GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION 3

Project Summary 4

Project Description Overview 4

PROJECT OUTLINE 7

A. PROJECT RATIONALE 7

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION 31

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project 70

Core Indicators 88

Key Risks 89

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES 90

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS 95

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment 95

Stakeholder Engagement 96

Private Sector 96

Environmental and Social Safeguards 96

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS 97

Knowledge management 97

Socio-economic Benefits 97

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES 97

GEF Financing Table 97

Project Preparation Grant (PPG) 98

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation 98

Focal Area Elements 98

Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type 98

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS 99

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s): 99

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK 99

ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG) 108

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES 108

ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING 109

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE 109

ANNEX I: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS 110

General Project Information

Project Title Strengthening national capacity for implementing the Enhanced Transparency Framework in Argentina	
Region Latin America and the Caribbean	GEF Project ID 12348
Country(ies) Argentina	Type of Project MSP
GEF Agency(ies): UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID 274330
Project Executing Entity(s) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Undersecretary of Environment	Project Executing Type GEF Agency Government
GEF Focal Area (s) Climate Change	Submission Date 7/1/2026
Type of Trust Fund GET	Project Duration (Months) 48
GEF Project Grant: (a) 1,999,800.00	GEF Project Non-Grant: (b) 0.00
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c) 189,981.00	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d) 0.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d) 2,189,781.00	Total Co-financing 280,000.00
PPG Amount: (e) 50,000.00	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f) 4,750.00
Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f) 2,244,531.00	
Project Tags CBIT: Yes NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No Competitive Window: No	
Project Sector (CCM Only) Mixed & Others	

Taxonomy

Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Climate Change, Focal Areas

Rio Markers

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

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? iii), how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Over the last decade, Argentina has worked to ensure that the legal and institutional aspects necessary for effective climate reporting are in place. The National Climate Change Information System ("SNICC", from its Spanish acronym) still faces some challenges in terms of institutional arrangements, technical expertise, and information gaps to collect and report higher-quality data on emissions, adaptation actions, and financial flows.

This project seeks to build on the achievements of the CBIT 1 project to address the remaining gaps and barriers in Argentina's national framework to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement, as captured by chapters 4 and 5 of Argentina's first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) and its corresponding Technical Expert Review (TER) process. These include methodological limitations in the GHG inventory (such as the use of Tier 1 emission factors in key categories and incomplete uncertainty analyses), underdeveloped adaptation monitoring and losses-and-damages data systems, limited NDC tracking capacity and emissions projection tools, fragmented integration across SNICC modules, and the absence of a structured mechanism to identify and track climate finance support needed and received. The first CBIT project (GEF ID 9955) delivered highly satisfactory results across all three of its components. It improved eight GHG inventory categories and strengthened MRV systems for 14 mitigation measures across the transport, energy, and industry sectors. It also established systematized climate finance data-sharing arrangements with three key government agencies, and developed GHG emissions projection models and sensitivity analysis tools that fed directly into Argentina's Biennial Update Reports and laid the groundwork for the country's first Biennial Transparency Report.

This CBIT 2 project comprises three components:

1. Integrated National Climate Transparency System (Component 1), which tackles cross-cutting institutional challenges to promote integration among existing information systems.

2. Enhanced National Transparency System modules (Component 2), which brings a series on enhancements on greenhouse gases (GHG) inventories and climate action data modules.

3. Using the National Transparency Platform (Component 3), ensuring principles of transparency, accuracy, comparability, consistency, and completeness, but also strategically useful to guide international reporting and policy implementation and adjustment.

Through its training and capacity-building activities, the project will benefit 400 individuals, with 50% of them being women.

The CBIT project has been designed to achieve expected benefits through three GEF Strategy 2020 influence models: (i) Transforming policy and regulatory environments; (ii) strengthening institutional capacity and decision-making processes; and (iii) convening multi-stakeholder alliances.

Project Description Overview

Project Objective

Enhance the National Framework for Climate Transparency of Argentina to meet the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

Project Components

Component 1 Integrated National Climate Transparency System

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
460,064.00	50,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 1. The GNCC compiles, curates, communicates and tracks climate data through an enhanced, ETF-aligned SNICC

Output:

Output 1.1 A National Climate Change Information System (SNICC) responding to ETF requirements is available to the Technical and Administrative Coordination (TAC) of the National Climate Change Cabinet (GNCC)

Output 1.2 Technical Protocols and an Integration Strategy for inputs in the SNICC are made available to the TAC of the GNCC

Output 1.3 A national capacity-building programme to improve interaction with the SNICC is designed and made accessible to national stakeholders

Output 1.4 A stakeholder communication and engagement strategy to support mainstreaming of the SNICC is implemented with key stakeholders

Component 2: Enhanced National Transparency System modules

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
1,086,201.00	30,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 2. The Government of Argentina produces more accurate and complete data for all ETF components, made available through the SNICC

Output:

Output 2.1 An enhanced GHG Inventory system (INGEI) is available for the GNCC

Output 2.2 An enhanced climate change impacts and adaptation information module is available for the GNCC

Output 2.3 An enhanced NDC tracking and mitigation action sub-module is available for the GNCC

Output 2.4 A framework to connect climate action support needed and received is designed and made available to the GNCC

Component 3 Using the National Transparency Platform

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
178,211.00	30,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 3 The Government of Argentina prepares and takes steps to submit transparency reports to the UNFCCC and undertakes national planning utilizing the enhanced SNICC.

Output:

Output 3.1 A strategic package to support compliance with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) is developed for adoption by the Technical and Administrative Coordination of the GNCC

Output 3.2 A framework for the development and use of climate data to inform policy-making is established for adoption by the Technical and Administrative Coordination of the GNCC

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
94,416.00	

Outcome:

Outcome 4 Project is effectively monitored and evaluated

Output:

Output 4.1 Monitoring and evaluation products are delivered

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)

Component 1 Integrated National Climate Transparency System	460,064.00	50,000.00
Component 2: Enhanced National Transparency System modules	1,086,201.00	30,000.00
Component 3 Using the National Transparency Platform	178,211.00	30,000.00
M&E	94,416.00	
Subtotal	**1,818,892.00**	**110,000.00**
Project Management Cost	180,908.00	170,000.00
Total Project Cost ($)	**1,999,800.00**	**280,000.00**

Please provide Justification

PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

The Paris Agreement and the Enhanced Transparency Framework

As part of the UNFCCC, the Paris Agreement was adopted in 2015 to strengthen the global response to climate change. Article 13 of the Paris Agreement established the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), which aims to increase the ambition and reporting requirements for all signatory Parties to the Agreement. At the 24th Conference of Parties held in Katowice in 2018, countries agreed on modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) for the ETF, which come into effect in 2024. Under the Paris Agreement and the MPGs, all Parties are required to prepare and submit a Biennial Transparency Report) (BTR), which shall include an updated national inventory of GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks, information on progress towards achieving their Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), and, for developing country parties, information on support needed and received for climate actions.

As per reporting requirements, under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, each Party should, as appropriate, submit and periodically update an adaptation communication as a component of or in conjunction with other communications or documents. Biennial transparency reports are to be reported every two years, while NDC shall be revised every 5 years enhancing the ambition of the previously submitted NDC. Furthermore, Parties of the Paris Agreement shall report National Communications every four years, and all Parties are encouraged to submit low-carbon long-term strategies to set the national vision for achieving the objectives of the agreement.

While the ETF and Katowice MPGs aim to create a level playing field for global climate reporting, they present significant challenges for developing countries, which often lack the technical expertise, institutional frameworks, and tools needed to collect and report high-quality data on emissions, adaptation actions, and financial flows. Reporting under the ETF is resource-intensive, requiring investments in training, technology, and institutional infrastructure, and many developing nations struggle with incomplete or unreliable data, especially in sectors like agriculture and land use, where monitoring systems may be underdeveloped. Despite these challenges, the ETF provides an opportunity for developing countries to strengthen their climate planning and decision-support frameworks and demonstrate leadership in global climate efforts.

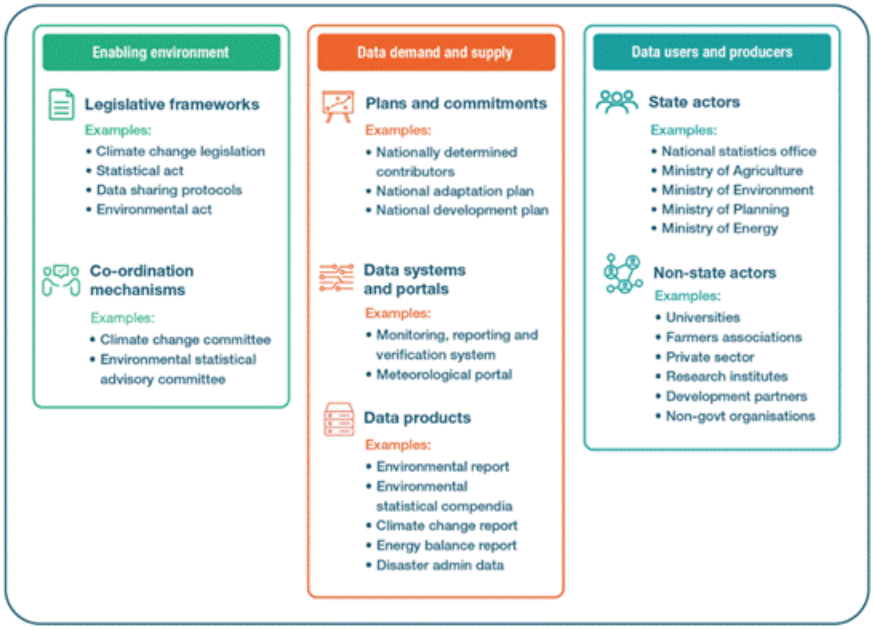
Defining a National Climate Transparency Framework

To meaningfully assess the progress of Argentina's climate transparency efforts, it is first necessary to establish a clear conceptual framework that outlines the key elements of a robust, ETF-compliant climate transparency framework. This will serve as a reference point against which progress, gaps, and limitations can be consistently identified and evaluated.

Climate transparency as an information system

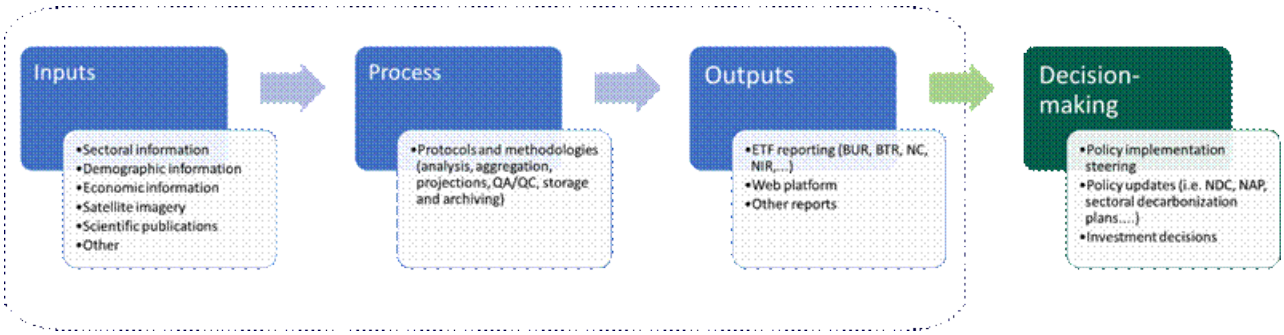
The Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) defines a climate change data ecosystem as the sum of three elements: i) the available knowledge, infrastructure and technologies to create, transform and use climate-related data; ii) the legal and policy environment in which this is produced; and iii) the community of interacting stakeholders (including government agencies, civil society, the private sector, academia, and regional and international agencies) that participate in the system either as users or producers of this information.[1][1]

Figure 1. Elements of a climate change data ecosystem[2][2]



While this *structural* perspective outlines the "static" architecture of a climate transparency framework, a *functional* perspective highlights the dynamic nature of the process that receives/collects/creates raw data (inputs), converting it into structured, useful information (outputs) that is relevant for decision-making.

Figure 2. Functions of a climate transparency system[3][3]



Climate change data and information

Tools such as The Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics[4][4] and the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators[5][5] developed by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) allow countries to identify their priorities in the areas of environment and climate change. Figure 3 below presents some of the topics that are commonly covered by climate change information systems.

Figure 3. Scope of climate change data[6][6]



From the ETF point of view, the Katowice MPGs[7][7] require developing countries to structure Biennial Transparency Reports into chapters, including mandatory ones on **GHG inventories** and **NDC tracking**, and voluntary chapters on **adaptation** and financial, technology, and capacity-building **support needed and received**. Thus, an ETF-compliant climate information system would comprise two main sub-systems: **mitigation** and **adaptation**, which represent the substantive pillars of climate action. A third, supporting sub-system complements the core structure by tracking the **support needed and received** linked to both mitigation and adaptation efforts.[8][8] The two main sub-systems (mitigation and adaptation) contain two critical elements: a **data function**, responsible for generating and organizing technical information (e.g., emissions inventories, risk and vulnerability data), and a **policy tracking function**,[9][9] i.e. a sub-set of information to populate policy M&E mechanisms.

Table 1. Type of information in a climate transparency system[10][10]

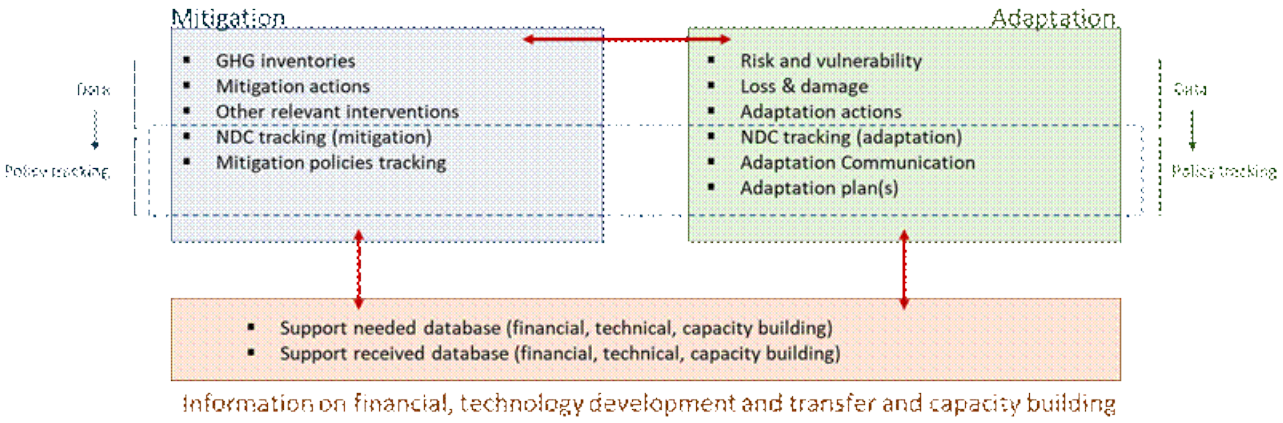
Type of Action	Data function	Policy-tracking function
Mitigation	GHG inventories (national, but also at higher resolution if available (e.g. local and/or firm level inventories), information on mitigation actions, and details on relevant	Latest results for indicators established in relevant policies, e.g. the NDC mitigation target and any major decarbonization policies, plans, or strategies.

	enablers or other interventions and/or contextual data.	
Adaptation	Climate risks, vulnerabilities, and losses and damages, as well as updates on adaptation actions or the status of other enabling conditions that strengthen resilience.	Results of any indicators for adaptation commitments laid out in the NDC (if any), as well as those for other relevant policy frameworks, most commonly, adaptation plans and adaptation communications.

Within each sub-system, the scope and depth of the data function will depend on resource availability. While in principle there is no upper limit to the volume or granularity of data that can be collected, a functional climate transparency system should, **at a minimum, generate sufficient information to track progress against the priority actions and indicators identified in the policy tracking subset**. This **ensures that the system creates sufficient information to feed the M&E frameworks** required to steer policy implementation and, if needed, even a revision of the policies themselves.

Finally, information gaps, capacity constraints and needs identified through the mitigation and adaptation components should naturally **feed into the third sub-system — the Support Needed and Received component**, allowing the system to articulate, document, and track the country's evolving needs and ensuring alignment between national planning and international cooperation efforts.

Figure 4. integrated climate transparency system



Baseline scenario

Over the past decade, Argentina has made significant progress in establishing the legal, institutional, and technical foundations required for effective climate transparency. However, Argentina still faces challenges in fully operationalizing its climate transparency framework. These include limitations in data integration, methodological harmonization, and technical capacity, as well as the need for more robust tools to track emission reductions, adaptation progress, and climate finance flows across sectors and jurisdictions.

The following sections provide key information to understand the business-as-usual scenario, which represents the expected situation or trajectory in the absence of GEF support. This context is essential for interpreting the relevance of the proposed interventions and serves as a benchmark against which the impacts, benefits, and effectiveness of the CBIT project can be assessed. A barrier analysis, presented further below, outlines the specific challenges this project seeks to address.

1. National transparency framework

The following sub-sections present the ecosystem of actors, legal foundations, policy instruments, and institutional dynamics that shape Argentina's emerging climate transparency system.

Policy, legal and institutional framework

Argentina adopted the provisions in the Paris Agreement through **Law No. 27.270** (2016), thereby formalizing its commitment to global climate action. This legal milestone laid the foundation for a series of national policies and instruments aimed at strengthening the country's capacity to plan, implement, and track its climate response over time.

Argentina's second **Nationally Determined Contribution** (NDC), presented in November 2021, outlines the country's commitments to address climate change through both mitigation and adaptation. It establishes an absolute, economy-wide emissions target of no more than 349 $MtCO_2e$ by 2030, representing a significant increase in ambition relative to its initial NDC.[11][11] In parallel, the NDC articulates a comprehensive adaptation agenda focused on reducing vulnerabilities, strengthening resilience, and integrating climate risk considerations into sectoral and territorial planning. It also incorporates cross-cutting principles such as equity, equality of opportunities, intergenerational responsibility, and a just transition. Argentina's NDC articulates an integrated sustainable development pathway by 2030. It sets a number of overarching principles for climate action ('*ejes rectores*'), including the transparency principles of TACCC (Transparency, Accuracy, Comparability, Consistency, Completeness). In terms of targets, the NDC states an **economy-wide emissions limit** by 2030, explicitly mentioning key action areas that signal where mitigation efforts will be focused and mirror the country's development priorities. Alongside mitigation, the NDC also introduces a **qualitative adaptation goal**,

emphasizing the need to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience, and reduce vulnerability. Furthermore, the NDC includes Argentina's Adaptation Communication, which describes a set of 34 adaptation measures that prioritize vulnerable communities and incorporate intergenerational equity considerations. In 2022, Argentina submitted its **Long-Term Strategy** (LTS) to the UNFCCC, setting the goal for carbon neutrality in 2050.[12][12] **Argentina is currently working on its third NDC, which is expected by the end of 2026.**

Argentina's national climate policy is underpinned by **Law No. 27.520** on Minimum Provisions for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation. Enacted in 2019, this law establishes the legal framework for coordinating and implementing climate action across the country, defining minimum environmental protection standards required to address the challenges of climate change, in line with the principles of Argentina's National Constitution. The law establishes the **Undersecretariat of Environment (SSAmb)** as its Implementing Authority, and mandates the creation of key institutional mechanisms to ensure an integrated and participatory approach. These include the **National Climate Change Cabinet** (*Gabinete Nacional de Cambio Climático,* GNCC), chaired by the Chief of the Cabinet of Ministers,[13][13] which is responsible for coordinating the design and implementation of national climate policies and the development of long-term planning instruments. The law also creates a permanent **External Advisory Council**, comprised by representatives from environmental associations, political parties and scientists, and tasked with providing technical and strategic input to support decision-making. A **Technical and Administrative Coordination (TAC)** is established to support the GNCC; this role is also assigned to the Undersecretariat of Environment.

Among its core mandates, Law 27.520 calls for the preparation and regular update of a **National Plan for Adaptation and Mitigation to Climate Change** (*Plan Nacional de Adaptación y Mitigación de Cambio Climático,* PNAyMCC), aligned with and bringing further depth to the NDC. The current plan was published in 2022 and is expected to be replaced following the publication of the third NDC.[14][14]

A number of coordination instances are foreseen in the legislation under the GNCC, including:

- **Focal Points Working Group:** This body operates at the technical level and is tasked with supporting the development and implementation of the NDC, the PNAyMCC, and the production of official documents submitted to the UNFCCC. It is made up of one representative appointed by each ministry that forms part of the GNCC. The group operates through ad hoc working groups, which may be sectoral or cross-cutting, permanent or temporary, depending on their specific objectives.

- **Provincial Coordination Table:** This group is composed of members of the Climate Change Commission of the Federal Environmental Council (*Consejo Federal de Medio Ambiente*, COFEMA) from each of Argentina's provinces and the City of Buenos Aires, or their designated representatives as determined by COFEMA's plenary. Its purpose is to coordinate climate actions between the national and provincial governments, also providing feedback on local-level work on adaptation and mitigation, i.e. the "**Provincial Climate Change Response Plans"** (PRCCs) defined in Article 20 of Law No. 27.520, together with the TAC of the GNCC.

- **Expanded Table:** The goal of this working body is to facilitate broad-based public dialogue on climate policy, ensuring broad participation in the design, updating, and implementation of national climate strategies, as well as guaranteeing access to public information. The Expanded Table may bring in representatives from academia, labour unions, civil society organizations, political parties, municipalities, Indigenous communities, the private sector, chambers of the national legislature, judicial authorities, and any other physical or legal person with a legitimate interest in climate policy matters.

- **Meeting of Ministers:** This is composed of the highest authorities from the relevant areas of government. It is the main coordination and decision-making body for inter-ministerial climate action, has a permanent character, and is currently chaired by the SSAmb.

Law 27.520 also establishes Argentina's National Climate Change Information System (*Sistema Nacional de Información sobre Cambio Climático*, SNICC), defined as an instrument for diagnosing climate change impacts and developing response plans across different jurisdictions, ensure robustness and transparency of GHG inventory data, and the monitoring of mitigation measures.[15][15] Law 27.520 also establishes the SSAmb as the SNICC's implementing authority,[16][16] and sets a reporting obligation to all centralized and de-centralized institutions in the Executive Branch, which are mandated to disclose relevant information requested by the SNICC.[17][17]

The SNICC is intended to be integrated and interoperable with other systems, including the national inventory system (SNI-GEI-AR), the National Mitigation Measures Monitoring System (SNMMM), the National Registry of Mitigation Projects (ReNaMi)[18][18] and the National Information System for Climate Risk Mapping (*Sistema de Información de Mapas de Riesgo de Cambio Climático*, SIMARCC). While the SNI-GEI-AR and SIMARCC have advanced to the stage of practical implementation, the other systems largely remain at the conceptual stage, often limited to fragmented or ad hoc databases rather than functioning as structured information systems.[19][19] Ultimately, the SNICC is intended to serve as a central repository for transparency and public information, ensuring that climate-related data is robust, accessible, and consistent over time. Due to its importance, full development and implementation of the SNICC is listed as a specific action within the PNAyMCC.[20][20]

Important note: this proposal uses SNICC to refer to the entire ecosystem of climate transparency (i.e. the equivalent of Figure 1 in the previous section). When referring specifically to its website, the text will specify that the reference is to SNICC's web portal.

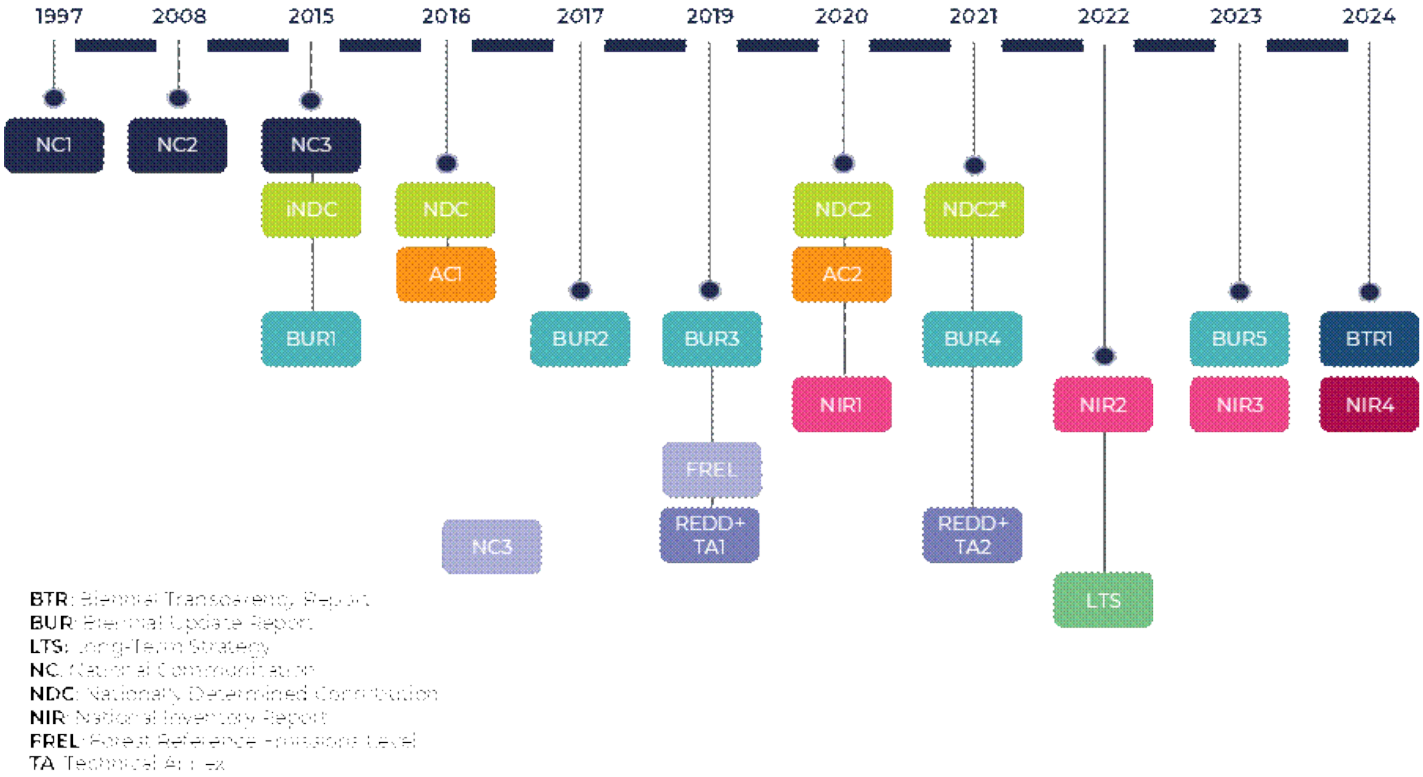
Official reporting to the UNFCCC

Through GEF and other international cooperation support, Argentina has consistently fulfilled its reporting obligations under the UNFCCC. The First National Communication (NC1) was submitted on July 25, 1997; the Second National Communication (NC2) was submitted on March 7, 2008, and the Third National Communication (NC3) on December 9, 2015. Alongside NC3, Argentina also submitted its First Biennial Update Report (BUR1) to the UNFCCC.

