevant entities responsible for their management and operation.

Activity 3.1.5. Prepare the platform documentation and conduct user training. The software development company will produce user manuals and technical documentation to facilitate the system’s operation, maintenance, and future upgrades. The company will also provide training sessions for staff from MoPD and other responsible entities.

Output 3.2. Stakeholders’ capacities strengthened to improve performance of transparency-related functions.

Activity 3.2.1. Assess existing capacities and identify gaps and needs. The project will evaluate the current capacities and capacity development needs of staff in entities responsible for transparency in Ethiopia. This assessment will include interviews and surveys with staff from the entities listed in Table 2.

Activity 3.2.2. Design a capacity-building program to strengthen the capabilities of staff in entities responsible for transparency. The program will be developed in collaboration with universities and research institutions such as Addis Ababa University, Haramaya University, Adama University, Bahir Dar University, and Wondo Genet College of Forestry. It will include a blend of in-person and remote training, including at least one online/asynchronous course. The topics covered will include, among others:

- Development of GHG inventories, including planning, data collection and analysis, quality assurance and control, and uncertainty assessment.
- Vulnerability and adaptation, including climate risk and vulnerability assessment, design and monitoring of adaptation measures, and evaluation of long-term impacts of adaptation actions.

- Climate change mitigation, including assessing mitigation potential, designing and monitoring mitigation measures, elaborating inventories and projections of GHG emissions, carbon markets, etc.
- Climate finance, including tagging and reporting of climate-related financial flows.
- Climate technologies and assessment of technology needs.

Activity 3.2.3. Deliver the training program to staff in entities responsible for transparency. The program will be executed in two phases: an initial train-the-trainers phase to build the capacity of designated instructors from partner academic institutions, followed by a second phase to train staff of entities with transparency responsibilities. The project team will produce a report on the delivery of the training, which will include pre- and post-training evaluations of participants, along with a list of participants disaggregated by gender. Participants in the training are the direct beneficiaries of the CBIT 2 Project, as reported under GEF Core Indicator 11 (see section of GEF Core Indicators).

Activity 3.2.4. Plan and formalise agreements with partner institutions to ensure the continuity of the training program. The CBIT 2 Project will develop a plan and establish formal agreements with one or more partner academic institutions to ensure that the capacity-building program remains accessible to stakeholders in Ethiopia after the Project's completion. The plan will include provisions to promote the financial and institutional sustainability of the capacity-building program. These training resources will be used during the onboarding of new staff with transparency-related functions and periodically to reinforce existing staff's learning and capabilities. This strategy responds to the findings of the terminal evaluation of the CBIT 1 project and is discussed in the section on sustainability of the CEO endorsement request (p. 18). The plan will include provisions to promote the financial and institutional sustainability of the capacity-building program

Component 4. Knowledge and stakeholders' management

Component 4 will implement the Project's gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan, communications strategy, and knowledge management strategy. These plans and strategies will contribute to the efficient delivery of the Project.

Component 4 will deliver:

Outcome 4. Strengthened engagement of Government and non-government stakeholders in Ethiopia's climate transparency processes.

Output 4.1. An awareness-raising and communication strategy is developed and implemented.

Activity. 4.1.1. Develop and implement a gender-responsive communication strategy to support transparency-related activities. The CBIT 2 Project will develop a gender-responsive communication strategy aimed at raising awareness and engaging stakeholders in entities responsible for transparency, the private sector (including the financial sector), civil society, academia, and the general public. The strategy will promote participation of entities with transparency-related responsibilities and encourage compliance with Ethiopia's climate planning, monitoring, and reporting under the ETF. It will include the dissemination of knowledge products, press releases, and engagement with the public through appropriate social media channels. The project team will report annually to the Project Board (PB) on the status of implementation of the communication strategy.

Output 4.2. A knowledge management strategy is developed and implemented.

Activity 4.2.1. Develop and implement a gender-responsive knowledge management strategy to support transparency-related activities. The project will create a gender-responsive knowledge management strategy that documents the knowledge generated by the CBIT 2 Project, systematises lessons learned, and promotes the sharing of knowledge and best practices with peers in Africa and other regions. The strategy will include the development of knowledge products, articles for peer-reviewed scientific publications, and participation in regional and international events. The project will disseminate relevant knowledge products through the platform of the

CBIT-Global Support Programme (CBIT-GSP) and engage in activities organised by the Programme to collaborate on transparency issues with countries in Africa and beyond. The project team will report annually to the PB on the status of implementation of the knowledge management strategy.

Output 4.3. A gender action plan and stakeholder engagement plan are implemented and reported.

Activity 4.3.1 Implement the gender action plan and report annually. The project team will execute the gender action plan (see Annex 10) and submit annual reports to the PB, detailing key results, findings, and any issues encountered during project implementation.

Activity 4.3.2. Implement the stakeholder engagement plan and report annually. The project team will implement the stakeholder engagement plan (see Annex 8) and report annually to the PB. Reports will summarize key results and alert of issues identified during the implementation of the plan.

Component 5. Monitoring and Evaluation

Component 5 will ensure timely monitoring and evaluation of the project progress to guide adaptive management, and increase accountability, and will deliver:

Outcome 5. Monitoring and evaluation assess project impact and guide adaptive management

Output 5.1. M&E Plan is implemented

Activity 5.1.1. Conduct an inception workshop. The inception workshop will bring together key partners, stakeholders, and team members to ensure a shared understanding of the project's goals, scope, and expected outcomes. During the workshop, stakeholders will review the project design, including the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan (Section VII of the project document) and the work plan (Annex 4 to the project document). Stakeholders will also assess any changes in national and local circumstances that may affect project implementation, review the risk register, evaluate current risks, and identify any emerging risks.

Activity 5.1.2. Carry out a mid-term review (MTR). As part of the M&E plan, UNDP (as the GEF Agency for the project) will commission an independent MTR. The purpose of the MTR is to assess progress, evaluate achievements against objectives, identify challenges, and inform necessary adjustments to ensure successful completion and impact. Following the presentation of the findings of the MTR, the project team will prepare and implement a management response to the MTR.

Activity 5.1.3. Carry out a terminal evaluation (TE). As part of the M&E plan, UNDP (as the GEF Agency for the project) will commission an independent TE. The purpose of TE is to assess the overall achievements of the project, its impact, and sustainability, identify lessons learned, and provide recommendations for future projects and strategic planning.

Activity 5.1.4. Deliver a closing workshop. Before the project concludes, the project team and MoPD will organise a closing workshop to review and present key results, achievements, challenges faced, and lessons learned throughout the project's implementation. During this workshop, participants will also discuss potential risks to the sustainability of project outcomes and identify necessary follow-up actions to mitigate these risks. This collaborative session aims to ensure continuity, strengthen stakeholder commitment, and facilitate strategic planning for future initiatives.

