



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY  
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

# THE CAPACITY- BUILDING INITIATIVE FOR TRANSPARENCY (CBIT)



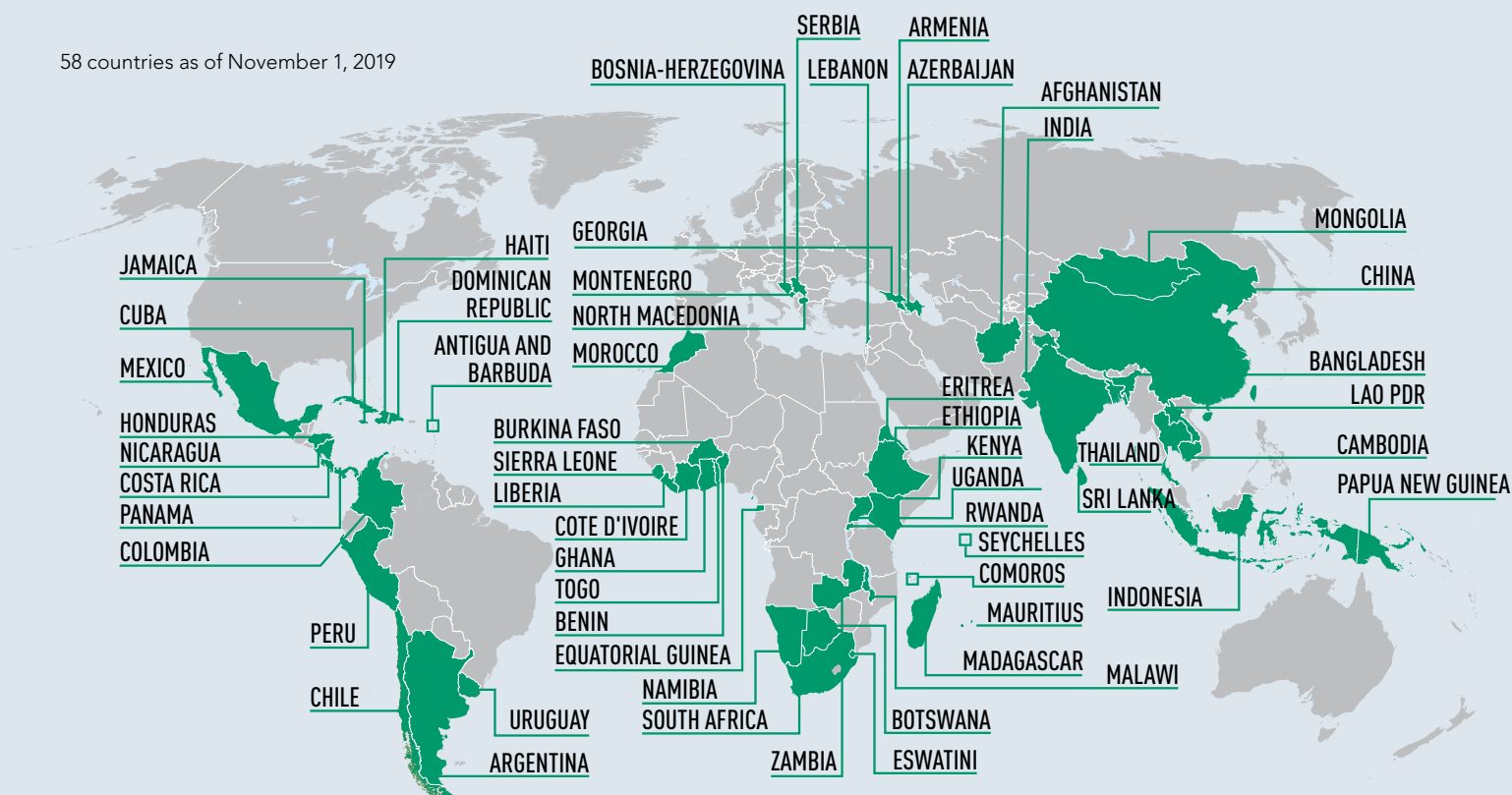
The Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) supports developing countries to build institutional and technical capacity, both pre- and post-2020, to meet enhanced transparency requirements as defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.





