

UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2022

Reporting from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

1. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Project details

Identification	GEF ID.: 9955	Umoja no.: SB-011208
Project title	<i>Strengthening Argentina's Transparency Framework on GHG Inventories and Mitigation</i>	
Duration months	<i>Planned</i>	48
	<i>Extension(s)</i>	N/A
UNEP division	<i>UNEP, Economy Division, Energy & Climate Branch, Climate Mitigation Unit</i>	
Executing Agency(ies)	<i>Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Argentina with execution support of UNEP Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	
Names of other project partners	<i>UNEP-DTU Partnership, Climate Change and Sustainability Agency</i>	
Project type	<i>Medium Size Project</i>	
Project scope	<i>National</i>	
Region	<i>Latin America and Caribbean</i>	
Country(ies)	<i>Argentina</i>	
UNEP Programme of work	<i>Programme of Work 2020-2021, subprogramme 1: climate change</i>	
GEF focal area(s)	<i>Climate Change</i>	
UNSDCF / UNDAF linkages	<i>Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for 2021-2025 (UNSDCF). This CBIT project is aligned with the 2020 Environmental target which states that Argentina will strengthen the sustainable management of natural resources, implemented policies of climate change adaptation and mitigation with a gender and intercultural approach. This framework also mentions the efforts to comply with Multilateral Environmental Agreements such as the one of the UNFCCC.</i>	
Link to relevant SDG target(s) and SDG indicator(s)	<i>CBIT project in Argentina will permit progress in particular related to climate change (SDG 13), gender equity (SDG 5), and responsible production and consumption (SDG 12).</i>	
GEF financing amount	\$ 1,999,800	
Co-financing amount	\$ 350,000	
Date of CEO Endorsement	6/05/2019	
Start of Implementation	18/09/2019	
Date of first disbursement	30-Sep-19	
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2022	\$ 1,007,242	
Total expenditure as of 30 June 2022	\$ 475,366.64	
Expected mid-term review date	01/10/2022	

Completion Date	Planned	31/08/2023
	Revised	N/A
Expected terminal evaluation date		August 2023
Expected financial closure date		August 2024

1.2. Project description

The objective of this project is that Argentina complies with the requirements of the transparency framework under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. It consists in the following three components, each focusing on different elements of the framework:

Under component 1, “National and subnational GHG inventory system” the project will aim to improve the quality of the national GHG inventory in line with the TACCC principles (Transparency, Accuracy, Consistency, Completeness, and Comparability). For that it will produce an adapted version of sectorial templates to the subnational level, to gather and compile, in a timely and efficient way, bottom-up subnational inventory relevant data, considering inputs from the provinces and local data providers. Moreover, it will develop local emission factors and parameters as well as compile more and updated data activities to better estimate GHG emissions.

Under component 2, “Domestic tracking of mitigation actions and support received”, the project intends to provide tools and capacities to enhance and scale up the domestic MRV systems both to track mitigation actions and the support received. This system coupled with the national GHG inventory system, is the core instrument to locally implement the transparency framework created by article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

Under Component 3, “Medium and long-term projections”, the project will collaborate by increasing the local technical skills and capabilities, as well as with the generation of specialized inputs and sensitivity analysis tools that will be used for the Long-Term Strategy that Argentina plans to submit by 2020.

The main government partners that are involved in many of the activities of the project are the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, the Ministry of Transport, the Secretariat of Strategic Affairs, Forestry National Directorate, COFEMA (Consejo Federal de Medio Ambiente), among others. Also, partners such as Buenos Aires University, Regional Consortium for Agricultural Experimentation (CREA), Pro Social Housing Foundation and IAPG (Instituto Argentino de Petróleo y Gas) are potential implementing partners for future SSFAs.

1.3. History of project revisions

Version	Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Rev1	28/02/2020	Project Revision rephrasing of expenditures in the budget; extension of technical completion to September 2023
Rev. 1.1	23/08/2021	Minor Project Revision to incorporate a new line in the category of “Staff and Personnel” for a “Expert in GHG Inventory - Waste Sector “. And to maid adjustment in the salaries of the “Expert in gender and climate change” and the Expert in GHG Inventory - IPPU Sector.
Rev. 2	15/12/2021	Project Revision adjustment the expenditures in the budget and the Workplan

2. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

2.1. UNEP Subprogramme(s)

Insert the Subprogramme(s) and biennia of the PoW to which the project contributes	<p>Specify the relevant Expected Accomplishment(s) & Indicator(s)</p> <p><u>Programme of Work 2022-2023</u> Climate action subprogramme</p> <p><u>Outcome 1C:</u> State and non-State actors adopt the enhanced transparency framework arrangements under the Paris Agreement.</p> <p><u>Indicator (iii):</u> Number of national, subnational, and private-sector actors reporting under the enhanced transparency arrangements of the Paris Agreement with UNEP support</p>
This CBIT Argentina project will collaborate with the improvement of the National GHG Inventory System as well as the enhancement of domestic tracking systems of mitigation actions and climate finance data. These systems are key tools that allows the country to report under the Paris Agreement in accordance with the reporting requirements of the enhanced transparency framework. Moreover, the project will elaborate of relevant analysis and inputs that will facilitate and allow the National Climate Change Cabinet to model Argentina's Long-Term Strategy (see discussion on component 3 below). Regarding the indicators, the project complied with the requirements of the transparency framework under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change by improving the UNFCCC report quality in six new indicators. Furthermore, the project improves 4 categories of the GHG inventory, going beyond the end-of-project target. At the same time, the project has identified for the Energy, Agriculture, and Land Change Use sectors 12 drivers for the improvement of Argentina's emissions projection system.	