On November 17, 2016, Argentina submitted its First NDC, together with its first Adaptation Communication (AC1). The Second Biennial Update Report (BUR2) was submitted on August 22, 2017. The Forest Reference Emissions Level (FREL) was initially submitted in January and updated in October 2019. The Third Biennial Update Report (BUR3) was submitted on November 26, 2019, along with the Technical Annex for REDD+ 1 (REDD+ AT1). Additionally, the First National Inventory Report (NIR1) was submitted on March 3, 2020. The Fourth Biennial Update Report (BUR4) was submitted on December 31, 2021, together with REDD+ technical annex. The following National Inventory Report was submitted on March 9, 2022. BUR5 was submitted in November 2023. The Third National Inventory Report (NIR3) was submitted on February 29, 2024.

The First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1), submitted alongside the National Inventory (NIR4) as an independent document, was delivered on December 19, 2024. BTR1 is thus the latest climate transparency report with official information at the time of preparing this proposal, informing both baseline and project scenarios of this document.[21][21] The illustration that follows summarizes this sequence of reports submitted to the UNFCCC. Note that the third NDC is expected for the end of 2025.

Figure 5. Argentina’s submissions to the UNFCCC



Other information systems of relevance to Climate Action

While not directly focused on climate transparency, other policy and institutional frameworks play a crucial role in shaping the broader environment in which transparency-related systems and practices are developed and implemented. These frameworks influence how data is produced, shared, validated, and used for planning and decision-making across sectors. Understanding them is essential to fully grasp the enabling conditions, institutional dynamics, and cross-sectoral linkages that support or constrain transparency efforts. The following section highlights key frameworks and actors that, although not primarily focused on climate transparency, play an important role in supporting the operationalization and long-term sustainability of the SNICC. Their contributions help frame the broader institutional context for the interventions proposed under this CBIT project.

Table 2. Other relevant information systems

System name	Managing institution	Description and relevance for the SNICC
National Environmental Information System / Environmental Information Center	Undersecretariat of Environment (SSAmb)	Integrated environmental information platform providing geospatial data, statistics, and environmental indicators from official, academic, and civil society sources.

(*Sistema Nacional de Información Ambiental* / *Centro de Información Ambiental* - SInIA & CIAM)		Key source of environmental & spatial datasets, essential for adaptation/mapping modules; interoperability with SNICC metadata; flagship for gender-sensitive spatial indicators.
National Public Investment System / Public Investment Project Bank (*Sistema Nacional de Inversión Pública* / *Banco de Proyectos de Inversión Pública* - SNIP & BAPIN)	National Directorate of Public Investment (*Dirección Nacional de Inversión Pública*), under the Ministry of Economy.	SNIP founded under Law 24.354. Project registry and management system tracking for public investment projects along their lifecycle; integrated with financial and control systems. Relevant for tracking support needed and received.
National System for Comprehensive Risk Management (*Sistema Nacional para la Gestión Integral del Riesgo*, SINAGIR)	Federal Emergency Agency *(Agencia Federal de Emergencias*) under the Ministry of Security	Coordinates national policies and actions for disaster & risk management; integrates agencies, NGOs, civil society for prevention, recovery, and risk reduction. Critical for adaptation and disaster resilience modules: risk maps, early warning data, shared spatial planning.
National Statistics System *(Sistema Estadístico Nacional*, SEN)	National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (*Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos,* INDEC), under the Ministry of Economy.	Coordinates national census and statistical operations across national and provincial bodies; collects socioeconomic, demographic, geographic indicators, etc. Essential for baseline socioeconomic and demographic data; supports sex-disaggregated statistics, vulnerability assessment, and reporting modules.

2. Progress on Argentina's climate transparency system

This section assesses the information currently available in Argentina's transparency framework, using the conceptual elements developed in the previous sections. The analysis considers both data and policy tracking functions for mitigation and adaptation actions, as defined in Table 1 and Figure 4, as well as the support needed and received. Regarding policy tracking, it is important to note that both the NDC and the PNAyMCC are scheduled for revision. While this CBIT project will focus on the revised versions of these policy instruments, reviewing the challenges identified in their current iterations provides valuable insights and lessons learned.

The discussion draws on information published in the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR), previous UNFCCC submissions, and content available through the GHG inventory and mitigation monitoring web platform and SIMARCC. In addition, consultations were held with the SSAmb to explore whether further information exists that is not yet reflected in public reports or online platforms.[22]

Mitigation

Data

GHG Inventories

The national GHG inventory is the key element in terms of mitigation data. Chapter I of Argentina's BTR1 presents a short version of the national inventory of anthropogenic GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks, with the full version of the national inventory report (NIR) available as a separate document. The NIR is split into five sectors, i.e. energy, industrial processes and product use (IPPU), agriculture and farming; land-use, land-use change and forestry, and waste, and covers the period comprised between 1990 and 2022.

Argentina's net emissions for year 2022 were estimated at 400,920.59 $ktCO_2e$. The country's emissions and removals followed a growing trend, increasing by 46% compared to the 1990 level. In 2022, Argentina's total GHG emissions were distributed as follows:

- Energy: Representing 49.98% of total emissions (200,366.68 $ktCO_2e$), this sector includes all emissions from fuel combustion and fugitive emissions from fuel manufacturing.

- Industrial processes and product use (IPPU): Responsible for 5.90% of emissions (23,643.67 $ktCO_2e$), this sector covers emissions from chemical reactions during industrial processes and non-energy uses of carbon-containing materials.

- Agriculture and farming:[23][23] Accounting for 25.48% of total emissions (102,191.19 $ktCO_2e$), emissions originate from livestock (e.g., enteric fermentation, manure management), crop management, and field burning of residues.

- Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF): This sector includes both emissions and removals from various land categories. It represented 12.82% of emissions in 2022 (51,404.65 $ktCO_2e$), covering changes in carbon stocks, nitrogen-related emissions from soils, and harvested wood product removals.

- Waste: Representing 5.83% of emissions (23,314.40 $ktCO_2e$), this sector includes emissions from the disposal and treatment of municipal solid waste, industrial waste, and wastewater.

Figure 6. Argentina's GHG inventory (1990 – 2022)[24][24]

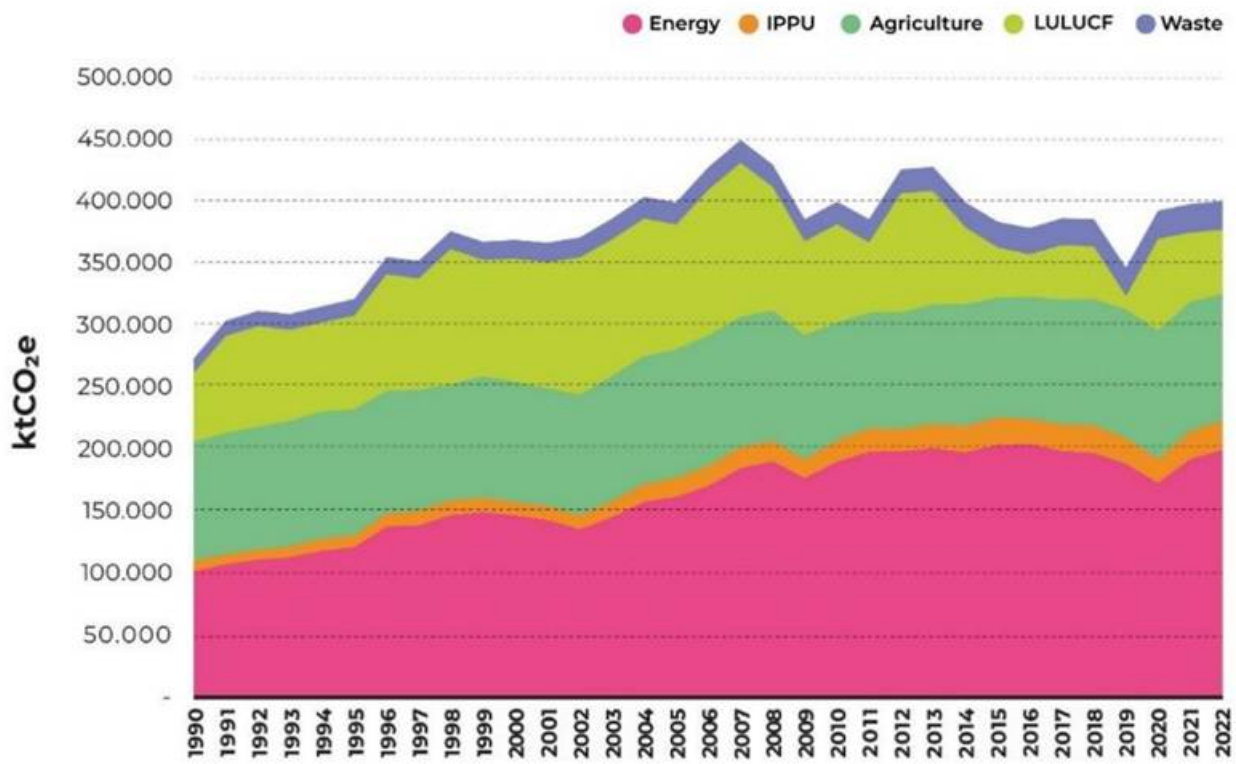
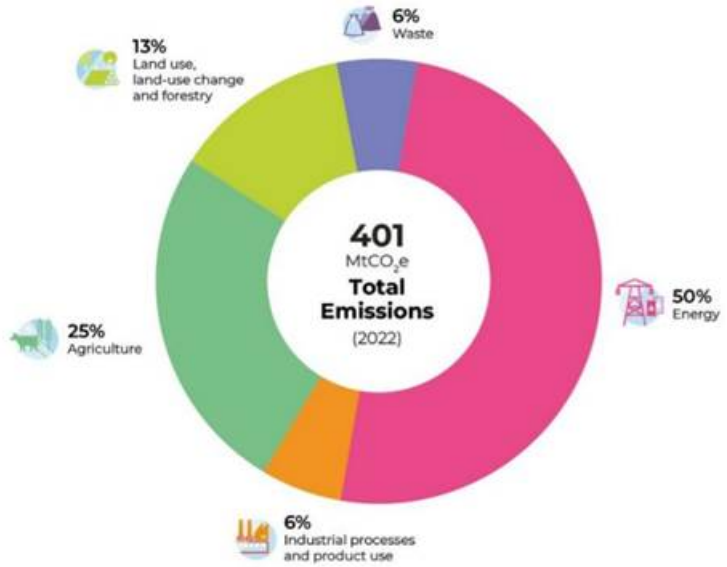


Figure 7. Sectoral contribution to GHG emissions (2022)[25][25]



As in most developing countries, the national inventory is the most advanced part of the transparency system, with existing institutional arrangements, data collection procedures, quality control (QC) and quality assurance (QA) measures, and archiving of inventory data. However, there is still room for improvement, particularly related to the flexibilities adopted by the country in light of its national circumstances, including e.g.:

- Key category analysis (KCA) is limited to 85% of total emissions.[26][26]
- Tier 1 emission factors still used in some key categories (e.g. 1B2b and 1A1c; 3D1a; 5D1)[27][27]
- Quantitative uncertainty analysis only for the last year in the inventory (lacking starting year)[28][28]
- Ad-hoc QA/QC procedures (instead of a structured, systematic QA/QC plan)[29][29]
- Lacking activity data leading to ‘not estimated’ (NE) categories in all five sectors.[30][30]

Mitigation actions

Information on **mitigation actions** is available both in the BTR as well as the GHG inventory and mitigation monitoring web platform. The **National System for the Monitoring of Mitigation Measures** (SNMMM) is one of the technical subsystems that make up Argentina's SNICC. Established in 2018, it is designed to systematically track the implementation of mitigation measures included in national climate planning instruments, particularly those developed under the GNCC. While the SNMMM serves an important function in coordinating information across sectors, it is necessary to improve the reporting, monitoring and verification system for mitigation measures, in such a way that it includes methodological improvements for the acquisition, processing and estimation of the impact of the measures.

The **National Registry of Mitigation Projects** (ReNaMi) complements the SNMMM by documenting mitigation projects implemented under various carbon certification standards, including the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), Verified Carbon Standard (Verra), Gold Standard, and BioCarbon Registry. The ReNaMi is intended to play a key role in promoting transparency and facilitating access to information on the development and implementation of mitigation projects in Argentina. Conceived to support the country's commitments under the UNFCCC, it aims to prevent double counting and enable the claiming of mitigation outcomes. The registry is structured to document projects carried out within the national territory that contribute to GHG emission reductions or enhanced removals, including through mechanisms such as REDD+. While ReNaMi holds significant potential as a strategic transparency instrument, its current focus has been primarily on compiling information related to projects under carbon certification standards. The ReNaMi's objective may be expanded to meet national and international commitments to climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as transparency and reporting. In particular, to link with the minimum registration requirements of Article 6 and provincial registries.

These registries and systems provide a background and an opportunity to further enhance the operational integration of Argentina's domestic climate policy framework. This integration would serve to operationalize cooperative approaches and crediting mechanisms under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, by strengthening the systems needed for the transparent accounting and tracking.

NDC tracking

Argentina's updated NDC commits to an absolute, economy-wide emissions limit of 349 $MtCO_2e$ by 2030 (unconditional target), covering all sectors and gases. Argentina reported in BTR chapter 2 achieved GHG emission reductions for the most relevant policies and measures, such as in the energy and LULUCF sectors. However, Argentina did not report expected and achieved GHG emission reductions for its policies and measures in the tabular format referred to in paragraph 82 of the MPGs. Argentina reported the use of flexibility with respect to paragraph 85 of the MPGs owing to limitations relating to human resources, data availability and technical capacity. Support is needed for developing a workplan aimed at addressing its limitations in estimating expected GHG emission reductions.

Similarly, Argentina in light of its national circumstances applies flexibility provisions for reporting GHG projections in the NDC tracking section of BTR1.[31][31] Thus, policy tracking mechanisms still face some challenges in terms of the two key elements described above (i.e. bottom-up integration and projections) for a clearer understanding of the emission paths.

Adaptation

Data

While reporting on adaptation and losses and damages is encouraged (i.e. not mandatory), its use is relevant for a deeper understanding and clearer articulation of the approaches, acknowledging that both areas operate along a methodological spectrum aimed at minimizing and addressing climate impacts and risks. Chapter III of Argentina's BTR1 presents a summary of the information available in terms of climate change risks and vulnerabilities. The analysis draws from two main sources: the Third National Communication (2015)—which is conceptually based on the AR4 definition of vulnerability, emphasizing exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity- as well as more recent inputs generated during the preparation of the PNAyMCC (2022), which adopts the updated AR5 conceptualization of climate risk—focused on hazard, exposure, and vulnerability as distinct yet interacting components. The report addresses a broad range of sectors and regions, including water, agriculture, health, infrastructure, and ecosystems, and Chapter VI of Argentina's BTR presents the quantitative and qualitative impacts observed throughout the territory.

The most recent effort to produce quantitative and spatially explicit risk information involves the SIMARCC (**Climate Change Risk Mapping System**, *Sistema de Mapas de Riesgo del Cambio Climático*). SIMARCC is a public, interactive Geographic Information System (GIS) that overlays climate hazard projections (e.g., temperature, precipitation extremes, droughts) with socio-economic indicators to reveal spatially explicit exposure scenarios for future periods, resulting in downloadable, customizable maps that can inform high-resolution risk planning. First launched in 2017, SIMARCC remains an ambitious, evolving system, built to bridge the gap between qualitative climate risk assessments and quantitative, geospatially precise adaptation planning. While foundational maps and tools are available, such as an updated climate variable projections, new layers of information, and improved performance, the system is under continuous improvement—enhanced data depth, analytical models, and user interfaces are still needed.

Policy tracking[32]

An important set of challenges in adaptation policy monitoring relates to the collection and organization of information on implemented actions. Strengthening these processes would improve data flows, ensuring that information on progress is systematically captured and available for analysis. In parallel, there is scope to align the monitoring information more closely with established goals and indicators, enhancing the relevance and usability of the evidence for assessing progress.

Support needed & received

While reporting on support needed and received is encouraged (i.e. not mandatory), its use is relevant for several strategic, political, and practical reasons. These include supporting resource mobilization (e.g. attracting bilateral and multilateral funds), improving policy prioritization and coordination, and building trust and credibility.

The support needed and received section in Argentina's BTR1 reflects an early-stage and exploratory approach to tracking international climate finance, and capacity-building. The report compiles information on a broad portfolio of climate-related projects, with the main objective of identifying the sources and modalities of support received by public and non-public institutions over the years 2016–2021. The methodology is retrospective and project-based, relying on the classification of completed or ongoing initiatives according to sectors, instruments, and funding characteristics.

The information presented is based on data gathered through the GNCC via formal information requests, with the National Budget Office and the Operational Directorate for International Financing—both under the Ministry of Economy—serving as key sources. Data is categorized by type of support (financial, technical assistance, or capacity building), source of funding, and whether the support was bilateral, multilateral, or from international climate funds.

However, the report acknowledges the absence of standardized procedures and institutional arrangements for requesting and receiving information,[33][33] which may result in several limitations: data gaps, inconsistent classification criteria, incomplete responses, and limited visibility into unmet needs or alignment with national climate goals. Additionally, the chapter on support needed lacks quantitative estimates of the amounts required, and places strong emphasis on transparency-related needs, with comparatively less attention to those arising from mitigation and adaptation measures outlined in the BTR.[34][34] As such, while the BTR1 offers a useful snapshot of climate support needed and received, its utility for informing policy alignment, strategic planning, or resource mobilization remains limited.

3. Other baseline initiatives

The following table presents recent and on-going initiatives of relevance for climate transparency. Note that the same table is revisited in the 'coordination' sub-section below, to discuss how these initiatives will interact with the proposed project.[35][35]

Table 3. other recent and on-going projects

Program / Project	Leading ministry and supporting entities	Brief description & relevance for climate transparency	Duration (start and end year)	Value (million USD)	Relevance for climate transparency
Argentine Republic's Fourth Biennial Update Report (BUR4) (GEF #10824)	SSAmb; GEF, UNDP	Assist the Republic of Argentina in the preparation of its BUR4 in compliance with its obligations under the UNFCCC. Relevant for lessons learned and continuity.	2021 - 2023	0.35	A (High)
Initiative for Transparency in Argentina's Climate Action (ICAT)	SSAmb; ICAT	- Establishment of the required institutional agreements for the estimation of GHG emissions from the health sector and vulnerability characterization of health care facilities in Argentina. - Assessment of the impact of PRCCs at the subnational (i.e. provinces and the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires) level in achieving national mitigation objectives. - Update of the SNICC website of Argentina, and include the latest results of the national GHG inventory.	2022 - 2025	0.35	A (High)
NDC 3.0	SSAmb; Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz, nukleare Sicherheit und Verbraucherschutz (BMUV), NDC Partnership	This project will support Argentina in evaluating the current NDC, as well as in the update process (NDC 3.0). This is the key policy that will require tracking through the SNICC.	2025 - 2026	0.48	A (High)
Preparation of the First and Second Biennial Transparency Reports and the Fourth National Communication (BTR1 and NC4/BTR2) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (GEF # 10973)	SSAmb; GEF, UNEP	Umbrella programme to support forty-three developing countries prepare and submit BTRs and NCs that meet UNFCCC/Paris Agreement information requirements while addressing their national development goals. This project will support Argentina in preparing upcoming reports to the convention, which are the key outputs from the transparency system.	2023 - 2028	1.23	A (High)

Strengthening Transparency of the GHG Inventory System and Monitoring of Mitigation Measures and Support Received (CBIT) (GEF # 9955)	SSAmb; GEF, UNEP	Supported compliance with transparency requirements under the Paris Agreement on climate change. Focus on inventories (Component 1), mitigation actions (C2) and models (C3). Previous phase of this CBIT project, setting the base for the development of the SNICC.	2019 - 2024	2.00	A (High)
National Support of the NDC Partnership Action Fund - Development of a monitoring system and update of the Long Term Strategy (LTS).	SSAmb; NDC Partnership; UNEP	This project will generate inputs for monitoring the national commitments in the mid and long term through the analysis of models, scenarios and trajectories. Support the tracking of the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Model prioritized Policies and Measures (PAMs). Technical analysis to enhance adaptation within the framework of mid- and long-term strategies. Analysis of carbon sinks towards mid- and long-term commitments.	2026 - 2027	0.33	A (High)
Argentine Republic's Third Biennial Update Report (BUR 3) (GEF 9952)	SSAmb; GEF, UNDP	Assists the Argentine Republic in the preparation of its Third Biennial Update Report (BUR 3) in fulfillment of its obligations towards UNFCCC. Relevant for lessons learned and continuity.	2017 - 2021	0.35	B (Mid)
NDC Action Argentina	SSAmb; IKI, UNDP	Translate the NDC into actionable strategies and ready-to-implement actions using a systematic approach with policy and economic instruments to drive public and private investment in key sectors.	2022 - 2024	0.46	B (Mid)
Support for the Design of the National Adaptation Plan	SSAmb; GCF, UNDP	Facilitate the evaluation of reduced vulnerabilities associated with the adverse effects of climate change by integrating adaptation into public policies. Relevant policy for tracking through the SNICC's adaptation component.	2019-2022	3.00	B (Mid)
Support for the Development of a Long-Term Resilient and Low-Emission Development Strategy - 2050 Pathways Platform	SSAmb; European Climate Foundation (ECF), 2050 Pathways Platform	Assist Argentina in the participatory development of resilient and low-carbon development pathways to update its LTS.	2023 - 2024	0.14	B (Mid)
Support for the Implementation of the National Contribution (NDC Support)	SSAmb; BMUV, NDC Partnership, UNDP	Promote cooperation between the public sector, subnational entities, private sector, and civil society to support the implementation of the NDC towards achieving the established target. Includes support for	2019 - 2023	2.18	B (Mid)

		preparing Argentina's LTS and the updating of the NDC.			
Support to the formulation of the National Action Strategy for Climate Empowerment (ENACE)	SSAmb; EUROCLIMA +, FIIAPP	Strengthen national climate policy, planning, decision-support frameworks and institutional capacities for education, awareness raising, training, public access to information and citizen participation. Strengthen the national planning process that articulates existing initiatives in the National Public Administration and the GNCC, related to the elements of Action for Climate Empowerment for the short, medium and long term.	2021 - 2025	NR	B (Mid)
Promoting low-carbon and climate-resilient development in Argentina	SSAmb; GIZ, IKI	The project operates in four fields of action: It supports the implementation of plans to **restore forest ecosystems** and thus improve or restore the ecological functions and services of forests. It implements **measures in the construction and metal industries** that improve the conditions for consumption and production by boosting resource efficiency and making them more environmentally friendly. It implements **adaptation and mitigation measures in the transport sector**. It improves the climate **policy framework and access to climate finance**, i.e. financial resources that promote steps against climate change.	2023 - 2028	NR	C (Low)

Key barriers

Despite the advancements reported in the previous sections, Argentina still faces challenges in fully implementing its climate transparency framework. The main barriers faced by the country are summarized in the project's **problem tree** (Figure 6 below), and can be described as follows:

I. Cross-cutting barriers

As most developing countries, Argentina faces significant structural and operational barriers to organizing its climate-related data in a coherent, timely, and policy-relevant manner. While several institutions produce relevant environmental and climate data, the integration of these systems remains fragmented, both within SNICC's own modules and across platforms. Disperse information sources on climate change mitigation, adaptation, damages and losses, as well as meteorology, forestry, water, biodiversity, and risk affect the country's capacity to centralize robust evidence for policymaking and climate finance mobilization. Support is needed for establishing institutional arrangements with the implementing agencies involved in generating, compiling and providing data and information required for reporting under the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

While several environmental information systems are in place, their integration is still limited, and the level of development of each platform has been uneven, as discussed in the previous sections. In the specific case of SNICC, integration is still needed within the system's own modules, and, in the long run, with the broader ecosystem of environmental data.

The SNICC still needs a clearly defined operational model and procedures for managing climate data across its full lifecycle—from collection and validation to analysis, dissemination, and archiving. Procedures should be adapted to incorporate improvements identified in each reporting cycle.

II. Module-specific barriers

Argentina's ETF-related modules still face challenges that hinder its reporting and ultimately lead to the use of flexibility provisions:

- Under Component 1, the project improved eight GHG inventory categories in line with TACCC principles. Three categories were estimated for the first time and incorporated into Argentina's national reporting cycle: Harvested Wood Products (included since BUR4), and Coke production and Charcoal and biochar production emissions (both included since BUR5). Five additional categories were significantly improved: Fuel combustion activities, for which local emission factors were developed in partnership with the Argentine Institute of Oil and Gas (IAPG) — allowing 72% of key category emissions for 2020 to be estimated at Tier 2 level; Land representation, through coordinated work with multiple government agencies and the National Geographic Institute; Soils, through the application of Tier 2 carbon soil models; Metal industry; and Fugitive emissions from natural oil and gas. Under Component 2, the project strengthened the MRV systems for 14 mitigation measures across three sectors: eight in energy (including residential lighting, distributed electricity generation, hydroelectric and nuclear generation, and public lighting), five in industry (including recovery of ferrous scrap, paper recovery, and black liquor utilization), and one in transport (Bus Rapid Transit System implementation).
- The **GHG Inventory** still faces some challenges in terms of activity data[36][36] and country-specific (tier 2 or higher) emission factors for some key categories.[37][37] Specific needs include improving the national GHG inventory, with particular needs for different sectors of the inventory. The current version of the NIR uses flexibility provisions for the key category analysis, which is currently limited to 85% of the inventory's emissions, and uncertainty analysis was conducted only for the final year.[38][38] It is important to mention that more than 79% of the volume of the emissions of the country are estimated with activity data or emission factors higher than Tier 1.
- **Adaptation** M&E requires further development. Data from various sectors and institutions at national, subnational and local level determine a complexity that requires a unified system to consolidate and

evaluate such information consistently. In addition, adaptation data is characterized by the large number of institutions involved, methodological challenges —e.g. in the conceptualization of losses and damages[39][39] and the assessment of risk[40][40]—and high-resolution requirements in terms of spatial granularity.

- There is still limited information in the SNICC on the NDC tracking indicator, and indicators to operationalize the adaptation goal. The country faces challenges to generate and consolidate emissions projections for key mitigation actions.[41][41]

- For **support needed and received**, Argentina lacks a structured mechanism to identify, quantify, and track financial, technical, and capacity-building needs for achieving the objectives in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and national policies. Thus, the information presented in the BTR requires further strengthening.

