



GEF-6 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency

For more

information about GEF, visit TheGEF.org

PART I: Project Information

Project Title:	Strengthening Jamaica's Capacity to meet transparency requirements under the Paris Agreement		
Country(ies):	Jamaica	GEF Project ID: ¹	
GEF Agency(ies):	IADB (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	
Other Executing Partner(s):	Climate Change Division - Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation	Submission Date:	
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	24 months
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>	Corporate Program: SGP <input type="checkbox"/>	
Name of parent program:	[if applicable]	Agency Fee (\$)	123,500

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES²

Objectives/Programs (Focal Areas, Integrated Approach Pilot, Corporate Programs) (select) (select) CBIT	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
	CBIT	1,300,000	
Total Project Cost		1,300,000	

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: To strengthen Jamaica's transparency framework through the design and implementation of a fully functional and harmonized domestic Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system for the effective implementation of the country's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and other transparency-related activities.						
.Project Components	Financing Type ³	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
1. Strengthening of Jamaica's Transparency Framework as defined in Article 13 of Paris Agreement	TA	1.1. Enhanced institutional arrangements developed for long-term planning and timely reporting of transparency-related activities.	1.1.1. National Transparency Working Group is established to provide strategic direction and to ensure that transparency reporting processes are properly supported across Ministries, government agencies and other relevant partners. 1.1.2. Assessment of institutional arrangements across	CBIT	123,000.00	63,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submissions.

² When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on [GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF](#) and [CBIT guidelines](#).

³ Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

			ministries for transparency-related activities developed. 1.1.3 Assessment of on-going initiatives at the national, sub-national and sectoral levels to support transparency-related activities conducted.			
2. Improving Jamaica's technical capacity to establish a robust MRV system.	TA	2.1. A fully functional domestic MRV system designed and established to monitor and evaluate (M&E) adaptation, mitigation, climate financing and capacity building. 2.2. Improvement of National GHG Inventory that effectively tracks towards achieving national targets.	2.1.1. Design national transparency management processes including a harmonized set of data supply and guidelines. 2.1.2. Methodologies for tracking and assessing adequacy and effectiveness incorporating blockchain technology; and M&E tools to provide long term reliable and consistent data for adaptation, mitigation and international climate finance developed. 2.2.1. Software tool incorporating blockchain technology to calculate estimations for the mitigation targets defined in the NDC created.	CBIT	560,000	48,000
3. Improving Knowledge sharing and capacity building for the effective coordination amongst national agencies in the implementation of transparency-related activities.	TA	3.1. Improved capacity, enhanced inter-agency coordination and knowledge management established.	3.1.1. Centralized National Climate Knowledge Platform for transparency (including Biennial Update Reports (BUR), UNFCCC National Communication, Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC),	CBIT	500,000	48,000

			National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (NGHGI), etc.) to inform decision-making and general public designed and implemented. 3.1.2. National electronic guidebook on transparency management processes developed. 3.1.3. Training Program on transparency guidelines, methodologies and the efficient use of tools for data collection, delivery and lessons learned for relevant ministry personnel, academia and other public servants delivered.			
			Subtotal		1,183,000.00	159,000
			Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁴	CBIT	117,000.00	0
			Total Project Cost		1,300,000.00	159,000

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: ()

C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	Ministry of Economic Growth & Job Creation	In-kind	129,000
Recipient Government	Ministry of Economic Growth & Job Creation	Cash	30,000
Total Co-financing			159,000

⁴ For GEF Project Financing up to \$2 million, PMC could be up to 10% of the subtotal; above \$2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS ^{a)}

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) ^{b)}	Total (c)=a+b
IADB	CBIT	Headquarters	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	1,300,000	123,500	1,423,500
Total GEF Resources					1,300,000	123,500	1,423,500

a) Refer to the [Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies](#).

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)⁵

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes No If no, skip item E.

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

Project Preparation Grant amount requested: \$					PPG Agency Fee:		
GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee ⁶ (b)	Total c = a + b
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
Total PPG Amount					0	0	0

⁵ PPG requested amount is determined by the size of the GEF Project Financing (PF) as follows: Up to \$50k for PF up to \$2m (for MSP); up to \$100k for PF up to \$3m; \$150k for PF up to \$6m; \$200k for PF up to \$10m; and \$300k for PF above \$10m. On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

⁶ PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the Agency fee over the GEF Project Financing amount requested.

F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS⁷

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	<i>Hectares</i>
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	<i>Hectares</i>
3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins;	<i>Number of freshwater basins</i>
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	<i>Percent of fisheries, by volume</i>
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO _{2e} mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	<i>metric tons</i>
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)	<i>metric tons</i>
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	<i>metric tons</i>
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	<i>ODP tons</i>
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries:</i>
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries:</i>

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

1. *Project Description.* Briefly describe: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area⁸ strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) [incremental/additional cost reasoning](#) and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and [co-financing](#); 5) [global environmental benefits](#) (GEFTF) and/or [adaptation benefits](#) (LDCF/SCCF); and 6) innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

1.1. The Jamaican Context: Root causes and barriers that need to be addressed: Jamaica is a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) situated in the Caribbean Sea, which is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change (sea level rise, eroding coastlines, intensity of extreme weather events, drought, etc). These impacts are further compounded by socio-economic issues such as poverty, human settlements located in highly vulnerable and natural hazard prone areas, environmental degradation and poorly designed and constructed important infrastructure and housing. Undeniably, under these special circumstances, Jamaica will need to mobilize and access much more international financing and capacity support to be able to adapt and mitigate the impacts of climate change.

