



Fourth Biennial Update Report and Sixth National Communication under the UNFCCC

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

Project Type

EA

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT

CBIT

Project Title

Fourth Biennial Update Report and Sixth National Communication under the UNFCCC

Countries

Uruguay

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s):

Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment - MVOTMA

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Climate Change

Taxonomy

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

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 Update Report (BUR)	3/19/2020	5/31/2020	5/31/2024	12/31/2021
UNFCCC National Communications (NC)	3/19/2020	5/31/2020	5/31/2024	12/31/2023

Duration

48In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

80,940

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CCM-EA	GET	852,000	234,855
		Total Project Cost(\$)	852,000
			234,855

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To assist Uruguay in the preparation and submission of its 6th National Communication and 4th Biennial Update Report for the fulfillment 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(\$)
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Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1. National Circumstances, Institutional Arrangements, Constraints, Gaps and Other Info	1.1 National circumstances updated	1.1 Updated information on features of Uruguay's geography, sex disaggregated data on population, natural resources, climate and economy which may affect its ability to deal with mitigating and adapting to climate change. Climate scenarios for Uruguay, following IPCC methodologies developed.	80,000	20,000
		1.2.1 Description of institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications and biennial update reports on a continuous basis.		
		1.2.2 Support given to the MVOTMA in the process of coordinating the National Climate Change Response System - SNRCC.		
	1.2 Institutional arrangements described	1.2.3 Support given to the MVOTMA in following the implementation of the National Climate Change Policy integrating a human rights perspective at different levels and dimensions (national, local and sectorial) and with a gender sensitive approach.		
		1.3.1 Technology, financial and capacity building needs assessed.		

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
2. National GHG Inventory	<p data-bbox="327 331 607 395">2.1 GHG inventory report updated:</p> <p data-bbox="327 483 539 547">1990 - 2018 for the BUR4</p> <p data-bbox="327 579 595 603">1990 – 2020 for the 6NC</p>	<p data-bbox="663 331 1240 467">2.1.1 Activity data collected for the period 2018-2020 as per 2006 IPCC Guidelines and its 2019 Refinement to the extent possible, 2000 GPG and 2003 GPG for LULUCF.</p> <p data-bbox="663 563 1240 627">2.1.2 Analysis of application of the 2019 Refinement of 2006 IPCC Guidelines in the GHG Inventory.</p> <p data-bbox="663 715 1240 778">2.1.3 Implementation of the 2019 Refinement of 2006 IPCC Guidelines in the GHG Inventory.</p> <p data-bbox="663 866 1240 962">2.1.4 Activity data quality controlled and improved to better reflect the national circumstances with less uncertainty.</p> <p data-bbox="663 1050 1218 1121">2.1.5 Institutional arrangements for GHG Inventory preparation strengthened and formalized.</p> <p data-bbox="663 1209 1218 1425">2.1.6 Country specific parameters for key source categories developed and updated (for example, C content of fossil fuels, emission factors for cement production, national parameters for land categories and solid waste disposal, among others) to represent national circumstances, decreasing the uncertainty.</p> <p data-bbox="663 1513 1240 1592">2.1.7 Quantitative analysis of emissions uncertainties improved and accomplished for 2018 and 2020 GHG Inventories</p>	220,000	55,000

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
3. Mitigation actions and domestic MRV	3.1 Mitigation actions and their effects, including associated methodologies and assumptions, and progress of implementation are described as per the guidelines	<p>3.1.1 Mitigation actions or groups of actions under implementation collected, analyzed and described in tabular format.</p> <p>3.1.2 Results from REDD+ Readiness process followed and reported.</p> <p>3.1.3 National capacities on planning for low carbon development supported and strengthen.</p> <p>3.1.4 Capacity building for sectoral mitigation policies supported.</p> <p>3.1.5 Support given to the preparation of the mitigation section of the Second NDC.</p> <p>3.2.1 Domestic MRV system for the implementation of the National Climate Change Policy and the First NDC strengthened.</p> <p>3.2.2 Capacity enhancement on the analysis of mitigation actions progress.</p> <p>3.2.3 Support given to the monitoring of the National Climate Change Policy and the mitigation actions proposed in the First Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)</p>	190,000	52,500

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
4. Vulnerability and Adaptation	4.1 Adaptation actions and knowledge on climate change impacts, vulnerabilities and adaptation solutions developed.	<p>4.1.1 Systematization of existing studies about climate change impacts in Uruguay developed</p> <p>4.1.2 Methodologies developed and/or applied to analyze the vulnerabilities and impacts of climate change (such as loss and damage assessments, economic assessments or others) and knowledge generated to contribute to reduce the impacts of climate change in Uruguay.</p> <p>4.1.3 Support given to the National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) in process (Health, Energy, Cities and Infrastructures) and other potential sectoral NAPs.</p> <p>4.1.4 Support given to the identification of additional adaptation actions in different sectors.</p> <p>4.1.5 Domestic MRV system for the implementation of the National Climate Change Policy and the First NDC strengthened for adaptation.</p> <p>4.1.6 Support given to the preparation of the adaptation section of the country's second NDC.</p>	210,000	52,500

