

GEF-8 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

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General Project Information

Project Title

Strengthening national capacity for implementing the Enhanced Transparency Framework in Argentina

Region	GEF Project ID
Latin America and the Caribbean	12348
Country(ies)	Type of Project
Argentina	MSP
GEF Agency(ies):	GEF Agency ID
UNEP	274330
Executing Partner	Executing Partner Type
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	GEF Agency
GEF Focal Area (s)	Submission Date
Climate Change	5/19/2026
Project Sector (CCM Only)	
Mixed & Others	

Taxonomy

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

Type of Trust Fund	Project Duration (Months)
GET	48
GEF Project Grant: (a)	GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)
1,999,800.00	0.00
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d)
189,981.00	0.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	Total Co-financing
2,189,781.00	280,000.00
PPG Amount: (e)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)
50,000.00	4,750.00
PPG total amount: (e+f)	Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)
54,750.00	2,244,531.00

Project Tags

CBIT: Yes NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No Competitive Window: No

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. The explanation and justification of the project should be in section B “project description”. (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. 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.

Indicative Project 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

Briefly 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.

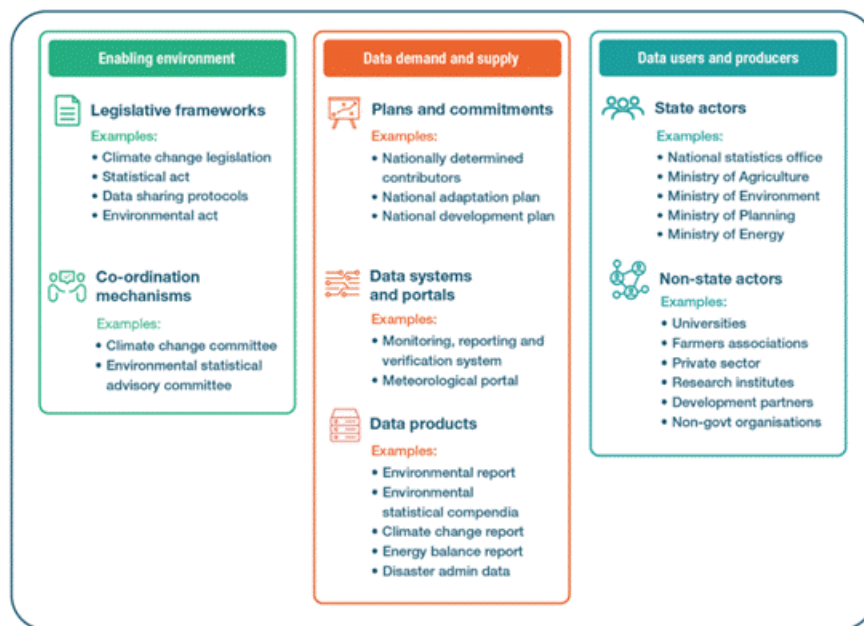
Defining a National Climate Transparency Framework

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

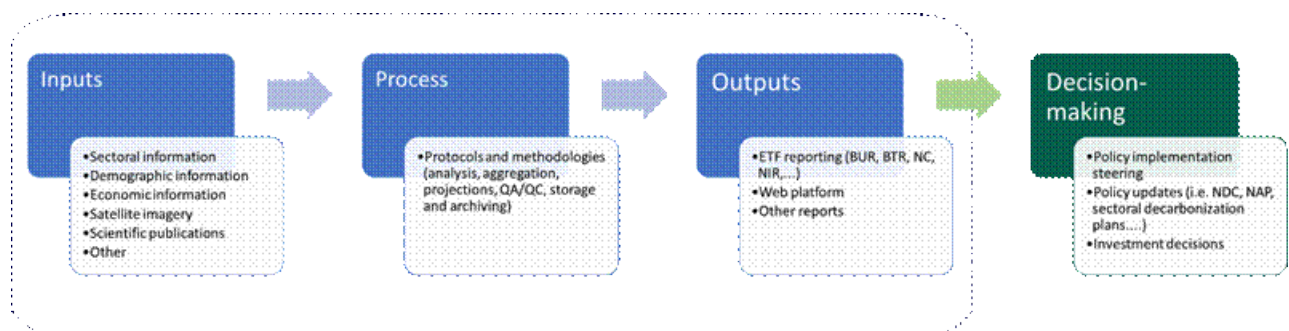
The Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) defines a climate change data ecosystem as the sum of three elements: i) the available knowledge, infrastructure and technologies to create, transform and use climate-related data; ii) the legal and policy environment in which 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.