## Summary of CBIT Support

58 countries as of November 1, 2019

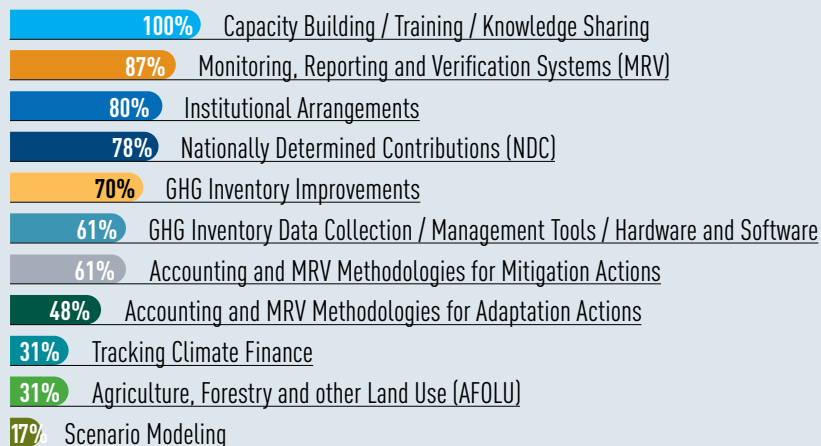


## The CBIT has three aims:

- 1 Strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities
- 2 Provide relevant tools, training and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement
- 3 Assist in the improvement of transparency over time

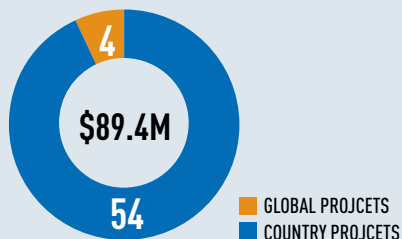
## Country-Led Projects for Enhanced Transparency of Action and Support

As part of the Paris Agreement, all countries agreed to an enhanced transparency framework for action and support, with built-in flexibility for those developing country Parties that need additional capacity. CBIT projects build on existing transparency arrangements, as well as on country efforts to develop National Communications, Biennial Update Reports, and other international greenhouse gas (GHG) assessment and review processes. **To date, the most common CBIT project priorities, among 54 projects supporting 58 countries, include:**



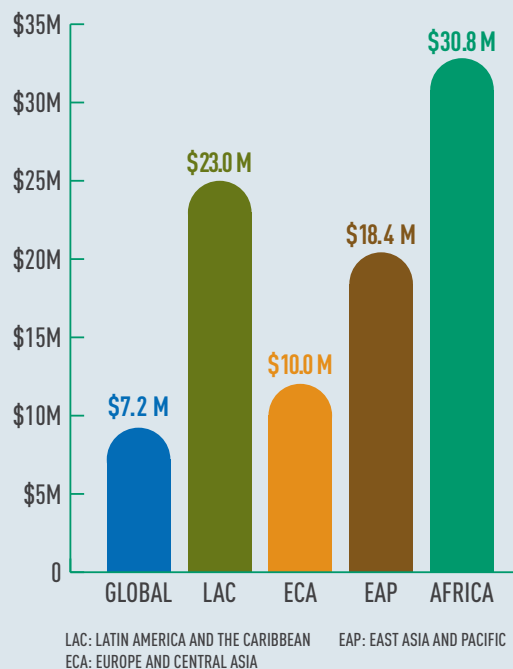
## CBIT Support

58  
PROJECTS



- 58 countries supported, including 18 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and 9 Small Island Developing States (SIDS)<sup>1</sup>
- 29 projects have begun implementation
- 38% of non-Annex I Parties supported to date representing 68% of total non-Annex I GHG emissions
- 4 global projects aim to improve knowledge sharing, coordination and facilitate additional capacity-building
- Countries have GEF implementing agencies of their choice. To date, 6 agencies involved: Conservation International (CI), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Foreign Economic Cooperation Center, Ministry of Environmental Protection of China (FECO), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

## CBIT Support by Region



## Early Program Observations and Findings

Many CBIT-supported countries have provided information and insights about the significant progress they are making to advance the enhanced transparency agenda at the national level, and how their progress is leading to domestic benefits in the form of:

- New policy tools;
- Improved inter and intra-agency coordination and consolidation of efforts;
- Enhanced trust supporting the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), both on the national front and with the international community; and
- Improved understanding of how current resources are being utilized

For **Costa Rica**, the CBIT support is integral to creating value for its national ministries by improving access to and sharing of information for planning processes, while also fostering an open knowledge environment so the private sector, civil society and those outside of the country can have a better understanding of the government's climate change actions.

