

Mexico's Seventh National Communication (7NC) and First Biennial Transparency Report (1BTR) to UNFCCC

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10955

Project Type

EA

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT

CBIT No

Project Title

Mexico's Seventh National Communication (7NC) and First Biennial Transparency Report (1BTR) to UNFCCC

Countries

Mexico

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s)

UNOPS

Executing Partner Type

Others

GEF Focal Area

Climate Change

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Climate Change, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Paris Agreement, Enabling Activities, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate Change Mitigation, Stakeholders, Gender Equality, Capacity, Knowledge and Research

Sector

Enabling Activity

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 2

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Type of Reports	Submission Date	Expected Implementation Start	Expected Completion Date	Expected Report Submission to Convention
UNFCCC Biennial Transparency Report/ National Communication (BTR/NC)	5/9/2022	7/1/2022	6/30/2025	12/31/2024

Duration

36In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

173,516.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CCM-EA	GET	1,826,484.00	2,000,000.00
		Total Project Cost(\$)	1,826,484.00 2,000,000.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To assist Mexico in the preparation and submission of its Seventh National Communication and First Biennial Transparency Report (7NC/1BTR) for the fulfilment of the obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1.- National Circumstances and institutional arrangements, support needed and received, gender and other relevant information	1.1. Relevant information to address climate change in Mexico on the national and subnational context gender and support needed and received has been compiled, updated and disseminated.	<p>1.1.1. National circumstances that affect the national capacity to mitigate and adapt to climate change, including updated characterization of the territory, climate, economy and population, as well as elements of vulnerability with indicators of poverty and marginalization, social and economic inequality, and gender, human rights and national development priorities incorporated.</p> <p>1.1.2. Analysis of COVID-19 pandemic impact in the context of climate change in Mexico</p> <p>1.1.3. A report on the research carried out to date on gender issues including</p>	223,506.00	331,061.00

social data
disaggregated by sex
in relation to the
access, use and
management of
natural resources and
the role of women and
men in each sector of
the economy.

1.1.4. Information
updated on policies,
programs and other
initiatives to mitigate
and adapt to climate
change at the national
and subnational level,
and in the social,
private and
government sectors
with a gender
perspective.

1.1.5. Information
updated on research
and systematic
observation,
education, capacity
building, citizen
training and
awareness.

1.1.6. Information
updated on support
needed and received
on financial resources
and climate finance,
technical support and
capacity building,
analysis of financial
gaps, as well as
information and
technologies provided
for activities related to

1.2. Relevant institutional arrangements for the preparation of the Seventh National Communication and Biennial Transparency Report

mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

1.1.7. Information updated on capacity development and construction of knowledge with a gender and human rights approach, and institutional arrangements to mainstream gender in climate policy

1.2.1. Institutional arrangements relevant to the NC/BTR preparation as well as the mechanisms for stakeholders involvement and participation analyzed and incorporated.

1.2.2. Institutional arrangements on financial resources and needs for technical and technological support, as well as for the implementation of the climate policy and the achievement of the goals committed at different levels (Special Programme for Climate Change (PECC), NDC, long-term climate strategy term).

1.2.3. Analysis for linking climate policy with the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda, incorporating climate considerations into programs and energy policy.

1.2.4. Information analyzed on financing from international, public, and private sources, including public finances, government bonds, as well as financial instruments and products, national and international stock markets of a private nature. Information on the incorporation of climatic risks in the insurance market, as well as on the definition of macroeconomic policies in the country, updated and analyzed.

1.2.5. Information updated on the evaluation and implementation of the National Climate Change Policy at the national and subnational level, the actions derived for the improvement of the policy, with recommendations an

d suggestions for
prioritization.

2.- National Greenhouse Gasses (GHG) Inventory	2.1. National (GHG) inventories have been improved and updated for the year 2022 and for the period 1990 to 2022, in the sectors: Energy; Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU); Waste; Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses (AFOLU); and gases: CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, HFCs, PFCs, SF ₆ and black carbon.	<p>2.1.1. National circumstances and existing institutional arrangements to collect data, including information on the role of partner institutions, as well as the development of an improvement plan for the preparation of national GHG reports and methodologies to incorporate the gender focus of inventory sectors, updated.</p> <p>2.1.2. Analysis of the methodology and procedures implemented for the development of inventories using the 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines and their 2019 refinement. Evaluation of the applicability of the later version or improvement, considering the need to improve transparency, precision, comparability and integrity, improved.</p>	289,446.00	380,816.00
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2.2 The National Inventory of Short-lived Climate Pollutants (SLCP) has been updated and improved for the year 2022.

2.1.3. Procedures and arrangements improvement for the estimation of national GHG emissions 1990-2022, as well as institutional arrangements so that this process is continuous and systematic, including information on the role of the institutions involved. The foregoing systematized in the GHGI Quality Management System.

2.1.4. Analysis of data and parameters, for the integration of the estimation of emissions and removals to the GHGI of blue carbon, according to the 2013 IPCC wetlands supplement.

2.1.5. Quality Assurance and Quality Control Plan developed and implemented in accordance with the GHGI Quality Management System.

2.1.6. Uncertainty and integrity assessment and analysis of GHG

	emissions from key source categories performed.
2.3. Gender perspective incorporated in the National Inventory of Anthropogenic Emissions of greenhouse gases and compounds (GHGI) as well as the progress indicators in the matter.	<p>2.1.7. Analysis of national capacities to implement the provisions of article 13 of the Paris Agreement, indicating the limitations and difficulties for the application of the Common Report Format, carried out.</p> <p>2.1.8. Development and updating of the Improvement Plan for subsequent inventories, taking into account the results of the international review.</p> <p>2.1.9. Updating of the GHGI estimates for the year 2022 of the categories: Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste, using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for national GHG, its refinement of 2019, and considering the quality management system of the inventory of GHG.</p> <p>2.1.10. Update of the 1990-2022 series of the Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste</p>

sectors, presented in the common reporting format.

2.1.11. GHG emissions for 2030 and 2050, under the BAU scenario, reported.

2.2.1. Estimates of national emissions of black carbon for the year 2022 of the sectors: Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste, considering the quality management system of the GHGI Inventory, updated.

2.2.2. Update of the SLCP national emissions report to 2022.

2.2.3. Update and analysis of previous SLCP emissions (1990-2022).

2.3.1. Methodologies to incorporate the gender perspective in GHGI and progress in the disaggregation and analysis of updated data by gender. Institutional arrangements to resolve the lack of disaggregated information in various

sectors and proposals
for its improvement,
strengthened.

3.- Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving climate change adaptation measures in compliance with the NDC.	<p>3.1. Current state of the country's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change is updated</p> <p>3.2. The reduction of vulnerability through the implementation of adaptation measures to climate change, and progress made in complying with the NDC on adaptation is analysed and reported</p> <p>3.3. Assessment of vulnerability and adaptation with a gender-responsive perspective is developed</p> <p>3.4. Evaluation of adaptation in Mexico (<i>stocktake on adaptation</i>) is developed</p>	<p>3.1.1. Updated national circumstances, (Impacts of climate change, at the national and sub-national level; Assessment of current and future vulnerability in Mexico, including the identification of vulnerable critical areas / regions / sectors / groups carried out with a gender and human rights approach).</p> <p>3.1.2. Climate scenarios documented and analyzed for Mexico up to 2100 based on the latest generation available models.</p> <p>3.2.1. Information necessary to track progress of climate change made in adaptation measures to prevent and address negative impacts on a) human population and the territory; b) contribute to food security and strengthen the</p>	524,846.00	614,684.00
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3.5. Strategic
financing plan to
address adaptation
priorities is identified
and updated.

resilience of
productive systems;
c) contribute to the
conservation,
restoration and
sustainable use of
biodiversity and
ecosystem services;
d) contribute to the
integrated
management of water
resources, and e)
protect strategic
infrastructure and
tangible cultural
heritage, updated and
systematized.

3.2.2. Policy
instruments on
adaptation and their
contribution to
reducing vulnerability,
analyzed and
systematized.

3.3.1. Framework for
the analysis of
vulnerability and
adaptation to climate
change with a gender
perspective,
developed.

3.4.1. M&E schemes
and indicators to
facilitate clarity,
transparency and
reporting of the NDC
in adaptation,
developed.

3.5.1. Economic analysis of adaptation measures and projects, as well as the opportunity costs of inaction, including some emblematic case studies, updated.

3.5.2. Sources of financing for adaptation actions in Mexico, identified.

4.- Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving mitigation measures to comply with the NDC.	<p>4.1. A report on strategies and mitigation measures implemented to comply with the NDC is updated.</p>	<p>4.1.1. National circumstances and institutional arrangements related to the policies and mitigation measures implemented to comply with the updated NDC.</p>	503,335.00	558,879.00
	<p>4.2. A gender analysis for GHGI mitigation is reported.</p>	<p>4.1.2. Technological routes to advance towards low-carbon development for the Energy, IPPU, AFOLU, Waste and SLCP sectors, updated with a gender and human rights approach, as well as recommendations to expand ambition.</p>		
	<p>4.3. An analysis of the progress made in compliance with the NDC on mitigation (Article 4 AP) is reported and updated</p>	<p>4.1.3. Mitigation policies and actions reported, evaluated and implemented planned until 2022 at</p>		
	<p>4.4. Measurement, Reporting & Verification (MRV)</p>			

system of mitigation measures is strengthened.