⁷ Provide those indicator values in this table to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the [GEF-6 Programming Directions](#), will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF, SCCF or CBIT.

⁸ For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project's consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which [Aichi Target\(s\)](#) the project will directly contribute to achieving.

1.1.1 As a signatory to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and as a Non-Annex I Party to the Convention, Jamaica has played a key role in international negotiations advocating for adequate funding to assist SIDS. Despite not being a major emitter, Jamaica is playing its part in reducing GHG emissions through "no regret" mitigation actions; as well as fulfilling the UNFCCC's requirements on transparency reporting by submitting several reports, including the first Biennial Update Report (BUR) from among the Latin American and Caribbean SIDS and by ratifying the Paris Agreement in April 2017 becoming a Party in May 2017. These submissions indicate the strong level of country commitment to establish long-term arrangements to ensure a sustainable, accurate and reliable transparency framework.

1.1.2. The Paris Agreement on its Article 13 provides for an enhanced transparency framework aiming to build mutual trust and the effective implementation of the actions identified under the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). To date Jamaica is neither sufficiently prepared to monitor, report and verify mitigation and adaptation actions, related policies and corresponding finance in a concise and robust manner, nor efficiently able to generate forecasting scenarios and strategic information for policy-makers (economic, investment, technological, etc.) needed to support transformational change. Other challenges include (i) the current institutional arrangements are not formalized into long term agreements, (ii) there is a widely lack of reliable and accurate data, poor methodological sophistication, and (iii) limited local technical capacities and expertise.

1.1.3. On the other hand, further capacity building in relevant public institutions is needed to strengthen capacities related to MRV systems and other relevant tools and methodologies to enhance transparency. In particular, the Climate Change Division (CCD) within the Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation, should be well prepared with the necessary resources to design, communicate, implement, lead, and coordinate an overall MRV national process, as well as obtain the necessary platform to centralize and manage all relevant information from different sources and institutions. Additionally, the establishment of partnerships with local academic institutions is fundamental to do the accounting at the national and sub-national levels in order to fill the capacity gap that currently exists and generate capacities for the future.

1.1.4. Finally, economic aspects continue to constitute a barrier for enhancing transparency in Jamaica. There is limited financial support from the national budget for regular and continuous transparency-related actions. As of today actions are completed on a project by project basis with international funding, by short-term external consultants and with limited quality assurance, as a result of weak institutional infrastructure and support and limited expert local capacity.

Table 1: Current barriers and constraints to Jamaica's transparency framework

Requirements for national implementation of the transparency framework	Current barriers and constraints in Jamaica
Activity	Constraints/barrier
Awareness and understanding of the framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most data providers are not familiar with requirements.
Clear and robust institutional arrangements for coordinating sector specific information for monitoring and reporting exercises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of data supply agreements to ensure the provision of quality datasets and the continuous voluntary data sharing among government agencies. . • Absence of provision for on-going/continuous input from national sector experts. • Limited staff and resources to support the CCD in executing its responsibilities for mitigation actions (NAMAs)
Regular reporting of the national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removal by sinks of greenhouse gases, using good practice methodologies accepted by IPCC and agreed upon by Parties to the Paris Agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of data quality and availability across sectors – In most cases a Tier 1 methodology is used because there is very little detailed activity data • Lack of country specific emission factors available to support calculation of emission estimates

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reliance on outdated IPCC methodologies that do not take recognize that there may be a national circumstance which will influence decisions. • Some data providers (e.g. solid waste disposal) have not established reliable systems for estimates. • Lack of integration between initiatives to support MRV system. There are many initiatives that seek to support the development of the domestic MRV system, some of which are sector specific and effort is needed to consolidate this information. For instance OLADE is supporting the energy sector while IDB is supporting the transport sector. • Lack of financial support from the national budget for regular and continuous inventory preparation. • Currently updates are completed on a project by project basis • Quality assurance constraints due to lack of independent activity datasets for reference • Lack of suitable/relevant and harmonized reporting format for capturing GHG activity data • Lost of key experts from emission inventory team. It will be important to retain the involvement of key experts in future emission inventory cycles and develop expertise in other areas. • No centralized body/place for data storage can result in loss or misplacement of data
Information on financial, technology transfer and capacity building support needed,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of activities for emission inventory management require financial resources. However there is no process in place for continuous operation. • GHG inventories have been developed on project basis and this does not lend itself to the development of long-term management systems or the building of the requisite capacities. • Lack of systems to report on use, impact and estimated results of support received.
Information necessary to track the progress towards achieving the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of technical sector-specific experts to ensure continuity and provide continuous support • Limited quality assurance in preparation of inventories

1.2. Jamaica's Transparency Framework: A baseline scenario: Jamaica's National Development Plan - Vision 2030 - provides the framework to ensure that climate change issues are integrated into national policies and development activities. The issue of adaptation to climate change is specifically addressed under National Outcome #14 "Hazard Risk Reduction and Adaptation to Climate Change". The key related national strategies are: (i) develop measures to adapt to climate change, and (ii) develop mechanisms to influence the global rate of climate change. The policy development process involved a number of consultations, using as a basis Jamaica's Second National Communication on Climate Change to UNFCCC. In 2015 the Government of Jamaica approved the Climate Change Policy Framework which is an integrated approach to effectively build resilience at all levels and have the required enabling policies implemented. The Policy is intended to support the goals of Vision 2030 by reducing the risks posed by climate change to all of Jamaica's sectors and development goals.

1.2.1. Jamaica's NDC under the Paris Agreement covers actions in the energy sector to mitigate the equivalent of 1.1 million metric tons of carbon dioxide per year by 2030 versus the BAU scenario. This is a reduction of 7.8% of emissions versus BAU. This target is predicated on the current level of implementation of the National Energy Policy and the existing pipeline of renewable energy projects. As Jamaica develops economically, it is expected that there will be some continued growth in emissions. However, Jamaica has undertaken a programme of modernization of energy infrastructure, diversification of energy sources towards cleaner and renewable fuels, and incentivising efficiency that is expected to significantly reduce emissions growth over time. Jamaica will then contribute to the global GHG emissions reduction by fully implementing energy policies as expressed in the National Energy Policy 2009-2030.

1.2.2. The Emissions Policy Framework being finalized by the Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation seeks to identify synergies between approaches to emissions reductions and climate change mitigation, for more effectiveness. The policy framework covers anthropogenic emissions of short-lived and long-lived gases which affect the climate and air quality. The decision to prepare an emissions policy framework was based on consideration of the importance of addressing the health and environmental impacts of outdoor air pollution and the steps needed to meet Jamaica's commitment under the Paris Agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Through this policy framework, there will be requirements for increased collaboration among public sector entities, coherence of policies and recognition of the necessity for involvement of the public as set out in Principle 10 of the Paris Agreement.

1.2.3. Based on the above, Jamaica has prominently placed climate change as a national priority, drawing a path for climate-resilient and sustainable development. This will require a clear and well-defined pathway to implementation, strong inter-institutional coordination, effective use of financial resources, monitoring and tracking of progress toward achieving national targets, and the establishment of a sustainable transparency framework to account for emissions reductions, all of which will be essential to promote further ambitious climate action and climate financing mobilization.

1.2.4. There are some activities that are currently being undertaken to build the capacities to develop a comprehensive Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) framework that will meet the requirements of the Paris Agreement (see table 2). The MRV framework will provide guidance (protocols) in the preparation of National Communications and BURs including information on GHG emissions and removals by sinks, mitigation actions and their effects, support needed/received and ensure methodological consistency facilitating continuous tracking of climate related commitments overtime. The transparency framework proposed will be built on recommendations provided by the review of the GHG emissions inventory management in Jamaica report supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 2016. The report presents international best practices for the establishment of a national system and reviewed the current transparency management in Jamaica. Furthermore, strategic recommendations include the creation of a cross-ministry management team, strengthening of data management processes, development of a transparency management platform, improving data and quality assurance processes, etc. Consequently, the aim of the MRV framework that will be created under this project will be to streamline processes in institutions, to ensure that they facilitate and energize national planning and actions, and do not create parallel processes or fragmented structures.

Table 2: Summary of on-going initiatives supporting the transparency framework

Other initiatives	Areas complementary with CBIT activities
GEF-financed initiatives	
<p>Third National Communication (TNC) and Biennial Update Report (BUR) to the UNFCCC (Development of a Domestic MRV and National Systems for the Jamaican GHG Emissions, Climate Change Division (CCD))</p>	<p>With funding from GEF, support from UNDP and in collaboration with Climate Change Division (formerly under the Ministry of Water, Land Environment and Climate Change), Jamaica has completed its BUR and is expected to submit its Third National Communication to the UNFCCC in 2018 after Cabinet approval. The project also included a review of GHG Emissions Inventory Management in Jamaica, with support from UNDP. The document provides the framework for preparing GHG inventory, along with recommendations for improvement based on Jamaica's current system.</p> <p>The project is related to CBIT Component 2, as it provides the recommendations for the GHG Inventory.</p>
Non-GEF financed initiatives	
<p>Jamaica Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) for the Energy sector MRV Project</p>	<p>The Ministry responsible for Energy, in collaboration with Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) and the Climate Change Division is seeking to develop the MRV framework that will include NAMAs, with the main focus on institutional strengthening and capacity building. It has developed a Renewable Energy NAMA. The total estimated investment on the proposed renewable energy capacity additions is in the order of US\$1,690 million for the 758 MW needed from RE sources. It is expected to satisfy the target of 30% participation from RE electricity generation, as outlined in the Energy Policy.</p> <p>The project is related to CBIT Component 1 and 2.</p>
<p>Development of Energy Efficiency indicators database (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean - ECLAC)</p>	<p>Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), with support of the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) and the French Environment and Energy Management Agency (ADEME) is currently developing a database for Energy Efficiency Indicators (BIEE) for the Caribbean. The BIEE programme will seek to strengthen energy authorities to monitor their energy efficiency, improve data reliability and enhance evidence-based decision-making on energy efficiency. Some of the sectors to be targeted include Energy Balance, Energy, Transportation, Agricultural, Services, Industrials, Householders, and others.</p> <p>The project is related to CBIT Component 1 and 2.</p>
<p>Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) - Supporting Regulatory Capacity for the Use of Natural Gas and Energy Diversification in the Caribbean</p>	<p>Inter-American Development Bank is seeking to provide technical support to the energy sector. Support is expected to include a baseline assessment report, a feasibility study for the transformation of the public bus fleet into LNG, CNG and LPG fueled vehicles, and appropriate action plan.</p> <p>The project is related to CBIT Component 2.</p>
<p>Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) Adaptation Program and Financing Mechanisms under the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)</p>	<p>Inter-American Development Bank is supporting the establishment of sector strategies and vulnerability assessments, as defined the adaptation section of the NDC.</p> <p>The project is related to CBIT Components 1 and 2.</p>
<p>Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)</p>	<p>The IDB will provide technical support to the Ministry of Finance to conduct a Public Expenditure Review (PER) with a Climate</p>

