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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

General Project Information

Project Information

Project Title:	
Enhancing climate change transparency in Mongolia	

Region:	**GEF Project ID:**
Mongolia	11377
Country(ies):	**Type of Project:**
Mongolia	MSP
GEF Agency(ies):	**GEF Agency Project ID:**
FAO	737302
Project Executing Entity(s):	**Project Executing Type:**
Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)	Government
FAO	GEF Agency
GEF Focal Area (s):	**Submission Date:**
Climate Change	10/17/2023
Type of Trust Fund:	**Project Duration (Months):**
GET	36
GEF Project Grant: (a)	**GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)**
1,776,484.00	0.00
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)	**Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d)**
168,766.00	0.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	**Total Co-financing**
1,945,250.00	1,408,000.00
PPG Amount: (e)	**PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)**
50,000.00	4,750.00
PPG total amount: (e+f)	**Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)**
54,750.00	2,000,000.00

Project Tags

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

Project Sector (CCM Only):

AFOLU

Taxonomy:

Focal Areas, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate finance, Climate Change Mitigation, Financing, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, Nationally Determined Contribution, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Type of Engagement, Partnership, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Capacity Development, Learning, Indicators to measure change

Rio Markers

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

Project Summary

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

The Paris Agreement established an enhanced transparency framework (ETF) requiring submitting transparent national climate action information every two years subject to peer assessment. It will build mutual trust and confidence in global climate actions, and the opportunity to learn from each other through best practices. Mongolia implemented the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) project focusing on the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector. The barriers still exist to comply with the ETF requirement related to inter-sectoral coordination and participation of national stakeholders. This issue is aggravated by inadequate national institutional frameworks, lack of data and inadequate information management systems, and limited technical capacity, knowledge, and skills to support the transition to ETF. In this context, FAO is supporting Mongolia's capacity building for ETF through the proposed project titled 'Enhancing climate change transparency in Mongolia'. The project aims to extend its support towards the implementation and update of NDC measures and enhance national capacity for reporting under ETF focusing on AFOLU and other sectors of the NDC. The project will achieve the above objective by developing an integrated institutional capacity and data management system to coordinate the national ETF reporting, updating NDC and related policies including Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) (component 1); technical capacity building for regular BTR reporting, and ETF review processes (component 2); and enhancing transparency through knowledge dissemination (component 3). This project is expected to contribute to implementing priority NDC actions and low carbon emitting economic growth in the country in the long term. The expected People benefiting from GEF-financed project will be 350, of which 60% will be women, and remaining will be men.

Project Description Overview

Project Objective

To support the implementation and further update of the NDC in Mongolia by strengthening systems to meet the national reporting requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework.

Project Components

Component 1: Integrated institutional capacity and data management system to coordinate the national ETF reporting and review and update of the NDC and related policies including LT-LEDS.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
725,488.00	600,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 1.1: Institutional capacities for coordinating preparation of the national ETF reporting and review and update of the NDC and related policies including LT-LEDS strengthened with a focus on gender balance.

Outcome 1.2: Enhanced information management systems to support regular ETF reporting and climate policy review the NDC prioritized sectors (Agriculture and Energy)..

Output:

1.1.1   A gap assessment report on technical and institutional needs to implement the ETF across all sectors at the national and local levels.

1.1.2   A national roadmap and action plan are prepared with a focus on gender balance for for enhancing the enabling environments for the preparation of the Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) across NDC prioritized sectors (Agriculture and Energy).

1.1.3   Improved institutional arrangements and regulations for data provision for GHG Inventory and coordinated national ETF reporting with a focus on gender balance.

1.1.4   Enhanced capacity of the stakeholders for climate finance reporting to comply with ETF requirements.

1.2.1   An operational framework is established to facilitate regular tracking of NDC actions and ETF reporting across the NDC prioritized sectors (Agriculture and Energy).

1.2.2   Archiving and documenting system strengthened for data management and exchange for NDC tracking and ETF reporting for the NDC prioritized sectors (Agriculture and Energy).

1.2.3   Integrated information management system strengthened to track NDC actions and ETF reporting the NDC prioritized sectors (Agriculture and Energy).

Component 2: Technical capacity to support regular preparation of the BTR and engage in ETF review processes including the Global Stocktake.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET

GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
493,274.00	430,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 2.1: Capacity for the regular development of GHG Inventory to support BTRs and national communication preparation strengthened.

Outcome 2.2: Capacity to measure, monitor and report mitigation and adaptation NDC contributions and other information for BTR preparation enhanced.

Outcome 2.3: Capacity to update climate change policies and engage in ETF review processes including the Global Stocktake strengthened.

Output:

2.1.1   Strengthened the capacity of national stakeholders on the requirement of ETF, including the modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) and the Common Reporting Tables (CRT) with a focus on gender balance.

2.1.2   Conducted training on reporting and data collection, methodologies, guidelines, and protocols, including quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) processes for all the IPCC sectors on GHG emissions inventory with a focus on gender balance for the NDC prioritized sectors (Agriculture and Energy).

2.1.3   Training organized and materials published to support national stakeholders with a focus on gender balance

to develop improved emission factors and activity data for key categories across the NDC prioritized sectors (Agriculture and Energy) .

2.2.1   Training conducted to develop GHG projections, and scenarios, and update, monitor, and report mitigation priorities and action with a focus on gender balance for all the NDC prioritized sectors (Agriculture and Energy).

2.2.2   Training conducted to develop climate risk information and update, monitor, and report, adaptation priorities and actions with a focus on gender balance for the NDC prioritized sector (Agriculture).

2.2.3   Training conducted with a focus on gender balance and materials published to consolidate and report information on climate finance (domestic and international) and support received for NDC actions.

2.2.4   Loss and damage reporting systems are in place for BTR preparation with a focus on gender balance.

2.3.1   Evaluated NDC measures including those not covered by the current NDC to support review and update of NDC priorities and engagement in global stocktake.

2.3.2   Reviewed and updated key policy documents to reflect experience with ETF and potential for ambitious climate action at the national and local levels.

Component 3: Knowledge Management

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET

GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
318,174.00	200,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 3.1:

National stakeholders' knowledge strengthened and disseminated.

Output:

3.1.1   Knowledge tools and products are developed aligning with new requirements of ETF for national stakeholders.

3.1.2   Strengthened ETF portal for knowledge sharing and resource building.

3.1.3   Lessons learned and Mongolia's ETF experiences are shared with the international community through regional workshops and platforms <mark>with a focus on gender balance</mark>.

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
78,050.00	50,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome: Project monitoring and evaluation and monitoring and assessment of global environmental benefits (GEBs)

Output:

Mid-term review and final evaluation of the project will be conducted by external consultants.

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
Component 1: Integrated institutional capacity and data management system to coordinate the national ETF reporting and review and update of the NDC and related policies including LT-LEDS.	725,488.00	600,000.00
Component 2: Technical capacity to support regular preparation of the BTR and engage in ETF review processes including the Global Stocktake.	493,274.00	430,000.00

Component 3: Knowledge Management	318,174.00	200,000.00
M&E	78,050.00	50,000.00
Subtotal	**1,614,986.00**	**1,280,000.00**
Project Management Cost	161,498.00	128,000.00
Total Project Cost ($)	**1,776,484.00**	**1,408,000.00**

Please provide justification

PROJECT OUTLINE

A.   PROJECT RATIONALE

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

National contexts and aspiration to contribute towards global actions on climate change

1.   Country location, geography, demography, and economy: Mongolia is the second largest landlocked country situated in the central part of the Eurasia continent, covering an area of 1,564,116 km². Geographically, it lies between north latitudes of 41°35'-52°09' and east longitudes of 87°44'-119°56'. It borders 3543 km on the north side with Russia and 4677 km on the south side with China[1][1]. The country has an extreme, dry, and cool continental climate due to its geographical location[2][2]. The country has six natural zones: high mountain, mountain taiga, forest-steppe, steppe, desert-steppe, and desert. High mountain and forest-steppe zones dominate the western and central regions of the country, and the steppe region dominates the eastern. The population of the country was around 3.4 million, with 69% urban population in 2022[3][3]. The economic growth of the country relies on the natural resource base, as well as mining and agriculture alone contribute around one-third of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Mining, particularly coal, and copper, contributes over 80% of the national export value. Animal husbandry is the most common form of occupation, and pasture contributes around 80% of all agricultural land[4][4]. The GDP per capita was USD 2650, 3971, and 4167 in 2010,

2015, and 2020, respectively. In 2020, the GDP of the country was 13.1 million USD, with 41.3%, 10.7%, and 48% industry, agriculture, and service sector share, respectively[5][5].

2. Agriculture, energy, and natural resources: Around 25% of the national workforce and 6% of the export income is contributed by agriculture. The livestock population reached 71.7 million in 2022 which increased by 5.3 percent from the previous year. A total of 678.2 thousand ha of agricultural land was cultivated in 2021, of which the highest was cereals (~64%), followed by fodder (~16%), technical plants (~14%), potatoes (~3%), vegetables (~2), fruits and vegetables (~0.5%), and medicinal and other plants (~0.5%)[6][6]. The country has 14256.6 thousand ha of forest land (9.1% of the territory) divided into two broad types: Northern boreal forests and southern saxaul forests. Northern boreal forests cover 85% of the forest, and it is an ecological transition zone between the Siberian Taiga and the Central Asian Steppes. The remaining are Southern saxaul forests covering the southern Gobi Desert and desert steppe regions. It plays an important role in stabilizing arid zone land and reducing desertification. The forests in the country are decreasing and the drivers are unsustainable forest logging, forest fires, and the spread of harmful insects[7][7]. The energy sector in the country is dominated by fossil fuels and about 91% of the electricity generated in 2020 was from coal-fired thermal power plants. The remaining was from wind power plants (6.4%), solar power plants (1.5%), and hydropower plants (1.2%)[8][8].

3. Climate change vulnerability, impacts, and adaptation: The country is already affected by adverse climate change impacts. Observations show that the annual mean temperature in the country increased by 2.24°C between 1940-2015. This contributed to increased evapotranspiration and the drying up of the country's water resources. Frost days have declined with an increase in hot summer days. The Mean annual precipitation decreased by 7%, while winter snowfall increased between 1940 and 2015. Projected warming in the country is far above the global average and could exceed 5°C by the end of the century[9][9]. The intensity of drought and harsh winter (dzud) is expected to increase and will affect animal husbandry. Livestock loss is expected to increase by about 50% in the middle of this century compared to the present situation, and loss will be doubled by the end of the century compared to the present loss rate[10][10].

4. Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions profile: The total GHG emissions of Mongolia were 43,081.62 Gg carbon-di-oxide equivalent (CO_2e) excluding Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF) in 2020. This represents an 82.17% increase from 1990 (23,648.79 Gg CO_2e and a 6.20% decrease from 2019 (45,927.72 Gg CO_2e). Net GHG emissions in 2020 were 12,909.10 Gg CO_2e (including LULUCF) (Figure 1). This represented

around 340% increase from 1990 and around 18% decrease from 2019 (Table 1). In 2020, GHG emissions from the agriculture sector were 22,390.57 Gg CO_2e (51.97%), followed by the energy sector (44.78%), IPPU (2.66%), and waste sectors (0.58%).[11][11] The country adopted Tier 2 Methodologies for GHG inventory (CO_2 only) for the Fuel Combustion, Energy Industries, and Manufacturing Industries and Construction under Energy sector; as well as for Forest land [1].

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[1] Mongolia's National Inventory Report (NIR) annex to the Second Biennial Update Report (2023). https://unfccc.int/documents/633383
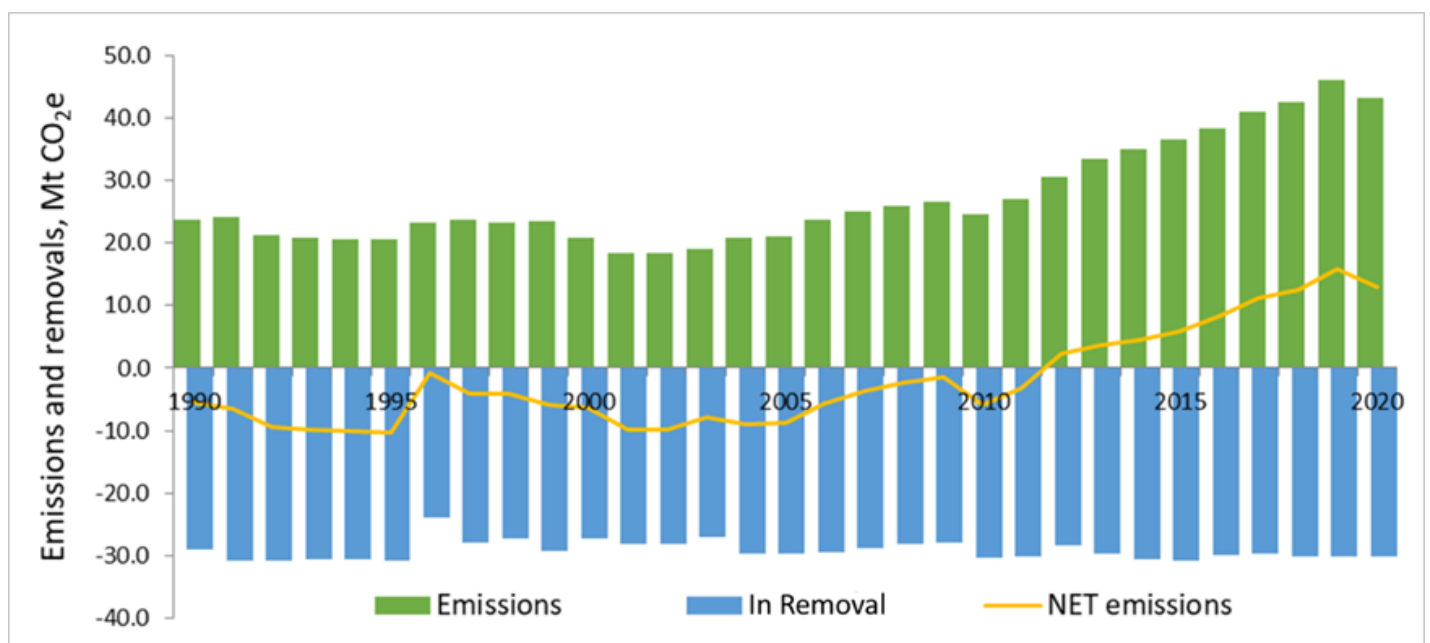
Figure 1: Mongolia's total and net GHG emissions and removals from 1990 to 2020.

Table 1. Mongolia's GHG emissions/removals by sectors in 1990 and 2020

Sector	Emissions and removals, (Gg CO_2e)		Change from 1990 (Gg CO_2e)	Change from 1990 (%)
	1990	*2020*		
Energy	12,086.55	19,292.48	7,205.92	59.62%
Industrial Processes and Product Use	284.98	1,147.75	862.77	302.75%
Agriculture	11,221.64	22,390.57	11,168.93	99.53%
Waste	55.62	250.82	195.20	350.95%

Total (excluding LULUCF)	23,648.79	43,081.62	19,432.82	82.17%
LULUCF	-29,027.19	-30,172.52	-1,145.33	3.95%
Net total (including LULUCF)	-5,378.40	12,909.10	18,287.49	340.02%

5. Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) actions: The country updated the NDC in 2020 to increase the conditional emissions reduction target to 22.7% by 2030 compared to the business as usual (BAU) scenario. If conditional mitigation measures such as carbon capture and storage and waste-to-energy technology are implemented, then Mongolia could achieve a 27.2% reduction in total national GHG emissions. An optional forestry component is also added to increase the emission reduction target to 44.9%. The total GHG emission reduction target from the energy sector is 11,264.6 Gg CO_{2e}; for Agriculture, IPPU, and Waste, it is 5,283.3, 234.1, and 106.1 Gg CO_{2e}, respectively. It also has adaptation-related targets on eight key sectors: Animal husbandry and pastureland, Arable farming, Water resources, Forest resources, Biodiversity, Natural disaster, Public health, and Livelihood and social safeguard. An estimated USD 11.5 billion is needed to implement NDC priorities, including USD 6.3 billion for mitigation and USD 5.2 billion for adaptation [12][12]. The Government approved an NDC action plan in 2021 consisting of 3 main targets and 72 measures. The three targets are the improvement of climate change legislations, policies, regulations, and overall implementation systems and framework (Target I); climate change mitigation and reduction of GHG emissions (Target II); and increase resilience to climate change and build adaptive capacity (Target III)[13][13].

