

GEF-8 REQUEST FOR Climate Change enabling activity

Proposal for Funding Under the GET
Processing Type: Expedite

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 1: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUMMARY	3
A. Funding Elements	4
B. Enabling Activity Summary	5
ENABLING ACTIVITY COMPONENTS	12
SECTION 2: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUPPORTING INFORMATION.....	18
C. Eligibility Criteria	18
D. Institutional Framework	22
E. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan	33
SECTION 3: INFORMATION TABLES.....	36
F. GEF Financing Resources Requested by Agency, Country and Programming of Funds.....	36
G. Rio Markers.....	36
H. Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point(s) on Behalf of the Government(s):	36
ANNEX A: RESPONSES TO STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS	36
ANNEX B: PROJECT BUDGET TABLE	36
ANNEX C: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS.....	44

SECTION 1: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Enabling Activity Title

First and Second Biennial Transparency Reports (1BTR+ 2BTR) of Uruguay to the UNFCCC, according to the Paris Agreement's Enhanced Transparency Framework

Country(ies)	GEF Enabling Activity ID
Uruguay	11320
GEF Agency(ies):	GEF Agency Enabling Activity ID
UNDP	6726
Submission Date	Expected Implementation Start
8/2/2023	12/1/2023
Project Executing Entity(s):	Executing Partner Type
Ministry of Environment	Government
GEF Focal Area (s)	Expected Duration (In Months)
Climate Change	50
Type of Report(s)	Expected Report Submission to Convention
UNFCCC Biennial Transparency Report (BTR)	12/31/2024
UNFCCC Biennial Transparency Report (BTR)	12/31/2026

A. Funding Elements

GEF-8 Program	Trust Fund	GEF Financing (\$)
CCM-EA	GET	1,200,000.00
Total Enabling Activity Cost		1,200,000.00

Does the enabling activity deviate from typical cost ranges? Yes No

If yes, please describe

N/A

B. Enabling Activity Summary

Enabling Activity Objective

To assist Uruguay in the preparation and submission of its First and Second Biennial Transparency Report (1BTR+2BTR) for the fulfillment of the obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement (PA)

Enabling Activity Summary

This project is prepared in line with the GEF8 Climate Change Focal Area Strategy and Associated Programming/ Pillar II: Foster enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies/ Objective 2.2 Support relevant Convention obligations and enabling activities; and following goals and objectives:

Project Development Objective:

“The project will strengthen technical and institutional capacity to assist Uruguay to continue mainstreaming climate change concerns into sectoral and national development priorities.”

Project Immediate Objective:

“The project will enable Uruguay to prepare and submit its First and Second Biennial Transparency Reports (1BTR+2BTR) and meet its reporting obligations under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, in line with the Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement ([Decision 18/CMA.1](#)) and the guidance on operationalizing the **Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines** (MPGs) as per [Decision 5/CMA.3](#)”.

Climate change is an urgent and growing threat to human and natural systems. Since the Paris Agreement was adopted in 2015, governments and non-state actors have mobilized to implement it through stronger and more ambitious climate action. The Article 13 of the Paris Agreement establishes an Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) for action and support designed to build trust and confidence that all countries are contributing their share to the global effort. By tracking and reporting on the progress and implementation challenges of their climate pledges, countries will have the necessary information to strengthen their ambition in the future and identify new priority areas for action, along with the resources needed to ensure that each Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) cycle builds on the previous one. Importantly, outputs from the reporting and review process under the ETF will be considered at a collective level and provide an important source of information for the Global Stocktake (GST) leading to stronger climate action that will continue as the climate regimes moves towards the goal of zero net emissions by 2050 and climate neutrality thereafter.

The new transparency system under the Paris Agreement builds on and enhances the existing systems under the Convention. National Communications (NCs), Biennial Update Reports (BURs) and International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) has formed part of the experience drawn upon and contributed to improvements of capacity constraints and continuous building of capacity and expertise in advance of the ETF. The new reporting guidelines constitute noticeable enhancement for developing country Parties in terms of frequency, scope, and depth of reporting. There is widespread recognition that developing country Parties will need support to help them apply the new guidelines.

The **Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement** (CMA) decided that Parties shall submit their first BTR and National Greenhouse Inventory Report (NIR), if submitted as a stand-alone report, in accordance with the adopted modalities, procedures and guidelines, at the latest by 31 December 2024 and that least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing States may submit this information at their discretion. The Modalities, Procedures, and Guidelines (MPGs) were adopted in the Katowice Climate Package through decision 18/CMA.1¹¹. sets the rules for the implementation of the ETF under the Paris Agreement. At the COP26, the 'Paris Agreement rulebook'/MPGs has been finalized. This set of rules lays out how countries are

held accountable for delivering on their climate action promises and self-set targets under their NDCs and enable the operationalization of the enhanced transparency framework. (Decision 5/CMA.3: Guidance for operationalizing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.).

In line with [Decision 9/CMA.1](#) Parties may submit and update their adaptation communication as a component of, or in conjunction with the reports on impacts and adaptation as stipulated in Article 13, paragraph 8, of the PA. Uruguay intends to include their Adaptation Communication(s) in conjunction with their BTR1 and BTR2 reports, and within the scope of this project the Adaptation Communication will be covered under outcome 3.1.

The preparation of the 1BTR/2BTR with the financial assistance of the **Global Environment Facility** (GEF) will serve to further strengthen institutional and technical capacities of Uruguay for implementing the Convention, Paris Agreement and reporting thereon to the UNFCCC. The project will provide the platform for furthering the development and implementation of the **Measurement, Reporting and Verification** (MRV) systems for tracking emissions, mitigation, adaptation, and support within the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the PA.

The project objectives will be achieved through the outcomes and outputs as defined in the Project Results Framework table, which is provided under this section (section B. Enabling Activity Summary).

Stakeholders involvement:

Stakeholder involvement and consultation processes are critical to the success of the project. An effective engagement of key stakeholders has been done during project preparation and is envisaged during implementation, monitoring and evaluation to enhance ownership of the NC and BTR processes and makes these reports more responsive to national needs. The project proposal intends to strengthen stakeholder's participation to collectively participate in addressing climate change issues and challenges in adaptation and mitigation. The stakeholders of the project are expected to come from a wide range of backgrounds, including line ministries and agencies, local communities, local authorities and Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs), mass-media, research institutions, private sector, and international organizations, with particular emphasis on related sectors.

This project proposal has been developed in consultation with relevant experts, government staff, policymakers and NGOs who participated in the previous NC/BUR exercises. Their views and needs were integrated into the design of this new enabling activity project.

The preparation process of the previous National Communications and Biennial Update Reports to the Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC, has contributed to the institutional strengthening of the Ministry of Environment (MA), as a competent lead institution for the application of the Convention as well as of other relevant institutions at national level. This project will additionally improve the sustainability for preparation of future NCs/BTRs/NDCs/National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and will facilitate the reporting requirements to the UNFCCC. Active participation by all stakeholders in the formulation of mitigation and adaptation policies and measures will be facilitated to ensure ownership and sustainability.

It is understood that the most effective way to address climate change, is to allow a real co-management of the issue, where all key stakeholders are involved, in particular in relation to the design and implementation of the mitigation and adaptation actions, in the framework of pursuing the wider objectives of sustainable development.

The integration of the different sectors strengthens the institutional and technical capacity of the different stakeholders and institutions, not limited to a reduced group of experts and decision makers from the governmental institution where lies the responsibility for the fulfillment of the national obligations to the Convention. Efforts will be made to take into consideration the needs of excluded and marginalized groups which are more affected by climate change and have less resources to adapt, including groups self-identified as indigenous peoples and their representative organizations groups in order to identify how these peoples are affected by climate change. For this purpose, the project team will use various tools, including design thinking, behavioral science, and foresight, thus creating a collaborative space where different stakeholders will join forces to design policies and actions that will contribute to mitigation of greenhouse gas (GHG) emission and will enhance the resilience and adaptive capacities to climate change on national and local levels. A comprehensive mapping of stakeholders that need to be consulted will be prepared in order to leave no one behind.