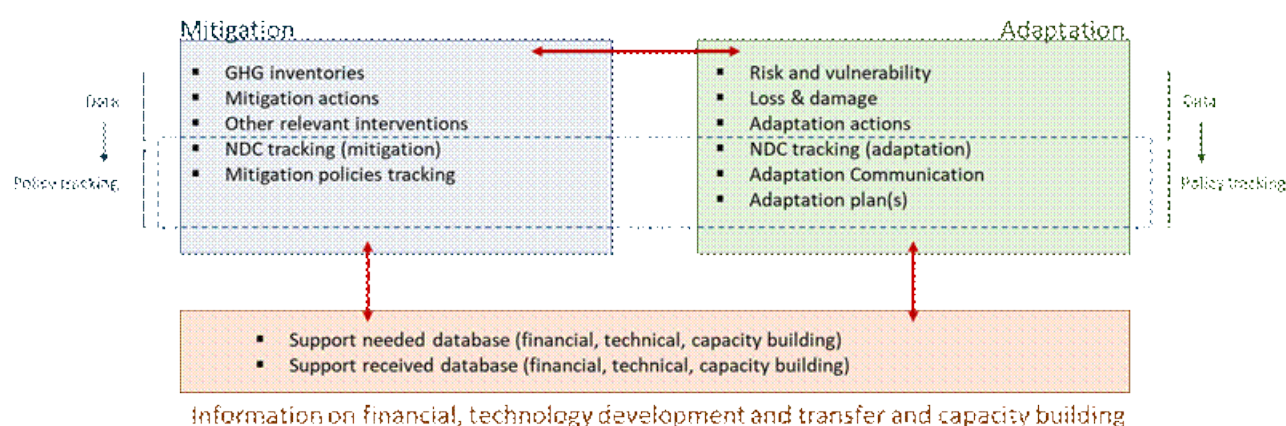
Table 1. Type of information in a climate transparency system[10]¹⁰

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 enablers or other interventions and/or contextual data.	Latest results for indicators established in relevant policies, e.g. the NDC mitigation target and any major decarbonization policies, plans, or strategies.
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.

i. 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.

ii. 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] 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] **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 decentralized 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}

