

GEF-8 REQUEST FOR Climate Change enabling activity

Proposal for Funding Under the GET
Processing Type: Expedite

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SECTION 1: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Enabling Activity Title

Project Title: Lebanon's First Biennial Transparency Reports, Fifth National Communication and Second Biennial Transparency Reports, to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Country(ies)	GEF Enabling Activity ID
Lebanon	11305
GEF Agency(ies):	GEF Agency Enabling Activity ID
UNDP	6676
Submission Date	Expected Implementation Start
4/27/2023	6/30/2023
Project Executing Entity(s):	Executing Partner Type
UNDP	GEF Agency
GEF Focal Area (s)	Expected Duration (In Months)
Climate Change	48
Type of Report(s)	Expected Report Submission to Convention
UNFCCC Biennial Transparency Report (BTR)	12/31/2024
UNFCCC Biennial Transparency Report/ National Communication (BTR/NC)	12/31/2026

A. Funding Elements

GEF-8 Program	Trust Fund	GEF Financing (\$)
CCM-EA	GET	1,233,000.00
Total Enabling Activity Cost		1,233,000.00

Does the enabling activity deviate from typical cost ranges? Yes No

If yes, please describe

B. Enabling Activity Summary

Enabling Activity Objective

To assist Lebanon in the preparation and submission of its First Biennial Transparency Report and a combined Second Biennial Transparency and 5th National Communication Report for the fulfillment of the obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement (PA)

Enabling Activity Summary

This project is prepared in line with the GEF8 Climate Change Focal Area Strategy and Associated Programming/ Pillar II: Foster enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies/ Objective 2.2 Support relevant Convention obligations and enabling activities; and following goals and objectives:

Project Development Objective:

The project will support the Government of Lebanon in achieving its global environment concerns and commitments to international conventions, and to integrate climate change considerations in national development planning and policy through ensuring continuity of the institutional and technical capacity building, partly initiated, and consequently sustained by reporting instruments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Project Immediate Objective:

The project will enable Lebanon to prepare and submit its First Biennial Transparency Reports and 5th National Communication in combination with the second BTR and meet its reporting obligations under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, in line with the Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (Decision 18/CMA.1) and the guidance on operationalizing the MPGs as per Decision 5/CMA.3.

Climate change is an urgent and growing threat to human and natural systems. Since the Paris Agreement was adopted in 2015, governments and non-state actors have mobilized to implement it through stronger and more ambitious climate action. The Article 13 of the Paris Agreement establishes an Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) for action and support designed to build trust and confidence that all countries are contributing their share to the global effort. By tracking and reporting on the progress and implementation challenges of their climate pledges, countries will have the necessary information to strengthen their ambition in the future and identify new priority areas for action, along with the resources needed to ensure that each **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)** cycle builds on the previous one. Importantly, outputs from the reporting and review process under the ETF will be considered at a collective level and provide an important source of information for the Global Stocktake (GST) leading to stronger climate action that will continue as the climate regimes moves towards the goal of zero net emissions by 2050 and climate neutrality thereafter.

The new transparency system under the Paris Agreement builds on and enhances the existing systems under the Convention. NCs, BURs and ICA has formed part of the experience drawn upon and contributed to improvements of capacity constraints and continuous building of capacity and expertise in advance of the ETF. The new reporting guidelines constitute noticeable enhancement for developing country Parties in terms of frequency, scope and depth of reporting. There is widespread recognition that developing country Parties will need support to help them apply the new guidelines.

The CMA decided that Parties shall submit their first BTR and national inventory report, if submitted as a stand-alone report, in accordance with the adopted modalities, procedures and guidelines, at the latest by 31 December 2024 and that LDCs and SIDS may submit this information at their discretion. The Modalities, Procedures, and Guidelines (MPGs) were adopted in the Katowice Climate Package through decision 18/CMA.1 sets the rules for the implementation of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) under the Paris Agreement. At the COP26, the "Paris Agreement rulebook"/MPGs has been finalized. This set of rules lays out how countries are held accountable for delivering on their climate action promises and self-set targets under their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and enable the operationalization of the enhanced transparency framework. (Decision 5/CMA.3: Guidance for operationalizing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.).

The preparation of the BTR1- 5NC/BTR2 with the financial assistance of the GEF will serve to further strengthen institutional and technical capacities of Lebanon for implementing the Convention, Paris Agreement and reporting thereon to the UNFCCC. The project will provide the platform for furthering the development and implementation of the **Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV)** systems for tracking emissions, mitigation, adaptation, and support within the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the PA.

The project objectives will be achieved through the outcomes and outputs as defined in the Project Framework table below.

[1] CMA: The Conference of the Parties, the supreme body of the Convention, shall serve as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement. All States that are Parties to the Paris Agreement are represented at the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA), while States that are not Parties participate as observers. The CMA oversees the implementation of the Paris Agreement and takes decisions to promote its effective implementation (source: UNFCCC, <https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/supreme-bodies/conference-of-the-parties-serving-as-the-meeting-of-the-parties-to-the-paris-agreement-cma>).

Stakeholders' involvement

Stakeholder involvement and consultation processes are critical to the success of the project. An effective engagement of key stakeholders has been done during project preparation and is envisaged during implementation, monitoring and evaluation to enhance ownership of the NC and BTR processes and makes these reports more responsive to national needs. The project proposal intends to strengthen stakeholder's participation to collectively participate in addressing climate change issues and challenges related to the identification and prioritization of activity data, mitigation and adaptation options and indicators as well as support and capacity building. The stakeholders of the project are expected to come from a wide range of backgrounds, including line ministries and agencies, local communities, local authorities and NGOs, mass-media, research institutions, private sector, and international organizations, with particular emphasis on related sectors.

This project proposal has been developed in consultation with relevant experts, government staff, policymakers and NGOs who participated in the previous NC/BUR exercises. Their views and needs were integrated into the design of this new enabling activity project.

The preparation process of the previous National Communications and Biennial Update Reports to the Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC, has contributed to the institutional strengthening of the Ministry of Environment, as competent lead institution for the application of the Convention as well as of other relevant institutions at national level. This project will additionally improve the sustainability for preparation of future NCs/BTRs/NDCs/NAPs and will facilitate the reporting requirements to the UNFCCC. Active participation by all stakeholders in the formulation of mitigation and adaptation policies and measures will be facilitated to ensure ownership and sustainability.

It is understood that the most effective way to address climate change, is to allow a real co-management of the issue, where all key stakeholders are involved, in relation to the design and implementation of the mitigation and adaptation actions, in the framework of pursuing the wider objectives of sustainable development.

The integration of the different sectors strengthens the institutional and technical capacity of the different stakeholders and institutions, not limited to a reduced group of experts and decision makers from the governmental institution where lies the responsibility for the fulfillment of the national obligations to the Convention. Efforts will be made to take into consideration the needs of excluded and marginalized groups which are more affected by climate change and have less resources to adapt. For this purpose, the project team will use various tools, including design thinking, behavioral science, and foresight, thus creating a collaborative space where different stakeholders will join forces to design policies and actions that will contribute to mitigation of GHG emission and will enhance the resilience and adaptive capacities to climate change on national and local levels.

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

Stakeholders' engagement and cooperation will be maintained through the organization of consultation sessions and organization workshops, focus group meetings, and one-on-one interviews. Institutions such as the **Central Administration of Statistics (CAS), the Meteorological Services and Ministries of Energy and Water (MoEW), Agriculture (MoA), Public Works and Transport (MoPWT) and Finance (MoF)** will play a key role in providing sectoral activity data and climate data for preparation of the GHG inventories, sectoral emissions projections, climate change projections as well as mitigation and adaptation scenarios. The technical staff from the above ministries will take part in capacity building activities for identification, preparation and implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions in their respective economic sectors, while decision makers will play a key role in prioritization of identified measures. **In addition, consultation will be organized with academic experts, youth groups, the private sector and civil society organizations to ensure the completeness and accuracy of the data reported and analyzed and the gaps and needs identified. This approach will build on the previous engagement process initiated under the 4NC/BUR3 and CBIT projects and will ensure the involvement of both layers of each governmental institution, in addition to other stakeholders to optimize the mainstreaming of climate change and ensure ownership in decision making.**

The table below presents the main stakeholders at the national level who will be involved in the project. The table also provides an overview of their potential roles in the project and means of engagement:

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Environment	Coordinating entity. GHG inventory compiler. AD of the waste sector and cement production. Leading vulnerability and adaptation consultations. Report on mitigation actions.

Stakeholder	Role
	Involvement in GHG emission projection scenarios
Ministry of Agriculture	AD and mitigation analysis of the agriculture sector. Involvement in vulnerability and adaptation consultations. Report on mitigation actions Involvement in GHG emission projection scenarios
Ministry of Energy and Water	AD and mitigation analysis of the energy and waste/wastewater sector. Involvement in vulnerability and adaptation consultations. Report on mitigation actions Involvement in GHG emission projection scenarios
Ministry of Public Works and Transport	AD and mitigation analysis of transport, road infrastructure Involvement in vulnerability and adaptation consultations Involvement in GHG emission projection scenarios
Ministry of Interior and Municipalities	Involvement in vulnerability and adaptation consultations
Ministry of Public Health	Involvement in vulnerability and adaptation consultations
Ministry of Higher Education	Mainstreaming climate change in lebanese educational material Involvement in vulnerability and adaptation consultations
Ministry of Social Affairs	Involvement in vulnerability and adaptation consultations
Ministry of Industry	AD and mitigation analysis of the industrial sector Involvement in GHG emission projection scenarios
Association of Lebanese industrialists	AD and mitigation analysis of the industrial sector Involvement in GHG emission projection scenarios
Directorate General of Customs	AD and mitigation analysis of the industrial and agricultural sector
Directorate General for civil aviation	AD on civil aviation
Council for Development and Reconstruction	AD for the waste/wastewater sector Involvement in vulnerability and adaptation consultations Report on mitigation actions Advisory role in identification of mitigation options Involvement in GHG emission projection scenarios
Electricity of Lebanon (Electricite du Liban)	AD of electricity generation Report on mitigation actions Advisory role in identification of mitigation options Involvement in GHG emission projection scenarios
Central Administration of Statistics	Data provider for GHG inventory, archiving and socio-economics scenarios

Stakeholder	Role
	Involvement in vulnerability and adaptation consultations Involvement in GHG emission projection scenarios
University of Balamand	AD and mitigation analysis of AFOLU Involvement in vulnerability and adaptation consultations.
National Council for Scientific Research	Data provider for AFOLU Involvement in vulnerability and adaptation consultations. Involvement in GHG emission projection scenarios
Lebanese Center for Energy Conservation	AD for the energy sector Report on mitigation actions Advisory role in identification of mitigation options Involvement in GHG emission projection scenarios
SDG committee	Input in establishing linkages between development policies and climate change Involvement in vulnerability and adaptation consultations. Involvement in GHG emission projection scenarios
UN ESCWA	Involvement in vulnerability and adaptation consultations.
World Health Organization	Involvement in vulnerability and adaptation consultations
Lebanese Meteorological Services	Data provider Involvement in vulnerability and adaptation consultations.
Municipalities	Report on mitigation actions Advisory role in identification of mitigation options Involvement in vulnerability and adaptation consultations. Involvement in GHG emission projection scenarios
Economic, Social Council	Report on mitigation and adaptation actions Advisory role in identification of mitigation and adaptation options Involvement in vulnerability and adaptation consultations. Involvement in GHG emission projection scenarios
International Organizations (UNEP, UNICEF, ESCWA, WFP, FAO, WB, EU, GIZ, etc.)	Report on mitigation actions or projects Involvement in vulnerability and adaptation consultations or actions in implemented or developed projects Involvement in GHG emission projection scenarios
Civil society and non-governmental organizations (IndyAct, Lebanon Eco Movement, The Lebanese Association for Energy Saving and for Environment, and Society for the	Report on climate change related initiatives Advisory role in identification of mitigation options Involvement in vulnerability and adaptation consultations.