The table below presents the main stakeholders at the national level who will be involved in the project. The table also provides an overview of their potential roles in the project and means of engagement:

Stakeholder	Role	Means of Engagement
Governmental Institutions		
National Climate Change Response System (SNRCC)	Coordination group that comprises representatives from different Ministries and other institutions, ensuring a comprehensive view of the issue and thus enhancing climate action in Uruguay. Responsible for the elaboration and follow-up of the Climate change policy, NDCs, long term strategies.	Meetings to coordinate and validate all the climate change actions.
Ministry of Environment	Chair of the SNRCC, leads and coordinates the NDC elaboration, GHG inventories elaboration, shares updated information on climate change, promotes the development of technical assessments of climate change initiatives and the implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures; is responsible for the preparation of the BTR. Responsible for the definition and implementation of Waste related policies and regulation. Elaborates the GHG inventory for the Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) and Waste sector.	Focal point
Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining	Responsible for the definition and implementation of energy policy and energy and industry related mitigation and adaptation measures, elaborates the greenhouse gases (GHG) inventory for the Energy sector.	Interinstitutional meetings and workshops
Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fishery	Develops and implements agriculture policies, implements adaptation and mitigation sectoral measures and develop sectorial studies, elaborates the GHG inventory for the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector.	Interinstitutional meetings and workshops

Ministry of Transport and Public Infrastructure	Strategic partner in exchanging information about assumptions for sectoral mitigation plans and in developing scenarios	Interinstitutional meetings and workshops
Ministry of Economy and Finance	Strategic partner in the development of the mitigation scenarios, and in updating the baseline scenario based on the newest available data (reference scenario)	Interinstitutional meetings and workshops
Ministry of Public Health	Strategic partner on the development of sectoral adaptation measures (in particular, the development of the National Adaptation Plan Health for the country)	Interinstitutional meetings and workshops
Ministry of Housing and Land Planning	Responsible for the integration in land planning processes, climate change and variability related components, through guidelines and actions for adaptation to climate change. Responsible for relocalization plans for those affected.	Interinstitutional meetings and workshops
National Emergency System (SINAE)	Promotes adaptation measures and training activities. The SINAE works responding to climate emergencies but also in prevention, risk reduction, building capacities on technicians and citizens and in communication, apart from having systematized information	Interinstitutional meetings and workshops
Subnational governments	Develop local knowledge, identify and promote adaptation and mitigation measures, capacity building and training activities	Workshops, Surveys, focused meetings, site visits
PRIVATE SECTOR		
Private Sector	Strategic partner participates in consultations, implements adaptation and mitigation measures in coherence with climate change national policy and the NDCs. The link with private sector actors is mainly made through chambers or business associations.	Workshops, Surveys, focused meetings
ACADEMIA		
Research and Educational Sector	Plays a strategic role on research, training activities and capacity building, fostering science, technology and innovation initiatives ((Universidad de la República (Udelar), Universidad Tecnológica (UTEC), Agencia Nacional de Investigación e Innovación (ANII), Instituto Nacional de Investigación Agropecuaria (INIA), Laboratorio Tecnológico del Uruguay	workshops

	(LATU), Administración Nacional de Educación Pública (ANEP), among others).	
NGOs and CSOs		
Non-governmental organizations	Participate in consultations, training activities and capacity building, develop local knowledge and climate actions, implement adaptation and mitigation measures as well as they have a crucial role related to dissemination (environmental and social organizations, Uruguayan Network of Environmental NGOs and the Uruguayan association of NGOs, farmers organizations, indigenous people organizations, sectoral chambers as the Uruguayan Industrial Chamber, the rural associations, the Commerce Chamber, and other sectoral chambers and associations	Workshops, Surveys, focused meetings, site visits, and others

A preliminary Stakeholder engagement plan envisage the following meetings:

- Inception workshop to discuss conceptual framework and design for each report/area of work; and to highlight any prevailing challenges to data acquisition and sharing, monitoring assessment and reporting
- Stakeholder consultations workshops to engage stakeholders and ensure their continuous involvement in the reporting process.
 - Capacity building workshops on the thematic areas of the ETF, BTRs and NCs.
 - Individual meetings of thematic working groups with sector representatives
 - Group discussions to solicit ideas, create synergies and opportunities for networking, knowledge sharing and joint actions
 - Validation workshops to discuss results and validate accuracy of the analyses and assure quality of the results.
 - Final dissemination workshop to discuss findings, raise awareness and reinforce collaboration and networking

The stakeholder engagement plan will be consolidated and implemented in conjunction with the Gender Action Plan thus ensuring that gender equality considerations are firmly integrated throughout project interactions with stakeholders.

Covid-19 considerations:

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Stakeholder engagement plan will include measures to manage risks that the Covid-19 pandemic and the possible reinstatement of containment measures may pose on the mobility and engagement of both project staff and stakeholders. Project will employ videoconferencing equipment/tools for virtual meetings and workshops, revise workplan, apply social distancing and provide personal protective equipment (PPE) to prevent exposure among project staff, stakeholders, and participants as and when necessary. Budget will be included for IT support and PPE accordingly.

Upfront to the commencement of the project, a risk assessment of the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic will be performed and measures to mitigate its effect on the project will be taken into account and implemented. The impact of the Covid-19 on the project progress will be closely monitored and the adaptive management will be used to minimize, and address impacts it may have on the availability of technical expertise, capacity and changes in timelines. Project will focus on strengthening capacity and experience for remote work and online interactions as well as limited remote data and information access.

The national process of the preparation of the BTRs and NCs can assist COVID-19 efforts to build back better and greener plans. Like many countries, one of the challenges that Uruguay must face after the COVID-19 pandemic is the strengthening of its public management and the reactivation of the economy and the new normality; thus, this transition can be directed towards a new model of national development that is sustainable, inclusive, low in emissions and resilient to climate change.

Gender dimension:

National reporting processes can be a meaningful entry point for training, awareness-raising, and capacity-building efforts to ensure women's equal engagement in and benefit from climate change action. Preparation of reports can also influence other, ongoing climate change planning and policymaking processes.

Previous NC/BUR projects addressed gender mainstreaming into national reporting process in the following ways:

- During the process of preparing the **fifth NC** (NC5) and **third BUR** (BUR3), a study of national circumstances disaggregated by sex information was prepared with the aim of better understanding how the social and economic differences between men and women affect their ability to face mitigation and adaptation actions to climate change.
- In the BUR4 the viability of performing a gender study was analyzed, in consultation with the sectoral Ministries. This analysis focused on including a gender perspective on activity data associated to the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (NGHGI) categories, starting with person-data disaggregated by sex. For this task, the areas and referents of each institution that provides information to NGHGI were consulted about the source of primary and secondary information, and the level of information received in relation to gender disaggregated data. Considering this source, progress was made on information from business owners and employees, as well as their disaggregation by sex. The report regarding this process was included in the Annex 4 of the BUR4.
- During the preparation of the long-term climate strategy in 2021, this analysis was expanded to include alternative sources of information and to quantitatively determine the participation of men and women in the labor force in each sector. Also was carried out an analysis on how the projected scenarios could affect this participation, requiring specific actions in terms of labor reconversion.

A strategy in gender and climate change was developed and adopted during the year 2019. This strategy includes an objective that consists in categorizing NDC measures according to their potential impact on gender inequalities, such as neutral, sensitive, responsive transformative and potentially responsive transformative. Mitigation actions categorized regarding gender perspective were included in BUR3 and BUR4. In this regard, progress has been made in the integration and systematization of gender measures in national adaptation plans.

Moreover, Fifth NC and Second BUR projects together with the **Green Climate Fund**(GCF) Readiness have supported the Uruguayan Strategy in Gender and Climate Change development.

In 2021, the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan of Uruguay is approved, defining, and prioritizing a set of key activities aimed at the goal of gender equality.

And in 2022, is being studied the feasibility of determining the specific budgets associated with gender included in the support received by the country in terms of climate change.

This project will apply the “Gender Responsive National Communications Toolkit^[1]” developed by the Global Support Program (GSP) through **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)** and in collaboration with **United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)** and GEF and its updated version upon its availability.

The project will encourage the active participation of women and men in decision-making processes. Gender balance will be considered in project management structures and capacity building actions (e.g., training, workshops). In line with [the GEF SEC’s policy on gender equality^{\[2\]}](#) and [Guidance to advance gender equality in GEF projects and programs^{\[3\]}](#), project will prepare and finalize [Gender Analysis and Action Plan^{\[4\]}](#) during its inception phase^[5].

An initial stocktaking and gender analysis across all areas – and inclusion of stakeholders who understand gender issues in relation to their sectors – will be conducted to assess and understand where deeper analysis and action is required. The areas where data and information on gender and climate change is not available will be identified with priorities and steps to fill gaps.

Gender analysis will follow the structure of five priority areas of UNFCCC Gender Action:

- Capacity building, knowledge sharing and communications
- Gender balance, participation and women's leadership
- Coherence
- Gender responsive implementation and means of implementation
- Monitoring and reporting.

Through this project Uruguay will continue working on the implementation of the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan. Also, given that the analysis of the availability of information for the NGHGI gender analysis, presented at the BUR4, showed positive results, in this project a case study will be carried out for the integration of social data disaggregated by sex for some selected categories of the NGHGI.