***MUCH LIKE THE COUNTRIES THEMSELVES, CAPACITY-BUILDING PRIORITIES IDENTIFIED IN CBIT COUNTRY PROJECTS VARY GREATLY.***

### ENHANCING INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

- Strong institutional arrangements are the cornerstone of every country's national GHG inventory system, and **80 percent** of all approved CBIT projects include a component focused on improving institutional arrangements.
- The CBIT project in **Uganda** is working on memorandums of understanding (MOUs) to formalize and institutionalize data collection, processing and sharing between the sector hubs and the Climate Change Department at the Ministry of Water and Environment. A technical guide will operationalize the MOU and strengthen the link between the sectors and the Climate Change Department.

### STRENGTHENING NATIONAL MRV SYSTEMS

- **87 percent** of CBIT countries are using GEF support to address specific technical gaps in their domestic measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) systems.
- The CBIT project in **Armenia** will establish national institutional arrangements for an enhanced transparency framework and supporting MRV systems that will include community-level mitigation activities under the Covenant of Mayors in overall reporting on climate actions for the NDC.
- In **Mauritius**, the CBIT project will support the upgrading of the online Climate Change Information Centre to continue to be a source of climate change information for researchers, students, NGOs, the private sector and the general public, and develop an internal data repository section that will house national GHG inventory data and related documents.

<sup>1</sup> One country is an LDC SIDS.

## INFORMING NDC POLICY AND DECISION-MAKING

- Enhanced transparency can help countries make more informed decisions and develop data-driven policy options, especially as they relate to future NDC commitments. **78 percent** of CBIT projects include components addressing NDC transparency and policy design.
- In **Ghana**, the CBIT project will help establish a centralized national infrastructure for improved data access and information management from key NDC sectors that will support its 40-year development plan by helping incorporate five climate-specific indicators into the first medium-term framework.
- **China's** CBIT project will support the development of methodologies for NDC tracking of progress and evaluation of policy implementation effects, which will improve the transparency of NDC implementation and support domestic decision-making processes.

## ENHANCING TRANSPARENCY IN THE AFOLU SECTOR

- In many developing countries, the **Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use (AFOLU) sector** is often responsible for over half of total GHG emissions. However, the sector also presents distinctive challenges in the quantification of GHG emissions and removals, due to inadequate systems and tools to measure, collect and monitor data, weak institutional arrangements, and insufficient human resources.
- **31 percent** of CBIT projects include an AFOLU component as part of their transparency efforts. The project in **Cambodia** will enhance institutional arrangements to coordinate the preparation of GHG reports for the AFOLU sector and to strengthen its capacity to assess and report emissions and removals from the AFOLU sector, and thus design and monitor related emission reduction and adaptation activities.
- In addition, **two global projects focused on building capacity in the AFOLU and forest sectors** aim to deliver support to an extensive network of countries and territories to address these challenges.

The GEF was requested to support the establishment and operation of the CBIT, including through voluntary contributions to support developing countries during GEF-6 (2014-2018) and future replenishment cycles.

In June 2016, the GEF Council approved the CBIT strategy and established a CBIT Trust Fund to support its implementation, for which donors pledged nearly \$60 million. The CBIT Trust Fund successfully programmed all available resources by October 31, 2018.

The CBIT is an integral part of the GEF's climate change support during GEF-7 (2018-2022) and new projects are being supported from the GEF Trust Fund.

## CBIT CAPACITY-BUILDING INITIATIVE FOR TRANSPARENCY

### GLOBAL COORDINATION PLATFORM

- The CBIT Global Coordination Platform (GCP) was officially launched in April 2018 and is a web-based platform that aims to bring together practitioners from countries and agencies in an effort to foster coordination of transparency actions and needs, share lessons learned through regional and global meetings, and to facilitate access to standard and emerging guidance on climate transparency action.
- The GCP contains CBIT project profiles for each country, includes interviews with country implementers, links to GHG methodological guidance, and houses presentation and other meeting materials from CBIT workshops and other fora.

### FACILITATING GLOBAL KNOWLEDGE SHARING

- The GEF coordinates with other important transparency initiatives to help implement the CBIT. Partners include: the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT), the Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA), the NDC Partnership, the Partnership to Strengthen Transparency for Co-Innovation (PaSTI), and others.

For more information about the CBIT visit: <http://www.thegef.org/topics/cbit>

For more information about the CBIT Global Coordination Platform visit: <https://www.cbitplatform.org/>

## ABOUT THE GEF

The Global Environment Facility was established on the eve of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit to help tackle our planet's most pressing environmental problems. Since then, the GEF has provided over \$19.2 billion in grants and mobilized an additional \$101.4 billion in co-financing for more than 4,700 projects in 170 countries. In addition, under the Small Grants Programme, the GEF has financed 23,991 projects in 128 countries.



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