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
5. Compilation of the NC/BUR reports, Knowledge management, Monitoring and Evaluation	5.1 BUR4 and 6NC compiled, approved by the SNRCC and submitted in 2021 and 2023 respectively.	5.1.1 BUR4 submitted to the UNFCCC by Dec 2021.	74,550	20,000
		5.1.2. 6th National Communication submitted to the UNFCCC by Dec 2023.		
	5.2 Monitoring and Evaluation of the project outcomes and outputs done	5.2.1 Inception workshop organized and Inception report prepared including Gender analysis and action plan.		
		5.2.2 Annual progress reports prepared and submitted.		
		5.2.3 Final project report elaborated and submitted		
Sub Total (\$)			774,550	200,000
Project Management Cost (PMC)				

Project Management Cost (PMC)

	77,450	34,855
Sub Total(\$)	77,450	34,855
Total Project Cost(\$)	852,000	234,855

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(\$)
Government	Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000
Government	Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	34,855
			Total Co-Financing(\$)	234,855

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(\$)
UNDP	GET	Uruguay	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	852,000	80,940
Total Gef Resources(\$)					852,000	80,940

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

Uruguay ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1994; the Kyoto Protocol in 2000, and the Paris Agreement in 2016.

The General Act for the Protection of the Environment from 2000 (Act. N° 17.283), through its Article 19, mandates the Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment (MVOTMA) to establish climate change adaptation and mitigation measures, and to regulate greenhouse gas emissions, and outlines the need for coordination with other public and private entities related to those issues. The country has submitted five National Communications to the Conference of the Parties in the UNFCCC. To this aim, Uruguay has received the assistance of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) through six Institutional Strengthening projects implemented by MVOTMA (also responsible for facilitating the Convention implementation in the country), with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) as the GEF implementing agency. Uruguay's First National Communication was submitted to the Conference of the Parties in 1997, the Second National Communication in 2004, the Third National Communication in 2010, the Fourth National Communication in 2016 and the Fifth National Communication in 2019.

Uruguay prepared its First, Second and Third Biennial Update Report with the support from the GEF through the Institutional Strengthening projects implemented by MVOTMA with the UNDP as the GEF implementing agency. The First Biennial Update Report (FBUR) was submitted in 2015, the Second Biennial Update Report (SBUR) was submitted in 2017 and the Third Biennial Update Report (TBUR) was submitted in 2019. The TBUR reported the established institutional arrangements during the preparation of the TBUR, the GHG inventory for the year 2017, the financial, technical and capacity needs and support received, the mitigation analysis and their effects and the domestic Monitoring, Reporting and Verification.

Since 2015 the institutional framework related to climate change issues has been strengthened. In particular, the Climate Change Division is led by the Director of Climate Change, who is nominated by the Minister of Housing, Land Planning and Environment and is appointed by the President of the Republic and works under the guidance of the Minister of Housing, Land Planning and Environment. The Director of Climate Change acts as the President of the National Climate Change Response System (SNRCC), operating since 2009 as an institutional arrangement for the cross-sectoral coordination of any action to be undertaken by public and private institutions in the field of mitigation and adaptation to climate change. The Coordination Group of the SNRCC, created with this objective, includes representatives from the Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment (MVOTMA), Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fishery (MGAP), Budgeting and Planning Office (OPP), Ministry of National Defense (MDN), Ministry of

Economy and Finances (MEF), Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining (MIEM), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRREE), Ministry of Health (MSP), Ministry of Tourism (MT), the National Mayors' Congress and the National Emergencies System (SINAE).

The SNRCC also has an ad hoc Advisory Committee coordinated by the MVOTMA and integrated by experts from ministries, academia, technical and research institutions, environmental non-governmental organizations and the private sector, as well as other national experts. Since its creation, its activities have been focused on the development of the National Climate Change Response Plan (PNRCC), published in 2010, and more recently in the National Climate Change Policy in 2016.

The continued national commitment to achieve sustainable and resilient development in the country is reflected also by creation in 2017 of the National Environment, Water and Climate Change Secretariat (SNAACC), the National Environmental System (SNA) and the National Environmental Cabinet (GNA).

The SNRCC elaborated the National Climate Change Policy in 2016 as a new milestone on the way to consolidate and integrate climate change in national development policies. It also provides a regulatory framework within which climate change issues are managed. Its elaboration was a national process based on the governmental, private and social consensus to propose lines of action, policies and strategies. It is important to highlight that the Fifth National Communication and Second BUR processes supported the preparation of Intended National Determined Contribution, National Climate Change Policy and First National Determined Contribution.

The NC/BUR processes have contributed to the institutional strengthening of MVOTMA to support SNRCC activities. In this sense, it is important to mention the support given to facilitate decision making by the elaboration of analyzes and relevant studies, the support given to the integration of climate change theme in the National Environmental Plan and in the Development Strategy 2050. Furthermore, these processes have enhanced the individual capacity of climate researchers from government and academia, and it has strengthened the organizational capacity of the UNFCCC focal point institution.

In its interest to address climate change, Uruguay has finalized the process of identification of the technologies needed for adaptation and mitigation of climate change, with the Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) project, which results have been reported in the SBUR. However, the TNA process will continue with the development of two projects ideas prioritized during the TNA project, one on Energy Efficiency in vehicles and the other regarding renewable energies considered in the TNA. The progress on the development of these projects was informed in the TBUR.

In November 2017, Uruguay has submitted its First NDC including mitigation and adaptation measures identified to continue making progress towards a sustainable, resilient and low-carbon economy. The first NDC Global objectives for GHG emissions intensity covered 99.4% of the GHG emissions of the 2012 National Greenhouse Gases Emissions Inventory, according to AR2 GWP100. Mitigation actions in transport, waste, land sectors and energy were identified and were included to continue making progress towards a low-carbon economy. As an agricultural country, Uruguay will reduce its emissions intensity of GHG in the agricultural sector below 1990 levels, taking into account the fundamental priority of safeguarding the food security and ending hunger, as stated in the Paris Agreement. In this regard Uruguay has set a goal to decrease the emissions

intensity per unit product at sectoral level, mainly through the increase of the productive systems efficiency. Through the improvement of beef production productivity, the country has been already able to reduce methane emissions per unit of product, and it can continue improving this performance.