The Project will provide capacity-building in relation to BTR purpose and content, gender issues in the environment and their role in the BTR processes if necessary.

For all analysis included in the project, gender-disaggregated data from national statistical agency and international approved sources for the following topics: education level, employment by economy sectors and other sectors identified as GHG emitters, gender pay gap (general and by sectors), economic empowerment, and health among others will be included, as available.

^[1] The Conference of the Parties, the supreme body of the Convention, shall serve as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement. All States that are Parties to the Paris Agreement are represented at the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA), while States that are not Parties participate as observers. The CMA oversees the implementation of the Paris Agreement and takes decisions to promote its effective implementation (source: UNFCCC).

[2] https://www.un-gsp.org/sites/default/files/documentos/undp_gender_responsive_national_communications_toolkit_0.pdf

[3] http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.53.04_Gender_Policy.pdf

[4] http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.54.Inf_05_Guidance_Gender_0.pdf

[5] Guide to Conducting a Participatory Gender Analysis and Developing a Gender Action Plan for projects supported by UNDP with GEF financing:

https://intranet.undp.org/unit/bpps/sdev/gef/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/unit/bpps/sdev/gef/Gender%20Library/UNDP%20GEF%20Guidance.%20How%20to%20conduct%20gender%20analysis%20and%20gender%20action%20plan.pdf&action=default

[6] The GEF Enabling Activities and policy/strategy work 33. Enabling Activity projects provide financing for the preparation of a plan, strategy, or national program to fulfill the commitments under the Conventions that the GEF serves, including national communication or reports to the Conventions. Similarly, many GEF-financed medium- and full-size projects include activities that focus on developing and preparing national policies or strategies and, as such, do not work directly with beneficiaries on the ground. These plans and strategies provide an essential opportunity to recognize, build capacity, and to develop actions to advance GEWE. Some possible actions to include in these national documents include the following:

- request that gender experts review draft plans and strategies;
- ensure that any background and stocktaking exercises associated with development of the plans and strategies adequately account for the different roles for women and men;
- ensure that women are effectively engaged as members of stakeholder groups consulted during development of the strategies and plans;
- consider including gender-disaggregated data collection and/or gender-specific indicators; and
- consider how national gender policies can be incorporated into sectoral strategies and action plans.

ENABLING ACTIVITY COMPONENTS

1. National GHG Inventory report

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 401,900.00

Outcome:

1.1 National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases reviewed and updated.

Output:

1.1.1 Activity data collected for the period 2022-2024 as per 2006 IPCC Guidelines (and the 2019 Refinement of the 2006 IPCC guidelines to the extent possible), 2000 Good Practice Guidance (GPG) and 2003 GPG for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF).

1.1.2 Country specific parameters for key source categories developed and updated to represent national circumstances, decreasing the uncertainty.

1.1.3 Quantitative analysis of emissions uncertainties improved and accomplished for 2022 and 2024 GHG Inventories, including the starting year.

1.1.4 2022 national GHG inventory document (NID 2022) included in 1BTR, and 2024 national inventory document (NID 2024) included in 2BTR, as a national inventory document and the common reporting tables.

1.1.5 Key categories for the starting year and the latest reporting year, including and excluding LULUCF categories, identified.

1.1.6 Quality Assurance (QA)/Quality Control(QC) plan elaborated, and QA/QC process implemented

1.1.7 Evaluation of software tools for estimating emissions other than the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) software or evaluation of the applicability of the new IPCC Software version

1.1.8 Review of the National Inventory System as continuous improvement and generation of new tools.

1.1.9 Case study for the integration of social data disaggregated by sex for some selected categories of the NGHGI.

2. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving Uruguay's NDC.

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 297,700.00

Outcome:

2.1 National circumstances and Institutional arrangements.

2.2 Description and assessment of progress of Uruguay's nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.

2.3 Mitigation policies and measures related to implementing and achieving NDC.

Output:

2.1.1 Description of national circumstances relevant to progress made in implementing and achieving NDC updated

2.1.2 Information on how national circumstances affect GHG emissions and removals over time.

2.1.3 Report with updated information on the institutional arrangements in place to track progress made in implementing and achieving NDC.

2.2.1 Description of Uruguay's NDC under Article 4 and assessment of progress of the NDC, including indicators, methodologies in line with MPG requirements

2.3.1 Report with updated information on actions, policies, and measures, including those with collateral mitigation benefits arising from adaptation actions

2.3.2. Prospective case study on how the mitigation measures and change in the country's emission profile could affect women participation and labor reconversion.

3. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 230,600.00

Outcome:

3.1. Increased visibility and profile of the adaptation and its balance with mitigation, considering gender approach.

Output:

3.1.1 Impacts, risk, and vulnerability Study (to the observed and potential impacts of climate change), with gender approach prepared.

3.1.2 Report of the progress on implementation of NDC adaptation actions.

4. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received, and other relevant information.

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 93,300.00

Outcome:

4.1 Updated information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9-11 of the Paris Agreement.

4.2 Other relevant information updated.

Output:

4.1.1 Report on financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity building support needed

4.1.2 Report on financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity building support received

4.1.3 Report on support needed and received for the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building.

4.2.1 Report of research, systematic observation, education, training, public awareness, gender, networks, and capacity building promoted and supported

5. Compilation and submission of the reports, and Knowledge Management

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 84,300.00

Outcome:

5.1 Compilation of the 1BTR and 2BTR and its approval by the SNRCC.

5.2 Knowledge management

Output:

5.1.1. 1BTR and 2BTR compiled and submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2024 and December 2026, respectively.

5.2.1. Assessment on knowledge management report including public awareness on climate change and dissemination of results.

M&E

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 5,000.00

Outcome:

6.1 Project outcomes and outputs regularly monitored, inception workshop organized, lessons learned compiled and disseminated

Output:

6.1.1. Inception workshop organized and Inception report prepared including Gender analysis and action plan.

6.1.2. Annual progress reports and Annual Status Surveys prepared and submitted.

6.1.3. End of Project report including lessons learnt elaborated and **reporting on gender dimensions/lessons learned on gender mainstreaming**, and submitted.

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$)
1. National GHG Inventory report	401,900.00
2. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving Uruguay's NDC.	297,700.00
3. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement	230,600.00
4. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received, and other relevant information.	93,300.00
5. Compilation and submission of the reports, and Knowledge Management	84,300.00
M&E	5,000.00
Subtotal	1,112,800.00
Project Management Cost	87,200.00
Total Enabling Activity Cost	1,200,000.00

Please provide justification

N/A

SECTION 2: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUPPORTING INFORMATION

C. Eligibility Criteria

Please provide eligibility information for this enabling activity.

Uruguay ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1994, Kyoto Protocol in 2000 and the Paris Agreement in 2016. As a Party to the Convention, Uruguay has the obligation to implement decisions of the Conference of the Parties (COP) regarding the implementation of policies and measures to adapt to, and mitigate climate change, thereby contributing to the attainment of the objective of the Convention. So far, Uruguay has prepared and submitted 5 National Communications (NCs) and the Sixth NC is planned to be finalized and submitted to UNFCCC in December 2023. Uruguay has also prepared and submitted 4 Biennial Update Reports (BURs) (See Figure 1).

National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

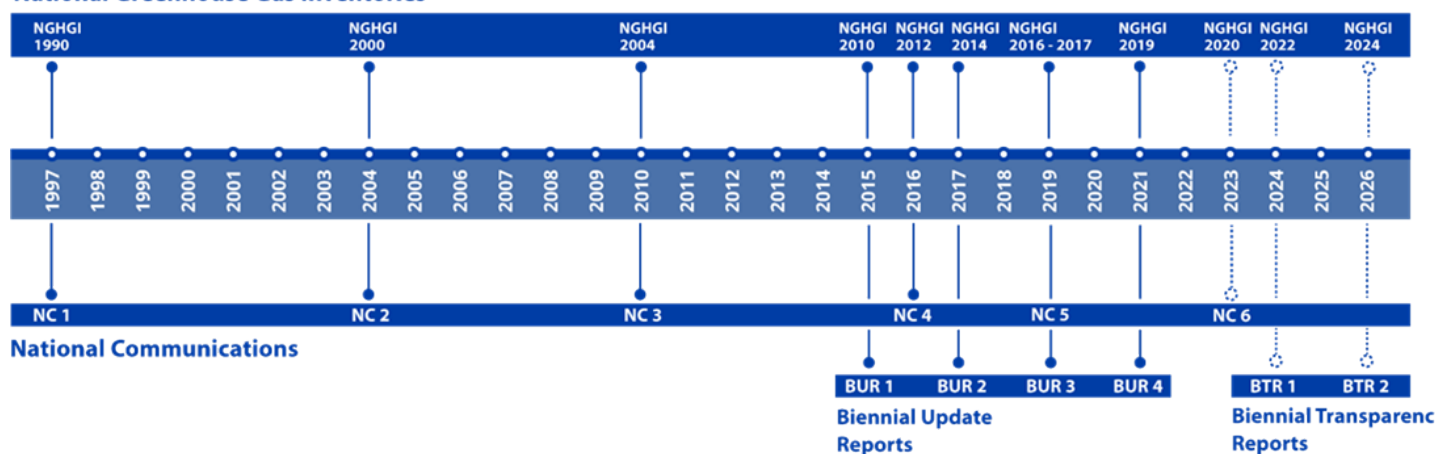


Figure 1.