III. Usage barriers

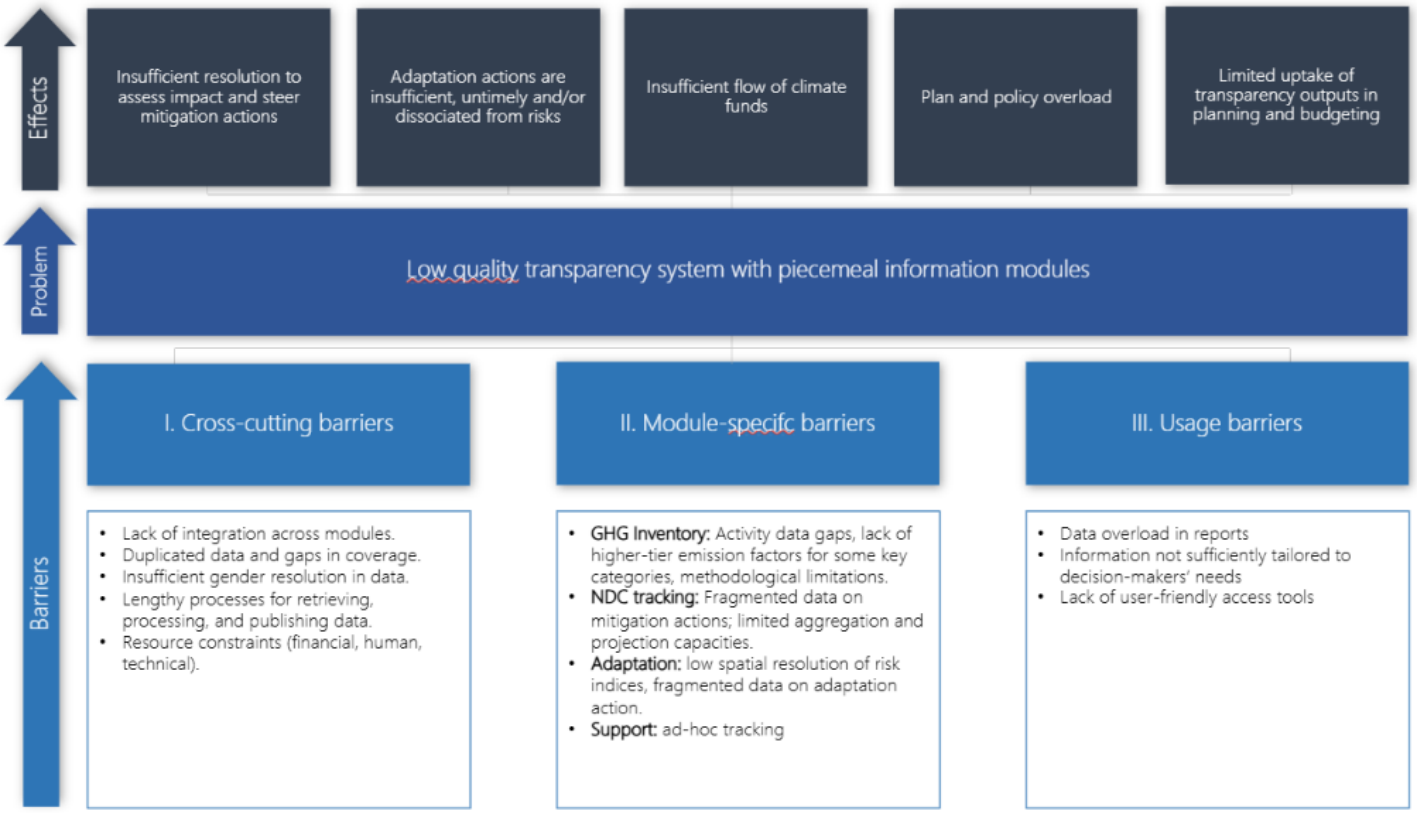
While Argentina has made significant progress in generating climate-related data across various sectors, there is still a tension between data overload, information gaps, dispersion and consistency.

While the GNCC is the central space for dialogue and coordination on climate change, it often lacks specific and user-friendly materials that can be directly applied in decision-making. In the absence of streamlined and consolidated information products, much of the technical work may not easily reach the GNCC in a usable form, weakening the connection between technical work and political decision-making.

Problem tree

Addressing the barriers presented in the previous sections will be crucial to strengthen Argentina's climate transparency framework and effectively contribute to global climate goals. A summary of this discussion is presented in the project's problem tree (Figure 9 below).

Figure 8. Problem Tree



[1] PARIS21 (2024), *Mobilising Climate Change Data Ecosystems: A Framework and Toolkit*. Available here.

[2] PARIS21 (2024), Ibid. p. 12.

[3] Adapted from Piccoli, G. Pigni, F. (2019), *Information Systems for Managers*. Prospect Press.

[4] UN (2017), *Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics*, United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, New York. Available here.

[5] UNSD (2022), *Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators*, Statistics Division, United Nations Department of Social and Economic Affairs, New York. Available here.

[6] Piccoli, G. Pigni, F. (2019), *Information Systems for Managers*. Prospect Press, p. 11.

[7] UNFCCC (2018). *Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines for the Transparency Framework under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (Decision 18/CMA.1, Annex). Available here.**

[8] The Argentine Republic considers losses and damages as a separate pillar of its national climate change policy, alongside adaptation and mitigation, in accordance with Article 8 of the Paris Agreement and Decision 18/CMA.1. However, in the context of this discussion they are considered jointly.

[9] Chapter III of the MPGs establishes that each Party shall provide the information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC under Article 4 (para. 65-67). Para. 80 specifies that this includes information on actions, policies and measures that support the implementation and achievement of their NDC. Para. 82-86 specify the required details, which include objectives and goals of the measure, type of instrument, coverage (sector, gases, geographic, etc.), status (planned, adopted, implemented), estimated ex-ante and/or ex-post impacts on emissions, and methodologies and assumptions used. Similar details are encouraged for the (voluntary) climate change impacts and adaptation chapter of the MPGs (Chapter IV).

[10] Own elaboration based on PARIS21 (2024).

[11] Argentina submitted its intended Nationally Determined Contribution (iNDC) in October 2015. This initial submission was later revised and formalized as the country's first NDC upon ratifying the Paris Agreement in September 2016. In December 2020, Argentina reaffirmed its commitment to the Agreement by submitting its second NDC to the UNFCCC. Subsequently, in November 2021, the country submitted an update to the mitigation target contained in its second NDC. Throughout these updates, Argentina's ambition increased from 483 MtCO2e to a maximum limit of 349 MtCO2e, which is the mitigation commitment set in the 2021 version of the NDC, valid at the time of preparing this project.

[12] Available here.

[13] The GNCC includes authorities from the following areas of government: Environment, Energy, Mining, Production, Agriculture and Livestock, Industry, Transport, Social Development, Foreign Affairs, Education, Sports, Health, Science and Technology, Interior, Public Works, Housing, Labor, Economy and Finance, and Security and Defense.

[14] The 2022 PNAyMCC is organized around six strategic lines (*líneas estratégicas*) which correspond to thematic priority areas for climate action. In addition to the six thematic lines, the Plan emphasizes four cross-cutting approaches (*enfoques transversales*) that must be integrated throughout all climate actions. Beneath each strategic line, the PNAyMCC contains specific objectives, as well as 250 concrete measures that are followed by a set of 243 indicators with baseline values and intermediate and final targets. They cover both mitigation actions (e.g. expanding renewables, energy efficiency standards, reforestation, methane capture in waste, etc.) and adaptation actions (e.g. flood defense projects, drought-resistant farming, early warning systems, public health heat plans, etc.). The following sections will discuss the challenging nature of the plan's M&E framework due to its large number of indicators.

[15] Law 27.520, art. 17.

[16] Regulatory Decree 1030/2020, art. 17.

[17] Law 27.520, art. 15

[18] ReNaMi keeps a record of mitigation projects implemented under various carbon certification standards, including the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), Verified Carbon Standard (Verra), Gold Standard, and BioCarbon Registry. The registry is structured to document projects carried out within the national territory that contribute to greenhouse gas emission reductions or enhanced removals, including through mechanisms such as REDD+. It is also expected to support international reporting, particularly regarding the use of carbon markets in Biennial Transparency Reports. While ReNaMi holds significant potential as a strategic transparency instrument, its current focus has been primarily on compiling information related to projects under carbon certification standards.

[19] See e.g. the current information available for the ReNaMi.

[20] See measure IN-01.

[21] Note that the ETF's Technical Expert Review (TER) for BTR1 is scheduled to take place after the submission of this proposal to the GEF. Therefore, the project scenario was prepared with flexibility to accommodate any revisions and recommendations that are received through this channel (see output 3.1).

[22] This analysis is also the basis for the baseline scores used in the Result's Framework in Annex C (see Indicator 2).

[23] Note that Argentina separately reports agriculture and farming (chapter 5 of the 2024 NIR) and forestry and other land use (chapter 6, corresponding to former LULUCF definition). Thus, the sum of these chapters covers the AFOLU category.

[24] Subsecretaría de Ambiente (2024). *Informe Nacional de Inventario. Primer Informe Bienal de Transparencia de la República Argentina a la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático*, p.56.

[25] Ibid. p. 55.

[26] Ibid., p. 126.

[27] Ibid., p. 127.

[28] Ibid., p. 144.

[29] Ibid., p. 137.

[30] Ibid., pp. 140-141.

[31] Subsecretaría de Ambiente (2024). *Primer Informe Bienal de Transparencia de la República Argentina a la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático*, p.286

[32] Ibid, p. 168.

[33] Ibid., p. 221-222.

[34] See e.g. p. 231 of BTR1 (2024) (op. cit.)

[35] For simplicity, older projects (i.e. finished before 2020) are excluded.

[36] Examples of missing activity data can be found in the following pages of the BTR1's NIR:

- Energy: p. 196
- IPPU: p. 471
- Agriculture and farming: p. 636
- LULUCF: pp. 1170 – 1171
- Waste: p. 1420

[37] NIR (2024), pp. 127 - 128. See e.g. categories 1B2b (fugitive emissions from natural gas systems), 1A1c (manufacture of solid fuels and other energy industries), 2C1 (iron and steel production), 3D1a (inorganic N fertilizers applied to soils) and 5D1 (domestic wastewater), all of which correspond to key categories in the inventory.

[38] NIR (2024), p. 286.

[39] Progress and outstanding challenges are further discussed in this report.

[40] The two main sources of adaptation risk analyses are studies conducted during the preparation of the Third National Communication (2015)—which is conceptually based on the AR4 definition of vulnerability, emphasizing exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity- and the National Plan for Adaptation and Mitigation to Climate Change (2022), which adopts the updated AR5 conceptualization of climate risk, focused on hazard, exposure, and vulnerability as distinct yet interacting components.

[41] BTR1 (2024), pp. 286-287.

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Project objective, outcomes, and intended impact: a theory of change

Project objective

The overarching aim of the project is to strengthen Argentina's climate transparency framework through the enhancement of the SNICC, thereby enabling more effective climate action planning, monitoring, reporting, and policy implementation. This will ultimately support Argentina's broader goals of achieving net-zero emissions and building resilience to climate risks.

Important note: this proposal uses 'SNICC' to refer to the entire ecosystem of climate transparency (i.e. the equivalent of Figure 1 section A). When referring specifically to its website, the text will specify that the reference is to SNICC's web portal.

Theory of change

The Theory of Change underlying this project is structured around three main pathways,[1][42] each addressing distinct but interconnected challenges identified in Argentina's climate transparency system, as reflected in the project's problem tree (Figure 6 from previous section). The ToC is schematized in Figure 7 below.

The first pathway, 'Institutionalization and Systematization of Climate Transparency' (Component 1), addresses the foundational challenges identified in Barrier I of the problem tree. Specifically, it tackles cross-cutting institutional challenges such as the lack of integration among existing information systems, lengthy and inefficient data processes, and resource constraints. These systemic issues are addressed through the development of a strategic, technical, and institutional framework for SNICC that consolidates a shared, financially viable vision of what the system is and does (Output 1.1); the adoption of shared technical protocols and an integration strategy (Output 1.2); the establishment of sustainable capacity-building mechanisms for the SNICC's critical staff, data providers and users (Output 1.3) and a stakeholder engagement strategy (Output 1.4). Together, these efforts aim to ensure that Argentina compiles, curates, communicates and tracks climate data through an enhanced, ETF-aligned transparency framework (Outcome 1).

The second pathway, 'Enhanced National Transparency Modules' (Component 2), directly responds to the technical challenges mapped under Barrier II of the problem tree. To overcome these technical barriers, the project will introduce improvements grouped into thematic 'modules', aligned with each chapter of the Katowice MPGs. Thus, Output 2.1 improves the GHG inventory system; Output 2.2 streamlines the adaptation sub-system; Output 2.3 designs and establishes a sub-system for NDC tracking; and Output 2.4 will design and implement a framework to systematically track climate action support needed and received. Through these enhancements, Argentina will be equipped to produce timely, higher-quality climate data across mitigation, adaptation, and support dimensions (Outcome 2).

The third pathway, 'Streamlining Climate Information for Reporting and Planning' (Component 3)', addresses the final critical link between technical improvements and policy relevance, corresponding to Barrier III of the problem tree. It focuses on ensuring that the information generated by the SNICC is not only technically sound and complete, but also strategically useful to guide international reporting and policy implementation and adjustment. This is achieved through a strategic package with various improvements for ETF reporting (Output 3.1) and the establishment of a framework for using SNICC-generated data to inform domestic decision-making processes (Output 3.2). These efforts ensure that the SNICC will be used to streamline ETF reporting and national planning (Outcome 3).

The achievement of the project outcomes — including the institutionalization and sustained use of the SNICC, the generation of high-quality and integrated climate data, and the effective streamlining of information for reporting and planning — will lay the foundation for an improvement in how climate information is generated, integrated, and used for decision-making in Argentina.. As a result, Argentina's climate action planning, decision-making, and long-term resilience building will be systematically informed by high-quality, integrated, and policy-relevant information generated through the SNICC. Furthermore, the project's focus on vulnerability will help ensure that climate data

and policies reflect the realities of all population groups and enable more equitable outcomes. This strengthened climate transparency system not only enables successful compliance with international obligations under the ETF, but also reinforces the coherence, accountability, and effectiveness of domestic climate actions. In turn, these advances will make a critical contribution to Argentina's overarching long-term goals of achieving net-zero emissions and strengthening resilience to climate risks.

The successful implementation of the project and the achievement of its outcomes rely on several key cross-cutting drivers and assumptions. In this context, drivers are understood as factors that actively contribute to the likelihood of achieving results and that the project will actively strengthen and leverage. Assumptions, by contrast, refer to external conditions that must hold true for the cause-effect relationship between outputs, outcomes, and impacts to materialize, but that fall outside the project's direct control.[2][43]

On the side of impact drivers, the project will focus on consolidating and operationalizing a common vision for the SNICC as Argentina's official climate transparency platform, ensuring that this vision is financially viable and internalized across relevant institutions. The project will also promote the systematization and standardization of processes for climate data management, thus reinforcing methodological coherence and integration with broader public sector modernization efforts. In addition, through the implementation of a dedicated communication and participation strategy, the project will actively foster stakeholder engagement, building institutional ownership and strengthening inter-institutional collaboration across sectors and levels of government.

In terms of assumptions, the project is built on the expectation that existing legal mandates supporting SNICC's operation and key climate policy frameworks (such as the NDC and the PNAyMCC) will remain in force or be further strengthened. It also assumes that the political and institutional environment will continue to be supportive of climate transparency initiatives, and that the technical capacities necessary for system operation and evolution can be developed and sustained within key institutions over time.

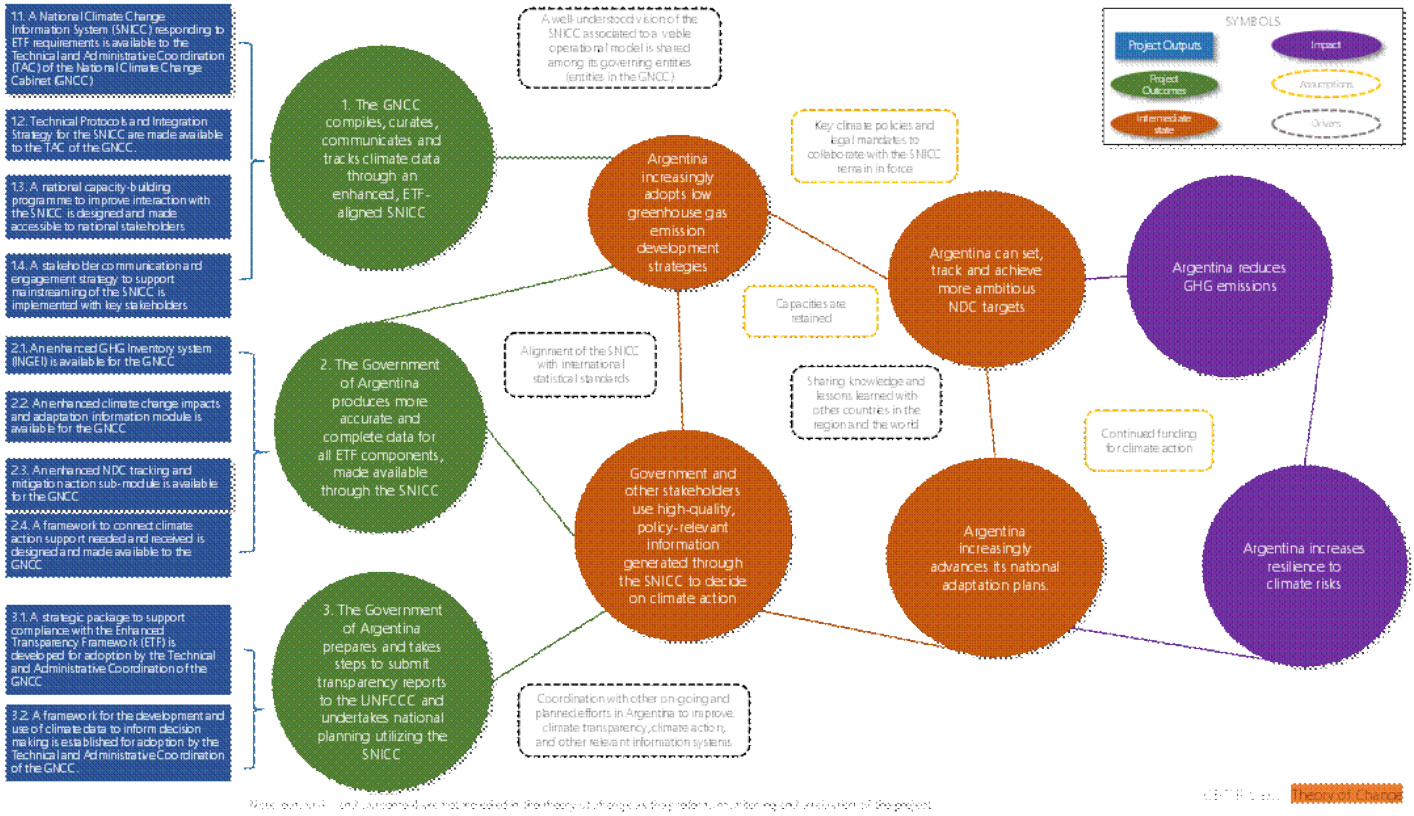
Table 4. Desired change resulting from the project

The current context	Desired change of behaviour through project (outcome)
Cross-cutting challenges in SNICC (**Barrier I**): - Lack of integration across modules. - Lengthy processes for retrieving, processing, and	Systemic challenges of the transparency framework have been addressed through Component 1: A clear, well-understood and shared vision of an integrated system is achieved through Output 1.1. Criteria to identify and prioritize data gaps, systematize statistical processes, prepare coherent and efficient improvement plans, flexibility provisions and QA/QC plans was established through Output 1.2. Technical capacity gaps up to the province level have been identified and addressed through the capacity building programme created through Output 1.3. Engagement with the SNICC and its digital platform is high following the implementation of the Stakeholder Communication and Engagement Strategy in Output 1.4.

publishing data. - Resource constraints (financial, human, technical).	
Module-specific barriers, i.e. GHG inventories, Adaptation, NDC tracking and Support needed and received (**Barrier II**)	Critical enhancements to each of the ETF modules have been introduced through Component 2 of the project: Through interventions under Output 2.1, Argentina's GHG inventory is upgraded to address gaps in activity data granularity, spatial resolution, and category-specific emission factors, with a data collection plan for the GHG Inventory designed and implemented. A Process map for the GHG Inventory and an IPCC- compliant QA/QC plan is established. A continuous improvement plan for the GHG Inventory keeps track of improvements implemented in those that are still needed, with prioritization. As a result, GHG inventory data is more accurate, complete, disaggregated, and not older than two years, allowing for more sophisticated key category analyses and improved uncertainty assessments, supporting more credible and policy-relevant climate reporting. Following interventions under Output 2.2, SIMARCC has been fully implemented and is now integrated with the SNICC. Data reported and displayed on the website is the latest to date, applies consistent methodological approaches and are integrated with Early Warning Systems. Gaps are systematically identified and prioritized for funding through the support needed sub-module. As for policy tracking, SNICC presents up-to-date information on all M&E indicators in national policies, including the NDC, the AC, and the PNAyMCC. Through the interventions under Output 2.3, clear strategies and protocols are established to integrate mitigation policies' M&E frameworks into the SNICC. Priority mitigation actions identified in policies are systematically prioritized, quantified, aggregated, and linked to the national GHG inventory and PNAyMCC targets. Projections are consistently updated to reflect latest data and inform outstanding efforts. Detailed information on flexibility used and self-determined estimated time frames for improvements in relation to those capacity constraints are also readily available and informing the support needed module. Through interventions under Output 2.4, the SNICC establishes a dedicated Support Needed and Received Module, organically integrated with mitigation and adaptation tracking components. Standardized templates and taxonomies are adopted to systematically identify, quantify, and track financial, technical, and capacity-building support linked to the NDC, the PNAyMCC, and other relevant policies. Needs are reflected in a project pipeline that streamlines access to relevant funding. In turn, transparency in received support demonstrates accountability to donors and the general public.

Usage barriers (**Barrier III**)	The improvements in architecture, institutional arrangements, procedures and functionality introduced through the CBIT project, as well as the ETF reporting efficiency gains resulting from Output 3.1 allow the SNICC to streamline the BTR preparation process. Periodic reports using the structure prepared as part of Output 3.2 present key insights to inform policy implementation and steering, as well as eventual policy recalibrations. As for policy tracking, SNICC presents up-to-date information on all M&E indicators in national policies, including the NDC, the AC, and the PNAyMCC.

Figure 9. Theory of Change



Innovativeness, cost-effectiveness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

This project is designed to be cost-effective by maximizing the use of existing institutional, legal, and technical capacities while avoiding duplication of efforts. It builds directly upon the foundations established through CBIT-1 and other transparency initiatives, ensuring that lessons learned and prior investments are fully leveraged. The project brings together key institutions relevant to climate transparency, i.e. those in the GNCC, to capitalize on their mandates and capacities, rather than creating parallel structures. By conducting a thorough assessment of ongoing and planned efforts, the project ensures synergies across institutions and coordination mechanisms, thereby reducing transaction costs and avoiding unnecessary overlaps. In doing so, GEF resources are directed towards strengthening and consolidating systems that can be sustained over the long term.

Furthermore, this project introduces a highly innovative approach by framing transparency as an information systems challenge, rather than solely as a reporting exercise. The use of a continuous improvement mechanism ensures that the SNICC remains adaptive, responsive, and aligned with the ETF, bringing clarity and predictability to how the system will evolve. This system-based perspective not only supports more effective monitoring of NDC and policy implementation but also facilitates the allocation of finance by providing clear, structured, and credible information flows.

The project is designed to lay the essential foundations for the long-term development and consolidation of Argentina's Climate Change Information System. By establishing a clear framework, structured processes, and improved data integration mechanisms, the project will enable future initiatives—whether led by international cooperation, the government, or the private sector—to build directly upon the achievements of this project. In doing so, it will provide clarity on priority actions and strategic gaps, facilitating a coordinated and efficient scaling-up of efforts. While this CBIT project will not suffice to resolve all existing challenges and limitations, it will prepare the ground for their progressive resolution over time, ensuring that future investments are aligned with national priorities and contribute to strengthening the SNICC in an orderly, efficient, and cost-effective manner. This structured approach is expected to enhance the attractiveness of SNICC as a platform for sustained national and international support.

Project structure

The project is structured into three technical components, one for the system as a whole (C1), one for module-by-module improvements (C2), and one for integration into ETF-reporting and decision-making (C3). A fourth component (C4) is dedicated to the project's own monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and knowledge management.

To ensure alignment with the ETF, the project has been structured to reflect the thematic chapters of the MPGs. Accordingly, the mitigation sub-system within SNICC is divided into two components: the GHG inventory (Output 2.1) and NDC tracking (Output 2.3), the latter focused specifically on monitoring mitigation-related commitments. Adaptation data and policy tracking—including adaptation components of the NDC—are addressed under the adaptation output (Output 2.3). Components 1 and 3 are cross-cutting and pertain to the SNICC as a whole. Important note: this proposal uses 'SNICC' to refer to the entire ecosystem of climate transparency (i.e. the

equivalent of Figure 1 section A). When referring specifically to its website, the text will specify that the reference is to SNICC's web portal.

Each of the project's three components is designed to deliver a specific outcome. Components are further organized into a series of outputs, each grouping activities and deliverables that share a common scope. Each output identifies the key stakeholders of relevance for the interventions grouped under it. Additionally, for each output, a list of minimum expected deliverables is presented and described, serving as the basis of the workplan presented in Annex J. The narrative under each output also identifies relevant procurement processes, aligned with the project contracting plan in Annex I and budget in Annex H.

The project's overall performance will be evaluated based on the output- and outcome-level indicators presented in Annex C, with progress reported yearly through Project Implementation Reports (PIRs) as well as during mid-term and terminal evaluations. Targets for indicators at the output level are mostly within the project's control and represent the minimum expected performance standards for the base team in charge of project operations ('the Project Technical Unit', PTU).[3][44] While the achievement of outcome level targets depends on external factors beyond the project's full control, the PTU is mandated to make all reasonable efforts to accomplish them.

Component 1: Integrated National Climate Transparency System

Component 1 focuses on strengthening the climate transparency system as a whole, mainly addressing the cross-cutting challenges identified in **Barrier I**. More specifically, Component 1 places particular emphasis on refining the SNICC's vision and operational model (**Output 1.1**), while also establishing a general framework for its systematization and standardization (**Output 1.2**). Component 1 also includes two cross-cutting outputs, providing support to the project throughout its entire duration: **Output 1.3** will design and implement a sustainable capacity-building mechanism for the SNICC's critical staff and data providers, while **Output 1.4** brings in a stakeholder communication and engagement strategy. These efforts aim to ensure that the GNCC compiles, curates, communicates and tracks climate data through an enhanced, ETF-aligned SNICC (**Outcome 1**).

Output 1.1: An enhanced National Transparency System and Platform responding to ETF requirements are adopted by the Technical and Administrative Coordination of the GNCC

Outline:

- **This output will define a set of strategic, system-wide foundations that are essential to the implementation of the SNICC.**
- **First, this output will establish a shared, high-resolution vision of what the SNICC is, what it does, how it does it, and paired with an operational model that defines how it is financed and run. The relationship between vision and operational model is iterative: an initial vision informs the design of an operational model, which is then confronted with the actual institutional and financial capacity available. This process will lead to a vision that can be sustained through time. The vision includes a**

strategy that organizes the next steps in materializing the transition from the current system to a minimum viable product, and to the full-scale shared vision.