Stakeholder engagement. The engagement with project stakeholders will follow the provisions in the gender-responsive communication and stakeholder engagement strategy to be developed by the project under outcome 4.1. The framework for engaging with project stakeholders during project implementation is provided in Annex 8 of the project document (Stakeholder Engagement Plan). The project's strategy to engage and communicate with stakeholders will focus on four main groups:

1. Entities responsible for transparency functions. This group of stakeholders is primarily composed of entities from the national government, including line Ministries (e.g., MoA, MoF, MoH, MoI, MoM, MoPD, MoT, MoTL, MoUDI, and MoWE) and specialised agencies (e.g., EFD, EPA, Statistics Service, Space Science and Geospatial Institute, Meteorological Institute, etc.). This group of entities are the main project partners and beneficiaries. The project will work closely with these entities in the design and delivery of training activities, the design and development of the transparency platform, and the strengthening of the institutional and coordination framework for climate transparency in Ethiopia. Staff from these entities are the primary users of the methodologies, tools, and systems to be developed by the project. Therefore, the project team needs to engage with them actively throughout the implementation of the project. Results at the outcome level should be evidenced in changes to the approaches, procedures, plans, and budgets for transparency-related functions at these entities.

2. Transparency-related initiatives in Ethiopia. The CBIT 2 Project will be implemented simultaneously with other closely related initiatives in Ethiopia (see details in Table 8). These initiatives will support Ethiopia's efforts to enhance and track the NDC, and to produce the upcoming NCs and BTRs. The legal and institutional framework, tools and capacities developed with support from the CBIT 2 Project will be put into practice during the elaboration of such reports to the UNFCCC. Therefore, the project team will have to coordinate closely with these initiatives to ensure an effective uptake of the outputs delivered by the CBIT 2 Project.

3. Potential partners for transparency. Ethiopia aims to build new partnerships with subnational governments and the private sector to enhance climate transparency. Although their current involvement in climate action planning, implementation, and reporting is limited, engaging these stakeholders is strategically important. This collaboration will focus on increasing awareness and forming partnerships to address specific transparency needs, ultimately enabling more ambitious climate mitigation and adaptation efforts.

4. Civil society and the general public. The CBIT 2 Project seeks to raise awareness among partner entities, civil society and the general public. Increased awareness will promote accountability and engagement in climate action planning and implementation. The project's communication and awareness strategy will be the main tool to achieve this objective.

Gender equality and Women's Empowerment. The CBIT 2 Project is aligned with Ethiopia's Climate Change Gender Action Plan^[97], which aims to integrate gender issues into national policies, strategies, programs, and actions related to climate change to promote gender equality. The project will contribute to this objective by mainstreaming considerations of gender equality in legislation, policies, and the institutional framework for climate transparency (output 1.1). Indicators and databases used to track the implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation actions will collect gender-disaggregated information, whenever possible. The project aims for a 40% share of female participants during the implementation of training activities, especially those under Output 3.2. To achieve this goal, the project team will actively seek the nomination of female representatives from entities participating in capacity-building activities. All reports on training activities will include lists of participants disaggregated by gender. The project will also track the gender composition of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and PB.

Knowledge management. The CBIT 2 Project will develop and implement gender-responsive knowledge management strategy (Output 4.1.2.), as well as an awareness raising and communication strategy (Output 4.1.1.). The strategies will define the approach and tools to be used by the project to systematize and disseminate the knowledge generated with support from the project. As part of the implementation of the strategies, the project will produce knowledge dissemination products, including articles for peer-reviewed scientific publications, press releases, social media posts, and other publications (Activity 4.1.2.1). All knowledge dissemination products will include gender-sensitive and socially inclusive content and language.

The transparency platform to be improved with support from the CBIT 2 Project will include a module to disseminate climate-related information in Ethiopia. This module will serve as a repository that will host and make widely available Ethiopia's climate change policies and plans (e.g., NDCs, NAPs, sectoral plans) and reports (e.g., BTRs, national inventory reports, NCs, etc.).

The capacity-building programme to be developed by the project (Output 3.2.) will compile and organise climate-related knowledge relevant to Ethiopia's climate action. The programme will produce training materials that will be made available to stakeholders during project implementation and remain accessible after the project's conclusion. The project will also disseminate relevant knowledge products through the platform of the CBIT-GSP and participate in activities organised by the Programme to collaborate on transparency-related issues with countries in Africa, as well as other regions.

Innovation. The project's will contribute to innovation on three main aspects: (i) supporting coordination and information sharing mechanisms for climate transparency that are expected to break common barriers for cooperation among government entities from different sectors and levels (national and subnational), (ii) developing approaches for the calculation of GHG emissions that are specific to the environmental and technical contexts of Ethiopia, (iii) implementing information technology solutions for climate data management that will not only reduce the time and costs linked to Ethiopia's reporting to UNFCCC, but will also support other areas of environmental monitoring and management.

Sustainability. The main aspect of the project's exit strategy and the key factor to secure the sustainability of project results is to contribute to the formalisation of the legal and institutional framework for climate transparency in Ethiopia (outcome 1). Defining a legal framework that lays down the roles and

responsibilities for climate transparency functions in Ethiopia is expected to safeguard these functions from future policy and institutional changes. Formalising agreements for data sharing and cooperation for climate planning, monitoring and reporting should prevent these functions from being performed on an ad-hoc basis, as they are currently undertaken.

Staff turnover in entities with transparency responsibilities is a major risk to the sustainability of project results. The CBIT 2 Project will address this risk by designing and implementing a capacity-building programme that will produce training materials and resources expected to remain available following the project's end. For this purpose, activity 3.2.4. will seek to formalise agreements with partner institutions to ensure the continuity of the training program. All training materials and knowledge products produced with support from the CBIT 2 Project will be made available in the repository of climate knowledge that will be part of the transparency platform to be delivered by the project.

Scaling-up. Within the CBIT 2 Project, scaling up is understood as the opportunity to engage stakeholders who currently have no formal transparency-related responsibilities. The goal is to build partnerships that support Ethiopia's climate action planning, monitoring, and reporting. These stakeholders include the private sector (including financial institutions), subnational governments, academia, NGOs, and CSOs. While developing these partnerships is not a primary focus of the CBIT 2 Project, they will be explored as part of the project's stakeholder engagement plan. The project team will leverage opportunities to engage with potential partners directly or in cooperation with related initiatives.

[5] An assumption is a significant external factor or condition that needs to be present for the realization of the intended results but is beyond the influence of the project and its partners. Assumptions are often positively formulated risks.

[6] A driver is a significant external factor that, if present, is expected to contribute to the realization of the intended results of a project. Drivers can be influenced by the project and its partners.

[7] Volume 4, Chapter 10 of the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories is available under <https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2019ref/pdf/4_Volume4/19R_V4_Ch10_Livestock.pdf>

[8] IPCC's 2019 refinement to the 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories does not include an update for the category of mineral industries. Volume 3, Chapter 2 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories is available under <https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/pdf/3_Volume3/V3_2_Ch2_Mineral_Industry.pdf>.