Stakeholder	Role
Protection of Nature in Lebanon amongst others)	Involvement in GHG emission projection scenarios
American Univeristy of Beirut Issam Fares Institute for public policy (IFI)	Advancing research on cliamte change Advisory role in identification of mitigation options Involvement in vulnerability and adaptation consultations. Involvement in GHG emission projection scenarios
Private sector	Report on mitigation and adaptation actions and funding channels Identification of mitigation and adaptation options Involvement in vulnerability and adaptation consultations Involvement in GHG emission projection scenarios

A preliminary Stakeholder engagement plan envisage the following meetings:

- Inception workshop to discuss conceptual framework and design for each report/area of work; and to highlight any prevailing challenges to data acquisition and sharing, monitoring assessment and reporting.
- Stakeholder consultations workshops to engage stakeholders and ensure their continuous involvement in the reporting process.
- Capacity building workshops on the thematic areas of the ETF, BTRs and NCs.
- Individual meetings of thematic working groups with sector representatives
- Group discussions to solicit ideas, create synergies and opportunities for networking, knowledge sharing and joint actions.
- Validation workshops to discuss results and validate accuracy of the analyses and assure quality of the results.
- Final dissemination workshop to discuss findings, raise awareness and reinforce collaboration and networking.

The stakeholder engagement plan will be consolidated and implemented in conjunction with the Gender Action Plan thus ensuring that gender equality considerations are firmly integrated throughout project interactions with stakeholders.

Covid-19 considerations:

Stakeholder engagement plan will include measures to manage risks that the Covid-19 pandemic and the possible reinstatement of containment measures may pose on the mobility and engagement of both project staff and stakeholders. Project will employ videoconferencing equipment/tools for virtual meetings and workshops, revise workplan, apply social distancing and provide personal protective equipment (PPE) to prevent exposure among project staff, stakeholders, and participants as and when necessary. Budget will be included for IT support and PPE accordingly.

Upfront to the commencement of the project, a risk assessment of the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic will be performed and measures to mitigate its effect on the project will be identified and

implemented. The impact of the Covid-19 on the project progress will be closely monitored and the adaptive management will be used to minimize, and address impacts it may have on the availability of technical expertise, capacity and changes in timelines. Project will focus on strengthening capacity and experience for remote work and online interactions as well as limited remote data and information access.

The national process of the preparation of the BTRs and NCs can assist COVID-19 efforts to the build back better and greener plans. Like many countries, one of the challenges that Lebanon must face after the COVID-19 pandemic is the strengthening of its public management and the reactivation of the economy and the new normality; thus, this transition can be directed towards a new model of national development that is sustainable, inclusive, low in emissions and resilient to climate change.

Gender dimension:

A Gender Action Plan has been developed for this project to promote gender balance in consultations, workshops, and trainings, as well as including gender considerations and indicators (developed by NDCSP) in institutional arrangements and web-based platform. The detailed action plan with corresponding indicators is included in Annex 10 of the project document.

The Ministry of Environment already endeavored in gender mainstreaming in its Third and Fourth National Communications and will try to deepen the practice in other reporting procedures. The proposed BTR project will integrate aspects of gender equality and women's empowerment, where applicable. Additionally, the project will keep track of gender mainstreaming using progress indicators in its reporting. The **Measuring, Reporting, and Verification Coordinating Entity (MRVCE)** developed under CBIT will also request information on gender representation in the MRV network and beyond through a higher representation of women (at least 30%) at all levels, which will also be reported. The project component of capacity-building will also focus on enhancing women's skills, as well as on enhanced understanding of gender dimensions of climate change from the side of the MoE.

The **NDC Support Programme (NDCSP)** project at the Ministry of Environment enhanced gender integration into climate planning through a gender-responsiveness assessment of the policies and activities included in Lebanon's NDC, among others. The assessment intended to evaluate Lebanon's baseline, assess the policies that make up Lebanon's NDC in terms of gender, and provide recommendations for integrating gender aspects into climate-relevant policies. Moreover, recommendations were provided to mainstream gender in all climate reporting tools. The NDCSP developed indicators to track gender-responsiveness as part of climate action, which will be used in this project.

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

National reporting processes can be a meaningful entry point for training, awareness-raising, and capacity-building efforts to ensure women's equal engagement in and benefit from climate change action. Preparation of reports can also influence other, ongoing climate change planning and policymaking processes.

Previous NC/BUR projects addressed Gender mainstreaming into national reporting process in the following ways:

- Lebanon has been seeking to improve the gender responsiveness of its climate policies and climate action. To support this, a Gender Analysis was carried out to assess various aspects of the governance, policy and planning processes related to climate change and gender equality. Prioritized sectors included energy, waste, and water.

- A set of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) have been developed to assist ministries in integrating gender into policies and strategies and climate reporting and planning.
- Indicators were developed and proposed to assess gender integration in sectoral policies (Energy, waste and water sectors)

This project will apply the “GENDER RESPONSIVE NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS TOOLKIT ” developed by the Global Support Program (GSP) through UNDP and in collaboration with UNEP and GEF and its updated version upon its availability. In line with the GEF SEC’s policy on gender equality and Guidance to advance gender equality in GEF projects and programs , project will prepare and finalize Gender analysis and Gender action plan during its inception phase .

Gender analysis will follow the structure of five priority areas of UNFCCC Gender Action:

- Capacity building, knowledge sharing and communications.
- Gender balance, participation, and women’s leadership
- Coherence
- Gender responsive implementation and means of implementation.
- Monitoring and reporting.

An initial stocktaking and gender analysis across all areas – and inclusion of stakeholders who understand gender issues in relation to their sectors – will be conducted to assess and understand where deeper analysis and action is required. The areas where data and information on gender and climate change is not available will be identified with priorities and steps to fill gaps.

The update of the national circumstances under each component will disaggregate relevant data by sex with the objective to better understand how the social and economic differences between men and women affects the capability of dealing with mitigating and adapting to climate change. Seeing that women are being acknowledged as agents of change who make important contributions to climate change adaptation and mitigation, a gender perspective will be incorporated in the climate change impacts and adaptation and NDC progress assessment and preparation of mitigation actions.

For all analysis included in the project, gender-disaggregated data from national statistical agency and international approved sources for the following topics: education level, employment by economy sectors and other sectors identified as GHG emitters, gender pay gap (general and by sectors), leadership, economic empowerment, and health among others will be included to summarize status of women and men nationally and by sector.

The Project will provide capacity-building in relation to NC/BTR purpose and content, gender issues in environment and their role in the NC/BTR processes if necessary.

The project will encourage the active participation of women and men in decision-making processes. Gender balance will be considered in project management structures and capacity building actions (trainings, workshops).

ENABLING ACTIVITY COMPONENTS

Component 1. National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases.

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 501,590.00

Outcome:

1. Update and report the GHG inventory for 2022 (BTR1) and 2024 (5NC/BTR2)

Output:

1.1 Information on GHG inventories and climate change within the national context updated, including a brief on national circumstances and institutional arrangements with regards to the national focal point, the inventory preparation process, archiving of information, and GHG submission, and review process.

1.2 The GHG inventory updated up to 2022 (BTR1) and 2024 (5NC/BTR2) for Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) and Waste using 2006 IPCC guidelines, and its 2019 refinement to the extent possible, and a trend analysis for the time series 1994 to 2022/2024 performed

Component 2. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 243,550.00

Outcome:

2. Collect information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, including information on mitigation policies and measures

Output:

2.1 Information improved to track the progress reached in the implementation and achievements of the NDC under article 4 of the Paris Agreement

2.2 GHG emissions and removals projections scenarios developed for 2022 for BTR1 and 2024 for 5NC/BTR2 with a trend analysis for the time series 1994 to 2022/2024 performed.

2.3 Description of the NDC and information on NDC mitigation actions and their effects as per the MPGs of decision 18/CMA.1.

Component 3. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 186,840.00

Outcome:

3. Update and report information on climate change impacts and adaptation

Output:

3.1 Updated national circumstances and institutional arrangements for monitoring and reporting on NDC adaptation actions

3.2 Assessment of historic and projected climate scenarios for Lebanon improved and updated with the use of latest climate model data acquired from the **Regional Initiative for the Assessment of Climate Change Impacts on Water Resources and Socio-Economic Vulnerability in the Arab Region (RICCAR)** based on their projections of the Arab Domain for both BTR1 and 5NC/BTR2.

3.3 Information related to averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in Lebanon will be collected.

3.4 Information on adaptation measures to climate change including adaptation priorities and barriers will be collected.

Component 4. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement and Other Information

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 78,990.00

Outcome:

4. Improve and report information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support provided and mobilized, including other relevant information and supplemental NC chapters

Output:

4.1 Detailed description of the national circumstances and institutional arrangements in place to track and report on support needed and received, and mobilized

4.2 Information on support needed and received for financing, technology transfer and capacity building are compiled and reported.

4.3 Update and report other relevant information (e.g. gender) including supplemental NC chapters (research and systemic observation; education, training, and public awareness).

Component 5. Publication and submission of combined BTR1/ and 5NC/BTR2 reports to the UNFCCC

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 56,550.00

Outcome:

5. Prepare Lebanon's BTR1 and 5NC/BTR2 in accordance with the MPGs and methodological guidance contained in decisions 18/CMA.1 and 5/CMA.3

Output:

5.1 A standalone BTR1 report and a combined 5NC/BTR2 report technically validated, endorsed, and submitted to the UNFCCC by Dec 2024 and Dec 2026 respectively.

M&E

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 55,090.00

Outcome:

6. Monitor and evaluate the project

Output:

6.1 Inception workshop organized, and Inception Report compiled.

6.2 Project annual financial and progress reports and Annual Status Surveys prepared.

6.3 End of project report including lessons learned **note (LLN)** and recommendation for next BTR/NC work compiled.

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$)
Component 1. National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases.	501,590.00
Component 2. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement	243,550.00
Component 3. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement	186,840.00

Component 4. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement and Other Information	78,990.00
Component 5. Publication and submission of combined BTR1/ and 5NC/BTR2 reports to the UNFCCC	56,550.00
M&E	55,090.00
Subtotal	1,122,610.00
Project Management Cost	110,390.00
Total Enabling Activity Cost	1,233,000.00

Please provide justification

SECTION 2: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUPPORTING INFORMATION

C. Eligibility Criteria

Please provide eligibility information for this enabling activity.

Lebanon ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1994, Kyoto Protocol in 2006 and the Paris Agreement in 2019. As Party to the Convention, Lebanon has the obligation to implement decisions of the Conference of the Parties (COP) regarding the implementation of policies and measures to adapt to, and mitigate climate change, thereby contributing to the attainment of the objective of the Convention.

So far, Lebanon has prepared and submitted 4 National Communications (NCs): the Initial National Communication (NC1) in 1999; the Second National Communication (NC2) in 2011 the Third National Communication (NC3) in 2016 and the Fourth National Communication (NC4) in 2022 as mandated by articles 4 and 12 of the Convention.

Country has also prepared and submitted 4 Biennial Update Reports (BURs): First Biennial Update Report (BUR1) in 2015; the Second Biennial Update Report (BUR2) in 2017, the Third Biennial Update Report (BUR3) in 2019, and the Fourth Biennial Update Report (BUR4) in 2021.

The preparation process of NC and BUR reports and the participation in 4 International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) enabled Lebanon to gradually improve its reporting requirements to abide to the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement, to shape national climate policy and to accelerate the implementation of mitigation and adaptation projects, as describe d below.

Lebanon submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) in September 30, 2015 to conform with decisions 1/CP.19 and 1/CP.20 of the COP. Lebanon submitted its revised NDC in March 2021. To contribute to closing the mitigation gap, Lebanon increased the ambition of its mitigation targets, namely its general Greenhouse Gas (GHG) and renewable energy targets. Moreover, additional adaptation priorities were identified, as well as climate action enablers. This NDC provides additional information on the mitigation targets through the guidance on Information to provide Clarity, Transparency and Understanding (ICTU) in Decision 4/CMA.1. The achievement of Lebanon's updated NDC greatly contributes to Lebanon's sustainable development. Additionally, as per paragraph 11 of Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, Law 115/2019 and paragraph 11 of Decision 9/CMA.1, the adaptation priorities in the updated NDC correspond to (c) National adaptation priorities, strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions of the Annex of Decision 9/CMA.1 (Further guidance in relation to the adaptation communication, including, inter alia, as a component of nationally determined contributions, referred to in Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11, of the Paris Agreement and Law 115/2019). **Therefore, the adaptation priorities reported in the updated NDC have constituted part of Lebanon's first Adaptation Communication** in accordance with paragraph 10 of Article 7 of the Paris Agreement and Law 115/2019.