6. Climate change-related legal and regulatory framework: The commitments made in the updated NDC are reflected in existing national development policies, including the Vision-2050[14][14], Green Development Policy[15][15], the National Action Program on Climate Change[16][16], the Sustainable Development Vision 2030[17][17], and other sectoral policies such as State policy on the energy sector (2015), State policy on food and agricultural sector (2010), and State policy on forest (2015)[18][18]. These strategies and policies do not yet include enabling regulations and incentive mechanisms to support the implementation of the NDC targets. Climate change mandates are also fragmented, which makes it challenging to coordinate climate change actions, define stakeholders' responsibilities, and monitor outcomes across ministries and agencies. The Government has prioritized addressing these gaps by strengthening its policy, institutional, and financial systems to realize its climate-related goals as reflected in Target I of the NDC Action Plan (2021)[19][19].

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7. Institutional arrangements and stakeholder's role related to climate change issues: The key stakeholders in the country include the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET), which is responsible for creating, developing, and implementing policies and legal frameworks related to climate change. It prepares and submits the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (GHGI), the National Communication (NC), and the Biennial Update Report (BUR). The GHG inventory (GHGI) team within the Climate Change and Research Cooperation Centre (CCRCC) collects the necessary data from ministries, agencies, government, and non-governmental organizations to carry out the GHGI, and is responsible for preparing estimations and reports, as well as providing knowledge and information about greenhouse gas inventory to these organizations and cooperates with them. The National Committee on Mitigation of Climate Change and Desertification is responsible for organizing and monitoring the implementation of the 'Billion Trees National Movement', the Paris Agreement, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, and inter-sectoral coordination of land degradation reduction. The National Climate Committee ensures intersectoral coordination and coordination for mitigation and adaptation to climate change and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. An overview of institutional arrangements and stakeholders related to climate change and UNFCCC reporting in the country is presented in Figure 2.
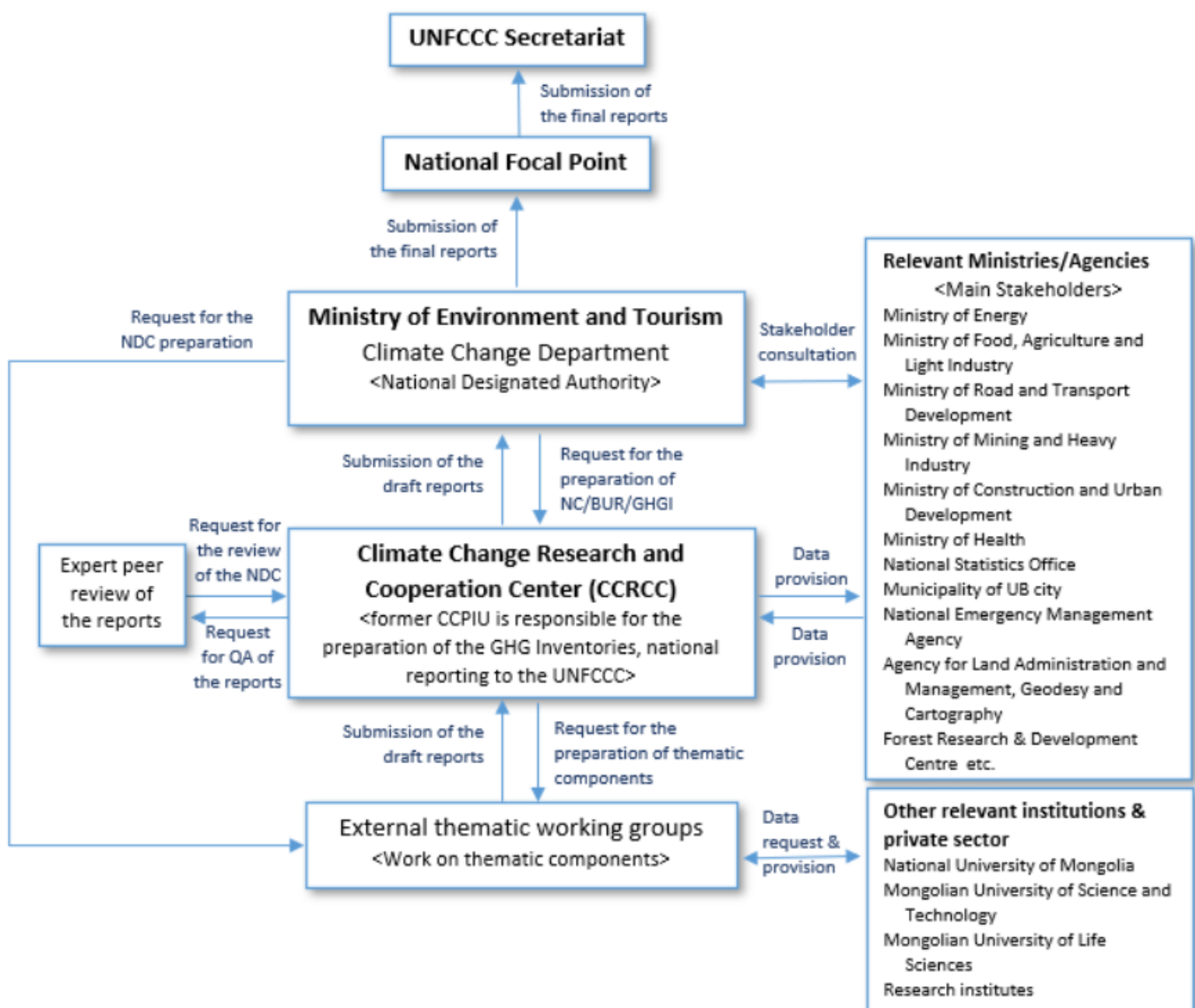
Figure 2: Mongolia's Institutional arrangements related to climate change reporting and associated stakeholders. Source: BUR 2 of Mongolia[1].

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[1] https://unfccc.int/documents/633382

8.   Climate Change-related baseline initiatives: The country submitted three National Communications, one Biennial Update Report and National Inventory Report and an Updated NDC. There is also an ongoing GEF Enabling Activity project for the preparation of a Fourth National Communication and Second Biennial Update Report (2019-2023). In addition to these United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) reporting related national initiatives, the country completed the CBIT Phase 1 project (2019-2022) (GEF ID 9834). The project was designed to enhance the Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) related activities for AFOLU. Under this project, (a) draft regulation on data provision for GHG inventory for AFOLU; (b) a general Quality Assurance and Quality control manual; (c) stakeholder coordination map with roles, responsibilities, data flow, and the data providers of the AFOLU sector; (d) a web-based data-sharing platform (https://eic.mn/etf); (e) country-specific emission factors for enteric fermentation for cattle; (f) GHG emissions assessment of permafrost regions; and (g) livestock productivities (live weight, milk, and wool/cashmere yield) and the condition of pastureland species were developed. The country is also implementing a project titled 'Global Support Program on Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture through NDCs and NAPs (SCALA) (2021-2025)' supporting transformative climate action in the land use and agriculture sectors to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change. There is a Technical Cooperation Program (TCP) on improving methods for estimating livestock production and productivity to establish a national livestock yield monitoring system. Some other recent national initiatives are Improving Adaptive Capacity and Risk Management of Rural Communities in Mongolia (2021-2028), Building Capacity to Advance the National Adaptation Plan Process in Mongolia (2019-2023), and Strengthening Institutional and Technical Capacity to Support NDC Implementation and Mainstreaming Climate Change into Subnational Development Planning in Mongolia (2021-2024). There is a Technical Cooperation Program (TCP) on improving methods for estimating livestock production and productivity to establish a national livestock yield monitoring system (2023-2024). There are some other recent national initiatives. For example, Improving Adaptive Capacity and Risk Management of Rural Communities in Mongolia (2021-2028), which has three objectives of building climate information integrated into land and water use planning at the national and sub-national levels, improving resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services, and strengthening herder capacity to access markets for sustainably sourced, and climate-resilient livestock products[1]. Building Capacity to Advance the National Adaptation Plan Process in Mongolia (2019-2023) is focused on to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience, as well as to facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in development planning processes and strategies[2]. Strengthening Institutional and Technical Capacity to Support NDC Implementation and Mainstreaming Climate Change into Subnational Development Planning in Mongolia (2021-2024) aims to address some of the barriers to implementation of the NDC and help build the foundations for increased climate ambition consistent with the objectives of the Paris Agreement [3].

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[1] https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp141

[2] https://open.unep.org/docs/gcf/Readiness%20Proposal%20-%20Mongolia%20NAP%20UNEP.pdf

[3] https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/strengthening-institutional-and-technical-capacity-support-ndc-implementation-and

Climate change and global efforts

9.   Aiming to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC adopted the Paris Agreement (PA) in 2015, which established an enhanced transparency framework (ETF). The Paris Agreement empowers countries through Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) to act towards limiting global average temperature increases to as close to 1.5^{o} C as possible above pre-industrial levels, strengthening climate resilience, and making financial flows consistent with these overall objectives [20][20]. As part of ETF from 2024, ==all countries (LDCs and SIDS have the opportunity to apply the flexibility provisions)== will follow a single, universal transparency process. The information gathered through a Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) will provide a clear understanding of climate change actions and support and ultimately contribute to the global stocktake process of the PA. BTR will provide information on national climate actions, track the progress of implementation and achievement of NDC, as well as support needed and received in the country. The requirements for the BTR, the technical expert review, and facilitative multilateral consideration of progress (FMCP) are universally applicable and listed in the "Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines often simply referred to as the "MPGs" for short [21][21], [22][22]. Regular reporting by countries of transparent information on the implementation and achievement of their national objectives, provides a snapshot of global progress concerning the objectives of the PA, a better understanding of current climate actions, and the levels of support needed and provided. This process will also allow the country to learn from each other by sharing achievements, best practices, and experiences.

Key barriers impacting participating in global efforts on climate change

10.   Current data and technical capacity levels, and the effectiveness of the national institutional process for the new ETF reporting requirement vary in different national agencies. Despite the above national baseline initiatives, the barriers, and gaps related to global efforts towards ensuring transparency in climate actions still exist in the country. Under the CBIT phase 1 ==(project GEF ID 9834),== several initiatives were completed. Some of them are: AFOLU sector updated stakeholder coordination map, data-sharing web-based ETF Portal, livestock (native cattle) related country-specific emission factor, GHG emissions assessment of permafrost regions, and livestock productivity assessment. However, the country still lacks an integrated approach to new ETF reporting from 2024 related to GHG inventory, NDC actions tracking, monitoring adaptation, climate risk, loss and damage, and support needed and received. This lack necessitates the need for phase 2 of the CBIT project. The key barriers and gaps identified during the stakeholder consultation are highlighted below.

11.   Inadequate national institutional frameworks related to the new requirement under ETF: Current regulatory and institutional structures in the country addressing previous UNFCCC reporting need to be updated considering the new requirement for NDC mitigation and adaptation actions tracking, support needed and received in the country, as well as adaptation-related information. For instance, there is a lack of institutional coordination for climate change impacts assessment and addressing those impacts, identifying development priorities concerning climate change impacts, NDC mitigation and adaptation

actions tracking, and systems and processes used to identify, track and report support needed and received in the country.

12. Lack of data and inadequate information management systems to comply with the new requirement under ETF: Current data generation and information management systems in the country are mostly related to GHG inventory preparation. The existing capacity is not adequate to support the robust data and information needed for NDC mitigation and adaptation actions tracking, support needed and received in the country, and loss and damage information for adaptation. For instance, the country lacks data and information systems for quantifying costs, non-GHG benefits, and interactions of mitigation actions; evaluating measures and actions influencing long-term GHG emissions and removal trends; assessing adaption co-benefits from mitigation activities; assessing economic and social adaption co-benefit impacts from mitigation activities; and identify and report the type of support (financial, technical, and capacity development) needed and received (mitigation, adaptation, or cross-cutting). Besides, country-specific emission factors are needed to move from tier 1 to tier 2, or higher tier.

13. Limited technical capacity, knowledge, and skills to support the transition to ETF: The previous national initiatives mentioned above developed the technical capacity and skills of the stakeholders related to previous UNFCCC reporting, such as the use of IPCC 2006 guidelines for GHG inventory preparation. However, there are still technical capacity gaps exist for GHG inventory preparation, such as the compilation of Common Reporting Tables (CRT) for the electronic reporting of all IPCC sectors, the use of IPCC 2013 Wetlands Supplement and IPCC 2019 Refinement, generating time-series activity data-based total net GHG emissions and removals inventory, and associated documentation and archiving systems. Besides, the stakeholders in the country lack technical skills and knowledge for assessing the reduction of GHG emissions from NDC actions; mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions and economic diversification; progress from the implementation of policies and measures; approaches, methodologies, tools, and associated uncertainties for climate change impacts, loss, and damage; and the monetary amount of support needed for NDC actions.

Objective of the project and its justification

14. The objective of the proposed CBIT project is to continue the support towards the implementation of an Enhanced Transparency Framework through updating NDC measures and enhancing national capacity in reporting GHG emissions and removals from AFOLU and other sectors included in the NDC. To achieve the national aspirations towards contributing to global actions on climate change, the country needs more transparent and reliable information on GHG emissions and associated trends, tracking of progress in implementing and achieving NDC including domestic actions for mitigating and adapting to climate change, and the status of support received by types (capacity building, technology, and finance) for mitigation and adaptation activities in the country.). The proposed project will address the above barriers and gaps and ultimately enable the country to generate and submit up-to-date ETF-oriented reports to UNFCCC. In the long run, the intervention of this project will enable the country to make prompt decisions on mitigation and adaptation planning. mentioned. Without the proposed CBIT project, the national commitment to contribute towards PA-adopted ETF will be difficult to achieve. As one of the climate change-vulnerable countries, the country needs support to overcome the existing technical and institutional capacity barriers. Therefore, coordinated actions focusing on the ETF requirement of the Paris Agreement, and the systematization of tracking NDC actions is needed, which will be provided by this project.

[1] Yembuu, B (2008). Mongolian Children's Understanding of Basic Geographical and Social Concepts.

[2] Jambaajamts, B (1989). Climate of Mongolia.

[3] https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS?locations=MN

[4] Mongolia. Biennial update report (BUR). BUR 1. https://unfccc.int/documents/180667

[5] National Statistics Office. (2022). https://www.1212.mn/mn/statistic/file-library/view/47812001

[6] Mongolian Statistical Yearbook 2021

[7] Land Unified Territory Report of Mongolia, 2021

[8] Energy Statistics of Mongolia, 2020

[9] UNICEF and FAO (2023). Climate change and nutrition in Mongolia: A risk profile. https://www.unicef.org/mongolia/reports/climate-change-nutrition-and-mongolia-risk-profile#:~:text=Mongolia%20is%20severely%20affected%20by,of%20the%20country's%20water%20resources.

[10] Ministry of Environment and Tourism (2018). Third National Communication of Mongolia.

[11] Mongolia's National Inventory Report (NIR) annex to the Second Biennial Update Report (2023). Submission in progress

[12] https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/First%20Submission%20of%20Mongolia%27s%20NDC.pdf

[13] NDC Action Plan of Mongolia, 2021.