[9] Government of Ethiopia. Climate Change Gender Action Plan of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. 2024.

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)

Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is the Ministry of Planning and Development of Ethiopia (MoPD). The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

GEF Agency: UNDP, as GEF's Agency, is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Implementing Partner to ensure that the project is

being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. The UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Implementing Partner, retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project. UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the Project Board and attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

The Implementing Partner and GEF OFP have requested UNDP to provide support services and the GEF has agreed for UNDP to provide such execution support services, provided however that such costs will not be charged to the project budget but will be fully covered by non-GEF resources. The execution support services – whether financed from the project budget or other sources - have been set out in detail and agreed between UNDP Country Office and the Implementing Partner in a Letter of Agreement (LOA).

A firewall will be maintained between the delivery of project oversight and quality assurance performed by UNDP and charged to the GEF Fee and any support to project execution performed by UNDP (as requested by and agreed to by both the Implementing Partner and GEF) and may be charged to the GEF project management costs (only if approved by GEF). The segregation of functions and firewall provisions for UNDP in this case is described in the next section.

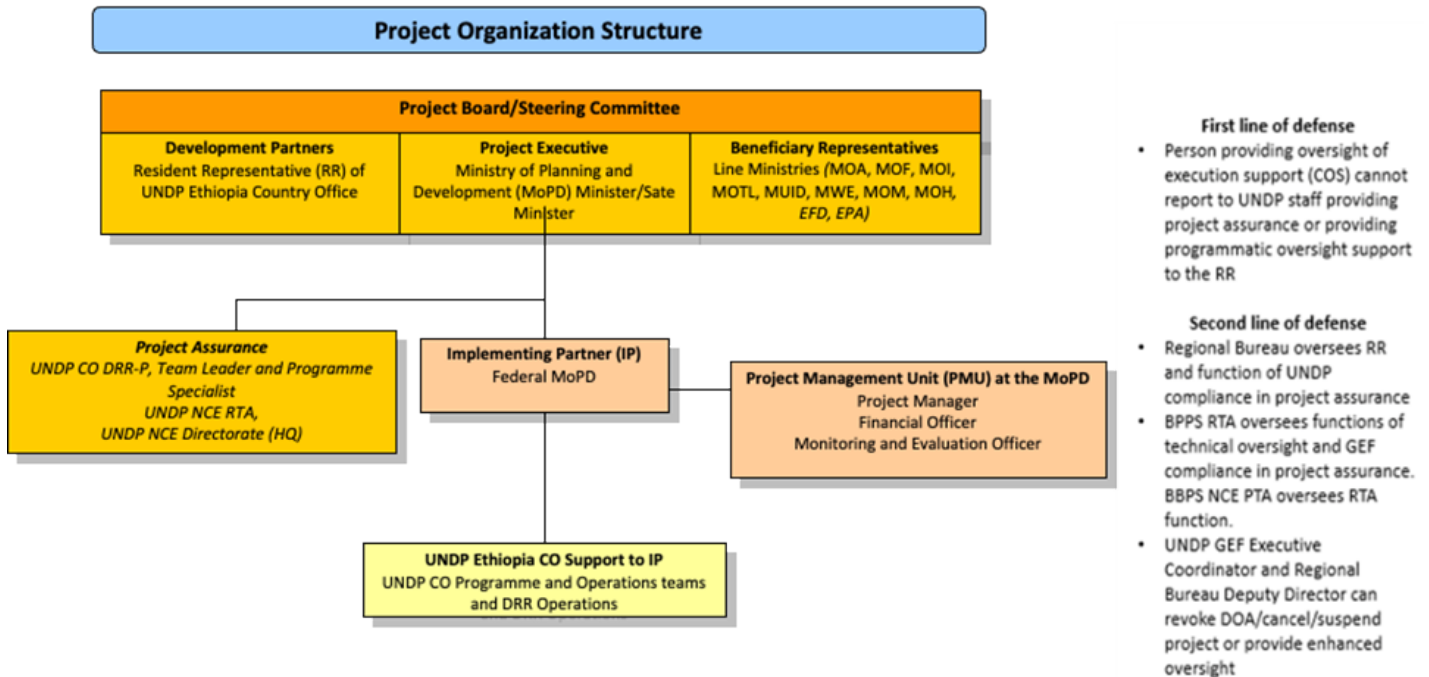
Project Board: All UNDP projects must be governed by a multi-stakeholder board or committee established to review performance based on monitoring and evaluation, and implementation issues to ensure quality delivery of results. The Project Board (PB) (also called the Project Steering Committee) is the most senior, dedicated oversight body for a project. The PB's main roles are to provide high-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Implementing Partner and to approve strategic project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner. In this context, the PB is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.

Project Management Unit: The Project Manager (PM) (also called project coordinator) is the most senior member of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and is responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, responsible parties, consultants and sub-contractors. The project manager typically presents key deliverables and documents to the Board for their review and approval, including progress reports, annual work plans, adjustments to tolerance levels and risk registers.

Project stakeholders and target groups: The success of the Project entirely depends on the quality of partnership and collaboration of all stakeholders (line ministries, NGOs, and tertiary institutions). The Project will forge partnerships with relevant UN agencies to enhance regional and global initiatives already underway, and others; as well as build partnerships with donors, national and regional civil society organizations, and international financial institutions aimed at strengthening national capacity to build programmatic partnerships on institutional and technical capacity development for the Paris agreement and implement its transparency requirements. The CBIT 2 project will build on the partnership established by its predecessor. Climate change reporting will be significantly improved through successful partnerships that have been established between MoPD, the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA), UNDP, EU, line ministries and other climate change related projects in the country. In addition, the involvement of academia, private sector and civil society organizations will be sustained throughout this project implementation to ensure efficient collaboration and synergies between all actors of climate change in Ethiopia.

Implementation arrangements are depicted in Figure 2.

Figure 2. Project implementation arrangements



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

Yes

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

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

The Implementing Partner and GEF OFP have requested UNDP to provide support services and the GEF has agreed for UNDP to provide such execution support services, provided however that such costs will not be charged to the project budget but will be fully covered by non-GEF resources. The execution support services – whether financed from the project budget or other sources - have been set out in detail and agreed between UNDP Country Office and the Implementing Partner in a Letter of Agreement (LOA).

A firewall will be maintained between the delivery of project oversight and quality assurance performed by UNDP and charged to the GEF Fee and any support to project execution performed by UNDP (as requested by and agreed to by both the Implementing Partner and GEF) and may be charged to the GEF project

management costs (only if approved by GEF). The segregation of functions and firewall provisions for UNDP in this case is described in the next section.

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

Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Projects

The CBIT 2 Project will be implemented simultaneously with other climate change and climate transparency initiatives in Ethiopia. The Project will coordinate closely with such initiatives. The list include coordination and cooperation with non transparency related GEF and Non GEF projects especially for knowledge management and learning.