- **On the technical front, this output will implement the SNICC's core web-based portal to align with the system's vision.**

Important note: this proposal uses SNICC to refer to the entire ecosystem of climate transparency (i.e. the equivalent of Figure 1 in previous section A). When referring specifically to its website, the text will specify that the reference is to SNICC's web portal / platform.

Key stakeholders:

- **Key stakeholders for this output are all the institutions in the GNCC, which includes authorities from the following areas of government: Environment, Energy, Mining, Production, Agriculture and Livestock, Industry, Transport, Social Development, Foreign Affairs, Education, Sports, Health, Science and Technology, Interior, Public Works, Housing, Labor, Economy and Finance, and Security and Defense.[4][45]**

Key procurement processes

- **Information System Architecture Consultancy**
- **Preliminary TORs available in Annex I.**

Deliverables and actions under this output

Code	Title	Tentative content and associated activities
1.1.1	Output 1.1 Planning and follow-up meetings	Covers planning and supervision work in the context of this output, bringing together the project's technical and managerial units (PTU and PMU). These meetings will be held at least monthly and include a follow-up on relevant procurement and contractual processes, as well as on targets, plans and actions to turn outputs into outcomes. A meeting log (deliverable 4.1.10) will be held as part of the project's own Knowledge Management System.
1.1.2	Output 1.1 Technical specifications	This deliverable captures the technical inputs and work to be provided by the project team for the procurement processes and any contractual agreements with relevant implementing partners. This includes identification of minimum requirements and technical specifications, detailed scope of work, responses to any technical inquiries from participating entities and evaluation of submissions and proposals.

		Terms of Reference (including scope of work, key deliverables, team composition and minimum specifications) will be developed based on the indicative TORs presented in Annex I of this document. The procurement process itself is to be conducted by the CEA's procurement unit.
1.1.3	Strategic vision, operational model and long-term planning for the SNICC	Through strategic vision, conceptual and operational aspects will be established that define where the system is headed and how it intends to evolve (e.g., modular growth, interoperability, user orientation). Clear and practical guidance will be provided to serve as a basis for institutional design, data architecture, and systems development. Key elements of the SNICC transparency system and web platform will be defined, establishing ongoing operations, clarifying institutional functions, workflows, data management arrangements, and quality assurance and system maintenance mechanisms. An operational roadmap will be designed to provide a phased strategy for translating the SNICC's long-term vision into a modular system. This will include human and financial resource planning for the various phases, including international support for the medium and long term.
1.1.4	Vision validation workshops	Structured, participatory session designed to test the prototype with real or potential users, gather actionable feedback, and validate whether the system design meets the needs and expectations identified during the vision and planning stages. Participants to include representatives from the GNCC. Other entities (e.g. INDEC) may be invited to participate and/or provide feedback, as needed.
1.1.5	Enhanced Visual and Interactive Prototype Package for the SNICC Web Platform	The main objective is to strengthen and evolve the visual and interactive prototype of the SNICC web platform by incorporating improvements in design, user experience, and functional simulation. The goal is to move closer to a robust version of the Minimum Viable Product (MVP) and support validation, feedback, and iterative refinement processes with stakeholders
1.1.6	Analysis Report on Improvement Opportunities and Cost Estimation for Multiplatform Integration and Technological Unification of the SNICC Web Platform	This deliverable will identify strategic opportunities for improvement in the system's architecture and design, focusing on multiplatform integration (web, mobile, desktop) and the unification of programming languages, with the aim of optimizing scalability, maintainability, and development efficiency for the SNICC and its subsystems. Tentative contents: An analysis of adopting a technological architecture that enables access from multiple devices (web, mobile, desktop), the use of modern frameworks for responsive development, and the standardization of the technology stack through unified programming languages. An evaluation of strategies to facilitate maintenance, reduce operational costs, enhance user experience, and prepare the system for future expansions. Consideration of advanced simulation of data flows, validations, and role-based access, as well as the incorporation of mechanisms for structured stakeholder feedback.
1.1.7	Core platform interface (Operational Version)	This deliverable aims to consolidate, enhance, and officially release the operational version of the central interface of the SNICC web platform, based on the validated prototypes and the design specification report. It represents the final step in the design phase, transitioning into a fully functional implementation that meets defined technical, accessibility, and interoperability standards.

		Key Features to include: The improved interface will host the system's core modules (Mitigation, Adaptation, Support, among others), enabling users to input, consult, and visualize climate-related data efficiently. Enhancements will include improved user experience, navigation, data visualization, and quality control functionalities, all aligned with previously validated workflows. The platform will support multiplatform compatibility and role-based access, and will be accompanied by technical documentation and user guides for administrators. Delivery Formats: The platform will be published as an operational web application hosted by the SSAmb or other authorized government servers. Deliverable will also include a comprehensive PDF document with technical diagrams, user manuals, training guides, and access to technical repositories (e.g., GitHub) containing source code, APIs, and architectural schematics.
1.1.8	Support in the adoption process – output 1.1	This deliverable captures work from the Project Technical Unit to support the adoption process for the vision and operational model proposed in this output. Targets in terms of adoption are set in the output-level indicators in Annex C.
1.1.9	Lessons learned and recommendations	The project team will capture the main conclusions, challenges, lessons learned, and future lines of work related to the design and deployment of SNICC's vision. All lessons learned from each output will be compiled into a book / Project Memoir, as part of the project's Knowledge Management Strategy (see deliverable 4.1.8).

Output 1.2: Technical Protocols and Integration Strategy for inputs in the National Climate Information System are adopted by the Technical and Administrative Coordination of the GNCC

Outline:

- **Output 1.2 defines criteria and a series of protocols for the systematization of the SNICC, including a homogeneous preparation of data catalogues, data gap analyses, and data collection plans; process mapping, and improvement plans.**
- **The protocols produced through this output are applied in Component 2 for each of the system's modules, as applicable.[5][46]**

Key stakeholders:

- **This output will closely engage with all relevant staff from the GNCC's TAC.**

Key procurement processes

ıe Information System Architecture Consultancy used for the previous output will provide support for this output.

- **Preliminary TORs available in Annex I.**

Deliverables and actions under this output

Code	Title	Tentative content and associated activities
1.2.1	Output 1.2 planning and follow-up meetings	Covers planning and supervision work in the context of this output, bringing together the project's technical and managerial units (PTU and PMU). These meetings will be held at least monthly and include a follow-up on relevant procurement and contractual processes, as well as on targets, plans and actions to turn outputs into outcomes. A meeting log (deliverable 4.1.10) will be held as part of the project's own Knowledge Management System.
1.2.2	Output 1.2 Technical specifications	This deliverable captures the technical inputs and work to be provided by the project team for the procurement processes and any contractual agreements with relevant implementing partners. This includes identification of minimum requirements and technical specifications, detailed scope of work, responses to any technical inquiries from participating entities and evaluation of submissions and proposals. Terms of Reference (including scope of work, key deliverables, team composition and minimum specifications) will be developed based on the indicative TORs presented in Annex I of this document. The procurement process itself is to be conducted by the CEA's procurement unit.
1.2.3	Technical protocol for the preparation of Data Catalogues, Data Gap Analyses, Data Collection Plans and Process Mapping	This deliverable applies to **all four** of the modules in Component 2, and consists of a protocol for the development of standardized data catalogues for each (GHG inventories, NDC tracking and mitigation action, adaptation, and support). The protocol, according to the requirements of the MPG, will define a common structure, standardizing key metadata fields, and institutional responsibilities, ensuring coherence across catalogues and alignment with national statistical and transparency standards. This will enable identifying, characterizing, and prioritizing data gaps within each module, to inform the development of targeted data collection plans in Component 2. The protocol offers a consistent approach for assessing completeness, relevance, feasibility, and prioritization - enabling technical teams to design actionable strategies for data improvement. This deliverable also improves and standardizes the mapping of institutional, technical and data-related processes that support the operation of the SNICC. The protocol will define the steps, tools, and formats for information flows, support the systematization and documentation of existing workflows and help identify opportunities for streamlining and improved coordination.
1.2.4	Technical protocol for the preparation of Continuous	This protocol will outline a structured approach for designing and updating continuous improvement plans for each of SNICC's modules. It will include criteria for the **identification and prioritization** of areas for capacity building, methodological enhancements, data quality improvement, and institutional strengthening, with clear timelines and responsibilities.

	Improvement Plans	The protocol will also help ensure transparency and consistency by incorporating the results of the Technical Expert Review (TER) processes (linked to Output 3.1). The registry of areas susceptible to improvement will be reinforced to monitor progress over time, especially in those areas where flexibility is applied. To be applied to **all four modules in Component 2**.
1.2.5	Support in the adoption process – output 1.2	This deliverable captures work from the Project Technical Unit on the preparation and approval of SNICC's protocols by the project's Steering Committee. Targets in terms of adoption are set in the indicators in Annex C.
1.2.6	Lessons learned and recommendations	The project team will capture the main conclusions, challenges, lessons learned, and future lines of work related to the systematization of SNICC. All lessons learned from each output will be compiled into a book / Project Memoir, as part of the project's Knowledge Management Strategy (see deliverable 4.1.8).

Output 1.3: A national capacity-building programme to improve interaction with the SNICC is designed and made accessible to national stakeholders

Outline:

- **Output 1.3 focuses on the design and delivery of a targeted capacity-building programme aimed at strengthening the ability of key stakeholder groups to interact with, contribute to, and benefit from the SNICC.**
- **The programme will address capacity needs along four strategic fronts:**
  - **Provinces. Support will be provided for capacity building and data systematization to strengthen their mitigation and adaptation assessments and the components of their PRCCs, promoting integration into the SNICC.**
  - **SSAmb staff, as the main technical institution responsible for national climate transparency.**
  - **Areas of the national public administration under the GNCC**
  - **The general public, as users and multipliers of climate change metrics and information.**

Key stakeholders:

- **The Federal Environmental Council (COFEMA), as the coordination body uniting environmental agencies across Argentina's provinces to develop and harmonize environmental policies.**
- **Any relevant working groups under COFEMA.**
- **SSAmb's staff, as beneficiaries of the technical capacity building.**
- **Other national public administration entities under the GNCC.**
- **CBIT Global Support Programme and UNFCCC, as key entities for the coordination/provision of training activities.**

Key procurement processes

- **Training activities will be designed and executed by the project team (PTU).**

ther procurement includes travel, venue and logistics, hardware and software licenses for the SSAmb.

- **Preliminary TORs available in Annex I.**

Deliverables and actions under this output

Code	Title	Tentative content and associated activities
1.3.1	Output 1.3 planning and follow-up meetings	Covers planning and supervision work in the context of this output, bringing together the project's technical and managerial units (PTU and PMU). These meetings will be held at least monthly and include follow-up on relevant procurement and contractual processes, as well as on targets, plans and actions to turn outputs into outcomes. A meeting log (deliverable 4.1.10) will be held as part of the project's own Knowledge Management System.
1.3.2	Output 1.3 Technical specifications	This deliverable captures the technical inputs and work to be provided by the project team for the procurement processes and any contractual agreements with relevant implementing partners. This includes identification of minimum requirements and technical specifications, detailed scope of work, responses to any technical inquiries from participating entities and evaluation of submissions and proposals. Terms of Reference (including scope of work, key deliverables, team composition and minimum specifications) will be developed based on the indicative TORs presented in Annex I of this document. The procurement process itself is to be conducted by the CEA's procurement unit.
1.3.3	Capacity building strategy	This deliverable defines a strategic approach to strengthen the technical capacities of coordination instances under the GNCC. For provinces and the areas of the national public administration (including SSAmb staff), it focuses on building sustained capacities to generate, manage, and use climate-related data for planning, decision-making, and reporting to interact with and contribute to the SNICC. The strategy will take the form of a brief technical document and will serve as a guiding framework for the design and roll-out of all training activities under this output. Tentative contents: Mapping of roles and responsibilities within the SNICC, including their responsibilities for mitigation and adaptation tracking, data management, coordination, and reporting. Identification of priority capacity gaps, based on the SNICC's vision (Output 1.1), preliminary data collection plans in Component 2, institutional assessments, feedback from other projects. In particular, needs related to IPCC methodology updates and ETF reporting tools, use of climate and socio-environmental indicators for policy steering and/or planning, systems-level coordination and stakeholder facilitation, architecture and data integration, adaptation metrics and risk information, use of SNICC outputs for NDC tracking / updates and BTR preparation, and others to be identified in the strategy.

		Definition of core competencies to be strengthened (e.g. climate data literacy, use of SNICC, data collection planning). Proposal for training modalities, including in-person or virtual formats, centralized vs. regional delivery, peer-to-peer learning or exchange mechanisms. It includes the participation in regional and international training initiatives, particularly those organized by the CBIT Global Coordination Platform, the UNFCCC Regional Climate Weeks, and UNFCCC transparency-related workshops. Timeline and sequencing of training and technical assistance activities. Implementation partnerships, including linkages with universities, and international technical bodies. Considerations for sustainability beyond the duration of the CBIT project: Recommendations for institutionalizing learning, including on-boarding modules for new staff, internal knowledge transfer mechanisms, and longer-term institutional memory.
1.3.4	Workshops	This deliverable refers to a series of in-person or virtual workshops designed to support coordination instances under the GNCC in the development of climate information and to promote the use of the SNICC as a strategic planning tool, in line with the strategy established in the previous deliverable. This deliverable will cover workshop design and facilitation materials, including agendas, guides, and presentation decks. This deliverable will include a register of each of the activities undertaken through project support, including date, modality, scope and description of activities, and participants.
1.3.5	Province and municipal level climate information guidelines	Products will be developed based on the needs identified in the workshops and processes within the framework of the GNCC (Deliverable 1.3.3.) aimed at strengthening climate information for diagnosis, decision-making, and improving response plans. In this instance, it will be important to identify areas for improvement in the flow of integrated climate information at the municipal, provincial, and national levels.
1.3.6	Regional workshop: climate transparency	This deliverable captures the organization and hosting of an international event (hybrid or virtual) for sharing lessons learned and best practices in strengthening climate transparency systems. Covers venue costs and travel arrangements for up to one key lecturer. Speakers and travel of other regional / international participants to be born by the respective countries. Topics to reflect prioritization presented in deliverable 1.3.3.
1.3.7	Report: participation in international exchanges	This deliverable captures the participation in international events organized by UNFCCC, the CBIT Global Platform and/or other relevant high-level institutions related to climate transparency.
1.3.8	Compilation of training material	Compilation of all training materials produced by the project, publicly available in the SNICC's web platform.
1.3.9	Support in the adoption process – output 1.3	This deliverable captures work from the Project Technical Unit on the achievement of output indicators in Annex C.

1.3.10	Lessons learned and recommendations	The project team will capture the main conclusions, challenges, lessons learned, and future lines of work related to the creation of capacities for the SNICC. All lessons learned from each output will be compiled into a book / Project Memoir, as part of the project's Knowledge Management Strategy (see deliverable 4.1.8).

Output 1.4: A stakeholder communication and engagement strategy is implemented to support mainstreaming of the SNICC

Outline:

- **Output 1.4 focuses on the design and implementation of a national communication and engagement strategy aimed at strengthening awareness, trust, and active use of the SNICC among key stakeholder groups. The strategy will place special emphasis on ensuring that communication efforts reflect diverse needs, perspectives, and information access conditions across the Argentine society..**
- **The strategy will pursue three main objectives:**
  - **Increase the visibility and accessibility of the SNICC as the official framework for climate transparency in Argentina. This will be achieved through a national communication campaign aligned with the SNICC's vision and user priorities.**
  - **Foster meaningful engagement with a wide range of stakeholders, including public institutions, local governments, academia, civil society, the private sector, and the general public, both at the local, national and international level, attending to their different roles and necessities (e.g. data providers, decision-makers, investors, etc.).**
  - **Ensure messaging and outreach tailored to differentiated vulnerabilities, using imagery and participatory formats that empower women, youth, and historically underrepresented groups to engage with climate information.**
- **As part of the engagement of key stakeholders, this output includes the implementation of yearly coordination workshops with all entities working on projects that are relevant for the development of Argentina's climate transparency system.**

Key stakeholders:

ıe to its cross-cutting nature, all stakeholders in the stakeholder engagement plan (Annex L) are relevant and should be prioritized. The strategy will build upon and expand on the list of stakeholders created during the PPG stage in accordance to the scope of each output.

- **The list of relevant initiatives that will be invited to participate in the yearly coordination workshop can be found in the 'Coordination with ongoing and recent initiatives and projects' sub-section. Note that this list itself will be yearly updated in accordance with the project's Knowledge Management Strategy (see deliverable 4.1.7).**

Key procurement processes

- **Communication campaign**
- **Other procurement (travel, venue and logistics)**
- **Preliminary TORs available in Annex I.**

Deliverables and actions under this output

Code	Title	Tentative content and associated activities
1.4.1	Output 1.4 planning and follow-up meetings	Covers planning and supervision work in the context of this output, bringing together the project's technical and managerial units (PTU and PMU). These meetings will be held at least monthly and include a follow-up on relevant procurement and contractual processes, as well as on targets, plans and actions to turn outputs into outcomes. A meeting log (deliverable 4.1.10) will be held as part of the project's own Knowledge Management System.
1.4.2	Output 1.4 Technical specifications	This deliverable captures the technical inputs and work to be provided by the project team for the procurement processes and any contractual agreements with relevant implementing partners. This includes identification of minimum requirements and technical specifications, detailed scope of work, responses to any technical inquiries from participating entities and evaluation of submissions and proposals. Terms of Reference (including scope of work, key deliverables, team composition and minimum specifications) will be developed based on the indicative TORs presented in Annex I of this document. The procurement process itself is to be conducted by the CEA's procurement unit.
1.4.3	Yearly stakeholder engagement strategy and action plan	This deliverable consists of a short, annually updated strategy document that defines how the project will engage with key stakeholders throughout the year to promote the institutionalization and use of the SNICC. It outlines priority audiences, objectives, engagement formats, and coordination mechanisms to ensure meaningful and sustained interaction with the climate transparency system. Tentative contents: - Mapping and categorization of relevant stakeholders (e.g. public institutions, municipalities, private sector, academia, civil society), updating the stakeholder map prepared during the PPG stage. Stakeholders will be categorized using a power-interest matrix. - Identification of annual engagement priorities based on project milestones, data needs, or reporting cycles - Engagement objectives and expected contributions (e.g. data validation, feedback on tools, dissemination support), for each output of the project. Key instruments to be prioritized for this strategy include the vision and operational model in Output 1.1, the data catalogue and collection plan in Output 1.2, the work with municipalities as part of the capacity building mechanisms in Output 1.3, the dossiers in Output 3.2 and the Gender Action Plan (GAP) in Annex K.[6][47] - Proposed engagement mechanisms (concept and design, e.g. working groups, bilateral meetings, roundtables, public dialogues, surveys). - Timeline of planned interactions, aligned with other project outputs and reporting milestones (e.g. SNICC updates, BTR preparation) - Coordination roles and responsibilities across the project team and institutional partners - Engagement of international actors in high-level international events. Travel plan.

		- Metrics for tracking engagement level.
1.4.4	Yearly communication strategy and action plan	Yearly strategy and action plan that defines the communication products, channels, and activities to be developed and deployed to support the visibility and public relevance of SNICC, with a vulnerability-based approach. It strengthens the stakeholder engagement operationalizes the broader communication strategy by specifying concrete, time-bound actions and messaging priorities for each year. Tentative contents: - Definition of key messages and target audiences for the year, aligned with project priorities and national transparency milestones - The communication campaign will include specific actions for each output in each component of the project, aligned with the adoption targets and intended outcomes of each, as well as their key stakeholders. - Calendar of communication activities and products (e.g. social media campaigns, public events, audiovisual materials, printed products) - - Coordination mechanisms with capacity-building efforts in Output 1.3 and stakeholder engagement (previous deliverable) - Monitoring indicators to track reach and effectiveness of communications - Other elements required by the project team, e.g. visual identity and branding, with user manual, project presentation video, templates (presentations, promotional materials).
1.4.5	Coordination workshops	The project will organize coordination workshops with key stakeholders to present current lines of work in terms of climate transparency, identify synergies and collaboration opportunities, and avoid duplication of efforts. The coordination workshops will also support the dissemination of information products and dossiers prepared as part of output 3.2 below.
1.4.6	Communication and engagement actions and reporting	This deliverable covers the communication and engagement actions, as per the yearly strategy. This deliverable includes a half-yearly dedicated report that includes scope, participants, and main achievements.
1.4.7	Communication materials	Digital repository of the set of communication materials produced and disseminated throughout the project in alignment with the communication action plans (Deliverable 1.4.4). Tentative contents: - Visual and multimedia products (informational videos and animations, infographics and digital explainers, radio spots or podcasts, etc.) - Printed materials (brochures, posters, or factsheets tailored to specific stakeholder groups; quick guides or simplified user instructions for navigating the SNICC)

		- Social media and web content packages (social media post templates and graphics; website banners, etc.) - Materials to support events and outreach activities (slide decks, talking points, event kits) - Branded merchandise or awareness materials (e.g. roll-ups, folders, giveaway items) All materials will follow the visual identity and branding guidelines established for the project.
1.4.8	Project website	Institutional information of the CBIT project updated on SSAmb's website or SNICC web platform, including project description, news, publications and contact details, in alignment with the communication strategy and action plan.
1.4.9	Project surveys	This deliverable captures all surveys funded through this output to obtain sectoral data relevant for any of the outputs in this project, as per the stakeholder engagement strategy and action plan (see above).
1.4.10	Report: participation in international climate transparency events	This deliverable consists of a concise report prepared by project or institutional staff who participate in international events relevant to the ETF, such as COPs, SB sessions, CBIT Global Platform meetings, or UNFCCC regional workshops. The report serves to document the relevance and added value of the participation, ensure knowledge is shared with national counterparts, and help translate international developments into concrete actions for the SNICC and the CBIT project. Tentative contents: Brief summary of the event, including date, location, organizer, and main thematic focus List of sessions, side events, or meetings attended, with justification of relevance to the project Key takeaways related to: evolving ETF modalities and guidance, transparency-related tools or methodologies, peer country experiences and good practices, specific implications or recommendations for Argentina's transparency system or CBIT project implementation, Networking outcomes, including contacts made or opportunities for future collaboration Supporting materials, such as photos, agendas, or presentation materials The report may take the form of a short narrative brief or memo and will be submitted to the Project Management Unit and relevant government partners, also serving as an input for the project's Knowledge Management System.
1.4.11	Lessons learned and recommendations	The project team will capture the main conclusions, challenges, lessons learned, and future lines of work related to the communication of the SNICC and its interaction with different stakeholders. All lessons learned from each output will be compiled into a book / Project Memoir, as part of the project's Knowledge Management Strategy (see deliverable 4.1.8).

Component 2: Enhanced National Transparency System modules

Component 2 directly responds to the technical weaknesses and fragmentation that undermine the quality of climate data, as mapped under the second branch of the problem tree. To highlight alignment with the ETF, improvements are grouped into thematic 'modules' aligned with each chapter of the Katowice MPGs. Thus, Output

2.1 improves the GHG inventory system; Output 2.2 streamlines the adaptation sub-system and integrates it into the SNICC; Output 2.3 enhances the sub-system for mitigation policy tracking; and Output 2.4 will design and implement a framework to systematically track climate action support needed and received. Through these enhancements, the SNICC will be equipped to produce timely, higher-quality climate data across mitigation, adaptation, and support dimensions (Outcome 2).

Output 2.1: An enhanced GHG Inventory system (INGEI) is available for the SNICC

Outline:

- **This output will strengthen the SNICC's GHG inventory.**
- **More specifically, this output will use the protocols established under Output 1.2 to produce:**
  - **A formal data catalogue, data gaps analysis, data collection plan and process mapping for the GHG inventory.**
  - **An IPCC compliant QA/QC plan.**
  - **An improvement plan (also linked to the support needed and received module).These improvements will result in an action plan that will go beyond the duration of the GEF project, enabling continuous improvements in each reporting cycle and serving to organize and prioritize future cooperation projects.**

Key stakeholders:

- **Leading technical entities involved in each chapter of the NIR:[7][48]**
  - **Energy: Secretariat of Energy (*Secretaría de Energía*), National Gas Regulatory Agency (*Ente Nacional Regulador del Gas – ENARGAS*) or its successor: National Regulatory Entity for Gas and Electricity (*Ente Nacional Regulador del Gas y la Electricidad*), Wholesale Electricity Market Administrator (*Compañía Administradora del Mercado Mayorista Eléctrico S.A.*, CAMMESA), SESCO (*Sistema de declaraciones juradas de operadores de combustibles derivados del petróleo*), Argentine Oil and Gas Institute (*Instituto Argentino del Petróleo y del Gas*).**
  - **Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU): Argentine Chamber of Steel (*Cámara Argentina del Acero*), Portland Cement Manufacturers Association (*Asociación de Fabricantes de Cemento Portland*), Argentine Petrochemical Institute (*Instituto Petroquímico Argentino,* IPA), Ozone Argentina Program (Programa Ozono Argentina) of the SSAmb, INDEC, SESCO.**
  - **Agriculture and Farming: Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (*Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería y Pesca,* SAGyP), National Agrifood Health and Quality Service (*Servicio Nacional de Sanidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria – SENASA*), Chamber of the Argentinian Industry of Agrochemicals and Fertilizers (*Cámara de la Industria Argentina de Fertilizantes y Agroquímicos*).**
  - **Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry: SAGyP, National Geographic Institute (*Instituto Geográfico Nacional)*, UMSEF – Forest Assessment System Management Unit (*Unidad de Manejo del Sistema de Evaluación Forestal*), National Forestry Statistics Program (*Programa Nacional de Estadística Forestal – PNEF*)**
  - **Waste: National Directorate of Waste (*Dirección Nacional de Residuos*) and National Directorate of Hazardous Substances and Waste (*Dirección Nacional de Sustancias y Residuos Peligrosos*) of the SSAmb, Environmental Coordination of the Metropolitan Area (*Coordinación Ecológica Área Metropolitana Sociedad del Estado,* CEAMSE), INDEC,**

Argentinian Chamber of Steel, IPA, Argentine Sugar Center (*Centro Azucarero Argentino*), Argentine Citrus Federation (FEDERCITRUS).