Lebanon has also mainstreamed gender and sustainable development in its NDC through additional support received from the NDC Support Programme (NDCSP) project. A synchronization exercise was conducted, which consists of inputting the outputs of mitigation and adaptation policies that make up the NDC in the SDG Climate Action Nexus tool (SCAN-tool), developed under the umbrella of the NDC Support Cluster. The tool aims at supporting policy makers across different departments and state levels to identify and understand which climate mitigation and adaptation actions may impact specific SDG targets

(http://ambitiontoaction.net/scan_tool/). The linkages were then prioritized in twelve integration sheets, where for each sector, an assessment of the positive and negative linkages was performed, with a summary for recommendations in upcoming policymaking in terms of inputs and consultations. Linking sustainable development and climate action is of the essence, therefore, reporting on mitigation and adaptation action and needs in Lebanon needs to also identify the contribution made to sustainable development, namely the SDGs.

In addition, a gender analysis was carried out under the NDCSP to identify entry-points to increase the gender-inclusiveness and responsiveness of climate change policies, strategies, planning, and reporting aspects. Three sectors were prioritized to be analyzed: energy, waste, and water, where detailed links were made with the relevant stakeholders, and sector-relevant gender indicators were proposed. Consequently, a set of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) was developed to anchor the gender integration in ministerial policies through a stepwise approach. Moreover, another set of SOPs were established to mainstream gender in climate reports such as the NDC, the Low-Emission Development Strategy (LEDS) and National Communications (NCs). Finally, capacity-building sessions for gender focal points as well as technical experts were conducted to mainstream gender concepts and relationship with climate change. As part of this exercise, assessments showed that reporting in a sex-disaggregated manner was not common practice, and that some gender-responsive indicators were needed to better inform policymaking.

As part of the NDC Partnership in-country engagement process, Lebanon has compiled plans which include sectoral needs, which are short-term and enabling in nature, to communicate to the NDC Partnership partners for potential funding. This exercise has helped identify what are the pre-requisite activities needed to unlock and scale-up climate action at the institutional and private sector levels. Almost all identified needs are anchored in a ministerial strategy or adopted study, making it in line with national priorities. Moreover, the plans' achievement will contribute to the achievement of Lebanon's NDC, as well as work towards implementing its climate action enablers. Voluntary reporting of support needed and received for developing countries is mandated in the MPGs. The NDC Partnership exercise would heavily contribute to the support needs reporting in the BTR.

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

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

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

To that end and to tackle all these challenges, Lebanon is currently implementing the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) project, which will play a crucial role in assisting Lebanon to establish a robust MRV system that entails sustainable governance structures, enhanced mechanisms for data collection and improvement of institutional capacities. The project will allow Lebanon to establish a national transparency framework in line with national priorities to enhance implementation and abide by the transparency provisions of the Paris Agreement and its corresponding Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs). It will also enable national institutional arrangements to implement transparency-related activities, improve capacities to track emissions and action and enhance South-South cooperation.

Additionally, stakeholders will become part of the MRV network coordinated by the MRV Coordinating Entity (MRVCE) instated in the Ministry of Environment, and arrangements will be institutionalized to ensure a continuous flow of information. The established relationships between the Ministry of Environment and key institutions and experts will be essential to enhance the institutional arrangements. For the transparency framework to be implemented in the long-term, and for the MRVCE to function, key actors need training on climate change concepts, the Paris Agreement requirements, and transparency dynamics. The MRV network of partners will be familiarized with the link between improved transparency arrangements and effective policy implementation.

Lebanon has over the past years implemented various projects, programmes, and policies to adapt to, and mitigate climate change, as presented in the below table:

Table 1 . Summary table of climate change projects and plans implemented by partners.

Institution/Partner	Policies/projects	Description	Link to the BTR1 and BTR2/5NC projects
Government of Lebanon	Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 2030	Lebanon updated its Nationally Determined Contribution under which the country has set a 2030 target of reducing its GHG emissions by 20% as an unconditional target and by 31% conditional to financial, technical, and capacity building support. The NDC also includes renewable energy and energy efficiency targets, as well as adaptation principles and priorities.	One of the major components of the BTR is tracking NDC progress. Outcome 2 of the project is focused on collecting the necessary information to track the progress made in achieving and implementing the NDCs under article 14 of the Paris Agreement.
MoE/UNDP	Low Emission Capacity Building project (LECB)	Funded by the European Commission (EC), the German Federal Government and the Australian Government, LECB has prepared 2 NAMAs proposals, for which MRV parameters have been developed.	The two NAMAs are part of Lebanon's NDC and already have progress indicators and MRV systems developed, these will be built upon and used in the development of both BTRs and 5NC reports as part of tracking mitigation actions.

MoE/UNDP	NDC support programme (NDCSP) 2018-2021	As a follow-up to the LECB project, the NDCSP mainstreamed gender in climate change plans (including in the NDC) and enhanced gender-responsiveness across sectors. The project also develops incentives to improve the implementation of the NDC, both for the private and public sectors and find synergies between the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the NDC for an integrated approach of efforts.	<p>The work on gender includes the development of progress evaluation mechanisms whereby gender indicators and data systems (including sex-disaggregated data) are developed to track and report on gender-responsive mitigation and adaptation actions in key climate sectors and linked to the MRV system. The results will directly feed into the BTRs progress indicators.</p> <p>The NDC-SDG synchronization entails the identification and formalization of the common entry points for joint NDC and SDG implementation responses, and the generation of recommendations for the way forward. Moreover, it will identify institutional arrangements and indicators to synchronize tracking methods which will also feed into the BTRs outputs.</p>
MoE/UNDP	Climate promise 2022-2024	As a follow-up to the NDCSP, the project will develop an NDC financing strategy including the development of options for investment opportunities for NDC implementation, established of a donor coordination mechanism and design of a climate financing mechanism. Th project will also support the development of Lebanon’s low emission climate resilient strategy, which will include youth and gender participation	The BTR1 BTR2/5NC project will benefit from the donor coordination mechanism to be established under the UNDP climate promise to support the tracking of climate finance and strengthen the reporting mechanisms of support received and needed.
MoE/UNDP/GEF	Lebanon’s Fourth National Communication and Third Biennial Update Report under the UNFCCC 2019-2023	The project enabled improvements in data collection and analysis and enhanced reporting on 1) national circumstances and institutional, MRV arrangements and progress towards mainstreaming climate change into key development strategies (2) gaps and constraints including assessment of financial, technology and capacity building needs and provision of recommendations for addressing those needs; (3) updated GHG inventory up to year 2018 and 2019 and improvement of GHG inventory system; (4) vulnerability assessment, including recommended adaptation measures for priority sectors and MRV of adaptation and (5) progress of emission reduction activities, including recommendation interventions to further contribute to GHG emission reductions.	The BTR will follow up on 4NC/BUR3 activities while avoiding duplications. Lebanon’s 3rd and 4th Biennial Update Report and 4 th national communication (submitted in 2019, 2021 and 2022 respectively) are followed by CBIT which will be followed by the BTR project. Therefore, the information developed as part of the BUR4 and 4NC will be used to better inform BTR1 BTR2/5NC project outputs in terms of needs for improved reporting, and the ETF and MRV systems which will be developed and implemented through CBIT to facilitate data collection and the development GHG inventories.

		The 4NC was submitted to the UNFCCC in December 2022 and the 4NC/BUR project was operationally closed in May 2023.	The improvement plan developed by BUR4 will be built upon by BTR1 5NC/BTR2 project to include other aspects of reporting such as mitigation and adaptation action, and support received.
MoE/UNDP/GEF	Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) 2022-2025	The CBIT project, which started in 2022, will establish an MRV network to enhance communication and gradual engagement of key players in climate change. Moreover, the CBIT project will address the inventory's data accuracy and completeness and will enhance tracking of progress of mitigation and adaptation actions.	<p>The BTR1 5NC/BTR2 project will work in tandem with CBIT project which started in November 2022 and aims at establishing 1) a transparency baseline and strategy and 2) an MRV Coordinating Entity and Network of Partners in addition to 3) designing and operationalizing an MRV platform for climate reporting. The planned activities under this project will work in complementarity with CBIT as its objective is to enable the Government to enhance available emissions data, performing targeted research, and strengthening technical capacity and institutions to address both mitigation and adaptation.</p> <p>More specifically, the results of the following activities of the CBIT will be used to improve the preparations of the BTR1, 5NC/BTR2:</p> <p>Outcome 1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The analysis of the quality of information of GHG inventory and its recommendations will be used to improve the quality and completeness of the GHG inventory reported under BTR1, 5NC/BTR2. In addition, the assessment of climate finance tracking and the establishment of a donor coordination mechanism will be used to improve the reporting of support needed and received. - The established national MRV Coordinating Entity (MRVCE) and its network of partners will be used as the main entity through which the flow of climate information related to GHG inventory, tracking progress and identification of gaps and needs can be institutionalized and improved over time.

			<p>Outcome 1.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The series of trainings related to the 2006 IPCC guidelines, developing indicators, tracking NDC progress and quantifying emission reduction and resilience potential of projects, all planned under CBIT, will be organized in complementarity with the BTR1 5NC/BTR2 activities, thus avoiding any duplication between the 2 projects. - The trainings will further expand and improve the knowledge of the climate change community of practice in Lebanon, which will improve the quality of BTRs and NC reporting. The stakeholders and experts that will benefit from the CBIT trainings will be further engaged as data collectors and validators in the BTR1, 5NC/BTR2 preparation. <p>Outcome 2.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The country specific emission factors which will be developed under CBIT will allow the move to higher tiers in the Energy and FOLU categories during the preparation of the GHG inventory. These improvements will be reported under BTR1 in 2024. - The QA/QC procedures and uncertainty assessment planned to be developed under CBIT will be used to guide the inventory process that will be prepared for BTR1, 5NC/BTR2. - The progress indicators and web-based platform developed under CBIT will be used for the tracking of progress of Lebanon's NDC, to be reported under BTR1 and BTR2.
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MoE	CLIMA-MED 2018 – 2023	<p>CLIMA-MED is a new EU project for climate action in the South Mediterranean with the following goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supporting sustainable energy policies and strategies both at national and local level. - Providing technical assistance to support the formulation and implementation of local Sustainable Energy Access and Climate Action Plan (SEACAPs), which will be in line with the Covenant of Mayors principles and will lead to defining concrete actions implemented by local authorities in the Southern Neighborhood. <p>Climate finance will be the third key component of the project’s actions, as it will facilitate investments and help beneficiaries better access finance mechanisms leading to the implementation of concrete and sustainable actions at national and local levels.</p>	<p>Coordination with CLIMA-MED will consist of working on implementing the municipal Sustainable Energy Action Plans/Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans (SEAP/SECAPs). For the plans that will be developed, the project will coordinate with CLIMA-MED to use the reporting systems to track progress of the implementation at the local level. These activities will contribute to enhancing the transparency of climate information and improve institutional arrangements, especially at the municipal level for the first time.</p>
MoE	IKI 2016	<p>The capacity-building for ambitious reporting was a short consultancy which entailed the preparation of a baseline assessment for Lebanon’s GHG inventory, and recommendations for sustainable institutional arrangements procedure, data exchange protocols and a long-term programmatic plan. Moreover, staff in line ministries were trained on the 2006 IPCC guidelines as introductory capacity-building along with an overview of their potential roles in institutional arrangements.</p>	<p>The Project will build on the IKI project results when it comes to improving the GHG inventories and further institutionalize data collection and validation.</p>
UNDP/EU	CEDRO5 2019-2023	<p>The CEDRO5 project aims to move forward on the implementation of innovative renewable energy pilot projects in Lebanon and to support start-ups that work in the sector. The programme is expected to implement several types of renewable energy projects in commercial facilities but also at municipal level.</p>	<p>BTR1 5NC/BTR2 project will coordinate with the renewable energy projects that are planned within the CEDRO5 project that will be based on the SECAPS/SEAPS prepared by the Clima-MED project and will integrate progress indicators whenever possible and applicable in support of the the project objectives.</p>

The following strategies and action plans will be assessed through this project in outcome 2 (tracking NDC progress and achievement) where Information that supports the implementation of the NDC will be collected and reported including policies and measures for mitigation, action, and plans, including those with collateral mitigation benefits arising from adaptation actions, using the web platform developed under CBIT to report more efficiently in the BTR project.