Apart from the NDC global mitigation objectives, expressed as reductions in emissions intensity related to gross domestic product and sectoral targets related to beef production, the first NDC communicated specific objectives for the LULUCF sector, referred to maintenance of carbon stocks areas of native forests, forest plantations, and in shelter and shade forests plantations, including silvopastoral systems.

The Fourth BUR and Sixth Communication preparation processes will be implemented using the same structures set up under previous NCs and BURs. This BUR will be elaborated considering the feedback and recommendations from the ICA process for the TBUR. The Fourth BUR is planned to be finalized and submitted to UNFCCC in December 2021. The Sixth Communication is planned to be finalized and submitted to UNFCCC in December 2023.

For many years, NC and BUR projects' technical teams have been the core team of the Climate Change Division of the Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment contributing to its institutional and technical strengthening. As previous NC and BUR projects, the project supporting 6NC and 4BUR will provide Uruguay and the UNFCCC focal point with the continuity of the team of technical experts involved in the elaboration of these reports.

Uruguay has made substantive progress in the elaboration of National Adaptation Plans. In particular, the NAP on the agriculture sector was approved in 2019, while the coastal NAP and the NAP for Cities and Infrastructure are under elaboration, generating specific sectoral information and participatory workshops with a territorial approach. On the other hand, and according to the objectives defined by the country in the first NDC, steps have been taken towards two other NAP: NAP for health sector and NAP energy to be under implementation by 2025.

This project will build on findings and recommendations from previous NC and BUR work as well as recommendations resulting from the ICA process for BUR: In consultation with Uruguay, the TTE identified the following needs for capacity building in the ICA process of its Second BUR: (a) Estimating emissions and removals from all land-use categories in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines through the development of land-use maps and land-use change matrices; (b) Estimating emissions and removals from all carbon pools, particularly in soils and deadwood, through the development of carbon soil maps and other databases; (c) Developing the national capacities and databases necessary to enhance the application of the EMEP/EEA Air Pollutant Emission Inventory Guidebook 2016 (European Environment Agency, 2016), particularly for estimating SO₂ and GHG precursors in the energy sector; (d) Estimating additional categories in the AFOLU sector, including emissions and removals from land (3B, in addition to 3B1a and 3B1bii), and emissions from biomass burning in forest land (3C1a) and liming (3C2); (e) Developing a country-specific EF for direct N₂O emissions from manure management, on the basis of the experience of other countries; (f) Developing a quantitative uncertainty analysis for all sectors by adjusting or validating the default values from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines to national circumstances; (g) Conducting quantitative analysis of mitigation actions and their effects; (h) Designing and implementing a methodology for identifying gaps, constraints and needs; (i) Strengthening the technical capacity of institutions and experts at the national level to determine financial, technological and capacity-building needs; (j)

Developing procedures and institutional arrangements for data management to collect information related to financial resources, technology transfer, capacity-building and technical support received.

In the elaboration of the TBUR, the experiences arising from the International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) were taken into account. In this sense, uncertainties for all sectors were quantified based on default values established in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and included in the 2017 GHG inventory reported in the TBUR. A significant progress was made on this matter, but it will be necessary to assess the relevance of these default factors and determine national uncertainties. In order to enhance the data management to collect information related to financial resources, technology transfer, capacity-building and technical support received new arrangements were made with the Uruguayan International Cooperation Agency (AUCI) that depends on the Presidency of the Republic to identify projects that have some component of climate change. In this TBUR, a methodology for identifying gaps, barriers and needs was first implemented. It is necessary to continue improving this methodology. The domestic Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system is being implemented to quantify the progress made on mitigation actions included in the first NDC, the domestic system has improved and facilitated the quantitative analysis of mitigation actions and their effects already by TBUR. Regarding the ICA recommendation about the representation of all land use categories of the AFOLU sector, in the 2017 GHG inventory reported in the TBUR, most of the categories from land use and land use change were estimated. NC and BUR projects together with the CBIT project have been determining in the design and implementation of this MRV system.

The Fourth BUR is expected to get compiled and submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2021. The submission of the Sixth NC is planned for December 2023.

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 *long-term objective* of the project is to assist Uruguay in deepening the integration of climate change into national and sectoral development goals by giving continuity to the institutional and technical capacity strengthening process initiated with the National Communications and the Biennial Update Reports. In that sense, this project is perfectly aligned with the National Climate Change Policy (approved by the Government in 2017), which seeks to streamline climate change into sectoral policies and actions and more broadly, to contribute to the country's sustainable development from a global, intra and inter-generational equity and human rights perspective, integrating knowledge and innovation. It aims at a more resilient economy, society and environment and at the same time it promotes a low carbon economy.

The *immediate objective* of the project is to allow Uruguay to prepare and submit its Sixth National Communication to the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC and fulfill its commitments to the Convention under Dec. 17/CP.8 and the Fourth Biennial Update Report to the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC for the fulfillment of its obligations to the Convention under Dec. 1/CP.16 par. 60 and Dec 2/CP.17 par. 41 and its Annex III.