Timeline in the preparation of NGHGI and reports, presented to the UNFCCC

To this aim, Uruguay has received the assistance of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) through seven Institutional Strengthening projects implemented by the Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment (MVOTMA), with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

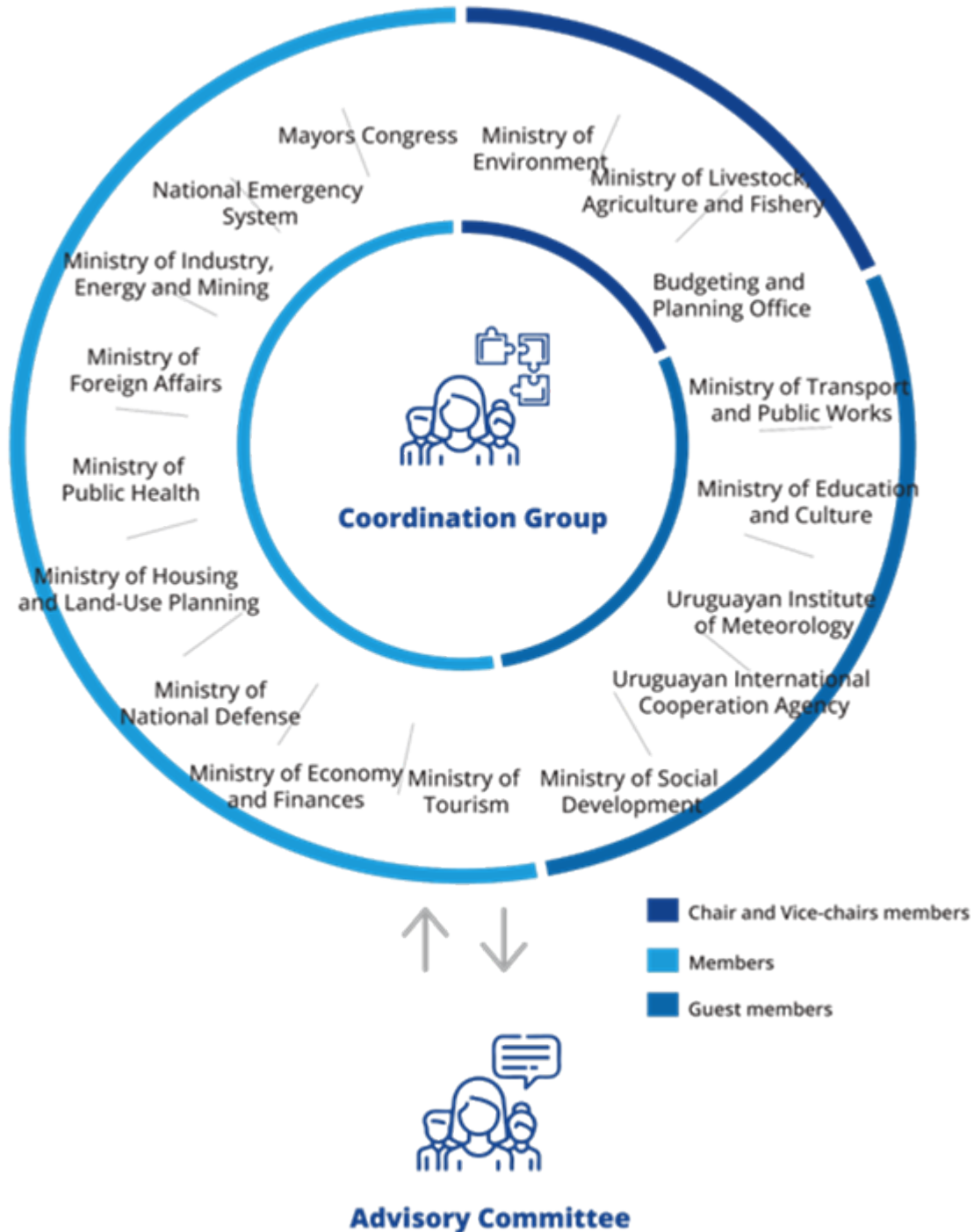
In 2020, the Ministry of the Environment (MA) of Uruguay was created, and as part of its structure, the former Climate Change Division of the MVOTMA becomes the National Directorate of Climate Change (DINACC), a clear and forceful determination to prioritize the environmental issue at the national level and the aspects of climate change and variability in particular.

The DINACC's functions are to comply with national obligations in the context of multilateral environmental agreements on climate change and the protection of the ozone layer, of which Uruguay is a Party, and to lead the operation of the National Climate Change Response System and variability (SNRCC). DINACC is the focal point of Uruguay to the UNFCCC and to the Intergovernmental Panel of Experts on Climate Change (IPCC) and operates as the Designated National Authority before the Adaptation Fund, the Green Climate Fund, the Climate Technology Center and Network of the UNFCCC, the Ibero-American Network of Climate Change Offices (RIOCC), the EUROCLIMA Program of the European Union, the Ozone Secretariat, and other bodies of the Montreal Protocol.

SNRCC is an institutional arrangement for the cross-sectoral coordination of any action to be undertaken by public and private institutions in the field of mitigation and adaptation to the climate change and is constituted by a Coordination Group that includes

representatives from most of the ministries of Uruguay, and an Advisory Committee integrated by experts from ministries, academia, technical and research institutions, environmental non-governmental organizations and the private sector, as well as other national experts (See Figure 2).

National Climate Change Response System



The Advisory Committee is organized into working groups involving experts from the agencies members of the coordination group, the academia, the private sector and the organized civil society.

Figure 2. National Climate Change Response System (SNRCC)

Since its creation, its activities have been focused on the development of the National Climate Change Response Plan (PNRCC), National Climate Change Policy (PNCC), INDC, First NDC, Long-term Strategy, National adaptation plans and the programming and monitoring of other policies and programs associated. (See Figure 3).