Table 8. Transparency- and non transparency related initiatives in Ethiopia

Initiative	Brief description	Coordination with the CBIT 2 project
BTR1, BTR2 and NC4	Ethiopia, with support from GEF and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), will prepare the country’s first and second BTR (BTR1, BTR2), and fourth NC (NC4). (GEF Project ID 11483).	The institutional arrangements, system and tools developed with support from the CBIT 2 project will be in place to facilitate the elaboration of the combined BTR2 and NC4 by Ethiopia. The project team will coordinate with the project supporting the preparation of BTR2/NC4 to ensure the effective uptake of the data, knowledge, tools and capacities developed with support from the CBIT 2 project.
NDC 3.0	Ethiopia is enhancing its NDC (i.e., NDC 3.0) with support from development partners including the NDC Partnership and the International Climate Initiative (IKI). The submission of the NDC is planned for December 2025 and MoPD is the lead Ministry coordinating the activities.	The CBIT 2 project will develop the institutional arrangements, systems and tools to track the implementation of the NDC 3.0 of Ethiopia. In fact, in the NDC 3.0, Ethiopia commits to putting in place a robust transparency framework aligned to the ETF requirements. The institutional arrangements put in place for the enhancement of the NDC will be the starting point for the development and adoption of more permanent arrangements for climate action planning, monitoring and reporting by Ethiopia.
Climate Promise II (NDC Partnership)	The NDC Partnership, through the UNDP, is supporting the implementation of Ethiopia’s NDC, with a focus on activities to build capacities and enhance institutional coordination. The initiative is contributing to the implementation of a mitigation	The project team will coordinate with the Climate Promise II team to design and validate the proposal on the legal, policy, and institutional framework for climate transparency in Ethiopia. Where appropriate, the project will explore options for the joint delivery of training and stakeholder

	measures promoting energy efficient cooking stoves.	consultations as a cost-effective approach and to enhance coherence. Through this collaboration, the CBIT 2 project will help ensure that data generated through initiatives like Climate Promise II can be effectively captured and reported through an improved transparency framework and platform.
Crop Residue Improvement to Reduce Emissions from Livestock: Action Plan for Ethiopia and Nepal	This initiative will pilot advanced feed treatment technologies to reduce methane emissions from livestock and produce an action plan to promote their adoption. The activities are sponsored by the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC).	The CBIT 2 Project will produce emissions factors for enteric fermentation in livestock. Activities by CCAC will produce relevant information on the livestock management practices prevalent in Ethiopia and on the opportunities to reduce methane emissions.
Climate Change Adaptation in the Lowland Ecosystems of Ethiopia	The project will enhance the climate resilience of communities and ecosystems in Ethiopia's lowlands by strengthening capacity and improving access to climate information for farmers and pastoralists.	The CBIT 2 Project will generate emission factors for enteric fermentation in livestock. Activities to promote climate-resilient animal husbandry under related GEF-sponsored initiatives should provide relevant information on animal husbandry practices in Ethiopia. The CBIT 2 Project will cooperate with related GEF-sponsored initiatives to exchange information and jointly disseminate knowledge in low-carbon, climate-resilient animal husbandry practices in Ethiopia.
Promoting adaptation and resilience through innovation and entrepreneurship for green jobs and livelihood improvement in Ethiopia	The project will strengthen the policy and institutional environment for private sector-led adaptation action, pilot climate-resilient solutions related to improved fodder, drought-resistant crops, and non-timber wood products, and disseminate information through a knowledge management platform. (GEF, GEF ID 11570)	
Scaling up the Green Legacy Initiative best practices to enhance the climate resilience of smallholder farmers and disadvantaged groups in Ethiopia	The project will improve the climate resilience of rural communities in Ethiopia by building capacities to implement ecosystem-based adaptation actions, improving forest and land management practices, promoting climate-resilient livelihoods (including animal husbandry), and generating and disseminating knowledge among stakeholders. (GEF, GEF ID 11416)	
Participatory Agriculture and Climate Transformation Programme	The project will contribute to the transformation of Ethiopia's food system, with a focus on wheat, maize, and livestock. The project will promote enabling environments for low-carbon, climate resilient agriculture, provide technical assistance to agricultural producers and their associations, and facilitate their access to finance and markets. (GEF, GEF ID 11235)	

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		324		

Male		500		
Total	0	824	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)

The CBIT 2 Project will directly benefit approximately 824 staff from government entities with transparency-related functions. Direct beneficiaries of the project are those staff members whose capacities will be strengthened by the project's capacity-building activities under Output 3.2.

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Low	Extreme weather events, including flooding and storms, may impact field work for the development of emissions factors, especially for enteric fermentation. The project team will monitor weather forecasts and alerts and adjust plans accordingly.
Environmental and Social	Moderate	Ineffective engagement with female staff of participating entities or inadequate design of project activities may risk that women's participation in project activities does not meet the targets set by the project. The project team will implement and monitor the gender action plan and the stakeholder engagement plan. The project team will actively invite entities to nominate female representatives to participate in project activities.
Political and Governance	Moderate	Priorities of government authorities may shift during project implementation, leading to government stakeholders potentially losing interest and commitment to the project's goals and activities. The project team will implement and monitor the project's stakeholder engagement plan, especially activities to engage with government authorities.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Moderate	There is a moderate risk that the adoption of the proposed legal and institutional framework for climate transparency will progress slowly due to lengthy administrative processes. The project team will follow up on the processes for the review and adoption of the proposal, providing information and clarifications, as required by participating stakeholders.

Technological	Moderate	There is a risk that the technologies selected for the transparency platform are not compatible with existing information systems operated by MoPD and others. The project team will carry out a careful analysis of the system's requirements, including compatibility and interoperability issues.
Financial and Business Model	Substantial	Low buy-in from stakeholders or inadequately defined institutional frameworks and responsibilities may risk that resources needed to maintain and operate the transparency platform after the project ends will not be allocated by the relevant stakeholders. The project will produce a proposal for institutional arrangements for climate transparency that includes clear responsibilities over the management and maintenance of the transparency platform.
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Moderate	There is a risk that project procurement activities will not be implemented efficiently due to the limited experience and capacities related to project management in MoPD. UNDP will provide training to members of the PMU and staff from MoPD. UNDP will provide support to streamline procurement processes.
Fiduciary	Low	There is a risk that project resources are misallocated, misappropriated, or otherwise mismanaged as a result of weak financial controls and inadequate tracking of expenditures. UNDP will provide training to the implementing partner covering key aspects of financial and fiduciary policies and standards, including financial reporting, required by GEF and UNDP. UNDP will review financial and expenditure reports to ensure compliance with financial and fiduciary policies and standards
Stakeholder	Substantial	There is a risk that stakeholders may not adopt tools and systems produced with support from the project, including the transparency platform and emission factors. The project team will design and deliver training and awareness- raising activities from the perspective of the end-user of the tools and systems and collect feedback from participants.
Other		
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	The overall risk rating reflects the combined probability and impact of the different risks identified for the CBIT 2 Project.