[14] https://cabinet.gov.mn/wp-content/uploads/2050_VISION_LONG-TERM-DEVELOPMENT-POLICY.pdf

[15] http://sdg.1212.mn/en/Content/files/Green_development_decision.pdf

[16] https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/mongnc1.pdf

[17] https://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/en/c/LEX-FAOC184386/

[18] https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/First%20Submission%20of%20Mongolia%27s%20NDC.pdf

[19] NDC Action Plan of Mongolia, 2021.

[20] The Paris Agreement. https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement

[21] Moving Towards the Enhanced Transparency Framework. https://unfccc.int/enhanced-transparency-framework#1.-Transitioning-from-Reporting-of-Biennial-Report

[22] 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). https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/CMA2018_03a02E.pdf

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project description

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

Project description

1. The overall project objective is to extend the support towards implementation and update of NDC measures and enhancing national capacity focusing on AFOLU and other sectors of the NDC so that Mongolia can comply with the UNFCCC ETF-related reporting requirements, and ensure evidence-based decision-making on mitigation and adaptation planning. The project's Theory of Change rests on overcoming the barriers that prevent long-term solutions to a common and agreed transparent reporting and updating process for climate actions in the country. Thereby helping the country to report the national actions on climate change, and continuously tracking the effectiveness of the national policy and measures, and associated support received. This phase 2 CBIT project focuses on ensuring efficient and comprehensive capacity building on GHG inventory preparation, climate change mitigation, and adaptation, as well as support needed and received related information needed to transparently track the achievement of the Paris Agreement.

2. The project has 3 components with 19 outputs that together will deliver 6 project outcomes. These are presented in the Indicative Project Overview table above. The three components and associated outcomes are briefly described here. For more details, please see PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK. For specific roles of different stakeholders and how they will be involved in capacity building activities please see stakeholder engagement plan (Table 3) and Stakeholder engagement matrix (Table 7). A memorandum of understanding (MoU) will be signed with local academia to ensure continuous capacity-building activities following the training of trainers (ToT) modality, even after the project implementation. Potential local academies are mentioned in Table 7. The proposed project is envisioned to make use of GEF Gender Equality Action Plan (GEAP)[1][23] to ensure gender equality for the project outputs 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.2.3, 2.2.4. and 3.1.3.

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[1] https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/GEF_GenderEquality_CRA_lo-res_0.pdf

3. **Component 1: Integrated institutional capacity and data management system to coordinate the national ETF reporting and review and update the NDC and related policies including LT-LEDS.** This component will help strengthen the capacities of national and local institutions with proper political and institutional structures for a better understanding of decisions and requirements of ETF operationalization and enhancement of the current MRV system. This component will establish clear institutional roles and responsibilities for line ministries, departments, and divisions. Under this component, all the national consultations, workshops, and dialogue will involve a range of stakeholders covering government entities, academia, civil society, and the private sector. Details of the stakeholder's engagement are added in Table 7. There are two Outcomes associated with this Component as follows.
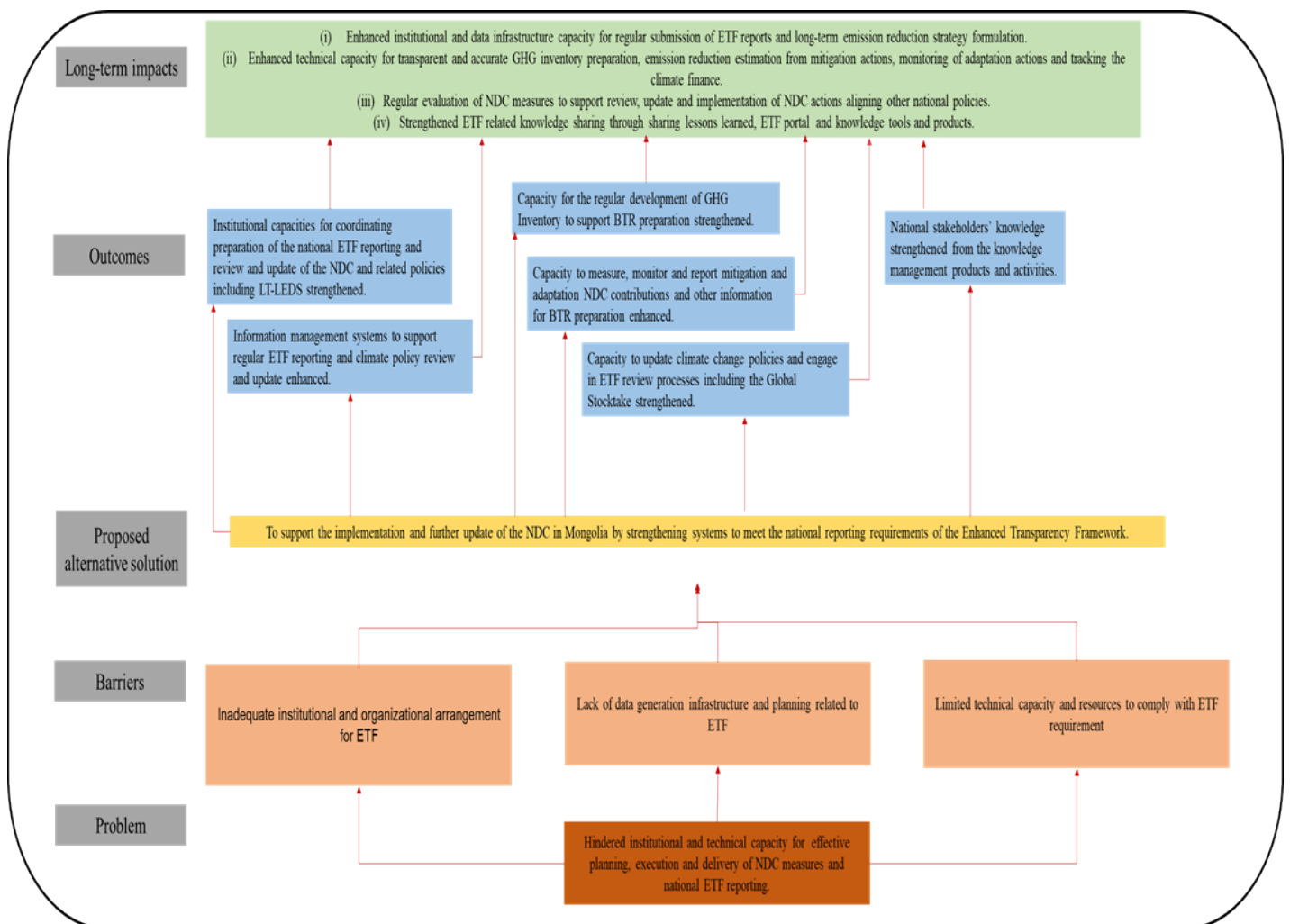
Figure 3: Theory of Change

4. **Outcome 1.1:** This outcome is focusing on institutional capacity building for coordinating the preparation of the national ETF reporting and review and update of the NDC and related policies including LT-LEDS strengthened with a focus on gender balance. It largely addresses the barrier identified. Under this outcome, a gap assessment on technical and institutional needs to implement the ETF across all sectors at the national and local levels will be carried out (output 1.1.1).

The gap assessment on technical and institutional needs to implement the ETF across the NDC prioritized sectors (Agriculture and Energy)

(Activity 1.1.1.1) and consultations on GAP analysis (Activity 1.1.1.2) will be carried out by organizing workshops, and consultation workshops will be organized with the Government (MOFALI and MED) to update LT-LEDS and NDC (Activity 1.1.1.3). This outcome also supports formulating a roadmap and action plan focusing on NDC prioritized sectors (Agriculture and Energy) and gender balance (Output 1.1.2) with activities such as reviewing BUR1 and 2 to identify the key actions for the roadmap and action plan (Activity 1.1.2.1); formulating a roadmap and action plan (Activity 1.1.2.2); and organizing national consultation and workshops to validate and endorse the roadmap and action plan using associated tools developed by FAO under a global CBIT project focusing on

national organization and their roles in formulating BTR (Activity 1.1.2.3). As part of this outcome, the project will also seek to support the institutional arrangements and regulations for data provision for GHG Inventory and national ETF reporting (output 1.1.3). It will be done through the adoption of focal persons for an institutional arrangement for national ETF reporting (Activity 1.1.3.1); Technical Working Groups (TWGs) formation on GHG inventory, NDC tracking, adaptation, support needed, received, and provided (involving senior and mid-level govt officials) (Activity 1.1.3.2); conducting capacity-building measures to support the regular activities of the TWGs for formulating terms of reference and setting the time for periodic meetings (Activity 1.1.3.3); and developing the data provision guideline involving the TWGs for all sectors (Activity 1.1.3.4). For output 1.1.3, the TWGs of previous National Communications and Biennial Update Reports will be involved in national ETF reporting. Based on needs and capacities, an ad hoc working group will be established through contractual arrangements. This component will also work on enhancing the capacity of the stakeholders for climate finance reporting (output 1.1.4) by involving the TWGs in support needed, received, and provided from output 1.1.3. Involving the support needed, received, and provided TWGs, the project will work on an assessment of institutional and technical capacity gaps for climate finance reporting (Activity 1.1.4.1); formulation of a guideline to identify and report the type of support (financial, technical, and capacity development) needed (mitigation, adaptation, or cross-cutting), and received (Activity 1.1.4.2); and developing a mechanism to report and track the support needed and received (financial, technical, and capacity development) (Activity 1.1.4.3). Usually, TWG of projects in Mongolia is established by the MET state secretary or minister's order without further associated cost. CBIT-II PSC will oversee the selection of specific actors and priorities for each TWG establishment. There will be 4 TWGs covering different ETF areas as mentioned below. CBIT project team will play a major role in the TWG's establishment process to facilitate achieving the project's objective and with a focus on the project results framework. Table 7 includes more details of stakeholders.

TWG on GHG inventory: It will consist of MET, CCRCC, MOFALI, Department for Information Technology and Statistics, National Statistical Office, Information and Research Institute of Meteorology, Hydrology, and Environment, Agency of Land Administration and Management, Geodesy, and Cartography, Forest Agency, The Institute of Animal Husbandry, Climate Change Development Academy (CCDA), and Climate Change, Carbon Market Development Center

TWG on NDC tracking: It will consist of MET, CCRCC, MOFALI, Department for Information Technology and Statistics, National Statistical Office, Information and Research Institute of Meteorology, Hydrology, and Environment, and CCDA.

TWG on adaptation: It will consist of MET, CCRCC, MOFALI, Department of Agricultural Policy Implementation Coordination, and CCDA.

WG on support needed, received, and provided: It will consist of MET, MOFALI, and Ministry of Economy and Development.

4b. **Outcome 1.2:** Under this outcome, the focus is on establishing the information management systems for regular ETF reporting and NDC actions review to address barrier 2 mentioned above for the NDC prioritized sectors (Agriculture and Energy). During the project implementation a detailed assessment will be conducted to review the updated data from BUR2 and NC4 project, as well as other projects indicated in the Climate Change-related baseline initiatives. Relevant stakeholders as mentioned in Table 7 (Stakeholder engagement matrix), and TWGs from output 1.1.3 will be for the capacity building activities. To ensure the sustainability of the project as indicated in Table 7, academia and research institute will be involved through signing MoU and following ToT modality. To achieve that, the project will conduct a capacity assessment of the stakeholders and the line ministries for the NDC action plan (Activity 1.2.1.1); develop an operational framework and guidelines to track NDCs actions, and climate finance across the NDC prioritized sectors (Agriculture and Energy) (Activity 1.2.1.2); organize workshops and consultations on the framework (Activity 1.2.1.3). In addition, under Output 1.2.2 for the NDC prioritized sectors (Agriculture and Energy), the project will seek to enhance the existing system for data management and exchange for GHG Inventory, NDC actions (mitigation and adaptation), and climate finance with terms of reference and operation framework (Activity 1.2.2.1); conduct workshops and consultations on the data management and exchange system (Activity 1.2.2.2); and conduct technical capacity-building training workshops on data management and exchange using the Training of Trainers (ToT) model (Activity 1.2.2.3). To achieve the Output 1.2.3 (information management system for NDC climate change actions, climate finance, and ETF reporting for the NDC prioritized sectors Agriculture and Energy), the initial activity will be the procurement of necessary hardware, server, and software (Activity 1.2.3.1), followed by archiving of available GHG inventory activity data, land-use change analysis data, and emission factors based on a systematic documentation and archiving process to support the quality assurance and quality control (QA & QC) (Activity 1.2.3.2 and Activity 1.2.3.3), archiving the available NDC action

progress, and support data (Activity 1.2.3.4), conducting gender-sensitive training (Activity 1.2.3.5), and developing knowledge materials using local language (Activity 1.2.3.6) on the developed system.

5.   **Component 2: Technical capacity to support regular preparation of the BTR and engage in ETF review processes including the Global Stocktake.** The proposed scenario under component 2 will largely address the barriers 2 and 3 mentioned above, and will be achieved by the strengthened capacity of national stakeholders on modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) and the Common Reporting Tables (CRT) with a focus on gender balance(Output 2.1.1); training on GHG emissions reporting and data collection, quality assurance and control for the NDC prioritized sectors (Agriculture and Energy) with a focus on gender balance (Output 2.1.2); training and knowledge materials publication on emission factors and activity data for key categories across all sectors the NDC prioritized sectors (Agriculture and Energy) with a focus on gender balance (Output 2.1.3). It will also focus on training on GHG emissions scenario building and projection prioritizing agriculture and energy sectors with a focus on gender balance (Output 2.2.1). Output 2.2.2 will be on training for climate risk information, monitoring, and reporting adaptation priorities focusing on the agriculture sector and gender balance. Training on climate finance with a focus on gender balance (Output 2.2.3); and loss and damage reporting system (Output 2.2.4) will be also conducted under this component. Through the output 2.2.2 and 2.2.4, this project will contribute to the preparation of adaptation communication in future to be submitted to the UNFCCC under the Paris Agreement. In addition, this component will also evaluate NDC measures including those not covered by the current NDC to support the review and update of NDC (Output 2.3.1) and review key policy documents to reflect experience with ETF and potential for ambitious climate action (Output 2.3.2). Since, Mongolia is planning to submit its first BTR at the end of 2024, stakeholders on training workshops on MPGs of ETF reporting will be selected based on relevance to NIR, NDC tracking, Adaptation, and providing information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support. As indicated in Table 7 academia and research institute will be involved through MoU and following ToT to ensure the sustainability of the project.

6.   Under component 2, some of the activities will be reviewing existing approved national data collection forms (Activity 2.1.1.1), developing a recommended national data collection form (Activity 2.1.1.2), training workshop on MPGs of ETF reporting (Activity 2.1.1.3), preparing and publishing knowledge materials on ETF requirements, processes, and procedures (Activity 2.1.1.4). Besides, the project under this component will also implement, training on GHG inventory preparation based on IPCC 2013 Wetlands Supplement, and IPCC 2019 Refinement (Activity 2.1.2.1), developing quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) protocol for all sectors (Activity 2.1.2.2), and preparing and publishing knowledge materials on methodologies, guidelines, and protocols on GHG emissions and removals estimation using local language (Activity 2.1.2.3). This component includes activities based on the national need. For example, emission measurements in wetlands, peatlands, and pastureland (Activity 2.1.3.2), will address gaps in GHG emissions from different land-used areas at national level in expectation that these results contribute to the national GHG inventory and NDC. Activity 2.1.3.3 will focus on developing emission factors. Emission factors of interest are those which are necessary for Tier 2 level emission calculation from ruminant animals e.g. Digestible energy percentage. In 2020, methane was dominantly emitted from enteric fermentation which were for cattle (36.66%), sheep (24.76%), goats (22.84%) within the agriculture sector. Enteric fermentation contributes the highest to the GHG emissions with 56.90% followed by aggregate sources and non-CO2 emissions sources on land with 41.60% and manure management with 1.49%. Activity 2.1.3.4 will focus on emission factors and activity data for Energy, Livestock, and Pastureland. In relation to that, the national energy balance table shall be further improved by time series. Country specific emission factors for the general energy sector determined by the Energy Regulatory Commission of Mongolia, and GHG emissions have been calculated using the Tier 2 method, whereas availability of activity data for residential sector, e.g., the consumption of improved coal briquettes, the fuel consumption of civil aviation (domestic and international) and railways need to improve. Activity 2.3.2.1 (assessment policy documents to reflect experience with ETF and potential for ambitious climate action) is focused on assessing national policy documents including but not limited to Vision-2050, Green Development Policy, and the Sustainable Development Vision 2030. For more specific activities under different Outputs of this component please see ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK.