4.5. An economic analysis of mitigation measures in Mexico is reported and updated

the national, subnational and sectoral levels with a gender and indigenous people-responsive, and human rights approach in the Energy, IPPU AFOLU, and waste sectors.

4.2.1. Gender-responsive mitigation actions and measures in priority economic sectors, identified and reported.

4.3.1. Table with progress report in compliance with the mitigation commitments in the NDC, updated in accordance with the guidelines of the UNFCCC.

4.3.2. Obstacles, needs, lessons learned and recommendations to comply with the NDC, identified and reported.

4.4.1. National and subnational MRV (Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMAS), REDD +, ICA) with an updated and reported gender and human rights approach.

4.5.1. Economic analysis of mitigation measures, as well as the opportunity costs of inaction, including some emblematic case studies updated and reported.

5. Preparation and submission of the NC, GHGI 1990-2022 y BTR; Knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation.	5.1. Seventh NC, GHGI 1990-2022 and First BTR are compiled, edited, approved and submitted to the UNFCCC.	5.1.1. Seventh NC, first BTR and GHGI national report compiled, translated, approved and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat by December 2024	202,377.00	114,560.00
	5.2. Project monitoring and evaluation activities carried out and knowledge management activities are conducted.	5.2.1 Regular workshops to discuss progress, exchange ideas and present findings of the 7NC/1BTR process with stakeholders (experts from different government ministers, as well private sector, academy will be part of National Communication through the workshops that will held as a part of the project).		
		5.2.2. Inception workshop, closure workshop, evaluation and end of the project carried out.		

5.2.3. Quarterly monitoring reports drafted and approved; preparations for financial audits completed.

5.2.4. Public awareness, dissemination of results to stakeholders, lessons learned analyzed, shared and disseminated.

5.2.5. End of project report compiled and delivered.

	Sub Total (\$)	1,743,510.00	2,000,000.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)			
		82,974.00	
	Sub Total(\$)	82,974.00	0.00
	Total Project Cost(\$)	1,826,484.00	2,000,000.00

Please provide justification

C. Source of Co-Financing for the Project by Name and by Type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Mexico Government (INECC)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,000,000.00
			Total Co-Financing(\$)	2,000,000.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Not Applicable

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

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNDP	GET	Mexico	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	500,000	47,500	547,500.00
UNDP	GET	Mexico	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,326,484	126,016	1,452,500.00
Total Gef Resources(\$)					1,826,484.00	173,516.00	2,000,000.00

Part II. Enabling Activity Justification

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved

Mexico ratified the Vienna Convention for the protection of the ozone layer in 1985, the Montreal protocol in 1987, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1992, the Kyoto protocol in 1997, and the Paris Agreement in 2015, instruments aimed at protecting human rights in matters of climate change and the environment.

In June 2012, the Congress approved the General Law on Climate Change (LGCC), one of the first specific laws on the matter that have been enacted in the world (only after the United Kingdom, 2008). This law, which came into force in October of that same year, is the general legal framework to coordinate mitigation and adaptation actions to climate change at the three levels of government. The Law has been modified on several occasions, the most recent being in November 2020, when Congress approved provisions to face the adverse effects of climate change and regulate mitigation and adaptation actions to climate change and lay the foundations for consultation with society, among others (DOF, 2020). The LGCC and whose last reform dates November 2020, regulates the provisions of the constitution regarding the right to a healthy environment for the well-being and development of people (article four). In this context, the commitments of the Mexican state to the UNFCCC, such as the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) included in the Paris Agreement (PA) and ratified by the Senate of the Republic in December 2016, constitute binding legal obligations.

Mexico has established and strengthened various instruments and institutional and public policy mechanisms to face climate change, such as the creation of the National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC) and the National Climate Change System, as well as legal instruments, strategically expressed in the General Climate Change Law and climate change laws at the subnational level; planning, such as the National Climate Change Strategy (ENCC), the Special Climate Change Program (PECC), the National Adaptation Plan and the Contribution Determined at the National Level, updated in 2020; of economic policy expressed among others in the Climate Change Fund and the Expenditure Budget of the Federation; of evaluation of the climate change policy through the Coordination of Evaluation of the INECC; and public policy instruments such as the National Development Plan 2019-2024, the Special Climate Change Program 2020-2024, the INEGYCEI 1990-2019, the National Emission Registry, the Risk Atlas and the Climate Change Information System.

To date, Mexico has submitted six National Communications and two Biennial Update Reports (BUR). The most recent third Biennial Update Report (3BUR) will be delivered in March 2022. The Second Biennial Update Report (2BUR) was presented together with the Sixth National Communication in December 2018 at COP24, in Katowice, Poland (2018). For Mexico, the National GHG Emission inventory (INEGYCEI) is a central instrument of climate change policy and, therefore, mediates a commitment to continuous improvement in the estimation of emissions.

Mexico was the first country in the world to commit to the UNFCCC, targets for the mitigation of black carbon emissions in its climate policies. In its Fifth National Communication, the country reported, for the first time its national inventory of black carbon 1990-2010 as an annex to its National Inventory of GHG emissions. This inventory was updated in 2012 to include other short-lived climate pollutants such as volatile organic compounds, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, and carbon monoxide. In the Sixth National Communication it was again reported, in 2019 integrated strategies were developed to improve air quality and reduce the impact of short-lived climate pollutants, in order to establish the maximum benefits for mitigating greenhouse gases and short-lived climate pollutants.

The process of preparing the Seventh NC and the First BTR will be implemented using the same structures established in the previous NC and BUR. This Communication will be prepared taking into account the comments and recommendations of the ICA process for the 3BUR. It is planned to finalize the 7NC and 1BTR and present them to the UNFCCC in December 2024. Mexico assumes that the preparation of National Communications, Biennial Update reports and now the Biennial Transparency Reports are

continuous processes, and it strengthens its institutions such as INECC to ensure the continuity of the technical expert team involved in the preparation of said reports, continues through the execution of the Seventh National Communication and its First Biennial Transparency Report.

The INECC is a decentralized public body of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT), and its purpose is to produce and integrate technical and scientific knowledge and increase qualified human capital for the formulation, conduction and evaluation of public policies for the protection of the environment, the preservation and ecological restoration, and mitigation and adaptation to climate change in the country. Among its attributions is to integrate the information for the National Communications that Mexico submits to the UNFCCC (DOF, 2012).

The 7NC/1BTR will include ICA recommendations, ensuring that the 2019 IPCC guidelines are followed; emission estimates will be made for category [2e] electronics industry and for subcategory [2a4] other uses of carbonates; the estimation with tier 2 level of ch4 and N2o of motor transport was made using Motor Vehicle Emission Simulator (MOVES)-México, as well as the estimations with tier 2 of the emissions of [3a1a] enteric fermentation of bovine, as well as that the estimation of the national consumption of fertilizers was made with data on the fertilized surface from the Ministry of Rural Development (SADER) and National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) and the fertilization dose from INEFAP, instead of using international data. Finally, the Forest Monitoring System "SAMOF" was used in the estimation of emissions / removals from [3b] land. The 7CN/1BTR will provide an update of the National Communication presented in 2018, the 6NC, informing the institutional arrangements established during the preparation of the 3BUR, the National Inventory of Anthropogenic Emissions of greenhouse gases and compounds (GHGI) for the year 2019 and its update for the year 2022, the financial, technical and capacity needs and the support received, the mitigation actions and their effects and Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) at the national level, and related climate change impacts and adaptation assessment, to track the progress of the implementation and achievement of Mexico's NDC, and fulfill the reporting requirements to the Convention under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement and contribute to improve reporting and transparency overtime.

These efforts demonstrate Mexico's commitment to the international community in terms of providing information on climate action. These exercises have proven useful in sparking national debates on climate change, evaluating national actions, and strengthening the capacity of Mexican institutions. They have also helped identify gaps and needs in both the transparency components and the means of implementing climate policy, including climate finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity building for policy design and implementation. The institutional arrangements in Mexico and its previous experience in reporting to the UNFCCC provide a solid foundation for this project. However, given the new challenges of reporting on the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and emission reduction commitments, more capacities must be designed and implemented to strengthen the Monitoring and Verification system. This is one of the main development challenges of this project.

In its NDC Mexico commits to reduce GHG emissions in 22% and 51% of the black carbon emissions by 2030 in an unconditional manner, and to reduce GHG emissions by up to 36% and 70% of black carbon emissions by 2030 compared to the BAU scenario in a conditional manner. Mexico supports its NDC on a robust national climate change policy supported by various instruments, some of them already mentioned: General Climate Change Law, National Climate Change Strategy, Carbon Tax, National Registry of Emissions and Reductions, and an ongoing process of standards and regulations development. In the NDC of Mexico presented to the UNFCCC in 2015, it is recognized that cooperation and climate financing are tools that allow accelerating the implementation of its commitments and expresses interest in the advancement and implementation of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement to increase its ambition.