Institution /Partner	Policies/projects	Description
MoEW	National Water Sector Strategy (NWSS)	Updated in 2022, the strategy sets a detailed action plan to increase water availability and improve water usage, thus decreasing the sector's vulnerability to climate change impacts. The NWSS served as a basis for adaptation priorities in the NDC.
MoE	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	Developed in 2015, the NBSAP developed adaptation plans for ecosystems vulnerable to climate change. The action plan presents specific requirements needed to reach its objective by 2030.
MoE	Integrated Waste management strategy	The integrated solid waste law which was issued in 2018 (Law 80/2018) by the government sets the main principles and actions required for Lebanon to sustainably manage the sector. The operational decrees that will be prepared for the Law will strengthen the inventory and mitigation analysis and reporting for the sector.
LCEC/IRENA	2020 IRENA Renewable Energy Outlook: Lebanon	This study, carried out by the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) in collaboration with Lebanon's Ministry of Energy and Water and the LCEC, examines the policy, regulatory, financial, and capacity-related challenges to overcome in pursuing such plans. The renewable energy estimates in the IRENA report were the basis for the renewable energy targets in Lebanon's updated NDC.
MoE/UNDP	National Cooling Plan (NCP)	The NCP includes the pathway for the transition to lower indirect and direct emissions through enforced Energy Efficiency (EE) requirements and the phasedown of high Global Warming Potential (GWP) refrigerants and foam blowing agents (HFCs). The NCP served as a basis to determine Lebanon's energy efficiency potential for the NDC.
MoEW	Electricity reform plan (2022)	Approved in 2022 by the Council of Ministers the plan proposes a series of actions related to generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity including the deployment of renewable energy technologies. The implementation of the reform plan will help Lebanon achieve its NDC targets.
MoEW	Decentralized Renewable Energy Draft Law (2022)	Approved in 2022 by the council of Ministers, the draft law provides legal basis for the investment in decentralized Renewable Energy by the private sector and/or local government, which will contribute in the deployment of renewable energy technologies. The approval of law by the Parliament will help Lebanon achieve its NDC targets.
MoEW/LCEC	National Energy Efficiency Action Plans (NEEAP) 2016-2020	The NEEAP includes several energy efficiency initiatives targeting the different sectors of the Lebanese economy, targeting primary energy savings in generation, transmission, and distribution areas, and end-use measures in buildings, industry, SMEs, agriculture, transport, and public services and facilities.
MoEW/UNDP/GEF	Small Decentralized Renewable Energy Power Generation	The project launched in 2014 supports the Lebanese government in the removal of barriers to widespread application of decentralized renewable energy-based power generation. The project assessed the impacts of all PVs installed in Lebanon and implemented 9 pilot installation in selected industries.
MoEW/UNDP/EU	Country energy efficiency and renewable energy demonstration project for the recovery of Lebanon (CEDRO)	Established in 2007, the main objective of CEDRO is the application of renewable energy and energy efficiency systems and measures across Lebanon's several economic sectors and beneficiaries. CEDRO has assessed the potential of biomass, wind, hydro and geothermal energy in Lebanon and has installed solar water heaters, PVs and street PV lights in several sites across Lebanon.

MoA	National Forest Programme (NFP)	Developed in 2015, the programme aims at sustainably managing forest resources and safeguarding ecological integrity, and economic and social development. The NFP includes specific measures and action items to translate its objectives.
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture Strategy	Updated in 2020, the strategy identifies key priority areas for the work of the Ministry and sets a 5-year workplan to achieve its goals. Climate change is identified as a separate target area and specific activities, indicators and a timeline has been set as part of the plan.
MoA/FAO/GEF	Smart Adaptation of Forest Landscapes in Mountain Areas	Launched in 2016, the project supported by the GEF, and FAO aims at enhancing climate resilience of vulnerable forest ecosystems, while promoting the resilience and livelihoods of vulnerable rural communities in mountain areas through sustainable forest management and reforestation.
MoA	Land Degradation and Desertification action plan under UNCCD	The Ministry of Agriculture has developed a plan to support Lebanon reach land degradation neutrality by 2030, in line with the recommendations of the UNCCD framework. The plan includes detailed adaptation measures with regards to land degradation and desertification.
MoA/MoE	National Strategy for Forest Fire Management	The Ministry of Agriculture has developed a strategy in 2009 to enhance the readiness of responsible entities to reduce the risk of intense and frequent forest fires. This strategy was also referenced in the updated NDC, as part of the forestry priority. The strategy is currently being updated, which support the implementation of the NDC and will generate indicators to track the progress in the forestry sector
MoA	National Afforestation/Reforestation Programme 40 Million Forest Trees Planting Programme (NARP)	The Ministry of Agriculture has developed the NARP to increase Lebanon's forest cover to 20% by 2030. These targets influenced Lebanon's mitigation and adaptation targets.
MoPH/WHO	The National Health and Environment Strategy 2021-2026	The National Health and Environment Strategy prepared by MoPH and WHO aims at incorporating climate risks into the health sector to enhance preparedness of institutions and healthcare providers to tackle new diseases in a changing climate. The strategy was considered in developing the adaptation priorities in the NDC
PCM/UNDP	Strengthening Disaster Risk Management Capacities in Lebanon	Launched in 2009, the project aims to help the Government of Lebanon in establishing effective national institutions including disaster risk information and disaster risk management systems, to increase societal resilience against disasters, especially in refugee-hosting high risk within major local authorities. The project's corresponding strategies and plans have been considered in developing the NDC's adaptation priorities.

This project will build on findings and recommendations from previous NC and BUR work as well as recommendations resulting from the ICA (International Consultation and Analysis) process for BUR, the UNFCCC QA (Quality Assurance) exercise on the GHG inventory. The Technical Team of Experts of the ICA 2022 noted several improvements in BUR4 and commended Lebanon for enhancing the transparency of its reporting. Apart from the self-determined needs, the most prominent recommendations from the ICA process were:

1) Developing technical capacity to collect, process and harmonize data from both private and public sources to estimate the climate impacts of groups of actions or of overlapping mitigation actions to avoid double counting;

- 2) Developing institutional arrangements at the national level in order to improve systematic collection of data;
- 3) Enhancing national capacity to facilitate systematic collection of information from stakeholders to enable tracking the progress of implementation of mitigation actions in all sectors; and
- 4) Developing and implementing a well-defined and institutionalized methodology for systematically identifying and quantifying technical, financial, technological, capacity-building and other needs.

D. Institutional Framework

Describe the institutional arrangements for implementation of the enabling activity.

The project will be implemented under the Direct Implementation (DIM) modality, as per the results of the PCAT and the third-party micro-assessment that state that there is a significant risk that the project be implemented by the Ministry of Environment. Enclosed is the letter from the Ministry of Environment endorsing the project and requesting that the project follows DIM modality, given the financial and fiscal challenges that Lebanon has been recently facing.

The Project Implementation Unit i.e., UNDP will be the executing and operational unit that will coordinate and implement the project activities for the preparation of the BTR1 and 5NC/BTR2.

The Executing entity is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive, and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Executing Entity will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Overseeing the management of project risks as included in this project document and new risks that may emerge during project implementation.
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources.
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets.
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan.
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

The Government will provide support to the project using equipment and premises for conference and meetings.

Day-to-day management of the project will be assured by the project manager, who will be responsible for setting up the project team, while the national focal point will monitor and verify the project results.

The Project Steering Committee (PSC), also called as the Project Board, will be the highest policy-level body, which will provide support and guidance to the implementation of the project and ensure that the project findings are disseminated to, and validated by, all relevant stakeholders in Lebanon. To ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, PSC decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition.

The two main (mandatory) roles of the PSC are as follows:

1) High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Executing Entity (as explained in the “Provide Oversight” section of the UNDP POPP). This is the primary function of the project board and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the project, and decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The PSC reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, evaluations, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The PSC is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.

2) Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Executing Entity 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 Executing Entity (as explained in the “Manage Change” section of the UNDP POPP).

Responsibilities of the Project Steering Committee:

Ø Consensus decision making:

§ The PSC provides overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and providing overall oversight of the project implementation.

§ Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation, and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs and the combined delivery report.

§ The PSC is responsible for making management decisions by consensus.

§ To ensure UNDP’s ultimate accountability, the PSC decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition.

§ In case consensus cannot be reached within the PSC, the UNDP representative on the PSC will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

Ø Oversee project execution:

§ Agree on project manager’s tolerances as required, within the parameters outlined in the project document, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager’s tolerances are exceeded.

§ Appraise annual work plans prepared by the Executing Entity for the Project; review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the Executing Entity.

§ Address any high-level project issues as raised by the project manager and project assurance.

§ Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor and refer such proposed major amendments to the UNDP BPPS Nature, Climate and Energy Executive Coordinator (and the GEF, as required by GEF policies).

§ Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily and according to plans.

§ Track and monitor co-financed activities and realisation of co-financing amounts of this project.

§ Approve the Inception Report, and if applicable, GEF annual project implementation reports, mid-term review and terminal evaluation reports.

§ Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.

Ø Risk Management:

§ Provide guidance on evolving or materialized project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.

§ Review and update the project risk register and associated management plans based on the information prepared by the Executing Entity. This includes risks related that can be directly managed by this project, as well as contextual risks that may affect project delivery or continued UNDP compliance and reputation but are outside of the control of the project. For example, social and environmental risks associated with co-financed activities or activities taking place in the project's area of influence that have implications for the project.

§ Address project-level grievances.

Ø Coordination:

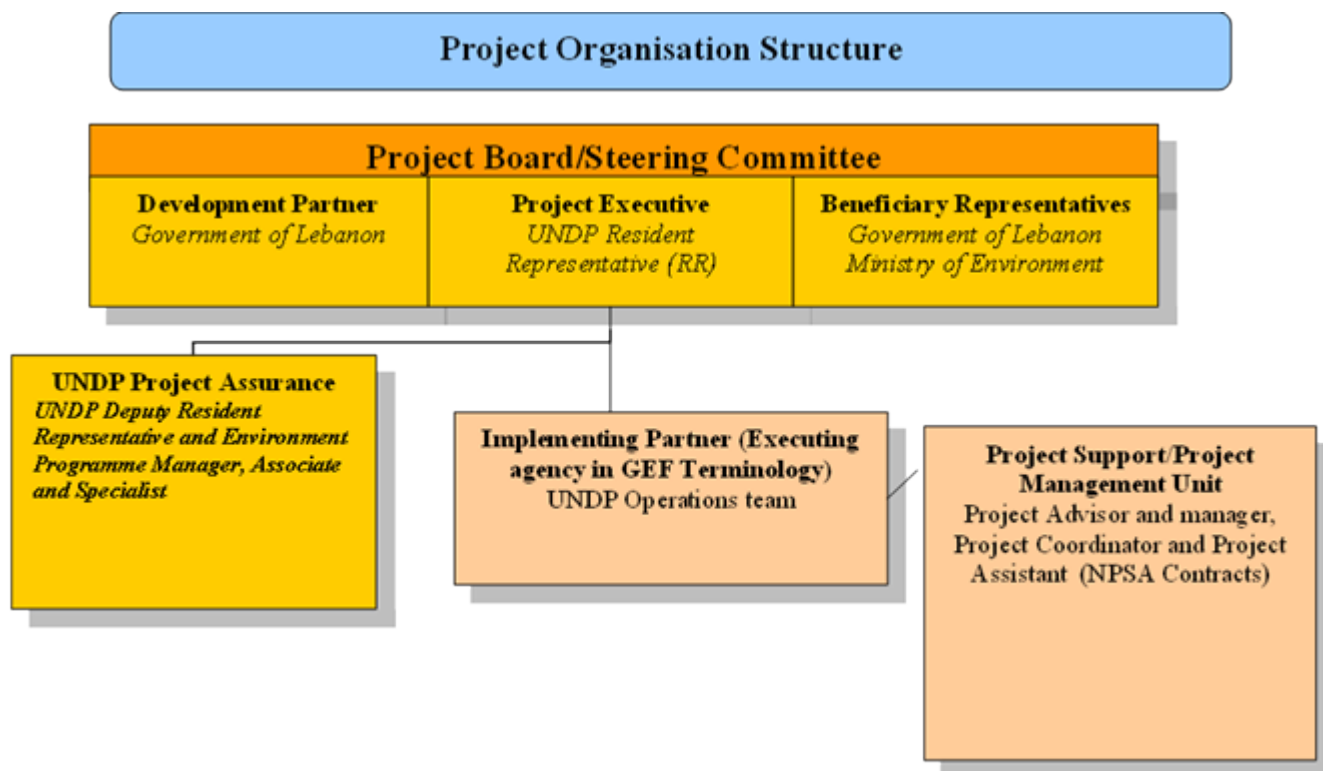
§ Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes.

§ Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.

UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Executing Entity to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. The UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Executing Entity, 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 PSC and attends PSC meetings. A strict firewall will be maintained between the delivery of project oversight and quality assurance performed by UNDP and project execution undertaken by UNDP. The segregation of functions and firewall provisions within UNDP is shown in the scheme below. The

institutional structure of the project will be based on the existing institutional arrangements. Preparation processes of the BTR1 and 5NC/BTR2 will be closely coordinated by the UNFCCC National Focal Point in Lebanon.

The following thematic working groups will be formed to assist with the preparation of various components of the NC and BTR: (i) National Greenhouse Gas Inventory, (ii) Tracking the progress of NDC implementation and achievement, (iii) Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation, (iv) Support needed and received and other information. Each thematic working group will comprise of several experts drawing both from public and private sectors, communities, and NGOs, as appropriate.



UNDP is the Executing Agency for this project; therefore, a strict firewall will be maintained between the delivery of project oversight and quality assurance performed by UNDP and project execution undertaken by UNDP. UNDP’s implementation oversight role in the project – as represented in the project board and via the project assurance function – is performed by the Resident Representative who will be on the Project Board and the Deputy Resident Representative who will provide project assurance with the support of the Energy and Environment Programme team at the technical level.

UNDP’s execution role in the project is performed by the Project Management Unit when the respective staff of Finance, Procurement, and HR Units, who will report to the CO Head of Operations, will provide execution support.

Narrative description of project activities:

- 1. National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases.**

Outcome 1: Update and report the GHG inventory for 2022 (BTR1) and 2024 (5NC/BTR2)

The 4NC/3BUR project started in 2019 with the aim at preparing Lebanon's 3rd Biennial Update Report (3BUR) and Fourth National Communication (4NC) to the UNFCCC. Under the previous project, Lebanon updated and recalculated GHG inventory for the period 1994-2019 using the 2006 IPCC guidelines and with an improved reporting of support received, mitigation actions and capacity building needs, which were reported in the Fourth National Communications Report.

The main gaps and capacity building needs identified are:

- Lack of technical capacity to collect, process, and harmonize data from both private and public sources to estimate the climate impacts of groups of actions or of overlapping mitigation actions to avoid double counting.
- Lack of institutional arrangements at the national level to support data collection processes and increase reporting efficiency.
- Lack of a well-defined and institutionalized methodology for systematically identifying and quantifying technical, financial, technological, capacity-building, and other needs

Under this project component, the following activities will be undertaken:

1.1 Information on GHG inventories and climate change within the national context will be updated, including a brief on national circumstances and institutional arrangements with regards to the national focal point, the inventory preparation process, archiving of information, and GHG submission, and review process.

1.2 The GHG inventory updated up to 2022 (BTR1) and 2024 (5NC/BTR2) for Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) and Waste using 2006 IPCC guidelines, and its 2019 refinement to the extent possible. A trend analysis for the time series 1994 to 2022/2024 performed:

1.2.1 A GHG report on anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs, will be prepared in accordance with paragraphs 10 (a) and 38 of the MPG's Annex.

1.2.2 Activity data will be collected for all sectors and GHG emissions will be calculated using IPCC revised 2006 guidelines and 2019 refinement when applicable, in accordance with paragraphs 20 to 24 of the MPGs' Annex, as well as the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report GWP values as per paragraph 37. The gases covered will include the direct greenhouse gases carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), HFC, PFC, SF₆ and NF₃, in accordance with paragraph 48 of the MPGs' Annex. Emissions will be calculated for the following categories: energy (tier 1), industrial processes and product use (tier 1), AFOLU (tier 1 for agriculture and tier 2 for FOLU) and waste (tier 2) as per paragraph 50 of the MPGs' Annex. The web-platform established under CBIT will be used as appropriate to collect activity data from different institutions.

1.2.3 Information on precursor gases carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides and non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOCs), sulfur oxides, as well as indirect CO₂ from the atmospheric oxidation of CH₄, CO and NMVOCs, will be reported

1.2.4 Common reporting tables presented in Annex I to decision 5/CMA.3 will be used for the electronic reporting of the information in the national inventory reports of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases and follow the outline of the national inventory document presented in Annex V of Decision 5/CMA.3.

1.2.5 A trend analysis will be conducted for the time series 1994 to 2022/2024, recalculations will be run when needed, in accordance with paragraphs 26 to 28 of the MPGs' Annex. In the BTR, Lebanon's latest

reporting year will be 2022 for the BTR1 and 2024 for 5NC/BTR2, i.e., two years prior to the submission of the reports, in accordance with paragraph 58 of the MPGs' Annex.

1.2.6 Key category analysis will be performed to identify key emitting activities with a 95% threshold, in accordance with paragraph 25 of the MPGs' Annex. Collection of activity data of key categories will be strengthened for a more accurate calculation of emissions.

1.2.7 A cross sectoral and sector specific QA/QC procedure will be conducted and reported, **building on the procedures developed under CBIT**. Emission factors and parameters, activity data, assumptions, and sources of information will be well documented and archived. The web-platform established under CBIT will be used as appropriate to run QA procedures on data provided from different institutions. The final inventory will be reviewed by an external international consultant (UNFCCC reviewer).

1.2.8 A quantitative uncertainty assessment will be reported.

1.2.9 Improved national Emission Factors (EFs) and Activity Data (AD) will be developed, which will enable Lebanon to move to higher IPCC tiers. The AD and EF will be developed for previously identified key categories, such as in the energy and **waste activities**, since there is a need to have increased information availability and clarity on the most important emission sources for improved mitigation. **The country specific emission factors for the Energy and FOLU categories which will be developed under CBIT, will be used during the preparation of the GHG inventory. These improvements will be reported under BTR1 in 2024.**

The GHG inventory will be prepared in close coordination with the MRVCE network of partners established under CBIT, and with the experts that participated in trainings on the IPCC revised 2006 Guidelines under CBIT. The analysis of the quality of information of the GHG inventory and the recommendations presented under CBIT will be used to improve the quality and completeness of the GHG inventory reported under BTRs and 5NC.

The series of trainings related to the 2006 IPCC guidelines, developing indicators, tracking NDC progress and quantifying emission reduction and resilience potential of projects, all planned under CBIT, will be organized in complementarity with the BTR1 5NC/BTR2 activities, thus avoiding any duplication between the 2 projects. The trainings will further expand and improve the knowledge of the climate change community of practice in Lebanon, which will improve the quality of BTRs and NC reporting. The stakeholders and experts that will benefit from the CBIT trainings will be further engaged as data collectors and validators in the BTRs and 5NC preparation.

2. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement

Outcome 2: Collect information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, including information on mitigation policies and measures

By 2024, Lebanon will have completed the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) project, which will play a crucial role in assisting Lebanon to establish a robust MRV system that entails sustainable governance structures, enhanced mechanisms for data collection and improvement of institutional capacities. Under the CBIT project, Lebanon will have established a national transparency framework in line with national priorities to enhance implementation and abide by the transparency provisions of the Paris Agreement and its corresponding Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs). It will also have enabled national institutional arrangements to implement transparency-related activities, improve capacities to track emissions and action and enhance South-South cooperation.

Additionally, under CBIT, stakeholders will have become part of the MRV network coordinated by the MRV Coordinating Entity (MRVCE) instated in the Ministry of Environment, and arrangements would be institutionalized to ensure a continuous flow of information. The established relationships between the Ministry of Environment and key institutions and experts will be essential to enhance the institutional arrangements. For the transparency framework to be implemented in the long-term, and for the MRVCE to function, key actors need training on climate change concepts, the Paris Agreement requirements, and transparency dynamics.

The main gaps and capacity building needs identified are:

- Lack of capacities to generate and analyze the needed data to improve climate reporting and track progress of climate action
- Lack of institutional arrangements to share and systemize information
- Lack of staff and skill to follow-up on tracking of policies and strategies
- Absence of clear linkages between implementation of climate action with NDC targets and priorities

Under this project component, the following activities will be undertaken:

2.1 Information improved to track the progress reached in the implementation and achievements of the NDC under article 4 of the Paris Agreement:

2.1.1 National circumstances and institutional arrangements will be updated with information regarding the physical, geographical, and socio-economic features (Climate, population, economy, education, health, etc.) with disaggregated data by sex when available (and legal, institutional, and administrative arrangements in place for domestic implementation, monitoring, reporting, archiving of information.

2.1.2 Indicators to track progress of the mitigation targets of the NDC developed under CBIT will be used as appropriate, in accordance with paragraphs 65 to 69 of the MPGs' Annex. Information on the reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s) or starting point(s) for priority indicators will be reported.

2.1.3 Information that supports the implementation of the NDC will be collected and reported including policies and measures for mitigation, action, and plans, including those with collateral mitigation benefits arising from adaptation actions, using the web platform developed under CBIT. information will include name, description, goals, the kind of instrument (normative, economic, or another), methodologies, status, and sectors.

2.1.4 An assessment of whether Lebanon has achieved the target(s) for its NDC under Article 4 will be reported, based on the most recent information for each selected indicator relevant to tracking progress towards the implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4.

2.2 GHG emissions and removals projections scenarios developed for 2022 for BTR1 and 2024 for 5NC/BTR2 with a trend analysis for the time series 1994 to 2022/2024 performed:

2.2.1 Emissions and removal projections will be developed for key indicators to determine progress towards their NDCs under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement and will be presented in graphical or tabular formats.

2.2.2 The methodology used to develop the projections will be described including the model used, assumptions and sensitivity analysis.

2.3 Description of the NDC and information on NDC mitigation actions and their effects as per the MPGs of decision 18/CMA.1.

The project will use the common tabular formats presented in Annex II to decision 5/CMA.3 for the electronic reporting of the information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.

The progress indicators and web-based platform developed under CBIT will be used for the tracking of progress of Lebanon's NDC, to be reported under BTR1 and BTR2.

3. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement

Outcome 3. Update and report information on climate change impacts and adaptation

Under the previous project, Lebanon developed and submitted the 4th BUR and 4th National Communication to the UNFCCC. The Fourth National Communication document addresses not only the progress Lebanon is achieving in climate change but also underlines the main gaps and priority needs to further rally support Lebanon's main development sectors. The document reports on: Lebanon's national circumstances including economic, governance, sectoral, private sector, youth, and gender related sections; Lebanon's National Greenhouse gas inventory for 2019; projected changes in temperature, precipitation, runoff, sea temperature and levels and extreme events for Lebanon for mid- and end-century; vulnerability and impact assessment for agriculture, water, biodiversity, coastal cities and health; and an overview of support received and needed to plan and implement climate action.