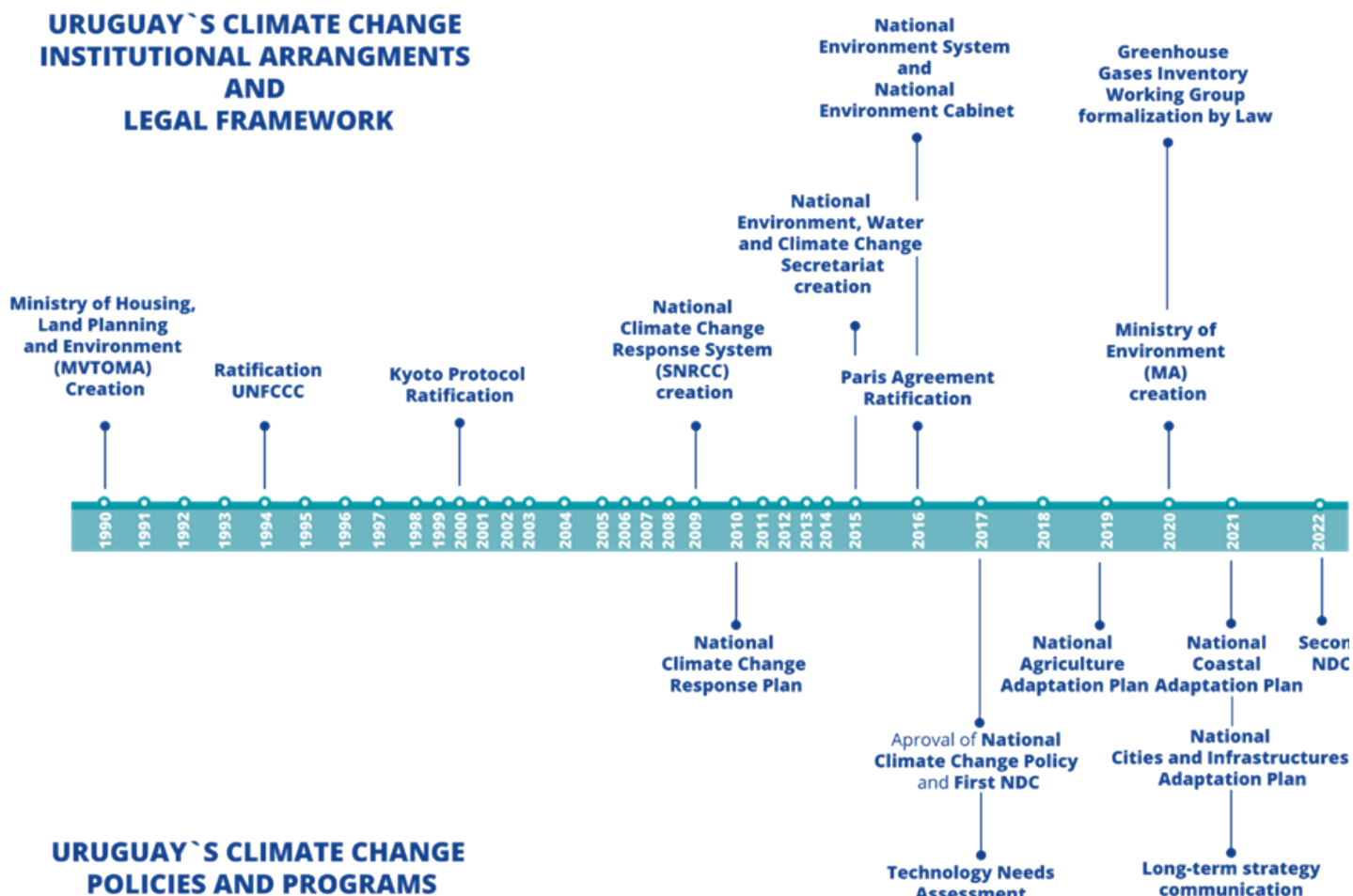


Figure 3.

Timeline in the elaboration of policies, programs and institutional arrangements

Uruguay submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) in September 2015 to conform with decisions 1/CP.19 and 1/CP.20 of the COP, its First NDC in November 2017, and the Second NDC is planned to be finalized and submitted to the UNFCCC in December 2022. Uruguay also submitted its Long Term Climate Strategy for low greenhouse gas emission and climate resilient development in December of 2021.

Uruguay's [first NDC](#) establishes separate targets for reducing CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O expressed as reduction in emissions intensity with respect to gross domestic product; sectoral targets related to beef production (CH₄ and N₂O emissions intensity per product unit (beef

cattle measured in live weight) and objectives for the LULUCF sector, referred to maintenance of carbon stocks areas of native forests, forest plantations, and in shelter and shade forests plantations.

Uruguay's [Long Term Climate Strategy](#) main goal is to achieve CO₂ neutrality by 2050 and stability in N₂O and CH₄ emissions (emissions highly associated with the country's food production) but proposed an increase in productivity that results in a decrease in the intensity of emissions per unit of product.

The NC/BUR processes have contributed to the institutional strengthening of former MVOTMA and currently MA to support SNRCC activities, also giving support to facilitate decision making and monitoring by the elaboration of analyzes and relevant studies. Furthermore, these processes have enhanced the individual capacity of climate researchers from government and academia, and it has strengthened the organizational capacity of the UNFCCC focal point institution. For many years, NC and BUR projects' technical teams have been the core team of the National Directorate of Climate Change (former Climate Change Division) contributing to its institutional and technical strengthening. As previous NC and BUR projects, the project supporting the preparation and submission of BTR1 and BTR2 will provide Uruguay and the UNFCCC focal point with the continuity of the team of technical experts involved in the elaboration of these reports. NC and BUR projects together with the CBIT project have been decisive in the design and implementation of the national MRV system.

This project will build on findings and recommendations from previous NC and BUR work as well as recommendations resulting from the ICA (International Consultation and Analysis) process for BUR, the UNFCCC QA (Quality Assurance) exercise on the GHG inventory and the review conducted on the latter under the Global Support Program. In the fourth cycle of the ICA, the **Team of Technical Experts (TTE)** agreed with the country identified the following capacity building needs:

- Strengthen national capacity to generate data and identify parameters that better reflect national reality necessary for estimating GHG emissions from municipal solid waste.
- Development of country-specific emission factors or parameters for Energy sector's key categories, Forest land subcategories, manure management systems in dairy farms and, for estimating emission reductions from crops related measures.
- Enhancing capacity for estimating emissions still reported as NE and the development of methodologies for estimating emission reduction from mitigation actions.
- Compiling data on financial resources related to climate change, technology transfer and capacity building.

D. Institutional Framework

Describe the institutional arrangements for implementation of the enabling activity.

The project will be implemented under the National Implementation (NIM) modality with the Ministry of Environment as the Executing Entity.

The Executing Entity is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive, and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Executing Entity will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Overseeing the management of project risks as included in this project document and new risks that may emerge during project implementation.

- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources.
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets.
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan.
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

The Project Implementation Unit, National Directorate of Climate Change will be the executing and operational unit that will coordinate and implement the project activities for the preparation of the First and Second BTRs (BTR1 and BTR2).

The Government will provide support to the project through the use of equipment and premises for conference and meetings.

Day-to-day management of the project will be assured by the project manager, who will be responsible for setting up the project team, while the national focal point will monitor and verify the project results.

The Project Steering Committee (PSC), also called as the Project Board, will be the highest policy-level body, which will provide support and guidance to the implementation of the project and ensure that the project findings are disseminated to, and validated by, all relevant stakeholders in Uruguay. To ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, PSC decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition.

The two main (mandatory) roles of the PSC are as follows:

1) High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Executing Entity (as explained in the "Provide Oversight" section of the UNDP POPP). This is the primary function of the project board and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the project, and decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The PSC reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, evaluations, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The PSC is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.

2) Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Executing Entity with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Executing Entity (as explained in the "Manage Change" section of the UNDP POPP).

Responsibilities of the Project Steering Committee:

➤ Consensus decision making:

- The PSC provides overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and providing overall oversight of the project implementation.
- Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation, and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs and the combined delivery report.
- The project board is responsible for making management decisions by consensus.
- In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, the PSC decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.

- In case consensus cannot be reached within the PSC, the UNDP representative on the PSC will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.
- **Oversee project execution:**
- Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters outlined in the project document, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded.
 - Appraise annual work plans prepared by the Executing Entity for the Project; review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the Executing Entity.
 - Address any high-level project issues as raised by the project manager and project assurance.
 - Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor and refer such proposed major and minor amendments to the UNDP BPPS Nature, Climate and Energy Executive Coordinator (and the GEF, as required by GEF policies).
 - Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily and according to plans.
 - Track and monitor co-financed activities and realization of co-financing amounts of this project.
 - Approve the Inception Report, and if applicable, GEF annual project implementation reports, mid-term review and terminal evaluation reports.
 - Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.
- **Risk Management:**
- Provide guidance on evolving or materialized project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.
 - Review and update the project risk register and associated management plans based on the information prepared by the Executing Entity. This includes risks related that can be directly managed by this project, as well as contextual risks that may affect project delivery or continued UNDP compliance and reputation but are outside of the control of the project. For example, social and environmental risks associated with co-financed activities or activities taking place in the project's area of influence that have implications for the project.
 - Address project-level grievances.
- **Coordination:**
- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes.
 - Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.

UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Executing Entity to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. The UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Executing Entity, retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project. UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the PSC and attends PSC meetings as a non-voting member.

The institutional structure of the project will be based on the existing institutional arrangements. Preparation processes of the First and Second BTRs will be closely coordinated by the UNFCCC National Focal Point in Uruguay. Day-to-day management of the project will be assured by the project manager, who will be responsible to set the project team, while the national focal point will monitor and verify the project results.

The main existing institutional arrangement in Uruguay consists of the SNRCC; this framework has strengthened the inter-institutional coordination on climate change, allowed deepening the integration of climate change into the national and sectoral policies and has contributed to the sustainability of the preparation processes of previous national communications and biennial update reports, and will be the foundation for the institutional arrangements needed for the preparation of the BTRs.

Under the SNRCC, several working groups have been working up to date on issues as the National Greenhouse Inventories, Adaptation to Climate Change, Gender, and on Programing, Measurement, Reporting and Verification of measures and objectives on emission intensity reductions, contained in the first NDC of Uruguay. These working groups will continue to cope with these issues, and their roles and responsibilities will be adjusted as necessary, in order to elaborate the different components of the BTRs.

Narrative description of project activities:

1. National GHG inventory report

-

The objective of this component is for Uruguay to submit its national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, in compliance with the commitment set forth in Art. 4 of the UNFCCC.

1.1. National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases reviewed and updated.

Under the previous project, Uruguay has developed a consistent national GHG inventories time series. The first one for the 1990 inventory year, submitted in 1997 along with its First National Communication (NC1). The last one, covering the time series 1990 - 2019, was submitted along with the Fourth BUR (BUR4), in December 2021, using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the IPCC Software. It should be noted that as of 2016, estimates are made for each year of the series. The next national GHG inventory report to be submitted will be covering the time series 1990 - 2020 and will be submitted along with the Sixth National Communication (NC6) in 2023, with the support of the project already funded by the GEF: “Fourth Biennial Update Report and Sixth National Communication under the UNFCCC”.

The process of the national GHG inventories preparation allows Uruguay to have a sound series of GHG emissions through the past 29 years, along with a relatively broad experience, technically and institutionally. The institutionality for the preparation of the national GHG inventories has been strengthened in June 2020, since the interinstitutional working group which operates the national

GHG inventory system in Uruguay was established by Decree N° 181/020, with the participation of representatives from the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining and the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries.

Nevertheless, each national GHG inventory process also implies a challenge to develop better quality and more accurate versions as it reveals the difficulties that exist when trying to make those progresses. The data gathering from sources of information that are not systematically reported by national statistics, or information that is not reported with the adequate frequency, are always a challenge.

For this outcome, the observations made by the Team of Technical Experts (TTE) that carried out the ICA analysis of the Uruguayan's BUR4 presented in December 2021 will be taken into account, in relation to improving the information of the BTR1 and BTR2.

The main gaps and capacity building needs identified during the elaboration of the 2019 national GHG inventory report, included in BUR4, are:

- Although since the 2017 national GHG inventory, most of land use categories have been considered in the AFOLU sector, developing for the first time a coherent matrix representation of land-use and land-use changes, there are not enough capacities and financial resources available for systematic monitoring of those categories using FAO Collect Earth tool.
- Emissions from Wetlands land use category, using the 2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands (the Wetlands Supplement) have not been estimated yet, and capacity building is needed for that purpose.
- There are insufficient expert capacities to estimate sequestered carbon in harvested wood products (HWP).

Under this project component, the following activities will be undertaken, based on the planned improvements that have been identified in the last national GHG inventory cycle:

- Review, evaluation and preparation of a roadmap, related to the implementation of the requirements related to national GHG inventories to be included in the BTRs.
- Data collection/ interaction with data providers.
- Improvement of methodology guides used for estimating sectoral emissions.
- Improvement of quantitative and qualitative analysis of emissions uncertainties.
- Review of the Quality Control System and development of new tools.
- Review of the National Inventory System as continuous improvement and generation of new tools.
- File System review and update.
- Evaluation of software tools for estimating emissions other than the IPCC software or evaluation of the applicability of the new IPCC Software version to be launched in 2023.

- Review, updating and improvements of the activity data, emission factors and other parameters for the key categories.
- Review of methodologies for non-estimated categories and estimation of those categories, if possible.
- Elaboration of the 2022 national GHG inventory document (NID 2022) to be included in the BTR1 using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and its 2019 Refinement to the extent possible.
- Elaboration of the 2024 national GHG inventory document (NID 2024) to be included in the BTR2 using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and its 2019 Refinement to the extent possible.
- Comparative study of the emissions evolution for the years 1990-2022, to be included in the BTR1.
- Comparative study of the emissions evolution for the years 1990-2024, to be included in the BTR2.
- Updated summary information tables of previous inventories.
- Preparation of graphics, tables and analysis of results.
- Carry out a case study based on the information disaggregated by sex for the different categories of emissions, it will be a prospective analysis that can visualize who would be impacted on the issue of employment in the face of a modification of the emissions with the aim of giving continuity to the analysis already carried out but considering a specific sector.

The common reporting tables presented in Annex I to decision 5/CMA.3 will be used for the electronic reporting of the information in the national inventory reports of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases and follow the outline of the national inventory document presented in Annex V of Decision 5/CMA.3.

2. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving Uruguay's NDC.

In line with MPG requirements, this Outcome will support the provision of information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving Nationally Determined Contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, including indicators for the reference points, methodologies, key parameters and assumptions, definitions, and data sources as applicable. Furthermore, under this Outcome, the impacts of mitigation actions will be quantified and additional GHG emission reduction opportunities will be identified in line with NDC targets.

The main gaps and capacity building needs identified are:

- Not enough capacities and financial resources for estimating emission reductions for all the mitigation actions, policies and programs included in the First NDC.
- Despite all the improvements made to the MRV system, the development of visualization platforms, workflow systematization and incorporation of tools, the system was designed prior to the approval of the CRTs, so it will be necessary to make modifications to contemplate all the requirements of the new reporting system.
- Determination of costs; non-GHG mitigation benefits, co-benefits, and interactions between mitigation actions, policies and programs.

2.1 National circumstances and Institutional arrangements.

This Outcome is aimed at updating the information on the environmental, social and economic characteristics, taking into account all new studies, projects and research developed. Includes an update of the climatic characteristics and extreme events that have occurred in Uruguay which reflect the threat posed by climate change to the country. Also, includes an update of the country characterization and the new information and data related to those sectors that are larger contributors to GHG emissions, such as Agriculture and Forestry, Energy, Waste and Industrial Processes and Product Use. These characteristics allow the identification of national capacities for adaptation and mitigation of climate change. The socioeconomic characteristics will be presented *disaggregated* by sex and that also demonstrates the differentiated vulnerability to climate change.

Updated information related to the policies, strategies, plans and other initiatives that have been promoted in the country for the fulfillment of the objectives in climate change will be described and analyzed.

The institutional arrangements will be updated. In this regard, this project will support the Ministry of Environment in the process of coordinating the SNRCC and in following the implementation of the National Climate Change Policy and first NDC integrating a human rights perspective at different levels and dimensions (national, local, and sectoral) and with a gender sensitive approach. Furthermore, it will strengthen the capacities of the institutions involved, promote participation, and ensure that involved stakeholders understand their roles and responsibilities.

The following activities will be undertaken:

- Describe Uruguayan national circumstances relevant to progress made in implementing and achieving NDC (government structure, population profile, geographical profile, economic profile, climate profile, sector details).
- Provide information on how national circumstances affect GHG emissions and removals over time.
- Update information on the institutional arrangements in place to track progress made in implementing and achieving NDC.
- Update information on legal, institutional, administrative, and procedural arrangements for domestic implementation, monitoring, reporting, archiving of information and stakeholder engagement related to the implementation and achievement of NDC.

2.2 Description and assessment of progress of Uruguay's nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.

In Uruguayan BUR4 were reported in tabular format the progress of unconditional mitigation measures contained in the first NDC.

Under this project, Uruguay will provide the most recent information for each selected indicator to track progress towards the implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4, for each reporting year during the implementation period of its NDC. Indicators may be either qualitative or quantitative. They will be described in tabular format including the progress of implementation

and results achieved. In this regard, it is expected that with this project the analysis of mitigation and adaptation actions progress will be enhanced.

The project will also strengthen the domestic MRV system for the implementation of the National Climate Change Policy and the First NDC. The estimation of avoided emissions, the analysis of the support received and the improvements of national GHG inventories carried out during the preparation of 1BTR and 2BTR will improve the quality of the information to be considered to strengthen the different components of the MRV system. In addition, this project will support the development of the following NDC through the lessons learned during the construction process of the MRV system and with the objective of identifying opportunities to increase ambition.

The following activities will be undertaken:

- Describe Uruguay's NDC under Article 4, against which progress will be tracked.
- Assess of the NDC's progress, including indicators, methodologies in line with MPG requirements.

2.3 Mitigation policies and measures related to implementing and achieving NDC.

Under the previous project, Uruguay developed capacities for the reporting of mitigation actions included in the first NDC of Uruguay. In the BUR4 is described information related to all the unconditional mitigation measures included in the NDC, detailing their objective, description, implemented actions, gases, sectors and a progress indicator with its calculation methodology. In addition, avoided emissions were reported for the most important mitigation actions in the Energy, AFOLU and Waste sectors. Also, for each measure, its categorization by Gender Sensitivity was reported.

In line with the MPG, Uruguay will provide information on actions, policies and measures that support the implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, focusing on those that have the most significant impact on GHG emissions or removals and those impacting key categories in the national GHG inventory. This information will be presented in narrative and tabular format. Also, it will include, to the extent possible, estimates of expected and achieved GHG emission reductions for its actions, policies, and measures in the tabular format.