These commitments require action in all sectors of the economy. Tracking the progress of policies and actions and translating them into GHG emissions indicators is a challenging task that requires an enormous amount of information and technical expertise. Mexico recognizes the close link between the protection of the environment and the well-being of the population as a condition to access other dimensions of well-being such as health, food security and employment. In the Sixth National Communication and the Second and Third BUR, high priority sectors for climate change mitigation measures were identified and reported, including the electricity generation sector, which contributed 49.6 percent of emission reductions; energy efficiency actions that contributed 15.4% of the reductions; shares of the transportation sector with a contribution of 10.0%; and actions to reduce deforestation and forest degradation that contributed 12.4% of national emission reductions.

To achieve its climate objectives, Mexico needs transparent and reliable information on its GHG emissions and trends, climate mitigation actions, and information on support received for climate finance, capacity building, and technology development and transfer. Furthermore, good understanding of climate policy and its interrelationships with other SDGs, in light of national circumstances, to enhance national efforts on climate change and integrate them into other relevant national priorities,

such as fighting poverty. Indeed, as the Paris Agreement (PA) is fully implemented, increasing national capacities to report on these issues is absolutely essential to bolster ambition to the level required by our global climate goals of keeping the temperature rise to 2°C and make additional efforts for a world of 1.5°C. Transparency (the so-called backbone of the PA) is key to following the progress of the action and the support received towards these climate goals.

Providing this information and tracking progress in reducing emissions is a challenge in many dimensions. It requires greater collaboration and coordination between national and sub-national authorities and agencies. It is not only necessary to strengthen the institutional arrangements at all ministries and levels of government in Mexico, but also to develop new technical capacities and knowledge. For example, the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement will require robust accounting systems and major methodological updates to national GHG emissions inventories. In addition, to properly monitor GHG emission reductions, Mexico requires more capacity to build and maintain Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems. In many cases, MRV systems will require capacity building in sectors that have not traditionally been involved in national reporting to the UNFCCC. In addition, the information created by this project may help identify new and better policies to further reduce Mexico's GHG emissions and accelerate its low-emission development path. Ultimately, the ETF would help to monitor progress and also to evaluate and improve policies on the ground.

B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES

The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender equality and women's empowerment are considered in project design and implementation

This project is prepared in line with the GEF7 climate change mitigation objective CCM3: Foster Enabling Conditions to Mainstream Mitigation Concerns into Sustainable Development Strategies and following goals and objectives:

The **goal** of the project is to assist the country in mainstreaming and integration of climate change consideration into national and sectoral development policies by giving continuity to the institutional and technical capacity strengthening process, partly initiated, and sustained by the National Communications on Climate Change.

The **immediate objective** of the project is to assist the country in the preparation and submission of its Seventh National Communication (7NC) and the First Biennial Transparency Report on Climate Change to UNFCCC for the fulfillment of its obligations to the Convention under the CoP decisions 1/CP.16 and 2/CP.17.

With the aim of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, the Parties adopted the Paris Agreement in 2015 and, through it, established an Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). Every two years, beginning no later than December 2024, all parties, except small island developing States and least developed countries, which may submit this information at their discretion, are required to submit a BTR that provides country-specific information on the implementation of the Paris Agreement, a national GHGI and information necessary to track progress in the implementation and achievement of its NDC. Consequently, Mexico will present its 7NC and 1BTR by the end of 2024. The BTR will take place on a two-year cycle.

The information collected and analyzed in the framework assembly for the 7NC and 1BTR, will update the current progress in the implementation of Mexico's obligations under the UNFCCC, identifying the main gaps and needs related to policies and measures for low carbon resilient development, as well as capacity building needs. Development policies, plans, systems, and financing based on data and risks will incorporate integrated and gender-sensitive solutions to reduce disaster risks, enable climate change mitigation and prevent the risk of conflict.

The first component focuses on updating and describing national circumstances, institutional arrangements, and evaluation of climate policy; as well as financial, technology and capacity building needs, barriers and gaps, support received, and other relevant information including research development, systematic observation, education, training, public awareness, and networking. All these sections will be developed from a gender perspective, in addition, it will continue to strengthen the gender capacities of the different working groups within INECC.

The second component focuses on improving and updating the National Inventory of GHG Emissions for the year 2021 and updating the GHG inventories for the period 1990 to 2022, in the sectors of Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU); Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses (AFOLU) and Waste, which implies a strong participation of other public entities involved in GHG emissions. The 2006 IPCC Guidelines, the 2019 refinement and the 2013 wetlands supplement will be applied for the 1990-2022 time series and, as possible, the refinement of 2019. Additionally, the INEGYCEI of this project contemplates the estimation of blue carbon emissions and removals from wetland ecosystems, considering the 2013 IPCC wetland supplement. Mexico has advanced in the process of institutionalization and institutional coordination for the preparation of GYCEI inventories following standardized criteria and methodologies, which ensure the necessary coherence in the calculation and reporting of GYCEI emissions. As part of this component, the INEGYCEI Quality Management System applied in the framework of the previous project (3BUR) will be strengthened, including improvements based on lessons learned.

The third component corresponds to adaptation actions and development of knowledge on the impacts of climate change, and vulnerabilities and actions to contribute to adaptation, including monitoring compliance with the NDC on adaptation. The project will have, in addition to a description at the national level, an integration of actions at the subnational level will be presented for the first time, highlighting local efforts implemented in the territory in terms of adaptation, as well as lessons learned, and good

practices derived from these actions. In particular, it will report on progress in strengthening community-based early warning systems, as well as measures that reduce the social and environmental vulnerability of communities at risk from climate change.

Additionally, reporting on the progress made in recent years on the monitoring and evaluation of adaptation, as well as progress in the establishment of the MRV system, for the continuous reporting of adaptation to climate change in the country, and indicators that account the progress in this matter. This will allow adaptation stocktake in Mexico and contribute to the international discussion about how to evaluate adaptation. As an integral part of the project, the information on adaptation with a gender-responsive perspective will be updated, starting from the identification of the differentiated vulnerability between women and men, to strengthen solutions that promote sustainable development and, at the same time, reduce the existing inequalities between men and women.

It will include an update of the adaptation projects and measures economic analysis, and the opportunity costs incurred by inaction, to build a strategy and strategic financing scheme that responds to vulnerability to climate change and the national circumstances of Mexico.

Stakeholders Involvement:

A participation plan to involve the private sector, civil society, gender groups and other actors will be developed, based on the experience of their participation in the Sixth CN and the Second and Third BUR, where sectoral experts were involved in the compilation of the main information, in the integration of the GHG Inventory, the identification of sectoral mitigation paths and measures, the development of studies, among other activities, as it is described in the corresponding reports.

Preliminary stakeholder engagement will include the following meetings and activities:

- Inception workshop focused on discussing the conceptual framework and design of each chapter, highlight prevailing challenges for data acquisition and sharing, follow-up assessment and reporting.
- Validation activities to discuss results and validate the accuracy of the analyses.
- Individual meetings or communications with representatives of the main sectors.
- Integration of group discussions to share ideas, identify possibilities for collaboration, create synergies and opportunities for networking, knowledge sharing and joint actions.
- Final dissemination workshop to discuss findings, share experiences, raise awareness and strengthen collaboration and networking.

The project aims to strengthen the participation of stakeholders in the compilation and validation of information, technical advisory for the identification and implementation of measures and activities to deal with the problems and challenges of climate change in Mexico, and in the development of these reports that enhance the climate change policy of the country. Stakeholders involved in the Sixth NC and Second and Third BUR are expected to continue working in the Seventh NC and First BTR (See Table 1 for list of stakeholders). For this, the existing climate policy mechanisms will be used, such as the National Climate Change System (SINACC), to involve the 14 federal government agencies related to climate change that make up the Interministerial Climate Change Commission (CICC, by its initials in Spanish), the state and local governments, the Environment and Climate Change Commissions of the legislative sector, and civil society experts who make up the Climate Change Council and the National Climate Change Policy Assessment Coordination. It is also planned to involve the National Institute for Women (INMUJERES, by its initials in Spanish), the National Institute for Indigenous Peoples (INPI) and other institutions that help make visible the work carried out with a gender and inclusion perspective.