7.   FAO's long-standing experience in technical capacity development focusing on climate change will be capitalized in this component. FAO has developed several tools for GHG inventory preparation and MRV system development under the Global CBIT project. Under this component, the tools such as (i) Greenhouse Gas Data Management (GHG-DM) tool, (ii) UNFCCC Quality assurance (QA) process, (iii) Nationally determined contributions (NDC) tracking tool, (iv) Nationally determined contributions in Agriculture, forestry and other land use (NDC-AFOLU) Navigator, (v) Nationally determined contributions expert tool (NEXT), (vi) FAOSTAT – Emissions, and (vii) Modelling System for Agricultural Impacts of Climate Change (MOSAICC) will be utilized to enhance the technical capacity of the stakeholders[1]. In addition to the AFOLU, other sectors, such as energy that are included in the NDC, will be supported to build national capacity using tools such as GHG data management, archiving guidance, institutional
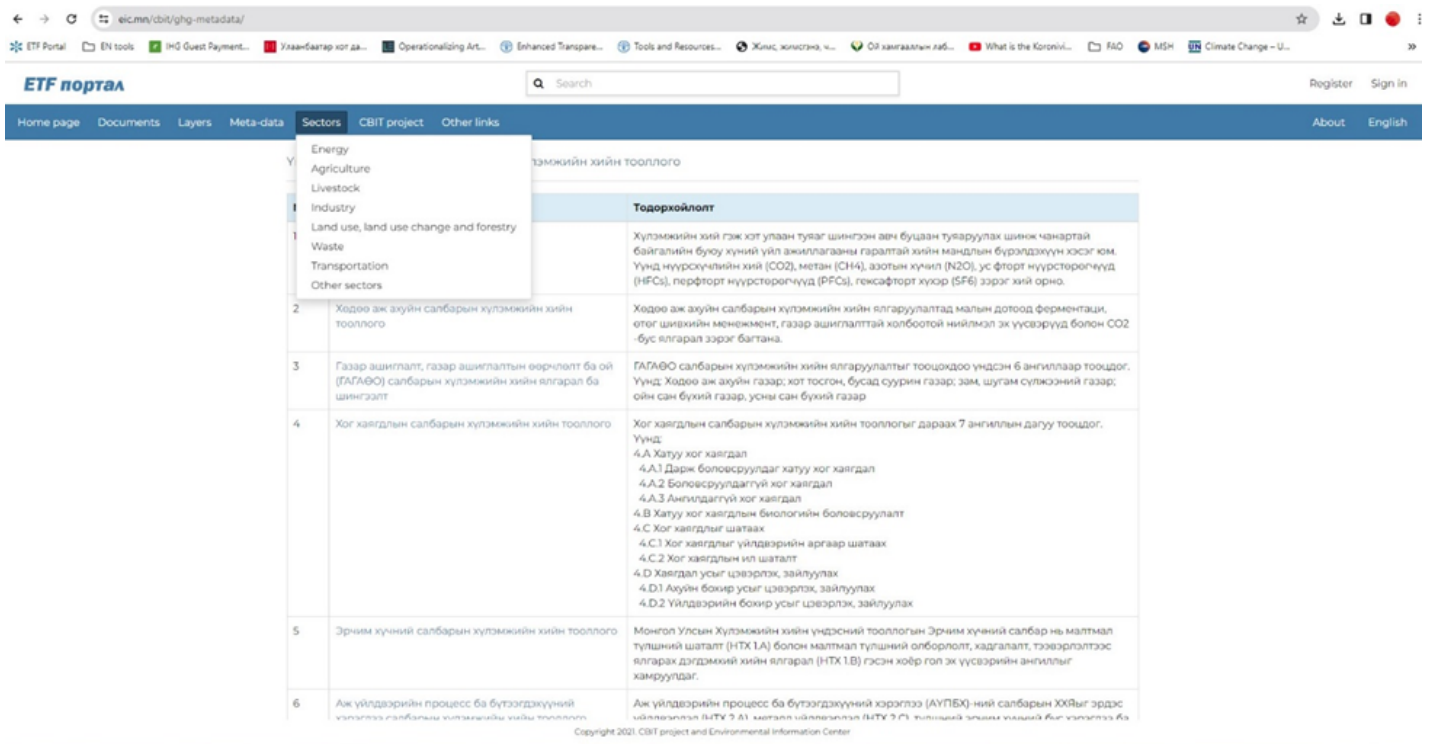
arrangement tools, and e-learning modules (E-learning series: National Greenhouse Gas Inventories)[2][24]. In continuation of the CBIT phase 1 (project GEF ID 9834), the proposed project will work on the agriculture sector, and at the same time the project will expand the work related to other sectors such as waste, energy, and industry in relation institutional arrangement, GHG inventory technical and data capacity enhancement. In addition, the proposed CBIT 2 project will work as a standalone project Global CBIT AFOLU project (GEF ID 11316) for the capacity building activities under the component 2.

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[1] Climate Change Knowledge Hub: Tools and resources. https://www.fao.org/climate-change-knowledge-hub/learning-corner/transparency/tools-resource?

[2] E-learning series: National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. https://www.fao.org/climate-change-knowledge-hub/learning-corner/transparency/tools-resource?

8.   **Component 3: Enhancing transparency through knowledge dissemination.** Component 3 addresses barriers 2 and 3 with Outcome 3.1 (Functional platform development for knowledge management and dissemination). This will be accomplished by developing knowledge tools and products aligned with new requirements of ETF for national stakeholders (Output 3.1.1), strengthening the ETF portal for knowledge sharing and resource building (Output 3.1.2), and sharing the lessons learned and Mongolia's ETF experiences with the international community with a focus on gender balance (Output 3.1.3). To achieve Output 3.1.1, this component will start with a review of existing tools and products to identify needs and gaps in knowledge products at the national level (Activity 3.1.1.1), followed by developing knowledge tools and products aligning with new requirements of ETF (Activity 3.1.1.2) and conducting national validation consultation workshops on knowledge tools and products with a focus on gender balance (Activity 3.1.1.3). In relation to knowledge tools and products (Activity 3.1.1.1 and Activity 3.1.1.2), the project will closely work with the Climate Transparency Platform created by the CBIT Global Support Programme, its Asia network, as well FAO CBIT Global Projects (CBIT Forest 2.0 with GEF ID 11308 and CBIT AFOLU+ with GEF ID 11316). After identification and user testing of knowledge tools and products, depending on the national applicability, the knowledge tools and products will be validated under Activity 3.1.1.3. The ETF portal will be strengthened for knowledge sharing and resource building (output 3.1.2) by enhancing the ETF portal for uploading the sectorial data for calculating GHG emissions and removals by involving stakeholders from energy, IPPU, and waste in addition to AFOLU (Activity 3.1.2.1); enabling access for uploading raw data for tracking NDC actions (mitigation and adaptation), and climate finance for sectorial stakeholders (Activity 3.1.2.2) focusing on Agriculture and energy sector, and conduct training on the new accessibility of the ETF portal to the national stakeholders with a focus on gender balance (Activity 3.1.2.3). In addition, Output 3.1.3 will be achieved by participating in regional workshops and conferences for lessons dissemination with a focus on gender balance (Activity 3.1.3.1) and preparing and publishing knowledge materials on lessons learned and Mongolia's ETF experiences with a focus on gender balance (Activity 3.1.3.2). The ETF portal of Mongolia (https://eic.mn/) is stable one, because Environmental Information Data Center is stated specifically by the Mongolian law on Environment with own budget allocation and responsible division at the IRIMHE. ETF portal is operative for uploading and saving climate change related reports, and information sharing and shall be further improved with modules for NDC tracking and ETF reporting. The current view of the ETF portal is presented below.

9.   The proposed CBIT project will build on the data and coordination mechanism of the previous national communications, BURs, and ongoing projects on national communications and BUR. The CBIT project will also ensure that it closely works with previous initiatives for climate finance-related data and institutional arrangements. Besides, the CBIT project will build on the coordination mechanisms, capacity, gender-sensitive knowledge management, and M&E systems of the CBIT phase 1 project in the country. Lessons learned and experiences from ministries' data and information dissemination activities will also be considered. Coordination with the other initiatives mentioned above will help the country to reinforce the capacity of national institutions and associated staff to comply with the ETF by preparing regular and updated reports on GHG inventory on emissions and removals, as well as tracking the NDC actions and associated support received in the country.

Risk analysis

10. The project outcomes may face difficulties due to limited capacities and lack of adequate GHG inventory data, as well as adaptation and climate finance-related data, lessons learned, lack of coordination among the targeted stakeholders, lack of willingness to share data, and lack of good practices around the non-annex 1 countries to comply with the ETF requirements. To overcome such problems FAO will work closely with international initiatives, such as the CBIT Global Coordination Platform, and will deploy FAO's long-standing expertise and global network in CBIT project implementation, institutional coordination, database and information management system development. Additionally, through regional and international ETF-related initiatives (for example, CBIT-GSP – A global transparency project[3][25]), Mongolia will work with CBIT teams

in other countries on transparency. Such collaboration will be instrumental for data and information exchange, lessons learned, and the sharing of good practices.

11. The country needs capacity development for effective institutional operation and production of high-quality data, information, and analysis to comply with the new ETF reporting. The project is designed to establish such continuous capacities in national organs to be able to continue delivering the required outputs; however high-level advocacy and ensuring of ownership from the Government's side will be needed for the project's outputs to be effective and sustainable after the project's completion.

12. In addition, potential disruption can resurface related to COVID-19 and future pandemics, which can hinder the technical capacity-building process, inception, validation, national consultation, and technical group meetings, as well as day-to-day project activities. To overcome those types of obstacles, the project will ensure the use of an online platform like Zoom, MS Team and Google Meet to conduct the day-to-day project activities, technical capacity-building process, inception, validation, national consultation, and technical group meeting.

Global Environmental Benefits

13. The CBIT project will have a real impact on the low-carbon development of Mongolia in the long run. In relation to climate actions and policies, transparency is a critical aspect of addressing global climate change mitigation and adaptation. When a country can collect, analyze, and present data needed to deal with climate change-related issues, it can assess individual circumstances, needs, priorities, and progress (or lack of progress). Therefore, having a solid system as proposed in this project will allow Mongolia to make tailored, effective, and realistic climate policies and action plans, assess the support needed, and distribute the resources for low emissions and climate-resilient development pathways. The global benefits will be derived through this project in the form of capacity development focusing on ETF reporting, which in turn helps the global community to know the global progress towards the achievement of the PA goal. This project will create coordination at the institutional level for GHG inventory, and NDC climate change mitigation and adaptation actions involving key national stakeholders, including women's groups. Without this project, there will be a sporadic project-based approach that does not contribute to building national capacity and probable duplication of international donor funding toward national climate change actions.

14. The operational, robust, and functional information management system focusing on the ETF of the project will strengthen the capacity of the country to implement and track the NDCs transparently and comply with ETF using GHG inventory, NDC actions and finance high-quality data. This will ultimately provide climate change mitigation and adaptation benefits at the national and global levels. This integrated information system will enable the design and prioritization of cost-effective project proposals to reduce GHG emissions and will avoid duplication.

Gender

15. The proposed project developed a gender-responsive results-based indicator as shown in the project results framework. During the project implementation, GEF's Gender Equality Action Plan (GEAP)[4][26] will be followed. This will ensure equal participation of women in project implementation, and evaluation. The project will also ensure women's participation during inception and validation workshops, in the project steering committee, and project management unit, as well as in different national consultations and capacity-building training. Therefore, wherever possible a gender-sensitive approach will account for and apply within the project to ensure gender equality during project interventions. The gender-segregated evaluation of the project findings will be presented in annual and biannual reports, publications, and knowledge materials generated by the proposed project. A gender-responsive results-based indicator focusing on mitigation and adaptation will allow this project to address appropriate responses to national efforts toward NDC mitigation and adaptation activities. This project will utilize different gender toolkits for national communications, and MRV developed by the Global Support Program funded by GEF[5][27].

Stakeholders and Private Sector involvement

16. The project will draw together a large and diverse group of stakeholders who play important roles (direct and indirect) in climate change actions (mitigation, adaptation, as well as finance, technology, and capacity development support needed and received) in the country. A review of project stakeholders and their potential roles and responsibilities during project proposal preparation was undertaken. This identified three main stakeholder groups to be engaged in the project: (i) those directly involved in climate change actions in the country; (ii) those involved in supporting the national entities that are directly involved in climate change actions and (iii) knowledge management and research. A fourth group – international and strategic partners, development donors, civil society organizations, and national and international NGOs were also identified. An assessment also made an initial identification of the roles that women in the country can play and included in the gender action plan.

17. Key stakeholders to be involved during the project implementation include MET (Department of Climate Change and Policy Planning, Department of Natural Resource and Coordination, and Climate Change Research and Cooperation Centre); Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry (Department of Agricultural Policy Implementation Coordination, Department of Cropland Policy Implementation Coordination, Department for Information Technology and Statistics); Ministry of Energy (Mongolian energy economics institute); and Ministry of Construction and Urban Development. MET will oversee the implementation of the CBIT project and coordinate the capacity-building activities. Other entities mentioned above, will be project implementing partners and will coordinate project activities for different sectors, such as agriculture, LULUCF, energy, and IPPU.

18. Besides, there will be other supporting national entities to support the execution of different project activities as mentioned here. The National Statistical Office will be engaged for coordination and data management/data repository and sharing. Information and Research Institute of Meteorology, Hydrology, and Environment will support climate science including systemic observation and information management.

Agency of Land Administration and Management, Geodesy, and Cartography will support land management-related activities of the project. Forest Agency will support forest sector-related activities of the project.

19.   Research institutions and universities such as the Mongolian Academia of Science, the Institute of Geography and Geo-ecology, the Institute of Animal Husbandry, the School of Agroecology, and the School of Plant Protection will be engaged in capacity building, integrating climate change into training modules, supporting systemic observation and research, data collection, and monitoring. Other UN agencies and development partners will be engaged to coordinate and build on lessons learned from previous and ongoing projects related to NDC implementation and reporting.

20.   The project is mainly focused on capacity building of government entities related to ETF. Therefore, private sector entities will not be a direct beneficiary. However, private sector entities who contribute to the data collection and have MRV experience will be involved at the national level based on consultation with relevant ministries for capacity-building training, knowledge materials, and tool development. The project will also collaborate and coordinate with the national authorities responsible for National Communication and Biennial Update Report submissions concerning private sector engagement. Based on the consultation with the relevant ministries of the targeted sectors of this project, private sector representation will be ensured under the three components.

21.   Based on the coordination of the national authorities involved with the UNFCCC reporting process, private sector/Civil society organizations/NGOs that work on climate change/environmental issues in the country will be also engaged during the project implementation phase. Perspectives of women-led agriculture and forestry private organizations will be also incorporated through the engagement of women-related ministries.