<p>NDC Invest Initiative – Climate Public Expenditure Review</p>	<p>Change component to assess the adequacy of existing policies, legal and regulatory frameworks, planning, budgeting and institutional arrangements in addressing environmental and climate change challenges; to provide key guidance to strategic planning and budget preparation; and to identify ways in which to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of resource allocations.</p> <p>The project is related to CBIT Component 1, particularly due to the importance of tracking international climate finance.</p>
<p>Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) Climate Risk: Identification, Management and Opportunities</p>	<p>The activities to be financed with this technical assistance aim at: (i) increasing the awareness, knowledge and understanding of climate risk; (ii) developing effective ways for managing these risks; and (iii) strengthening the resilience of development plans and growth strategies in the LAC region. Activities involve analyses, evaluations, strengthening of capacities, dialogues among key stakeholders, peer-to-peer learning, as well as a broad outreach and dissemination process of lessons learned.</p> <p>The project is related to CBIT Component 3 due to the opportunities to exchange experiences and lessons learned.</p>
<p>United Nations (UN) Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation plus (REDD+) Readiness</p>	<p>Jamaica is currently under REDD+ Readiness (Phase 1) which includes the establishment of a National Forest Monitoring System to monitor forest cover at the national level over time as well as a MRV system. The country will establish forest reference emission levels to estimate the total carbon the forested areas are emitting on an annual basis. Under the readiness support Jamaica has conducted a Land Use Assessment to revise the National Forest Management and Conservation Plan. Jamaica is expected to complete Phase 1 of UNREDD by 2021.</p>
<p>USAID Climate Change Adaptation, Thought Leadership and Assessment (ATLAS)</p>	<p>Under this project USAID is supporting the Government of Jamaica in conducting a vulnerability assessment of the transport sector.</p> <p>The project is related to CBIT Component 1 and 2.</p>
<p>Emissions Policy Framework 2017-2030</p>	<p>Funded by the Government of Jamaica, under Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation, the Emissions Policy Framework seeks to identify synergies between approaches to emissions reductions and climate change mitigation, for more effectiveness. The policy framework covers anthropogenic emissions of short-lived and long-lived gases which affect the climate and air quality. The decision to prepare an emissions policy framework was based on consideration of the importance of addressing the health and environmental impacts of outdoor air pollution and the steps needed to meet Jamaica’s commitment under the Paris Agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Through this policy framework, there will be requirements for increased collaboration among public sector entities, coherence of policies and recognition of the necessity for involvement of the public as set out in Principle 10 of the Paris Agreement.</p>

1.2.5. Despite these efforts, significant gaps still remain that prevent Jamaica from moving towards data-driven policy-making. Without the full involvement of relevant institutions regarding the adoption of methodologies and tools for enhancing transparency; the programs, actions and projects assessments with focus on or related

to climate change would continue being partly analyzed and not integrated into a coherent MRV national system. This fact translates into a weakness for the country, since the efficiency of climate change actions and possible synergies with other related actions or policies would be reduced and would hinder the path towards an integral and resilient low-carbon development.

1.3. Jamaica's Paradigm Shift: The proposed alternative scenario: As described above, these various initiatives have allowed Jamaica to build a basic foundation to meet the international requirements of transparency. However like many Small Island Developing States, Jamaica looks towards building its capacity and resources to support the long term requirements to meet the enhanced transparency framework outlined in the Paris Agreement.

1.3.1. The Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) provides the opportunity to build and integrate existing initiatives to establish a robust and harmonized domestic MRV system through: i) improved data quality, collection, systematization and archiving that will help to make more informed and evidence-based policy decisions; ii) frequent engagement of data users and suppliers/providers will ensure more consistency and frequency of quality data, relevant reporting format and more timely reports; iii) increased ownership of and usage of the results, particularly to inform policy decisions; iv) reduce reliance on international consultants and increased capacity building for local expertise; v) an active inventory team that has the high-level support from Government to carry cross-sectoral work; and vi) use of best practice methodologies and emission factors that are based on national circumstances.

1.3.2. To achieve this, the project is structured into three components are described below:

- **Component 1: Strengthening of Jamaica's transparency framework as described in Article 13 of Paris Agreement**

This component focuses on strengthening and enhancing national institutional arrangements for long-term planning and timely reporting of transparency-related activities. GEF CBIT will support the creation of a National Transparency Working Group which will enhance inter-institutional coordination, establish guidelines and protocols and provide strategic direction to national transparency activities. Also, it will develop a capacity building needs and gaps assessment of the institutional enabling environment for transparency and a comprehensive assessment of on-going initiatives at the national, sub-national and sectoral levels to integrate, monitor and track results and better identify gaps for long-term planning.