Table 1 Stakeholder involved and their role

Stakeholder	Description	Role
Government		
	It is made up of the Intersecretarial Commission on Climate Change (CICC), the National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INEC	It promotes the concurrence, commun

Sistema Nacional de Cambio Climático (National Climate Change System) (SINACC)	Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INEC) and the Evaluation Coordination, the Climate Change Council (C3), the governments of the states, the national associations of municipal authorities and the Congress of the Union.	It promotes the concurrence, communication, collaboration, coordination and concertation of the national climate change policy.
Comisión Intersecretarial de Cambio Climático (Intersecretarial Commission on Climate Change) (CICC)	This Commission is chaired by the President of the Republic and is made up of the 14 State Secretariats that have the greatest impact on the country's public policies on climate change. (Secretaría de Gobernación (Ministry of the Interior); Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores (Ministry of Foreign Relations Secretary); Secretaría de Marina (Ministry of Marine); Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público (Ministry of Finance and Public Credit); Secretaría de Bienestar (Ministry of Welfare); Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources); Secretaría de Energía (Ministry of Energy); Secretaría de Economía (Ministry of Economy); Secretaría de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development); Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Transportes (Ministry of Communications and Transportation); Secretaría de Educación Pública (Ministry of Public Education); Secretaría de Salud (Ministry of Health); Secretaría de Turismo (Ministry of Tourism); Secretaría de Desarrollo Agrario Territorial y Urbano (Ministry of Territorial and Urban Agrarian Development)).	Formulate and implement the national public policy for mitigation and adaptation to climate change, as well as its incorporation in the corresponding sectoral programs and actions. Promote the necessary actions for the fulfillment of the objectives and commitments contracted with the UNFCCC and the other instruments derived from it and participates in the instrumentation of the PEC C. The Ministries provide updated information of activity data, policies, measures, actions, and best practices related to climate change that have been implemented in each sector; provide parameters and technical and expert advisory in the use of methodologies, and validation of calculations. The Ministries benefit from the information collected and processed to define and implement their own sectoral policies on climate change.
Instituto Nacional de Ecología y Cambio Climático (National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change)	Decentralized public body of SEMARNAT. Its purpose is to produce and integrate technical and scientific knowledge and increase qualified human capital for the formulation, conduct and evaluation of public policies for the protection of the environment, the preservation and ecological restoration, and the mitigation and adaptation to climate change in the country.	Integrate and generate information (GHGI) to prepare the Seventh National Communication and the First Biennial Transparency Report that Mexico will present to the UNFCCC.

	and adaptation to climate change in the country.	
Environment secretariats of state governments	32 Subnational Environment Ministries.	Development and implementation of mitigation or adaptation policies, plans and/or actions at the local level, develop capacities and training activities of their government agencies, technical teams and communities. They are state and municipal governments. Provide information on climate change state programs and mitigation and adaptation projects and actions.
Sector-specific Organizations of the Public Sector	13 organizations: Comisión Nacional del Agua (National Water Commission); Comisión Nacional Forestal (National Forestry Commission); Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad (National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity); Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Forestales y Agrícolas y Pecuarias (National Institute of Forest and Agricultural and Livestock Research); Comisión Federal de Electricidad (Federal Electricity Commission); Petróleos Mexicanos; Comisión Reguladora de Energía (Energy Regulatory Commission); Instituto Mexicano del Petróleo; (Mexican Petroleum Institute) Comisión Nacional de Hidrocarburos (National Hydrocarbons Commission); Instituto Mexicano de Tecnología del Agua (Mexican Institute Of Water Technology; Servicio Geológico Mexicano (Mexican Geological Service); Servicio de Información Agroalimentaria y Pesquera (Agri-food and Fisheries Information Service); Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (Women's National Institute); Instituto Nacional de los Pueblos Indígenas (National Institute of Indigenous Peoples); Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (National Institute of Statistics and Geography).	Provide updated information of activity data, policies, measures, actions and best practices related to climate change that have been implemented in each sector; provide parameters and technical and expert advisory in the use of methodologies and validation of calculations
	Environment, Sustainability, Climate Change	Provide information of low initiatives r

Legislative Sector	and Natural Resources Commissions of the Chamber of Deputies and Chamber of Senators	Provide information on law initiatives related to mitigation and adaptation of climate change
Private Sector		
Chambers and Business Associations	Cámara Nacional de la Industria del Hierro y el Acero (Iron & Steel); Cámara Minera (Mining); Cámara Nacional del papel (Paper); Asociación Nacional de la Industria Química (Chemistry), Industrias del Vidrio (Glass); Cámara Nacional del Cemento (Cement); Cámara Nacional de las Industrias Azucarera y Alcohólica e Ingenios Azucareros (Sugar); Cámara Nacional de Vivienda; ANTAD; AMIA; CASEDI; CMM; ANPACT.	Information provider for different processes and documents (INEGYCEI, mitigation measures, adaptation measures, MRV System). Provide updated information of activity data, parameters and technical and expert advisory in the use of methodologies and validation of calculations.
Private companies	Tenerium, Arcelor Mittal, Ahmsa, CYCNA-Cruz Azul; Cementos Moctezuma; Holcim, GCC Cemento; Cemex; Calidra, Reabasa; Dina Camiones;	Information provider for different processes and documents (INEGYCEI, mitigation measures, adaptation measures, MRV System). Provide updated information of activity data, parameters and technical and expert advisory in the use of methodologies and validation of calculations
Academia & ONGs		
Academia and Research Centers	Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México-UNAM	Provide information and technical advice
	Food and Agriculture Organization Corporate Statistical Database	Provide information and technical advice
	Colegio de Postgraduados en Ciencias Agrícolas	Provide information and technical advice
	Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey	Provide professional consulting services
	Colegio de Ingenieros Ambientales de México	Provide professional consulting services
	Centro Mario Molina	Provide professional consulting services

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) and civil networks	Gender, environmental and climate change networks	Provide professional advice
	The Indigenous Tourism Network (RITA)	Provide community advice for mitigation and adaptation actions.
	The National Council of Indigenous People and original Communities	Provide community advice for mitigation and adaptation actions in indigenous communities.

The participation of stakeholders from civil society organizations, the private sector and the academic sector will also be decisive for the Seventh NC and the First BTR to reflect the national reality. The preparation of six Communications and three BURs has generated a network of interested actors willing to contribute their experiences, knowledge and information on specific topics, which will facilitate their involvement in the preparation of this Communication. Networks and research programs on climate change will be used, such as those promoted by the National Council for Science and Technology (CONACYT, by its initials in Spanish) through the Strategic National Programs, and Programs such as the UNAM Climate Change Research Program (PINCC, by its initials in Spanish), and other research institutions from around the country will be invited to participate, as well as Universities and academic institutions that have collaborated on previous occasions such as the Autonomous University of Chapingo, the Mario Molina Center, the Monterrey Institute of Higher Studies (ITESM, by its initials in Spanish), among others. In the private sector, close work with associations and industrial chambers that have provided information and knowledge on specific sectors for previous Communications, and that are involved in the implementation of measures to reduce their GHG emissions, such as the National Chemical Industry Association (ANIQ, by its initials in Spanish), the National Cement Chamber (CANACEM, by its initials in Spanish), the National Chamber of the Industry of Iron and Steel (CANACERO, by its initials in Spanish), and the College of Environmental Engineers (CINAM, by its initials in Spanish) will be fostered. Regarding civil society, the participation of networks of organizations that work with gender equity approaches in communities will be promoted, such as the Gender and Environment Network, the Interinstitutional Gender and Climate Change Group that was created to incorporate the gender perspective in the Third BUR, as well as networks and councils that have representation of indigenous peoples, such as the Indigenous Network of Alternative Tourism (RITA, by its initials in Spanish) and the National Council of Original Peoples and Indigenous Communities that advises the National Institute of Indigenous Peoples (INPI, by its initials in Spanish). Likewise, the involvement of the experts who participate on behalf of Mexico in various groups of the IPCC will be promoted.

The involvement of the stakeholders mentioned above will foster the ownership of the project results by all participants. Consultations, workshops, and seminars at the national, regional and sectoral levels will be organized, with the aim of generating, sharing and disseminating information that reflects the national situation, and on the results of each one of the components of the Seventh NC and the First BTR, and the lessons learned in their execution. The results and expected products of this project will improve Mexico's capacity to mitigate emissions of GHG and adapt to climate change. The project will also contribute to the country's efforts in the transition to a low-emissions development strategy and resilient to climate change growth path.

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

The impact of the Covid-19 on the project progress will be closely monitored and the adaptive management will be used to minimize, and address impacts it may have on the availability of technical expertise, capacity and changes in timelines. Project will focus on strengthening capacity and experience for remote work and online interactions as well as limited remote data and information access.

As part of the plan, the project will also take into account the "GEF Project Design and Review Considerations in Response to the COVID-19 Crisis and Mitigation of Future Pandemics."^[1] As part of this, Component 1 includes a section on the Analysis of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in the context of Climate Change in Mexico, which converges with the GEF's green recovery and resilience strategy. Likewise, it will seek to integrate information related to green recovery activities in projects and programs for mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

Gender dimension

The project will encourage the active participation of women and men in decision-making processes. Gender balance will be considered in project management structures and capacity building actions (trainings, workshops). The guidance on gender integration through the NCs and BURs developed by the Global Support Programme (GSP) through UNDP and in collaboration with UNEP and GEF will be applied. In addition in line with the GEF SEC's policy on gender equality^[2] and Guidance to advance gender equality in GEF projects and programs^[3], project will prepare and finalize Gender analysis and Gender action plan^[4] during its inception phase^[5].

The document will include the findings reported in the Third BUR on gender and energy and those provided by CBIT on the presence of inequalities and gaps in current transparency practices in climate action carried out in Mexico.

The Seventh NC will present an updated gender analysis to which the findings reported in other documents that have been prepared within the framework of various international commitments with the UNFCCC will be incorporated. The gender approach will be mainstreamed throughout all the components of the document, pointing out in each chapter the gaps and/or opportunities detected in the various topics that will be addressed. The emphasis will be on reporting the impact of the mitigation and adaptation actions carried out in the country with a gender perspective, as well as gender performance indicators to analyze the changes generated by these actions in gender relations.

Special emphasis will be placed on reporting lessons learned and on the development of methodologies to mainstream gender in documents (NDC, BUR, CBIT, etc.) that Mexico reports to the Convention. To address and mainstream gender in the document, specialist gender consultants will be hired to organize regional dissemination forums on the progress made in mainstreaming gender in the BUR/CBIT/CN/NDC; gender and climate change; the institutional arrangements generated; the scientific production that is carried out in the country on this subject; the projects that involve gender criteria in adaptation and mitigation, the level of involvement of women in these practices; and the situation of women in decision-making in climate policy, among other relevant aspects.

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan of the Seventh NC aims to guarantee, promote and organize an inclusive, effective and significant participation process of key stakeholders, as well as to establish and maintain a constructive dialogue with the relevant government ministries and agencies, state governments, academy, companies, sectors and chambers, women's and indigenous groups and active members of civil society.

The Inter-Institutional Group on Gender and Climate Change (GIGCC) constituted in 2020 will be strengthened to incorporate the gender approach in the Third BUR, and the coordination of the three levels of government and with civil society to incorporate gender analysis in the processes of climate change planning.

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

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

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

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

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

[1] https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/GEF_COVID_Project_Design_Review_Considerations_20200925.pdf

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

[3] http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.54.Inf._05_Guidance_Gender_0.pdf

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

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

[sourcedoc=/unit/bpps/sdev/gef/Gender%20Library/UNDP%20GEF%20Guidance.%20How%20to%20conduct%20gender%20analysis%20and%20gender%20action%20plan.pdf&action=default](https://intranet.undp.org/unit/bpps/sdev/gef/Gender%20Library/UNDP%20GEF%20Guidance.%20How%20to%20conduct%20gender%20analysis%20and%20gender%20action%20plan.pdf&action=default)

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

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

C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK:

This project will help Mexico deliver its Seventh National Communication (7NC), including the First Biennial Transparency Report (1BTR) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The objective is to strengthen institutional capacity to integrate national climate change strategies into development priorities to meet obligations to the UNFCCC. In order to know the state of emissions in the country, the national inventory of anthropogenic GHG and black carbon emissions will be improved and updated until 2022 (1990-2022). Knowledge will be improved on the information needed to track progress in the implementation and achievement of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), and the information related to the impacts of climate change and adaptation. This project will continue to strengthen institutional capacity, including the incorporation of the gender perspective in the Seventh NC and the First BTR, in terms of reducing GHGI and adapting to climate change, including activities related to research, education and awareness. A description will be made and the impact of new or established policies within the analysis period of this project will be assessed, and that are based on international, trilateral and / or bilateral agreements, that directly or indirectly reinforce the NDC, or that comply with development and / or advancement of economic and public policy tools and instruments aimed at consolidating the emission mitigation mechanisms established in the LGCC and other legal instruments.

The project will be implemented through the UN agency implementation modality. The Executing Agency (GEF terminology)^[1] for this project is the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) in close collaboration with the National Institute for Ecology and Climate Change (INECC).

UNOPS is the Executing Agency (GEF terminology)⁷, responsible for project execution. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all administrative support for implementation, as well as required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive, and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Executing Agency (GEF terminology)⁷ will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Overseeing the management of project risks as included in this project document and new risks that may emerge during project implementation.
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources.
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets.
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan.
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

The INECC will lead the technical components and the integration of the National Communication and BTR. In this role, the Institute will guide the integration of the requirements, terms of reference and authorization of the products provided by the consultants hired by UNOPS. The INECC is a decentralized dependency of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) of Mexico's Government and is responsible for the coordination and preparation of Mexico's National Communications. In this sense, the INECC will be responsible for the preparation and coordination of the Seventh NC and the First BTR, in coordination with the Secretariats of the federal government that constitute the Inter-ministerial Commission on Climate Change (CICC). The foregoing will guarantee the necessary synergies between the corresponding planning process described and the results of the NC.

The Executing Agency (GEF terminology)⁷ (UNOPS) will ensure that M&E at the project level is performed by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that data used and generated by the project supports national systems.

UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Executing Agency to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. UNDP is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the Project Board and attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

The Executing Agency (GEF terminology)⁷, UNOPS, is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of the UNDP assistance specified in the signed project document together with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and delivery of products, as established in the work plans approved by the Project Board.

The Project will have a Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee), which will be the highest-level body, and will provide support and guidance for the implementation of the project and will ensure that its findings are disseminated and validated by all relevant stakeholders in Mexico. The Board will be made up of representatives from INECC, SEMARNAT, UNOPS and UNDP. The Project Board will be responsible for the supervision and selection of the project coordinator, whom will be responsible for the management unit. UNOPS will provide the administrative services to hire the Project team.

In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the project manager;
- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;
- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes;
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;
- Track and monitor co-financing for this project;
- Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year;
- Appraise the annual reporting in NC/BUR survey, including the quality assessment rating report;
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
- Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the Executing Agency (GEF terminology)⁷;
- Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Address project-level grievances;
- Approve the project Inception Report and End of project Report corresponding lessons learned;

- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up;
- Ensure highest levels of transparency and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest.

Narrative description of project activities:

Component 1: National circumstances and institutional arrangements, support needed and received, gender and other relevant information.

This activity will update information on national circumstances, including economic, social, climate, geography, and natural resources information, as well as the evaluation of institutional arrangements, and other relevant issues for climate change, within a gender perspective.

The project will include for the first time a gender analysis in a transversal way throughout the document, presenting a baseline with information disaggregated by sex in the productive sectors that have a greater contribution to the issuance of GHGI, which will include lessons learned, recommendations, obstacles, and barriers, as well as gender methodologies and guidelines. Obstacles, progress made, and lessons learned in the implementation of the Gender Action Plans of the UNFCCC and the NDC will also be reported.

Based on the information generated by consultancies, work meetings, interviews and data collection, an analysis of the causes that determine gender inequalities will be presented, as well as recommendations to advance in reducing gender gaps in the different economic sectors, which will make it possible to mainstream the gender approach in all its components.

The project will address Mexico's national development objectives, priorities and circumstances, and the specific needs and concerns that arise from the adverse effects of climate change, emphasizing its impact on vulnerable population groups. In particular, an analysis will be made of the national energy policy and its relationship with attention to climate change, and criteria will be established to design policies on the matter, as well as elements to evaluate its design and results.

Information will be given about the current instruments, their modifications and the climate measures and strategies that have been issued since the Sixth NC. Indicators of progress in the objectives of the national climate change policy, at the national and subnational levels, will be included to reinforce the system of indicators for the Evaluation of the National Climate Change Policy. A diagnosis will be made of the implementation of the climate change policy at the subnational (state and municipal) level, considering the different instruments, their progress, the areas of opportunity and will include some success stories at the local level, in coordination with those at the federal level, which includes results in the improvement of the problems they attend at the local level. Likewise, progress in the incorporation of climate change in sector policies and programs and its link with the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda will be analyzed.

Institutional methodologies and arrangements will be strengthened to improve the collection, availability and analysis of data disaggregated by sex, of mitigation measures in the productive sectors and of the impact of adaptation actions aimed at reducing vulnerability in men and women. This is due to the fact that the available evidence does not yet offer enough information to generate differentiated policies, programs and actions.

A baseline and indicators disaggregated by sex will be built in the sectors covered by GHGI, based on the information collected from the energy sector presented in the Third BUR, and the mitigation projects with a gender approach that are carried out in the country. with agencies and civil society organizations that implement them.

Gender inequalities in the face of climate change will be addressed by recognizing the roles, participation in decision-making, and differentiated impacts in the face of climate change on issues such as: access to water, agriculture, risks from natural disasters, health, energy access and consumption, among others. Advances in knowledge management related to gender and climate change will be systematized, and proposals will be identified to address the limitations in terms of access to financing, training, and capacity building.

The Inter-Institutional Group on Gender and Climate Change (GIGCC) constituted in 2020 will be strengthened to incorporate the gender approach in the Third BUR, and the coordination of the three levels of government and with civil society to incorporate gender analysis in the processes of climate change planning.

The evolution of the various sources of international, public and private climate financing that operate in Mexico will be analyzed, as well as public finances, considering spending geared towards climate change, related taxes, as well as government bonds that have been issued with some component related to climate change. In addition, national and international financial and stock instruments and products will be analyzed, as well as the incorporation of risks arising from climate change in the insurance market and in the country's macroeconomic policies.

A follow-up will be carried out on evaluations dated from 2018 on the National Policy on Climate Change. The progress made at the subnational level will be analyzed; the incorporation of Nature-based Climate Action Solutions (NbCAS) in six budget programs, as well as the elements in which the climate policy has been improved based on the attention given to a recommendation derived from the evaluations carried out up to the date.

The institutional arrangements developed for the Sixth NC and the Third BUR will be reviewed and strengthened in light of the deficiencies found and will be updated with new stakeholders, as necessary. The functions of the various institutions will be reviewed to improve their participation and co-responsibility in the preparation and quality of the information they send to the body that coordinates the integration of Biennial Transparency and National Communications reports.

The limitations and gaps, the financial, technical and capacity building needs and other relevant information reported in the Sixth NC and the Third BUR will be reviewed and updated, for the proposed mitigation measures. The project will assess the technology, financial and capacity needs for the MRV NAMAs system and propose alternatives to address the obstacles identified.

Component 2: National GHG Inventory

In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 1 (a), and Article 12, paragraph 1 (a) of the UNFCCC, each Party not included in Annex I, shall report to the Conference of the Parties a national inventory of anthropogenic emissions, by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases (GHG) not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, insofar as their capacities allow, following the provisions of these guidelines. It is because of this commitment that Mexico has already presented its inventories periodically in six national communications and three biennial reports.

In its Third BUR (2022), Mexico reported information on its national GHGI for the period 1990-2019, using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and its refinement for national GHGs, its refinement in 2019 and considering the management system of INEGYCEI quality. It also included GHGI improvements such as: the estimation of emissions for the category "[2E] Electronic Industry" that expanded GHG coverage; the estimation of the subcategory "[2A4] Other uses of carbonates"; the estimation with Level 2 of CH₄ and N₂O of motorized transport using MOVES-Mexico; the Tier 2 estimate of the emissions of "[3A1a] Enteric fermentation of bovines"; the estimation of the national consumption of fertilizers with data on the fertilized surface from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (SADER) and INEGI and the fertilization dose from the National Institute of Forestry, Agricultural and Livestock Research (INIFAP), instead of using data international; the use of the Forest Monitoring System "SAMOF" to estimate emissions / removals from "[3B] Lands".

In the Seventh NC, Mexico will provide updated information from GHGI for the period 1990 to 2022, in the sectors of Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU); Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses (AFOLU) and Waste, which implies a strong participation of other public entities involved in GHG emissions. Additionally, the national GHGI of the Seventh NC will consider the estimation of emissions and removals of blue carbon from wetland ecosystems, considering the 2013 IPCC wetland supplement. This implies a process of coordination and institutional arrangements for the preparation of GHGI following standardized criteria and methodologies, which ensure the necessary coherence in the calculation and reporting of GHG emissions. The technical team of the National Inventory of Mexico began in the Third BUR a training for the use of the Common Reporting Format (CRF) Reporter software in order to report tables of the common reporting format, in the context of the Enhanced Transparency Framework, including the use of notation keys. The component of the seventh inventory in the NC will provide a solid base to strengthen the presentation of the GHGI through the Excel tables of the common reporting format through the CRF Reporter. For the Seventh NC, the GHGI Quality Management System in Mexico will be strengthened, which was developed for the Second BUR, including improvements based on lessons learned.

Mexico will apply the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, the 2019 Refinement and the 2013 Wetlands Supplement for the 1990-2022 time series and, to the extent possible, its 2019 refinement. A consistent time series will be presented dating back to the years reported in the previous NCs, as well as the summary information tables for the years of previous presentations.

The NGHGI chapter of the 1BTR/7NC will be prepared by using the common reporting tables presented in Annex I to decision 5/CMA.3 for the electronic reporting of the information in the national inventory reports of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases and follow the outline of the national inventory document presented in Annex V of Decision 5/CMA.3. The INECC, responsible for the preparation of the national inventory, will apply the Quality Management System of the National Inventory to establish monitoring and documentation controls in the emission estimates. Quality control will be carried out with experts from the UNFCCC roster of experts.

The team responsible for the national inventory identified the need to strengthen capacity in common reporting formats in order to report inventory results under this format.

The main gaps and capacity building needs identified are:

- Implementation of the 2013 IPCC wetlands supplement for the estimation and absorption of GHG in wetlands, marshes and seagrass.
- Improve the ability to generate activity data (for example, in Categories [2E1] all gases from the electronics industry (**high priority**); [2G2] SF₆ from other product uses (**medium priority**); [2G3] N₂O from other product uses (**lowest priority**); [3C4] N₂O from synthetic nitrogen fertilizers in main crops and N₂O from grazing livestock excreta (**medium priority**); [4A1] CH₄ from different types of landfills, climate and generation waste (**high priority**); [4A2] CH₄ and N₂O from treated and deposited sludge (**high priority**);
- Improve the capacity for the development of country-specific emission factors (eg, in Category [3A1] CH₄ for livestock production systems by region (**low priority**); [3C4] N₂O by region (**medium priority**); [4A1] CH₄ from solid waste disposal at the final disposal site (**high priority**); [4A2] CH₄ and N₂O from treated and deposited sludge (**high priority**);
- Improve the ability to ensure consistency of time series by filling gaps (eg, in Category [3B] Lands) (**high priority**).

Within the framework of this project, for the GHG national inventory, the following activities will also be carried out:

- Creation of capacities for the implementation of the 2013 IPCC wetlands supplement for estimating emissions and removals from blue carbon systems in the country.
- GHGI presented in the common reporting format (CFR) and the 2019 refinement of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.
- Review of CO₂ emission factors, as well as search to increase the methodological level of CH₄ and N₂O due to fossil fuel burning activities. For the GHGI of the Energy sector 2021, all emission sources derived from the consumption of fossil fuels were calculated with a T2 level when CO₂ emission factors for the country were used, CH₄ and N₂O emissions were estimated with a T1; together they represent 63.91% of the total emissions of the country, within this sector are the key sources with the highest contribution to the total of transport GHGs (17.98%) and generation of electrical energy (14.32%);
- Improve the collection of activity data and emission factors for municipal wastewater treatment (ARM) and manure management in the livestock sector, in order to reduce the level of uncertainty associated with them. The total uncertainty of the GHGs, without taking into account the removals, was 7.68%, while, considering the net emissions, it was 11.19%. Thus, the gas that contributed the greatest deviation was nitrous oxide (N₂O), with ± 123.55%, generated mainly during the aforementioned activities. Due to the lack of reliable information on the untreated volumes of ARM, it is unknown what the net emission of this gas could be, therefore, updating these parameters can provide a more realistic data regarding the real situation.
- Estimate of emissions from enteric fermentation [4A1], as the main category, at T2. Studies will be carried out such as characterization of feed consumption and nutritional conditions of livestock, technical parameters such as weight, age, fertility, units and production. A characterization of manure management by production systems could be analyzed for each climatic region of Mexico.
- To quantify mitigation in agriculture and livestock, Mexico needs a catalog of actions with information at the local, regional and national levels to standardize the estimation methodologies used in the National GHGI.

- Estimation of emissions of short-lived climate pollutants and their precursors at the same level of disaggregation by sector as the GHGI, as an exercise demonstrating the potential and capacity to incorporate them into the IPCC methodological guidelines.
- Incorporation of methodologies for the inclusion of the gender perspective in the issuance of GHGI.

Component 3: Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving climate change adaptation measures in compliance with the NDC.

Mexico frames its national adaptation planning and actions in the context of the General Law on Climate Change, which was approved in 2012 and updated in 2018 to align with the Paris Agreement. The Seventh NC and the First BTR of Mexico will report on the measures adopted or planned to apply the Convention and facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change, incorporating the gender perspective.

In the Seventh NC and the First BTR, the institutional arrangements will be updated to advance in the implementation of national and international commitments on adaptation, particularly the National Adaptation Policy, the Special Climate Change Programm 2020-2024 and the NDC, as well as the mechanisms for consultation and feedback between the three levels of government, experts, academia, productive sectors, civil society organizations.

The section on national circumstances related to adaptation will include progress in the identification of national and sub-national impacts, and information from the assessment of current and future vulnerability in Mexico, including the identification of areas / regions / sectors / groups. vulnerable critical, considering the gender and human rights approach. The update will include information on important aspects such as advances in the characterization of vulnerability in water, food, strategic infrastructure and biodiversity security. This section will provide a frame of reference for the planning, attention and prioritization of actions and strategies, as well as the sites and activities whose attention is most urgent.

In the Sixth NC, Mexico presented an integrated and multidimensional evaluation of the impacts, vulnerability and adaptation actions, programs and strategies, in addition to the adaptation actions implemented and the report of pilot adaptation projects and the adaptation portfolio implemented until 2016. In the Seventh NC, in addition to a description at the national level, an integration of actions at the sub-national level will be presented for the first time, highlighting the local efforts that have been implemented in the territory in terms of adaptation, as well as the lessons learned, and the good practices derived from these actions. In particular, it will report on progress in strengthening community-based early warning systems, as well as measures that reduce the social and environmental vulnerability of communities at risk from climate change.