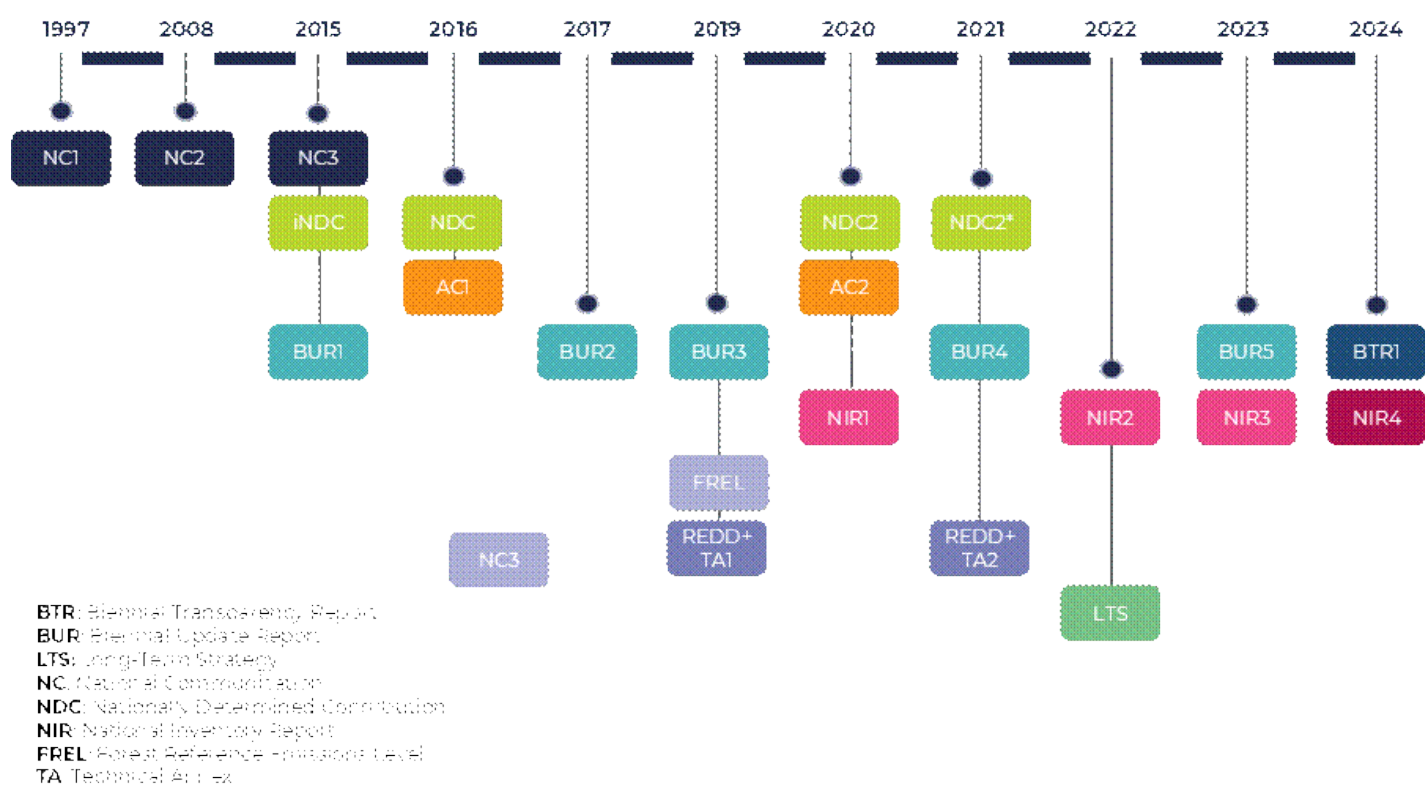
Important note: this proposal uses SNICC to refer to the entire ecosystem of climate transparency (i.e. the equivalent of Figure 1 in the previous section). When referring specifically to its website, the text will specify that the reference is to SNICC's web portal.

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



iv. 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.

(<i>Sistema Nacional de Información Ambiental / Centro de Información Ambiental - SInIA & CIAM</i>)		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 (<i>Sistema Nacional de Inversión Pública / Banco de Proyectos de Inversión Pública - SNIP & BAPIN</i>)	National Directorate of Public Investment (<i>Dirección Nacional de Inversión Pública</i>), 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 (<i>Sistema Nacional para la Gestión Integral del Riesgo, SINAGIR</i>)	Federal Emergency Agency (<i>Agencia Federal de Emergencias</i>) 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 (<i>Sistema Estadístico Nacional, SEN</i>)	National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (<i>Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos, INDEC</i>), 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]²²}

v. 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 ktCO₂e. 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 ktCO₂e), 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 ktCO₂e), 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 ktCO₂e), 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 ktCO₂e), covering changes in carbon stocks, nitrogen-related emissions from soils, and harvested wood product removals.
- Waste: Representing 5.83% of emissions (23,314.40 ktCO₂e), 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}