Key procurement processes

- **A GHG inventory consultancy will provide support to the project's Project Technical Unit.**
- **Preliminary TORs available in Annex I.**

Deliverables and actions under this output

Code	Title	Tentative content and associated activities
2.1.1	Output 2.1 planning and follow-up meetings	Covers planning and supervision work in the context of this output, bringing together the project's technical and managerial units (PTU and PMU). These meetings will be held at least monthly and include a follow-up on relevant procurement and contractual processes, as well as on targets, plans and actions to turn outputs into outcomes. A meeting log (deliverable 4.1.10) will be held as part of the project's own Knowledge Management System.
2.1.2	Output 2.1 Technical specifications	This deliverable captures the technical inputs and work to be provided by the project team for the procurement processes and any contractual agreements with relevant implementing partners. This includes identification of minimum requirements and technical specifications, detailed scope of work, responses to any technical inquiries from participating entities and evaluation of submissions and proposals. Terms of Reference (including scope of work, key deliverables, team composition and minimum specifications) will be developed based on the indicative TORs presented in Annex I of this document. The procurement process itself is to be conducted by the CEA's procurement unit.
2.1.3	Data catalogue, gaps, and collection plan with process map for the GHG Inventory	The **data catalogue** will be prepared following the protocol in output 1.2. The catalogue **shall include prioritized required but unavailable information**. The deliverable also includes an analysis of specific data gaps for each module (activity data, emission factors, and others including gender related data) and a collection plan, following the protocol developed in Output 1.2. The gap analysis will consider activity data, emission factors, or other relevant information that is missing, insufficient, or in need of improvement. This deliverable will also document the full process flow for the preparation, and submission of Argentina's National GHG Inventory. The map will identify institutional responsibilities, data flows, decision points, and coordination mechanisms across sectors and inventory categories. It will support greater transparency, efficiency, and institutional memory by providing a clear and standardized reference for all entities involved in inventory development.
2.1.4	QA/QC plan (GHG inventory)	This deliverable will establish a comprehensive Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) plan for Argentina's GHG Inventory system. It will define roles and responsibilities, procedures for general and category-specific QC, and guidance for QA practices such as peer reviews. The plan

		will follow IPCC guidelines and include provisions for flexibility, where applicable, to reflect national capacities while promoting continuous improvements in inventory quality and credibility.
2.1.5	Improvement plan for the GHG Inventory	Applies protocols produced under Output 1.2. The improvement plan outlines a prioritized, actionable plan. **Improvements identified and prioritized through this deliverable will either be implemented through this project, or fed into the support needed submodule.** The Plan will establish links with national planning needs, as well as with the recommendations received during the technical expert reviews (TER) of cases BTR1 and BTR2 (depending on availability). The improvement plan will address data gaps identified in the inventory, based on previous results, covering both activity data and emission factors and other information that support data generation and process improvement. It will also include potential methodological improvements, analysis of key categories, uncertainty, control procedures, and quality assurance, among others that arise from demands and the identification of opportunities determined by the team.
2.1.6	Data sets (GHG inventory module)	This deliverable consists of the consolidated and systematized datasets generated through the implementation of the improvement plan and the data collection plan developed for the GHG inventory module, with references to the corresponding data catalogue entry (Deliverable 2.1.3).
2.1.7	Report: improvement plan results (inventories)	Provides details on the actual deployment of the improvement plan, and its impact and relevance for present and up-coming BTRs. This deliverable will include as an annex **all inventory-related studies conducted through CBIT support**.
2.1.8	Support in the adoption process – output 2.1	This deliverable captures work from the Project Technical Unit on the implementation of the GHG inventory improvement plan. Targets in terms of adoption are set in the indicators in Annex C.
2.1.9	Lessons learned and recommendations	The project team will capture the main conclusions, challenges, lessons learned, and future lines of work related to the national GHG inventory. All lessons learned from each output will be compiled into a book / Project Memoir, as part of the project's Knowledge Management Strategy (see deliverable 4.1.8).

Output 2.2: A framework to streamline climate change impacts and adaptation information is implemented in the SNICC

Outline:

- **Output 2.2 addresses the systematization and integration of information on climate change impacts, vulnerabilities, and adaptation efforts.[8][49]**

- **This output will provide the tools and processes to:**
  - **Systematize adaptation-related data (e.g. risk, exposure, loss and damage) and identify (and close) information and research gaps**
  - **Integrate monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mechanisms for adaptation policies, plans, and strategies into SNICC. This includes mainly the adaptation targets in the NDC (inc. the AdCom).**
  - **Identify and organize key indicators and data flows for both.**
- **By applying the protocols designed in Output 1.2, and building on recent and upcoming efforts, this framework will help SNICC organize, systematize and provide structured information and insights on:**
  - **The nature, scale, and distribution of climate risks and impacts**
  - **The extent and effectiveness of adaptation actions and responses**
  - **The integration and coherence of adaptation M&E frameworks**

Key stakeholders:

- **SSAmb, as the coordinating entity for the PNAyMCC, SIMARCC, and the GNCC's TAC.**
- **The Federal Emergency Agency under the Ministry of Security, as the leading entity of SINAGIR.**
- **The Federal Environmental Council (COFEMA), as the coordination body uniting environmental agencies across Argentina's provinces to develop and harmonize local-level climate change response plans (i.e. PRCC).**

Key procurement processes

- **A specialized adaptation data and M&E consultancy will support the project team in both the conceptual and operationalization phases.**
- **Preliminary TORs available in Annex I.**

Deliverables and actions under this output

Code	Title	Tentative content and associated activities
2.2.1	Output 2.2 planning and follow-up meetings	Covers planning and supervision work in the context of this output, bringing together the project's technical and managerial units (PTU and PMU). These meetings will be held at least monthly and include a follow-up on relevant procurement and contractual processes, as well as on targets, plans and actions to turn outputs into outcomes. A meeting log (deliverable 4.1.10) will be held as part of the project's own Knowledge Management System.
2.2.2	Output 2.2 Technical specifications	This deliverable captures the technical inputs and work to be provided by the project team for the procurement processes and any contractual agreements with relevant implementing partners. This includes identification of minimum requirements and technical specifications, detailed scope of work, responses to any technical inquiries from participating entities and evaluation of submissions and proposals. Terms of Reference (including scope of work, key deliverables, team composition and minimum specifications) will be developed based on the indicative TORs presented in Annex I of this document. The procurement process itself is to be conducted by the CEA's procurement unit.

2.2.3	Strategy to integrate M&E frameworks for adaptation policies into the SNICC	This deliverable defines a strategy for aligning and integrating existing M&E frameworks for key adaptation policies (including those in the NDC, the AdCom, the PNAyMCC) into the SNICC's statistical and digital infrastructure. This strategy will: Identify the exact M&E frameworks that are to be integrated as part of SNICC. This will preliminarily include the adaptation targets in the NDC, the National Adaptation Communication, and the PNAyMCC. Other policies (including higher-resolution plans, e.g. at the regional level) can also be considered and/or staged for integration in a subsequent phase. Any outstanding actions shall be reflected in the support needed sub-system. Identify the relevant targets, indicators, and reporting mechanisms for integration.
2.2.4	Data catalogue, data gaps, data collection plan and process mapping for the adaptation component	Structured data catalogue following the standardized format developed under Output 1.2 and covering the key datasets needed to capture adaptation data in order to define indicators for monitoring the vulnerabilities prioritized by each of the climate risks present in the NPA diagnosis (2023) and systematize methodologies for registering impacts on prioritized sectors related to loss and damages. Provides the foundational data structure for the adaptation sub-system in SNICC. This deliverable will also include a structured, prioritized plan for acquiring or generating data needed to populate adaptation data and policy M&E matrices, including e.g.: Identification of current data availability and gaps for key data and policy indicators, including gender related data; Proposal of specific data collection efforts, timelines, and institutional responsibilities; The deliverable will apply the guidance developed under Output 1.2 for establishing priorities for collection and improvements and distinguish between datasets to be produced during the project and those requiring post-project support (linked to the support needed sub-system). This deliverable also applies the process mapping protocol created in Output 1.2 in order to document the mapping of stakeholders and information providers involved in the generation, management, and use of adaptation and losses and damages related information within SNICC and national planning. It will identify and facilitate inter-institutional agreements for the exchange of information for the development of a record of impacts on priority sectors, linked to losses and damages.
2.2.5	Improvement plan for the adaptation component	This deliverable applies the continuous improvement plan creation protocol produced in Output 1.2 to the adaptation module of the SNICC. Identified improvements that are not implemented during the CBIT project shall be integrated into the support needed sub-module. This deliverable will also include improvements on losses and damages due to adverse weather-related events in prioritized sectors.

2.2.6	Data sets (adaptation)	This deliverable compiles the results from the implementation of the adaptation data collection plan (2.2.4). As in the previous cases, the data sets will refer the data catalogue entries and metadata standards developed under 2.2.4 to ensure that datasets are interoperable with SNICC's digital infrastructure.
2.2.7	Report: improvement plan results (adaptation)	Provides details on the actual deployment of the improvement plan, and its impact and relevance for present and up-coming BTRs.
2.2.8	Support in the adoption process – output 2.2	This deliverable captures work from the Project Technical Unit on the adoption of this output's improvement plan. Targets in terms of adoption are set in the indicators in Annex C.
2.2.9	Lessons learned and recommendations	The project team will capture the main conclusions, challenges, lessons learned, and future lines of work related to adaptation. All lessons learned from each output will be compiled into a book / Project Memoir, as part of the project's Knowledge Management Strategy (see deliverable 4.1.8).

Output 2.3: An enhanced NDC tracking and mitigation action sub-module is available for the SNICC

Outline:

- **Output 2.3 introduces a structured policy monitoring sub-system into the SNICC, transitioning from the current ad hoc reporting practices toward a consistent, institutionalized approach aligned with the requirements of the ETF.**
- **Specifically, this output will systematize the tracking of climate change mitigation-related policy implementation.**
- **These improvements will allow the SNICC to generate:**
  - **harmonized and relevant information on actions related to the implementation of Argentina's NDC;**
  - **clear linkages and reflection of actions in the national inventory;**
  - **monitoring of compliance with the planned objectives.**
- **The tracking sub-system will initially focus on the mitigation commitment outlined in the upcoming NDC3. Additional policies may be incorporated in future iterations, guided by the vision deployment strategy developed under Component 1 and in coordination with the institutions in the GNCC.**

Key stakeholders:

SAmb, as the coordinating entity for the PNAyMCC and the GNCC's TAC.

- **Any cooperation projects involved in policy design, update or implementation including e.g. support from GEF-funded projects, as well as work from agencies such as UNEP, UNDP, GIZ, AFD, FIAP, AECID and FIAP providing support for NDC updates, as well as on reporting (e.g. BTR/NC enabling activities). Refer to the coordination section for more details on potentially synergic projects.**

Key procurement processes

- **A specialized mitigation action M&E consultancy will support the project team in designing and operationalizing the tracking system**
- **Preliminary TORs available in Annex I.**

Deliverables and actions under this output

Code	Title	Tentative content and associated activities
2.3.1	Output 2.3 planning and follow-up meetings	Covers planning and supervision work in the context of this output, bringing together the project's technical and managerial units (PTU and PMU). These meetings will be held at least monthly and include a follow-up on relevant procurement and contractual processes, as well as on targets, plans and actions to turn outputs into outcomes. A meeting log (deliverable 4.1.10) will be held as part of the project's own Knowledge Management System.
2.3.2	Output 2.3 Technical specifications	This deliverable captures the technical inputs and work to be provided by the project team for the procurement processes and any contractual agreements with relevant implementing partners. This includes identification of minimum requirements and technical specifications, detailed scope of work, responses to any technical inquiries from participating entities and evaluation of submissions and proposals. Terms of Reference (including scope of work, key deliverables, team composition and minimum specifications) will be developed based on the indicative TORs presented in Annex I of this document. The procurement process itself is to be conducted by the CEA's procurement unit.
2.3.3	Standard methodological approach for emissions projections and baseline estimation	This deliverable will establish a standardized methodological framework for preparing national GHG emissions projections in line with international guidance (e.g. IPCC, ETF) and national needs. This framework will be aligned and serve to ensure consistency across future projection exercises to be included in upcoming BTRs. The methodology will also map linkages with other key modelling exercises of national relevance. Key stakeholders and scope of engagement will be identified in each case.
2.3.4	Analysis of the contribution of mitigation actions to NDC targets and inventory categories	Technical analysis designed to strengthen the link between mitigation measures and the GHG inventory in order to assess progress toward NDC targets. The analysis will strengthen the GHG inventory, improve sectoral contributions, and provide robust data for projections and inputs for future NDC cycles. This deliverable will improve the analytical value of SNICC's mitigation tracking module and support more strategic decision-making regarding policy prioritization and resource allocation.
2.3.5	Data catalogue, data gaps, data	This deliverable consists of a structured data catalogue and a structured process map with the institutional, procedural, and technical flows necessary to track mitigation measures relevant to the implementation of the NDC. This product is linked to Output 1.2. The catalogue will promote interoperability and integration with the SNICC data modules. It will also include an analysis of

	collection plan and process mapping for the NDC and mitigation action tracking module	data gaps and a structured plan to acquire or generate the data needed to track progress on mitigation measures, including gender related data. It will identify key indicators, assess current data availability, and describe the steps needed to fill gaps. The data plan will also support the construction, improvement, integration, and feeding of tracking matrices for policy evaluation. Aspects that will require efforts beyond this CBIT project will be incorporated into the support needed module in the SNICC.
2.3.6	Improvement plan for SNICC's NDC and mitigation action tracking	This plan will identify and prioritize actions to improve the robustness, granularity, and timeliness of information related to mitigation action tracking and GHG projections and baseline estimation. It will cover technical (e.g., methodology refinement), institutional (e.g., clearer mandates), and data system (e.g., integration, interoperability) dimensions. The plan will support progressive enhancements to the SNICC in line with ETF principles of continuous improvement. This deliverable also provides a practical plan to strengthen Argentina's capacity to produce reliable and policy-relevant emissions projections, particularly in support of NDC target tracking. It will identify methodological limitations, data constraints, and institutional bottlenecks, and propose targeted actions to improve modelling approaches, assumptions, and the underlying activity data. The plan will be aligned and serve to deepen the analysis in deliverable 2.3.4 (‘Analysis of the contribution of mitigation actions to NDC targets and inventory categories’). Feeds into the support needed sub-module.
2.3.7	Data sets (mitigation tracking module)	This deliverable consists of the consolidated and systematized datasets generated through the implementation of the data collection plan developed for this output, with references to the corresponding data catalogue entry and ensuring consistency with the metadata structure developed under Deliverable 2.3.5.
2.3.8	Report: improvement plan results (mitigation action tracking)	This report will document the implementation status and outcomes of this output’s improvement plan (Deliverable 2.3.6). It will assess actions, challenges encountered, and the impact on data quality and system performance. The report will serve both as an evaluation tool and as input for the next iteration of system enhancements, contributing to institutional learning and transparency.
2.3.9	Support in the adoption process – output 2.3	This deliverable captures work from the Project Technical Unit on the design and production of the NDC and mitigation action tracking sub-system. Targets in terms of adoption are set in the indicators in Annex C.
2.3.10	Lessons learned and recommendations	The project team will capture the main conclusions, challenges, lessons learned, and future lines of work related to policy tracking. All lessons learned from each output will be compiled into a book / Project Memoir, as part of the project’s Knowledge Management Strategy (see deliverable 4.1.8).

Output 2.4: A framework to connect climate action support needed and received is designed and implemented in the SNICC

Outline:

- **Output 2.4 will establish a robust, systematized framework for identifying, organizing, and tracking information on climate support needed and received within the SNICC —including financial, technical, and capacity-building assistance.**
-
- **This will be addressed through proposals for achieving a full transition to compliance with the MPGs.**
- **The output will:**
  - **Establish the scope of the information to be presented, in alignment with the system vision developed in Component 1.**
  - **Systematize procedures, tools, templates and criteria to document and categorize existing and planned support, mapped to mitigation (Output 2.1 and Output 2.3) and adaptation (Output 2.2).**
  - **Enable visibility over support gaps and bottlenecks, fostering better coordination and planning;**
  - **Ensure compatibility with ETF reporting on support needed and received, and support Argentina's own tracking of externally and domestically funded climate actions.**
  - **Building a module within the SNICC for dissemination, with special attention given to ensuring interoperability with mitigation and adaptation modules.**
  - **Establish a database of needs, together with a pipeline of structured concepts that can later be refined into full project-proposals.**

Key stakeholders:

- **The Undersecretariat of International Financial Relations (*Subsecretaría de Relaciones Financieras Internacionales*), more specifically, the Operational Directorate of International Financing (*Dirección Operativa de Financiamiento Internacional*), for its key role in international funding and current data providers for the support received section of the BTRs.**
- **Other ministries and government agencies with responsibilities relevant for climate action may also be approached during the implementation of this output.**

Key procurement processes

- **A specialized means of implementation consultancy will support the project team in designing and operationalizing the support sub-system.**
- **Preliminary TORs available in Annex I.**

Deliverables and actions under this output

Code	Title	Tentative content and associated activities
2.4.1	Output 2.4 planning and	Covers planning and supervision work in the context of this output, bringing together the project's technical and managerial units (PTU and PMU). These meetings will be held at least

	follow-up meetings	monthly and include a follow-up on relevant procurement and contractual processes, as well as on targets, plans and actions to turn outputs into outcomes. A meeting log (deliverable 4.1.10) will be held as part of the project's own Knowledge Management System.
2.4.2	Output 2.4 Technical specifications	This deliverable captures the technical inputs and work to be provided by the project team for the procurement processes and any contractual agreements with relevant implementing partners. This includes identification of minimum requirements and technical specifications, detailed scope of work, responses to any technical inquiries from participating entities and evaluation of submissions and proposals. Terms of Reference (including scope of work, key deliverables, team composition and minimum specifications) will be developed based on the indicative TORs presented in Annex I of this document. The procurement process itself is to be conducted by the CEA's procurement unit.
2.4.3	Data catalogue, data gaps, data collection plan and process mapping for the support needed and received component	This deliverable consists of a structured catalogue of datasets required to track information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement and flows across mitigation, adaptation, and cross-cutting actions. In accordance with the protocol developed under Output 1.2. based on the analysis of MPG and CTF requirements, it will identify the scope and criteria for the information to be reported, fields, data sources, update frequency, and institutional custodians. This deliverable also includes a data acquisition and gap-bridging plan to populate the support module's data catalogue, including gender related data. A complete mapping of institutional, procedural, and data flows will also be provided. It will establish a proposal for roles, responsibilities and coordination mechanisms.
2.4.4	Improvement plan for the support component	This plan will outline targeted actions to enhance the completeness, accessibility, and analytical value of information on support needed and received. It will address technical, institutional, and procedural gaps identified through earlier deliverables and consultations, and propose practical steps to strengthen the operational capacity and responsiveness of the module over time. This deliverable will focus on the identification and proposal of definitions, improvements and changes needed for collecting, processing and reporting the information for properly complying with the requirements of the ETF, focusing on the reporting requirements of the CTF. *Needs that are not covered through this CBIT project shall be fed into the needs database (see deliverable below).*
2.4.5	Data sets (support needed and received)	This deliverable consists of a consolidated, structured database of climate-relevant information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support in line with the requirements of the ETF, particularly the CTF, that will form the operational core of the support tracking system, and include an interphase that is capable of handling the transition from *needs* to *structured project seeking funding* to *support received*.

		The database will also serve as the foundation for the project pipeline (see below), from which the most urgent and high-potential needs will be further elaborated into structured project concepts.
2.4.6	Project pipeline	Building on the consolidated database of needs (see above), this deliverable will expand the most urgent and actionable needs into a portfolio of structured project concepts that can be further developed and tailored to available funding opportunities. Each entry will present a structured outline of the project, organized into components, outputs, expected results, indicative budget, proposed funding structure and thematic alignment. This ensures that priority needs are translated into well-formed project concepts, ready to be refined into full proposals once identified funding windows are available.
2.4.7	Pipeline preparation guidelines and templates	This deliverable provides standardized templates and practical guidance to support institutions in the identification, formulation, and submission of climate projects to be included in the support-needed pipeline. Templates will include fields for describing alignment with national priorities, indicative budgets, co-benefits, and implementation feasibility stage.
2.4.8	Report: improvement plan results (support)	This deliverable will assess the implementation progress of the improvement plan under this output. It will summarize completed activities, highlight lessons learned, and identify areas where further efforts are needed (feeding into the support needed sub-module).
2.4.9	Support in the adoption process – output 2.4	This deliverable captures work from the Project Technical Unit on the conceptualization, design and deployment of the support needed and received sub-system. It includes activities such as training sessions, interinstitutional coordination, onboarding of data providers, and refinement of workflows. Targets in terms of adoption are set in the indicators in Annex C.
2.4.10	Lessons learned and recommendations	The project team will capture the main conclusions, challenges, lessons learned, and future lines of work related to policy tracking. All lessons learned from each output will be compiled into a book / Project Memoir, as part of the project's Knowledge Management Strategy (see deliverable 4.1.8).

Component 3: Streamlining climate information for reporting and planning

Component 3 focuses on strengthening the strategic relevance of the information produced through the SNICC by bridging technical data improvements with national and international policy processes. This component targets the third block of the problem tree (see Figure 6), ensuring that climate information is not only robust and comprehensive, but also purposefully organized to serve reporting requirements and decision-making needs.

Under Output 3.1, the project will introduce a strategic package to support Argentina to include recommendations drawn from the Technical Expert Review (TER) process.

Output 3.2, in turn, will establish a framework to ensure that SNICC-generated data is effectively used for the monitoring and steering of existing strategies and commitments, as well as for informing their calibration and refinement when needed. This will enable more responsive and evidence-based decision-making.

Together, these outputs ensure that the climate information architecture established under Components 1 and 2 is fully mobilized to support both international commitments and national priorities.

Output 3.1: A strategic package to support compliance with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) is developed and adopted by the Technical and Administrative Coordination of the GNCC

Outline:

- **Output 3.1 will deliver a roadmap to incorporate recommendations from Technical Expert Review processes, three of which are expected to take place during the execution phase of this CBIT project.**

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Key stakeholders:

ɜAmb staff, as the national entity responsible for preparing and submitting BTRs under the ETF, will lead and adopt the tools developed.

ıe project team will also coordinate closely with consultants / staff working on BTR/NC preparation under the project "Preparation of the First and Second Biennial Transparency Reports and the Fourth National Communication (BTR1 and NC4/BTR2) to the UNFCCC" (GEF ID 10973).

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Key procurement processes

- **This output will be entirely produced by the Project Technical Unit.**
- **Preliminary TORs available in Annex I.**

Deliverables and actions under this output

Code	Title	Tentative content and associated activities
3.1.1	Output 3.1 planning and follow-up meetings	Covers planning and supervision work in the context of this output, bringing together the project's technical and managerial units (PTU and PMU). These meetings will be held at least monthly and include a follow-up on relevant procurement and contractual processes, as well as on targets, plans and actions to turn outputs into outcomes. A meeting log (deliverable 4.1.10) will be held as part of the project's own Knowledge Management System.
3.1.2	Strategy and roadmap to incorporate Technical Expert Review recommendations	This deliverable provides a structured mechanism to collect, organize, and respond to the recommendations issued through the Technical Expert Review (TER) processes related to Argentina's Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs). It will serve as a dynamic placeholder and management tool throughout the execution of the CBIT 2 project, covering inputs from (at least) the TERs of BTR1 and BTR2/NC.

		The deliverable will: Compile all formal recommendations received from TERs during the project implementation period; Establish a standardized template to log, classify, and track each recommendation; Indicate which recommendations can be addressed directly within CBIT 2, and assign follow-up responsibilities as relevant; **Integrate recommendations in each of the respective module's improvement plans; and group recommendations that require additional funding, time, or capacity into project profiles in the SNICC's support needed sub-system developed under Output 2.4**; The roadmap will be **yearly updated** and serve as a cross-cutting input into Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 and 3.1, helping to prioritize technical workstreams and support mobilization efforts.
3.1.3	Report: integration of TER recommendations	Brief report summarizing key achievements and outstanding work.
3.1.4	Support in the adoption process – output 3.1	This deliverable captures work from the Project Technical Unit on the adoption and implementation of the roadmap. Targets in terms of adoption are set in the indicators in Annex C.
3.1.5	Lessons learned and recommendations	The project team will capture the main conclusions, challenges, lessons learned, and future lines of work regarding the streamlining of ETF drafting and reporting. All lessons learned from each output will be compiled into a book / Project Memoir, as part of the project's Knowledge Management Strategy (see deliverable 4.1.8).

Output 3.2: A framework for the development and use of climate data to inform policy-making is established and adopted by the Technical and Administrative Coordination of the GNCC

Outline:

- **Output 3.2 will support the development of a framework to enhance the relevance and usability of climate data for policy-making in Argentina. The objective is to ensure that information generated through the SNICC can meaningfully support the follow-up and implementation of national climate change policies and inform investment-related decisions, by responding directly to the specific needs of public institutions and support providers.**
- **The framework will target the main set of climate policies established by the country. The project will identify information needed to track policy implementation, pinpoint gaps, and propose strategies to address them.**
- **In addition to supporting the monitoring of existing policy instruments, this output will help the SNICC articulate guidance on what constitutes a viable and meaningful M&E system—balancing ambition with practicality and avoiding overly complex indicator frameworks that exceed institutional capacity or fail to generate actionable insights. In doing so, the output ensures that the SNICC**

contributes not only to tracking how policies are being implemented, but also to shaping the design and revision of M&E frameworks for both current and future climate policy instruments.