Additionally, the progress made in recent years on the monitoring and evaluation of adaptation will be reported, as well as the progress in the establishment of the MRV system, for the continuous reporting of adaptation to climate change in the country, and of the indicators that give an account of the progress in this matter. This will allow for a balance of adaptation in Mexico (adaptation stocktake) and contribute to the international discussion about how to evaluate adaptation.

As an integral part of the project, the information on gender-responsive adaptation will be updated, starting from the identification of the differentiated vulnerability between women and men, to strengthen solutions that promote sustainable development and that, at the same time, reduce existing inequalities between men and women.

It will also include the updating of the economic analysis of the adaptation measures and projects, as well as the opportunity costs incurred by inaction, for the construction of a strategic financing scheme that responds to vulnerability to climate change and to the national circumstances of Mexico.

Component 4: Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving mitigation measures to comply with the NDC

The Seventh NC and the First Mexico BTR will report on planned, ongoing, and completed mitigation actions in various sectors, including energy, industry, agriculture, and waste, and their alignment with the NDC updated in 2020.

The mitigation measures and institutional arrangements to reduce the generation of emissions that were presented in the Third BUR will be updated in this project. In the Sixth NC, Mexico presented progress in the identification and quantification of mitigation actions, which will be considered as part of the new national communication, especially in section 4.1 "Report with updated information on mitigation strategies and measures implemented to comply with the NDC". In relation to the estimation of mitigation actions, the Seventh NC will present the progress and improvements in the national capacity to report on these and their effects, and the quantification of said actions at the federal and subnational level, taking as a framework the transparency guidelines proposed by the UNFCCC are referenced. In addition to the results obtained at the federal level, those of local governments and the private sector in terms of GHG mitigation will also be reported, linked to the strengthening of technical capacities that have been carried out for the identification and quantification of actions with internationally accepted methodologies to support decision-making on climate policy at different levels of government and among key actors in Mexican society.

In a particular way, the progression of the NDC and its successive updates will be evaluated in this project, providing the information necessary for its clarity, transparency, accuracy, exhaustiveness and understanding, in accordance with Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.

Continuing the effort started in the Sixth NC, the mitigation potential of marine plant species in coastal ecosystems will be evaluated to establish conservation measures.

Also, in order to establish a national emission reduction monitoring system and align methodologies, INECC and SEMARNAT will focus on identifying the criteria and steps involved to ensure the necessary link between the NAMAs and other mitigation instruments with the process to achieve the goals established in the NDC.

The Seventh NC, by having updated information on the mitigation measures that are being implemented, will strengthen the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification system and will allow establishing the minimum requirements or standards with a gender and human rights perspective to have reliable monitoring reports. Since the MRV system goes beyond monitoring reports, it will also seek to establish the verification procedure and the design of the register to account for emission reductions.

In order to address the main gaps and capacity-building needs identified in the second report of the Technical Group of Experts (TTE) and to follow up on its recommendations, the following activities will be carried out within the framework of this project:

- Consultation with key stakeholders to establish institutional arrangements that ensure the flow and generation of information on the mitigation actions they are implementing or planning;
- Promote inter-institutional agreements to guarantee and improve the collection of data and the development of gender indicators, including the strengthening of the Inter-institutional Working Group on Gender and Climate Change (GIGCC);
- Improve the capacity to develop and apply methodologies to estimate the impact of mitigation actions at all levels of government and in civil society;
- Data collection and analysis of relevant information regarding the mitigation actions or group of actions that are being implemented and developed, and how this contributes to the NDC, taking into account the gender perspective;
- Analysis and updated description of the progress in the implementation of mitigation actions related to compliance with the NDC;
- Strengthen the capacity at all levels of government to develop new MRV with gender indicator systems and improve the capacity of key actors from various institutions to facilitate the exchange of information, calculation of results, and development of progress indicators for mitigation actions;
- Update the description of the progress made in the design and implementation of the MRV system (mitigation, GHGI and financing) with a gender perspective;
- Identify synergies and establish links between public policy instruments to incorporate climate change considerations into national regulations;

- Update the description of the national policies, laws, programs, projects and actions to mitigate climate change, taking into account the gender perspective, and including an updated description of the progress made in the implementation of the NAMAs and of Mexico's participation in international carbon markets.

Component 5: Preparation and submission of the NC, GHGI and BTR, Knowledge management, Monitoring and Evaluation

When the expected outcomes and their respective outputs are completed the 7NC/1BTR document will be compiled according to the guidelines, requirements and formats established by the UNFCCC. Compilation and approval process will follow close consultation with all relevant national stakeholders. Once finalized, the document will be translated, edited and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat for posting and dissemination. The 7NC/1BTR submission deadline is set for December 2024.

Activities will include the following:

- Organization of regular workshops to discuss progress, exchange ideas and present findings of the 7NC/1BTR process;
- Compilation of the 7NC/1BTR, introduce it to the national stakeholders;
- Review of 7NC/1BTR by stakeholders;
- Preparation of the Executive Summary;
- Translation of the 7NC/1BTR document in both English and Spanish;
- Submission of the 7NC/1BTR to project steering committee for technical review;
- Publication of the 7NC/1BTR;
- Submission of the 7NC/1BTR to Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC;
- Distribution of the 7NC/1BTR report to stakeholders and public presentation;
- Analyze lessons learned and disseminate thematic studies and project results.

[7] Implementing Partner in UNDP terminology.

D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT

The cost-effectiveness of the project resides in the capacity and experience of the institutions in charge of it, the climate policy instruments available in the country like the General Law on Climate Change and National Climate Change System, and the quality of the experts who participate in its development, and the access and socialization of existing data; as well as in the possibility of generating synergies with other projects, initiatives and laws in progress, and in improving the alignment between priorities and national development programs undertaken at the national and sub-national levels.

The Seventh NC and the First BTR will use the previous six national communications and three biennial update reports besides other policy instruments like the National Development Plan, the Special Climate Change Program and the Climate Change Information System to identify synergies with other government policies and programs. The purpose of identifying these synergies is to strengthen capacity building in order to guarantee the sustainability and continuity of activities through efficient use of the information collected, strengthening the participation of technical experts and institutions. In this way, the project will contribute to a better understanding and greater capacity to implement Mexico's climate policy with a gender perspective to achieve the NDC.

The project will support the integration of climate change considerations into key strategic development documents (National Development Plan) and sector policies and will strengthen institutional and technical capacity on climate change. The project does not intend to reduce GHG emissions directly, but it will contribute to a better understanding and a better capacity for the implementation of climate policy towards a low-carbon trajectory and a climate-resilient future in Mexico.

The project will identify synergies with other ongoing projects to increase profitability and improve coherence with various national development priorities and programs undertaken at the national and local levels, such as:

- "Sowing life" by the Ministry of Welfare
- "Energy transition program" of the Ministry of Energy

Specifically, priority will be given to coordination and taking considerations up the findings obtained within the framework of the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) project "Transparency under the Paris Agreement: Contribution and monitoring of national and subnational actions of the Contribution Determined at the National Level of Mexico", when it is in its implementation phase, specifically in the development of MRV capacities and practices in Mexico at the national and sub-national levels; results obtained in the consultations carried out with stakeholders; in the development of an information system (and subsystems); in exchanging knowledge on transparency in climate action and on methodologies used to mainstream gender. The main results of the project will be presented in various components of the document.

The objective of this project is to build and strengthen institutional and technical capacities in the Government of Mexico to meet enhanced transparency requirements as defined in article 13 of the Paris Agreement, and in agreement with the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency of the Global Environment Facility (GEF-CBIT). The activities will enhance the ability of the Government of Mexico to manage climate resources in a transparent, accountable and coherent way. While strengthening climate action transparency, it is important to consider a gender perspective to promote equal participation in capacity building and hence in decision-making processes.

The components of the CBIT project are: a) Stakeholder identification and consultation for the transparency of climate action at the national and subnational levels, b) Development of an Information System (and subsystems) of Actions for Transparency on the NDC, c) Capacity building on climate action transparency, d) Knowledge exchange and dissemination of information on climate action transparency, and e) Project Management and Project Monitoring and Evaluation.

The project will engage with ongoing initiatives in the country, as well as globally, and will consider international best practices to develop the Information System of Actions for Transparency for the Nationally Determined Contribution (SIAT-NDC), which will be a single, national, convergent system to articulate the tracking of the national climate goals stated in the NDC, as a national endeavor, involving stakeholders from different sectors and levels of government. The SIAT-NDC will build upon the current federal

government platform to monitor the implementation of climate change actions contained in the SIAT-PECC, which will serve as the basis to build the national consolidated SIAT-NDC system, to monitor and report the implementation of the commitments acquired by Mexico within the Paris Agreement.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the project is currently facing changes in the design and functions of the institutions under its charge, which could generate delays in its execution.