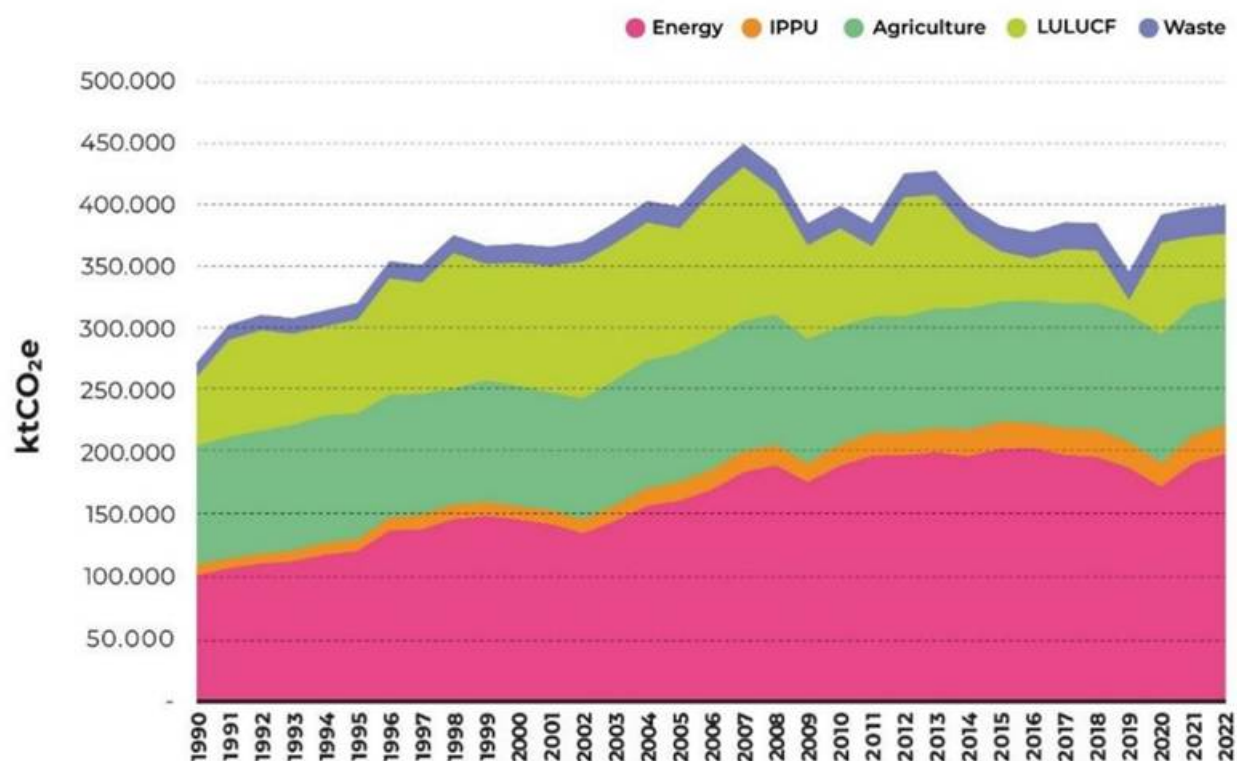
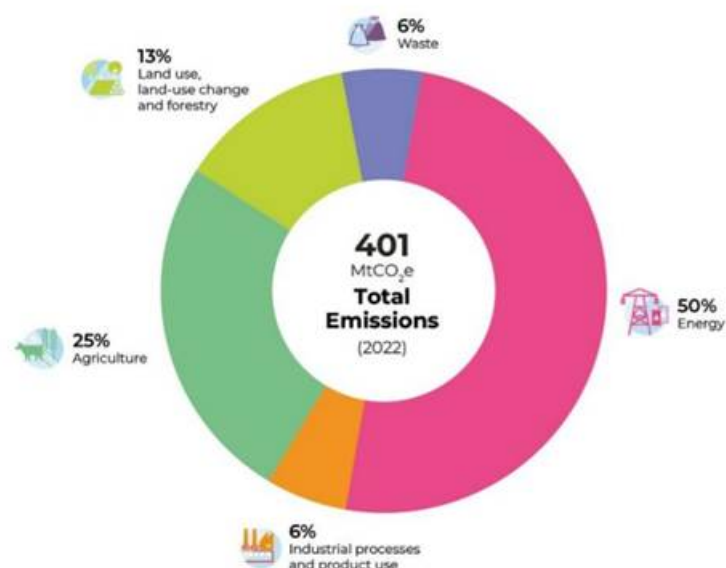


Figure 7. Sectoral contribution to GHG emissions (2022)^[25]



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.

vi. 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[\[32\]](#)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.

vii. 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	SSAmb; GEF, UNDP	Assist the Republic of Argentina in the preparation of its BUR4 in	2021 - 2023	0.35	A (High)

Report (BUR4) (GEF #10824)		compliance with its obligations under the UNFCCC. Relevant for lessons learned and continuity.			
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	2026 - 2027	0.33	A (High)

		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.			
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 preparing Argentina's LTS and the updating of the NDC.	2019 - 2023	2.18	B (Mid)
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)
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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**, 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
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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 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

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 PIF 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.

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.

i. 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 publishing data. - Resource constraints (financial, human, technical).	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.
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

- The 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 Improvement Plans	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. 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).
- Other 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 onboarding 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:

- Due 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).
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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: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, including gender related data. 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).
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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:

- SSAMB, 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 collection plan and process mapping for the NDC and mitigation action tracking module	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 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 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.

2.4.2	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. <i>Needs that are not covered through this CBIT project shall be fed into the needs database (see deliverable below).</i>
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 <i>needs</i> to <i>structured project seeking funding to support received</i>. 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, 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.