The expected **outcomes** are:

1. The revision and update of the national circumstances and institutional arrangements; the update of technology, financial and capacity building needs and support received; the identification of constraints, gaps and needs and other relevant information including the development of research, systematic observation, education, training, public awareness, networks to the preparation of the Sixth National Communication and Fourth Biennial Update Report.
2. National GHG Inventory updated up to 2018 (period of 1990-2018) for the Fourth BUR and up to 2020 for the Sixth NC (1990-2020).
3. Mitigation actions and their effects, including associated methodologies and assumptions, and progress of implementation are described as per the guidelines. Update of domestic Measurement Reporting and Verification system under implementation.
4. Adaptation actions and knowledge on climate change impacts, vulnerabilities and adaptation solutions developed.
5. The submission of the Sixth National Communication according to the guidelines of Dec. 17/CP.8 and the submission of the Fourth Biennial Update Report according to the guidelines contained in Annex III of Dec.2/CP.17.

The Project outcomes will be achieved through a wide range of **outputs** and **activities** including:

- To update information on features of Uruguay's geography, sex disaggregated data on population, natural resources, climate and economy which may affect its ability to deal with mitigating and adapting to climate change and to design climate scenarios for Uruguay, following IPCC methodologies developed.
- To describe institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the 6th National Communication and the 4th Biennial Update Report on a continuous basis.

- To support the MVOTMA in the process of coordination of the SNRCC.
- To support the MVOTMA in following the implementation of the National Climate Change Policy integrating a human rights perspective at different levels and dimensions (national, local and sectoral) and with a gender sensitive approach.
- To assess technology, financial and capacity building needs.

- To update information on financial resources, technology transfer, capacity building and technical support received from the GEF, Annex II Parties and other developed country Parties, the GCF and other multilateral institutions for activities related to climate change.
- To identify constraints and gaps related to capacity building, technology transfer and finance resources.
- To promote and support the development of research, systematic observation, education, training, public awareness, networks and capacity building.
- To collect activity data for the period 2018-2020 as per 2006 IPCC Guidelines, 2000 GPG and 2003 GPG for LULUCF.
- To analyze the application of the 2019 Refinement of 2006 IPCC Guidelines in the GHG Inventory.
- To implement the 2019 Refinement of 2006 IPCC Guidelines in the GHG Inventory.
- To control and improve activity data quality to better reflect the national circumstances with less uncertainty.
- To strengthen and formalize institutional arrangements for GHG Inventory preparation.
- To develop and update country specific parameters for key source categories (for example, C content of fossil fuels, emission factors for cement production, national parameters for land categories and solid waste disposal, among others) to represent national circumstances, decreasing the uncertainty.
- To improve and accomplish quantitative analysis of emissions uncertainties for 2018 and 2020 GHG Inventories.
- To include 2018 Inventory report in BUR4 and 2020 Inventory report in 6CN.
- To continue implementing the National Inventory System on a process of continuous improvement, including new software tools to improve emission estimations and to show the data in a friendly way.
- To improve QC/QA processes.
- To include a comparative study of the emissions evolution for the years 1990-2018 in the BUR4 and for the years 1990-2020 in the 6CN.
- To update and to include summary information tables of previous inventories in the BUR4 and in the 6CN.
- To Strengthen the activity data collection analysis related to the main country GHG emissions with potential disaggregation by sex.
- To develop and validate a guide to systematize disaggregated by sex data in the NGHGI framework.
- To collect, analyze and describe mitigation actions or groups of actions under implementation in tabular format.
- To follow and report results from REDD+ Readiness process.
- To support the development of the second NDC.
- To support and strengthen national capacities on planning for low carbon development
- To support capacity building for sectoral mitigation policies.
- To strengthen domestic MRV system for the implementation of the National Climate Change Policy and the First NDC.
- To enhance capacities on the analysis of mitigation actions progress.
- To give support to the monitoring of the National Climate Change Policy and the mitigation actions proposed in the First Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).
- To further develop and systematize existing studies about climate change impacts in Uruguay.

- To develop and / or apply methodologies to analyze the vulnerabilities and impacts of climate change (such as loss and damage assessments, economic assessments or others) and knowledge generated to contribute to reduce the impacts of climate change in Uruguay.
- To support the National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) in process (Health, Coastal, Agriculture, Energy, Cities and Infrastructures) and other potential sectoral NAPs.
- To support the identification of additional adaptation actions in different sectors.
- To strengthen domestic MRV system for adaptation for the implementation of the National Climate Change Policy and the First NDC.
- To support the adaptation section of the country's second NDC.
- To submit the BUR4 by Dec 2021.
- To submit the 6th National Communication by Dec 2023.
- To hold and report the inception workshop
- To prepare and submit annual progress reports.
- To elaborate the final project report.

The preparation process of the five National Communications (NCs) and the three BURs submitted to the Conference of the Parties in the UNFCCC, has contributed to the institutional strengthening of the Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment (MVOTMA), as the competent institution for the implementation of the Convention. The preparation of the Sixth National Communication and the Fourth Biennial Update Report aims to contribute to strengthen capacities of the country in relation to the objectives of the Convention and the country's readiness to address the provisions arising from the Paris Agreement.

New challenges emerged from the National Climate Change Policy process and its implementation at the territorial level. In this framework the support from the Sixth National Communication and the Fourth Biennial Update Report will be essential to guide the process of building priorities, as well as to generate knowledge and tools for the analysis of the national context and for the management of climate change impacts. Other key contribution will be the support for the dissemination of information and education, for the generation of a resilient culture with greater adaptive capacity in the different social sectors with a gender-sensitive approach. In addition, and in the context of the National Climate Change Response System, knowledge and awareness of the different stakeholders have been increased, in particular those from the government, non-government, private and academic sectors, but they still have to be improved.