The main gaps and capacity building needs identified are:

- Lack of national climate modeling experience with the needed skills to conduct climate modelling projections
- Lack of political buy-in to support legislative change that could put climate change at the forefront of national priorities and require the inclusion of climate change adaptation measures into all development projects
- Absence of analysis on potential loss and damage from Climate change to Lebanon
- Absence of complete mapping and tracking of adaptation measures currently implemented in Lebanon

Under this project component, the following activities will be undertaken:

3.1 Updated national circumstances and institutional arrangements for monitoring and reporting on NDC adaptation actions

3.2 Assessment of historic and projected climate scenarios for Lebanon improved and updated with the use of latest climate model data acquired from the Regional Initiative for the Assessment of Climate Change Impacts on Water Resources and Socio-Economic Vulnerability in the Arab Region (RICCAR) based on their projections of the Arab Domain for both BTR1 and 5NC/BTR2:

3.2.1 Analysis of Lebanon's climate scenarios until 2100 will be undertaken based on latest models using SSP scenarios.

3.2.2 Lebanon's climate risks and impacts will be updated under the recent relevant models for the region and results will be reported under BTR1.

3.3 Information related to averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in Lebanon will be collected:

3.3.1 Loss and damage will be assessed to enhance understanding, action, and support to minimize and address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts, considering projected changes in climate-related risks, vulnerabilities, adaptive capacities, and exposure.

3.3.2 Assessment report on losses and damages associated with the adverse effects of climate change in the country will be produced and reported under 5NC/BTR2.

3.4 Information on adaptation measures to climate change including adaptation priorities and barriers will be collected

3.4.1 Information on the progress on implementation of priority adaptation measures including nature-based solutions will be reported such as goals, objectives, undertakings, efforts and plans to build resilience in

priority sectors. The MRVCE and the web-platform developed under CBIT will be used as appropriate to collect information from relevant entities.

3.4.2 National priorities and adaptation challenges and gaps will be identified.

3.4.3 Information on domestic systems to monitor and evaluate the implementation of adaptation actions is updated.

The climate change impacts, and adaptation chapter will follow guidance on BTR outline presented in Annex IV of Decision 5/CMA.3 and MPG requirements as per section IV of Decision 18/CMA. The CCA and Roadmap to be developed under GCF NAP readiness will guide the process.

Adaptation will be reported in both section 3 and 4 of BTR1 and BTR2, which will be considered as Lebanon's adaptation communication. No separate chapter will be prepared on adaptation. **BTRs will be the new channels through which Lebanon will be reporting its adaptation communication.**

4. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement and other information

Outcome 4. Improve and report information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support provided and mobilized, including other relevant information and supplemental NC chapters.

Under the previous project, Lebanon's Fourth Biennial Update Report was submitted in 2021, an update of the country's GHG inventory for the period 2016 - 2018, mitigation actions undertaken and/or planned for the period 2016-2018 and an overview of climate change direct and indirect support received for the same period were reported. The fourth National Communication (4NC) have followed up and updated the GHG inventory to 2019 and elaborated and assessed support needed and received for adaptation and mitigation. Both BTR reports will continue to report support needed and report in accordance with parts C, E, G and I of Chapter VI of the MPGs' Annex.

The main gaps and capacity building needs identified are:

- Lack of transparency of the information reported on institutional arrangements
- Lack of exhaustive reporting on mitigation actions and measures taken, especially from non-state actors
- Lack of exhaustive tracking and reporting of support received
- Weak data collection and data sharing system at the national level between relevant key stakeholders
- Absence of information related to technology transfer and needs

Under this project component, the following activities will be undertaken:

4.1 Detailed description of the national circumstances and institutional arrangements in place to track and report on support needed and received, and mobilized

4.2 Information on support needed and received for financing, technology transfer and capacity building are compiled and reported:

4.2.1 The web-platform developed under CBIT, and the Donor Coordination Mechanism (DCM) designed under the climate promise project will be enhanced to effectively report information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received, as per under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement, and Chapter VI of the MPGs' Annex to periodically coordinate support and needs between the government and donors on climate change.

4.2.2 Support needed will be compiled and reported in accordance with parts C, E, G and I of Chapter VI of the MPGs' Annex, and based on the mapping exercises performed as part of the NDC Partnership in-country engagement process and national plans, policies and strategies. Moreover, iteratively identifying support needs will be part of the NDC implementation process and consult stakeholders who are part of the NDC committee.

4.2.3 Support received will be updated for the period 2019-2022/2024 and reported in accordance with parts D, F, H and I of Chapter VI of the MPGs' Annex, in conjunction with mitigation and adaptation actions identified. The web-platform developed under CBIT will be used as appropriate to collect the relevant information.

4.2.4 An assessment on how best to report on technology transfer needs and tracking will be undertaken to focus efforts on Lebanon's technology needs and improve its reporting. This will contribute to improved and more transparent reporting under parts E and F of Chapter VI of the MPG's Annex.

4.2.5 Information on the financial support needed by Lebanon will be reported in line with the GCF country programme and the NDC partnership plans.

The final report will include information on support needed and received by using the common tabular formats presented in Annex III to the Decision 5/CMA.3 for the electronic reporting of the information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received, under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement.

The established national MRV Coordinating Entity (MRVCE) and its network of partners developed under CBIT will be used as the main entity through which the flow of climate information related to tracking financial flows and identifying gaps and needs.

Under the previous 3BUR/4NC project, Lebanon reported on the gender-responsiveness to climate change; education and climate change awareness; youth and private sector engagement in climate change.

The main gaps and capacity building needs as identified under the 3BUR/4NC project are:

- Scattering of awareness activities, and absence of a complete strategy on Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE) to accelerate climate solution through education, training and public awareness is yet to be developed in Lebanon
- Lack of awareness and education on the local, regional, and national level regarding individual and community-based actions that can be implemented by youth.
- Lack of private sector engagement due to an inexistence of a comprehensive and integrated framework for private sector climate action

Under this project component, the following activities will be undertaken:

4.3 Update and report other relevant information (e.g. gender) including supplemental NC chapters (research and systemic observation; education, training, and public awareness)

4.3.1 Research carried out to date on gender issues including social data disaggregated by sex in relation to the access, use and management of natural resources and the role of women and men in each sector of the economy will be updated and reported.

4.3.2 Information on research and systematic observation, education, capacity-building, citizen training and awareness will be updated.

Supplemental chapters on research and systemic observation and on education, training, and public awareness, will be prepared in accordance with applicable guidelines in decisions 17/CP.8, as appropriate (para. 43 of 1/CP.24).

5. Compilation and submission of the reports:

Outcome 5: Prepare Lebanon's BTR1 and 5NC/BTR2 in accordance with the MPGs and methodological guidance contained in decisions 18/CMA.1 and 5/CMA.3.

Throughout the project implementation and after submission of the reports, documents will be compiled in conformity with UNDP-GEF requirements and CO specifications with corresponding updates in the Atlas if necessary. A Lessons Learned Note (LLN) will be compiled on project implementation and the BTR preparation process at the end of the project. All appropriate activities will be undertaken to successfully close the project.

Following the completion of the above outputs and outcomes the First Biennial Transparency and Second Biennial Transparency Report and 5th National Communication Report will be compiled according to the guidelines, requirements and formats set by the MPGs. In this respect, the final format will follow the outline for Biennial Transparency Report and apply common reporting tables and tabular formats presented in 5/CMA.3. Supplemental chapters on research and systemic observation and on education, training and public awareness will be compiled in accordance with applicable guidelines in 17/CP.8. The compilation and approval process of the BTR1 and BTR2/5NC will be conducted in close consultation with all relevant national stakeholders. Once finalized, the documents will be edited and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat for posting and dissemination. The BTR1 is expected to be finalized and submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2024 and the BTR2/5NC is expected to be finalized and submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2026.

5.1 A standalone BTR1 report and a combined 5NC/BTR2 report technically validated, and submitted to the UNFCCC by Dec 2024 and Dec 2026 respectively:

5.1.1 The first BTR document will be compiled and submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in December 2024, according to the requirements and formats established by the UNFCCC Secretariat.

5.1.2 The 5NC/BTR2 document will be compiled and submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in December 2026, according to the requirements and formats established by the UNFCCC Secretariat.

5.1.3 The climate change webpage will be updated with the results of the BTRs and 5NC to strengthen the national relevance of UNFCCC reports as tools for spreading climate change awareness and for a more informed climate policy planning.

5.1.4 Technical outputs will be translated in Arabic and disseminated through infographics to better promote public and policy awareness related to climate change. In addition, dissemination events will be organized at COPs, at regional events in synergy with other initiatives and at national levels with academic institutions, NGOs, schools, and other partners.

6. Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation activities will be executed in line with the M&E plan under section E.

Outcome 6: Monitor and evaluate the project:

- 6.1 Inception workshop organized, and Inception Report compiled.
- 6.2 Project annual financial and progress reports and Annual Status Surveys prepared.
- 6.3 End of Project report including lessons learned note (LLN) and recommendation for next BTR/NC work compiled.

A monitoring and evaluation programme will be designed and implemented in accordance with UNDP/GEF guidelines. The work will start with the inception workshop where tentative plan of actions and roadmap will be presented, discussed, and agreed upon. The work will be conducted with strong coordination of both local and international experts. There will be regular financial and administrative reporting, where challenges encountered, lessons learned, and feedback received will be shared. An end of project report will be prepared. A Lessons Learned Note (LLN) will be compiled on project implementation and the BTR preparation process at the end of the project. All appropriate activities will be undertaken to successfully close the project.

E. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Describe the budgeted M&E plan.

The project monitoring and evaluation will be carried out according to UNDP and GEF programming policies and procedures.

Inception Workshop and Report:

A project inception workshop will be held within 2 months from the first disbursement date, with the aim to:

- a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
- b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
- c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
- d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget, if applicable; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
- e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework (where relevant) and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
- f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
- g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan. Finalize the TOR of the Project Board.
- h. Formally launch the Project.

The Project Manager will prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop. The inception report will be prepared in one of the official UN languages, duly signed by designated persons, cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-NCE Regional Technical Adviser, and will be approved by the Project Board.

Annual progress:

Status Survey Questionnaires to indicate progress and identify bottlenecks as well as technical support needs will be carried out once a year, in line with GEF and UNFCCC reporting requirements for NCs and BTRs.

Lessons learned and knowledge generation:

Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyze and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally.

End of Project:

During the last three months, the project team will prepare the End of Project Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project’s results. The End of Project Report shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lessons learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:		
GEF M&E requirements	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Inception Workshop	3,000	Within 2 months from the date First Disbursement
Inception Report	None	Within 30 days after Inception Workshop
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	3,000	Annually Third Year of implementation
Supervision missions^[1]	None	Annually
End of project workshop	3,385	6 months before operational closure
End of project report and Lessons Learned Note (LLN)	None	3 months before operational closure
M&E assistant	45,705	Throughout the project
TOTAL indicative COST	55,090	

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

SECTION 3: INFORMATION TABLES

F. GEF Financing Resources Requested by Agency, Country and Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$)	Agency Fee (\$)	Total (\$)
UNDP	GET	Lebanon	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000.00	117,135.00	1,350,135.00
Total GEF Resources					1,233,000.00	117,135.00	1,350,135.00

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

G. Rio Markers

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

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

Please attach the *Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s)* with this template.

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
H.E . Nasser Yassin, PHD.	Minister	Ministry of Environment	2/1/2023

ANNEX A: RESPONSES TO STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS

Describe how the enabling activity has addressed comments from stakeholders, including Council Members, Convention Secretariats, and STAP (if applicable).