Key stakeholders:

- **SSAmb** staff, as the national entity responsible for preparing and submitting BTRs under the ETF, will lead and adopt the tools developed.
- The 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).

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 of M&E Mechanisms	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). The document will include criteria and recommendations to ensure that M&E frameworks are: <i>Relevant</i>, by aligning with national climate goals and transparency priorities; <i>Effective</i>, by focusing on meaningful indicators that capture real progress; <i>Efficient</i>, by avoiding unnecessary complexity and duplication; and <i>Viable</i>, 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

In this component, project monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken following GEF and UNEP policies.

Cross-cutting aspects

The project has been designed with strong stakeholder engagement across all components. Key institutions, including line ministries, and subnational authorities, will directly co-develop, implement, and sustain the interventions. Subsecretariat of Environment will lead coordination and platform oversight, while sectoral ministries and agencies will be responsible for data provision, validation, and application. The private sector will participate in facility-level reporting and benefit from clear standards, technical guidance, and capacity-building. Civil society, academia, and local governments will contribute through consultations, piloting of tools, and feedback loops. All stakeholders will benefit from improved access to climate data, strengthened capacities, and participation in national and global reporting processes, ensuring transparency gains are institutionalized and co-benefits (such as improved accountability, planning, and access to finance) are sustained beyond the project's life.

The project will produce various knowledge outputs, including technical tools, training materials, reporting templates, and policy protocols. Each component embeds a learning mechanism: Component 1 will generate lessons from operationalizing the NTP; Component 2 will capture experience from applying enhanced tools and methodologies for climate data collection and information generation. Component 3 will document the process of embedding transparency in planning and budgeting systems. These lessons will be compiled into knowledge products (e.g., manuals, case studies, guidance notes) and shared through national workshops, digital platforms, and South-South exchanges, and through global and regional exchanges promoted by CBIT-GSP, including through the Latin America Spanish speaking transparency network, which will act as the knowledge hub, curating content and supporting continuous learning among national and regional peers. This will contribute to replication and scaling, while informing future projects and ETF-related initiatives.

The project improves alignment between Argentina's climate policies and its broader development framework. The project will enhance policy coherence and reduce fragmentation in climate governance by integrating transparency data into instruments like the NDC, LT-LEDS, NAP, and national development plans. The development of formalized protocols for data sharing, reporting, and planning (Components 2 and 3) will reinforce regulatory and institutional coherence across the national climate architecture. Furthermore, the NTP will align with existing national systems such as budget planning, national statistics, and environmental reporting through digital integration and institutional mandates.

This project represents a transformative shift from project-based climate reporting to a fully embedded, nationally owned transparency system. It establishes the NTP as a permanent fixture of Argentina's climate governance, supported by legal, institutional, and digital infrastructure. Integrating local-level reporting and planning protocols allows for vertical scaling to subnational levels and horizontal replication across sectors. The capacity-building model, policy tools, and stakeholder coordination frameworks developed here are designed for adaptability and scale-up, positioning Argentina as a model for ETF implementation across Latin America. Over time, these systems can be expanded to cover additional reporting obligations (e.g. Article 6), climate risk disclosure, and sector-specific MRV regimes.

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. This project enhances national capacities to accurately track, report, and verify climate data, thereby ensuring compliance with the ETF under the Paris Agreement. By establishing robust transparency systems, these projects enable countries to monitor GHG emissions, assess mitigation actions, and identify adaptation needs more effectively. This initiative is crucial for integrating climate considerations into national policies, aligning with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and enhancing

resilience in vulnerable communities, often the hardest hit by climate change. By strengthening institutional frameworks, such as national transparency units and data management systems, these projects ensure that climate actions are well-informed, coordinated, and transparent.

Without GEF support, the country would lack the technical expertise, institutional capacity, and resources necessary to implement these comprehensive transparency systems. This project's additionality is evident in its ability to elevate national efforts, enabling countries to contribute more effectively to global climate goals, improving the accuracy of international reporting, and fostering global cooperation on climate change. These benefits are critical for advancing global environmental stewardship and enhancing adaptation efforts in the face of escalating climate challenges.

