

Apply for ICAT country support - Deadline 1 September 2025

Are you a government entity engaged in climate transparency or the development of the NDC 3.0 and need technical support? We invite you to submit an expression of interest to receive ICAT support through a simple process.

ICAT Support through National Projects

The Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) supports developing countries in building and enhancing their **climate transparency frameworks** to design and implement **effective climate policies** and measures. Support is delivered through focused projects coordinated by a designated national focal point, implemented by national experts, and supported by international experts. ICAT offers over 40 open-source tools and methodologies through the ICAT Toolbox.

Projects may include the following components, based on national needs:

- Enhanced MRV frameworks to support assessment of greenhouse gas and/or sustainable development impacts, and monitoring implementation of sectoral policies;
- 2. NDC tracking frameworks;
- 3. Frameworks for projections for emissions and removals;
- 4. Monitoring frameworks for just transitions;
- 5. Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation action;
- 6. Climate finance transparency frameworks;
- 7. Greenhouse gas impacts of subnational and non-State actions.

Submission Process

Competent government entities should send a signed letter to icat@unops.org, including the following information:

- Status of reporting under the UNFCCC and status of submission of the NDC, including relevant ongoing activities;
- Priorities for transparency support, based on the seven project components listed above;
- Description of other ongoing initiatives in the country related to climate action transparency and other support projects expected or underway;
- Contact information of the designated national focal point for the ICAT project.

Submissions received by 1 September 2025 will be given priority. A list of countries will be selected based on the criteria specified in the call within 10 weeks after the deadline, and they will be invited to join ICAT formally.

Frequently Asked Questions

Q1. Who can submit an Expression of Interest?

A: An official government entity (ministries, agencies, subnational entities, etc.) with competency in climate transparency or related areas.

Q2. What countries can apply to join ICAT?

A: ICAT works with developing countries across the world, ranging from large countries, like Nigeria, to small islands, such as Fiji.

Q3. Can multiple components be combined in one project?

A: Yes. Components 1–3 may be combined in one integrated project. Components 4–7 usually require separate, dedicated efforts due to their resource-intensive nature.

Q4. What are the legal implementation modalities? How are resources managed?

A: The resources can be managed directly by the government, but there is flexibility for other arrangements. ICAT offers three legal implementation options:

- Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) with the government;
- Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the government and a national implementing partner;
- MoU with the government and implementation via an international partner.

Q5. How long do projects last? How long does it take to begin?

A: ICAT will work with you to define a detailed workplan. This process can take as little as a couple of weeks. Once formalized, projects usually last 12 to 18 months.

Q6. What is the budget for ICAT projects?

A: The country may budget activities for a specified amount (usually up to USD 200,000) based on the work plan. The budget may cover the following activities:

- National consultant(s) or a national expert institution (e.g. consultancy, research institute) to implement the work;
- In-country meetings, workshops, seminars;
- Training and capacity-building activities;
- Outreach material and other activities required under the work plan.

Q7. Can a country have more than one ICAT project?

A: ICAT follows a phased approach with the option of several short project phases arranged back to back to help countries gradually advance. Multiple projects in parallel can be considered if they cover different transparency areas and/or are led by different entities, e.g., line ministries or subnational entities.