ANNEX B: PROJECT BUDGET TABLE

Attach the project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)								Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds)
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		

											from the GEF Agency)[1]
Equipment	IT equipment pertaining to the sustainable operation of the web- platform, its maintenance and purchase of any needed hardware/software and licenses, including security related items, given the confidentiality of the government information. Total: 15,492 USD	15,492					15,492			15,492	UNDP
Equipment	IT equipment needed such as laptops and other electronic equipment. 2 laptops for the PMU team with accessories at 5,000 USD					-		5,000		5,000	UNDP
Equipment	Cost for UNDP e-mail subscription fees including Office 360 (228 USD per staff per year), Zoom license (23.5 USD per staff per year), DocuSign (1.5 USD per envelope). Total: 700 USD per year x 4 years = 2,800 USD Cost for internet connection 100 USD per month for 36 months							6,400		6,400	UNDP
Contractual Services - Company	International company to undertake an assessment of potential fugitive emissions from oil and gas activities in Lebanon and impact on NDC target with recommendations on potential national mitigation measures- 1,000 USD per day x 50 days = 50,000 USD	50,000					50,000			50,000	UNDP

<p>Contractual Services – Company</p>	<p>Company to undertake assessment on installed solar energy systems in Lebanon using satellite imagery – 500 USD per day x 80 days = 40,000 USD Company to undertake social network analysis for non-state actors to identify climate related activities implemented by the private sector, NGOs, academia, and sub-national entities 1,000 USD per day x 40 days= 40,000 USD Company to assist in tracking progress of NDC and NDC update including following up on development and reporting of indicators and Scenario modeling for NDC – 1,000 USD x 50 days = 50,000 USD</p>		130,000				130,000			130,000	UNDP
<p>Contractual Services – Company</p>	<p>Company to hire expert in adaptation to compile and analysis information on adaptation measures implemented in Lebanon and identify gaps and needs of key stakeholders - 500 USD per day x 80 days= 40,000 USD Company to undertake the assessment of loss and damage for Lebanon and to produce a risks assessment analysis and recommendations - 1,000 USD/day x 80 days= 80,000 USD</p>			120,000			120,000			120,000	UNDP

<p>Contractual Services – Company</p>	<p>Company to develop communication material including stakeholders and beneficiaries’ testimony videos, summaries of impacts of climate change activities on national development and social media posts and blogs – 500 USD per day x 40 days = 20,000 USD</p>				<p>20,000</p>	<p>20,000</p>			<p>20,000</p>	<p>UNDP</p>
<p>Contractual Services – Company</p>	<p>Company to design reports, infographics and visuals for BTR1 and 5NC/BTR2 – 7,500 USD per report x 2 reports =15,000 USD</p>				<p>15,000</p>	<p>15,000</p>			<p>15,000</p>	<p>UNDP</p>
<p>Contractual Services – Individual</p>	<p>NPSA11: Full time Project Manager (PM)/Lead technical Advisor, responsible for strategic guidance and consultation of the programme in front of state agencies for increasing capacity of the programme and project cycle in addition to taking a lead and monitoring data collection, compilation of information (quality assurance) and implementation of mechanisms for stakeholder involvement and participation - cost of 42 months x 10,164 USD x 96% (409,812 USD) distributed across the 5 components as per the below table. Remaining 4% is covered by PMC and explained below (budget note 17). NPSA7: Full time Project Coordinator to coordinate activities of the project on all</p>	<p>316,998</p>				<p>316,998</p>			<p>316,998</p>	<p>UNDP</p>

	<p>levels and review technical input and deliverables- in addition to assisting the PM in compilation of data for the GHG inventory, NDC tracking tool, tracking support received and needs and completing all reporting tables - cost of 27 months x 4,800 USD x 96% (124,416 USD) distributed across 5 outcomes as per the below table. Remaining 4% is covered by PMC.</p> <p>Activities Percent distribution of of PM and PTA Activity 1 57% Activity 2 15% Activity 3 12% Activity 4 7% Activity 5 5%</p>										
<p>Contractual Services – Individual</p>	<p>NPSA11: Full time Project Manager (PM)/Lead technical Advisor, responsible for strategic guidance and consultation of the programme in front of state agencies for increasing capacity of the programme and project cycle in addition to taking a lead and monitoring data collection, compilation of information (quality assurance) and implementation of mechanisms for stakeholder involvement and participation - cost of 42 months x 10,164 USD x 96% (409,812 USD) distributed across the 5 components as per the below table. Remaining 4% is covered by PMC and explained below (budget note 17).</p>		<p>83,550</p>				<p>83,550</p>			<p>83,550</p>	<p>UNDP</p>

	<p>NPSA7: Full time Project Coordinator to coordinate activities of the project on all levels and review technical input and deliverables- in addition to assisting the PM in compilation of data for the GHG inventory, NDC tracking tool, tracking support received and needs and completing all reporting tables - cost of 27 months x 4,800 USD x 96% (124,416 USD) distributed across 5 outcomes as per the below table. Remaining 4% is covered by PMC.</p> <p>Activities Percent distribution of of PM and PTA Activity 1 57% Activity 2 15% Activity 3 12% Activity 4 7% Activity 5 5%</p>										
<p>Contractual Services – Individual</p>	<p>NPSA11: Full time Project Manager (PM)/Lead technical Advisor, responsible for strategic guidance and consultation of the programme in front of state agencies for increasing capacity of the programme and project cycle in addition to taking a lead and monitoring data collection, compilation of information (quality assurance) and implementation of mechanisms for stakeholder involvement and participation - cost of 42 months x 10,164 USD x 96% (409,812 USD) distributed across the 5</p>			66,840			66,840			66,840	UNDP

<p>components as per the below table. Remaining 4% is covered by PMC and explained below (budget note 17).</p> <p>NPSA7: Full time Project Coordinator to coordinate activities of the project on all levels and review technical input and deliverables- in addition to assisting the PM in compilation of data for the GHG inventory, NDC tracking tool, tracking support received and needs and completing all reporting tables - cost of 27 months x 4,800 USD x 96% (124,416 USD) distributed across 5 outcomes as per the below table. Remaining 4% is covered by PMC.</p> <p>Activities Percent distribution of of PM and PTA Activity 1 57% Activity 2 15% Activity 3 12% Activity 4 7% Activity 5 5%</p>										
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<p>Contractual Services – Individual</p>	<p>NPSA11: Full time Project Manager (PM)/Lead technical Advisor, responsible for strategic guidance and consultation of the programme in front of state agencies for increasing capacity of the programme and project cycle in addition to taking a lead and monitoring data collection, compilation of information (quality assurance) and implementation of mechanisms for stakeholder involvement and participation - cost of 42 months x 10,164 USD x 96% (409,812 USD) distributed across the 5 components as per the below table. Remaining 4% is covered by PMC and explained below (budget note 17).</p> <p>NPSA7: Full time Project Coordinator to coordinate activities of the project on all levels and review technical input and deliverables- in addition to assisting the PM in compilation of data for the GHG inventory, NDC tracking tool, tracking support received and needs and completing all reporting tables - cost of 27 months x 4,800 USD x 96% (124,416 USD) distributed across 5 outcomes as per the below table. Remaining 4% is covered by PMC.</p> <p>Activities Percent</p>				<p>38,9 90</p>		<p>38,9 90</p>			<p>38,9 90</p>	<p>UNDP</p>
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	<p>distribution of of PM and PTA Activity 1 57% Activity 2 15% Activity 3 12% Activity 4 7% Activity 5 5%</p>									
<p>Contractual Services – Individual</p>	<p>NPSA11: Full time Project Manager (PM)/Lead technical Advisor, responsible for strategic guidance and consultation of the programme in front of state agencies for increasing capacity of the programme and project cycle in addition to taking a lead and monitoring data collection, compilation of information (quality assurance) and implementation of mechanisms for stakeholder involvement and participation - cost of 42 months x 10,164 USD x 96% (409,812 USD) distributed across the 5 components as per the below table. Remaining 4% is covered by PMC and explained below (budget note 17).</p>					27,850	27,850		27,850	UNDP

	<p>NPSA7: Full time Project Coordinator to coordinate activities of the project on all levels and review technical input and deliverables- in addition to assisting the PM in compilation of data for the GHG inventory, NDC tracking tool, tracking support received and needs and completing all reporting tables - cost of 27 months x 4,800 USD x 96% (124,416 USD) distributed across 5 outcomes as per the below table. Remaining 4% is covered by PMC.</p> <p>Activities Percent distribution of of PM and PTA Activity 1 57% Activity 2 15% Activity 3 12% Activity 4 7% Activity 5 5%</p>										
Contractual Services – Individual	<p>NPSA6: project administrative, finance and M&E assistant to lead on monitoring and evaluation tasks 40% of the cost for 27 months x 4,232 USD (around 45,705 USD)</p>							45,705		45,705	UNDP
Contractual Services – Individual	<p>Project management costs (Project Manager- Lead technical Advisor NPSA 11- 4% of the cost of 42 months x 10,164 USD (17,075 USD) Project Coordinator, NPSA7- 4% of the cost of 27 months x 4,800 USD (5,184 USD) Project Assistant Admin/Finance/M &E NPSA 6 60 % of the cost of 27 months x 4,232 USD (around 68,558 USD)</p>								90,818	90,818	UNDP

International Consultants	International consultant to undertake the technical review of the GHG inventory prepared for BTR1 (review done in 2024) and 5NC/BTR2 (review done in 2026) at 1,000 USD per day for 26 days. Total= 26,000 USD.	26,000					26,000			26,000	UNDP
International Consultants	International consultant to determine support received through technology transfer and prepare guidance document on approach to track technology transfer to Lebanon -1,000 USD per day x 20 days= 20,000 USD			20,000			20,000			20,000	UNDP
Local Consultants	National consultant in energy to develop a tier 2 emission factor for the energy GHG inventory, including cost of sampling and Lab analysis of fuel and collect activity data for the sector- 500 USD per day x 60 days= 30,000 USD National consultant in waste sector to collect and update activity data and parameters- 500 USD x 50 days= 25,000 USD National consultant to assist in the organization of dissemination events including ICT services, press relations and audience management – 3,150 USD per event for 4 events – 3,150 USD x 4 = 12,600 USD	67,600					67,600			67,600	UNDP
Local Consultants	Expert for gender and social mainstreaming in BTRs and NC		30,000				30,000			30,000	UNDP

	reports for 3 years 300 USD per day x 100 days= 30,000 USD										
Local Consultant s	Translator (man-day at 250 USD approximately, considering a fee of 20 USD/page translated) to translate needed deliverables into policy-making documents from English to Arabic, to encourage adoption at a higher level. around 1,700 USD					1,700				1,700	UNDP
Office Supplies	Office supplies such as cartridges, printing papers, courier, necessary to support project activities. Around 2172							2,172		2,172	UNDP
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Costs for consultation workshops and meetings for the MRVCE and other stakeholders, 3 meetings a year for 4 years. USD 1,375 x 3 meetings x 4 years = 16,500 USD	16,500					16,500			16,500	UNDP
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	M&E relevant workshops: Inception, mid-term and end of project with key stakeholders (3 workshops x 3,128=9,385 USD)						-	9,385		9,385	UNDP
Travel	Travel: cost of participation in International Assessment and Reviews IAR for BTR1 and BTR2 and for at least 1 training for 2 people Travel costs are calculated based on 1,500 USD of estimated tickets cost for roundtrip to/from Beirut, 188 USD terminal cost and 300 USD DSA based on the established UNDP rates. TOTAL: International Trips =3; DSA	9,000					9,000			9,000	UNDP

	=13days; (1500+188) x 3+300*13= 9,000 USD (rounded)										
Other Operating Costs	Printing and publication of materials (reports, papers, infographics) for BTR1 and 5NC/BTR2. All project outputs will be released for dissemination. 6,000 USD per report x 2 reports = 12,000 USD					12,000	12,000			12,000	UNDP
Other Operating Costs	Audit costs estimated at 6,000 USD.						-		6,000	6,000	UNDP
Grand Total		501,590	243,550	186,840	78,990	56,550	1,067,520	55,090	110,390	1,233,000	

GEF ID 11305, GEF budget, Lebanon, BTR1 and NC5/BTR2, UNDP PIMS ID: 6676

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)								Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		
Equipment	IT equipment pertaining to the sustainable operation of the web- platform, its maintenance and purchase of any needed hardware/software and licenses, including security related items, given the confidentiality of the government information. Total: 15,492 USD	15,492					15,492			15,492	UNDP
Equipment	IT equipment needed such as laptops and other electronic equipment. 2 laptops for the						-		5,000	5,000	UNDP