2.2. GEF Core Indicators (for all GEF 6 and later projects):

GEF Core Indicators	Indicative Expected Results	
Indicator	Expected values at	
	Mid-term	End-of-project
Indicator 11. Number of Direct Beneficiaries	n.a.	300 (150 women, 150 men)

2.3. Implementation status and risk

	FY 2021	FY 2022
PIR #	1 st	2 nd
Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	S	HS
Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	MS	MS
Risk rating (section 3.3)	M	M

Summary of status: The CBIT Argentina project is enhancing national technical capacities on climate transparency through the improvement of processes to collect data, GHG categories and GHG projection models as well as carrying out trainings and workshops. The project has enabled discussion with other relevant stakeholders to tackle technical and capacity building needs that had arisen from previous BUR cycles and reviews. Moreover, the project supports the work of the National Climate Change Directorate and National Climate Change Cabinet, which are centre pieces of the national institutional arrangements related to the reporting under the Paris Agreement and the elaboration of the National Adaptation and Mitigation to Climate Change Plan and the Long-Term Strategy.

Rating towards outcomes: The rating of outputs is Highly Satisfactory (HS). Despite some initial delays in execution, the project is expected to achieve all outcomes and, in some cases, surpass them. Based on advances in the reporting period, three of the four indicators are categorized as HS. Regarding these, there has been significant progress in the improvement of several categories estimated in the GHG Inventory and the number of categories that will be improved was expanded. Furthermore, in terms of improving the information system related to the support received, progress have been made in terms of interaction with the data provider of climate finance data and preliminary data collection guidelines for systematizing the sharing of data was elaborated. On emissions drivers, further development of GHG projection models will take place over the following year to assist the elaboration of the long-term strategy (LTS).

Rating towards outputs: The rating of outputs is Satisfactory (S). Although the budget execution shows that the implementation has been slower than originally expected, the progress of the outputs has advanced with five outputs categorized as S, one HS and three MS. The underspending on the budget is due to the complex inflationary context that the country is going through, which means that the project advances successfully with achieving project outputs but with a lower budget expenditure. This situation does, however, give the opportunity to increase the impact of the expected goal for each output. Some examples are the successful estimation of the Harvested Wood Products IPCC category, which had not been included in BUR3 and was included in BUR4, presented to the UNFCCC in 2021. Furthermore, an expert in finance began to systematize the existing information on the support received and establish connections with actors related to finance. However, we cannot fail to highlight that COVID 19 complicated the outings related to the training that was planned to be carried out in person and had to be adapted to be carried out virtually. In this context, recruitment services have also been affected by the pandemic and the economic situation. These, in addition, have affected contracting processes and developed in longer administrative contracting processes. Mitigation measures to improve this have been discussed and agreed with the implementing and executing agencies.

Overall risk rating: The overall rating of risk is medium (M). Most of the risks identified in the project document have been mitigated or did not materialize into specific issues during this reporting period. In particular, the passing of the Climate Change Law (Law No. 27.520) in the second half of 2019 (in parallel with the start of this project) institutionalized the National Climate Change Cabinet (NCCC), mitigating risks related to governmental priorities, the stability of technical staff in the ministry and institutional coordination. However, risks that were not identified in the design phase have materialized into concrete delays and challenges in the execution. Over the reporting period the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in an adaptation of working conditions, moving from working in offices to working from home, and uncertainty about the return to face-to-face work. This generated a delay in face-to-face activities of the project, such as training and workshops. However, this, has been assess and actions were taken to carry out the trainings and assist workshops in a virtual format. On the other hand, the administrative processes of the executing agency, the UNEP Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, in parallel with governmental requirements in terms of currency exchange and complex macroeconomic context in the country translates into long contracting and purchasing processes. To mitigate this risk, the project team will continue to work with the UNEP regional office to enhance and accelerate administrative processes and explore opportunities for enhancing the project to have greater impact, consistent with its objective.

2.4. Co-financing

<p>Planned Co-finance Total: 350,000</p>	<p>From September 2019 up to June 2020, a total of \$179,014 was received from funds related to the project related to the 3rd BUR. From July 2020 up to June 2022 a total of \$102,986 was received from funds related to the project related to the 4th BUR. Both contributions provided support to the activities related to the improvement of GHG categories of the National GHG Inventory (Outcome 1), and the tracking of mitigation actions (Outcome 2). It has also made it possible to</p>
<p>Actual to date: September 2019 to June</p>	<p></p>

2022: \$282,000 (80%)	carry out administrative and management activities required by the country, as well as the collaboration of the National Project Coordinator. Moreover, this co-financing provided the necessary physical conditions for the project team to carry out the planned activities such as the Steering Committee Meetings.
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2.5. Stakeholder engagement