Innovation and scaling toward broader transformation

STANDARD TEXT TO BE INCLUDED: The project introduces several innovative approaches that drive transformational change in the country. This project focuses on creating or enhancing national transparency systems, which serve as central hubs for collecting, managing, and reporting climate-related data. The innovation lies in integrating advanced data management technologies and methodologies that ensure accurate, real-time monitoring of GHG emissions, mitigation efforts, and adaptation needs. By leveraging cutting-edge technologies and data analytics, these systems significantly improve the quality, transparency, and accessibility of climate information.

Institutionally, the projects are transformative by establishing or strengthening dedicated transparency units within government bodies. These units are equipped with trained personnel and clear mandates to coordinate and implement transparency activities, embedding these responsibilities into national planning and decision-making processes. This institutional innovation ensures that climate transparency becomes a sustained, integral part of government operations, beyond the project's lifespan.

Furthermore, the project fosters cross-sectoral collaboration, linking government agencies, the private sector, civil society, and local communities in a cohesive effort to address climate change. This inclusive approach not only enhances the effectiveness of climate actions but also builds national capacity to adapt to future climate challenges. The combination of technological advancements, institutional strengthening, and multi-stakeholder engagement is what drives the transformational change envisioned by the project.

Preliminary Institutional Arrangements

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) will delegate responsibility for day-to-day action and fund management to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), as **Executing Agency (EA)**.

[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.

Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Does the GEF Agency expect to play an execution role on this project?

If so, please describe that role here. 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

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.

i. 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 Argentina's Climate Action (ICAT) SSAmb; ICAT 2022 – 2025 \$0.35 MM	The project has the following objectives: - 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 level in achieving national mitigation objectives. - Update of the SNICC website of Argentina, and include the latest results of the national GHG inventory.	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 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)	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.	Due to its relevance for the proposed project, this enabling activity is discussed at greater length in the next sub-section (see below).

Program / Project	Brief description	Intended coordination and synergies
SSAmb; GEF, UNEP 2023 – 2028 \$1.23 MM	This project will support Argentina in preparing upcoming reports to the convention, which are the key outputs from the transparency system.	
Strengthening Transparency of the GHG Inventory System and Monitoring of Mitigation Measures and Support Received (CBIT) (GEF # 9955) SSAmb; GEF, UNEP 2019 - 2024 \$2.00 MM	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).
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]⁵⁰}

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]⁵¹} 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

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
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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 (<i>Dirección Nacional de Inversiones Públicas, Secretaría de Asuntos Estratégicos, Oficina Nacional de Presupuesto</i>)
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, 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.

ii. Table 8. cbit 1: Lessons learned

Lessons learned from CBIT 1 ³¹ ⁵²	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	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.

now reside within the country's broader knowledge ecosystem	
Lesson 4: Subnational engagement is a strategic lever for climate transparency and long-term impact in federal countries like Argentina	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.

iii. Table 9. cbit 1: Terminal review recommendations

Recommendations from phase 1's terminal review ^{[4]⁵³}	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.

[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

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.
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	Low	N/A
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

Describe 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.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this.

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. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Alignment with GEF-8 Programming Directions

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.

Alignment with national 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.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

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

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

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

Yes

Were the following stakeholders consulted during project identification phase:

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities:

Civil Society Organizations: Yes

Private Sector:

Provide a brief summary and list of names and dates of consultations

The design process formally began on 4 November 2024 with an internal workshop convened by the SSamb with staff and consultants. This meeting focused on reviewing lessons learned from the CBIT 1 project and on defining the scope of interventions for Phase 2. Discussions underlined the importance of adopting a more integrated approach to the system's design, with particular attention to improving the functionality of individual modules and the usability of outputs.

On 12 August 2025, the project was presented to the Focal Points Working Group, a body made up of representatives appointed by each ministry within the GNCC. This technical group examined the project's proposed activities for GHG inventories, NDC tracking, adaptation, and support received. The group confirmed the value of CBIT 2's technical orientation and its alignment with national policy processes, while also suggesting that ad hoc working groups be established to address cross-cutting needs such as data integration, QA/QC, and gender responsiveness.

The third presentation took place on 20 August 2025 before the Provincial Coordination Table. This forum brings together members of COFEMA's Climate Change Commission from all provinces and from the City of Buenos Aires. The session highlighted the importance of incorporating subnational perspectives, particularly in relation to adaptation and mitigation planning. Provincial representatives emphasized the need to strengthen capacities for developing and monitoring the PRCCs and stressed the importance of creating clear mechanisms to link national and subnational reporting processes.