The following activities will be undertaken:

- Update information on actions, policies and measures, including those with collateral mitigation benefits arising from adaptation actions, in a tabular format: Name; Description; Objectives; Type of instrument (regulatory, economic instrument or other); Status (planned, adopted or implemented); Sector(s) affected (energy, transport, industrial processes and product use, agriculture, LULUCF, waste management or other); Gases affected; Start year of implementation; Implementing entity or entities. Estimates of GHG emission reductions achieved and expected by these policies.
- Elaborate updated projections of GHG emissions and removals as indicative of the impact of mitigation policies and measures indicating the models, key assumptions and parameters used.
- Elaborate a prospective case study on how the mitigation measures and change in the country's emission profile could affect women participation and labor reconversion.

The project will use the common tabular formats presented in Annex II to decision 5/CMA.3 for the electronic reporting of the information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.

3. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement

3.1. Increased visibility and profile of the adaptation and its balance with mitigation, considering gender approach.

Uruguay is a country highly vulnerable to climate change, for this reason it has adopted a proactive attitude in reducing vulnerability and building resilience. Adaptation is a strategic priority and to date Uruguay started the implementation of the National Adaptation Plan for Coastal, Cities and Infrastructures and Agriculture sectors. In this sense, this project will support the NAPs in process of preparation (Health, Energy) and the identification of other potential sectoral adaptation plans and actions in different sectors.

At the same time, scenario analysis at 2030 at national and sectoral specific levels to the sectors already included and those that could be identified to update and review targets related to First NDC submitted will be developed, according to the Paris Agreement and Decision 1/CP 21. Also, this project will support the following of the Second NDC and the preparation of the Third NDC as the Adaptation Communications included in these.

This project will apply or develop methodologies to analyze the vulnerabilities and impacts of climate change (such as loss and damage assessments, economic assessments or others) and knowledge generated to contribute to reducing the impacts of climate change in Uruguay.

The project will also strengthen the domestic MRV system for following the implementation of the National Climate Change Policy and the NDCs.

The main gaps and capacity building needs identified are:

- Determination of co-benefits with mitigation measures.
- Monitoring of the implementation of all the measures included in the NAPs.
- Identification of nature-based solutions.
- Determination of the actions carried out by other stakeholders (subnational government and private sector)

Under this project component, the following activities will be undertaken:

- Strengthen institutional arrangement to facilitate the implementation of the adaptation activities, averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage.

- Compilation and inclusion information on climate change impacts, risks and vulnerability, data on current and projected climate hazards, observed and potential impacts of climate change, including sectoral, economic, or social vulnerabilities.
- Describe the adaptation policies, strategies, plans, programmes, and actions that enable the integration of adaptation into national development policies, and how gender perspectives are integrated into adaptation.
- Report of the progress on implementation of NDC adaptation actions.

The climate change impacts, and adaptation chapter will follow guidance on BTR outline presented in Annex IV of Dec 5/CMA.3 and MPG requirements as per section IV of Decision 18/CMA.1

4. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received, and other relevant information.

4.1. Updated information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement.

Under previous projects, Uruguay developed a guidance to track Climate Change Finance, and made improvements in the Uruguayan Integrated System of International Cooperation. Also, a methodology was developed to determine the needs for technology transfer and capacity building.

The main gaps and capacity building needs identified are:

- Quantifying financial needs for the implementation of NDC measures.
- Update of the Technology Needs Assessment process

The following activities will be undertaken:

- Assessment and compilation of financial, technology and capacity building needs.
- Update information on financial resources, technology development and transfer, and capacity building support received for activities related to climate change.
- Update information on support needed and received for the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building.

The final report will include information on support needed and received by using the common tabular formats presented in Annex III to the Decision 5/CMA.3 for the electronic reporting of the information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received, under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement.

4.2. Other relevant information updated

The first NDC contains 9 capacity building measures that include research, innovation, and development as well as education and networking.

In addition, Uruguay approved its National Climate Empowerment Action Strategy in early 2022 and began working on its action plan.

Through the Climate Promise project, a social perception about climate change survey was carried out, and an online event was held with adolescents 'Your look matters' and an open call for proposals was made with the aim of recognizing research in the field that stands out for its scientific quality, originality and interdisciplinarity, positive impact on mitigation and/or adaptation to climate change, as well as the reduction of its effects.

The main gaps and capacity building needs identified are:

- Target audiences' identification.
- Not enough capacities and financial resources for activities aimed at the target audiences.

The following activities will be undertaken:

- Development of research, systematic observation, education, training, public awareness, gender, networks and capacity building promoted and supported.
- Elaboration of diffusion materials
- Dissemination and training on the NGHGI and national reports prepared and presented to the UNFCCC.
- Activities and consultation workshops with the private sector.

Supplemental chapters on research and systemic observation and on education, training and public awareness, will be prepared in accordance with applicable guidelines in decisions 17/CP.8, as appropriate (para. 43 of 1/CP.24).

5. Compilation and submission of the reports and Knowledge Management

5.1 Compilation of the 1BTR and 2BTR, and its approval by the SNRCC

Following the completion of the above outputs and outcomes the First Biennial Transparency and Second Biennial Transparency Report will be compiled according to the guidelines, requirements and formats set by the MPGs. In this respect, the final format will follow the outline for Biennial Transparency Report and apply common reporting tables and tabular formats presented in 5/CMA.3. Supplemental chapters on research and systemic observation and on education, training and public awareness will be compiled in accordance with applicable guidelines in 17/CP.8. The compilation and approval process of the 1BTR and 2BTR will be

conducted in close consultation with all relevant national stakeholders. Once finalized, the documents will be edited and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat for posting and dissemination. The 1BTR is expected to be finalized and submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2024 and the 2BTR is expected to be finalized and submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2026.

5.2 Knowledge management

*Following the presentation of the BTRs, public awareness on **Climate Change** and dissemination of results to interested parties will be done, and a report of lessons learned and knowledge generation will be prepared.*

The following activities will be undertaken:

- Distribution of the 1BTR and 2BTR to stakeholders and public presentation;
- Organization of end of project workshop;
- Analyze lessons learned and disseminate thematic studies and project results.

6. Monitoring and Evaluation

M&E activities will be executed in line with the M&E plan under section E.

E. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Describe the budgeted M&E plan.

The project monitoring and evaluation will be carried out according to UNDP and GEF programming policies and procedures.

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within two months from the First disbursement date, with the aim to:

- a) Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
- b) Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
- c) Review the results framework and monitoring plan.

- d) Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
- e) Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework (where relevant) and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
- f) Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
- g) Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan. Finalize the TOR of the Project Board.
- h) Formally launch the Project.

The Project Manager will prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop. The inception report will be prepared in one of the official UN languages, duly signed by designated persons, cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-NCE Regional Technical Adviser, and will be approved by the Project Board.

Annual progress:

Status Survey Questionnaires to indicate progress and identify bottlenecks as well as technical support needs will be carried out once a year, in line with GEF and UNFCCC reporting requirements for NCs and BTRs.

Lessons learned and knowledge generation: Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally.

End of Project:

During the last three months, the project team will prepare the End of Project Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, **lessons learned on gender mainstreaming**, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project’s results. The Project Terminal Report shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Monitoring [1] and Evaluation Plan and Budget:		
GEF M&E requirements	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Inception Workshop	5,000	Within 2 months from the date First Disbursement

Inception Report	None	Within 30 days after Inception Workshop
End of project report	None	3 months before operational closure
TOTAL indicative COST	5,000	

[1] The costs of UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

SECTION 3: INFORMATION TABLES

F. GEF Financing Resources Requested by Agency, Country and Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$)	Agency Fee (\$)	Total (\$)
UNDP	GET	Uruguay	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,200,000.00	114,000.00	1,314,000.00
Total GEF Resources					1,200,000.00	114,000.00	1,314,000.00

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

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

G. Rio Markers

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

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

Please attach the *Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s)* with this template.

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Robert Bouvier	Minister	Ministry of Environment	6/12/2023

ANNEX A: RESPONSES TO STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS

Describe how the enabling activity has addressed comments from stakeholders, including Council Members, Convention Secretariats, and STAP (if applicable).

N/A

ANNEX B: PROJECT BUDGET TABLE

Attach the project budget table.