A. 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 objectives. The CBIT 2 Project is aligned with the GEF-8 programming directions for the climate change focal area strategy under Pillar II: Foster enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies, and Objective 2.1. Support capacity-building needs for transparency under the Paris Agreement through the CBIT. This CBIT 2 Project aligns with these objectives by (i) strengthening the legal and institutional framework for climate transparency in Ethiopia, (ii) building the capacities of staff from entities with transparency-related functions in line Ministries and specialised agencies of the national government, and staff from subnational governments, (iii) improving Ethiopia’s climate transparency platform to support climate action planning, monitoring and reporting and the dissemination of climate-related knowledge, and, (iv) elaborating databases, national EFs, tools and guidelines to support the functions of stakeholders with transparency related functions.

The CBIT 2 Project will contribute to Ethiopia’s participation in activities by the CBIT Global Support Programme by facilitating the sharing of lessons learned and best practices. Likewise, the Project support will promote Ethiopia’s engagement and alignment with other national, regional, and global transparency initiatives, contributing to the ongoing improvement of transparency practices over time.

Alignment to UNDP objectives. The CBIT 2 Project contributes to Output 3.4. of UNDP’s Country Programme Document (CDP) in Ethiopia for 2020 – 2025. The output seeks to support “action on climate change adaptation and mitigation scaled-up, funded and implemented across sectors”. Similarly, the Project contributes to Outcome 3 of United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF): “By 2025, all people in Ethiopia live in a society resilient to environmental risks and adapted to climate change”.

Alignment with national priorities. The Project will contribute to Ethiopia’s NDC, submitted to the UNFCCC in 2021. Specifically, it will support the country’s objectives to implement a transparency framework that meets the requirements of the Paris Agreement, as outlined in chapter 6 of the NDC. A robust transparency framework will contribute to the implementation and critical review of the NDC, LT-LEDS and NAP, producing evidence-based knowledge to support more ambitious climate action goals. Additionally, the CBIT 2 Project will bolster Ethiopia’s broader climate and development strategies by promoting the integration of climate action into the Ten-Year Development Plan (TYDP). This alignment aims to foster a resilient, sustainable, and green economy, supporting Ethiopia’s long-term development goals and its commitment to combating climate change effectively.

B. 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
	Medium/Moderate		

C. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

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

Yes

Benefits

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

Global Environment Benefits and co-benefits. The CBIT 2 Project will contribute to strengthening Ethiopia's capacities for climate action planning, monitoring and reporting. These improved capacities will enable the country to adopt more ambitious climate action goals, reducing GHG emissions and increasing the climate resilience of communities, ecosystems, and infrastructure. Improved monitoring and reporting capacities will also contribute to enhanced transparency and accountability of Ethiopia's climate action. These capacities will be reflected in more ambitious NDCs and NAPs, as well as higher-quality NCs and BTRs, resulting in outcomes that align with the objectives of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement.

The increase in capacities for climate action monitoring and reporting will contribute to the implementation of ambitious climate change mitigation and adaptation actions in Ethiopia. The implementation of these actions will bring several economic, environmental and social co-benefits, including a reduction in dependency on fossil fuels, lower energy expenditures by households, commerce, and industry, improved access to public transportation, better air quality in cities and towns, enhanced agricultural productivity, and a decrease in deforestation and land degradation. Co-benefits from adaptation actions include reduced food insecurity, improved access to safe water and health services, and a reduction in the economic and social impacts of extreme weather events.

The CBIT 2 Project incorporates an approach to gender equality and social inclusion across all its components, activities and deliverables. This approach will help reduce gender gaps and social inequality in Ethiopia.

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 (\$)
UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Climate Change	CBIT Set- Aside	Grant	1,200,000.0 0	114,000 .00	1,314,000.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)						1,200,000.0 0	114,000 .00	1,314,000.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

false

PPG Amount (\$)

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional / Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
Total PPG Amount (\$)					0.00	0.00	0.00

Please provide justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

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

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
CCM-CBIT	GET	1,200,000.00	1,200,000.00

Total Project Cost (\$)		1,200,000.00	1,200,000.00
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Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Planning and Development	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	200,000.00
Total Co-financing (\$)				1,200,000.00

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

Not applicable

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator		Nancy Bennet, GEF Agency Executive Director		nancy.bennet@undp.org
Project Coordinator		Nataliya Vasylyeva, Regional Technical Advisor		nataliya.vasylyeva@undp.org

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

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (Month, day, year)
Mensur Dessie Nuri	Climate Institutional Development Advisor	Ministry of Planning and Development	8/11/2025

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.

Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goal (s): SDG 13 – Climate Action							
Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF/Country Programme Results and Resource Framework:							
UNSDCF Outcome 3: By 2025, all people in Ethiopia live in a society resilient to environmental risks and adapted to climate change.							
UNDP CDP 2020 – 2025: Output 3.4: Action on climate change adaptation and mitigation scaled-up, funded and implemented across sectors.							
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: 4.1. Natural resources protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihoods.							
Project title and Quantum Project Number: Establishing the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement in Ethiopia (CBIT 2) - 01004668							
Objective and Outcome Indicators	Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions	
Project Objective:	Enhance the national framework for climate transparency of Ethiopia to meet the requirements of the ETF under the Paris Agreement.						
Indicator 1: (GEF core indicator 11): Direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	Training reports under activity 3.2.3.	Baseline 1: 0 A total of 986 people were trained with support from the CBIT 1 Project. The capacity needs assessment under activity 3.2.1. will establish how many of them remain in their posts and what their current capacity development needs are.	Mid-term target 1: 400 beneficiaries (150 women, 250 men)	End target 1: 824 beneficiaries (324 women, 500 men)	Lists of participants disaggregated by gender, pre- and post-training evaluations.	Assumptions: - A1. Stakeholders are interested in participating in project activities and allocate the necessary time. - A2. Staff turnover does not erode institutional capacities gained with support from the project. - A6. Climate-related impacts do not erode Ethiopia's climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts. Risks: - Political and governance (PG) - Institutional and Policy (IP) - Stakeholder Engagement (SE)	