Knowledge generation and management

22. The project will generate considerable knowledge and products across all its components, and Knowledge Management (KM) is an integral part of the project. These will be coordinated through Component 3 whose focus is to raise awareness, promote learning and continuous knowledge dissemination, generate content for up-scaling of project achievements, lessons, and good practices, enable institutional memory, and support stakeholder engagement on key issues. Specific KM activities are included under Component 3 and will support capacity building and training actions and knowledge materials generated under all the components. Online/virtual training and information exchange are expected to play a significant role in the project's KM approach and will be supported through the project output platform. The project will also host in-person fora, meetings, and workshops, as well as maintain informal communication with key stakeholders through the project stakeholder network (group email), and other means (e.g., Facebook group, WhatsApp group).

23.   The outcome of this project will be disseminated through FAO-implemented global CBIT information-sharing networks and stakeholder channels, as well as at the national level through the established dissemination platform under this project, as well as through other relevant govt.-maintained websites. Also, climate change mitigation and adaptation data, and climate finance information will be disseminated through designated national government websites (https://met.gov.mn/, https://irimhe.namem.gov.mn/, https://www.ccrcc.mn/). The project will also collaborate, wherever possible with other international community and regional initiatives, and any other relevant scientific, and

policy-based climate change networks in this region (https://www.cbitplatform.org/, https://ndcpartnership.org/, etc.). Besides, the knowledge and training materials generated from the project will be disseminated through the academia and research organization stakeholders under this project. This will help to materialize the benefit of the project implementation through lessons learned, even after the project period. Thus, the sharing of lessons learned will be beneficial for similar future projects' design and implementation in the country.

24. The project will draw on a broad range of both innovative and established KM services and products provided by FAO. These will be available for the entire project implementation period starting from the inception of the project, and publication and dissemination (e.g., new fact sheets engine on gear types). Key elements of KM are document and publication management, and data consistency, which are also key for the project's sustainability strategy. About these, the project will draw on FAO capacity and experience with regional multi-topic online Atlases.

The key deliverables, associated timeline, and budget for Knowledge Management activities are presented below:

Deliverable	Timeline	Budget, USD
Output 1.1.1: A gap assessment report on technical and institutional needs to implement the ETF across all sectors at the national and local levels.	Year 1	10,000
Output 1.1.2: Developing knowledge materials on the roadmap and action plan for enhancing the enabling environments for the preparation of the first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) across the NDC prioritized sectors (Agriculture and Energy) using local language to raise stakeholder awareness.	Year 1	10,000
Output 1.2.2: Developing knowledge materials on archiving and documenting systems focusing on the NDC prioritized sectors (Agriculture and Energy) for data management and exchange for GHG Inventory, NDC action including adaptation measurements, and climate finance.	Year 1	10,000
Output 2.1.1: Developing knowledge materials on the requirement of ETF, including the modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) and the Common Reporting Tables (CRT) using local language to raise stakeholder awareness.	Year 1	10,000
Output 2.1.2: Developing training knowledge materials on reporting and data collection, methodologies, guidelines, and protocols, including quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) processes and full integration of the sectoral data on GHG emissions inventory across the NDC prioritized sectors (Agriculture and Energy).	Year 1	10,000s
Output 2.1.3: Developing knowledge materials on emission factors and activity data for key categories across the NDC prioritized sectors (Agriculture and Energy).	Year 1	10,000
Output 2.2.1: Develop training knowledge materials on GHG projections, and scenarios, and update, monitor, and report mitigation priorities and action for the NDC prioritized sectors (Agriculture and Energy).	Year 1	10,000
Output 2.2.2 and 2.2.4: Developing training knowledge materials on climate risk information and updating, monitoring, as well as loss and damage reporting for the NDC prioritized sector (Agriculture).	Year 1	10,000
Output 2.2.3: Publishing knowledge materials on climate finance reporting using the local language.	Year 1	10,000
Output 3.1.1: Developing knowledge materials on tools and products of this project using the local language.	Year 3	10,000

Deliverable	Timeline	Budget, USD
Development and implementation of KM and communications strategy by National Knowledge and data management Expert	Year 1	15,500
Total Budget		**115,500**

National policy coherence

25. The objectives, priority actions, and implementation principles of this project are reflected by the long-term development policy Vision-2050 (2020), the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC, 2020), the Government Action Programme (2020), and a New Revival Policy of Mongolia (2021). Mongolia does not have a specific law on climate change that regulates cross-sectoral and nationwide climate change actions. Yet, the drafting process of climate change law has been in progress since 2021. The draft 'Law on Climate Change' addresses climate change mitigation, adaptation, transparency reporting, and the rights and responsibilities of state and local governments, which also align with three project components. Besides, project component 2 which has climate change mitigation and NDC actions tracking aspects is also aligned with the national policies and laws for different sectors, such as energy (2001 and 2015 Energy Law, the Law on Renewable Energy 2007 and 2015, the Law on Energy Efficiency 2014, and National Midterm Program to Develop the State Policy on Energy 2018-2023), IPPU (Law on Manufacturing Promotion 2007 and 2016), AFOLU (National Strategy Action Plan for the Reducing GHG Caused by forest depletion and Degradation and billion trees by 2030), and waste sector (Law on Waste 2017, the Action Plan to Make Ulaanbaatar a Green City).

Innovation and scaling up

26. The proposed CBIT project is innovative because it is based on the activities from the lesson learned in Phase 1 (project GEF ID 9834), and the expected results will solve the gaps highlighted in previous reports of the country. FAO will deploy deeply rooted technical expertise in climate change issues bringing together best practices, tools, and lessons learned. For example, FAO tools for LULUCF (e.g., Collect Earth) will be used for the forestry sector GHG inventory data. Collect Earth is a free and open-source application for land monitoring that facilitates access to multiple freely available repositories of satellite imagery (Google Earth, Bing Map, Landsat, MODIS, and Sentinel) from 1984 and onwards. Its user-friendliness and smooth learning can enable the targeted stakeholders in Mongolia to perform fast, accurate and cost-effective National Forest Inventories, LULUCF (e.g., deforestation, and reforestation) assessments, validation of existing maps, and incorporating spatially explicit socio-economic data. A comprehensive coordination mechanism for enhanced transparency focusing on GHG inventory, mitigation actions and support received will be strengthened related to ETF reporting. The project will ensure investment in dedicated climate change knowledge management and information systems. There is a great demand to develop capacity-building training models and materials in the Mongolian (local) language to enable border dissemination. Furthermore, the technical capacity of policymakers, mid-level professionals, and local-level professionals will be strengthened through training in the trainer's (ToT) model to allow the smooth implementation of technical capacity-building activities.

27. Knowledge materials will be available through the national ETF portal. The master trainers through the ToT program and involved key national stakeholders will disseminate their acquired knowledge through the established institutional coordination and established stakeholders' communication channels (such as project stakeholders' email group). Therefore, long-term scaling up of the project benefits will be ensured

through the proposed interventions and formalized institutional arrangements of the project. The involvement of national key stakeholders will help to manage adequate exit points of the project, avoid disruption, and will ensure scaling up in the future for other national initiatives, such as sustainable development goals (SDGs) tracking.

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[1] Climate Change Knowledge Hub: Tools and resources. https://www.fao.org/climate-change-knowledge-hub/learning-corner/transparency/tools-resource?

[2] E-learning series: National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. https://www.fao.org/climate-change-knowledge-hub/learning-corner/transparency/tools-resource?

[3] https://unepccc.org/project/the-capacity-building-initiative-for-transparency-global-support-programme-cbit-gsp/

[4] https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/GEF_GenderEquality_CRA_lo-res_0.pdf

[5] https://www.un-gsp.org/documents

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

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

28. Information and Research Institute of Meteorology, Hydrology, and Environment (IRIMHE) under the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) will have the overall executing and technical responsibility for the project, with FAO providing oversight as GEF agency as described below. The Climate Change Research and Cooperation Centre (CCRCC) under the MET will be a co-executing agency and will be responsible for several technical outputs and activities (see more details on the work plan). As requested by the GEF OFP, FAO will play a limited execution role in the project.

29. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) will be the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) for the Project, providing project cycle management and support services as established in the GEF Policy. As the GEF IA, FAO holds overall accountability and responsibility to the GEF for the delivery of the results. FAO will disburse funds as approved and requested by the PSC and the PMU through several contractual agreements with the executing and co-executing agencies. Furthermore, FOA will provide technical, operational, and financial oversight throughout the project cycle, and will fulfill annual reporting obligations to the GEF Secretariat on the project's status. It was requested by the OFP that FAO will hire international consultant(s) to support the project activities when it is needed. The IRIMHE will act as the lead executing agency and will be responsible for the day-to-day management of project results entrusted to it in full compliance with all terms and conditions of the contractual agreement signed with FAO. The IRIMHE is responsible and accountable to FAO for the timely implementation of the agreed project results, operational oversight of implementation activities, timely reporting, and for effective use of GEF resources for the intended purposes and in line with FAO and GEF policy requirements. The project organization structure is presented below.

30. A National Project Director (NPD) will be designated within the Climate Change and Policy Planning Department of MET, who will oversee the project implementation. The NPD will be responsible for coordinating the activities related to the different project components and supervising and guiding the National Project Coordinator (NPC). The NPC will work full-time to oversee daily implementation, management, administration, and technical supervision of the project, on behalf of the Operational partner

and within the framework delineated by the Project Steering Committee (PSC). It will provide strategic guidance and make decisions related to the project implementation including approval of project plans, budgets, and revisions. The PSC will be comprised of representatives from MET (chair), MOFALI, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Road and Transport Development, NSO, ALAMGC, IRIMHE, Forest Agency, Mongolian Academy of Sciences, NGOs, and FAO.

31. A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established within the IRIMHE under MET. The PMU will be tasked with the day-to-day management of the project activities, as well as with financial and administrative reporting. PMU with the guidance of the PSC will ensure overall efficient management, coordination, implementation, and monitoring of the project through the effective implementation of the annual work plans and budgets. The PMU will be composed of NPC, GHG inventory and MRV expert, Data and Information Management System Digital Specialist, M&E and Knowledge Management Officer, Institutional Arrangement expert, Gender expert, and Finance and Administrative Officer.
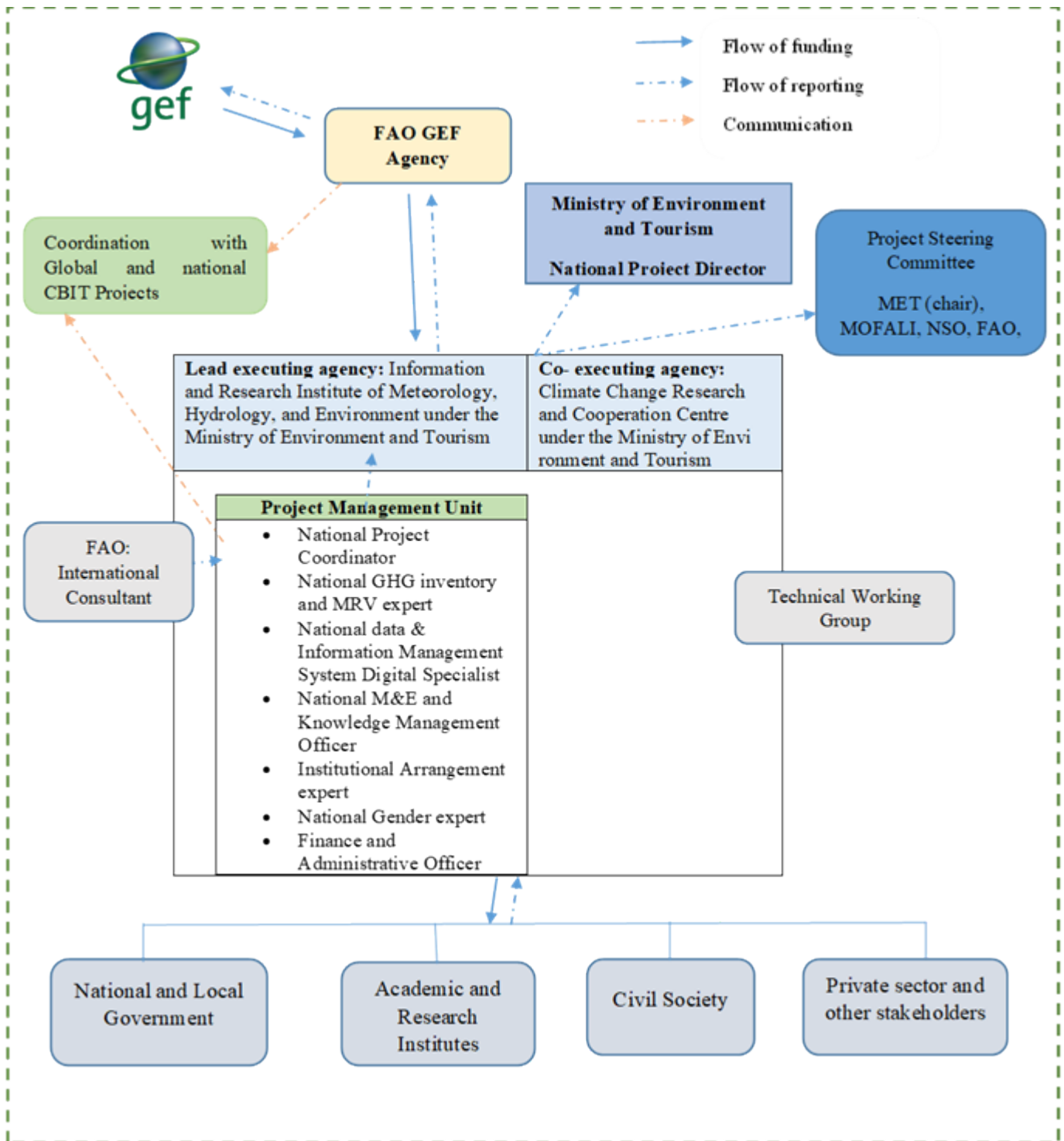
Figure 4: Project organization structure

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

Yes

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

As requested by the OFP, FAO will provide execution services on the hiring of International Climate Transparency/GHG Inventory Experts (international consultants), and logistical arrangements of international travel associated with the above experts due to the limited capacity of the lead executing agency engaging experience engaging qualified international experts and arranging international engagement travel.

IRIMHE, MET reckons FAO to be in the best position to select international experts in a timely manner in support of the country to build the technical capacity needed in the ETF areas. FAO, as a specialized agency of the UN, not only has well-established mechanisms in place to attract and hire international consultants but can reach out to the expert networks to attract qualified international personnel, with MRV and M&E-related experience in all GHG inventory-related sectors, who could take up the assignment as soon as possible.

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

1. The Mongolia CBIT Phase 2 project will build on the outcomes and lessons learned from the CBIT Phase 1 project (project GEF ID 9834), as well as other national projects. Knowledge products, training materials, and workshop outcomes produced under CBIT Phase 1 (project GEF ID 9834) will be used and enhanced during the implementation of CBIT Phase 2. This project will cooperate with the Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture through NDCs and NAPs (SCALA) project related to ongoing activities, such as the development of MRV system for the agriculture and land use sectors following ETF requirements, NDC update process related to livestock and arable farming, evidence-based transformative and inclusive implementation options.

2. The Mongolia CBIT Phase 2 project will cooperate with the Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) to improve the livestock activity data, as well as build on the result and lessons learned (agricultural and forest production and ecosystem services) from the projects 'Sustainable Resilient Ecosystem and Agriculture Management in Mongolia' and 'Promoting Dryland Sustainable Landscapes and Biodiversity Conservation in the Eastern Steppe of Mongolia'. In addition, the country is also working for the preparation of the BUR2 and 4NC (GEF ID 10019) and requested support from the GEF to prepare its BTR1 combined with 5NC (BTR1/5NC) and BTR2 (GEF ID 10973). The CBIT Phase 2 project will closely work with these two projects to archive the activity data, information and emission factors collected by those two projects. In addition, CBIT Phase 2 project will closely work related to institutional arrangement of the stakeholders.