(Please upload to the portal documents tab any stakeholder engagement plan or assessments that have been done during the PIF development phase.)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

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

Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

We confirm that we have provided indicative information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program and any measures to address such risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex D).

Yes

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Low			

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described in the Project Description (Section B)

Yes

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Indicative 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)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount (\$)

50000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

4750

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
UNEP	GET	Argentina	Climate Change	CBIT Set- Aside	Grant	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

Indicative 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

Indicative Co-financing

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

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Not Applicable

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator			Kelly West		kelly.west@un.org
Project Coordinator			Loana Vega		elvira.vegacastro@un.org

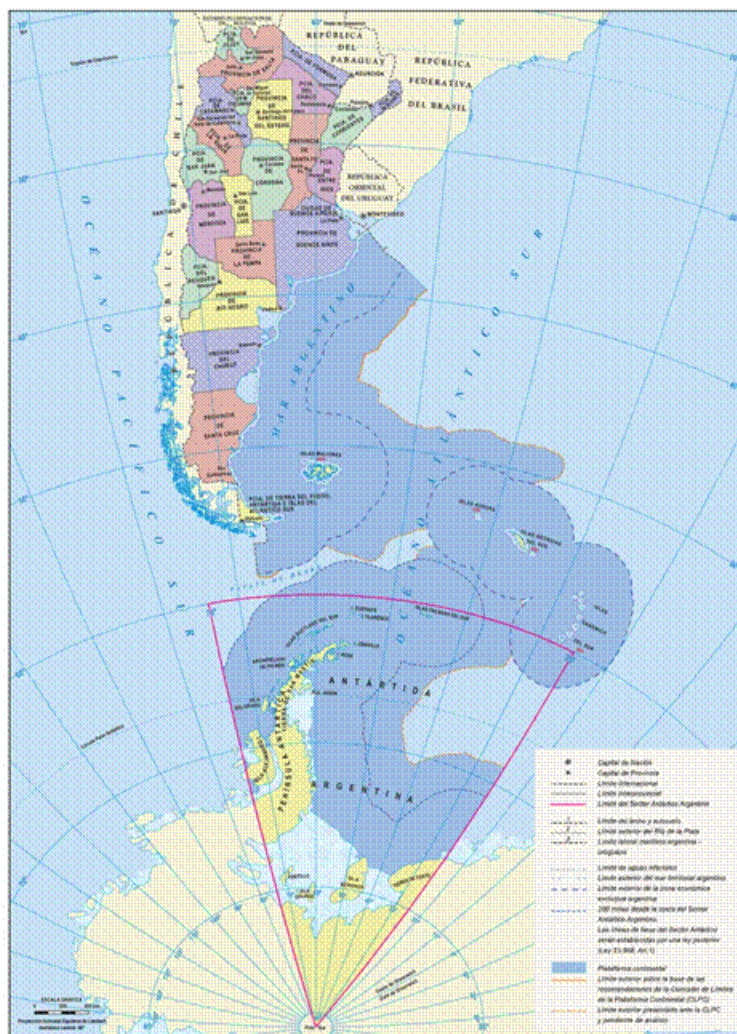
Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Paula Monteserin	Director of Environmental Coordination	Chief of Cabinet	4/10/2026

ANNEX C: PROJECT LOCATION

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

Geo Name ID Required field if the location is not an exact site	Location Name Required field	Latitude Required field	Longitude Required field	Location Description Optional text field	Activity Description Optional text field
3433955	Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires	-34.6075687	-58.437089	Capital city of Argentina	Main location



ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

(PIF level) Attach agency safeguard screen form including rating of risk types and overall risk rating.

Title

ANNEX D ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS Argentina CBIT2 20260601

ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS

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

ANNEX F: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Influencing Models	Transform policy and regulatory environments Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
Stakeholders	Type of Engagement Private Sector Civil Society	Information Dissemination Non-Governmental Organizations and Academia	
Capacity, Knowledge, and Research	Capacity Development		
Gender Equality	Gender Mainstreaming	Sex-disaggregated indicators	
Focal Area/Theme	Climate Change	United Nations Framework on Climate Change	Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency
		Climate Finance (Rio Markers)	Climate Change Mitigation 2 Climate Change Adaptation 1