- **Outcome 1.1. Enhanced institutional arrangements developed for long-term planning and timely reporting of transparency-related activities.**
- **Output 1.1.1.** National Transparency Working Group for transparency-related activities is established to continuously review data collection protocols, ensure quality and track progress – The project will develop Terms of Reference (TOR) for the National Transparency Working Group and identify key members for its establishment. All group members will be sensitized on transparency-activities and initiatives and the need for quality assurance. It will develop rules on data-sharing (type of data, frequency etc) to be further defined in the long-term agreements
- **Output 1.1.2.** Capacity building needs and gaps assessment of the institutional enabling environment for transparency developed – The project will seek to map exiting processes, develop a needs/gaps assessment, prioritise the gaps and recommend a practical way to address the gaps.
- **Output 1.1.3** Comprehensive assessment of on-going initiatives at the national, sub-national and sectoral levels to support transparency-related activities conducted.

- **Component 2: Improving Jamaica's technical capacity to establish a robust domestic MRV system.**

This component will focus on the improvement of existing datasets and will further support the development of harmonized sectoral methodologies and tools for which the national transparency processes will be guided. With GEF support, the project will ensure the effective and innovative design of accounting rules, reporting guidelines, tools and verification which will be essential to ensure that Jamaica's NDC is effectively implemented, progress is communicated under the requirements of the Paris Agreement, and that even greater ambition is generated for subsequent NDC updates. This will fall in line with the recommendations on designing an GHG inventory improvement plan, which not only will strengthen and improve emissions data and methodologies, but also ensure higher quality (including Quality Control and Quality Assurance routines).

The project will seek to encourage, explore and apply, is feasible, distributed ledger technology (DLT i.e. blockchain) to support climate action, to strengthen monitoring, reporting and verification, improve transparency and traceability, build trust among climate actors and stakeholders, and measure cost effectiveness of climate action. The full technical assessment and viability of the use of this technology will be explored during project preparation phase specifically for components 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.2.1.

- **Outcome 2.1 A fully functional domestic MRV system designed and established to monitor and evaluate (M&E) adaptation, mitigation, climate financing and capacity building.**

- **Output 2.1.1.** Creation of national transparency management processes, which will involve reviewing existing data supply forms, design of a harmonized National set of data supply guidelines, in accordance to best practices for MRV.

- **Output 2.1.2.** Design of methodologies for assessing adequacy and effectiveness and tools developed in consultation with sector participating agencies to provide long term reliable and consistent data for adaptation, mitigation and international climate finance. – Jamaica's BUR highlights the different methodologies used across sectors to determine emission estimates. Given the lack of sector coordination, the project will ensure consistency in data collection and quality while ensuring ownership among the sectors is strengthened.

- **Outcomes 2.2. Improvement of National GHG Inventory that effectively tracks towards achieving national targets.**

- **Output 2.2.1.** Software tool to calculate estimations for the mitigation targets defined in the NDC based on approved databases and for tracking the progress towards achieving the targets is created.

- **Component 3: Improving knowledge sharing and capacity building for the effective coordination amongst national agencies in the implementation of transparency-related activities.**

Similarly, an effective capacity building plan and training program, together with appropriate human and financial resources will be developed to ensure successful implementation of procedures and continuous improvement. The IDB will work closely with its Knowledge and Learning Sector to design valuable resources for knowledge and learning facilitating the creation, documentation, dissemination and use of state-of-the-art knowledge within the Bank and with partners in the region. Furthermore, GEF CBIT financing will make it possible to create a Centralised National Climate Knowledge Platform (CNKT) which will include all public information relating to key transparency

initiatives (MRV, BUR, NC, NDC, NGHGI, etc.) to spearhead integration into policy and decision-making. The introduction of blockchain technology as described in Component 2 will be closely linked to the development of the centralized National Climate Knowledge Platform for the management of big data that needs to be continuously updated and verified and will be further assessed and explored during project preparation phase.

- **Outcome 3.1. Improved capacity, enhanced inter-agency coordination and knowledge management established.**
- **Output 3.1.1.** Centralised National Climate Knowledge platform for transparency initiatives (including BUR, IPCC, NC, NDC, NGHGI, etc.) implemented and integrated into policy and decision-making – The project will utilize a web-based platform to integrate information from the NGHGI and share information among sectors and key stakeholders. It will apply blockchain technology, if feasible, to increase transparency, accountability, security and reliability of the database. This new technology would also facilitate the validation of data and information.
- **Output 3.1.2.** A guidebook on transparency management processes, guidelines, protocols, methodologies and tools will be developed. The guidebook will serve as a reference material for government agencies, private sector, academia and civil society, by providing an overview of good practices in ensuring compliance with Article 13 of Paris Agreement, which requires transparent, effective and accurate reporting.
- **Output 3.1.3.** Capacity building carried out for relevant ministry personnel, academia and other public servants on transparency guidelines, developed methodologies and the efficient use of tools for data collection & delivery – National training workshops will be conducted to improve public servants knowledge and understanding of the transparency guidelines for developing GHG estimates for key sectors, including understanding IPCC guidelines, data management issues and reviewing legal arrangements for long-term data sharing. Participants can then ensure that these activities are integrated into their work programme to support successive NDCs. Results and lessons learned collected and integrated into the Centralized National Climate Transparency Platform to better inform policy decision and increase public awareness.

1.4. Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEF TF, LCDF, SCCF, CBIT and co-financing: The CBIT programme is designed to improve mandatory reporting of signatories of the UNFCCC. As such this project is financed on full agreed cost basis. In the case of this programme, eligible activities have been described in the GEF document "Programming directions for the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (GEF/C.50/06)".