3. The project will also use the mechanisms of the Global Coordination Platform by Global CBIT Platform phase II for knowledge sharing and exchange[1][28]. The project will build on the outcome of the NDC support project for NDC priority measures for the transport and construction sectors, GHG data collections, and inventory systems. The result of the increased generation and use of climate information in decision-making, adaptive capacity, and reduction of climate risk exposure from the "Improving Adaptive Capacity and Risk Management of Rural Communities in Mongolia" project will be also capitalized in this project. This project will build on enhanced linkages and synergies with national and sectoral policies and strategies on climate change and the implementation process of the updated NDC of Mongolia from the 'NDC Action Project'.

[1] https://www.cbitplatform.org/

Core Indicators

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		210		
Male		140		
Total	**0**	**350**	0	**0**

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

The number of direct beneficiaries was consulted with the MET, Climate Change Research and Cooperation Centre, NSO, and other stakeholders. 350 direct beneficiaries are from MET (115), line Ministries (140), NSO (25), Information and Research Institute of Meteorology, Hydrology and Environment (IRIMHE) (40), research institutes and universities (30) at the national and local levels.

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Low	Though Mongolia's climate risks for the baseline and future periods are rated as moderate, the risk to the project itself is low. The project focuses on building national capacity on monitoring and reporting climate mitigation and adaptation activities to help assess climate risks, level of exposure, and socio-economic vulnerability.
Environmental and Social	Low	The project was screened against the FAO Environmental and Social Safeguards, and the project is

		considered to affect none of the criteria. To keep the project at low risk it will focus on institutional and individual capacities to comply with the reporting requirements of the ETF.
Political and Governance	Low	The government has multiple national strategies such as NDC, Vision 2050 and Government Action Programme 2020-2024 that serve as guidance for the project. To avoid any potential political and governance risks, the project is aligned to and will follow relevant national strategy documents.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy		
Technological		
Financial and Business Model		
EXECUTION		
Capacity for Implementation	Moderate	Even though the country has some baseline institutional arrangement initiatives and a national system for inventorying greenhouse gas emissions, during the design phase, some gaps have been identified. The project will be prioritize addressing the remaining capacity development needs.
Fiduciary	Low	Due to the institutional limitations, FAO will provide a limited execution support. Such a case will ensure that necessary control mechanisms for appropriate financial management and procurement procedures will be in place.
Stakeholder	Low	The project builds on existing climate change coordination mechanisms, the leading role of the MET and the stakeholders engaged during Phase 1 (project GEF ID

		9834). The project also aims to support different sector agencies in fulfilling their mandates. With the incremental support of the project, it is, thus, anticipated that there will be sufficient collaboration in the implementation of the ETF requirements.
Other		
Overall Risk Rating	Low	The project has been categorized as 'low risk' when screened against FAO's Environmental and Social Safeguards Screening Checklist's set of 9 safeguards criteria. Since this is a capacity-building project that aims to strengthen Mongolia's institutional and individual capacities to comply with the reporting requirements of the Paris Agreement, there are no anticipated environmental or social risks because of project intervention.

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

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

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

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

1. The Pillar II (Foster enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies) and objective 2.1 (Support capacity-building needs for transparency under the Paris Agreement through the CBIT) of GEF-8 Climate Change Focal Area Strategy and Associated Programming[1][29] is in line with the proposed CBIT project. Besides, the proposed is also in agreement with the national climate change-related strategies, such as:

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o NDC: The country updated the NDC in 2020 to increase the conditional emissions reduction target to 22.7% by 2030 compared to the business as usual (BAU) scenario. The total GHG emission reduction target from the energy sector is 11,264.6 Gg CO2e; for Agriculture, IPPU, and Waste, it is 5,283.3, 234.1, and 106.1 Gg CO2e, respectively. It also has adaptation-related targets on eight key sectors: Animal husbandry and pastureland, Arable farming, Water resources, Forest resources, Biodiversity, Natural disaster, Public health, and Livelihood and social safeguard.

- o Net-zero-commitment: The President of Mongolia at the COP26 in his speech stated that Mongolia, as one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change, fully supports efforts of the international community to reach net-zero emissions and reaffirms its commitments to the Paris Agreement and to mobilize every possible resource to fulfil them.[2][30]
- o LT-LEDS formulation: As of 2023, Mongolia has not yet submitted nor mentioned specific activities related to its LT-LEDS to the UNFCCC. However, Mongolia is one of the countries that have been encouraged to develop LT-LEDS as a strategic framework to guide their long-term climate change mitigation efforts. As of 2022, LT-LEDS was under discussion between the Ministry of Economy and Development of Mongolia and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD).
- o International commitments: The country already actively participating in different international efforts towards climate change, Paris Agreement, UNFCCC, and Kyoto Protocol. Since joining the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) in 2014, Mongolia has actively sought to reduce short-lived climate pollutants through CCAC initiatives and other international efforts[3][31]. In addition, the country has joined the Glasgow Declaration[4][32] on Forests and Land Management to actively contribute to the Paris Agreement and Sustainable Development Goals in the fields of land use, climate, and biodiversity.
- o National climate change-related strategies: The country is actively working to contribute to climate change actions, which is reflected by the long-term development policy Vision-2050 (2020), the Government Action Programme (2020), and a New Revival Policy of Mongolia (2021).
- o National legislation: The country is actively working to reduce GHG emissions by strengthening the legal framework. The country does not have a specific law on climate change that regulates cross-sectoral and nationwide climate change actions. Yet, the drafting process of climate change law has been in progress since 2021. The draft 'Law on Climate Change' addresses climate change mitigation, adaptation, transparency reporting, and the rights and responsibilities of state and local governments, which are also aligned with three project components.

Lessons learned from past projects

1. The FAO representation in Mongolia implemented the 'Strengthening capacity in the agricultural and land-use sectors for enhanced transparency in implementation and monitoring of Mongolia's Nationally Determined Contribution' CBIT Phase 1

project (2019-2022) (project GEF ID 9834). The project was aimed to support Mongolia fully capacitated to report to the UNFCCC under the Paris Agreement's Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) with strengthened agricultural and land-use sector components including inventories of greenhouse gases by sources and sinks, and information necessary to track progress against priority actions identified in Mongolia's NDC for these sectors. The project had the following three components: a) Institutional arrangements enhanced to coordinate the preparation of ETF reports for the AFOLU sector, b) Strengthened capacity to estimate emissions, removals, and emission-reduction activities from the AFOLU sector, and c) Strengthened capacity to estimate climate-change impacts, vulnerabilities, and adaptation-related activities in the AFOLU sector.

2.   FAO is implementing the Global Support Programme on Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture through NDCs and NAPs (SCALA) (2021-2024) which is funded by the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV) through the International Climate Initiative (IKI). SCALA is designed to support transformative climate action in the land use and agriculture sectors to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and/or enhance removals, as well as strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change in participant countries. Specifically, the program aims to support Mongolia to translate its NDC and/or NAPs into actionable and transformative climate actions in land use and agriculture with multi-stakeholder engagement. It emphasizes collaboration between the public and private sectors to drive implementation and addresses several cross-cutting issues.

3.   Furthermore, FAO is implementing the Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) to improve methods for estimating livestock production and productivity in collaboration with the National Statistics Office (NSO) and the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, and Light Industries (MoFALI). The main outcome of the TCP is the establishment of a national livestock yield monitoring system that improves the quality of national accounts with reporting based on the annual variability of livestock production.

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[1] https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/2023-01/GEF-8_Programming_Directions.pdf

[2] https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/MONGOLIA_cop26cmp16cma3_HLS_EN.pdf

[3] https://www.ccacoalition.org/en/partners/mongolia

[4] https://ukcop26.org/glasgow-leaders-declaration-on-forests-and-land-use/

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

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

Yes

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

Yes

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

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

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

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

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

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

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

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

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

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

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

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

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

Yes

Benefits

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

1. Through improved and more transparent data, the project will also support increased local, regional, and national investments and improved decision-making. Timely, accessible, high-quality information will enable better decision-making and planning and increase transparency to improve governance and accountability. Activities and institutional arrangements such as required NGO and civil society representation on the PSC will ensure that the project directly benefits all stakeholders by improving the quality of information related to climate change. An appropriate transparency framework will generate multiple social, economic, and environmental co-benefits, including human capacity, local and national institutional strengthening, cost-effective national budgeting and planning, reduced vulnerability, and resilient natural resources and ecosystems.

2. This project will provide access to data and information used for multi-sector GHG inventories that contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation. GHG data archiving and sharing with other national platforms will enhance the consistency of the data used for national climate change mitigation and adaptation and contribute to integrated approaches and solutions. Apart from the NDC, the project will also advance the goals and targets of the national plans and policies mentioned in Section 1. Therefore, the major goals and activities of the GEF-funded CBIT project are highly aligned with national environment and climate change-related national action plans.

3. It is anticipated the CBIT project will benefit the country's social and environmental sectors by building the capacity of government officials and tracking progress against NDC priority mitigations, adaptation, and monitoring the climate finance in the country. As a signatory to the Paris Agreement, the country is committed to carrying out both adaptation and mitigation activities by maintaining ETF. The CBIT project will advance efficient tracking, monitoring, and reporting of climate change adaptation and mitigation covering the sectors mentioned in the NDC of Mongolia with durable and robust interventions on coordination, and technical capacity building in adaptation and mitigation.

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional / Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant($)	Agency Fee($)	Total GEF Financing ($)
FAO	GET	Mongolia	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	Grant	1,776,484.00	168,766.00	1,945,250.00
Total GEF Resources ($)						**1,776,484.00**	**168,766.00**	**1,945,250.00**

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount ($)

50000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

4750

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

Please provide justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

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

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Co-financing($)
CCM-CBIT	GET	1,776,484.00	1,408,000.00
Total Project Cost ($)		**1,776,484.00**	**1,408,000.00**

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

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	700,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Information and Research Institute of Meteorology, Hydrology and Environment (IRIMHE)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	350,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Institute of Geography and Geo-ecology (IGG)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	50,000.00
GEF Agency	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Grant	Investment mobilized	230,000.00
GEF Agency	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	78,000.00
Total Co-financing ($)				**1,408,000.00**

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

The investment mobilized was identified during the project preparation phase (Jan-June 2023) through consultations with partners and key stakeholders. It includes USD 150,000 in financing from The Global Support Programme on Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture through NDCs and NAPs (SCALA) project, and USD 80,000 in financing from technical assistance project for improving methods for estimating livestock production and productivity. The co-financing under "recurrent expenditures" includes USD 1,170,000 in in-kind co-financing for staff and Project Management Costs related to MET, IRIMHE, IGG, FAO and other government agencies' involvement in the project, including provision of office space.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator		Jeffery Griffin	0039657055680	Jeffery.Griffin@fao.org
Project Coordinator		Yurie Naito	0066800604631	yurie.naito@fao.org

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

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (Month, day, year)
Ms Tserendulam Shagdarsuren	Director	Ministry of Environment and Tourism	11/30/2023

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

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

Results Framework	Activities	Baseline	Indicator- Mid-term target	Indicator- - Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Objective: To support the implementation and further update of the NDC in Mongolia by strengthening systems to meet the national reporting requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework.							
Project Core Indicator 11	People benefiting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex (count)	--	175 (60% women, 40% men	350 (60% women, 40% men	Workshop and consultation reports/Number of participants/Annual reports/ Mid-term review/Final Evaluation/Terminal report.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	MET PMU
Component 1: Integrated institutional capacity and data management system to coordinate the national ETF reporting and review and update of the NDC and related policies including LT-LEDS.							
Outcome 1.1: Institutional capacities for coordinating preparation of the national ETF reporting and review and update of the NDC and related policies including LT-LEDS strengthened with a focus on gender balance.							

Results Framework	Activities	Baseline	Indicator- Mid-term target	Indicator- - Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 1.1.1 A gap assessment report on technical and institutional needs to implement the ETF across all sectors at the national and local levels.	Activity 1.1.1.1 Conduct gap assessment on technical and institutional needs to implement the ETF across the NDC prioritized sectors (Agriculture and Energy) at the national and local levels using the EFTCAT tool developed by FAO.	--	A draft report is prepared.	Published report.	Evidence of survey/interview with key stakeholders/ procedures/ TORs.	Sufficient political and institutional support is received to implement recommendations.	PMU
	Activity 1.1.1.2 Conduct workshops and consultations on GAP analysis (involving senior and mid-level govt officials and other stakeholders) for ensuring a gender-inclusive national ETF roadmap.	--	At least 2 workshops and consultations.	At least 6 workshops and consultations.	Workshop and consultation reports/Number of participants.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	PMU
	Activity 1.1.1.3 Conduct consultation workshop with the Government (MOFALI and MED) regarding the LT-LEDS and NDC update.	--	At least 2 workshops and consultations.	At least 6 workshops and consultations.	Workshop and consultation reports/Number of participants.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	PMU
Output 1.1.2 A national roadmap and action plan are prepared with a focus on gender balance for enhancing the enabling environments for the preparation of the Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) across the NDC prioritized sectors (Agriculture and Energy).	Activity 1.1.2.1 Review BUR1 and 2 to identify the key actions for the road map and action plan.	--	A draft report is prepared.	Published report.	Evidence of survey/interview with key stakeholders/ published report.	Sufficient political and institutional support is received to implement recommendations.	PMU
	Activity 1.1.2.2 Formulating a roadmap and action plan using associated tools developed by FAO under a global CBIT project focusing on national organization and their roles in formulating BTR.	--	Inter-ministerial agencies and other institutions were identified for Roadmap and Action Plan.	Published Roadmap and Action Plan.	Status of national Roadmap and Action Plan containing summary/result of interviews and surveys with relevant line ministry/government agency staff.	Sufficient political and institutional support is received to implement recommendations.	MET

PMU |
| | Activity 1.1.2.3 Conduct consultation (national consultation and workshops) to validate and endorse the roadmap and action plan. | -- | At least 2 workshops and consultations. | At least 6 workshops and consultations. | Workshop and consultation reports/Number of participants. | Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage. | MET

PMU |

Results Framework	Activities	Baseline	Indicator- Mid-term target	Indicator- - Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 1.1.3 Improved institutional arrangements and regulations for data provision for GHG Inventory and coordinating national ETF reporting ==with a focus on gender balance==.	Activity 1.1.3.1 Adoption of focal persons for an institutional arrangement for national ETF reporting.	A designated institution focal person exists for some ministries, but is not sufficient for the national ETFRAP.	At least 50% of the focal persons of the identified stakeholders under the Stakeholder Engagement Matrix are identified. At least 30% of primary and alternate focal persons are women.	At least 90% of the focal persons of the identified stakeholders under the Stakeholder Engagement Matrix are identified and included. At least 30% of focal persons are women.	Evidence of agreements/ procedures/ TORs.	Sufficient political and institutional support is received to implement recommendations.	==MET== PMU
	Activity 1.1.3.2 Technical Working Groups (TWGs) formation on GHG inventory, NDC tracking, adaptation, support needed, received, and provided (involving senior and mid-level govt officials ==and other stakeholders==).	A designated institution focal person exists for GHG inventory, but not for other issues such as climate finance.	At least 50% of the representatives from the identified stakeholders under the Stakeholder Engagement Matrix are identified for TWGs. All focal points are trained on the nexus of gender and climate, at least 30% of focal persons are women.	At least 90% of the representatives from the identified stakeholders under the Stakeholder Engagement Matrix are identified and included in ETFRAP for TWGs. All focal points (100%) are trained on gender and climate change nexus. At least 40% of focal persons are women.	Evidence of agreements/ procedures/ TORs	Sufficient political and institutional support is received to implement recommendations.	==MET== PMU
	Activity 1.1.3.3 Conduct capacity-building measures to support the regular activities of the TWGs for formulating terms of reference and setting the time for periodic meetings to provide the update.	--	At least 2 workshops and consultations.	At least 6 workshops and consultations.	Evidence of survey/interview with key stakeholders/ drafted terms of reference/workshop and consultation report.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	PMU
	Activity 1.1.3.4 Develop the data provision guideline involving the TWGs for all sectors based on the experience of the AFOLU sector.	--	A draft guideline is prepared.	Published guideline.	Interview with key stakeholders/ procedures/ published guidelines.	Sufficient political and institutional support is received to implement recommendations.	PMU
Output 1.1.4 Enhanced capacity of the stakeholders	Activity 1.1.4.1 An assessment of institutional and technical capacity gaps for climate	--	A draft report is prepared.	Published report.	Evidence of survey/interview with key stakeholders/ procedures/ published report.	Sufficient political and institutional support is received to	PMU