Stakeholder engagement	<p>In the last period, interaction with different actors related to the project has been improved and enhanced. The Subnational GHG Inventory Expert and the Gender Expert continued to provide virtual trainings to subnational stakeholders that are part of the COFEMA (<i>Federal Council for the Environment</i>) focal points to the National Climate Change Cabinet. The Forestry Expert, the Land Representation Expert, the GIS Expert, and the Agriculture Expert have articulated with national experts from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries, the National Directorate of Forestry, the National Directorate of Environmental Water Management and Aquatic Ecosystems, and the National Institute of Agricultural Technology for the elaboration of project outputs. Also, progress has been made in the realization of outputs from component 2 of the project as three Transport Experts had been hired to support interaction with the Ministry of Transport and elaborate deliverables.</p> <p>Moreover, the project has interacted with different universities and institutions in order to carry out studies related to the project’s outcomes. Some of these universities and institutions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Faculty of Law of the University of Buenos Aires (FDUBA)</u>: CBIT Argentina has signed a SSFA with FDUBA in June 2th. They are going to carry out a study to assess the possible local implementation of hydrogen produced from natural gas. • <u>ProVivienda Social Foundation</u>: CBIT Argentina has been working since May 2021 with the technical team of Fundación ProVivienda Social to elaborate an SSFA. It is expected that they carry out a survey to obtain data about the residential energy consumption and assess how the energy consumption in the residential sector in Argentina is. • <u>Argentine Institute of Oil and Gas (IAPG)</u>: CBIT Argentina has been working since April 2021 with the team of IAPG to elaborate an SSFA. The main output of the study that they will carry out is local emission factor for category 1A – Fuel Combustion. • <u>Faculty of Economics of the University of Buenos Aires (FEUBA)</u>: CBIT Argentina started working with FEUBA in April 2022 to elaborate an SSFA. This study will provide valuable inputs about carbon budget for the elaboration of Argentina’s LTS. • <u>Regional Consortium for Agricultural Experimentation (CREA)</u>: CBIT Argentina started working with CREA in May 2022 to elaborate an SSFA. This study will assess the application of Tier 2 models of carbon soils to improve the estimation of category 3B - Land.
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2.6. Gender

Gender mainstreaming	<p>The work of the gender expert is ongoing. Up to now, the expert has implemented 12 pieces of training to strengthen gender knowledge on how to integrate gender into climate policies with an impact on 532 people (even though not all training had an ex-post survey to assess how many females and males attended, from the ones that had the survey the impact of the training reached 97 females and 194 males).</p> <p>Furthermore, the gender expert has been working to facilitate the adequate incorporation of the gender perspective as well as sustainability within the remaining activities of the project and on the mitigation instruments that may impact gender equity. Specifically, she has been working on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCCC framework: improvement of the gender mainstreaming in mitigation and adaptation measures. • Providing recommendations on gender mainstreaming in
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	<p>CBIT project activities: elaboration of a new annex to the SSFA structure which includes recommendations on how to include gender in the activities of the SSFA and the revision of the project's budget and provided a proposal of gender labeling on it. This could help assess the impact of the project activities on gender inequities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Adaptation and Mitigation Action Plan: elaboration of a report containing an assessment of sectoral measures of the energy and agriculture sector including a gender perspective. • Chapter 4 of BUR4: elaboration of a report with recommendations to include gender perspective on the climate finance tracking system.
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2.7. Environmental and social safeguards management

Environmental and social safeguards management	This project is low-risk from a socio-environmental point of view as it involves mostly desk work. No specific environmental and social safeguards were required for this project.
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2.8. Knowledge management

Knowledge activities and products	<p>Virtual training (a total of 20 pieces of training) were conducted on different topics such as gender and GHG subnational inventories. A webinar about gender mainstreaming was organized along with CBIT Perú and with the support of UNEP Panamá on August 8th of 2021.</p> <p>Also, communication material related to BUR4 started to be updated and will be uploaded to Argentina's inventory platform (https://inventariogei.ambiente.gob.ar/). The communication material aims to improve the knowledge management related to climate change including elements of data sharing, gathering and communication approaches.</p> <p>Moreover, thematic sectorial meetings as well as transversal meetings, that take place within the National Climate Change Cabinet framework (https://www.argentina.gob.ar/ambiente/cambio-climatico/gabinete-nacional), continued to take place during 2021 and enabled the exchange of experiences and information between stakeholders related to the project. The CBIT project team participated in 55 thematic sectorial meetings.</p> <p>Three Steering Committee Meetings were held from 2019 to 2022 (24/10/2019, 31/03/2021, and 30/03/2022). In these meetings information was shared about the progress made in each component of the project, highlighting the main deliverable elaborated and the technical team working on them. Furthermore, the steering committee was also informed about the implementation processes and how the funds of the project were being executed. At the end of each meeting, the Project Manager informed the steering committee about the main barriers and challenges to executing the budget and proposed ways to overcome the barriers. The members of the steering committee were able to express their comments and views on how the project was progressing and shared alternatives to improve the project's implementation.</p> <p>On the 24th of June of 2022, the first workshop about land representation took place. The main objective of the workshop was to gather the main stakeholders that provide data related to the land sector to the NCCD to elaborate the National GHG Inventory and to assess the consistency of the geo-referenced information provided by each of the stakeholders. In the workshop, the participants exchanged views on how to overcome the barriers related to the usage of geo-referenced information to estimate emissions in the National GHG Inventory and agreed on working in a coordinated manner to solve some of the issues in the short term. The number of participants was 16 (9 females, 6 males,</p>
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	and 1 other) from the NCCD, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, and the National Directorate of Forestry.
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2.9. Stories to be shared

Stories to be shared	<p>CBIT Argentina has been a key driver to improve of national capacities and to elaborate climate policy. On one side, the CBIT Argentina experts have taken part of the update of the information related to the mitigation measures of the transport sector, and as a result the transport component of the National Adaptation and Mitigation Climate Change Plan was elaborated. This Plan is expected to be public in late 2022. Moreover, the MRV system of these measures is being updated and this work will serve as a basis to update the mitigation measures of other sectors. It is important to emphasize that the experts have been working in close collaboration with the Ministry of Transport, a main actor within the National Climate Change Cabinet.</p> <p>On the other side, the local capacities have been enhanced in terms of elaboration of GHG Inventories. Several trainings about how to estimate GHG emissions and captures and how to report a GHG inventory took place in 2021 and 213 subnational experts were trained on these issues. Also, Argentina has been able to improve its GHG Inventory through the work done by the CBIT Argentina experts with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, and the National Directorate of Forestry. One of the main improvements is the estimation of the Harvested Wood Products (HWP) category which was incorporated in the Fourth Biennial Update Report (4th BUR) that was submitted to the UNFCCC in December of 2021. This was the first time that country reported the HWP category in its BUR and the CBIT Argentina project has acted as a key enabler of interaction between stakeholders and has provided technical inputs to elaborate the estimations.</p>
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3. PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND RISK

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022	Progress rating ¹
<p>Objective: Argentina complies with the requirements of the transparency framework under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.</p>	<p>Improved UNFCCC report quality under the PA.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High. The achievement of the project objective is high as it is assessed through the following indicators, which will result in higher quality transparency reports submitted to the UNFCCC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of GHG inventory categories (emission or removal) improved and/or estimated for the first time: completed. As indicated below, one category (Harvested Wood Products) was estimated for the first time and 2 categories (soils and land) were improved. • Subnational capacities improved: completed. A consistency matrix between the IPCC and the GHG Protocol for Cities (GPC) methodologies was elaborated and is being enhanced. Also, 7 pieces of training were carried out for the improvement of subnational experts linked to the elaboration of subnational GHG Inventory. • Number of sectors with improved mitigation measures monitoring system: 1, in progress. The transport sector has updated and improved its Monitor, Evaluation and Verification (MRV) system. The whole MRV system of this sector is expected to be ready in December 2022. • Number of governmental stakeholders sharing climate finance data to the NCCC in a systematized way: 1, in progress. Currently one government agency has shared climate finance data for the elaboration of BUR4. • Number of drivers of GHG emissions and captures identified: completed. A total of 12 drivers has been identified. • GHG emissions and captures projection tools: a projection tool was developed (confidential) for the elaboration of Argentina's Second NDC. 	<p><i>HS</i></p>

¹ Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Marginally Satisfactory (MS), Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), and Highly Unsatisfactory (HU).

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022	Progress rating ¹
<p>Outcome 1: Argentina is able to elaborate and share consistent and accurate national and subnational GHG inventories.</p>	<p>Number of GHG inventory categories (emission or removal) improved</p>	<p>One</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>At least 3.</p>	<p>4 in progress. The project aims to improve 4 categories, going beyond the end-of-project target. The categories that are in the process of improvement are:</p> <p>1) Harvested Wood Products category (2006 IPCC Guidelines category 3D1): the emissions and removals related to this category were estimated for the first time and the results were included in Argentina’s BUR4. The activity data time series and the calculations have been made in collaboration with the related stakeholders, such as the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, and the National Forestry Directorate.</p> <p>2) Fuel combustion category (2006 IPCC Guidelines category 1A): an agreement is being elaborated with an implementing partner to generate local emission factors of fossil fuels. Activities are expected to begin in the second semester of 2022.</p> <p>3) Land category (2006 IPCC Guidelines category 3B): experts in land representation and Geographical Information Systems (GIS) have identified activities to overcome the barriers and needs previously defined for the improvement of all the GHG inventory categories related to the land representation. The amount of land represented used in the GHG Inventory was increased in Argentina’s BUR4. Progress has been made with stakeholders involved in the mapping of native forests (National Directorate of Forestry), plantations (National Directorate of Industrial Forestry Development), crops (Directorate of Agricultural Estimates), and wetlands (the National Directorate of Environmental Water Management and Aquatic Ecosystems)</p> <p>4) Soils category (2006 IPCC Guidelines nationally determined category 3B7): Tier 2 models included in the 2019 IPCC refinement and possible options for improvement of this category were evaluated. An improvement plan was elaborated and key stakeholders to drive the improvements were identified.</p> <p>Also, the expert in subnational GHG inventories has developed a matrix for comparing inventory methodologies to facilitate the communication, comparison, and sharing of emissions information. Moreover, the expert has elaborated a calculation tool to help local governments estimate their emissions.</p>	<p>HS</p>

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022	Progress rating ¹
<p>Outcome 2: Stakeholders within the National Climate Change Cabinet provide and exchange information for domestic tracking of mitigation actions and support received.</p>	<p>The number of governmental stakeholders (ministries and government agencies) sharing climate finance data to the NCCC in a systematized way.</p>	<p>Zero</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>At least 3 government agencies.</p>	<p>One governmental stakeholder, the Secretariat for Strategic Affairs, is sharing climate finance data with the NCCC in a systematized way. Coordination meetings took place during 2021 and the climate finance was able to elaborate Argentina’s BUR4 Support Received Chapter with the information provided by the stakeholder. The chapter was submitted to the UNFCCC in December 2021. Workshops will take place during 2023 and will be carried out by the climate finance expert in order to train national stakeholders from government agencies on how to report under the Enhanced Transparency Framework.</p> <p>Moreover, data collection guidelines for systematizing the sharing of data from the agencies from the NCCC were elaborated by the finance expert and are expected to be improved in 2022. Once the improvements are made, the guidelines will be shared with the relevant stakeholders to collect the necessary financial data for BUR5 in a systematized manner. A new climate finance expert is going to be hired in July 2022 to accelerate the implementation of the activities of this outcome.</p>	<p><i>MS</i></p>
<p>Outcome 3. Stakeholders within the National Climate Change Cabinet use consistent GHG emissions modeling, economy wide scenarios, and analysis of interactions for climate policy decision making.</p>	<p>Number of sectorial emission drivers used by National Climate Change Cabinet for climate policy decision making.</p>	<p>Zero</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>At least 1 emission driver per sector (Energy, Agriculture and Land Change Use).</p>	<p>In progress. The main drivers (12) of the country's GHG emissions and removals were identified for the Energy, Agriculture, and Land-use change sectors, by an expert in emission projections.</p> <p>An expert in projections and mitigation and a specialist in data collection have been hired to deepen this analysis and improve Argentina’s emissions projection system. The emissions drivers’ analysis and the establishment of an emission projection system will provide the technical bases for the elaboration of Argentina’s Long Term Strategy and the preparation of a tool to report emissions projections in the BTR, which is a reporting requirement.</p> <p>Moreover, thanks to this outcome, the National Climate Change Cabinet will be able to project GHG emissions, using the drivers identified by the work of the CBIT team, and draw conclusions on which emission pathway will be needed on the long term.</p>	<p><i>HS</i></p>

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs

Outputs/Activities ²	Expected completion date ³	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁴ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁵
COMPONENT 1:					
<p>Output 1.1: Sectorial templates and consistency guidelines on data collection and reporting are developed and used to train relevant staff at Subnational level.</p>	August 2023	20%	40%	<p>Sectorial templates and a consistency tool between the IPCC and GPC methodologies have been developed and staff at the subnational level have been trained on how to use the consistency tool (D1.1.1-D1.1.2). Virtual training has been conducted (7 pieces of training in 2021) and at least 3 training are expected to take place in the second semester of 2022 (D1.1.3). A calculation tool and background tables were elaborated to help GHG teams from subnational jurisdictions to elaborate and report their GHG emissions and captures.</p>	S

² Outputs and activities (or deliverables) as described in the project logframe (and workplan) or in any updated project revision.

³ The completion dates should be as per latest workplan (latest project revision).

⁴ As much as possible, describe in terms of immediate gains to target groups, e.g. access to project deliverables, participation in receiving services; gains in knowledge, etc.

⁵ To be provided by the UNEP Task Manager

Outputs/Activities ²	Expected completion date ³	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁴ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁵
<p>Output 1.2: Country-specific emission factors and data collection procedures activity are developed/enhanced and established for at least two sectors (Energy and AFOLU)</p>	<p>Jan 2023</p>	<p>40%</p>	<p>55%</p>	<p>The Forestry Expert has developed Activity Data and Parameters and estimated the emissions and removals from the category Harvested wood products. This category was estimated and included in Argentina’s BUR4 for the first time. Even though there have been delays in developing an agreement on local emission factors for categories linked to the energy sector, the implementing partner (IAPG) has allocated sufficient staff to the development of the agreement. This delay will reflect in the project’s revision for the second semester of 2022 and do not compromise the completion date of output 1.2. The Expert in the Waste sector has already started to work with the GHG Inventory team of the National Climate Change Directorate, and the results are expected to be ready in the second half of 2022. The GIS expert and the Land representation expert have made an initial revision of the information available and relevant stakeholders for the land category as well as a study to identify gaps, barriers, and opportunities for improvements for the land category. Both experts had meetings with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Forestry Directorate: 19/01/2022- 23/03/2022. • Agriculture Estimations Directorate: 06/12/21. • National Industrial Forestry Development Directorate: 17/03/2022. • INTA: 26/10/2021- 22/04/2022. • National Directorate of Management water and aquatic ecosystems: 12/05/2022. <p>The first workshop to validate land definitions with the relevant stakeholders in the framework of the NCCC took place in June 2022. -D1.2.2 and D1.2.6: Not yet started.</p>	<p>MS</p>
<p>Output 1.3: Expanded information sharing and knowledge management platform on national and subnational GHG inventory is improved and put in place.</p>	<p>August 2023</p>	<p>0%</p>	<p>30%</p>	<p>In progress. The GHG National Inventory information is improved and updated with the results obtained from BUR4. Delays in this output were experienced due to changes in government priorities and are now updated with Rev 2. . The virtual platform of the GHG National Inventory is expected to be updated in the second half of 2022.</p>	<p>MS</p>

Outputs/Activities ²	Expected completion date ³	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁴ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁵
<p>Output 1.4: Peer exchange activities for experience sharing and local capacity building on GHG Inventory are conducted.</p>	<p>August 2023</p>	<p>15%</p>	<p>50%</p>	<p>The participation of consultants in international and regional conferences and exchange workshops meetings, and conferences has taken place in virtual settings, but also in person. These exchanges allowed a better understanding of the enhanced transparency framework and how to adapt the National GHG Inventory System to the new reporting requirements, especially related to the reporting requirement of BTRs.</p> <p>On the international side the project has participated in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - COP26: The Chief Technical Advisor and the Technical Advisor specializing in AFOLU attended it in October-December 2021 - Bonn- SB56: The Chief Technical Advisor and the Technical Advisor specializing in AFOLU attended it in June 2022. <p>In the south-south exchange workshops related to the Latin America GHG Inventory Network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PATPA: The Expert in Projections and mitigation actions was invited by the Latin America GHG Inventory Network to participate in the event held on 21st of October 2021 and on May 17th of 2022. <p>The activities regarding the Global Coordination Platform did not start. However, the CBIT Argentina data on the CBIT platform website was updated in the first half of 2022. Also, the CBIT Argentina team updates monthly the PIMS indicators.</p>	<p>S</p>
<p>COMPONENT 2: Domestic tracking of mitigation actions and support received</p>					

Outputs/Activities ²	Expected completion date ³	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁴ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁵
<p>Output 2.1: Sectorial templates and guidelines on mitigation action tracking are developed and related training are provided.</p>	<p>Sept 2023</p>	<p>40%</p>	<p>45%</p>	<p>Sectorial templates and guidelines on mitigation action tracking have been developed for the transport sector and are being improved in 2022. The MRV transport experts were able to map information sources, and involved stakeholders, and data providers for relevant mitigation actions related to energy efficiency labeling for road transportation of passengers and other mitigation actions of the transport sector. They work on a monitoring structure, and methodology on how to track the progress of mitigation actions related to the transport sector.</p> <p>On the other hand, two new experts will be hired to improve the MRV of mitigation measures in the energy sector and to improve the domestic mitigation monitoring system.</p> <p>In the legal aspects an agreement related to the energy sector were developed and is expected to be signed before September 2022. Communications are being held with a potential new implementing partner to assess the possibility to elaborate an agreement about energy efficiency in public buildings.</p> <p>Moreover, the gender expert is now working on the evaluation of mitigation actions and their data activity to assess how the reduction of gender gaps affects the emissions related to those mitigation measures. The consultant is interacting with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries and the Secretary of Energy. The consultant will continue her work in building capacities within the National Climate Change Directorate and the NCCC.</p> <p>Deliverable 2.1.3 Not yet started.</p>	<p>S</p>

Outputs/Activities ²	Expected completion date ³	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁴ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁵
<p>Output 2.2: Sectorial templates and guidelines support received tracking are developed and related training are provided.</p>	<p>Sept 2023</p>		<p>40%</p>	<p>The Climate Finance Expert has elaborated templates and guidelines to track support received. The improvement of this template and guidelines will be carried out in the next BUR cycle (2022 and 2023). The consultant has collected and compiled data on Argentina's support received to elaborate on Chapter 4 of Argentina's BUR4. Training is expected to take place in the second semester of 2022 and 2023.</p> <p>The legal aspects and activities of an agreement with an implementing partner to identify different methodologies used in LA to track support received were elaborated. This study is expected to start at the end of the second semester of 2022. The proposed new end date is June 2023 and will impact on the third revision of the workplan.</p> <p>Deliverable 2.2.3 and 2.2.6: Not yet started. The proposed new end date is March 2023 and will impact the third revision of the workplan.</p>	<p>S</p>
<p>COMPONENT 3: Medium and long-term projections</p>					
<p>Output 3.1: Medium term models to evaluate the interactions between sectorial mitigation actions are developed (2020/2025/2030)</p>	<p>Sept 2023</p>	<p>0%</p>	<p>95%</p>	<p>A medium-term model which allows the projection of emissions and removals of GHG was developed by the LTS Expert to assist the elaboration of Argentina's Second NDC.</p>	<p>HS</p>
<p>Output 3.2: Economy-wide long-term modeling and sensitivity analysis are developed</p>	<p>Sept 2023</p>	<p>25%</p>	<p>40%</p>	<p>Experts were hired to improve the emission projection used to model emissions and removals and enhanced it to project emissions and removals in the long-term (2050) and to develop a sensitivity analysis of the projections made. Three studies are expected to take place until the end of the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One study on carbon budget is expected to start in the second semester of 2022 and the outcomes of it will be used for enhancing the emissions and removals model. • One study on disruptive behaviors and technologies by 2050 is being developed • One study on hydrogen production with different technologies was signed in June 2022. The outcomes of both studies will be used for the process of elaboration of the LTS. 	<p>S</p>

Outputs/Activities ²	Expected completion date ³	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁴ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁵
<p>Output 3.3: Peer exchange activities for experience sharing and local capacity building on Long Term Strategy are conducted.</p>	<p>Sept 2023</p>	<p>0%</p>	<p>20%</p>	<p>Training, workshops, and travel have been postponed till the COVID-19 situation allows international traveling. However, some peer exchange activities were carryout out virtually and a regional workshop organized by CBIT Argentina is expected to take place in the first semester of 2023:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CBIT team attended the following workshop: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ “Carbon Budget Allocation Presentation Workshop” carried out by the Government of Chile on the 29th of June ○ Presentation of Uruguay’s first LTS on 27th of December 2021. ○ “Opportunities for the development of Green Hydrogen in Argentina and its contribution to the acceleration of the energy transition” carried out virtually on May 4th and organized by the Argentine Chamber of Renewable Energies 	<p>MS</p>

3.3. Risk Rating

Table A. Risk-log

Risk	Risk affecting:	CEO ED	Risk Rating							Variation respect to last rating	
	Outcome / outputs		PIR 1	MTR	PIR2(this PIR)	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Δ	Justification	
Insufficient base information	Output 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1 and 3.2	H	H	n.a	M					↓	Even though there are difficulties in processing sectoral information that has not yet been documented or systematized, tools such as sectorial templates and guidelines support received tracking and mitigation tracking will still be elaborated.
Professional and staff turn-over	All outcomes & outputs	M	M	n.a	M					=	The NCCD has a high rotation rate of its staff and this still happens within the entire government. A major cause of his rotation is the complex macroeconomic situation of the country which includes high inflation rate and economic instability. The staff rotation causes a risk of loss of capacity building, which is at the core of several of the project's activities.
Insufficient participation of key institutions	All outcomes & outputs	M	M	n.a	M					=	The National Climate Change Cabinet (NCCC) has been institutionalized through the passing of the Climate Change Law (Law No. 27.520) in late 2019. This generated greater participation by key stakeholders in the elaboration of BURs, National Adaptation and Mitigation Plan, National Determined Contribution and Long Term Strategies. During the global COVID-19 Pandemic, a high level of uncertainty associated with the national and international conditions generated revisions of priorities. However, this uncertainty did not affect this project which presented its highest level of execution between January 2021 and June 2022. Also, even though national elections will take place in the second semester of 2023, it is not expected to affect the project output because many of the deliverable are of great interest for the key institutions.
Slow or inexistent coordination among institutions	All outcomes & outputs	M/L	M/L	n.a	L					=	Within the framework of the NCCC, meeting points are generated between key stakeholders, allowing them to interact with each other and exchange experiences, thus reducing the lack of coordination between institutions. The CBIT Argentina teams uses the framework of the NCCC to interact in a efficiently and organized manner.
Duplicity of activities among other related projects	All outputs	L	L	n.a	L					=	As it was mention in the previous risk, due to the creation of different exchange spaces within of the NCCC, communication and exchange of experiences between stakeholders is continuous and reduces overlap of activities.
Lack of political willingness	Outcomes 2 and 3	L	L	n.a	L					=	Through the passing of the Climate Change Law (Law No. 27.520), the National Climate Change Cabinet (NCCC) was institutionalized, and different management instruments were created to carry out climate policies, such as the

									National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan. This generated new responsibilities for the focal points and different institutions related to the project. Also, as international interest in climate change grows, political willingness at national level also increases.
Delay in finishing the activities of the project	All outputs	L	L		L				= The Institutional Arrangements defined for the implementation of the project facilitate a close tracking of the project on a regular basis. The activities defined in the project are sufficiently independent to be carried out in parallel without suffering delays if any inconvenience is generated by any of them. Even though the COVID-19 pandemic and the staff turned over generated delays in the deliverables, activities are expected to be completed at the end of the project.
COVID-19 pandemic	All outcomes & outputs	n.a	M		L				↓ The COVID-19 pandemic situation delayed all activities which involve presential activities. These activities were rethought to be carried out virtually and the related deliverables are expected to be completed at the end of the project. Activities dependent on travel also had to be delayed and rethought.
Administrative and procurement risk The complexity of the procurement processes, together with slow administrative responses and a high number of transactions due to the inflationary context, lead to delays in project execution.	All outcomes & outputs	n.a	M		M				= Delays have been experienced in contracting and purchasing due to lengthy administrative processes, making it difficult to carry out activities according to the established work plan. The requirement to issue payments in local currency in a context of high inflation means that any contract extension requires an adjustment in the price and therefore a new procurement process, resulting in a higher number of transactions and, consequently, greater exposure to this risk. This poses additional challenges on top of UNEP's stringent administrative procedures.
Consolidated project risk		n.a	M		M				= The overall rating of risk is Medium (M) . Most of the risks identified in the project document have been mitigated or did not materialize into specific issues during this reporting period. However, risks that had not been identified in the design phase have materialized into concrete delays and challenges in the execution, mainly, the COVID-19 pandemic and administrative and procurement risks.

Table B. Outstanding medium & high risks

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR _{t-1} , MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom

<p><u>Administrative and procurement risk</u> The complexity of the procurement processes, together with slow administrative responses and a high number of transactions due to the national economic inflationary context, leads to delays in project execution.</p>	<p>1. Revise the project budget, grouping technical budget lines in technical partnerships to reduce transaction costs. Capture risks in the revision documents.</p> <p>2. Prepare a detailed half-yearly procurement plan for the 2nd half of 2021 and the first of 2022, identifying critical pathways and classifying procurement processes according to their level of complexity/risk</p> <p>3. Hold meetings with a) ROLAC senior management to alert them of the challenges faced by this project and b) country authorities to discuss potential solutions</p> <p>4. Hold a capacity-building session with the PM team to improve TOR drafting and understanding of ROLAC procurement processes and timelines.</p> <p>5. Update the procurement plan 2022 to meet the deadlines previously established</p> <p>6. Capacity building workshops with ROLAC administrative team to understand new procurement requirements.</p> <p>7. Continue to monitor the progress of procurement processes at meetings held every two weeks with the ROLAC team and the country authorities.</p> <p>8. Elaborate guidelines to better understand the requirements for reporting progress and</p>	<p>1-A detailed procurement plan of 2022 procurement processes were elaborated to identify critical pathways⁶.</p> <p>2-The procurement plan was updated with new information about the progress of different procurement processes⁷.</p> <p>3-Meetings were held every two weeks with ROLAC team and country authorities to identify ways to make procurement processes more efficient.</p> <p>4-ROLAC senior management has shared capacity-building material via email in order to improve the PM's understanding of procurement processes and timelines (emails: December 6th, 2021, and December 14th, 2021).</p> <p>5- The procurement plan was updated with new information about the progress of different procurement processes⁸</p> <p>6-ROLAC has provided trainings (April 6th, 13th and 20th; May 4th, 11th, 25th and 30th; June 1st, 8th and 29th) about each of the procurement</p>	<p>1-Update the procurement plan to execute the project within its timeline (08/2023) and prioritize the contracting of consultants and non-profit companies as such have reduced procurement times and short-term contracts with small products given the complex macroeconomic context and high inflation rate to avoid staff turnover.</p> <p>2- Establish 30 min weekly meetings with the UNEP regional office to accelerate procurement.</p> <p>3- Send on the first of each month to the regional office a summary of all procurement processes.</p> <p>4 – Revise the project document, budget and workplan and submit to UNEP for approval.</p> <p>5- Hold a new SCM to present the new Project Rev 3 to guarantee the administrative and political support to carry out all the procurements on time.</p>	<p>1- October 2022 2- August 2022 3- Monthly starting in September 4- October 2022</p>	<p>Project Manager with support of the administrative and legal specialist.</p>
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⁶ https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1pACoH7uaxGjEXNPmJmTc1zlwLDTto_hVy/edit#gid=1233358508

⁷ <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1f5UXJk0tbo9Komz0uvRFexzLndQRuaOo/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=115579480475652260890&rtpof=true&sd=true>

⁸ https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1T17zziOW08fqZvC_db-ageciOMQycy1G/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=115579480475652260890&rtpof=true&sd=true

	<p>expenditures and requesting cash allotments.</p> <p>9. Hire an administrative and legal specialist to streamline the procurement processes.</p>	<p>processes.</p> <p>7-Meetings between ROLAC and the project manager were held every two weeks to follow up on procurement processes and identify manners to accelerate those processes.</p> <p>9- In June 2022 an administrative and legal specialist was hired to streamline the procurement processes.</p>			
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High Risk (H): There is a probability of greater than 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
Significant Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks.
Medium Risk (M): There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.
Low Risk (L): There is a probability of up to 25% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

4. Project Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines.

Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate.

- Results framework
- Components and cost
- Institutional and implementation arrangements
- Financial management
- Implementation schedule
- Executing Entity

- Executing Entity Category
- Minor project objective change
- Safeguards
- Risk analysis
- Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%
- Co-financing
- Location of project activity
- Other

Minor amendments	<p>Project Revision 2 was carried out to adjust the budget and the workplan. The budget was updated mainly to reflect the changes in the timing of activities of the project and in the exchange rate AR\$-UDS\$ between the first revision of the budget and now. The revision in the timing of the project's work plan was proposed to reflect delays generated for two reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COVID-19 Pandemic: activities such as face-to-face workshops or training were adapted to be carried out virtually or delayed being done in 2022 and 2023. Moreover, travels were suspended, and the budget has been reassigned to 2022 and 2023. Studies that require fieldwork had to be put on hold and will take place in 2022 • Long and complex administrative processes: delays have been experienced in contracting and purchasing due to lengthy administrative processes, making it difficult to carry out activities according to the established work plan.
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5.GEO Location Information:

Location Name Required field	Latitude Required field	Longitude Required field	Geo Name ID Required field <u>if</u> the location is not an exact site	Location Description Optional text field	Activity Description Optional text field
Buenos Aires	34.61315	58.37723	3435910		