Uruguay is also executing the CBIT Project to address key transparency challenges, and therefore the activities from both projects will be done in a coordinated and synergic manner.

Stakeholders involvement:

Stakeholder involvement and consultation processes is critical to the success of the project. The project proposal intends to strengthen stakeholder's participation to collectively participate in addressing climate change issues and challenges. The stakeholders of the project are expected to come from a wide range of backgrounds, including ministries and other governmental agencies, local communities and authorities, NGOs, mass-media, research institutions, private sector and international organizations.

The process to design and elaborate the National Climate Change Policy in Uruguay involved a very important number of stakeholders from many different sectors (around one hundred institutions including public organizations, private sector, researchers and non-governmental organizations) and they are also involved in the implementation of this policy. Relevant stakeholders are also involved in the implementation of the first NDC, which gives coherence and consistency to the national overall approach to climate change.

Stakeholder	Role
National Climate Change Response System	Coordinates public and private actions and policies in reference to facing the causes and the impacts of climate change in the country
Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment	Chair of the SNRCC, leads and coordinates the GHG inventories elaboration, shares updated information on climate change, promotes the development of technical assessments of climate change initiatives and the implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures; is responsible for the preparation of the 6th NC and the 4th BUR.
Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining	Responsible for the definition and implementation of energy policy and energy related mitigation measures, elaborates the GHG inventory for the energy sector
Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fishery	Develops and implements agriculture policies, implements adaptation and mitigation sectoral measures and develop sectorial studies Develops GHG inventory for AFOLU sector
Ministry of Transport and Public Infrastructure	Strategic partner in exchanging information about assumptions for sectoral mitigation plans and in developing scenarios
Ministry of Economy and Finance	Strategic partner in the development of the mitigation scenarios, and in updating the baseline scenario based on the newest available data (reference scenario)
Ministry of Public Health	Strategic partner on the development of sectoral adaptation measures (in particular, the development of the NAP Health for the country)
National Emergency System (SINAE)	Promotes adaptation measures and training activities. The SINAE works responding to climate emergencies but also in prevention, risk reduction, building capacities on technicians and citizens and in communication, apart from having systematized information
Subnational governments	Develop local knowledge, identify and promote adaptation and mitigation measures, capacity building and training activities
Private Sector	Strategic partner participates in consultations, implements adaptation and mitigation measures in coherence with climate change national policy and the NDC
Research and Educational Sector	Plays a strategic role on research, training activities and capacity building, fostering science, technology and innovation initiatives (Udelar, UTEC, ANII, INIA, LATU, ANEP, among others).
National Statistics Institute (INE)	Information provider for INGEI and MRV system
National Power Utility (UTE)	Information provider for INGEI and MRV system
National Water Utility (OSE)	Information provider for INGEI and MRV system

Non-governmental organizations	Participate in consultations, training activities and capacity building, develop local knowledge and climate actions, implement adaptation and mitigation measures as well as they have a crucial role related to dissemination (environmental and social organizations, Uruguayan Network of Environmental NGOs and the Uruguayan association of NGOs, farmers organizations, indigenous people organizations, sectoral chambers as the Uruguayan Industrial Chamber, the rural associations, the Commerce Chamber, and other sectoral chambers and associations
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A preliminary Stakeholder engagement plan envisage the following meetings:

- Inception workshop to discuss conceptual framework and design for each chapter; and to highlight any prevailing challenges to data acquisition and sharing, monitoring assessment and reporting
- Validation workshops to discuss results and validate accuracy of the analyses
- Individual meetings with sector representatives
- Group discussions to solicit ideas, create synergies and opportunities for networking, knowledge sharing and joint actions
- Final dissemination workshop to discuss findings, raise awareness and reinforce collaboration and networking

Gender dimension:

In the 5NC and BUR3 the update of the national circumstances disaggregated relevant data by sex with the objective to better understand how the social and economic differences between men and women affects the capability of dealing with mitigating and adapting to climate change.

A Strategy in Gender and Climate Change was developed and adopted during the year 2019. This strategy includes an objective that consists in categorize NDC measures according to their potential impact on gender inequalities, such as neutral, sensitive, transformative and potentially transformative. Mitigation actions categorized regarding gender perspective were included in BUR3. In this regard, progress has been made in the integration and systematization of gender measures in national adaptation plans. Moreover, Fifth NC and Second BUR projects together with the GCF Readiness have supported the Strategy in Gender and Climate Change development.

During the elaboration of TBUR the viability of performing a gender study was analyzed, in consultation with the sectoral Ministries. This analysis focused on including a gender perspective on activity data associated to the INGEI categories, starting with person-data disaggregated by sex. For this task, the areas and referents of each institution that provides information to INGEI were consulted about the source of primary and secondary information, and the level of information received in relation to gender disaggregated data. Considering this source, progress was made on information from business owners and employees, as well as their disaggregation by sex. The report regarding this process was included in the Annex 12 of the BUR3.

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[1] and Guidance to advance gender equality in GEF projects and programs[2], project will prepare and finalize Gender analysis and Gender action plan[3] during its inception phase[4].

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 NC purpose and content, gender issues in environment and their role in the NC/BUR processes 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, as available.