Results Framework	Activities	Baseline	Indicator- Mid-term target	Indicator- - Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
for climate finance reporting to comply with ETF requirements.	finance reporting using Common Reporting Tables (CRT) for BTR and LT-LEDS.					implement recommendatio ns.	
	Activity 1.1.4.2 Formulating a guideline to identify and report the type of support (financial, technical, and capacity development) needed (mitigation, adaptation, or cross-cutting), and received for NDC actions based on the capacity gaps assessment.	--	A draft guideline is prepared.	Published guideline.	Evidence of survey/interview with key stakeholders/ procedures/ published guidelines.	Sufficient political and institutional support is received to implement recommendatio ns.	PMU
	Activity 1.1.4.3 Develop a mechanism to report and track through ETF portal support needed and received (financial, technical, and capacity development) for the NDC actions.	--	A draft report on the suggested mechanism is prepared.	Published report on the suggested mechanism.	Evidence of survey/interview with key stakeholders/ procedures/ published report.	Sufficient political and institutional support is received to implement recommendatio ns.	PMU
Outcome 1.2: Enhanced information management systems to support regular ETF reporting and climate policy review across the NDC prioritized sectors(Agriculture and Energy).							
Output 1.2.1 An operational framework is established to facilitate regular tracking of NDC actions and ETF reporting acr oss the NDC prioritized sectors (Agriculture and Energy).	Activity 1.2.1.1 A capacity assessment of the stakeholders and the line ministries in the implementation of the action plan of NDC.	--	A draft report is prepared.	Published report.	Evidence of survey/interview with key stakeholders/ procedures/ published report.	Sufficient political and institutional support is received to implement recommendatio ns.	PMU
	Activity 1.2.1.2 Developing an operational framework and guidelines to track the implementation of NDCs actions, and climate finance across the NDC prioritized sectors (Agriculture and Energy).	--	A draft framework is prepared.	A published report of the framework.	Evidence of survey/interview with key stakeholders/ procedures/ published report.	Sufficient political and institutional support is received to implement recommendatio ns.	PMU
	Activity 1.2.1.3 Conducting workshops and consultations on the framework (involving senior and mid-level govt officials and other	--	At least 2 workshops and consultations.	At least 6 workshops and consultations.	Workshop and consultation reports/Number of participants.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	PMU

Results Framework	Activities	Baseline	Indicator- Mid-term target	Indicator- - Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	stakeholders) for ensuring a gender-inclusive implementation of NDCs actions, and climate finance.						
Output 1.2.2 Archiving and documenting system strengthened for data management and exchange for NDC tracking and ETF reporting for the NDC prioritized sectors (Agriculture and Energy).	Activity 1.2.2.1 Enhancing the existing system for data management and exchange for GHG Inventory, NDC actions (mitigation and adaptation), and climate finance with terms of reference and operation framework.	--	A draft report is prepared on the enhancement of the existing system.	Published report on the enhancement of the existing system.	Evidence of survey/interview with key stakeholders/ procedures/ TORs/published report.	Sufficient political and institutional support is received to implement recommendations.	PMU
	Activity 1.2.2.2 Conducting workshops and consultations on the data management and exchange system.	--	At least 2 workshops and consultations	At least 6 workshops and consultations	Workshop and consultation report.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	PMU
	Activity 1.2.2.3 Conducting technical capacity-building training workshops on data management and exchange for GHG Inventory, NDC actions (mitigation and adaptation), and climate finance using the Training of Trainers (ToT) model (involving senior and mid-level govt officials and other stakeholders).	--	At least 2 workshops	At least 6 workshops	Number of participants/training workshop materials/ workshop proceedings/recorded workshop lecture	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	MET PMU
Output 1.2.3 Integrated information management system strengthened to track NDC actions and ETF reporting for the NDC prioritized sectors (Agriculture and Energy).	Activity 1.2.3.1 Procurement of necessary hardware, server, and software for an operational integrated information management system.	-	The hardware and software procurement process started.	Procured hardware, server, and software for an operational integrated information management system.	Implementation report.	Existing database systems and data can be linked with the proposed system.	MET PMU
	Activity 1.2.3.2 Archiving of available GHG inventory activity data, and land-use change analysis data.	Activity data and emissions factors are stored in computers/laptops and not in a database server/centralized storage system. Data	At least 30% of the available activity data and land-use change analysis data from previous national communicatio	At least 90% of the available activity data and land-use change analysis data from previous national communicatio	Evidence of archived data and time period/ toolkits/protocols.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	MET PMU

Results Framework	Activities	Baseline	Indicator- Mid-term target	Indicator- - Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
		storage and sharing are not transparent.	ns are archived.	n are archived.			
	Activity 1.2.3.3 Archiving of Emission Factors for GHG inventory.	Activity data and emissions factors are stored in computers/laptops and not in a database server/centralized storage system. Data storage and sharing are not transparent.	At least 30% of the available Emissions Factors covering all the sectors from previous national communications are archived.	At least 90% of the available Emissions Factors covering all the sectors from previous national communications are archived.	The number of data archived and their time period.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	==MET== PMU
	Activity 1.2.3.4 Archiving the available NDC action progress, adaptation, support needed, and received data.	--	Developed for at least 2 sectors.	Developed for four IPCC sectors.	The number of data archived and their time period.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	==MET== PMU
	Activity 1.2.3.5 Conducting gender-sensitive training on the developed information system following the ToT model (involving senior and mid-level govt officials ==and other stakeholders==).	--	At least 2 training workshops. At least 25 staff demonstrating sufficient knowledge and technical skills on developed information system. (40% women).	At least 4 training workshops. At least 40 staff demonstrating sufficient knowledge and technical skills on developed information system. (40% women).	The number of participants/training workshop materials/ workshop proceedings/recorded workshop lecture.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	==MET== PMU
	Activity 1.2.3.6 Developing knowledge materials on developed information systems using the local language.	--	At least 2 knowledge materials.	At least 4 knowledge materials.	Drafted knowledge materials.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	==MET== PMU
Component 2: Technical capacity to support regular preparation of the BTR and engage in ETF review processes including the Global Stocktake.							
Outcome 2.1: Capacity for the regular development of GHG Inventory to support BTRs and national communications preparation strengthened.							
Output 2.1.1 Strengthened capacity of national stakeholders on the requirement of ETF, including the modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) and the Common Reporting Tables (CRT) ==with a focus on gender balance.==	Activity 2.1.1.1 Review existing approved national data collection forms aligning with MPGs and CRT.	--	A draft report is prepared for the review.	Published report on the review.	Evidence of survey/interview with key stakeholders/ procedures/ TORs/published report.	Sufficient political and institutional support is received to implement recommendations.	PMU
	Activity 2.1.1.2 Developing a recommended national data collection form based on the review.	--	A draft data collection form is prepared.	Published data collection form.	Evidence of survey/interview with key stakeholders/ procedures//published form.	Sufficient political and institutional support is received to implement recommendations.	PMU
	Activity 2.1.1.3 Conducti	--	At least 2 training	At least 6 training	The number of participants/training	Stakeholders have sufficient	==MET==

Results Framework	Activities	Baseline	Indicator- Mid-term target	Indicator- - Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	ng technical capacity building training workshop on MPGs of ETF reporting following the Training of Trainers (ToT) model (involving senior and mid-level govt officials, <mark>and other stakeholders</mark>).		workshops. At least 25 staff trained (40% women; 60% men).	workshops. At least 40 staff trained (40% women; 60% men).	workshop materials/ workshop proceedings/recorded workshop lecture/ Training assessment surveys.	intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage. Staff turnover will not undercut capacity development.	PMU
	Activity 2.1.1.4 Preparing and publishing knowledge materials on ETF requirements, processes, and procedures using local language to raise stakeholder awareness.	--	At least 2 knowledge materials on ETF requirements, processes, and procedures.	At least 4 knowledge materials on ETF requirements, processes, and procedures.	Drafted knowledge materials.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	<mark>MET</mark> PMU
Output 2.1.2 Conducted training on reporting and data collection, methodologies, guidelines, and protocols, including quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) processes <mark>with a focus on gender balance for the NDC prioritized sectors (Agriculture and Energy).</mark>	Activity 2.1.2.1 Conducting gender-sensitive training on reporting and data collection, methodologies, guidelines, and protocols on GHG emissions inventory based on IPCC 2013 Wetlands Supplement, and IPCC 2019 Refinement following the ToT model (involving senior and mid-level govt officials <mark>and other stakeholders</mark>).	--	At least 2 training workshops. At least 25 staff trained (40% women; 60% men).	At least 6 training workshops. At least 40 staff trained (40% women; 60% men).	The number of participants/training workshop materials/ workshop proceedings/recorded workshop lecture.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage. Staff turnover will not undercut capacity development.	<mark>MET</mark> PMU
	Activity 2.1.2.2 Develop quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) protocol for all sectors.	--	A draft QA/QC protocol is prepared.	Published QA/QC protocol.	Evidence of survey/interview with key stakeholders/ procedures//published QA/QC protocol.	Sufficient political and institutional support is received to implement recommendations.	PMU
	Activity 2.1.2.3 Preparing and publishing knowledge materials on reporting and data collection, methodologies, guidelines, and protocols on GHG emissions inventory using local language to raise stakeholder awareness.	--	At least 2 knowledge materials.	At least 4 knowledge materials.	Drafted knowledge materials.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	<mark>MET</mark> PMU

Results Framework	Activities	Baseline	Indicator- Mid-term target	Indicator- - Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 2.1.3 Training organized and materials published to support national stakeholders ==with a focus on gender balance== to develop improved emission factors and activity data for key categories across ==the NDC prioritized sectors (Agriculture== and Energy).	Activity 2.1.3.1 Conduct an assessment to develop emission factors for the livestock sector, especially for enteric fermentation for livestock types.	--	A draft report is prepared to develop emission factors.	Published report on the developed emission factors.	Evidence of survey/interview with key stakeholders/ procedures/ TORs/published report.	Sufficient political and institutional support is received to implement recommendations.	PMU
	Activity 2.1.3.2 Conduct emission measurements in wetlands, peatlands, and pastureland for developing activity data and emission factors.	--	A draft report is prepared on developed activity data and emission factors.	Published report on the developed activity data and emission factors.	Evidence of survey/interview with key stakeholders/ procedures/ TORs/published report.	Sufficient political and institutional support is received to implement recommendations.	PMU
	Activity 2.1.3.2 Conducting consultation workshop/training on the developed emission factors and activity data.	--	At least 2 training workshops. At least 25 staff trained (40% women; 60% men).	At least 6 training workshops. At least 40 staff trained (40% women; 60% men)	The number of participants/training workshop materials/ workshop proceedings/recorded workshop lecture.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	==MET== PMU
	Activity 2.1.3.3 Preparing and publishing knowledge materials on emission factors and activity data for key categories across ==Agriculture and Energy== sectors using local language to raise stakeholder awareness.	--	At least 2 knowledge materials.	At least 4 knowledge materials.	Drafted knowledge materials.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	==MET== PMU
Outcome 2.2: Capacity to measure, monitor and report mitigation and adaptation NDC contributions and other information for BTR preparation enhanced.							
Output 2.2.1 Training conducted to develop GHG projections, and scenarios, and update, monitor, and report mitigation priorities and action ==with a focus on gender balance for all the NDC prioritized sectors (Agriculture and Energy).==	Activity 2.2.1.1 Conducting trainings on GHG projections, and scenarios, and updating, monitoring, and reporting mitigation priorities and action for Agriculture and Energy sectors included in the NDC following the ToT model.	--	At least 2 training workshops. At least 25 trained staff (40% women).	At least 4 training workshops. At least 40 trained staff (40% women).	The number of participants/training workshop materials/ workshop proceedings/recorded workshop lecture/ Training assessment surveys.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage. Staff turnover will not undercut capacity development.	==MET== PMU
	Activity 2.2.1.2 Develop a country-specific methodology for evaluating and tracking the implementation of NDC mitigation policies and measures.	--	A draft report is prepared on developed country-specific methodology.	Published report on the developed country-specific methodology.	Evidence of survey/interview with key stakeholders/ procedures/ TORs/published report.	Sufficient political and institutional support is received to implement recommendations.	PMU

Results Framework	Activities	Baseline	Indicator-Mid-term target	Indicator- -Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	Activity 2.2.1.3 Preparing and publishing knowledge materials on GHG projections, and scenarios, and updating, monitoring, and reporting mitigation priorities and action using local language to raise stakeholder's awareness.	--	At least 2 knowledge materials.	At least 4 knowledge materials.	Drafted knowledge materials.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	MET PMU
Output 2.2.2 Training conducted to develop climate risk information and update, monitor, and report, adaptation priorities and actions with a focus on gender balance for the NDC prioritized sector (Agriculture).	Activity 2.2.2.1. Conducting gender-sensitive training on tracking climate change risk, macroeconomic assessment, and adaptation actions of NDC involving NGOs and private sectors following the ToT model (involving senior and mid-level govt officials and other stakeholders).	--	At least 2 workshops. At least 25 trained staff (40% women).	At least 6 workshops. At least 40 trained staff (40% women).	The number of participants/training workshop materials/ workshop proceedings/recorded workshop lecture/ Training assessment surveys.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage. Staff turnover will not undercut capacity development.	MET PMU
	Activity 2.2.2.2. Develop a country-specific methodology for evaluating and tracking the implementation of NDC adaptation actions and measures for Agriculture sector.	--	A draft report is prepared on developed country-specific methodology.	Published report on the developed country-specific methodology.	Evidence of survey/interview with key stakeholders/ procedures/ TORs/published report.	Sufficient political and institutional support is received to implement recommendations.	PMU
	Activity 2.2.2.3. Preparing and publishing knowledge materials on MPGs of ETF reporting for climate change risk and adaptation using local language to raise stakeholder awareness.	--	At least 2 knowledge materials.	At least 4 knowledge materials.	Drafted knowledge materials.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	MET PMU
Output 2.2.3 Training conducted with a focus on gender balance and materials published to consolidate	Activity 2.2.3.1. Conducting gender-sensitive training on tracking support needed and received (financial, technical, and capacity development) for	--	At least 2 training workshops. At least 25 trained staff (40% women).	At least 4 training workshops. At least 40 trained staff (40% women).	The number of participants/training workshop materials/ workshop proceedings/recorded workshop lecture/ Training assessment surveys.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage. Staff turnover will not undercut capacity development.	MET PMU