Expenditure	Detailed Description	Component (US\$eq.)	Total (US\$eq)	Responsible Entity
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Category		Component 1	Component 2			Component 3	Component 4		Component 5		Sub-Total	M&E	PMC)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
		Sub-components 1.1	Sub-component 2.1	Sub-component 2.2	Sub-component 2.3	Sub-component 3.1	Sub-component 4.1	Sub-component 4.2	Sub-component 5.1	Sub-component 5.2					
Equipment	Office equipment: personal computers, hard disks, stationary, as needed.	13,500									13,500			13,500	MA
Contractual services-Individual	Project technical advisor for component 2 activities, among others.		33,700								33,700			33,700	MA
Contractual services-Individual	Specific technical assistance for NGHGI improvements, project technical advisor for component 2 activities, among others.	20,000									20,000			20,000	MA
International Consultants	Expert consultant fees for the development and application of methodologies for the analysis of vulnerabilities and impacts of climate change.					20,000					20,000			20,000	MA
International Consultants	International expert for strengthening the assessment of progress of Uruguay's NDC.			20,000							20,000			20,000	MA
International Consultants	International expert for strengthening the domestic MRV system.				10,000						10,000			10,000	MA
Local Consultants	Includes salaries of a local gender consultant and a local consultant to compile, review and edit the NGHGI report and to maintain of the national inventory system in a process of continuous improvement.	290,000									290,000			290,000	MA
Local Consultants	Local consultant for monitoring										-	5,000		5,000	MA

	and evaluation.														
Local Consultants	Local consultant for project management .										-		85,200	85,200	MA
Local Consultants	Local consultant for the assessment on knowledge management and dissemination of results.									21,000	21,000			21,000	MA
Local Consultants	Local consultant for the BTR compilation process.								29,000		29,000			29,000	MA
Local Consultants	Local consultant to review and update other relevant information.							19,000			19,000			19,000	MA
Local Consultants	Local consultant to review and update the information about national circumstances and institutional arrangements		40,000								40,000			40,000	MA
Local Consultants	Local consultant to review and update the information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received.						51,000				51,000			51,000	MA
Local Consultants	Local consultant to review, update and edit the information about climate change impacts and adaptation.					156,600					156,600			156,600	MA
Local Consultants	Local consultant to review, update and edit the information about the progress made in implementing and achieving the nationally determined contribution.			65,000							65,000			65,000	MA
Local Consultants	Local consultant to review, update and edit the information about the progress made in				65,000						65,000			65,000	MA

	mitigation actions													
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Costs associated with the dissemination of the project results.								5,000	5,000			5,000	MA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Costs associated with the project inception workshop and other activities related to the dissemination of the documents.								5,000	5,000			5,000	MA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Operational budget for stakeholder consultation and other engagement events related with the development of the technical inputs for the assessment of adaptation measures.				40,000								40,000	MA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Operational budget for technical consultation and validation events related with the elaboration of the NGHGI and the improvement of NGHGI system.	30,000											30,000	MA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Operational budget for technical consultation and validation events related with the progress in implementing and achieving Uruguay's NDC.			24,000									24,000	MA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Operational budget for technical consultation and validation events related with the progress in mitigation actions implemented				25,000								25,000	MA
Travel	Travel expenses for domestic transfers related to project management						11,300						11,300	MA

Travel	Travel expenses from inside to outside the country and vice versa for peer-to peer exchanges with the objective to disseminate the results of the project.									3,000	3,000			3,000	MA
Travel	Travel expenses from inside to outside the country and vice versa for peer-to peer exchanges.	14,000	15,000			14,000			3,000		46,000			46,000	MA
Office Supplies	Operational supplies for data gathering and related activities with the different components.	12,000					12,000				24,000			24,000	MA
Other Operating Costs	Audits or spot checks costs (USD 500 per year)										-		2,000	2,000	UNDP
Other Operating Costs	Costs related to NGHGI report design, printing and publications, translations, and/or dissemination materials	22,400									22,400			22,400	MA
Other Operating Costs	Costs related to the design and publication of dissemination material.									6,200	6,200			6,200	MA
Other Operating Costs	Costs related to the design and publication of the BTR, translations and/or dissemination material								12,100		12,100			12,100	MA
Grand Total		401,900	88,700	109,000	100,000	230,600	74,300	19,000	49,100	35,200	1,107,800	5,000	87,200	1,200,000	

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (US\$eq.)											Total (US\$eq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]			
		Component 1	Component 2				Component 3	Component 4			Component 5				Sub-Total	M&E	PMC
		Sub-components 1.1	Sub-components 2.1	Sub-components 2.2	Sub-components 2.3	Sub-components 3.1	Sub-components 4.1	Sub-components 4.2	Sub-components 5.1	Sub-components 5.2							

Equipment	Office equipment: personal computers, hard disks, stationary, as needed.	13,500									13,500			13,500	MA
Contractual services-Individual	Project technical advisor for component 2 activities, among others.		33,700								33,700			33,700	MA
Contractual services-Individual	Specific technical assistance for NGHGI improvements, project technical advisor for component 2 activities, among others.	20,000									20,000			20,000	MA
International Consultants	Expert consultant fees for the development and application of methodologies for the analysis of vulnerabilities and impacts of climate change.					20,000					20,000			20,000	MA
International Consultants	International expert for strengthening the assessment of progress of Uruguay's NDC.			20,000							20,000			20,000	MA
International Consultants	International expert for strengthening the domestic MRV system.				10,000						10,000			10,000	MA
Local Consultants	Includes salaries of a local gender consultant and a local consultant to compile, review and edit the NGHGI report and to maintain of the national inventory system in a process of continuous improvement.	290,000									290,000			290,000	MA
Local Consultants	Local consultant for monitoring and evaluation.										-	5,000		5,000	MA
Local Consultants	Local consultant for project management.										-		85,200	85,200	MA

Local Consultants	Local consultant for the assessment on knowledge management and dissemination of results.									21,000	21,000			21,000	MA
Local Consultants	Local consultant for the BTR compilation process.								29,000		29,000			29,000	MA
Local Consultants	Local consultant to review and update other relevant information.							19,000			19,000			19,000	MA
Local Consultants	Local consultant to review and update the information about national circumstances and institutional arrangements		40,000								40,000			40,000	MA
Local Consultants	Local consultant to review and update the information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received.						51,000				51,000			51,000	MA
Local Consultants	Local consultant to review, update and edit the information about climate change impacts and adaptation.					156,600					156,600			156,600	MA
Local Consultants	Local consultant to review, update and edit the information about the progress made in implementing and achieving the nationally determined contribution.			65,000							65,000			65,000	MA
Local Consultants	Local consultant to review, update and edit the information about the progress made in mitigation actions				65,000						65,000			65,000	MA

Training, Workshop s, Meetings	Costs associated with the dissemination of the project results.									5,000	5,000			5,000	MA
Training, Workshop s, Meetings	Costs associated with the project inception workshop and other activities related to the dissemination of the documents.								5,000		5,000			5,000	MA
Training, Workshop s, Meetings	Operational budget for stakeholder consultation and other engagement events related with the development of the technical inputs for the assessment of adaptation measures.				40,000						40,000			40,000	MA
Training, Workshop s, Meetings	Operational budget for technical consultation and validation events related with the elaboration of the NGHGI and the improvement of NGHGI system.	30,000									30,000			30,000	MA
Training, Workshop s, Meetings	Operational budget for technical consultation and validation events related with the progress in implementing and achieving Uruguay's NDC.			24,000							24,000			24,000	MA
Training, Workshop s, Meetings	Operational budget for technical consultation and validation events related with the progress in mitigation actions implemented				25,000						25,000			25,000	MA
Travel	Travel expenses for domestic transfers related to project management					11,300					11,300			11,300	MA

Travel	Travel expenses from inside to outside the country and vice versa for peer-to peer exchanges with the objective to disseminate the results of the project.									3,000	3,000			3,000	MA
Travel	Travel expenses from inside to outside the country and vice versa for peer-to peer exchanges.	14,000	15,000			14,000			3,000		46,000			46,000	MA
Office Supplies	Operational supplies for data gathering and related activities with the different components .	12,000					12,000				24,000			24,000	MA
Other Operating Costs	Audits or spot checks costs (USD 500 per year)										-		2,000	2,000	UNDP
Other Operating Costs	Costs related to NGHGI report design, printing and publications, translations, and/or dissemination materials	22,400									22,400			22,400	MA
Other Operating Costs	Costs related to the design and publication of dissemination material.									6,200	6,200			6,200	MA
Other Operating Costs	Costs related to the design and publication of the BTR, translations and/or dissemination material								12,100		12,100			12,100	MA
Grand Total		401,900	88,700	109,000	100,000	230,600	74,300	19,000	49,100	35,200	1,107,800	5,000	87,200	1,200,000	

ANNEX C: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

Attached any screening documents or other ESS related documents (if applicable). ESS screening is not required for EAs but should be included if its available.

Check this box is ESS screening is not required per Agency's regulations

Title

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