- **This output will also support SNICC in creating and adjusting the different web modules in the system, facilitating the display of information needed for decision making.**

Key stakeholders:

- **This output will ensure that the SNICC produces information that is relevant for entities responsible for policy tracking, including all entities in the GNCC.**

Key procurement processes

- **A consultancy ('SNICC reporting design consultancy') will support the Project Technical Unit in introducing the improvements described under this output.**
- **Preliminary TORs available in Annex I.**

Deliverables and actions under this output

Code	Title	Tentative content and associated activities
3.2.1	Output 3.2 planning and follow-up meetings	Covers planning and supervision work in the context of this output, bringing together the project's technical and managerial units (PTU and PMU). These meetings will be held at least monthly and include a follow-up on relevant procurement and contractual processes, as well as on targets, plans and actions to turn outputs into outcomes. A meeting log (deliverable 4.1.10) will be held as part of the project's own Knowledge Management System.
3.2.2	Output 3.2 Technical specifications	This deliverable captures the technical inputs and work to be provided by the project team for the procurement processes and any contractual agreements with relevant implementing partners. This includes identification of minimum requirements and technical specifications, detailed scope of work, responses to any technical inquiries from participating entities and evaluation of submissions and proposals. Terms of Reference (including scope of work, key deliverables, team composition and minimum specifications) will be developed based on the indicative TORs presented in Annex I of this document. The procurement process itself is to be conducted by the CEA's procurement unit.
3.2.3	SNICC reporting strategy	The strategy will identify key information needs, gaps, and opportunities to improve how SNICC supports public decision-making through timely, actionable, and policy-linked data, including gender related data and reporting. The strategy will focus on identifying the types of information the SNICC should provide to support the implementation, monitoring, and adjustment of key climate policy instruments, as well as the SNICC's usefulness as a tool for guiding climate-related investments.
3.2.4	Guidelines for the Harmonization and Integration	This deliverable consists of a set of practical guidelines designed to support the coherent design and alignment of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) frameworks for climate change-related policies in Argentina (NDC, NAP or other climate-relevant strategies).

	of M&E Mechanisms	The document will include criteria and recommendations to ensure that M&E frameworks are: *Relevant*, by aligning with national climate goals and transparency priorities; *Effective*, by focusing on meaningful indicators that capture real progress; *Efficient*, by avoiding unnecessary complexity and duplication; and *Viable*, by considering data availability, institutional capacity, and reporting burden. It will also propose a basic integration protocol to **ensure that newly developed M&E frameworks are compatible with SNICC's architecture and ETF requirements**.
3.2.5	Template and process design for periodic policy update reports	Practical and replicable template, along with a supporting process, for producing periodic SNICC dossiers. These dossiers will serve as concise, structured reporting tools that summarize relevant climate information. The deliverable will build on the priorities and profiles developed under the SNICC Reporting Strategy (Deliverable 3.2.3) to translate identified information needs into a clear format and routine process for dissemination. To pilot the application of the dossier template and process, this deliverable will produce an initial set of SNICC dossiers. These will serve both as proof of concept and as practical tools for immediate use by decision-makers.
3.2.6	GHG inventory web module update	Covers design proposals and visualization of products derived from INGEI, integrating them with the SNICC interface and generating products for different user levels. The design will be based on the series of previous materials (vision and general layout as per Component 1; improvements introduced through Component 2) and will ensure consistency with other SNICC modules.
3.2.7	Adaptation web module update	This captures the conceptual and functional enhancements of the SIMARCC and the SNICC for the visualization of adaptation data and M&E tracking.
3.2.8	NDC tracking and mitigation actions web module update	This deliverable covers the visual and functional design of the SNICC's web interface for NDC tracking. It will reflect the updated data architecture, enable access to key indicators and datasets. The design will be informed by user feedback and usability testing and will ensure consistency with other SNICC modules.
3.2.9	Support web module	Conceptual and functional design of the SNICC's web interface for climate support tracking. It will allow users to visualize financial flows, search project databases, explore the pipeline of funding needs, and export data for reporting. Design will follow usability principles and ensure alignment with SNICC's visual and data standards.
3.2.10	Support in the adoption process – output 3.2	This deliverable captures work from the Project Technical Unit on the adoption and implementation of SNICC as a platform to inform decision-making in terms of policy steering, policy calibration, and investment, mainly by supporting the implementation of recommendations in this output. Targets in terms of adoption are set in the indicators in Annex C.

3.2.11	Lessons learned and recommendations	The project team will capture the main conclusions, challenges, lessons learned, and future lines of work regarding the use of the SNICC for decision-making. All lessons learned from each output will be compiled into a book / Project Memoir, as part of the project's Knowledge Management Strategy (see deliverable 4.1.8).

Component 4: Project Monitoring and Evaluation

Component 4 consists of a single auxiliary output that captures work related to the project's own monitoring, supervision and knowledge management.

M&E framework

The monitoring and evaluation framework for this project builds on UNEP's extensive experience in developing, implementing, and supervising CBIT initiatives. Oversight will be carried out through a combination of follow-up meetings, country missions, and regular sessions of the Project Steering Committee, bringing together all relevant partners and ensuring close collaboration throughout implementation.

The main instrument for monitoring is the Project Implementation Report (PIR), as established in the GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy. The PIR provides a structured mechanism to assess project performance, identify challenges encountered, and determine corrective measures required to keep the project on track. It also evaluates whether the project is progressing toward its intended outcomes in the most efficient and sustainable manner.

Responsibility for overall monitoring lies with the UNEP Task Manager, who ensures that agreed recommendations are being implemented. To complement the annual PIR, the project team will prepare and submit internal progress reports—such as Half-Yearly Progress Reports—designed to capture interim results, update project data, and provide management with timely information to support decision-making.

Knowledge management

The approach developed is based on UNEP's experience in developing GEF projects (particularly, CBIT projects), considering a two-fold approach. On one side, the project aims to establish a full-fledged knowledge management for the SNICC, as data and knowledge are its defining element.[9][50] On the other side, the project will have its own (i.e. internal) knowledge management approach to ensure that the project's actions are informed by on-going/previous experiences (mainly, the preparation of transparency reports such as National Communications, BURs and BTRs), and their outputs well documented for both on-going and future efforts. Key internal knowledge products are compiled through Output 4.1, mainly as part of the project's own reporting as well as the 'project memoir' that compiles lessons learned and recommendations gathered throughout the entire project (i.e. see last deliverable under each output).

Output 4.1: Monitoring and evaluation products are delivered.

Outline:

- **This output specifies the project's own M&E framework, as well as the Knowledge Management System required to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the M&E processes.**
- **Project execution will be monitored through regular meetings between the Implementing Agency focal point, the Chief Technical Advisor, and the National Director (refer to section B4 "Institutional arrangements and coordination" for a discussion on each of these roles).**
- **A series of reports will be prepared in alignment with GEF and UNEP policies and guidelines.**

Key stakeholders:

- **The Project Technical Unit, its Management Unit and the Project Steering Committee, as the project's key executive and decision-making instances – refer to section B4 "Institutional arrangements and coordination".**
- **UNEP, as the implementing agency, in charge of overall project supervision.**
- **The GEF, as the project donor.**
- **The general public and all key stakeholders identified through output 1.4.**

Key procurement processes

- **Consultancies for the mid-term and terminal review/evaluation.**
- **Other procurement (venue and logistics)**
- **Preliminary TORs available in Annex I.**

Deliverables and actions under this output

Code	Title	Tentative content and associated activities
4.1.1	Output 4.1 planning and follow-up meetings	Covers planning and supervision work in the context of this output, bringing together the project's technical and managerial units (PTU and PMU). These meetings will be held at least twice a month. A meeting log (deliverable 4.1.10) will be held as part of the project's own Knowledge Management System.
4.1.2	Output 4.1 Technical specifications	This deliverable captures the technical inputs and work to be provided by the project team for the procurement processes and any contractual agreements with relevant implementing partners. This includes identification of minimum requirements and technical specifications, detailed scope of

		work, responses to any technical inquiries from participating entities and evaluation of submissions and proposals. Terms of Reference (including scope of work, key deliverables, team composition and minimum specifications) will be developed based on the indicative TORs presented in Annex I of this document. The procurement process itself is to be conducted by the CEA's procurement unit.
4.1.3	Project Steering Committee modalities, procedures and guidelines	Roles, responsibilities, composition, and operating procedures of the Project Steering Committee (PSC), ensuring it can effectively provide strategic guidance, institutional alignment, and oversight for the implementation of the project. In alignment with the basic functions laid out in the "Institutional Arrangements' section (see below), this document will: Set out operational rules, including meeting frequency, decision-making procedures, and mechanisms for review and follow-up of project progress. Clarify the PSC's role in reviewing annual work plans, monitoring reports, and key deliverables. Define its membership, including core institutions and observers, with attention to ensuring representation from key national counterparts and implementing partners.
4.1.4	Project file storing and archiving plan	The file storing and archiving plan outlines the process for systematically storing and managing all relevant files, ensuring these files are preserved for future reference, legal compliance, knowledge management, M&E or historical purposes. Includes: File selection and identification Archiving process and procedures (format, cloud storage, access controls, etc.) Security and disaster recovery (data security, disaster recovery plan) Review and maintenance actions
4.1.5	Yearly planning, risk management and contingency plan	The objective of this deliverable is to support yearly planning and facilitate project supervision. An executive document (e.g. in PowerPoint format) will be prepared by the Chief Technical Advisor at the beginning of each calendar year, including: Yearly knowledge management planning (including internal repositories, references, manuals, cloud storage, access to files, etc.) For each component, overview of outputs that are going to be active during the year; For each active output, key goals, actions, and deliverables in alignment with the project's workplan, the intended outcomes and the indicators in Annex C. Key procurement processes. Key communication actions. Key partners and stakeholder engagement actions. Yearly project calendar, including dates of:

		• key procurement processes and call for proposals; • expected Project Steering Committee meetings. • key communication and stakeholder engagement events; • travel; • other relevant dates (e.g. election processes, national holidays, etc.) Key risks and challenges, updating the list of risks in section B of this document. Contingency plans for risks identified as moderate or higher. Date of planned Project Steering Committee meetings. Expected cash-advance requests. Details on travel and participation in external events Expected budget or project revisions Any other key actions or information of relevance for yearly planning.
4.1.6	Inception workshop & report	The Inception Workshop will consist of one event for up to 100 participants, to take place after the appointment of the Chief Technical Advisor. Its primary objective is to create momentum for the upcoming activities and the engagement of stakeholders. This workshop will: present the project's vision, objectives, outcomes and outputs; present and discuss the project workplan; provide an overview of the project's implementation arrangements and base project team, together with their roles and responsibilities; and highlight the relevance of stakeholder engagement and establish main communication channels, to be further refined through the communication action plan (output 1.4).
4.1.7	Project database	The project database is meant as a tool to inform the Project Technical Unit (and any other relevant stakeholders) of any on-going initiatives of relevance to the project. This deliverable consists of a yearly update to the project database created during the PPG phase.
4.1.8	Lessons learned and recommendations template and support	Standardized template for the "Lessons learned and recommendations" deliverable to be included as the last deliverable in every output of the project. Includes support required by the rest of the project unit. This template should include any methodological provisions required for capturing progress made in all the sub-systems, to be used to justify the final score given to each subsystem for indicators B and C in the project's results framework, Annex C.
4.1.9	Project memoir: compilation of lessons learned and recommendations	This deliverable captures the editing work required for converting individual reports prepared by different professionals (i.e. final deliverable of each output) into a coherent, consistent body of knowledge, structured as an e-book that will serve as a key record to demonstrate the improvements introduced over the course of the project (to be captured in the project's results framework, Annex C), as well as to inform a wide audience, including policymakers, funders, other stakeholders and the general public). The e-book will include: Executive Summary

		Overview of the project's goals, objectives, and scope. Summary of key findings, achievements, and recommendations. Analysis of project achievements against stated goals and objectives. Highlight the project's overall impact and contribution towards climate transparency. Description of tools, products and platforms developed. Case studies & pilot experiences (e.g. Application of SNICC) Overview of capacity building activities undertaken. Evaluation of the effectiveness of capacity building programs. Participation in international events / South-South exchanges. Workshops with subnational or sectoral institutions. Assessment of the capacity building needs that remain unmet. Recommendations for future capacity building initiatives. Highlight key outstanding information gaps and needs for the SNICC. Overview of stakeholder engagement activities. Assessment of stakeholder satisfaction with the project. Identification of key stakeholder concerns and recommendations. Sustainability, including institutional ownership and mandates established, handover and integration into national planning/reporting cycles, opportunities for scaling or replication) Recommendations for future projects supporting climate action and climate transparency.
4.1.10	Meeting and event attendance log	Consolidated meeting log. Includes minutes from all meetings and events held over the course of the project, including as part of stakeholder engagement but also planning and supervision (first deliverable in each output).
4.1.11	PIRs	Progress will be reviewed yearly through the Project Implementation Report (PIR), which is the tool foreseen in the GEF's Project and Program Cycle Policy. The purpose of the PIR is to assess project performance against the project targets set out in the Project Results Framework (Annex C). Thus, the PIR stage will provide a framework to analyze whether the project is on track, what problems and challenges it encountered, and which corrective actions are required so that the project can achieve its intended outcomes by project completion in the most efficient and sustainable way. It is the responsibility of the UNEP Task Manager to monitor whether the agreed recommendations are being implemented.
4.1.12	Half-yearly reports	In between PIRs, the project team shall prepare and present intermediate internal progress reports (the "Half Yearly Progress Reports") to update project data and facilitate management.
4.1.13	GAP progress reports	Half-yearly report regarding the activities and the indicators in the project's GAP. The GAP progress reports will be submitted as an annex to the project's own technical reporting, i.e. the PIRs and half-yearly progress reports.
4.1.14	Mid-term review/evaluation	In line with the GEF Evaluation requirements and UNEP's Evaluation Policy, GEF Full-Sized Projects and any project with a duration of 4 years or more will be subject to an independent Mid-Term Evaluation or management-led Mid-Term Review at mid-point.
4.1.15	Terminal review/evaluation	All GEF funded projects are subject to a performance assessment when they reach operational completion. This performance assessment will be either an independent Terminal Evaluation or a management-led Terminal Review. In case a Review is required, the UNEP Evaluation Office will provide tools, templates, and guidelines to support the Review consultant. For all Terminal Reviews, the UNEP Evaluation Office will perform a quality assessment of the Terminal Review report and validate the Review's performance ratings. This quality assessment will be attached as an Annex to the Terminal Review report, validated performance ratings will be captured in the main report. If an independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) of the project is required, the Evaluation Office will be responsible for the entire evaluation process and will liaise with the Task Manager and the project implementing partners at key points during the evaluation. The TE will provide an independent

		assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness, and efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. It will have two primary purposes: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UNEP staff and implementing partners. The direct costs of the evaluation (or the management-led review) will be charged against the project evaluation budget. The TE will typically be initiated after the project's operational completion. If a follow-on phase of the project is envisaged, the timing of the evaluation will be discussed with the Evaluation Office in relation to the submission of the follow-on proposal. The draft TE report will be sent by the Evaluation Office to project stakeholders for comment. Formal comments on the report will be shared by the Evaluation Office in an open and transparent manner. The project performance will be assessed against standard evaluation criteria using a six-point rating scheme. The final determination of project ratings will be made by the Evaluation Office when the report is finalized. The evaluation report will be publicly disclosed and will be followed by a recommendation compliance process. The evaluation recommendations will be entered into a Recommendations Implementation Plan template by the Evaluation Office. Formal submission of the completed Recommendations Implementation Plan by the Chief Technical Advisor is required within one month of its delivery to the project team. The Evaluation Office will monitor compliance with this plan every six months for a total period of 12 months from the finalization of the Recommendations Implementation Plan. The compliance performance against the recommendations is then reported to senior management on a six-monthly basis and to member States in the Biennial Evaluation Synthesis Report.
4.1.16	Expenditure reports	Quarterly expenditure reports using UNEP's templates and guidelines. The financial report shall contain information that forms the basis of a periodic financial review, and its timely submission is a prerequisite to the continuing funding of the project.
4.1.17	Co-finance reports	Within 1 month of the PIR reporting period, i.e. on or before 31 July, the Executing Agency shall submit to UNEP, an annual co-financing report for the project as at 30 June showing amount of cash and in-kind co- financing realized and compared to the amount of co-financing committed to at the time of the project approval, using templates and guidelines to be provided by UNEP.
4.1.18	PSC minutes	Minutes of each PSC meeting.
4.1.19	Final report	Final report to be submitted as an input for the terminal evaluation / review and project closure. Includes detailed rationale and criteria for scores assigned to each indicator in the project's Results Framework (Annex C).

[1] A fourth component will ensure that the project is effectively monitored and evaluated (Outcome 4), supporting adaptive management and continuous improvement.

[2] GEF Evaluation Office. 2009. *ROtI: Review of Outcomes to Impacts – Practitioner's Handbook*. Washington, DC: Global Environment Facility. Available here.

[3] A detailed discussion on implementation arrangements is available in the sub-section 'Institutional arrangements', further below.

[4] Law 27.520, art. 8.

[5] Flexibility provisions, for example, do not apply to the (non-mandatory) adaptation and support modules.

[6] The Argentine Republic understands the term 'gender' as agreed to in the Rome Statute, Art. 7.3. The project acknowledges the vital importance of incorporating a gender perspective, particularly with regard to the roles and contributions of women.

[7] The full list can be found at the 'Methodological aspects' section of each chapter of the 2024 National Inventory Report.

[8] Unlike for mitigation, where data and policy tracking are addressed through separate outputs (i.e. 2.1 inventories and 2.3 mitigation action), this output consolidates both functions—data organization and policy monitoring—into a single adaptation information framework embedded within SNICC. This is to remain consistent with the ETF's MPGs chapter structure.

[9] In essence, the SNICC is intended to perform as a transparency knowledge management system. One of the key contributions from the project will be the organization and systematization of transparency data, metadata, and the myriad of processes behind its collection, handling, storage, safe-keeping, processing and display; Through outputs 2.1-2.4, this CBIT project will create knowledge in the form of protocols, guidelines, and indicators for climate transparency. In particular, the project will dissect, systematize, and compile all the procedures relevant for the operation of each of the system's modules, creating process manuals that will include all relevant tasks, roles and responsibilities for the maintenance and usage of each. These activities will be completed by the projects capacity building activities (Output 1.3), all of which will result in material that will allow for the continuous dissemination of knowledge. The experiences, lessons learned, and improvement needs identified in on-going/previous reporting efforts will be a fundamental input for the design of an efficient data collection process (Output 1.2, to be applied throughout Component 2). The knowledge of activities and tasks performed by each team behind an information system is Through its focus on the standardization of processes, these outputs will systematize various improvements that will be introduced through this or other projects, thus enhancing the SSAmb's reporting efficiency, facilitating the induction process of new human resources and the adoption of the system by different users.

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this project, including financial management and procurement. If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Overview

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is the **Implementing Agency** for this project, providing overall supervision throughout conceptualization, design, implementation and closure. The Undersecretary of Environmental (SSAmb, under the Office of the Chief of Staff) is the project's **Executing Agency**, delegating responsibility for day-to-day action and fund management to the United Nation's Development Programme (UNDP), as **Co-executing Agency (CEA)**.

Institutional arrangements include a **Project Steering Committee (PSC)**, a **Project Management Unit (PMU)**, and a **Project Technical Unit (PTU)**; a inter-institutional **Advisory Body** will serve to provide support upon request.

Implementing agency

UNEP is the Implementing Agency (IA) for this project and will provide overall supervision and guidance in line with GEF and internal requirements. UNEP developed this project proposal considering its experiences, good practices and lessons learned in developing and implementing other CBIT projects. Currently, UNEP is implementing more than 30 CBIT projects, including 12 CBIT projects in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), 10 CBIT projects in Africa,1 CBIT project in the Caucasus, 8 CBIT projects in Asia as well as the CBIT Global Coordination Platform. In this context, in acting as the implementing agency for this project it will ensure that the project builds on previous experiences and lessons learned in the implementation of CBIT projects and will ensure coordination with regional activities and with efforts lead through the Global Coordination Platform.

It is worth mentioning that UNEP is well-poised to provide a platform for knowledge sharing, raising awareness, and best practices to enhance the capacities of developing countries to advance in the implementation of the ETF. One fundamental role of UNEP is to provide high-quality, credible, open, shared, gender-disaggregated environmental data, assessments, and expertise. This is done through the delivery of well-established and reputable reports produced on a periodic basis such as the Global Environmental Outlook (GEO), the World Environment Situation Room (WESR), and the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF). Likewise, through the IPCC, the Institute of Resource Planning, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, and its flagship reports (the Emissions Gap Report; the Adaptation Gap Report, etc.), UNEP deploys the most up-to-date, state-of-the-art compilation of climate change data, metrics, and sectoral knowledge for countries to be able to understand their climate-related national circumstances and report more efficiently to the UNFCCC and implement the ETF. Thus, UNEP and partners provide data, timely analysis, early warnings, and information platforms to governments, policy, and decision-makers, and the public at large to visualize the state of, and the pressures on, the world environment.

As an implementing agency to the GEF, UNEP has been supporting more than 100 developing countries to meet their reporting obligations to the UNFCCC and recently implementing the ETF under the Paris Agreement. This support includes accompanying access to funds (provided by the GEF) and providing technical assistance to create enabling environments for reporting: to prepare National GHG Inventories, NCs, BURs and recently to implement the ETF of the Paris Agreement, through CBIT and its flagship GSP.

Co-executing agency

The Undersecretary of Environment has designated the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as the Co-Executing Agency (CEA) for this project. In this role, UNDP will serve as the sub-executing entity responsible for implementing the project activities on behalf of the Government of Argentina, in accordance with the standards and procedures of both UNEP and the GEF. UNDP will also act as the fund administrator,

ensuring that all project resources are managed and reported on transparently and in full compliance with the execution agreements signed with UNEP.

As the CEA, UNDP will be responsible for executing all procurement activities foreseen in the project. This includes the selection and contracting of the Project Technical Unit, the recruitment of consultants and implementing partners, and the procurement of goods and services outlined in the Project Document. UNDP will manage the project budget and oversee all administrative and financial processes related to project execution, maintaining close coordination with the Project Management Unit to ensure alignment with national priorities and implementation timelines.

The decision to involve UNDP is grounded in its extensive technical expertise and proven track record in implementing climate transparency initiatives in Argentina. UNDP has played a key role in supporting the country's climate reporting processes, including the elaboration of the Third and Fourth Biennial Update Reports (BUR3 and BUR4, GEF IDs 9952 and 10824, respectively), the design of the PNAyMCC, and the implementation of both the NDC Support Programme and the NDC Partnership project. This experience positions UNDP as a strategic partner capable of ensuring high technical quality, operational efficiency, and institutional continuity throughout project implementation.

By entrusting UNDP with co-execution, the project also benefits from the agency's robust operational infrastructure, international procurement standards, and longstanding collaboration with national and subnational stakeholders. This arrangement helps to mitigate fiduciary and implementation risks while maximizing the impact and sustainability of project outcomes.

Key roles and responsibilities

Roles and responsibilities are provided in Table 5 below.

Table 5. Roles and Responsibilities

Body	Composition	Role and description	Meetings
Implementing GEF Agency (IA)	UNEP	The Implementing Agency acts as a trusted partner and accountability anchor to ensure the project is effectively implemented. Key roles: • Provide consistent and regular oversight on project execution and conduct project	Periodic meetings (calls) with the PTU (weekly or biweekly)

		supervisory missions as per Supervision Plans and in doing so ensure that all UNEP and GEF criteria, rules and regulations are adhered to by project partners. • Ensure timely disbursement/sub-allotment to the executing agency based on an agreed legal document and in accordance with UNEP and GEF fiduciary standards. • Follow-up with EA for progress, equipment, financial and audit reports. • Technically assess and oversee the quality of project outputs, products and deliverables – including formal publications. • Provide no objection to main TORs and subcontracts issued by the project, including selection of the PTU. • Attend and facilitate inception workshops, field visits where relevant, and selected steering committee meetings. • Assess project risks and monitor and enforce a risk management plan. • Regularly monitor project progress and performance and rate progress towards meeting project objectives, project execution progress, quality of project monitoring and evaluation, and risk; • Monitor reporting by project executing partners and provide prompt feedback on the contents of the report; • Promptly inform the management of any significant risks or project problems, act and follow up on decisions made. • Apply adaptive management principles to the supervision of the project; • Review of reporting, checking for consistency between execution activities	Participates in PSC and PMU meetings and events.

		and expenditures, ensuring that it respects GEF rules; • Clear cash requests, and authorization of disbursements once reporting is found to be complete; • Approve budget revision, certify fund availability and transfer funds; • Ensure that GEF and UNEP quality standards are applied consistently to all projects, including branding and safeguards; • Certify project operational completion; • Link the project partners to any events organized by GEF and UNEP to disseminate information on project results and lessons; • Manage relations with GEF.	
Project Steering Committee (PSC)	Office of the Chief of Staff, UNEP and UNDP. Includes the following positions: - Chair (Office of the Chief of Staff) - National Project Director (SSAmb) - UNEP focal point - UNDP focal point - Secretary (CTA)	Main coordinating body. Key roles: • Strategic oversight of project implementation, including approval of yearly workplans, budget and any other key strategic inputs. • Provide overall guidance and strategic direction. • Facilitate interinstitutional coordination and ensure coherence with related initiatives (national and international), ensuring involvement of key government institutions and stakeholders, promoting synergies and preventing duplication of efforts. • Promote national ownership by anchoring the project in relevant institutional frameworks. • Review progress reports and recommend corrective actions as needed. Validate major project deliverables and outputs. • Support risk mitigation and timely decision-making. Serve as a forum for addressing implementation challenges.	At least yearly

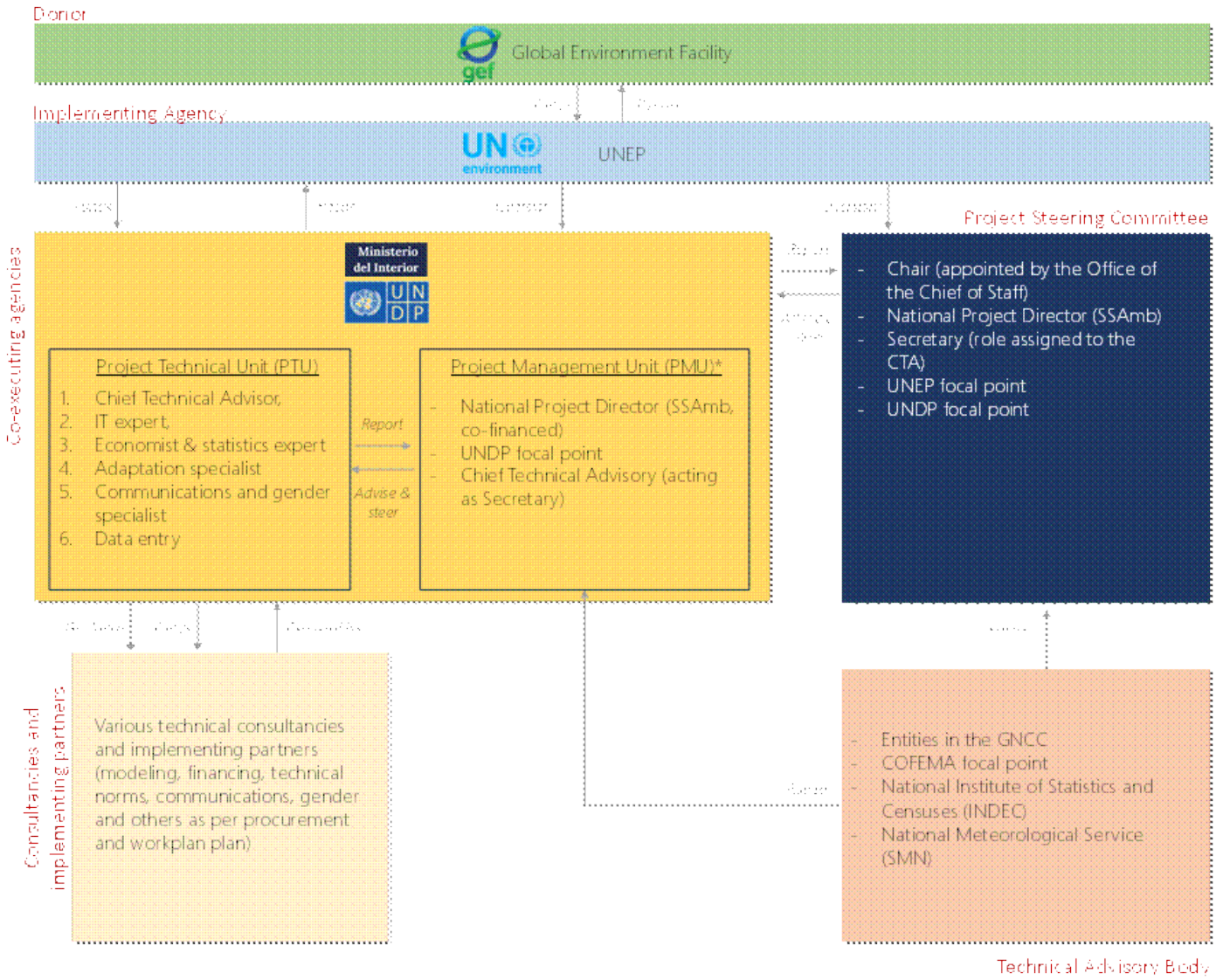
		• Ensure results are institutionalized and inform long-term planning and policy frameworks. The PSC will be chaired by a focal point proposed by the Office of the Chief of Staff and the SSAmb, represented by a National Project Director (NPD), who will also lead the Project Management Unit (PMU – see below), and include focal points from the Executing and the Implementing Agencies (UNEP and UNDP). The Chief Technical Advisor will act as the Secretary to the PSC. Deliverable 4.1.3 of the project will elaborate further on the modalities and procedures of the PSC. Note: the agencies will participate as a member of the PSC but without voting rights.	
Advisory Body	As needed	The Advisory Body will provide support to the project on an as-needed basis, offering guidance on technical matters at the request of the Project Steering Committee and/or the Project Management Unit. Depending on the issue requiring technical consultation, the steering committee may draw upon the support of the following actors: • Entities in the GNCC • COFEMA focal point • National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC) • National Meteorological Service (SMN)	As needed
Project Management Unit (PMU)	Office of the Chief of Staff (acting SSAmb) and UNDP (as Co-Executing Agency).	Responsible for project management, coordination and technical oversight, acting as the approving body for operational decisions. Key roles:	At least monthly

		- Output-level planning and oversight, delegating execution on the PTU - General overview and execution of procurement processes. Review and approve ToRs prepared by the PTU prior to procurement launch. - Approve key deliverables and technical outputs, based on PTU review and quality assurance. - Oversee compliance with GEF and UNEP procedures, including procurement, budgeting, and reporting. - Prepare summary progress updates and presentations for the PSC. The PMU includes the following members: - A National Project Director, pertaining to and to be appointed by the SSAmb (co-financed). - UNDP Focal Point - The Chief Technical Advisor (CTA; secretary role)	
Project Technical Unit (PTU)	CBIT project team	A project base team consisting of a small group of professionals reporting to the National Project Director. Its main function, following the guidelines of the PSC and the PMU, is to ensure the effective implementation of the annual work plans and budgets. It leads the development of technical content, engages with external consultancies, and ensures the timely delivery of outputs in accordance with the approved work plan. The project workplan was built in a way that each deliverable from consultancies is supervised by a specific member in the PTU,	Day-to-day

		according to their profile. Members of the PTU will also be responsible for the provision of specific deliverables (i.e. without external consultants), as well as for the integration of the deliverables into outputs and provide their best efforts for the materialization of outcomes. In particular, the PTU will make their best efforts to achieve all the targets set as goals in Annex C, which go beyond the deliverables described in each of the components. This way, each action and deliverable in the workplan has a specific responsible and no activities or deliverables are duplicated. The PTU will be hired by the co-executing agency and consist of a Climate Transparency Specialist and leading technical experts in various fields (climate transparency, adaptation, IT, economics & statistics, and communications). Key responsibilities: - Prepare detailed Terms of Reference (ToRs) for consultancies and technical services. - Provide technical supervision and coordination of all external consultants and service providers. - Undertake workplan execution at the activity, deliverable and output level. - Ensure quality control and technical soundness of deliverables produced by external consultancies prior to submission to the PMU. - Maintain close technical coordination with participating institutions and stakeholders. - Prepare draft progress reports, dossiers, and draft materials for validation.	