Component 1: Legal, policy and institutional frameworks

<p>Outcome 1.</p> <p>Strengthened institutional climate transparency framework, enabling Ethiopia to comply with the ETF requirements.</p>	<p>Indicator 2: Improvement in the quality of institutional capacity for transparency based on GEF score 1 to 4 as per Annex IV of CBIT programming directions</p>	<p>CBIT Tracking Tool</p>	<p>Baseline 2: 1</p> <p>No formally designated transparency institution to coordinate transparency activities.</p>	<p>Mid-term target 2: 2</p> <p>An institution is designated to coordinate transparency activities but has limited staff and capacities.</p>	<p>End target 2: 4</p> <p>An institution is designated to coordinate transparency activities with standing staff and some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities.</p>	<p>The CBIT Tracking Tool will be updated at mid-term and before the terminal evaluation.</p> <p>The project team will present for validation by the PB an assessment of the quality of institutional capacities.</p> <p>The assessment will include interviews with and inputs from staff from entities with transparency responsibilities (Table 2).</p>	<p><u>Assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A1. - A2. - A3. The Government of Ethiopia maintains a commitment to ambitious climate action <p><u>Risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PG - IP - SE - Capacity for implementation (CI)
	<p>Indicator 3: A draft proposal for the legal, policy, and institutional framework for climate transparency in Ethiopia has been validated and submitted for consideration by decision-makers</p>	<p>Reports on the development of the proposal.</p> <p>Minutes of the validation process under activity 1.1.3.</p>	<p>Baseline 3: 0</p> <p>No proposal has been prepared.</p>	<p>Mid-term target 3: 1</p> <p>A proposal has been drafted, but it has not been validated.</p>	<p>End target 3: 1</p> <p>A proposal has been validated and submitted to the relevant decision-making body.</p>	<p>Project reports: Report with the draft proposal produced under activity 1.1.2.</p> <p>Reports of the validation process, including reports of validation workshops under activity 1.1.3.</p>	<p><u>Assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A1. - A2. - A3. <p><u>Risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PG - IP - SE - CI

							Evidence of the submission of the proposal to the relevant decision-making body.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1	Output 1.1. Improved legal, policy and institutional frameworks for enhanced transparency are developed and validated with stakeholders.						

Component 2:	Develop improved data, procedures and tools for greenhouse gas inventories						
Outcome 2. Improved data quality and developed procedures to continuously strengthen data management for GHG emissions inventories in Ethiopia.	Indicator 4: Number of categories of sources of GHG emissions in Ethiopia's inventory with Tier 2 calculation approaches developed with support from the project	Reports on the development and validation of Tier 2 approaches for enteric fermentation and cement production.	Baseline 4: 0 No Tier 2 approaches have been developed with support from the project.	Mid-term target 4: 0 Work to develop Tier 2 approaches for enteric fermentation and cement production has started (i.e., contracts have been awarded and the teams have presented the inception plans).	End target 4: 2 Tier 2 approaches for enteric fermentation and cement production have been developed with the project's support and validated at a workshop.	Project reports: 1. Report on the development of national EFs for enteric fermentation of cattle under activity 2.1.1. 2. Report on For resubmission Feb24 version the development of national EFs for cement production under activity 2.1.2. Articles submitted to peer-reviewed scientific journals. 1. Article on the development of EFs for enteric fermentation of cattle. 2. Article on the development of EFs for cement production.	<u>Assumptions:</u> - A1. - A2. - A6. <u>Risks:</u> - PG - IP - SE - CI
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2	Output 2.1. Improvements to the inventory of GHG emissions are developed and validated with stakeholders.						

Component 3.	Institutional and technical capacities for enhanced transparency						
<p>Outcome 3. Improved transparency platform and capacities to comply with the ETF under the Paris Agreement .</p>	<p>Indicator 5: Improvement in the quality of MRV tracking results related to low-GHG development and GHG emissions mitigation based on GEF score 1 to 10 as per Annex III of CBIT programming directions</p>	<p>CBIT Tracking Tool</p>	<p>Baseline 5: 2 Measurement systems are in place, but data is of poor quality and/or methodologies are not very robust; reporting is done only on request or to limited audience or partially; verification is not there.</p>	<p>Mid-term target 5: 3 Measurement systems are in place for a few activities, improved data quality and methodologies, but not cost or time efficient; wider access to reporting is still limited and information is partial; verification is rudimentary/non-standardized.</p>	<p>End target 5: 7 Measurement regarding GHG is broadly done (with widely acceptable methodologies), need for more sophisticated analyses to improve policy. Reporting is periodic with improvements in transparency; verification is done through more sophisticated methods (even if partially).</p>	<p>The CBIT Tracking Tool will be updated by mid-term and before the terminal evaluation. The project team will present for validation by the PB an assessment of the quality of the MRV system. The assessment will include interviews with and inputs from staff from entities with transparency responsibilities (Table 2).</p>	<p><u>Assumptions:</u> - A1. - A2. - A3. - A6. <u>Risks:</u> - PG - IP - SE - CI</p>
	<p>Indicator 6: Improvement in the quality of M&E system for adaptation actions based on a 1 to 10 score similar to that in Annex III of CBIT programming directions,</p>	<p>CBIT Tracking Tool</p>	<p>Baseline 6: 1 Very little measurement is done, and reporting is partial and irregular.</p>	<p>Mid-term target 6: 3 Measurement systems are in place for a few activities, improved data quality and methodologies, but not cost or time-</p>	<p>End target 6: 5 Measurement systems are strong for a limited set of activities and periodically report on key vulnerability and adaptation</p>	<p>The project team will present for validation by the PB an assessment of the quality of M&E system for adaptation actions.</p>	<p><u>Assumptions:</u> - A1. - A2. - A3. - A6. <u>Risks:</u> - PG - IP</p>

	but adjusted as noted in the footnote. [10] ⁸		efficient; wider access to reporting is still limited, and information is partial.	indicators, i.e. mainstreamed into the activity implementation; reporting is improved through a few pathways, but limited to an audience and formats. Limited evaluation of adaptation results.	The assessment will include interviews with and inputs from staff from entities with transparency responsibilities (Table 2).	- SE - CI
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3		3.1. Ethiopia's transparency platform is improved and made available to key stakeholders. 3.2. Stakeholders' capacities strengthened to improve performance of transparency-related functions.				

Component 4.	Knowledge and stakeholders' management						
Outcome 4. Strengthened engagement of Government and non-government stakeholders in Ethiopia's climate transparency processes.	Indicator 7: Level of progress in the implementation of the communication strategy developed by the project.	Annual reports to the PB	Baseline 7: 0 No communication strategy has been developed by the project.	Mid-term target 7: 50% A communication strategy has been developed by the project, and 50% of the scope of the strategy has been delivered.	End target 7: 100% A communication strategy has been developed by the project, and the full scope of the strategy has been delivered.	The project team will report at annual PB meetings on the status of implementation of the strategy. The PB will validate the percentage of completion reported by the team.	<u>Assumptions:</u> - A1. - A2. <u>Risks:</u> - PG - IP - SE - CI