1.4.1. The activities of this project are consistent with the scope of the programming directions and are summarized briefly below. Co-financing is not a necessary requirement for this project. However since Jamaica's climate change reporting is being mainstreamed into the country national planning and processes, there is a foundation of activities on which this project will build on. These activities have been included in table C.

1.5. Global Environmental benefits (GEF TF) and/or adaptation benefits (LCDF/SCCF): The project is aligned with GEF Climate Change Mitigation Programme, with the focus on the following indicators: (i) MRV systems for emission reductions in place and reporting verified data; (ii) number of countries meeting Convention reporting requirements and including mitigation contributions, and (iii) qualitative assessment for institutional capacity for transparency-related activities.

1.5.1 As an enabling activity this CBIT project will reap the following benefits:

- It will help Jamaica to deliver on its first and also successive NDCs, thereby strengthening the response to climate change.

- It will develop appropriate tools and methodologies and deliver reliable data that will support future sector and national policies to reduce GHG.

1.6. Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up: The technical assessment for the viability of blockchain technology application paired with the development and implementation of a Centralized National Climate Knowledge Platform for transparency, along with the Transparency Guidebook, constitute innovative elements for Jamaica which will strengthen the sustainability of the project outcomes and contribute to the long term nature of the domestic MRV system.

1.6.1. Jamaica will further explore the possibility to provide, at a minimum, information about the next year’s climate expected finance provision, and ensure that reporting deadlines are timed appropriately. This process might include assessing relevant information such as the finance needs identified in national reports under the transparency framework, adaptation communications, and the outputs of the global stocktake. Furthermore, the process has the potential to enhance the consistency of reporting and ensure that both the quality and quantity of climate finance flows improve.

1.6.2. In order to ensure a robust, comparable and innovative domestic MRV system, methodologies will be scaled up, by harmonizing project-scale and national-level data supply guidelines based on good practices and the establishment of agreed criteria. The scope of the domestic MRV system and transparency framework will be national and related to all sectors and actions in response to climate change, which would capture the country path to a sustainable, resilient and low emission economy.

2. Stakeholders. Will project design include the participation of relevant stakeholders from [civil society organizations](#) (yes /no) and [indigenous peoples](#) (yes /no X)? If yes, identify key stakeholders and briefly describe how they will be engaged in project preparation.

2.1. The project brings together a diverse group of stakeholders who are engaged in climate change related activities and will seek to build on their existing collaborations, and/or forge new ones as necessary. Table 3 below illustrates the roles and participation of these stakeholders in the proposed project.

Table 3: Description of relevant stakeholders and role in CBIT project

Stakeholder	Role in CBIT project
Primary stakeholders	
Climate Change Division, Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation	<p>The Climate Change Division of the Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation is responsible for the coordination and facilitation of all climate change related activities in Jamaica. These include the preparation, compilation, and submission of reports to the UNFCCC.</p> <p>The CCD will coordinate the activities as defined in the project scope, ensure efficient communication among relevant stakeholders, provide technical feedback, baseline information and contribute to project design. The Division is also responsible for managing the compilation and reporting of the national GHG emissions inventory.</p> <p>Additionally, the CCD has established a Climate Change Focal Point Network to support the government's implementation of provisions under the Climate Change Policy Framework and Action Plan. The network comprises 27 representatives from Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs). The network representatives are expected to identify policies and plans either</p>

	being developed or revised which could incorporate climate change considerations. The project will seek to engage with the network to ensure inter-agency coordination, provide capacity building to enhance skills and competencies in reporting transparency
Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation	As parent Ministry, the MEGJC provides management and coordination activities for data gathering, emissions inventory compilation and reporting and data management.
Environment and Risk Management Division, Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation	This Division is the focal point for GEF and will be in charge of providing process guidance during project cycle.
Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ)	Planning Institute of Jamaica, due to its coordinating and planning role at a national level, will guide the alignment with policies, plans and programs.
National Environment and Planning Agency	NEPA is a key agency in government and it oversees the development of proposals for national environment, air quality, emission monitoring and planning policies, legislation, regulations, standards and programmes.
National Solid Waste Management Authority	This agency is a repository of critical waste related data and information which would be relevant to monitoring and reporting emission numbers.
Government entities	<p>These agencies are directly concerned with the project. Guidelines and methodologies will be developed to ensure consistency in data collection among sectors. They will also have representatives on the National Transparency Working Group and participate in training and capacity building activities throughout the project This group will be involved in all project components.</p> <p>The specific agencies that will be engaged in developing GHG inventory and generating estimates include Forestry Department (More specifically from land use, land use change and forestry - LULUCF net emissions), Ministry of Science, Energy and Technology (projections from energy sector), and Ministry of Agriculture .</p> <p>Other entities that will engage in tracking climate finance will include Ministry of Finance and the Public Service (MoFPS), Bank of Jamaica (BoJ), along with Development Bank of Jamaica (DBJ) and Jamaica Social Investment Fund (JSIF) have been nominated as potential accredited entities of the Green Climate Fund.</p>
Secondary stakeholders	
Climate Change Division, Inter-American Development Bank	As a GEF implementing agency, the Bank will design, provide technical expertise and implement the project in close collaboration with the CCD.
UN Agencies [United Nations Development Programme and United Nations Environment Programme]	UN Agencies, particularly UNDP have played an integral role supporting the development of the BUR and National Communication and the GHG inventory. UNDP can contribute to knowledge-sharing. UNEP through the UNREDD+ programme can provide support to Forestry.
Jamaica Environment Trust (civil society)	As a representative of civil society, JET will be informed of CBIT and contribute to the National Transparency Task Force as defined in Component 1. In particular, their views will be incorporated into the full project design.

Caribbean Youth Environment Network (CYEN)	One of CYEN’s key areas of work is climate change. As a representative of civil society, CYEN will be informed of CBIT and contribute to the National Transparency Task Force as defined in Component 1. In particular, their views will be incorporated into the full project design.
The University of the West Indies – Mona Campus (The Climate Studies Group)	UWI can contribute to capacity building initiatives through developing training materials and facilitating sessions with public servants. They can also support the development of tools and methodologies. UWI will participate in Component 1 and 3.

2.2. The project will seek to build a domestic system that effectively integrates community-based monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) protocols that maximise local people's involvement (especially for key sectors such as forestry or health). This will be done also in alignment with other initiatives like the UN's REDD+ readiness and forest monitoring system. Methodologies and tools that will be improved and developed under this project will rely to some extent on traditional ecological knowledge (which is learned within a community), and the skills required to use technology for reporting (skills that can be obtained through training), to balance simplicity with the need of scientific credibility of the collected data, by ground-truthing the information through top-down processes.

3. *Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment.* Are issues on [gender equality](#) and women’s empowerment taken into account? (yes /no). If yes, briefly describe how it will be mainstreamed into project preparation (e.g. gender analysis), taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men.

3.1. Since the mid-1970s, Jamaica has made great efforts to establish a gender policy and reduce the inequalities experienced by women and men in this country. In fact, Jamaica introduced legislative reform to reduce workplace discrimination against women, established a Bureau of Women’s Affairs in 1975, and enacted a draft of legislation to remove social and institutional discrimination against women. More recently, stronger emphasis is being placed on understanding and addressing the differentiated gender imperatives of women and men. Notwithstanding these efforts, women in the Jamaican society continue to experience inequality in some areas. Climate-related disasters and climate change impacts produce part of these inequalities as poor women are among the hardest hit by their effects. In 2011, the GOJ approved the Jamaica National Policy for Gender Equality that seeks to “reduce all forms of gender discrimination and promote greater gender equality and social justice”. This policy is aligned to Vision 2030 which reiterates the national commitment to redress long-term systemic discrimination against women, identifying and overcoming the limitations to the empowerment of women and men, and ultimately creating a society that values gender balance, equality and equity.

3.2 The project will meet all requirements for gender mainstreaming as outlined in GEF’s Policy on Gender Mainstreaming. It will aim to empower and build the capacities of women and men across the different government agencies and institutions as it related to transparency-related activities by providing all types of training and education, formal and non-formal; it will also strongly encourage and support the collection of gender disaggregated data, enable full and effective consultation and participation of women and men from communities, involve women in all MRV activities and provide the necessary tools for women to engage meaningfully. Gender and other vulnerable groups’ considerations will also be included in the design of the CNTK Platform by making it user-friendly and accessible for people with visual impairment.

3.3. Additionally, the project will conduct a gender analysis and develop a gender responsive results based framework with the support of the Bank’s Gender and Diversity Division (GDI) which will assist with strategic guidance, as well as technical assistance and training programs, in accordance with the GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming; as well as the IDB’s Operational Policy on Gender Equality and the Gender Action Plan (GAP).

4. *Risks*. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable).

Table 4: Summary of Identified Risks and Mitigation Actions

Project Risk	Rating	Mitigation Action
Institutional:		
Difficulty in formalizing long-term agreements for transparency-related processes and activities	High	The creation of a National Transparency Working Group support the formalization of the long-term agreements. This mechanism will facilitate discussion among the key sector entities and will ensure ownership by all entities involved.
Lack of inter-institutional coordination and collaboration	High	Agencies tend to operate in silos and will need to collaborate and coordinate more effectively and efficiently. The project will include Inception workshop to sensitise all stakeholders on the need for a harmonized approach. In addition the establishment of the National Transparency Working Group will be the key mechanism to improve coordination among sectors. In addition the Climate Change Focal Point Network can be instrumental in addressing any inter-institutional coordination and collaboration issues that may arise.
Not enough attention is provided to quality assurance or the determination of uncertainties and data gaps	Low	The Terms of Reference of the National Transparency Working Group will specify the need for quality assurance and members will address issues as necessary.
Poor project coordination and limited alignment with national needs and priorities	Low	The IDB has a strong relationship with the GOJ and vast experience in effective project implementation. Under the guidance of the CCD, it will continue to ensure that its work is aligned to national needs and priorities.
Organisational:		
Duplication and/or fragmented activities among other development partners	Medium	The project will include workshops and knowledge exchanges with other agencies and development partners to avoid any duplication. The CCD and PIOJ both with coordination roles will support the timely engagement and communication of project outputs with key national stakeholders. The CNCK in Component 3 will also provide insights on on-going transparency initiatives.
Political:		
Lack of political willingness	High	Component 3 will also target decision-makers for knowledge and awareness.
Expert staff turnover within the Ministry due to political changes	Medium	Component 3 will seek to provide training and capacity building activities to public personnel among agencies as well as the academia to broaden the local expertise. The project will also generate knowledge products, guidelines and tools to ensure sustainability.
Gender:		
There is a possibility that the number of women involved will be small.	Low	The project encourages equal participation of men and women in developing a transparency system and capacity building activities. Targets for participation of men and women will be realistic.