		- Identify risks, delays, and issues, and propose solutions for PMU consideration. - Prepare documentation for PMU review and decision-making. ANNEX I mentions the functions of each position and the TORs, detailing profile, experience, necessary skills and the tasks and functions of each position.	
Co-executing Agency (CEA)	UNDP	The co-executing agency (CEA) will act as the project sub-executing agency and will abide by GEF and UNEP rules and regulations on implementation of projects and be accountable to UNEP for the appropriate administration and management of the project's financial resources. The CEA will conduct all the procurement required by the project, including selection and appointment of the Project Technical Unit, contracting of consultancies and implementing partners, and purchase of goods and services specified in the Project Document. The CEA will manage the budget in full compliance with the terms and conditions of the execution agreements to be signed between the CEA and UNEP, and be responsible for management and execution of administrative and financial activities, in close coordination with the Project Management Unit.	A focal point from the CEA participates in all PMU and PSC meetings.
Project service providers	As per procurement plan	Project-financed goods and services provided by consultants and consultancies to prepare project deliverables and support the achieving of project outputs. A series of consultancies (which can bring in international experts, as needed) have been included for specific assistance and to supply the necessary technical inputs for each of the outputs.	n.a

Figure 10. Institutional arrangements



Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this project?

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

No

Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

As described in the baseline section, Argentina has undertaken a range of initiatives and projects in recent years that relate directly or indirectly to the objectives of the CBIT 2 project. This section revisits and expands on that list, now focusing on the specific ways in which these initiatives will be considered during CBIT 2 implementation. Emphasis is placed on identifying areas where coordination will be essential to avoid duplication, promote synergies, and build upon past efforts. Where relevant, the CBIT 2 project will draw on lessons learned from these initiatives, including implementation challenges, institutional and operational innovations, or technical tools developed. In other cases, the project will support follow-up actions or institutionalization of outputs that were left unfinished or require integration into national systems such as the SNICC. This alignment is key to ensuring that CBIT 2 delivers value not only through its own outputs, but also by strengthening the overall climate transparency architecture in Argentina.

To facilitate coordination with on-going initiatives, the project will organize yearly coordination workshops with all multilaterals, development agencies, academic sector and public authorities involved in the list presented below (see output 1.4), with the list itself being yearly updated as part of the project's Knowledge Management Strategy (deliverable 4.1.7). While emphasis will be placed on on-going initiatives, these workshops will also be used to share results and lessons learned from past projects and actions.

Recent and on-going projects relevant for transparency

The following table presents the list of recent and on-going projects, revisited under the light of the proposed interventions in CBIT 2.

Table 6. Coordination with recent and on-going projects

Program / Project	Brief description	Intended coordination and synergies
Argentine Republic's Fourth Biennial Update Report (BUR4) (GEF #10824) SSAmb; GEF, UNDP 2021 – 2023 $0.35 MM	This project assisted Argentina in the preparation of its BUR4 in compliance with its obligations under the UNFCCC.	Relevant for lessons learned and continuity. While this project predates the ETF framework, it represents a critical reference for understanding the evolution of Argentina's climate reporting architecture and institutional arrangements. Consulted and considered in this project's design, mainly to assess the bridge between the previous reporting instrument and the ETF.
Climate Transparency Platform SSAmb, IKI 2018 - 2023	The Climate Transparency partnership utilized comparable, concise and comprehensive data to analyze the G20's progress in the path to net-zero economies.	The Climate Transparency data shines a spotlight on Argentina's evolving—but still incomplete—transparency system across GHG inventories, mitigation prioritization, sectoral tracking, and climate finance. The CBIT project is relevant as it aims to institutionalize a robust national/subnational GHG system, modernize data workflows and reporting quality, build capacities for BTR under the Paris ETF, and tap into global expertise and networks for sustained learning – all of which are weak links identified in the platform's country assessments.
Initiative for Transparency in	The project has the following objectives: - Establishment of the required institutional agreements for the estimation of GHG emissions	ICAT Project 3 and CBIT 2 will briefly overlap during the latter's first year of implementation, requiring close coordination to ensure complementarity. ICAT's work on the initial conceptualization of the SNICC will be relevant for

Argentina's Climate Action (ICAT) SSAmb; ICAT 2022 – 2025 $0.35 MM	from the health sector and vulnerability characterization of health care facilities in Argentina. - Assessment of the impact of PRCCs at the subnational level in achieving national mitigation objectives. - Update of the SNICC website of Argentina, and include the latest results of the national GHG inventory.	Output 1.1 of this CBIT project, which will essentially provide continuity to ICAT's support. CBIT 2 will also support the long-term integration and institutionalization of tools developed under ICAT.
NDC 3.0 SSAmb; Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz, nukleare Sicherheit und Verbraucherschutz (BMUV), NDC Partnership 2025 – 2026 $0.48 MM	This project will support Argentina in evaluating the current NDC, as well as in the update process (NDC 3). This is the key policy that will require tracking through the SNICC.	Coordination will focus on the revised NDC's M&E framework, which is a core element of this CBIT project (Output 2.3 and 3.2).
Preparation of the First and Second Biennial Transparency Reports and the Fourth National Communication (BTR1 and NC4/BTR2) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (GEF # 10973) SSAmb; GEF, UNEP 2023 – 2028 $1.23 MM	Umbrella programme to support forty-three developing countries prepare and submit BTRs and NCs that meet UNFCCC/Paris Agreement information requirements while addressing their national development goals. This project will support Argentina in preparing upcoming reports to the convention, which are the key outputs from the transparency system.	Due to its relevance for the proposed project, this enabling activity is discussed at greater length in the next sub-section (see below).
Strengthening Transparency of the GHG Inventory System and Monitoring of Mitigation Measures and Support Received (CBIT) (GEF # 9955) SSAmb; GEF, UNEP	Supported compliance with transparency requirements under the Paris Agreement on climate change. Focus on inventories (Component 1), mitigation actions (C2) and models (C3). Previous phase of this CBIT project, setting the base for the development of the SNICC.	Due to its relevance for the proposed project, CBIT-1 is discussed at greater length in the next sub-section (see below).

2019 - 2024 $2.00 MM		
National Support of the NDC Partnership Action Fund - Development of a monitoring system and update of the Long Term Strategy (LTS). SSAmb; NDC Partnership; UNEP 2026 - 2027 $0.33 MM	This project will generate inputs for monitoring the national commitments in the mid and long term through the analysis of models, scenarios and trajectories. Support the tracking of the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Model prioritized Policies and Measures (PAMs). Technical analysis to enhance adaptation within the framework of mid- and long-term strategies. Analysis of carbon sinks towards mid- and long-term commitments.	Coordination will focus on Output 2.2, particularly regarding modeling and projections of PAMs.

Synergies and coordination with EA 10973

The proposed CBIT project has been designed to **complement and build synergies** with the GEF Enabling Activity (EA) project 10973, *"Preparation of the First and Second Biennial Transparency Reports and the Fourth National Communication (BTR1 and NC4/BTR2) to the UNFCCC"*. While the EA project focuses on the **short-term preparation and submission of specific ETF reports tied to fixed deadlines**, its scope is limited to documenting and addressing capacity gaps primarily through the use of default values or expert assumptions, which in turn increases uncertainty in the reported results. In contrast, the CBIT project adopts a **long-term, systemic perspective**, emphasizing **system architecture**, **process standardization, data integration,** and institutional strengthening as essential foundations for sustained climate transparency. It aims to establish **permanent institutional arrangements** responsible not only for the preparation of future transparency reports but also for the broader integration of climate information into **public and private decision-making,** which is a crucial enabler of Argentina's NDC target of achieving climate neutrality (net-zero emissions) by 2050.[1][51]

Given that project 10973 has begun execution prior to the CBIT project, this proposal has been carefully developed to **build upon the enabling activity's outputs**, while promoting strong **complementarity and coordination**.[2][52] The two projects are expected to run in parallel for a period, during which their interaction will help bridge short-term reporting needs with the long-term goal of institutionalizing a robust and sustainable transparency framework. The designation of the same institution (UNEP) as Implementing Agency for both projects presents a strategic advantage, as it will help avoid duplication of efforts, streamline coordination, and ensure consistency in the implementation of activities. This unified leadership fosters more efficient use of resources, facilitates knowledge sharing, and allows for the alignment of objectives,

methodologies, and monitoring frameworks. By housing both initiatives under a single institutional umbrella, SSAmb can more effectively capitalize on complementarities, enhance policy coherence, and promote integrated planning—ultimately maximizing the collective impact of both projects.

Continuity with CBIT 1 and gaps identified during previous reports

The CBIT 2 project in Argentina represents a direct and strategic continuation of the foundational work carried out under CBIT 1, deepening institutional capacities and expanding the national climate transparency framework to align with the ETF of the Paris Agreement. While CBIT 1 laid the groundwork for critical elements such as national and subnational GHG inventories, mitigation tracking, and long-term modeling, CBIT 2 is designed to consolidate and scale these efforts through a more integrated, systematized, and operational architecture.

At the time of CBIT 1, Argentina lacked a centralized national climate information platform. The SNICC had not yet been established, and integration across datasets, actors, and climate domains was not a primary focus. CBIT 1 instead emphasized technical capacity-building and the development of sector-specific tools, such as guidelines for mitigation tracking and emission factors tailored to Argentina's context. These improvements were essential to meet short-term reporting needs but highlighted the long-term necessity of a unified, integrated platform.

Table 7. Summary of key CBIT 1 results

CBIT 1 indicators	Expected results	Achieved
GHG Inventory categories improved	3	8 (grasslands and crop residue management, soil carbon, fuel combustion, land, charcoal production, metal industry, fugitive emissions from natural oil and gas and coke production)
Institutions sharing support information	3	3 (*Dirección Nacional de Inversiones Públicas*, *Secretaría de Asuntos Estratégicos*, *Oficina Nacional de Presupuesto*)
Emission drivers	2 (1 in Energy, 1 in AFOLU)	13 (8 in Energy, 3 in AFOLU, 3 in IPPU and Waste
Workshops & trainings	30 workshops, 300 participants	50 workshops (1651 participants), outreach materials developed

Contracts & studies	-	37 persons contracted, 82 contracts issued, 8 studies completed
Subnational capacity building	-	Consistency matrix IPCC–GPC (Global Protocol for Community-Scale GHG Emissions Inventories), 18 subnational trainings
Monitoring of mitigation measures	-	The transport, energy and industry sector have updated and improved its Monitor, Evaluation and Verification (MRV) system of 14 mitigation measures
Inventory reporting quality	-	Improved calculation level; UNFCCC International Consultation and Analysis evaluation satisfactory

CBIT 2 responds to this need by supporting the full operationalization of the SNICC as a permanent, ETF-aligned system capable of curating, integrating, and communicating climate information in a coordinated and transparent way. The platform will serve as the backbone for climate reporting, encompassing upgraded modules for GHG inventories, mitigation tracking, adaptation and support. The project also introduces technical protocols and integration strategies that consolidate lessons learned from CBIT 1 into an interoperable national system.

Another significant evolution since the design of CBIT 1 is the adoption of the PNAyMCC, which did not exist during the first CBIT cycle. The PNAyMCC establishes 250 concrete climate actions—including both mitigation and adaptation—to be monitored through 243 indicators with defined baselines, intermediate milestones, and final targets. CBIT 2 key objectives is to strengthen Argentina's ability to track and report progress by enhancing data flows between implementing institutions and the national coordination mechanism (GNCC). Furthermore, CBIT 2 incorporates elements that go beyond the original CBIT 1 scope: it includes a stakeholder engagement strategy, promotes institutionalization of data management arrangements, and introduces a strategic compliance package to help Argentina meet ETF reporting deadlines and standards. Importantly, it leverages the same institutional architecture, ensuring continuity through the GNCC and building on stakeholder relationships and capacities developed during phase one.

The second phase of this CBIT will introduce improvements and refinements based on the lessons learned from the previous project, all of which have been captured in the project's problem tree (see Figure 6 in the baseline section), thus informing the design of phase two. The following two tables present a synthesis of how key insights from the terminal review of phase one of the CBIT project have been integrated into the design of phase two. Table 8 outlines the main lessons learned, highlighting how these experiences have informed strategic and operational adjustments. Table 9 summarizes the recommendations provided during the review and describes the specific ways in which they have been addressed or incorporated in the formulation of Phase 2 activities. Together, these tables demonstrate a commitment to adaptive management and continuous improvement throughout the project cycle.

Table 8. cbit 1: Lessons learned

Lessons learned from CBIT 1[3][53]	Impact on CBIT 2
Lesson 1: Strategic and context-specific technical products ensure continuity and relevance across political transitions	This lesson is reflected mainly in Output 3.2, whose guiding philosophy is that institutional uptake hinges on the usefulness of the data: when information is timely, focused, and aligned with decision-making needs, integration happens organically. Thus, the project will support the country in articulating guidance on what constitutes a viable and meaningful M&E system—balancing ambition with practicality and avoiding overly complex indicator frameworks that exceed institutional capacity or fail to produce actionable insights. In doing so, the project ensures that SNICC not only contributes to monitoring the implementation of climate policies, but also to shaping the design and revision of M&E frameworks for both current and future policy instruments.
Lesson 2: Institutional sustainability requires not only capacity-building, but also deliberate efforts to preserve knowledge	This important lesson has been considered in the project's knowledge management strategy. Each output concludes with a deliverable containing lessons learned, recommendations, and future lines of work, which will be compiled into a final knowledge product (see Output 4.1). The idea is to create a project "memory" that supports the continued development of the SNICC and can also be useful to other countries undertaking similar efforts. Regarding knowledge internal to the SNICC itself, the project will focus on standardizing, harmonizing, and documenting all processes involved in managing the system.
Lesson 3: Technical capacities built through the Project extended beyond government agencies and now reside within the country's broader knowledge ecosystem	The project will continue working closely with universities, NGOs, and the private sector, as was done during Phase 1. Each output in this project document identifies potential partnerships and stakeholders of interest.
Lesson 4: Subnational engagement is a strategic lever for climate transparency and	This will be addressed through Output 1.3, which focuses specifically on engagement with provincial governments to support the development of their own climate information roadmaps aligned with the SNICC.

long-term impact in federal countries like Argentina	

Table 9. cbit 1: Terminal review recommendations

Recommendations from phase 1's terminal review[4][54]	**Impact on CBIT 2**
Strengthen the results framework and monitoring systems from the outset.	Phase 1 of the Argentina CBIT project was one of the first CBITs to be designed and implemented. Phase 2 aligns with the standard and improved project structure adopted by UNEP for CBIT projects, which incorporates lessons learned from more than 30 CBIT transparency projects implemented across Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), Africa, Asia, and the Caucasus, as well as through the CBIT Global Coordination Platform.
Separate technical and administrative roles within the Project Management Unit (PMU).	This recommendation has been addressed by establishing a clear distinction between the Project Technical Unit and the Project Management Unit, as described in the section on institutional arrangements.
Simplify and localize procurement and contracting procedures whenever possible	The project has been designed to minimize and streamline the number of transactions. This can be seen in the budget and procurement plan.
Improve political risk assessment and sustainability planning at the design stage.	The strategy aims to "shield" the SNICC by emphasizing a predominantly technical approach that is less vulnerable to political fluctuations. This same principle guides efforts to strengthen the SNICC's long-term vision and its "business model" (Output 1.2).
Use the CBIT experience to improve internal learning and future programming.	UNEP's phase 2 projects build on all lessons learned from phase 1 CBITs, including an improved results framework with indicators at both the outcome and output levels, and a more robust knowledge management strategy. This includes both internal documentation of processes and external products that consolidate lessons learned, identify needed improvements, prioritize them, and organize them into a structured pipeline of actionable projects.

Beyond the terminal review of phase one, the design of phase two also responds to the gaps surfaced through Argentina's first reporting cycle under the ETF. Table 10 below brings these together in a single view, drawing on two complementary sources: the flexibilities and planned improvements that Argentina itself

declared in Chapter 5 of its first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1), and the areas of improvement raised by the technical expert review team in the BTR1 Technical Expert Review Report (TERR). For each thematic area — institutional coordination, GHG accounting, MPG/CRT/CTF reporting, NDC tracking, and support and adaptation — the table states the corresponding gaps and maps them to the specific CBIT 2 outputs designed to close them. In doing so, it shows how phase two translates not only the lessons of the previous project, but also the findings of Argentina's first ETF reporting and review process, into concrete, output-level commitments.

	Gaps identified in BTR1	**Gaps identified in BTR1 TERR**	**Actions in CBIT2 to address the gaps**
Institutional Coordination	Flexibilities driven by limited human resources and technical capacity; improvement timeframes left open.	Roles and responsibilities of sectoral focal points not sufficiently described (2.G.1); NID review/approval process unclear (2.G.2).	Component 1 builds sustained institutional capacity and a financed operational model (O1.1), so improvements are scheduled and tracked rather than open-ended. O1.1/O1.2 map institutional roles, workflows and responsibilities; O2.1's process map documents inventory preparation and the approval chain.
MRV/GHG Accounting	Table 78 flexibilities: key category analysis capped at 85%; quantitative uncertainty only for the latest year; QA/QC not formalised in a structured plan; Tier 1 EFs in key categories.	KCA for base year 1990 not reported; inconsistent disaggregation; no qualitative uncertainty for 1990; no QA/QC plan; AD/EF and Tier corrections across energy, IPPU, agriculture, LULUCF, waste. CBN: higher-tier AD, fertiliser model, mineral soils.	O2.1 delivers a data catalogue, gap analysis, data-collection plan, IPCC-compliant QA/QC plan and improvement plan — explicitly tied to the BTR1/BTR2 TER recommendations. Together these widen KCA coverage, extend uncertainty to the base year, correct AD/EFs and notation keys, complete time series, and move key categories to Tier 2.
MPGs/CRTs/CTFs	Flexibilities applied against specific MPG paragraphs; ETF reporting-tool limits constrained full tabular reporting.	CTF table 5 not reported; CTF table 6 summary not reported; PaMs not in annex-II formats; notation-key errors (NA vs IE/NE).	O1.2 protocols (data catalogues, process maps) and O2.1/O2.3 align outputs with the MPG / decision 5/CMA.3 formats and the CRT/CTF reporting tools. The O3.1 ETF package and reporting-tool training complete the CTF tables and correct notation keys.
NDCs	Expected GHG reductions from PaMs not reported; projections / "with-measures" scenarios under flexibility, deferred to IBT3.	NDC adjustment methodology not replicable; expected GHG reductions for PaMs missing; projections not reported.	O2.3 builds the NDC-tracking and mitigation sub-module: it documents per-category adjustment factors, quantifies expected reductions (CTF5), and develops projection models and "with-measures" scenarios.

FTC, Adaptation	Support-needed reporting early-stage and exploratory; adaptation drawn from dated sources; no quantified needs.	TERR addendum (mandatory chapters) gives limited coverage here; flags PaMs missing costs, non-GHG co-benefits and interactions.	O2.4 builds a structured Support Needed & Received module (standardised templates and taxonomies) capturing costs and needs; O2.3 records co-benefits and PaM interactions; O2.2 integrates adaptation (SIMARCC, loss-and-damage data) and covers voluntary adaptation reporting.
Other	Across-the-board reliance on flexibilities owing to resource, data and human-capacity limits.	Economic/social impacts of response measures not assessed; PaMs affecting international transport not identified; longer-term emission trends not assessed.	O1.2's continuous-improvement mechanism tracks each flexibility and its self-determined timeframe, feeding the support-needed pipeline. O2.3's mitigation sub-module and O3.2's policy-use framework capture response-measure impacts, transport PaMs and long-term trends for reporting.

[1] Argentina's NDC, p. 30.

[2] The 10973 project was approved for implementation in January 2023, whereas this proposed CBIT project is expected to start execution in the first semester of 2026.

[3] UNEP Evaluation Office (2024), *Terminal Review of the UNEP-GEF Project 'Strengthening Argentina's Transparency Framework on GHG Inventories and Mitigation' (CBIT 9955)*

[4] UNEP Evaluation Office (2024)

Core Indicators

Indicate expected results in each relevant indicator using methodologies indicated in the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework Guidelines. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	200			
Male	200			
Total	**400**	**0**	0	**0**

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

It is estimated that the project will have 400 direct beneficiaries, including staff of the ministries, national and subnational decision-makers, the private sector, civil society organizations (CSOs) and other relevant stakeholders. The direct beneficiaries of the project are those whose capacity is strengthened in the project's capacity building sessions under Output 1.1 (vision validation workshops, targeting 31 unique beneficiaries), Output 1.3 (capacity building actions for training provincial officers, hosting of regional events, participation in international events; target: 126 unique beneficiaries) and Output 1.4 (yearly stakeholder engagement and communication events, target: 243 unique beneficiaries). In-person and online modalities are foreseen for key stakeholders under each of those outputs. Thus, it is estimated that a total of 400 unique individuals will be trained and considered direct beneficiaries. As the sex division within the institutions to be trained is even, the assumption is that the direct beneficiaries will be split [50/50].

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Low	All project outputs in this project are primarily desk activities and will not be overly affected by extreme weather events.
Environmental and Social	Low	This project's Environmental and Social Safeguards Screening has assigned a 'Low' rating for this project.
Political and Governance	Moderate	The project operates in a complex and evolving political environment, where shifts in national policy priorities, institutional arrangements, or administrative mandates may affect the project outcomes. To mitigate this, the SNICC is being designed as a technically neutral and flexible system—capable of efficiently tracking and reporting on whichever policies and instruments are in effect at any given time. Rather than locking in a specific policy direction, the project focuses on strengthening the underlying data infrastructure and methodological consistency, allowing the system to remain relevant across political cycles. In parallel, the project will engage a broad range of stakeholders—including technical agencies, academia, and civil society—to ensure shared ownership and reduce dependency on any single institutional actor. Flexible implementation arrangements and risk-informed work planning will allow the project to adapt to emerging challenges and maintain momentum under varying institutional and operational conditions conditions.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Moderate	Institutional fragmentation and limited coordination among ministries could impede data sharing and uptake, and staff turnover challenges national capacities. A detailed stakeholder engagement strategy and high-level political buy-in and inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms will mitigate this risk, and knowledge management strategies will mitigate staff turnover.

Technological	Moderate	Limited IT infrastructure and internet connectivity, especially outside the capital, could affect the deployment and accessibility of the NTP. The adoption of new IT solutions carries a risk, especially on the sustainability and internal capacities to administrate it. The project will invest in robust, scalable, user-friendly digital solutions with offline functionalities and will engage with the Government IT team to guarantee the maintenance capabilities of any platform to be developed to include in the design process.
Financial and Business Model	Low	Limited domestic financing may challenge the platform's long-term sustainability. The project includes a sustainability strategy that integrates the platform into national budgeting and seeks co-financing and donor alignment to support operations post-project.
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Low	The risk related to implementation capacity is considered low. The project will be executed by UNDP, which has already demonstrated strong delivery capacity through its leadership of various transparency related projects.
Fiduciary	Low	Considered low as the project will be executed according to UNDP's strict fiduciary standards.
Stakeholder	Moderate	While the project includes multiple provisions to ensure strong stakeholder participation—such as a dedicated output for stakeholder engagement and communication, as well as the identification of specific stakeholder groups for each output—the risk is rated as moderate due to the critical importance of meaningful engagement for the project's success. Engagement efforts will be closely monitored throughout implementation to ensure they go beyond formal consultation and foster genuine collaboration, ownership, and sustained involvement of key actors.
Other		
Overall Risk Rating	Low	As the majority of risk categories are rated Low, particularly in the Execution dimension (where the GEF has the lowest risk appetite), and considering that identified risks are being actively mitigated through well-integrated project components, the overall risk rating for this project is low.