	Indicator 8: Level of progress in the implementation of the gender action plan and stakeholder engagement plan developed by the project.	Annual reports to the PB	Baseline 8: 0% A gender action plan (Annex 10) and stakeholder engagement plan (Annex 8) are available, but implementation has not started.	Mid-term target 8: 50% Average of the reported scopes of the gender action plan and stakeholder engagement plan that have been implemented .	End target 8: 100% The full scope of the gender action plan and stakeholder engagement plan has been implemented .	The project team will report at annual PB meetings on the status of implementation of the plans. The PB will validate the percentage of completion reported by the team.	Assumptions: - A1. - A2. Risks: - PG - IP - SE - CI
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4	4.1. An awareness-raising and communication strategy is developed and implemented. 4.2. A knowledge management strategy is developed and implemented. 4.3. A gender action plan and stakeholder engagement plan are implemented and reported.						
Component 5.	Monitoring and Evaluation						
Outcome 5. Monitoring and evaluation assess project impact and guide adaptive management	Indicator 9: Level of progress in the implementation of M&E plan.	Project reports	Baseline 9: 0% An M&E plan is available (Section VII), but implementation has not started.	Mid-term target 9: 50% An inception workshop was delivered. At least the first PIR was submitted on time. MTR developed and submitted on time.	End target 9: 100% Inception and closing workshops were delivered. At least three PIR were submitted on time. TE is submitted on time.	Inception workshop report. Closing workshop report. Submitted PIRs.	Assumptions: - A1. - A2. Risks: - PG - IP - SE - CI

Outputs to achieve Outcome 5.	5.1. M&E Plan is implemented
--------------------------------------	------------------------------

[10] Ratings for indicator 6:

1. Very little measurement is done, and reporting is partial and irregular.
2. Measurement systems are in place, but data is of poor quality and/or methodologies are not very robust; reporting is done only on request, to a limited audience, or partially.
3. Measurement systems are in place for a few activities, improved data quality and methodologies, but not cost or time-efficient; wider access to reporting is still limited, and information is partial.
4. Measurement systems are strong in a limited set of activities; however, analyses still require improvement, particularly in areas such as periodic monitoring and reporting, which are not yet cost- or time-efficient.
5. Measurement systems are strong for a limited set of activities and periodically report on key vulnerability and adaptation indicators, i.e. mainstreamed into the activity implementation; reporting is improved through a few pathways, but limited to an audience and formats. Limited evaluation of adaptation results.
6. Measurement systems are strong and cover a greater percentage of activities – feedback loops exist even if they are not fully functioning; reporting is available through multiple pathways and formats but may not be complete/transparent. Limited evaluation of adaptation results.
7. Measurement of progress in adaptation action is broadly done (with widely acceptable methodologies), and there is a need for more sophisticated analyses to improve policy. Reporting is periodic, with improvements in transparency. Some processes are in place for evaluating a limited number of adaptation results.
8. Strong standardised measurement processes established for key indicators and mainstreamed into institutional policy implementation; reporting is widely available in multiple formats. Some processes are in place for evaluating a significant number of adaptation results.
9. Strong monitoring, reporting, and evaluation systems – robust methodologies, cost-effective and efficient, with periodic updates. Processes are in place for evaluating most or all adaptation results.
10. Strong M&E systems that provide quality vulnerability and adaptation related information in a transparent, accurate and accessible to a wide audience, with feedback of information from the system flowing into policy design and implementation.

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
Total			

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

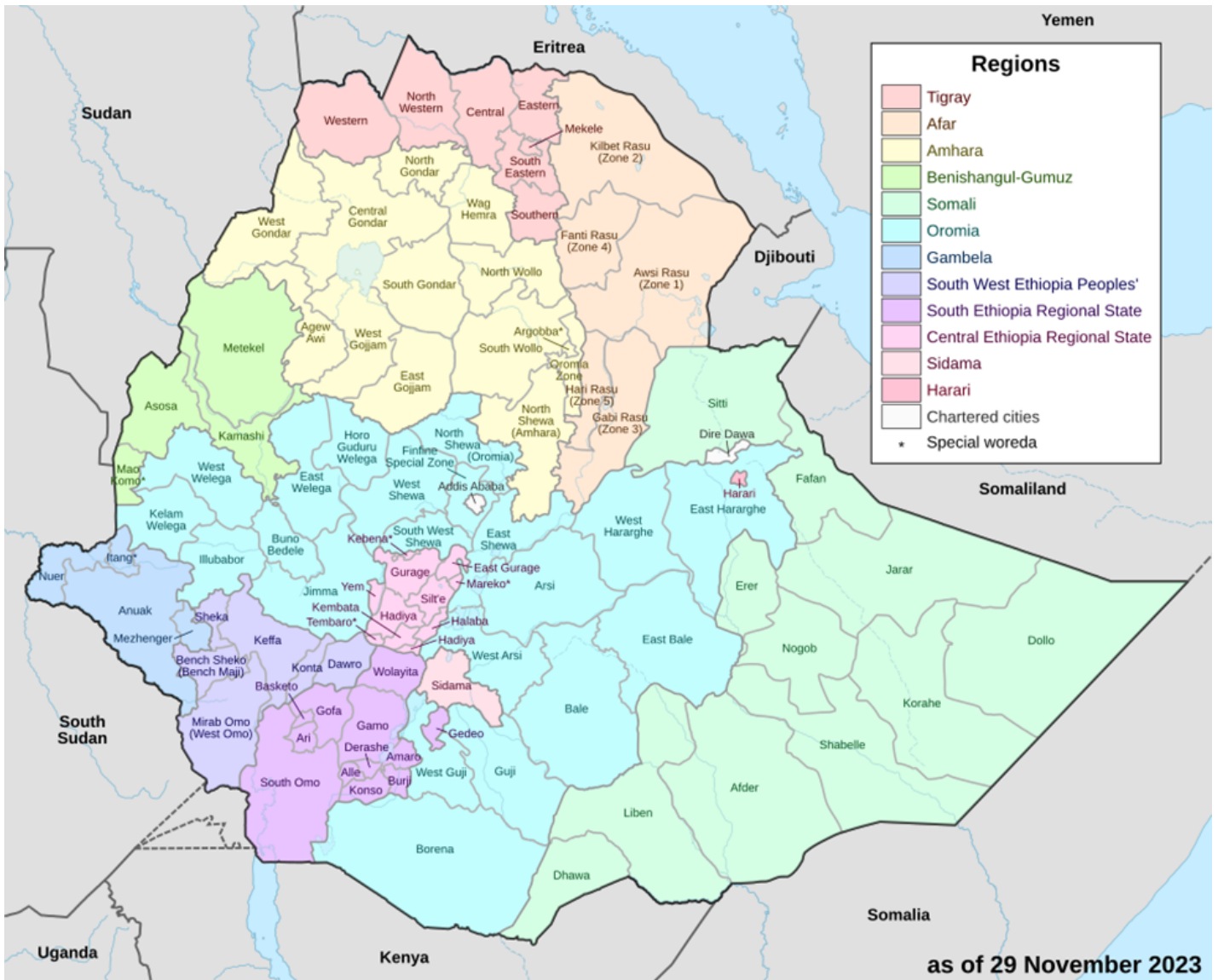
Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Addis Ababa	9.02	38.74	344,979

Location Description:

Activity Description:

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



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

ESS

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

For resubmission, please use version March 18, 2026

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	M&E	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4				
Contractual services- Company	Consulting company or research institution to develop emissions factors for enteric fermentation. Includes desk review, field and laboratory work. Lump sum includes travel costs. Year 2: US\$100,000; Year 3: US\$100,000. Total: US\$200,000. Bidders will be requested to describe the activities and cost breakdown in the technical and financial proposals. Consulting company or research institution to develop emissions factors for cement production. Includes desk review, field and laboratory work. Lump sum includes travel costs.		200,000					200,000	UNDP
	Consulting company to define the technical requirements and design of the transparency platform. Year 2: US\$90,000. Total: US\$90,000. Bidders will be requested to describe the activities and cost breakdown in the technical and financial proposals. Software development company to implement the transparency platform and provide training to users. Year 3: US\$170,000; Year 4: US\$170,000. Total: US\$430,000. Bidders will be requested to describe the activities and cost breakdown in the technical and financial proposals.			430,000				430,000	UNDP
	Consulting firm to assess the capacities of staff in entities with transparency functions and to design and deliver a capacity-building programme. Lump sum includes the organisation and delivery of training workshops, as well as workshop materials and supplies. (capacity assessment US\$30,000, training workshops US\$80,000, workshop materials and supplies US\$8,000).			118,000				118,000	Ministry of Planning and Development (MoPD)
Subtotal Contractual Services - Company		-	200,000	548,000	-	-	-	748,000	
Contractual services- Individual	Project manager 48 months @ \$3,500/month. Time allocation for Output 2.1.: 5%; Project manager 48 months @ \$3,500/month. Time allocation for Output 3.1.: 10%; Project manager 48 months @ \$3,500/month. Time allocation for Output 4.2.1.: 15%; Project manager 48 months @ \$3,500/month. Time allocation for PMU: 45%; Project manager, 48 months @ \$3,500/month. Time allocation for Output 4.1.1.: 5%; Project manager, 48 months @ \$3,500/month. Time allocation for Output 1.1.: 5%; Project manager, 48 months @ \$3,500/month. Time allocation for Output 3.2.: 5%; Project manager, 48 months @ \$3,500/month. Time allocation for Output 4.1.2.: 5%; Project manager, 48 months @ \$3,500/month. Time allocation for Output 4.1.3.: 5%	8,400	8,400	25,200	25,200	25,200	75,600	168,000	UNDP
	Project financial and administrative assistant, 48 months @ \$1000/month, cofinanced with UNDP TRAC resources. Amount covered by the GEF grant: US\$6,000.						6,000	6,000	Ministry of Planning and Development (MoPD)
Subtotal Contractual Services - Individual		8,400	8,400	25,200	25,200	25,200	81,600	174,000	
Equipment	Computers, external hard-drives and printers for use by members of the PMU. \$2,500/computer x 2 member, \$200/hard-drive x 2 hard-drives, \$900/printer x 1 printer.						6,300	6,300	Ministry of Planning and Development (MoPD)
	Procurement of Software to develop transparency platform. Year 2: USD100,000. Total US\$100,000. Bidders will be requested to describe the activities and cost breakdown in the technical and financial proposals and USD 22,100.00 will be covered by GEF grant and remaining will be covered by UNDP TRAC resource for USD 77,900.00			22,100				22,100	UNDP
Subtotal Equipment		-	-	22,100	-	-	6,300	28,400	
International Consultants	International consultant to conduct terminal evaluation. \$25,800. 43 days @ \$600/day.					25,800		25,800	UNDP
Subtotal International Consultants		-	-	-	-	25,800	-	25,800	
Local Consultants	Communications and knowledge management expert to elaborate the awareness-raising and communication strategy. Local consultant, 30 days @ \$433.333/day. The cost will be split equally between Outputs 4.1.1. and 4.1.2.				6,500			6,500	Ministry of Planning and Development (MoPD)
	Communications and knowledge management expert to elaborate the awareness-raising and communication strategy. Local consultant, 30 days @ \$433.333/day. The cost will be split equally between Outputs 4.1.1. and 4.1.2.				6,500			6,500	Ministry of Planning and Development (MoPD)
	Legal expert to review the legal and policy framework for transparency and produce a proposal to improve it. Local consultant, 76 days @ \$400/day	30,400						30,400	Ministry of Planning and Development (MoPD)
Subtotal Local Consultants		30,400	-	-	13,000	-	-	43,400	

Office Supplies	Office supplies required by the PMU. \$1,000/year.						4,000	4,000	Ministry of Planning and Development (MoPD)
Subtotal Office Supplies		-	-	-	-	-	4,000	4,000	
Other Operating Costs	Annual financial audits. 4 audits @ \$2,000/audit						8,000	8,000	UNDP
	Editing and publication design. Five publications. \$780 per publication.				3,900			3,900	Ministry of Planning and Development (MoPD)
Subtotal Other Operating Costs		-	-	-	3,900	-	8,000	11,900	
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Consultation and validation workshops for the development of national emission factor for enteric fermentation of cattle. Two workshops. Cost per workshop \$5,000 (venue and equipment rental, workshop materials, refreshments) Consultation and validation workshops for the development of national emission factor for cement production. Two workshops. Cost per workshop \$5,000 (venue and equipment rental, workshop materials, refreshments)		20,000					20,000	UNDP
	Consultation workshops for the design of the transparency platform. Five workshops. Cost per workshop \$5,000 (venue and equipment rental, workshop materials, refreshments)			25,000				25,000	UNDP
	Consultation workshops for the review of the legal and policy framework for transparency. Two workshops. Cost per workshop \$5,000 (venue and equipment rental, workshop materials, refreshments) Validation workshops for the proposal on the legal and policy framework for transparency. Three workshops. Cost per workshop \$5,000 (venue and equipment rental, workshop materials, refreshments)	25,000						25,000	Ministry of Planning and Development (MoPD)
	Inception and closing workshops. \$1,300, each (venue and equipment rental, workshop materials, refreshments)						2,600	2,600	Ministry of Planning and Development (MoPD)
Subtotal Training, Workshops, Meetings		25,000	20,000	25,000	-	-	2,600	72,600	
Travel	Domestic travel by participants in the capacity-building programme. 20 trips. Cost per trip \$1,600 (ticket \$500, DSA \$200 x 3 days, terminal expenses \$500)			32,000				32,000	Ministry of Planning and Development (MoPD)
	Domestic travel by PMU staff and legal expert to participate in workshops. Two persons participating in two workshops outside the capital: four trips. Cost per trip \$1,600 (ticket \$500, DSA \$200 x 3 days, terminal expenses \$500)	6,400						6,400	Ministry of Planning and Development (MoPD)
	Domestic travel by PMU staff. Twice trip per year. Cost per trip \$2,750 (ticket \$1000, DSA \$250 x 5 days, terminal costs \$500)						5,500	5,500	Ministry of Planning and Development (MoPD)
	International travel to participate in UNFCCC conferences and other international exchange workshops on climate transparency. \$12,000 per year				48,000			48,000	UNDP
Subtotal Travel		6,400	-	32,000	48,000	-	5,500	91,900	
Project Total		70,200	228,400	652,300	90,100	51,000	108,000	1,200,000	