	PMU team with accessories at 5,000 USD										
Equipment	Cost for UNDP e-mail subscription fees including Office 360 (228 USD per staff per year), Zoom license (23.5 USD per staff per year), DocuSign (1.5 USD per envelope). Total: 700 USD per year x 4 years = 2,800 USD Cost for internet connection 100 USD per month for 36 months								6,400	6,400	UNDP
Contractual Services – Company	International company to undertake an assessment of potential fugitive emissions from oil and gas activities in Lebanon and impact on NDC target with recommendations on potential national mitigation measures- 1,000 USD per day x 50 days = 50,000 USD	50,000					50,000			50,000	UNDP
Contractual Services – Company	Company to undertake assessment on installed solar energy systems in Lebanon using satellite imagery – 500 USD per day x 80 days = 40,000 USD Company to undertake social network analysis for non-state actors to identify climate related activities implemented by the private sector, NGOs, academia, and sub-national		130,000				130,000			130,000	UNDP

	<p>entities 1,000 USD per day x 40 days= 40,000 USD</p> <p>Company to assist in tracking progress of NDC and NDC update including following up on development and reporting of indicators and Scenario modeling for NDC – 1,000 USD x 50 days = 50,000 USD</p>										
Contractual Services – Company	<p>Company to hire expert in adaptation to compile and analysis information on adaptation measures implemented in Lebanon and identify gaps and needs of key stakeholders - 500 USD per day x 80 days= 40,000 USD</p> <p>Company to undertake the assessment of loss and damage for Lebanon and to produce a risks assessment analysis and recommendations - 1,000 USD/day x 80 days= 80,000 USD</p>			120,000			120,000			120,000	UNDP
Contractual Services – Company	<p>Company to develop communication material including stakeholders and beneficiaries' testimony videos, summaries of impacts of climate change activities on national development and social media posts and blogs – 500 USD</p>				20,000		20,000			20,000	UNDP

	per day x 40 days = 20,000 USD										
Contractual Services – Company	Company to design reports, infographics and visuals for BTR1 and SNC/BTR2 – 7,500 USD per report x 2 reports =15,000 USD					15,000	15,000			15,000	UNDP
Contractual Services – Individual	<p>NPSA11: Full time Project Manager (PM)/Lead technical Advisor, responsible for strategic guidance and consultation of the programme in front of state agencies for increasing capacity of the programme and project cycle in addition to taking a lead and monitoring data collection, compilation of information (quality assurance) and implementation of mechanisms for stakeholder involvement and participation - cost of 42 months x 10,164 USD x 96% (409,812 USD) distributed across the 5 components as per the below table. Remaining 4% is covered by PMC and explained below (budget note 17).</p> <p>NPSA7: Full time Project Coordinator to coordinate activities of the project on all levels and</p>	316,998					316,998			316,998	UNDP

	<p>review technical input and deliverables- in addition to assisting the PM in compilation of data for the GHG inventory, NDC tracking tool, tracking support received and needs and completing all reporting tables - cost of 27 months x 4,800 USD x 96% (124,416 USD) distributed across 5 outcomes as per the below table. Remaining 4% is covered by PMC.</p> <p>Activities Percent distribution of of PM and PTA Activity 1 57% Activity 2 15% Activity 3 12% Activity 4 7% Activity 5 5%</p>										
<p>Contractual Services – Individual</p>	<p>NPSA11: Full time Project Manager (PM)/Lead technical Advisor, responsible for strategic guidance and consultation of the programme in front of state agencies for increasing capacity of the programme and project cycle in addition to taking a lead and monitoring data collection, compilation of information (quality assurance) and implementation of mechanisms for stakeholder involvement and participation -</p>	<p>83,550</p>				<p>83,550</p>			<p>83,550</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	

<p>cost of 42 months x 10,164 USD x 96% (409,812 USD) distributed across the 5 components as per the below table. Remaining 4% is covered by PMC and explained below (budget note 17).</p> <p>NPSA7: Full time Project Coordinator to coordinate activities of the project on all levels and review technical input and deliverables- in addition to assisting the PM in compilation of data for the GHG inventory, NDC tracking tool, tracking support received and needs and completing all reporting tables - cost of 27 months x 4,800 USD x 96% (124,416 USD) distributed across 5 outcomes as per the below table. Remaining 4% is covered by PMC.</p> <p>Activities Percent distribution of of PM and PTA Activity 1 57% Activity 2 15% Activity 3 12% Activity 4 7% Activity 5 5%</p>										
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<p>Contractual Services – Individual</p>	<p>NPSA11: Full time Project Manager (PM)/Lead technical Advisor, responsible for strategic guidance and consultation of the programme in front of state agencies for increasing capacity of the programme and project cycle in addition to taking a lead and monitoring data collection, compilation of information (quality assurance) and implementation of mechanisms for stakeholder involvement and participation - cost of 42 months x 10,164 USD x 96% (409,812 USD) distributed across the 5 components as per the below table. Remaining 4% is covered by PMC and explained below (budget note 17).</p> <p>NPSA7: Full time Project Coordinator to coordinate activities of the project on all levels and review technical input and deliverables- in addition to assisting the PM in compilation of data for the GHG inventory, NDC tracking tool, tracking support received and needs and completing all reporting tables</p>			66,840		66,840			66,840	UNDP
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	<p>- cost of 27 months x 4,800 USD x 96% (124,416 USD) distributed across 5 outcomes as per the below table. Remaining 4% is covered by PMC.</p> <p>Activities Percent distribution of of PM and PTA Activity 1 57% Activity 2 15% Activity 3 12% Activity 4 7% Activity 5 5%</p>										
<p>Contractual Services – Individual</p>	<p>NPSA11: Full time Project Manager (PM)/Lead technical Advisor, responsible for strategic guidance and consultation of the programme in front of state agencies for increasing capacity of the programme and project cycle in addition to taking a lead and monitoring data collection, compilation of information (quality assurance) and implementation of mechanisms for stakeholder involvement and participation - cost of 42 months x 10,164 USD x 96% (409,812 USD) distributed across the 5 components as per the below</p>			<p>38,990</p>		<p>38,990</p>			<p>38,990</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	

<p>table. Remaining 4% is covered by PMC and explained below (budget note 17).</p> <p>NPSA7: Full time Project Coordinator to coordinate activities of the project on all levels and review technical input and deliverables- in addition to assisting the PM in compilation of data for the GHG inventory, NDC tracking tool, tracking support received and needs and completing all reporting tables - cost of 27 months x 4,800 USD x 96% (124,416 USD) distributed across 5 outcomes as per the below table. Remaining 4% is covered by PMC.</p> <p>Activities Percent distribution of of PM and PTA Activity 1 57% Activity 2 15% Activity 3 12% Activity 4 7% Activity 5 5%</p>										
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<p>Contractual Services – Individual</p>	<p>NPSA11: Full time Project Manager (PM)/Lead technical Advisor, responsible for strategic guidance and consultation of the programme in front of state agencies for increasing capacity of the programme and project cycle in addition to taking a lead and monitoring data collection, compilation of information (quality assurance) and implementation of mechanisms for stakeholder involvement and participation - cost of 42 months x 10,164 USD x 96% (409,812 USD) distributed across the 5 components as per the below table. Remaining 4% is covered by PMC and explained below (budget note 17).</p> <p>NPSA7: Full time Project Coordinator to coordinate activities of the project on all levels and review technical input and deliverables- in addition to assisting the PM in compilation of data for the GHG inventory, NDC tracking tool, tracking support received and needs and completing all reporting tables</p>					27,850	27,850			27,850	UNDP
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	<p>- cost of 27 months x 4,800 USD x 96% (124,416 USD) distributed across 5 outcomes as per the below table. Remaining 4% is covered by PMC.</p> <p>Activities Percent distribution of of PM and PTA Activity 1 57% Activity 2 15% Activity 3 12% Activity 4 7% Activity 5 5%</p>									
Contractual Services – Individual	<p>NPSA6: project administrative, finance and M&E assistant to lead on monitoring and evaluation tasks 40% of the cost for 27 months x 4,232 USD (around 45,705 USD)</p>							45,705	45,705	UNDP
Contractual Services – Individual	<p>Project management costs (Project Manager- Lead technical Advisor NPSA 11- 4% of the cost of 42 months x 10,164 USD (17,075 USD) Project Coordinator, NPSA7- 4% of the cost of 27 months x 4,800 USD (5,184 USD) Project Assistant Admin/Finance/ M&E NPSA 6 60 % of the cost of 27 months x 4,232 USD (around 68,558 USD)</p>							90,818	90,818	UNDP

<p>International Consultants</p>	<p>International consultant to undertake the technical review of the GHG inventory prepared for BTR1 (review done in 2024) and 5NC/BTR2 (review done in 2026) at 1,000 USD per day for 26 days. Total= 26,000 USD.</p>	<p>26,000</p>					<p>26,000</p>			<p>26,000</p>	<p>UNDP</p>
<p>International Consultants</p>	<p>International consultant to determine support received through technology transfer and prepare guidance document on approach to track technology transfer to Lebanon -1,000 USD per day x 20 days= 20,000 USD</p>			<p>20,000</p>			<p>20,000</p>			<p>20,000</p>	<p>UNDP</p>
<p>Local Consultants</p>	<p>National consultant in energy to develop a tier 2 emission factor for the energy GHG inventory, including cost of sampling and Lab analysis of fuel and collect activity data for the sector- 500 USD per day x 60 days= 30,000 USD National consultant in waste sector to collect and update activity data and parameters- 500 USD x 50 days= 25,000 USD National consultant to assist in the organization of dissemination events including ICT services, press relations</p>	<p>67,600</p>					<p>67,600</p>			<p>67,600</p>	<p>UNDP</p>

	and audience management – 3,150 USD per event for 4 events – 3,150 USD x 4 = 12,600 USD										
Local Consultants	Expert for gender and social mainstreaming in BTRs and NC reports for 3 years 300 USD per day x 100 days= 30,000 USD		30,000				30,000			30,000	UNDP
Local Consultants	Translator (man-day at 250 USD approximately, considering a fee of 20 USD/page translated) to translate needed deliverables into policy-making documents from English to Arabic, to encourage adoption at a higher level. around 1,700 USD					1,700				1,700	UNDP
Office Supplies	Office supplies such as cartridges, printing papers, courier, necessary to support project activities. Around 2172								2,172	2,172	UNDP
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Costs for consultation workshops and meetings for the MRVCE and other stakeholders, 3 meetings a year for 4 years. USD 1,375 x 3 meetings x 4 years = 16,500 USD	16,500					16,500			16,500	UNDP
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	M&E relevant workshops: Inception, mid-term and end of						-	9,385		9,385	UNDP

	project with key stakeholders (3 workshops x 3,128= 9,385 USD)										
Travel	Travel: cost of participation in International Assessment and Reviews IAR for BTR1 and BTR2 and for at least 1 training for 2 people Travel costs are calculated based on 1,500 USD of estimated tickets cost for roundtrip to/from Beirut, 188 USD terminal cost and 300 USD DSA based on the established UNDP rates. TOTAL: International Trips =3; DSA =13days; (1500+188) x 3+300*13= 9,000 USD (rounded)	9,000					9,000			9,000	UNDP
Other Operating Costs	Printing and publication of materials (reports, papers, infographics) for BTR1 and 5NC/BTR2. All project outputs will be released for dissemination. 6,000 USD per report x 2 reports = 12,000 USD					12,000	12,000			12,000	UNDP
Other Operating Costs	Audit costs estimated at 6,000 USD.						-		6,000	6,000	UNDP
Grand Total		501,590	243,550	186,840	78,990	56,550	1,067,520	55,090	110,390	1,233,000	

ANNEX C: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

Attached any screening documents or other ESS related documents (if applicable). ESS screening is not required for EAs but should be included if its available.

Check this box is ESS screening is not required per Agency's regulations

Title

Lebanon_SESP_BTR-NC5&BTR2