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

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

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

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

[4] 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

The project will be implemented under the National Implementation (NIM) modality with the Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment (MVOTMA) as the government ministry tasked with the responsibility for coordination of climate change activities in the country and in its capacity as the UNFCCC National Focal Point.

The Project Implementation Unit, the Climate Change Division, will be the executing and operational unit that will coordinate and implement the project activities for the preparation of the Sixth NC and Fourth BUR.

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

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

Moreover, the National Climate Change Response System, coordinated by MVOTMA, was created in 2009 as a framework for the coordination of public and private actions to address climate change. This framework has strengthened the inter-institutional coordination on climate change and has allowed deepening the integration of climate change into the national and sectoral policies. This framework contributes to give sustainability to the preparation process of national communications and biennial update reports.

Several thematic working groups has been created within the National Climate Change Response System (SNRCC) and coordinate different specific thematic actions with the preparation of various components of the NC and BUR, such as National Greenhouse Inventory group, Programming and monitoring the development of the PNCC and the NDC (PyMRV group), among others.

UNDP will act GEF Implementing Agency and will monitor and support implementation of project activities in line with UNDP-GEF standard procedures. UNDP will be responsible for reporting, monitoring and evaluation of the project to GEF, providing a substantive support to the project team in meeting the administrative, finance and management requirements.

Narrative description of project activities:

1. National Circumstances, Institutional Arrangements, Constraints, Gaps and Other Info

The information on the national circumstances provided in the BUR3 and NC5 will be updated taking into account all new studies, projects and research developed since its preparation. This outcome includes an update of the country characterization and the new information and data related to those sectors that are larger contributors to GHG emissions, such as Agriculture and Forestry, Energy, Waste and Industrial Processes and Product Use. Furthermore, NC6 will include new information of those sectors that are particularly vulnerable to climate change, such as water resources, human settlements and health.

Also, as part of this outcome, the information on institutional arrangements for the preparation of NCs and BURs will be updated. In this regard, this project will support the MVOTMA in the process of coordinating the SNRCC and in following the implementation of the National Climate Change Policy integrating a human rights perspective at different levels and dimensions (national, local and sectoral) and with a gender sensitive approach.

In this outcome, it will also be updated information included on financial resources, technology transfer, capacity building and technical support received as well as needs assessed, including constraints and gaps identified.

Finally, support to promote the development of research, systematic observation, education, training, public awareness, networks and capacity building will be given.

2. GHG inventory

Uruguay has so far developed seven National GHG Inventories:

- Initial National Communication (1997): GHG Inventory of emissions by sources and removals by sinks for the year 1990;
- Second National Communication (2004): GHG national inventories for 1994, 1998 and 2000;
- Third National Communication (2010): GHG Inventory for 2004, as well as a Comparative Study for years: 1990, 1994, 1998, 2000, 2002 and 2004;
- First Biennial Update Report (2015): GHG inventory for the year 2010 and a study of the emissions evolution for the years 1990-2010;
- Fourth National Communication (2016): GHG inventory for the year 2012 and a study of the emissions evolution for the years 1990-2012;
- Second Biennial Update Report (2017): GHG inventory for 2014 and the corresponding emissions evolution;
- Fifth National Communication and Third Biennial Update Report (2019): GHG inventories of the years 2016 and 2017 respectively.

The previous national inventories for 2006, 2008 and 2010 were prepared using the Revised 1996 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and applying the IPCC Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and the IPCC's Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) (2003), to provide the national inventories with greater transparency, coherence, comparability, exhaustiveness and accuracy. Under the Second BUR, the update was carried out for all years in the period 1990–2014 using the methodologies contained in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, thus generating a consistent time series. The 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the IPCC software were used moving forward.

Since 2010, new institutional arrangements were established, in particular with the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining and with the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries. From 2006 Inventory and subsequent National Inventories, these sectoral Ministries are responsible for the estimation of the respective sectoral emissions, according to the IPCC guidelines and under the guidance and coordination of the Climate Change Division. For this purpose, in 2019, new experts from these sectoral Ministries participated in training activities organized by the Climate Change Division and the UNFCCC Secretariat.

The process of the national GHG inventories preparation allows Uruguay to have a sound series of GHG emissions through the past 27 years, along with a relatively broad experience, technically and institutionally. Nevertheless, each Inventory process also implies a challenge to develop a better quality and more accurate versions as it reveals the difficulties that exist when trying to make those progresses. In this sense, the last five inventories elaborated were reviewed by experts from the Global Support Programme to National Communications and Biennial Update Reports.

The main gaps and capacity building needs identified during the elaboration of the 2017 Inventory report are:

- There are not enough capacities for systematic monitoring of the six categories of land use in the AFOLU sector. Thus, capacity building and financial resources are needed. Also, technical assistance from statistical experts to be able to evaluate the statistical design of the source of information used for the AFOLU sector estimations (using the FAO Collect Earth tool) is needed.
- There are insufficient expert personnel and capacities to estimate sequestered carbon in harvested wood products (HWP). The estimation of sequestered carbon in HWP could better represent the flows that occur in the country. In this sense, the evaluation of the inclusion of this carbon deposit in future INGEI should be considered.

The inventories to be prepared in the framework of the Fourth Biennial Update Report and the Sixth National Communication will be, as for previous inventories, under the responsibility and coordination of the Climate Change Division of the Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment, in its capacity of National Focal Point to the UNFCCC, and in close coordination with the above-mentioned Ministries. The National GHG inventory will be updated up to 2018 in BUR4 and up to 2020 in 6NC for all sectors (Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste) using the 2019 Refinement of the 2006 IPCC guidelines to the extent possible.