5. *Coordination.* Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed and other initiatives.

5.1. The CBIT project will develop synergies, with those projects outlined in the baseline scenario, to exchange knowledge and lessons learned, support capacity building activities, build upon existing national initiatives such as the Third National Communication and Biennial Update Report and address gaps and include recommendations outlined in the review of the GHG Emissions Inventory Management in Jamaica.

5.2. Jamaica will also start implementation of an IDB, JICA and European Union funded Energy Management and Efficiency Program (EMEP) designed to promote and facilitate energy efficiency within private and public sectors, reduce travel time and avoid fuel consumption, and support the development of an Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) to guide the energy sector. Such initiative will directly contribute in reducing CO₂ emissions. This is key to the achievement of targets in Jamaica's current NDC.

6. *Consistency with National Priorities.* Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions? (yes /no). If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

6.1. **The project is consistent with the National Development Plan - Vision 2030** Vision 2030 has four main goals, one being that “Jamaica has a healthy environment”. A key outcome expected under this goal is Hazard Risk Reduction and Adaptation to Climate Change. This recognizes the importance of managing hazards and also of putting appropriate measures in place to increase the country’s resilience. A key strategy for achieving the Vision is through the development of Sector Plans, some of which relate to natural resources management, hazard risk reduction and climate change adaptation. They are used by relevant ministries, departments and agencies across all key sectors in planning for short, medium and long terms.

6.2. **National Energy Policy (2009-2030):** The project will directly contribute to Jamaica’s National Energy Policy which provides the enabling environment for the achievement of a secure and sustainable energy supply for the country, the diversification of energy supply and promotion of energy efficiency and conservation, while ensuring emissions reduction and resiliency.

6.3. **NAPA:** The Government of Jamaica is currently working on the development and formulation of 12 sectoral adaptation strategies and action plans. These sectoral strategies are being developed for those sectors identified as being the most vulnerable to climate change, and will form the basis of the country’s National Adaptation Plan. The strategies are expected to be completed by 2018. To date, the Forestry Department has developed its strategy as outlined in the 2017 National Forest Management and Conservation Plan. It outlines both climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies for the forestry sector. Given that the state is still relatively early in this process, there is an urgent need among budget officers to further enhance understanding of how to integrate climate change adaptation into national and ministerial budgeting processes for the upcoming fiscal year. Thus far under the NAP Global Support Programme, 32 budget and policy officers were sensitized on integrating adaptation into the national budget in August 2017.

6.4. **BUR and NCs:** With GEF financing, Jamaica prepared two National Communications, and its first BUR to UNFCCC in 2016. It is in the process of completing the Third National Communications by the end of 2017. The capacity building needs identified in the ICA process of the first BUR were taken into consideration to be addressed in the different component of this project.

6.5. **NDC:** In November 2015, Jamaica submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions which sought to reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions by 7.8% versus the Business-As-Usual scenario by 2030 and sought to address adaptation through mainstreaming climate change with sectors through Sector Strategies

and Action Plan. This is the unconditional mitigation scenario from a domestic fiscal budget. A target of 10% reduction of GHG below BaU is contingent on securing international support. One of the main objectives of this proposal is to help Jamaica with the challenges of updating and tracking NDCs. For that reason, the outputs are thought to create the basic elements to assess the ambition, the progress of implementation, the reporting, and the elements of the policy planning.

7. *Knowledge Management.* Outline the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.

7.1. Jamaica through this project will pay special attention in identifying capacity gaps and needs, by assessing how to increase synergies through cooperation among government agencies and activities. This project will develop a knowledge management plan that will seek to promote the development and dissemination of relevant tools and methodologies; identify and collect good practices, challenges, experiences, and lessons learned from work on capacity building.

7.2. As the first Caribbean country to apply for CBIT funding, Jamaica will seek to identify opportunities to strengthen capacity at the national, regional, and subnational levels; fostering regional dialogue, coordination, and coherence among relevant processes and initiatives. The IDB, through its Knowledge and Learning Sector will support the design of valuable resources for knowledge and learning facilitating the creation, documentation, dissemination and use of state-of-the-art knowledge within the Bank and with partners in the region.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT⁹ OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):
(Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter](#)(s) with this template. For SGP, use this [SGP OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Ms. Gillian Guthrie	Senior Director, Environment & Risk Management Division	MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC GROWTH AND JOB CREATION	02/26/2018

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies¹⁰ and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Mr. Juan Pablo Bonilla, IDB GEF Executive Coordinator		02/28/2018	Mr. Gerard Alleng, Climate Change Senior Specialist	1 (202) 623-2686	gerarda@iadb.org

C. ADDITIONAL GEF PROJECT AGENCY CERTIFICATION (APPLICABLE ONLY TO NEWLY ACCREDITED GEF PROJECT AGENCIES)

For newly accredited GEF Project Agencies, please download and fill up the required [GEF Project Agency Certification of Ceiling Information Template](#) to be attached as an annex to the PIF.

⁹ For regional and/or global projects in which participating countries are identified, OFP endorsement letters from these countries are required even though there may not be a STAR allocation associated with the project.

¹⁰ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF and CBIT