Results Framework	Activities	Baseline	Indicator-Mid-term target	Indicator--Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
and report information on climate finance (domestic and international) and support received for NDC actions.	NDC actions following the ToT model involving NGOs and private sectors (involving senior and mid-level govt officials and other stakeholders).						
	Activity 2.2.3.2. Preparing and publishing knowledge materials on MPGs of ETF reporting for climate finance and support received using local language to raise stakeholder awareness.	--	At least 2 knowledge materials.	At least 4 knowledge materials.	Drafted knowledge materials.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	MET PMU
Output 2.2.4 Loss and damage reporting systems are in place for BTR preparation with a focus on gender balance.	Activity 2.2.4.1. Conducting a capacity gap assessment on the existing loss and damage reporting systems.	--	Drafted report.	The finalized report.	Evidence of agreements/ procedures/ TORs/published report.	Sufficient political and institutional support is received to implement recommendations.	MET PMU
	Activity 2.2.4.2. Preparing guidelines and action plans on loss and damage reporting systems at national, sub-national, program, and project levels.	--	Drafted guidelines and action plan.	Operational guideline and action plan.	Evidence of agreements/ procedures/ TORs/drafting of the report	Sufficient political and institutional support is received to implement recommendations.	MET PMU
	Activity 2.2.4.3. Developing an operational loss and damage reporting system.	--	The initial version is prepared.	Finalized system.	Evidence of survey/interview with key stakeholders/ procedures/ TORs	Sufficient political and institutional support is received to implement recommendations.	PMU
	Activity 2.2.4.4. Conducting technical workshops and consultations on the loss and damage reporting systems (involving senior and mid-level govt officials and other stakeholders).	--	At least 2 workshops and consultations.	At least 6 workshops and consultations.	Evidence of survey/interview with key stakeholders/ workshop and consultation report/ gap analysis report.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	PMU
	Activity 2.2.4.5. Conducting technical capacity building training workshop on loss and damage assessment and reporting	--	At least 2 training workshops. At least 25 trained staff (40% women).	At least 4 training workshops. At least 40 trained staff (40% women).	The number of participants/training workshop materials/ workshop proceedings/recorded workshop lecture/ Training assessment surveys.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage. Staff turnover will not undercut	MET PMU

Results Framework	Activities	Baseline	Indicator- Mid-term target	Indicator- - Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	following the ToT model (involving senior and mid-level govt officials <mark>and other stakeholders</mark>).					capacity development.	
Outcome 2.3: Capacity to update climate change policies and engage in ETF review processes including the Global Stocktake strengthened.							
Output 2.3.1 Evaluated NDC measures including those not covered by the current NDC to support review and update of NDC priorities and engagement in global stocktake.	Activity 2.3.1.1. Conduct the assessment on NDC priorities and engagement in global stocktake.	--	Drafted report.	The finalized report.	Evidence of agreements/ procedures/ TORs/drafting of the report.	Sufficient political and institutional support is received to implement recommendations.	<mark>MET</mark> PMU
	Activity 2.3.1.2. Organize technical workshops and consultations on the assessment report to reflect experience with ETF and potential for ambitious climate action.	--	At least 2 workshops and consultations.	At least 6 workshops and consultations.	Evidence of survey/interview with key stakeholders/ workshop and consultation report.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	<mark>MET</mark> PMU
Output 2.3.2 Reviewed and updated key policy documents to reflect experience with ETF and potential for ambitious climate action at the national and local levels.	Activity 2.3.2.1. An assessment of key policy documents to reflect experience with ETF and potential for ambitious climate action.	--	Drafted report.	The finalized report.	Evidence of agreements/ procedures/ TORs/drafting of the report.	Sufficient political and institutional support is received to implement recommendations.	<mark>MET</mark> PMU
	Activity 2.3.2.2. Develop the recommendation for ambitious climate action.	--	Drafted report on the recommendation.	The finalized report.	Evidence of agreements/ procedures/ TORs/published report.	Sufficient political and institutional support is received to implement recommendations.	<mark>MET</mark> PMU
	Activity 2.3.2.3. Organize technical workshops and consultations on the assessment report and recommendation to reflect experience with ETF and potential for ambitious climate action.	--	At least 2 workshops and consultations.	At least 6 workshops and consultations.	Evidence of survey/interview with key stakeholders/ workshop and consultation report.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	<mark>MET</mark> PMU
Component 3: Knowledge Management.							
Outcome 3.1: National stakeholders' knowledge strengthened and disseminated.							
Output 3.1.1: Knowledge tools and products are developed aligning with the new requirements of ETF for	Activity 3.1.1.1. Review of existing tools and products to identify needs and gaps of knowledge products at the national level.	--	Drafted review report.	The finalized report	Evidence of agreements/ procedures/ TORs/published report.	Sufficient political and institutional support is received to implement recommendations.	PMU

Results Framework	Activities	Baseline	Indicator- Mid-term target	Indicator- - Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
national stakeholders.	Activity 3.1.1.2. Develop knowledge tools and products aligning with new requirements of ETF for national stakeholders.	--	Drafted tools and products.	Operational tools and products.	Evidence of agreements/ procedures/ TORs/drafting of the tools and products.	Sufficient political and institutional support is received to implement recommendations.	PMU
	Activity 3.1.1.3. Conducting national validation consultation workshops on knowledge tools and products with a focus on gender balance.	-	At least 2 workshops.	At least 4 workshops.	The number of participants/workshop reports/drafting the protocols, and guidelines. and indicators.	Staff turnover will not undercut capacity development.	MET PMU
Output 3.1.2 Strengthened ETF portal for knowledge sharing and resource building.	Activity 3.1.2.1. Enhance the ETF portal for uploading the sectorial data information by stakeholders for calculating the GHG emission.	-	The hardware and software procurement process started.	Procured hardware, server, and software.	Implementation report.	Existing database systems and data can be linked with the proposed system.	MET PMU
	Activity 3.1.2.2. Enable the access for uploading raw data for tracking NDC actions (mitigation and adaptation), and climate finance for sectorial stakeholders.	--	At least 30% of the sectorial stakeholders have access.	At least 90% of the sectorial stakeholders have access.	Evidence of handbooks/toolkits/protocols.	Staff turnover will not undercut capacity development.	MET PMU
	Activity 3.1.2.3. Conduct training on the new accessibility of the ETF portal to the national stakeholders with a focus on gender balance.	--	At least 2 training workshops. At least 25 trained staff (40% women).	At least 4 training workshops. At least 40 trained staff (40% women).	The number of participants/training workshop materials/ workshop proceedings/recorded workshop lecture/ Training assessment surveys.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage. Staff turnover will not undercut capacity development.	MET PMU
Output 3.1.3: Lessons learned and Mongolia's ETF experiences are shared with the international community other through regional workshops and platforms with a focus on gender balance.	Activity 3.1.3.1. Participating in regional workshops and conferences for lesson dissemination (involving senior and mid-level govt officials and other stakeholders) with a focus on gender balance.	--	At least 2 regional workshops and conferences.	At least 4 regional workshops and conferences.	The number of participants/training workshop materials/ workshop proceedings/recorded workshop lecture.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	MET PMU
	Activity 3.1.3.2. Preparing and publishing knowledge materials on lessons learned and Mongolia's	--	At least 2 knowledge materials.	At least 4 knowledge materials.	Drafted knowledge materials.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	MET PMU

Results Framework	Activities	Baseline	Indicator- Mid-term target	Indicator- - Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	ETF experiences with a focus on gender balance.						

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

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

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
Salaries Professional	2,381.00	2,381.00	0.00
Consultants	39,688.00	10,609.00	29,079.00
Training/workshop	7,931.00	6,832.00	1,099.00
Total	**50,000.00**	**19,822.00**	**30,178.00**

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

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

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Mongolia	47.91667	106.91667	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

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

Coordinates: 47.91667, 106.91667[1][33]

Source: https://www.un.org/geospatial/content/mongolia

The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers and boundaries.

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[1] https://www.geonames.org/

ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

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

Title

Mongolia - climate risk screening - FAO Risks Team

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

The Excel file budget table is uploaded separately.

About 14% of the project budget, or USD 274,275 will be executed by FAO, of which the evaluation and assurance activity budget is USD 99,775. The remaining USD 147,500 is for international consultants and associated travel budgets that OFP and the government requested FAO to execute.

Description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost	Total	Component 1:	Component 2:	Component 3:	M&E	PMC	TOTAL GEF	Responsible Entity
5570 International Consultants & National Consultants											
International Climate Transparency/GHG Inventory Specialist	days	150	450	67,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	-	-	67,500	FAO
International Data Management and Information System Specialist	days	100	400	40,000	13,333	13,333	13,334	-	-	40,000	FAO
Sub-total international Consultants				**107,500**	**35,833**	**35,833**	**35,834**	**-**	**-**	**107,500**	
National consultants											
National Project Coordinator	months	36	2,800	100,800	28,567	28,567	28,568	-	15,098	100,800	IRIMHE
National GHG Inventory and MRV Expert	months	20	2,000	40,000	-	20,000	20,000	-	-	40,000	IRIMHE
National Data & Information Management System Digital Specialist	months	18	2,000	36,000	-	18,000	18,000	-	-	36,000	IRIMHE
National M&E and KM Officer	months	18	2,000	36,000	8,667	8,667	8,666	-	10,000	36,000	IRIMHE
Institutional Arrangement expert	months	12	2,000	24,000	24,000		-	-	-	24,000	IRIMHE
National Gender Expert	months	15	2,000	30,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	30,000	IRIMHE
Finance/Admin Officer	months	36	1,800	64,800	-	-	-	-	64,800	64,800	IRIMHE
Sub-total national Consultants				**331,600**	**71,234**	**85,234**	**85,234**	**-**	**89,898**	**331,600**	
5570 Total consultants				**439,100**	**107,067**	**121,067**	**121,068**	**-**	**89,898**	**439,100**	
5650 Contracts										-	
Gender analysis and framework to mainstream gender aspects, including gender sensitization training sessions and workshops related to gender and climate change adaptation, mitigation and finance and other issues	lumpsum	1	30,000	30,000	30,000	-	-	-	-	30,000	IRIMHE
Development of integrated information management system for MRV of NDC climate change actions, and climate finance as well as for the preparation of ETF analysis and report	lumpsum	1	120,400	120,400	90,300	30,100	-	-	-	120,400	IRIMHE/CCRCC

Description	Unit	Qty	Unit cost	Total						Total	Responsible
Organizing national training sessions, meetings, PSC etc. and project start-up, mid-term and closing workshops (venue, catering, meeting materials, participants' travel costs); communication materials; other relevant activities	lumpsum	1	218,521	218,521	72,840	72,840	72,840	-	-	218,521	IRIMHE/CCRCC
Service contracts to Capacity GAP analysis, development training materials, knowledge materials, guidelines, protocols, action plans, etc.	lumpsum	1	174,800	174,800	58,267	58,267	58,267	-	-	174,800	IRIMHE/CCRCC
Assurance activities (audit, spot check)	lumpsum	3	10,575	31,725	-	-	-	-	31,725	31,725	FAO
Mid-term review (MTR)	lumpsum	1	21,500	21,500	-	-	-	21,500	-	21,500	FAO
Final Evaluation (FE)	lumpsum	1	40,000	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	-	40,000	FAO
Terminal Report	lumpsum	1	6,550	6,550	-	-	-	6,550	-	6,550	FAO
5650 Sub-total Contracts				**643,496**	**251,407**	**161,207**	**131,107**	**68,050**	**31,725**	**643,496**	
5900 Travel											
International travel (international consultant missions including security-related costs)	trip	10	4,000	40,000	13,333	13,333	13,333	-	-	40,000	FAO
National Travel	trip	20	1,000	20,000	6,667	6,667	6,667	-	-	20,000	IRIMHE
5900 Sub-total travel				**60,000**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**-**	**-**	**60,000**	
5023 Training and workshops											
Inception workshop	lumpsum	1	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	5,000	IRIMHE
Technical workshops and consultations on GAP analysis for technical and institutional needs to implement the ETF across all sectors at the national and local level (Output 1.1.1).	lumpsum	4	4,000	16,000	16,000	-	-	-	-	16,000	IRIMHE
Consultation (National Consultation, workshops and translation) to validate and endorse the roadmap and action plan (Output 1.1.2.)	lumpsum	1	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	IRIMHE
Training workshop on archiving and documenting system (Output 1.2.2)	lumpsum	4	5,000	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000	IRIMHE
Training on Integrated information management system (Output 1.2.3)	lumpsum	6	5,000	30,000	30,000	-	-	-	-	30,000	IRIMHE
Training on requirements of ETF, including the modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) and the Common Reporting Tables (CRT)(Output 2.1.1)	lumpsum	6	5,000	30,000	-	30,000	-	-	-	30,000	CCRCC
Gender-sensitive training on tracking climate change adaptation actions, climate risk information, loss and damage (Output 2.2.2 and 2.2.4)	lumpsum	8	5,000	40,000	-	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	IRIMHE

Ad-hoc training and experience sharing cross-visit (e.g. training organized by IPCC, UNFCC, and other regional countries working on enhancing climate transparency) (Relevant to output 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.2.3, 2.2.4, 2.3.1)	lumpsum	15	3,000	45,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	-	-	45,000	IRIMHE/CCRCC
Gender-sensitive training on GHG inventory preparation, QA/QC, GHG projections (Output 2.1.2 and 2.2.1).	lumpsum	8	5,000	40,000	-	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	IRIMHE/CCRCC
National validation consultation workshops to develop guidelines, protocols, and indicators based on the information system developed for data collection, update archiving, and tracking the NDC actions (Output 2.3.1 and 2.3.2)	lumpsum	3	5,000	15,000	-	15,000	-	-	-	15,000	IRIMHE/CCRCC
Gender-sensitive training on climate finance and support received for NDC actions (Output 2.2.3)	lumpsum	4	5,000	20,000	-	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	IRIMHE
PSC meetings	lumpsum	5	2,400	12,000	12,000	-	-	-	-	12,000	IRIMHE
Final workshop	lumpsum	1	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	5,000	IRIMHE
5023 Sub-total training				**283,000**	**98,000**	**160,000**	**15,000**	**10,000**	**-**	**283,000**	
6000 Expendable procurement											
IT equipment/Software/Computer/Server for archiving and documenting system (Output 1.2.2)	lumpsum	1	65,000	65,000	65,000	-	-	-	-	65,000	IRIMHE
IT equipment/Software/Computer/Server for integrated information management system (Output 1.2.3)	lumpsum	1	153,013	153,013	153,013	-	-	-	-	153,013	IRIMHE
Communication and awareness raising materials	lumpsum	1	45,000	45,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	-	-	45,000	IRIMHE
Office furniture for the project office	lumpsum	1	13,000	13,000	-	-	-	-	13,000	13,000	IRIMHE
6000 Sub-total expendable procurement				**276,013**	**233,013**	**15,000**	**15,000**	**-**	**13,000**	**276,013**	
6100 Non-expendable procurement											
Communication and IT equipment (cameras, palmtops, etc) for stakeholders meeting/workshop and national consultation under component 1, 2 and 3.	lumpsum	1	15,000	15,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	15,000	IRIMHE
Printers & Photocopier for printing stakeholders meeting/workshop and national consultation under component 1, 2 and 3.	lumpsum	1	15,000	15,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	15,000	IRIMHE
Printers & Photocopier for project office	lumpsum	1	6,875	6,875	-	-	-	-	6,875	6,875	IRIMHE
Laptops/computer for technical personnels component 1, 2 and 3.	PCs	9	2,000	18,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	-	18,000	IRIMHE
Laptops/computer for project admin/official	PCs	1	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,000	2,000	IRIMHE
6100 Sub-total non-expendable procurement				**56,875**	**16,000**	**16,000**	**16,000**	**-**	**8,875**	**56,875**	
6300 GOE budget											
Office operation (stationeries, internet, office transportation costs, & other utilities, etc) for the project	months	36	500	18,000	-	-	-	-	18,000	18,000	IRIMHE

6300 Sub-total GOE budget				18,000	-	-	-	-	18,000	18,000	
TOTAL				1,776,484	725,487	493,274	318,175	78,050	161,498	1,776,484	