Under this project, the following activities will be undertaken:

- Data collection/ interaction with data providers.
- Improvement of parameters for key source categories (for example, C content of fossil fuels, emission factors for cement production, national parameters for land categories and solid waste disposal, among others), decreasing uncertainty. This will be strengthened by CBIT project activities related to the assessment of gaps, constraints and needs to develop them.
- Improvement of quantitative analysis of emissions uncertainties, including a quantitative analysis for 2018 and 2020.
- Strengthen and formalize Institutional arrangements with other institutions/Ministries. ● Preparation of graphics, tables and analysis of results.
- Comparative study of the emissions evolution for the years 1990-2018, included in the BUR4.
- Comparative study of the emissions evolution for the years 1990-2020, included in the NC6.
- Updated summary information tables of previous inventories.
- Elaboration of 2018 Inventory report and its inclusion in the BUR4 using the 2019 Refinement of the 2006 IPCC guidelines to the extent possible.
- Elaboration of 2020 Inventory report and its inclusion in the NC6 using the 2019 Refinement of the 2006 IPCC guidelines to the extent possible.
- The National Inventory System implemented on a process of continuous improvement, including new software tools to improve emission estimations and to present the data in a friendly way.
- Improvement of the Quality Control and Quality Assurance processes.

3. Mitigation actions and domestic MRV

Uruguay has early adopted a proactive attitude in the reduction of GHG emissions. In the National Climate Change Response Plan (PNRCC), early mitigation measures were proposed for the emission reduction and emission intensity reduction in diverse sectors, i.e. agriculture and livestock, transport, energy and waste.

During 2016 the country carried out the elaboration of the National Climate Change Policy (PNCC) which was developed with the participation of more than 100 public and private institutions, labor unions, academy representatives, industrial and commercial chambers, and civil society organizations, totalizing more than 300 people. The PNCC establishes strategic lines of action distributed in different dimensions with a 2050 horizon. Among those dimensions, the productive one considers a wide range of mitigation strategies for several economic sectors, such as energy, transport, agriculture, among others.

Under the framework of the PNCC, by the end of 2017 Uruguay submitted its First NDC, where those achieved mitigation goals and more ambitious ones to be reached were described. Mitigation actions in transport, waste, land sectors and energy were identified and were included to continue making progress towards a low-carbon economy. As an agricultural country, Uruguay will reduce its emissions intensity of GHG in the agricultural sector below 1990 levels, taking into account the fundamental priority of safeguarding the food security and ending hunger, as stated in the Paris Agreement. In this regard Uruguay has set a goal to decrease the emissions intensity per unit product at sectoral level, mainly through the increase of the productive systems efficiency. Through the improvement of beef production productivity, the country has been already able to reduce methane emissions per unit of product, and it can continue improving this performance.

Regarding the energy sector, the ambitious energy policy 2005-2030 is ongoing, having achieved several milestones in the short and medium term of the policy. In particular, through the diversification of the energy matrix with the expansion of renewables and the promotion of energy efficiency, the country has reached 97% of renewables in the electric matrix and 60% in the primary energy mix.

Apart from the NDC global mitigation objectives, expressed as reductions in emissions intensity related to gross domestic product and sectoral targets related to beef production, the first NDC communicated specific objectives for the LULUCF sector, referred to maintenance of carbon stocks areas of native forests, forest plantations, and in shelter and shade forests plantations, including silvopastoral systems.

Besides, a list of mitigation measures is proposed in the Uruguayan First NDC and through this project support will be given to their monitoring.

The elaboration of the National Climate Change Policy was a crucial step for the country. This project will support the monitoring of this policy, as well as the definition of new mitigation actions that will be determined in this framework.

The project will also collect and analyze relevant information about ongoing mitigation actions, being developed in the country. They will be described in tabular format including the progress of implementation and results achieved. In this regard, it is expected that with this project the analysis of mitigation actions progress will be enhanced.

The project will also strengthen the domestic MRV system for the implementation of the National Climate Change Policy and the First NDC. The estimation of avoided emissions, the analysis of the support received and the improvements of national GHG inventories carried out during the preparation of BUR4 and 6CN will improve the quality of the information to be considered to strengthen the different components of the MRV system. At the same time, scenario analysis at 2030 at national and sectoral specific levels to the sectors already included and those that could be identified will be developed. The objective of this scenario analysis is to update, and review targets related to the First NDC submitted and to generate possible new ones, in accordance with the Paris Agreement and Decision 1 / CP 21. In addition, this project will support the development of the Second NDC through the lessons learned during the construction process of the MRV system and with the objective of identify opportunities to increase ambition.

4. Vulnerability and Adaptation

Uruguay has also adopted a proactive attitude in reducing vulnerability and building resilience. In the National Plan to Respond to Climate Change (PNRCC), adaptation measures were defined for the vulnerability and impacts reduction in diverse sectors, i.e. agriculture and livestock, water resources and ecosystems, human settlements, communities, and health.

As in the case of mitigation strategies, the PNCC (2016) includes a series of strategic lines regarding adaptation to climate change. As it has been mentioned, the PNCC is divided into different dimensions including productive, environmental, knowledge, governance and social dimensions. Under the productive dimension, but also in relation to the environmental and social ones, there is a variety of adaptation strategies as well as strategic lines related to increasing resilience of the economy, the environment and the society. Many of those are reflected in the country's NDC, which constitutes at the same time and by decision of the Government, the national Adaptation Communication to the Paris Agreement.

One of the main adaptation measures have been aimed at increasing the resilience of small and medium-sized livestock producers located in areas that are very sensitive to droughts, by incorporating a preventive approach to the planning of their production systems, deepening knowledge about climate and extreme events, and selecting the best adaptation practices to climate variability.

In relation to risk management, Uruguay has made progress in consolidating decentralized and multi-stakeholder institutional capacity from a new regulatory framework for the creation of the National Emergencies System, in the dissemination of information, generation of knowledge on major threats and impacts on communities, as well as regarding management planning with prospective approach both at sectoral and subnational levels (risks mapping, local emergency and contingency plans, General Action Protocol, damage assessment methodologies, Early Warning Systems).

Other measures that have been implemented include the National Relocation Plan, the National Water Resources Plan, and the National Adaptation Plans for Coastal and Agriculture sectors. In this sense, this project will support the NAPs in process of preparation (Health, Energy, Cities and Infrastructures) and the identification of other potential sectoral adaptation plans and actions in different sectors.

At the same time, scenario analysis at 2030 at national and sectoral specific levels to the sectors already included and those that could be identified to update, and review targets related to First NDC submitted will be developed, according to the Paris Agreement and Decision 1/CP.21. Also, this project will support the preparation of the adaptation section of the country's Second NDC, which could be Uruguay's Second Adaptation Communication

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

The project will also strengthen the domestic MRV system for the implementation of the National Climate Change Policy and the First NDC for adaptation.

5. Compilation of the NC/BUR reports, Knowledge management, Monitoring and Evaluation

When the expected outcomes 1 to 5 and their respective outputs are completed, the Fourth Biennial Update Report document will be compiled according to the guidelines contained in Annex III of Dec. 2. CP.17 and it will be submitted to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) according to the requirements and formats established by the UNFCCC Secretariat, by Dec 2021.

The Sixth National Communication document will be compiled according to the guidelines contained in Decision 17/CP.8 of the Conference of the Parties in the UNFCCC, when the expected outcomes 1 to 6 and their respective outputs are completed according to the requirements and formats established by the UNFCCC Secretariat, by Dec 2023.

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

Project will identify synergies with other on-going projects to increase cost-effectiveness and enhance consistency with various national development priorities and programmes undertaken at national and local levels.

The project is expected to support and at the same time be enriched by several national and local processes that are being under development and under elaboration. Within those processes there are policies, programs and projects that during the last years have been facing climate change issues in different sectors and at different scales. In fact, the country has continued to strengthen climate change aspects institutionally, in sectoral policies and actions, as well as in cross cutting approaches.

Uruguay has developed its National Climate Change Policy (PNCC) in 2016 through a participatory process. The PNCC is considered not only an example of integration and alignment of different stakeholder's views, but also a milestone in the national climate change process, since it gives strategic lines and a national vision for facing the climate change phenomenon with a horizon of 2050 and including all relevant dimensions and stakeholders. Based on that framework, the first NDC was developed during 2017, and submitted at the end of that year to the UNFCCC. The NDC is the implementing tool of the PNCC.

Under the PNCC framework and considering the country's vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change, Uruguay has undertaken the elaboration of three sectoral NAP for three vulnerable sectors: agriculture, coastal areas and cities and infrastructure. The first one has been recently submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat, while the others are expected to conclude during 2020 and 2021 respectively. The completion of the three NAP, and the development of other sectoral NAP will provide the country with a stronger position to address climate change impacts in crucial economic sectors. In that sense, the support of this project is considered vital to endow our country with strengthened capacities on those aspects.

Uruguay is also developing the CBIT project, supporting the domestic MRV for mitigation as well as adaptation actions. Considering Uruguayan NDC, this task implies a great challenge, since there are more than 100 measures within our NDC, of different nature and including a wide range of involved actors. This project will also contribute to enhance the countries capabilities to improve the domestic MRV system as well as to continue strengthening capacities to be better prepared to face new challenges from the Paris Agreement transparency framework.

Last but not least, the project will build on previous projects and their results, such as the Fifth National Communication to the UNFCCC and the Third Biennial Update Report on Climate Change, submitted both to the UNFCCC on December 2019.

E. DESCRIBE, DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN

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

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within two months after the project document has been signed by all relevant parties to, amongst others:

a) Re-orient project stakeholders to the project strategy and discuss any changes in the overall context that influence project strategy and implementation;

- b) Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms;
- c) Review the results framework and finalize the indicators, means of verification and monitoring plan;
- d) Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP in M&E;
- e) Update and review responsibilities for monitoring the various project plans and strategies, including the risk log; Environmental and Social Management Plan and other safeguard requirements; the gender strategy; the knowledge management strategy, and other relevant strategies;
- f) Review financial reporting procedures and mandatory requirements, and agree on the arrangements for the audit; and
- g) Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first year annual work plan.

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

Annual progress:

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

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

End of Project:

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

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
Alejandro Nario	National Director of Environment	MINISTRY OF HOUSING, LAND PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT	2/10/2020

B. Convention Participation

Convention	Date of Ratification/Accession	National Focal Point
UNCBD	1/5/1993	MS. ANA LAURA MELO
UNFCCC	8/18/1994	MR. IGNACIO LORENZO
UNCCD	2/17/1999	MR. ALFREDO BLUM
MINAMATA CONVENTION	10/10/2013	MS. JUDITH TORRES



Submitted to GEF Secretariat Review

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