Mexico has extensive experience in the integration of National Communications and Biennial Reports. During these processes, alliances and strategic partnerships among stakeholders have been created. The work developed in other projects and initiatives that produce information will be considered in the development of the Seventh NC and First BTR. Some of these are the following:

Collaboration mechanisms with stakeholders involved in the development of the INEGYCEI, the determination of the mitigation routes that were reported in the Sixth NC and the elaboration of the BUR3 have been strengthened in the past years. Collaboration agreements have been signed with institutions that will continue.

The coordination with the Ministries that integrate the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change (CICC) will continue to be central for the implementation of the NDC. The inputs of the local governments and other stakeholders of the National Climate Change System (SINACC) will be essential for the implementation of the national climate change policy and for the integration of the Seventh Communication and First BTR.

In this context, Mexico has developed platforms for the registry of information for the follow up of the implementation of the Special Climate Change Program (SIAT-PECC) and the NDC (SIAT-NDC) that will enable the Ministries and local authorities to communicate annually their Adaptation and mitigation compromises, actions and progress. SEMARNAT is currently training local authorities in the use of the SIAT-NDC platform and will also train representatives of all the Ministries that participate in the implementation of the PECC in the use of SIAT-PECC.

For the monitoring to the NDC, Mexico is currently initiating the development of an online platform with the support of the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT), created at the request of the Parties of UNFCCC to help strengthen the institutional and technical capacities of developing countries to meet the enhanced Transparency requirements defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. This Project is planned to be finished in 2024 and will be essential for the MRV System of Mexico.

The collaboration agreement signed in 2018 between INECC and the National Institute for Federalism and Municipal Development (INAFED) to facilitate the training of federal and local authorities, as well as interested actors in the elaboration of GGH inventories and the identification and quantification of mitigation measures will continue in the following years. Since 2018, 6 courses have been taught and more than 3,220 individuals from all states of the country have been trained in these issues, the standardization of criteria, and the use of IPCC methodologies. This will strengthen the INEGYCEI and the local inventories and be able to add the local actions that contribute to the fulfillment of the NDC. In addition, a collaboration agreement between INECC and CONAFOR was signed in 2020 to coordinate actions and join forces, among others, to enhance the MRV system of the National REDD+ Strategy.

E. DESCRIBE, DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP \(including guidance on GEF project revisions\)](#) and [UNDP Evaluation Policy](#). **The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project M&E requirements including project monitoring, UNDP quality assurance requirements, quarterly risk management, and evaluation requirements.**

Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the [GEF Monitoring Policy](#) and the [GEF Evaluation Policy](#) and other relevant GEF policies^[1]. The M&E plan and budget included below will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed – including during the Project Inception Workshop - and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Minimum project monitoring and reporting requirements as required by the GEF:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 2 months from the First disbursement date, with the aim to:

1. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
2. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
3. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
4. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF Operational Focal Point (OFP) and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
5. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework (where relevant) and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
6. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
7. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan. Finalize the TOR of the Project Board.
8. Formally launch the Project.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR):

The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. UNDP will undertake quality assurance of the PIR before submission to the GEF. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. UNDP will conduct a quality review of the PIR, and this quality review and feedback will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent annual PIR.

Terminal Evaluation (TE):

An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center](#). TE should be completed 3 months before the estimated operational closure date, set from the signature of the ProDoc and according to the duration of the project. Provisions should be taken to complete the TE in due time to avoid delay in project closure. Therefore, TE must start no later than 6 months to the expected date of completion of the TE (or 9 months prior to the estimated operational closure date).

The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluators that UNDP will hire to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing, or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/NCE-VF Directorate.

The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by 28 February 2025. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report's completion.

Annual progress:

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

[1] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:			
GEF M&E requirements to be undertaken by Project Management Unit (PMU)	Responsible Parties	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Inception Workshop	Executing Agency PM/Coordinator/ CTA	<i>\$1,000</i>	Within 2 months from the first disbursement
Inception Report	PM/Coordinator/ CTA	None	Within 1 month after Inception Workshop
Terminal Evaluation	Executing Agency, UN DP	\$18,000	<i>3 months before operational closure</i>
TOTAL indicative COST		<i>\$19,000</i>	

UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) – LOW Risk, please see a separate SESP attachment in the GEF portal documents.

F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE)

N/A

Part III: Approval/Endorsement By GEF Operational Focal Point(S) And GEF Agency(ies)

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

Focal Point Name	Focal Point Title	Ministry	Signed Date
Noemí Hernández Rodríguez Borjas	GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Finance and Public Credit	3/15/2022

B. Convention Participation

Convention	Date of Ratification/Accession	National Focal Point
UNCBD	11/3/1993	Ministry of Foreign Affair (SRE)
UNFCCC	11/3/1993	Ministry of Foreign Affair (SRE)
UNCCD	3/4/1995	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (Semarnat)
SCPOPs	10/2/2003	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (Semarnat)
MCM (MERCURY)	9/29/2015	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (Semarnat)

ANNEX A: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)								Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency). [1]
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		
Equipment	2 Laptops and software (MS Office, Adobe)· 2 Laptops and software (number and capacity to be confirmed)· S software for economic analysis				8,598		8,598			8,598	UNOPS
Equipment	Acquisition of computer equipment and software for the technical teams of the project		3,056				3,056			3,056	UNOPS

Equipment	Acquisition of computer equipment, accessories and software for INECC			18,065			18,065			18,065	UNOPS
Equipment	Acquisition of two laptops and software for the support the development of National Circumstances and field work / Acquisition of one computer equipment and software for the technical gender teams of the project.	5,000					5,000			5,000	UNOPS
Equipment	One laptop for design and results dissemination activities (Output 5.2)						0		3,000	3,000	UNOPS
Contractual services-Individual	Contracting of consultants for the national GHG inventory, support in the estimation of emissions and analysis of the results.		35,776				35,776			35,776	UNOPS
Contractual services-Individual	Editing services					71,230	71,230			71,230	UNOPS
Contractual services-Individual	Hiring of one service contract that offers technical support for the update of national circumstances, particularly at the subnational level	42,710					42,710			42,710	UNOPS
Contractual services-Individual	Service Contract for Project administrator						0		70,974	70,974	UNOPS
Contractual services-Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Companies for the assessment of vulnerability to climate change (component 3.1) Companies for the progress made on adaptation (component 3.2) Companies for gender-responsive aspects (component 3.3) Companies for the Monitoring and Evaluation of adaptation (component 3.4) 			164,086			164,086			164,086	UNOPS

[illegible]

Local Consultants	<p>services to implement Art. 13 MPGs in the tracking of progress of Mexico's NDC using the formats of the ETF and 4 consultants for in-house work and technical analysis of mitigation actions.</p> <p>Consultants to integrate information on Mexico's MRV systems and provide recommendations for strengthening them.</p> <p>1 senior and 2 junior economists to assist the Mexican team in costing key mitigation measures.</p>				325,316		325,316			325,316	UNOPS
Local Consultants	<p>Consultants for the assessment of vulnerability to climate change (component 3.1).</p> <p>Consultants for the progress made on adaptation (component 3.2).</p> <p>Consultants for gender-responsive aspects (component 3.3).</p> <p>Consultants for the Monitoring and Evaluation of adaptation (component 3.4).</p> <p>Consultants for adaptation finance aspects (component 3.5).</p>			289,023			289,023			289,023	UNOPS
Local Consultants	<p>One specialist for the updating of relevant information related to the social, economic, environmental aspects national circumstances and develop specific analysis related to Subcomponent 1.1.</p> <p>Hiring of 2 consultants for the systematization and analysis of issues such as technology transfer, finance, cap</p>	106,796					106,796			106,796	UNOPS

[illegible]

Training, Workshops, Meetings	ps (initial workshop for mitigation working groups, and final workshop)- Local workshops with gender NGOs and women in different sectors, to assess inclusion and recommendations for gender inclusive policies.- 2 Workshops to discuss with members of the CICC (inter-ministerial commission on climate change) results of NDC progress- Virtual workshop (payment for the facilitation and documentation of the workshop)				5,874		5,874			5,874	UNOPS
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Organization of workshops and kick-off meetings, inception Workshop, periodic reviews, operational meetings of the Project Coordination Committee					8,794	8,794	1,000		9,794	UNOPS
Travel	Travel expenses to carry out interviews with relevant stakeholders that will offer information on national circumstances, particularly at the local level.	7,000					7,000			7,000	UNOPS
Travel	Travel for workshops, technical meetings and activities (national and international)			41,480		2,000	43,480			43,480	UNOPS
Travel	Travel to evaluate MVRV systems in selected Mexican states				4,806		4,806			4,806	UNOPS
Office Supplies	Costs of storage, parcel, communication, transport, messaging, insurance, among others		2,999				2,999			2,999	UNOPS
Office Supplies	Materials and supplies					2,922	2,922			2,922	UNOPS
Office	Supplies for consultants to document the				541		541			541	UNOPS

Supplies	nts to document the MRV systems				541		541			541	UNOPS
Other Operating Costs	Final Audit contract s ervice						0		9,000	9,000	UNOPS
0	0	223,506	289,446	524,846	503,335	183,377	1,724,510	19,000	82,974	1,826,484	