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Alignment with GEF-8 Programming Directions

The CBIT project has been designed to achieve expected benefits through three GEF Strategy 2020 influence models: (i) Transforming policy and regulatory environments; (ii) strengthening of institutional capacity and decision-making processes; and (iii) convening multi-stakeholder alliances.[22]

This project is aligned with the GEF-8 programming directions climate change focal area strategy, Pillar II: Foster enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies, Objective 2.1. Support capacity-building needs for transparency under the Paris Agreement through the CBIT. This CBIT project aligns with these objectives by:

Strengthening National Institutions for Transparency-Related Activities in Line with National Priorities

The project will enhance national institutions by integrating the transparency Platform into the coordination entities responsible for development planning activities in Argentina. Reports generated by the climate transparency system will be incorporated into the evaluation mechanisms of these leading entities, ensuring that improved institutional arrangements are established. These arrangements will feature integrated transparency Platforms for long-term planning that are aligned with Argentina's regional and international reporting obligations.

The CBIT project will also include tailored capacity-building activities to meet the specific needs of Argentina's national institutions. These activities will ensure stakeholder engagement in the adoption of the transparency framework, guaranteeing that it effectively informs decision-making processes across all sectors and at all levels within the country. Through the national capacity-building program, national institutions and key stakeholders will gain strengthened technical knowledge and resources.

Providing Relevant Tools, Training, and Assistance for Meeting Article 13 Provisions

To manage the large amounts of climate data that need to be classified, analyzed, summarized, checked, and archived, the CBIT project will establish and refine necessary procedures, tools, protocols, and guides. This will enhance Argentina's national transparency Platform, ensuring it meets the requirements of the ETF. The project aims to fully operationalize the climate transparency system, making it a robust knowledge platform through which data providers, decision-makers, and the public can access climate data and reports. The implementation of these tools and procedures will be supported by comprehensive capacity-building activities, equipping government officials and other key stakeholders with the knowledge required to manage and apply these tools effectively.

Assisting in the Improvement of Transparency Over Time

The CBIT project will ensure that Argentina's National Transparency System is capable of measuring, monitoring, reporting, and verifying information related to climate finance flows, GHG inventories, and mitigation and adaptation measures. It will also help evaluate the country's contribution to national and international climate change targets. By integrating this information into public and private decision-making processes, the project will promote a holistic approach to data collection and management, ensuring the long-term dissemination of information and alignment with global initiatives. The incorporation of a sustainable capacity-building mechanism will ensure institutional memory, the development of specialized technical staff, and the continuity of knowledge transfer after the project's completion.

Furthermore, the CBIT project will position Argentina as an active partner in the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency – Global Support Programme (CBIT-GSP), and other cooperation networks by facilitating the sharing of lessons learned and best practices. Argentina will actively participate in CBIT workshops, sharing the data, information, and knowledge generated by the project activities. This continuous engagement will ensure that Argentina's CBIT project remains aligned with other national, regional, and global transparency initiatives, contributing to the ongoing improvement of transparency practices over time.

Relevance to the UNEP Programme of Work

This project is part of UNEP's Programme Coordination Project for Science and Transparency, serving as a crucial link between the broader mitigation goals outlined in UNEP's 2022-2025 Medium-Term Strategy and Programme of Work and the specific, on-the-ground initiatives carried out by UNEP, such as this one.

This project contributes to the strategic objective of Climate Stability and its Outcome 1C: *State and non-State actors adopt the ETF arrangements under the Paris Agreement* (Indicator iii). In particular, it will directly support UNEP in implementing the following outcomes: 1.1 Policymaking and decision-making for climate action are informed by the latest science-based analysis and data generation; 1.3 Transparency and accountability of government and non-government climate action, including from the private sector and the financial community, are strengthened; 1.7 Public support and political engagement for climate action are catalysed. UNEP´s Global Support Programme (GSP) provides a framework for a coordinated approach to deliver science-based technical assistance for countries to meet their transparency and other reporting obligations, as well as deliver on the adaptation and mitigation goals of the Paris Agreement. By providing solid science and reinforcing capacities for climate information, early warning, reporting, and transparency, the GSP also serves to initiate actions that can induce policy changes needed for climate stability. The project will be supported by this global network of practitioners and key stakeholders national, international, public, and intergovernmental across the globe. Finally, the project also contributes to the Science-Policy (Indicators i and ii) and Environmental Governance (Indicator iv) sub-programmes.

Guided by the need to ensure greater climate ambition in line with the aspirations of the NDCs and long-term strategies and other strategic instruments, UNEP focuses on supporting countries in increasing their capacities to use climate change information in sustainable development planning and investment decisions. This includes building on the capacities sought and developed to translate data into sector-specific climate information for use by climate-sensitive sectors (e.g., industry, agriculture, disaster risk reduction, health), as

well as facilitating greater involvement of national and sub-national authorities in climate data collecting and sharing and related decision-making to enhance synergies and harmonize efforts.

Accurate data and strong accounting and reporting structures at the country level are fundamental for structural shifts required to keep the 1.5oC goal of the Paris Agreement. UNEP has the ability, the expertise and the necessary networks and initiative to ensure that comprehensive national transparency frameworks generate direct and indirect benefits mitigation, adaptation, and means of implementation, including directing investment to sustainable infrastructure and accelerating sustainable transitions including renewable energy, energy efficiency, storage and transmission infrastructure, and zero-carbon transport and industry.

Under the UN Cooperation Framework, each UN Country Team's project activities must apply human rights, gender and Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR) markers. QCPR is the mechanism through which the General Assembly assesses the effectiveness, efficiency, coherence and impact of UN operational activities for development. **Table 19** has applied the human rights, gender and QCPR markers at this project design stage to support UN Country Team reporting. The requirement to review these markers during implementation and project closure has been included in the GAP (**Annex K.2**), and the Project Results Framework (**Annex C**), within Component 4 Monitoring and Evaluation.

Table 11 UN Cooperation Framework markers

Cooperation Framework Marker	Marker code	Definition	Justification
Human Rights	0	Not expected to contribute to the realization of human rights.	This project is focused on improving transparency in climate change. Although this project has incorporated the participation of various stakeholders into its activities throughout, no other human rights considerations are considered relevant.
Gender	2	Gender equality/ women's empowerment is a significant objective.	This project has conducted a gender analysis, has incorporated gender considerations throughout its activities, has gender-specific indicators, and will collect sex-disaggregated data.
QCPR	4	Capacity development/ technical assistance.	This project supports the country to build, develop and strengthen capacities through training, and knowledge management.

This project is also aligned with the Climate action subprogramme in UNEP's mid-term strategy (2022 – 2025) and Programme of Work[1][55], supporting the achievement of:

- outcome 1A: decision makers at all levels adopt decarbonization, dematerialization and resilience pathways, and
- outcome 1B: countries and stakeholders have increased capacity, finance and access to technologies to deliver on the adaptation and mitigation goals.
- Indicators: i, ii, iv and v in the 2022 – 2023 Work Programme

The project will maintain close communication with the UN's Regional Office (UNRO) and Country Team (UNCT), mainly through the executing and implementing agencies (i.e. UNDP and UNEP).

Alignment with national and regional priorities, strategies, and plans

The CBIT 2 project is closely aligned with Argentina's climate policy framework, particularly in its objective to strengthen the National Climate Information System (SNICC). This priority is explicitly recognized in the country's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and is also included as an instrumental measure (M7) in the PNAyMCC. By enhancing the generation, management, and use of climate information, the project will support implementation and monitoring of a range of national commitments in climate action.

South-South Cooperation

Through the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency – Global Support Programme (CBIT-GSP), UNEP provides a grid of ten regional networks aimed at providing proven expertise, lessons learned awareness raising, and recommended practices in the implementation of projects leading to effective coordination, collaboration, peer-to-peer exchange and common understanding of the most salient issues leading to compliance of the Enhanced Transparency Network.

This forum serves as a community of practice that links key issues with key stakeholders, thus providing the necessary elements of the transparency ecosystem together. It provides a global overview of transparency initiatives and developing countries' transparency efforts, allowing users to stay up to date on the latest developments, events, and knowledge products, as well as get detailed information on any developing country, support provider, and transparency projects.

The platform allows for vivid exchange within the climate transparency community, both through a Global Forum as well as ten Network Forums for peer-to-peer exchange and learning among countries. The CBIT-GSP offers various other elements of support to countries, such as the quality review of the country's transparency reports, global meetings, webinars, and knowledge products.

This project will utilize the South-South Cooperation by drawing on experiences from other countries currently developing their transparency Platforms. The project will continue to use these contacts to draw on lessons learned in the region. In addition, this project will contribute to the South-South Cooperation by sharing its experiences, good practices and lessons learned to other countries in the region executing their CBIT projects, through the CBIT-GSP.

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[1] The 2024 – 2025 PoW is still under development at the time of writing this proposal. Thus, indicators referenced in this table correspond to the 2022 – 2023 PoW.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

1) Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive-measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?

Yes

If the project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

2) Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes has been clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement**.**

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the Project

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body ;

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section B project description?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Low	Low		

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs has been provided.

Yes

Socio-economic Benefits

We confirm that the project design has considered socio-economic benefits to be delivered by the project and these have been clearly described in the Project Description and will be monitored and reported on during project implementation (at MTR and TER).

Global Environment Benefits and co-benefits

This CBIT project is designed to generate global environmental and adaptation benefits that would not have been realized without GEF support. It strengthens national capacities to accurately track, report, and verify climate data, thereby ensuring compliance with the ETF under the Paris Agreement. By establishing a robust transparency platform, the project enables Argentina to better monitor its GHG emissions, assess mitigation actions, and identify adaptation needs more effectively.
This initiative plays a critical role in supporting evidence-based policy steering on climate action. Without GEF support, Argentina would lack the resources needed to implement and sustain these comprehensive transparency platforms. The additionality of this project lies in its capacity to elevate national efforts, enabling the country to contribute more effectively to global climate goals and improving the accuracy of its international reporting. These benefits are essential for advancing global environmental stewardship and strengthening the adaptive arrangements needed to guide climate action in a dynamic and uncertain future.

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant($)	Agency Fee($)	Total GEF Financing ($)
UNEP	GET	Argentina	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	Grant	1,999,800.00	189,981.00	2,189,781.00
Total GEF Resources ($)						**1,999,800.00**	**189,981.00**	**2,189,781.00**

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount ($)

50000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

4750

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG($)	Agency Fee($)	Total PPG Funding($)
UNEP	GET	Argentina	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	50,000.00	4,750.00	54,750.00
Total PPG Amount ($)					**50,000.00**	**4,750.00**	**54,750.00**

Please provide Justification

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**

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Co-financing($)
CCM-CBIT	GET	1,999,800.00	280000
Total Project Cost		**1,999,800.00**	**280,000.00**

Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)

Recipient Country Government	Undersecretary of Environment	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	280000
Total Co-financing				**280,000.00**

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

N/A

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator		Kelly West		kelly.west@un.org
Project Coordinator		Asher Lessels		asher.lessels@un.org

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 of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Paula Monteserin	Director of Environmental Coordination	Undersecretariat of Environment	4/10/2026

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document.

Project Results Framework Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document.

Project Objective	Objective level Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	Relevant Programme of Work (PoW) Outcomes	Relevant SDG target(s) and indicators

Objective: Enhance the National Framework for Climate Transparency of Argentina to meet the requirements of the ETF under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change**.**	**Indicator A:** (= core indicator 11): Direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual)	Baseline A: 0	Mid-term target A: 100 End target A: at least 400 beneficiaries (50% women, 50% men)	Project Meeting and Event Attendance Log (4.1.10) reporting on training attendance. The project reports will apply the UN Cooperation Framework Markers.	- Political and governance - Stakeholder Engagement - Institutional and Policy	POW Outcome: 1C POW Direct Outcome(s): 1.1, 1.3, 1.7.	SDG: 13 Target: 13.3. Indicator: 13.3.1.
	Indicator B: Improvement in the quality of institutional capacity for transparency based on GEF score 1 to 4 as per Annex IV of CBIT programming directions[1][56]	Baseline B: Score = 3	Mid-term target B: Score = 3 End target B: Score = 4	Document review focusing on integration with national planning and budgeting activities. Key deliverables include the operational model and long-term funding proposal in Output 1.1 as well as the SNICC reporting strategy to support decision making under Output 3.2.	n.a.		

Project Outcomes	Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	Relevant PoW Outcome(s) and	Relevant SDG target(s) and

			Milestones			indicator(s)[1][2][57]	indicators
Outcome 1. The GNCC compiles, curates, communicates and tracks climate data through an enhanced, ETF-aligned SNICC	Indicator 1: SNICC shared vision adopted (Y/N) by the GNCC's TAC	Baseline 1: SNICC is not yet fully conceptualized	Mid-term target 1: Vision document drafted. End target 1: Strategic vision endorsed by the GNCC	Mid-Term target: Deliverable 1.1.3 End target: Written approval statement by the GNCC's TAC	- Political and governance - Stakeholder Engagement - Institutional and Policy	POW Outcome: 1C POW Direct Outcome(s): 1.1, 1.3, 1.7. Indicators: Climate Action Indicator (iii), Science-policy Indicators (i) and (ii), Environmental Governance (iv)	SDG: 13 Target: 13.3. Indicator: 3.3.1.
Outcome 2. The Government of Argentina produces more accurate and complete data for all ETF components, made available through the SNICC	Indicator 2: Quality of the four modules of the National Transparency System based on GEF score 1 to 10 as per Annex III of CBIT programming directions.	Baseline 2:[3][58] GHG invent.: 6 NDC track.: 4 Adapt.: 5 Support: 3	Scores: Mid-term target: Same as baseline End target: GHG invent.: 7 NDC track.: 6 Adapt.: 6 Support: 6	Rationale for the scores must be explicitly stated in the project's final report (4.1.19).	- Political and governance - Stakeholder Engagement - Institutional and Policy		

Outcome 3. The Government of Argentina prepares and takes steps to submit transparency reports to the UNFCCC and undertakes national planning utilizing the SNICC	Indicator 3: % of priority climate policy instruments tracked through SNICC	Baseline 3: 0%, as none of the climate policy instruments are currently tracked through SNICC	Mid-term target 3: 0%, but priority instruments to be tracked through the SNICC are identified and agreed on. End target 3: 100% (All M&E matrices for the priority climate instruments are available in SNICC and aligned with the information submitted in BTR3)	Mid-term target 3: deliverable 3.2.3. End target 3: SNICC website and the M&E frameworks for priority climate policies; alignment confirmed with the information presented in BTR3. The above information will be included in the project's final report (deliverable 4.1.19).	- Political and governance - Stakeholder Engagement - Institutional and Policy		

Project Outputs	Output Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	Relevant PoW Direct Outcome(s)	Relevant SDG target(s) and

							indicators
Outcome 1						POW Outcome: 1C POW Direct Outcome(s): 1.1, 1.3, 1.7. Indicators: Climate Action Indicator (iii), Science-policy Indicators (i) and (ii), Environmental Governance (iv)	SDG: 13 Target: 13.3. Indicator: 3.3.1.
Output 1.1 A National Climate Change Information System (SNICC) responding to ETF requirements is available to the Technical and Administrative Coordination (TAC) of the National Climate Change Cabinet (GNCC)	Indicator 1.1: (%) progress in the vision and operational model development and approval	Baseline 1.1: 0%	Mid-term target 1.1: 50% progress, defined as the drafting of the strategic vision. End target 1.1: 100% progress. The SNIC's web portal aligned to the vision is online and operational	Mid-term target 1.1: See strategic vision (1.1.3). End target 1.1: Deliverable 1.1.7 (+ individual modules in Component 3)			
Output 1.2 Technical Protocols and an Integration Strategy for the SNICC are made available to the TAC of the GNCC	Indicator 1.2: (%) progress in the preparation of data, process and continuous improvement protocols	Baseline 1.2: 0%	Mid-term target 1.2: At least 1 protocol ready End target 1.2: All protocols are ready	Deliverables 1.2.3 and 1.2.4			
Output 1.3 A national capacity-building programme to improve interaction	Indicator 1.3: # of workshops organized through project support.	Baseline 1.3: None	Mid-term target 1.3: 3	See capacity building strategy (1.3.3) and 1.3.4.			

with the SNICC is designed and made accessible to national stakeholders			End target 1.3: 8 workshops (approx. 2 per year)				
Output 1.4 A stakeholder communication and engagement strategy to support mainstreaming of the SNICC is implemented with key stakeholders	Indicator 1.4: (%) progress in the implementation of the communication and engagement strategy as per its workplan.	Baseline 1.4: 0	Mid-term target 1.3: As per workplan. End target 1.3: 100%	Deliverable 1.4.6.			
Outcome 2							
Output 2.1 An enhanced GHG Inventory system (INGEI) is available for the GNCC	Indicator 2.1: (%) progress in the Improvement plan for the GHG Inventory.	Baseline 2.1: 0%	Mid-term target 2.1: 0% with at least the improvement plan prepared and approved by SSAmb End target 2.1: 100%. CBIT project portion of the plan is fully implemented; all remaining elements fed into the support	Improvement plan: 2.1.5. Results: 2.1.8 and 2.1.7.			

			needed module.		
Output 2.2 An enhanced climate change impacts and adaptation information module is available for the GNCC	Indicator 2.2: (%) progress in the Improvement plan for the adaptation module. This should include tracking of the GAP, as appropriate.	Baseline 2.2: 0%	Mid-term target 2.2: 0%, however at least the improvement plan prepared and approved by SSAmb End target 2.2: 100%. CBIT project portion of the plan is fully implemented; all remaining elements fed into the support needed module.	Improvement plan: 2.2.5. Results: 2.2.7	
Output 2.3 An enhanced NDC tracking and mitigation action sub-module is available for the GNCC	Indicator 2.3: (%) progress in the Improvement plan for the NDC and mitigation tracking module. This should include tracking of the GAP, as appropriate.	Baseline 2.3: 0%	Mid-term target 2.3: 0%, however, the improvement plan prepared and approved by SSAmb End target 2.3: 100%. CBIT project portion of the plan is fully implemented; all remaining elements fed into the	Improvement plan: 2.3.6 Results: 2.3.8.	

			support needed module.		
Output 2.4 A framework to connect climate action support needed and received is designed and made available to the GNCC	Indicator 2.4: (%) progress in the development of the support module. This should include tracking of the GAP, as appropriate.	Baseline 2.4: 0%	Mid-term target 2.4: 0%; however, at least the improvement plan prepared and approved by SSAmb End target 2.4: 100% implemented (module, project database and 5 concepts included in the pipeline)	Improvement plan: 2.4.4 Results: 2.4.5 (data sets), 2.4.6 (pipeline) and 2.4.8 (report).	
Outcome 3					
Output 3.1 A strategic package to support compliance with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) is developed for adoption by the Technical and Administrative Coordination of the GNCC	Indicator 3.1: (%) adoption of TER recommendations	Baseline 3.1: 0%	Mid-term target 3.1: 0%; however, all TER recommendations from BTR1 should be available and mapped into the respective improvement plans. End target 3.1: 100% of TER recommendations from BTR1, BTR2	Roadmap: 3.1.3 Results: All TER for BTR1, BTR2 and BTR3 should be either addressed or included in improvement plans and the support needed database (outputs	

			and BTR3 (if available) should be either addressed or mapped into the respective improvement plans under component 2 (2.1, 2.2, 2.3), in turn feeding into the support needed module (2.4), if needed.	2.1-2.3; deliverable 2.4.5).			
Output 3.2 A framework for the development and use of climate data to inform decision making is established for adoption by the Technical and Administrative Coordination of the GNCC	Indicator 3.2: # of policy dossiers prepared through the SNICC	Baseline 3.2: 0	Mid-term target 3.2: 0. However, by mid-term the SNICC reporting strategy should have been completed and approved by the GNCC's TAC. End target 3.2: At least 4 policy dossiers prepared through the SNICC.	Strategy: 3.2.3 Dossiers: 3.2.5			

https://unitednations.sharepoint.com/sites/UNEP-CCD-DivisionTeam/CCD%20Repository/Programmatic/Projects-Initiatives/Mitigation-Branch/GEF-GCF-Unit/Projects/2.Soft-Pipeline/MSPFSP/LAC/GEFID_CBIT2_Argentina/CEO%20Doc/2026-06%20Resubmission%20after%20PIF%20approval/Argentina%20CBIT%202%20CEO%20Document%202026-06-30.docx - _ftnref1

[2] When a project is relevant to more than one PoW outcome indicator, provide outcomes and outputs for each indicator in order to enable budget details per output and PoW Outcome.

[3] These scores are based on the analysis presented in the baseline section of this document.

ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
International consultant (International consultancy to develop project options, gender and environmental and social safeguards analysis, risks assessment and budget)	25,250.00	25,250.00	
National consultant (Local consultations, workshops and develop baseline)	10,100.00	10,100.00	
Project Stakeholder facilitator	5,050.00	5,050.00	
Total	**40,400.00**	**40,400.00**	**0.00**

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

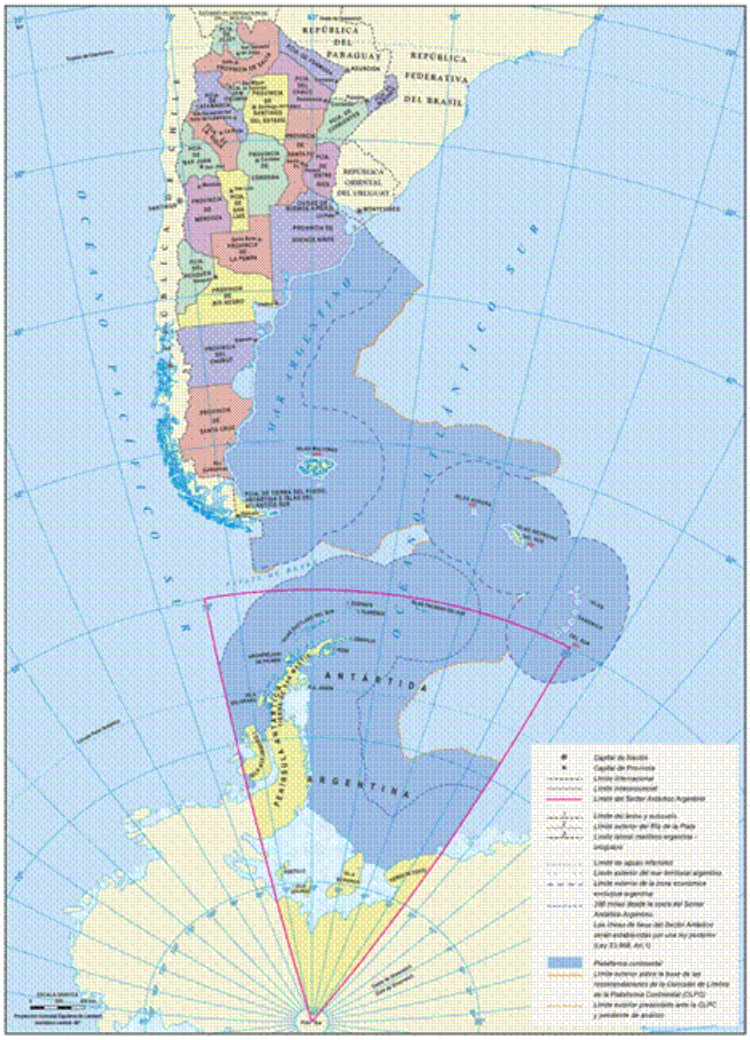
Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires	-34.6075687	-58.437089	3,433,955

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where project interventions are taking place as appropriate.

Figure 11. Project Map



Source: National Geography Institute

ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

Attach agency safeguard datasheet/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts (as applicable).

Title
ANNEX F - ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

ANNEX G: Budget Table

G.2 GEF budget

GEF budget category & detailed description	Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Subtotal	M&E	PMC	Total	Responsible entity
02. Goods	**16,000**	**0**	**0**	**16,000**	**0**	**7,000**	**23,000**	
Hardware	13,000	0	0	13,000	0	0	13,000	UNDP
Software licenses	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	3,000	UNDP
Office supplies	0	0	0	0	0	7,000	7,000	UNDP
07. Contractual services (company)	**225,000**	**927,479**	**100,000**	**1,252,479**	**35,000**	**0**	**1,287,479**	
Information Systems Architecture	50,000	0	50,000	100,000	0	0	100,000	UNDP
GHG inventory improvement plan	0	512,150	0	512,150	0	0	512,150	UNDP
NDC tracking & mitigation action improvement plan	0	191,131	0	191,131	0	0	191,131	UNDP
Communication campaign	25,000	0	0	25,000	0	0	25,000	UNDP
Adaptation module improvement plan	0	111,806	0	111,806	0	0	111,806	UNDP
Means of implementation consultancy	0	112,392	0	112,392	0	0	112,392	UNDP
SNICC structure and reporting design	150,000	0	50,000	200,000	0	0	200,000	UNDP
Terminal evaluation	0	0	0	0	35,000	0	35,000	UNEP
08. Contractual services (individuals)	**76,925**	**138,418**	**57,907**	**273,250**	**6,750**	**141,540**	**421,540**	
Adaptation specialist	0	60,000	0	60,000	0	0	60,000	UNDP
Economist	12,875	36,894	10,231	60,000	0	0	60,000	UNDP
IT specialist	34,050	0	22,200	56,250	3,750	0	60,000	UNDP
Communications specialist	30,000	1,524	25,476	57,000	3,000	0	60,000	UNDP
Data entry	0	40,000	0	40,000	0	0	40,000	UNDP
Financial Officer	0	0	0	0	0	84,924	84,924	UNDP
Procurement Officer	0	0	0	0	0	56,616	56,616	UNDP
11. Salary and benefits/Staff Costs	**20,304**	**20,304**	**20,304**	**60,912**	**50,720**	**32,368**	**144,000**	
Chief Technical Advisor	16,200	16,200	16,200	48,600	32,400	9,000	90,000	UNDP
Technical, programmatic and operational support	4,104	4,104	4,104	12,312	18,320	23,368	54,000	UNDP
12. Training, Workshops, Meetings	**45,054**	**0**	**0**	**45,054**	**1,946**	**0**	**47,000**	
Venue and logistics: minimum 8 national workshops + hosting of 1 regional (as per Output 1.3) + 1 yearly coordination workshop (as per Output 1.4) + 1 inception workshop (M&E)	45,054	0	0	45,054	1,946	0	47,000	UNDP
13. Travel	**76,781**	**0**	**0**	**76,781**	**0**	**0**	**76,781**	
International travel: South-South cooperation exchanges, and the travel of an international/regional lecturer (Output 1.3) + representation at UNFCCC sessions, CBIT Global Support Programme (Output 1.4)	38,560	0	0	38,560	0	0	38,560	UNDP
National travel: missions and workshops carried with subnational entities, stakeholder engagement activities, and technical support to partner institutions (Ouput 1.3)	38,221	0	0	38,221	0	0	38,221	UNDP
Grand Total	**460,064**	**1,086,201**	**178,211**	**1,724,476**	**94,416**	**180,908**	**1,999,800**	

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

ANNEX I: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS

From GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF.