



Transparency under the Paris Agreement: National and Subnational Contribution and Tracking towards Mexico's NDC

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10031

Project Type

MSP

Type of Trust Fund

CBIT

Project Title

Transparency under the Paris Agreement: National and Subnational Contribution and Tracking towards Mexico's NDC

Countries

Mexico

Agency(ies)

IADB

Other Executing Partner(s):

National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC) / Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources as Beneficiary

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Climate Change

Taxonomy

Climate Change Mitigation, Climate Change, Focal Areas, Influencing models, Stakeholders, Gender Equality, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Nationally Determined Contribution, Paris Agreement, Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, Enabling Activities, Climate information, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate finance, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Participation, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Consultation, Communications, Behavior change, Awareness Raising, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender results areas, Capacity Development, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Participation and leadership, Knowledge Generation, Training, Workshop, Course, Learning, Knowledge Exchange, Conference

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 1

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Duration

40In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

173,515.00

A. Focal Area Strategy Framework and Program

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CBIT-1		CBIT	1,826,485.00	1,250,000.00
			Total Project Cost(\$)	1,250,000.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

The project objective is to build and strengthen institutional and technical capacities to meet enhanced transparency requirements, as defined in article 13 of the Paris Agreement and in accordance to GEF's CBIT Programming.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 1. Stakeholder identification and consultation for the transparency of climate action at national and subnational level.	Technical Assistance	1.1 Mexico's current practices and capacity levels on climate action transparency at national and subnational level are assessed	<p>1.1.1 Report of interviews to stakeholders, including stakeholder mapping and interview registries/memoirs, current practices and recommendations on climate action transparency (MRV, M&E and support accountability)</p> <p>1.1.2. Report of subnational actions identified as potential contributions to the NDC.</p> <p>1.1.3 Report on findings from the capacity assessment of climate action transparency developed, including results of testing of the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) methodology; and methodologies and templates for compiling information developed</p>	CBIT	70,441.00	100,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 2. Development of an Information System (and subsystems) of Actions for Transparency on the Nationally Determined Contribution (SIAT-NDC)	Technical Assistance	2.1. Mexico has an electronic platform in operation that allows to report the actions from the three orders of government and monitor compliance with the NDC.	<p>2.1.1. A strategy for data collection and sharing agreed (database, variables, indicators, data requirements, process of collection diagram and pathway, roles and means of sharing).</p> <p>2.1.2. SIAT-NDC platform developed, validated and fully operational.</p> <p>2.1.3. Operational and user manual for the SIAT-NDC platform.</p>	CBIT	1,050,000.00	850,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 3. Capacity building on climate action transparency.	Technical Assistance	3.1. Mexico's institutional capacities strengthened on climate action transparency at the national and subnational level.	3.1.1. Standardized transparency guidelines developed (MRV, M&E and means of support). 3.1.2. Training workshops on climate action transparency (including MRV, M&E and means of support).	CBIT	250,000.00	150,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 4. Knowledge exchange and dissemination of information of climate action transparency.	Technical Assistance	4.1. SIAT-NDC relevant information publicly available and knowledge exchanged on climate action.	<p>4.1.1. Outreach materials about SIAT-NDC, NDC compliance and the fulfillment of transparency obligations.</p> <p>4.1.2. A section in the national climate webpage with information about the SIAT-NDC and NDC compliance to make relevant data available online.</p> <p>4.1.3. Launching event of the SIAT-NDC.</p> <p>4.2.1. Knowledge products about best practices and lessons learned (i.e. notes, case studies, comparative experience reports, toolkits, after action reviews, etc.).</p> <p>4.2.2. National and international events on transparency hosted or attended, including a side event at a UNFCCC COP to showcase the fulfilment of transparency obligations.</p>	CBIT	220,000.00	150,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
M&E	Technical Assistance			CBIT	70,000.00	
Sub Total (\$)					1,660,441.00	1,250,000.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
				CBIT	166,044.00	
Sub Total(\$)					166,044.00	0.00
Total Project Cost(\$)					1,826,485.00	1,250,000.00

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount(\$)
Donor Agency	GIZ	In-kind	200,000.00
Government	SEMARNAT	In-kind	200,000.00
GEF Agency	IADB	Grant	850,000.00
Total Co-Financing(\$)			1,250,000.00

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

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
IADB	CBIT	Mexico	Climate Change		No	1,826,485	173,515
Total Grant Resources(\$)						1,826,485.00	173,515.00

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required

PPG Amount (\$)

45,662

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

4,338

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
IADB	CBIT	Mexico	Climate Change		No	45,662	4,338
Total Project Costs(\$)						45,662.00	4,338.00

Core Indicators

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		150		
Male		150		
Total	0	300	0	0

PART II: Project JUSTIFICATION

1. Project Description

1. Global environmental problem, root causes and barriers

The PIF document elaborated on the global environmental problem and its root causes. During project preparation, more information and details on the barriers were identified as follows:

•Currently, Mexico faces several barriers to address climate change and strengthen its transparency capacities to track and inform progress on the NDC compliance. The gaps identified include:

- Lack of knowledge about climate actions carried out by subnational governments;
- Inefficient coordination of the three levels of government: federal, states and municipalities to implement the national climate change policies, including its transparency framework, as recently indicated by the Evaluation Coordination in the results of the evaluation of the national climate change policy.
- Weak institutional capacities to monitor the implementation of climate actions, and thus provide information on their progress, results as well as their impacts on mitigation or adaptation.
- Weak capacities to systematically generate information and comparable data, along with weak or inexistent sharing data procedures at the subnational level, to report the progress of climate policy results and thus monitor the progress on the NDC.
- The need to develop and apply methodologies to identify climate actions with the potential to contribute to the NDC, as well as guidelines to report their contributions to NDC targets.
- The little or lack of traceability of the means of support and their impact on the mitigation or adaptation to climate change.
- Weak subnational capacities to act on climate and assess and report their contribution to national goals.
- The need to strengthen synergies between several transparency practices implemented by governmental and non-governmental actors for climate action MRV, M&E and accountability.

All these barriers will be addressed by the project's components, outcomes and outputs, as can be seen in the following sections.

2. Baseline

The PIF document elaborated on a comprehensive baseline regarding mitigation of climate change. During preparation phase and given the results of the stakeholders' workshop held on November 21, 2018, the project team identified additional relevant baseline information regarding Mexico's capacities on adaptation and means of implementation or support. Therefore, it is considered necessary to deepen the existing mechanisms in the matter, to set the basis for strengthening the national capacities. This additional information is considered in the project's components in terms of a comprehensive concept of transparency of action and support.

In April 2018, the Mexican Congress approved the most recent reform of the General Law on Climate Change (LGCC), in order to harmonize it with the commitments assumed by Mexico to comply with the Paris Agreement. The reform included several elements derived from the Paris Agreement, specifically referring to compliance with the NDC and those responsible for its preparation, monitoring and evaluation. It also included the principle of progression, in order to indicate that the goals for compliance with the LGCC and the Paris Agreement must present progression and gradualism, that is, greater ambition over time, considering the characteristics of the NDC according to the Paris Agreement.

The LGCC is operated through coordinated action and the concurrence of the three levels of government, and the National Climate Change Policy is led at the federal level by the General Directorate of Climate Change Policies (DGPCC, for its acronym in Spanish) in the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT, in Spanish). The Law establishes a concurrence and coordination mechanism, the Climate Change National System (SINACC) where the three levels of Government are represented, including several ministries from the federal level, led by SEMARNAT, the National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change, as the research specialized institution to provide technical information for the policy formulation; the states, representatives of the municipal governments, the legislative power, and the Climate Change Council, were the academy, the private sector and the social organizations are represented. Although the SINACC has been established, it has not promoted the effective coordination needed between stakeholders.

The new provisions of the LGCC created the National Adaptation Policy (NAP), which is defined as the "process of identifying needs for adaptation in the medium and long term, and the development and implementation of strategies, programs and actions to address them". This must be prepared, updated, published and applied by the Federation, within the framework of the National System on Climate Change (SINACC, in Spanish).

Currently, Mexico has developed several policy instruments for adaptation actions, such as the Special Program on Climate Change (PECC), early warning systems, a National Atlas of Vulnerability to Climate Change, a National Risks Atlas and several guidelines to identify and implement adaptation measures, with the support of international cooperation agencies. All these current experiences will be considered for the development of the SIAT-NDC platform and included in it.

Furthermore, several subnational governments have implemented climate actions that could potentially contribute to the NDC's adaptation components. However, state-level authorities have different levels of capabilities in this area. While some of them are in the process of developing laws and instruments on the subject, others already have the bases for MRV and M&E systems of their climate actions. Therefore, it is necessary to homologate and strengthen the capacities of the states with less progress, so that all states are able to contribute to the NDC national goals. In this regard, during 2018, the National Institute for Ecology and Climate Change (INECC) developed a Strategic Evaluation of the Subnational Progress of the National Climate Change Policy, published in December, whose recommendations should be considered during the redesign of subnational mitigation and adaptation policies.

Finally, in terms of means of implementation, and as it was stated in the PIF document, Mexico has undergoing efforts for tracking of international support on climate change. The Mexican International Cooperation Agency (AMEXCID, in Spanish) is legally responsible for collecting and publishing this information. However, some of the cooperation agencies or project implementers may not have a direct contact with the agency, a limitation that prevents them from registering all the cooperation activities on climate change they implement. A second registry within SEMARNAT exists, by the International Affairs Coordinating Unit (UCAI), based on the signature of agreements, memorandums of understanding, or similar documents that indicate their type of support, objective and activities or different cooperation projects. The information is already publicly available but is mainly used to keep track of progress in the interaction with partners and other countries.

Since 2013, several civil society organizations, including Transparencia Mexicana, the Climate Finance Group of Latin America and the Caribbean and an alliance of several NGO called the Mexican Group on Climate Finance, with the support of multilateral and bilateral cooperation agencies, have made significant progress in tracking climate finance or technical cooperation received by Mexico. Their results have identified the main barriers in terms of access to information, transparency and accountability. Based on their recommendations, methodologies have been developed to identify climate finance in Mexico and trace it from its donor to the execution of climate actions and its true impact on mitigation or adaptation to climate change and its contribution to national goals. These practices will be considered during the mapping of national experiences in terms of means of support.

However, it is important to mention that many of the actions implemented at the federal and subnational levels are financed with public resources. The Federation has made significant progress with the creation of a Transversal Annex of climate change in the Federal Expenditure Budget, which identifies the resources that the federal institutions, which integrate the Inter-Ministerial Commission on Climate Change (CICC), allocate to climate change. Likewise, there are monitoring and evaluation mechanisms of public resources allocated through all the programs that have an impact on climate change, through results indicators matrices (MIR, for its acronym in Spanish). In this regard, there is an evaluation

of the operation of this financial instrument, prepared by the Evaluation Coordination of INECC and independent advisers, whose recommendations should be considered for the report of the public financing received by the mitigation and adaptation actions of the NDC.

These experiences should serve as the basis for the creation of a framework of transparency of the means of support, integrating the best practices to face the barriers in terms of climate transparency.

3. The proposed alternative scenario

Most of the project's components, outcomes and outputs are maintained as indicated in the PIF, though they were restructured in this document, in order to make improvements in the structure of the project, ensure the vertical and horizontal logic of the project respecting the levels of planning, to generate more temporal coherence in the activities carried out and the expected results, as well as to ensure a better alignment with the policies of the new administration. Thus, a better structure of the project is presented in this document, with more integral and coherent components, while maintaining the results that were originally stated in the PIF. The main changes include the grouping of all activities related to the design, development and validation of the monitoring platform into a single outcome, the grouping of assessment activities (stakeholder mapping and interview), the grouping of capacity building activities and the grouping of information dissemination and knowledge exchange activities. The following changes were made:

- Additional outputs were added to Outcome 1.1, with the objective of delving into the activities and deliverables that will serve as the basis for the development of the following components.
- The outcomes 2.1, 2.2, 2.4 and 2.5 were united in one (outcome 2.1), which aims to develop a functional SIAT-NDC platform. The activities needed in order to achieve all those previous outcomes remain the same.
- The outcome 2.3 (Trained users) is currently under the Component 3 (outcome 3.1 and output 3.1.2), regarding capacity building.
- The six outputs previously developed under component 2, were integrated into three outputs. The results remain the same.
- Project Monitoring and Evaluation considerations were added in order to ensure compliance with the project's objectives and results.

In addition, a comprehensive concept of transparency of climate action and support was added to the project's components, to consider the all components of the NDC, and this document provide more details on the previously identified outputs regarding this new concept. The project seeks to strengthen institutional capacities for the implementation and monitoring of mitigation and adaptation actions that contribute to NDC compliance, as well as their means of support. This is a comprehensive capacity building project, that includes different aspects of capacity building, such as the strengthening of national and subnational institutional transparency capacities in line with the NDC, the development of an electronic tool with national scope (the SIAT-NDC platform), guidelines aligned to the methodologies, procedures and guidelines (MPG) of the transparency framework of the Paris Agreement, as well as training and assistance to the three levels of government regarding MRV, M&E and transparency of support, and the strengthening of the institutional coordination arrangements to report information and meet the transparency provisions of the Paris Agreement.

In more detail, the project focuses on the development of a relevant tool, an information system, to follow up on the actions and the support received for the fulfillment of the goals committed in the NDC. It also includes building technical capacities of the three levels of government, through the creation of transparency guidelines for adaptation, mitigation and means of support, and the training and assistance to public servants and relevant stakeholders in planning and implementation of policy actions, generation of information, design of indicators, monitoring and reporting capabilities and protocols, as well as the strengthening of vertical coordination. Thus, the SIAT-NDC will represent not only a monitoring system, but a mean to promote coordination among sectors and levels of government, helping to comply with the NDC and its transparency.

The capacity building is mainly focused on public officials of the three levels of government that could potentially contribute to the NDC, along with relevant stakeholders including bilateral or multilateral cooperation agencies and civil society organizations focused on climate change, transparency and accountability, that could provide information regarding

transparency practices in the country. With regards to knowledge dissemination, besides the officials of the three levels of government, the project will have as audience representatives from other countries, especially from the ALC region, that are part of CBIT, to exchange knowledge and lessons learned. Similarly, regarding information dissemination, the project will have different audiences, from government officials, civil society organizations, cooperation agencies, private sector, general public, in order to disseminate information at different levels regarding the NDC implementation and the transparency arrangements.

The proposed project will comprise the following components, outcomes and outputs:

Component 1. Stakeholder identification and consultation for the transparency of climate action at national and subnational level

This component will serve as a testing exercise of the methodology and templates resulting of the work of the Government of Mexico with relevant stakeholders (e.g. the Initiative for Climate action Transparency -ICAT), in order to research, compile and analyze the different existing practices of climate action transparency at national and subnational levels in Mexico. This will include interviews and consultation to specific stakeholders to identify the potential use of the templates and methodology for each component of the SIAT NDC, while providing a deeper characterization of transparency in Mexico and identifying potential contributions to the NDC compliance.

Outcome 1.1. Mexico has assessed the different capacity levels among stakeholders and identified relevant information on current practices of climate action transparency at national and subnational level

This outcome will be achieved through the following activities: (i) Mapping and interview of relevant stakeholders for climate action transparency (three levels of government, bilateral or multilateral cooperation agencies) to identify and analyze current practices, lessons learned and recommendations on transparency in mitigation, adaptation and means of support at the subnational, national and international level ; (ii) Review, classification and analysis of actions being implemented at the national and subnational level, and identification of possible contributions to comply with the NDC; (iii) Assessment of the institutional capacities for climate action transparency at the national and subnational levels, based on the analysis of the legal and institutional assessments made by relevant stakeholders (e.g. ICAT), identifying institutional arrangements, attributions of the three levels of government, legal requirements and institutional strengthening needs to be addressed when the SIAT-NDC platform is developed, and developing adequate methodologies and templates for compiling national and subnational information.

The outcome consists in greatly enhance the Government understanding on the variety, commonalities and capabilities of current climate transparency practices in Mexico, both at national and subnational level. This information will be used on the following components. In order to do so, a mapping of actors will be elaborated, including the three orders of government, private and social stakeholders that implement mitigation and adaptation actions and their experiences in transparency matters, as well as exercises of other actors, such as social society organizations, cooperation agencies, international organizations or private sector that have generated recommendations on MRV, M&E or follow-up to the means of support. Some entities that will be consulted are listed below, although this list may be expanded derived from the stakeholder mapping: SEMARNAT (different areas that report climate actions in the SIAT-PECC), members of the Interministerial Commission on Climate Change (14 Secretariats from the Federal Government and its focal points in the Working Groups), INECC, the 32 climate change related authorities of the 32 state- level governments and their municipalities, members of the Climate Change Council, civil society organizations that have been involved in climate change policy, in transparency and accountability, climate finance, or in climate change actions, such as the Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental (CEMDA), the Nature Conservancy (TNC), Transparencia Mexicana, Interamerican Association for Environmental Defense, Fondo Mexicano para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (FMNC), World Resources Institute (WRI), C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group, the Institute for Transportation and Development Policy, among others; bilateral and multilateral institutions and cooperation agencies, such as IDB, World Bank, GIZ, UNDP, UNEP, the Mexico-Danish Energy and Climate Change Program, AFD, the UK Embassy in Mexico, among others; other federal agencies such as the National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR), the National Commission for the Efficient Use of Energy (CONUEE), Petróleos Mexicanos (PEMEX), the Federal Electricity Commission (CFE), and the Mexican Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AMEXCID).

This outcome will result in the following outputs:

Output 1.1.1. Report of interviews to stakeholders, including stakeholder mapping and interview registries/memoirs, and current practices and recommendations on climate action transparency (MRV, M&E and support accountability)

The first output will be the mapping of stakeholders, as well as the results of the interviews for the identification of best practices and recommendations in the three topics to be addressed: mitigation actions and their MRV systems, adaptation actions and their M&E systems, and means of support. The document will report international, national and subnational best practices and lessons learned to be replicated throughout the country, which will help to identify the key elements to design a transparency framework as a baseline for the SIAT-NDC concept development. Based on the mapping of actors, interviews and meetings will be held and documented in order to learn and register current practices, their understanding of the NDC and their possible contribution to its fulfillment, as well as their recommendations and a selection of the best practices that should be replicated at the national level and facilitate follow-up to the NDC and compliance with the transparency framework of the Paris Agreement.

Output 1.1.2. Report of subnational actions identified as potential contributions to the NDC

This document will include the classification and analysis of the actions that are currently being executed in the country, both at national and subnational level, that were identified in the output 1.1.1, and will be analyzed in depth in order to identify potential contributions to meet the NDC.

Output 1.1.3. Report on findings from the capacity assessment of climate action transparency developed including the results of testing existing methodologies (e.g. ICAT), and methodologies and templates to collect information developed

Another output will be a document that identifies the legal requirements and institutional capacities and strengthening needs to be addressed by the SIAT-NDC platform. An analysis will be carried out regarding the legal and institutional assessment made by relevant stakeholders, including, if available the ICAT methodology. A report will be prepared with the results of testing the existing methodologies and templates, including the development or adjustment of methodologies and templates to compile national and subnational information. The document will integrate the best practices and lessons learned identified in previous outputs and will help the GoM to understand the variety, similarities and transparency capacities at the national and the subnational level.

Component 2. Development of an Information System (and subsystems) of Actions for Transparency on the Nationally Determined Contribution (SIAT-NDC)

The project seeks to develop the SIAT-NDC as an electronic platform to coherently report climate actions that contribute to the NDC, complying with the transparency obligations in the context of the Paris Agreement. The platform will integrate existent information subsystems currently in place, either electronic or manual databases which can be systematized, improved or developed, into one single convergent system. Examples of these subsystems are: The National Emissions Registry (RENE), the NAMA Registry, the Climate Change Fund tracking system, the REDD+ platform, the SIAT-PECC, among others. The SIAT-NDC will be based on experiences and lessons learned during the developing process of the Information System of Actions for Transparency of the PECC (SIAT-PECC), which is an online platform that allows government entities to report on their lines of action under the PECC. The SIAT-PECC was strengthened in collaboration with IDB, and it is expected to contain all the information related to the PECC, its action lines, methodologies and goals of achievement. The information under the SIAT-PECC will be considered as an input for the creation of the SIAT-NDC and as pilot of the transparency systems implemented for the compliance of article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

This component will enhance the means by which information is collected by developing a software where information is both uploaded and shared at the same time by multiple actors, including subnational governments. The SIAT-NDC concept will be designed and validated by relevant stakeholders to develop and operationalize the final platform. Therefore, the advances made by Mexico in climate transparency, previously described in the baseline scenario, will be included in the SIAT-NDC and will allow the creation and strengthening of a thorough system to monitor the NDC.

Outcome 2.1. Mexico has an electronic platform that allows to report the actions of the three orders of government and to track the compliance of the NDC in a coordinated manner

This outcome will be achieved through the identification of the critical attributes of the platform that will be developed, based on the key elements for climate action transparency resulted from Component 1. The objective is to define priorities, activities, components, roles of each relevant actor, institutional arrangements needed, timelines, and other necessary elements for the design, development and operation of the online platform. Standardized requirements for data collection and data sharing shall be defined, along with the variables, database fields and their interactions which will be core elements of the system. This aims at ensuring that the NDC will be properly tracked and helping define the additional functionalities that may be required for further processing the collected data, generating reports for different audiences, tracking the NDC progress on a regular basis, and for decision-making.

This outcome will be achieved through the following activities: (i) Analyze information requirements, select variables, design databases, define data requirements, review existing data and identify information gaps; (ii) Propose and agree on data collection and sharing strategy, including a diagram of coordination and roles for data collection, databases, data format, data requirements, and data sharing; (iii) Identify and analyze existing and needed subsystems to feed information; (iv) Develop the conceptual design, including the mapping, improvement or development of the subsystems required; (v) Carry out consultations with relevant stakeholders to validate the conceptual design and its subsystems; (vi) Develop the platform and update or develop the subsystems to be linked with the platform; (vii) Perform functionality tests (operational, user-friendliness, robustness of communications and security of data collection) and adjust accordingly, including feedback from users; and (viii) Develop the operations and user manual.

This includes the identification of the critical attributes of the platform that will be developed, based on the key elements for climate action transparency resulted from Component 1, followed by the design of the SIAT-NDC platform and its validation. This must ensure that the NDC will be properly tracked and will also help define the additional functionalities that may be required for further processing the data collected, for generation of reports for different audiences, and for government official to track progress of the NDC on a regular basis and make decisions based on those results.

This outcome includes the following outputs:

Output 2.1.1. Data collection and sharing strategy agreed (database, variables, indicators, data requirements, process of collection diagram and pathway, roles and means of sharing)

This consists in a strategy for data collection and sharing, including the information and data requirements, variables, databases, coordination roles, means and other standardized formats, among others, to serve as the core elements of the system. This must ensure that the NDC will be properly tracked and will also help define the additional functionalities that may be required for further processing the data collected on a regular basis and make decisions based on that results.

Output 2.1.2. SIAT NDC platform developed, validated and fully operational

After analyzing the existing and needed subsystems for the SIAT-NDC and considering the main findings of the data collection and sharing strategy, the concept note for the SIAT-NDC will be developed, including the development or improvement of such subsystems, and the best practices identified in Component 1, that could help to guarantee the transparency of climate action to meet the NDC targets, such as thresholds, gases, activities, sectors, among others. The existing subsystems related to climate change actions and policies will be analyzed to identify those that need to be strengthened, such as the NAMA Registry, and those which must be updated or developed. This will include subsystems far beyond the environmental sector, in order to comprise all climate change related information systems. Each subsystem would be linked with other subsystem that resides into the main system (SIAT-NDC). The subsystems will be conformed and built with information and objectives, for example, National Appropriated Mitigation Actions (NAMA), subnational and adaptation information, and any other needed; and will also be integrated with other federal tools such as the Atlas of vulnerability, the National Registry of Emissions and SIAT-PECC.

After that, the design concept of the platform will be validated by relevant stakeholders and potential users, through a series of exchanges of information and consultations to be carried out with governmental entities and other stakeholders. Consultation will take place with a wide range of institutions, particularly with those that would become the data providers and from whom the experiences in component one of the projects were drawn from. The consultation implies field visits to states, feedback of public, social and private entities, and a set of technical meetings and discussions that may potentially refine the SIAT-NDC concept and help further identify the documentation and training requirements. At

this stage the consultation will focus on the entities that will be involved in reporting to the SIAT-NDC, mainly the following: SEMARNAT (different areas that report climate actions in the SIAT-PECC), members of the Interministerial Commission on Climate Change (14 Secretariats from the Federal Government and its focal points in the Working Groups), INECC, the 32 climate change related authorities of the 32 state- level governments and their municipalities, other federal agencies such as the National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR), the National Commission for the Efficient Use of Energy (CONUEE), Petróleos Mexicanos (PEMEX), the Federal Electricity Commission (CFE), as well as the Mexican Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AMEXCID).

The purpose of receiving feedback is to have the platform validated by its potential users. The validation of the platform implies its acceptance by the public entities responsible for its implementation. The validated concept and content will be transformed into an electronic platform, with the necessary adjustments to incorporate the related subsystems. This platform will be used on a regular basis for tracking and reporting progress under the NDC. The programming of the platform will be based on open-source tools to allow for maximum flexibility at the lowest possible operating cost. The platform will need to draw elements and ensure smooth, consistent and secure communication with the SIAT-PECC platform under development and other existing systems, so data or information may be shared across them. In order to prove that the platform is functional, testing will be needed to ensure that all the functionalities programmed in the platform are fully operational, are robust, and error-free. There also will be tested the usability of the platform, the robustness of communications, and the security aspect on data provision.

In order to prove that the platform is functional, testing will be needed to ensure that all the functionalities programmed in the platform are fully operational, are robust, and error-free. There also will be tested the usability of the platform, the robustness of communications, and the security aspect on data provision. The result will be the online version of the SIAT-NDC platform, that is, an online application that allows the stakeholders that are implementing mitigation and adaptation actions to report their progress in the NDC's goals on a regular basis.

Output 2.1.3. Operational and user manual for the SIAT-NDC platform

For the effective operation of the platform, it is essential that its operators know the purpose, integration and functions of the system, as well as its mode of use. Therefore, it is necessary to generate materials that allow any user, present or future, to have a dynamic and understandable approach with the platform and be trained to fulfill the objective of its creation. A SIAT-NDC Operational and User Manual will be developed as a comprehensive guide for the operation of the system and instrument to reinforce the training of the users of the platform to ensure the reliability of the information provided through the SIAT-NDC.

Component 3. Capacity building on climate action transparency

This component aims to ensure that potential participants or data providers have a standardized/common understanding on climate action transparency, including the systematic generation of climate action information, design of indicators, MRV and M&E processes according to the capacity level of each stakeholder. Capacity building, along with training on the platform interface, will enable relevant stakeholders to work with it and meet the requirements needed to provide data appropriately. Guidelines and templates will be produced to ensure consistency and coherence of data and to describe adequate coordination and procedures, including potential users at the national and subnational level.

Outcome 3.1. Mexico has strengthened the capacities of climate action transparency at the national and the subnational level

This outcome consists in the following activities: (i) Develop standardized guidelines of MRV for mitigation actions, M&E for adaptation actions, and transparency of means of support; (ii) Training workshops on climate action transparency (at least one workshop on MRV, M&E and one on means of support transparency for each NDC mitigation sector) with key stakeholders; (iii) Analyze the training's impact with questionnaires to identify future training needs.

This outcome includes the following outputs:

Output 3.1.1 Standardized transparency guidelines developed (MRV guidelines for mitigation actions, with a chapter per NDC mitigation sector; M&E guidelines for adaptation actions, with a chapter per NDC adaptation component, and guidelines on transparency related to means of support for climate action)

It consists in the development of guidelines that ensure consistency, coherence and high-quality information, as well as adequate coordination and procedures to track progress of the NDC. These guidelines shall include methodologies to identify which climate actions contribute to the NDC, and to compile relevant data and inputs from involved public and private stakeholders. These guidelines shall be developed per each component of the NDC, according to the transparency framework under the Paris Agreement, and present standardized templates to gather, process, estimate, present and assess information regarding the NDC.

The guideline for mitigation actions and MRV shall include means of support and a chapter per each NDC mitigation sector. Likewise, these guidelines will include information about national and international best practices and systems currently placed.

The guideline for adaptation actions and M&E shall include means of support and a chapter per each NDC adaptation component under the NDC: social sector, ecosystem-based adaptation and strategic infrastructure and productive systems. Likewise, these guidelines will include information about national and international best practices and systems currently placed.

Finally, the guideline for means of support shall include traceability methodologies and transparency practices on the received technology transfer, climate finance and capacity building, including information about the donors or funders to the impacts of the support, especially in terms of accomplishing NDC targets. This guide will include an implementation route towards a system of transparency and monitoring of means of support, so that this objective can be met in phases in the medium term, accompanied by the strengthening of institutional capacities. It will seek to identify the means that supported the mitigation and adaptation measures of the NDC indicated in the guidelines of MRV and M&E, to finalize with a system that transparent all the support received by Mexico from various international national and private institutions for the implementation of measures and their impact, reported by indicators and their contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

Output 3.1.2. Training workshops on climate action transparency

This will be accomplished with the development of training courses or sessions with a wide array of institutions that would provide data on a regular basis, and who may be located throughout the country. The training sessions are expected to take place in different parts of the country, holding regional events, and to refer to all NDC components.

These workshops will consist in, at least, one workshop on MRV for each NDC mitigation sector, at least one M&E workshop for each NDC adaptation sector and one on means of support transparency. Workshops shall take place to build on the capacities of private, social and public stakeholders that will be responsible for feeding information on climate actions for the NDC in the platform. However, all mitigation sectors have a considerable range of stakeholders and institutions responsible for their coordination. In terms of mitigation, it is essential that specialized workshops are carried out in each sector of the NDC where the reduction of emissions will be sought. That is also applicable regarding the three sectors established in the NDC's adaptation component. ate sector that directly participates in the implementation of local measures. For the means of support workshop, it should include information on climate finance, capacity building and technology transfer and development.

It will also include the development of evaluation questionnaires to apply before and after the training workshops, in order to analyze the impact results in terms of capacity building and improve the future workshops based in the identified needs. After all workshops, reports will be developed, including pictures, attendance records, presentations or training materials, surveys and testimonials.

Component 4. Knowledge exchange and dissemination of information of climate action transparency

Dissemination of information on the development and implementation of the platform and the wider transparency framework will enhance transparency practices within the Government, stakeholders and partners. It is expected to play a key role to promote project activities among a diverse range of audiences and contribute to information access in the country. This component will develop and disseminate a significant variety of publications and outreach materials to be shared electronically or in printed formats. The SIAT-NDC is expected to feed a section of the national climate change webpage, it assumes interaction with the official climate change website. The project will also identify and systematize results, successes, lessons learned and opportunity areas, to develop knowledge products to increase knowledge on transparency at a national and international level. This will include work with existing climate change institutions and relevant stakeholders. On-site meetings, workshops on transparency and on the use and functionalities of the SIAT-NDC and its

implications for transparency under the NDC will be performed. It is expected that the SEMARNAT participates in international events regarding climate action transparency, to share experiences and identify best practices on climate action transparency among the Latin America and the Caribbean region.

Outcome 4.1. Relevant information about the SIAT NDC has been disseminated and is available to the general public, key actors are aware of how to report the actions that contribute to the NDC and knowledge has been exchanged on best practices and lessons learned.

The purpose is to publicize the SIAT-NDC platform and make it of public knowledge to the concerned public, in order to inform of Mexico's compliance with its transparency obligations under national laws and the Paris Agreement. Mexico's experiences with the development of the SIAT-NDC, as well as the lessons learned during the project will be shared with other institutions and countries, in order to promote best practices and feedback their own processes on transparency, allowing them to build upon previous experiences. This outcome consists on the following activities: (i) Develop and publish dissemination and communication materials for different audiences, including factsheets, infographics, videos, articles and notes about the SIAT-NDC, NDC compliance and fulfilment of transparency obligations; (ii) Develop a tab or section in the country climate webpage to disseminate relevant information about the SIAT-NDC and NDC compliance, and an (iii) Carry out an event to launch the SIAT-NDC platform to the general public and relevant actors, (iv) Generate knowledge products on best practices and lessons learned identified during the SIAT-NDC development and capacity building, such as notes, case studies, comparative experience reports, toolkits, after action reviews, etc.; (v) Host and participate in regional on-site meetings and workshops on climate action transparency and exchange experiences and knowledge; and (vi) Organize a side event within a United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of the Parties to present the SIAT-NDC and the compliance of Mexico with transparency obligations.

It includes the following outputs:

Output 4.1.1. Outreach materials for different audiences about SIAT NDC, NDC compliance and the fulfilment of transparency obligations

Develop and publish dissemination and communication Materials for different audiences, such as factsheets, infographics, videos, articles and notes about the SIAT-NDC, and including the guidelines developed under Component 3, will be developed and published.

Output 4.1.2. A tab within the national climate webpage with information about the SIAT-NDC and NDC compliance to make such data available online

Mexico's climate webpage will include a section to disseminate information about the SIAT-NDC and the NDC compliance. The guidelines developed under component 3 and the outreach materials will be made public in SEMARNAT's and INECC's websites, as well as in other electronic platforms that ensure the fulfillment of transparency requirements. They can also be shared in printed format and be presented to several national and international institutions working to enhance transparency of climate action in Mexico, for them to share them and make them of public knowledge.

Output 4.1.3. Launching event of the SIAT-NDC

A public event shall take place in order to SEMARNAT to present the SIAT-NDC platform for the general public and relevant actors, and to elaborate on its objective on tracking progress of the NDC. Also, it will serve as an instrument to demonstrate on the fulfillment of the international and national transparency obligations. The dissemination of information of its existence will facilitate the evaluation and assessment of the climate change national policy by INECC and civil society organizations, among other stakeholders that perform this task in the country.

Output 4.1.4 Knowledge products elaborated about best practices and lessons learned

Knowledge products on best practices and lessons learned identified and systematized during the SIAT-NDC development and capacity building will be developed and publicized at the subnational, national and international level, such as notes, case studies, comparative experience reports, toolkits, after action reviews, etc.

Output 4.1.5 National and international events on transparency hosted or attended where SIAT NDC and its development experience is presented

The project considers the hosting or assistance to regional sessions with countries from the Latin America and the Caribbean region and any other CBIT projects worldwide that have an interest on transparency work and who will also be in the process of developing their own transparency systems or procedures. It also includes the presentation of the transparency framework and the SIAT-NDC platform in international meetings, including as side-event at the COP of the UNFCCC and participation on the CBIT Global Coordination Platform, where the country presents the fulfilment of transparency obligations.

As indicated in the last section of this document, the project has a M&E Plan, that will be implemented through a functional M&E system, in order to be able to track the development of the project activities, as well as the progress in the fulfillment of its outputs and indicators. The outputs of the whole component are included in the M&E Plan, as the project's reports and the mid-term and terminal evaluation.

4. Incremental/Additional Cost Reasoning

With regards to the co-financing, the PIF indicated a total of \$1,500,000 from GIZ, IDB, SEMARNAT and ICAT. Nevertheless, the co-financing letter from ICAT was not obtained in time; the \$250,000 co-finance from ICAT was therefore eliminated from the confirmed source of co-financing, nevertheless, it is expected to receive the letter later-on.

5. Global Environmental Benefits and/or adaptation Benefits

Additional to the benefits identified in the PIF document, there are added benefits in terms of adaptation and means of support, as the other two core objectives of the Paris Agreement, apart from mitigation.

Adaptation: the SIAT-NDC platform will collect, process and report information on adaptation progress, enhancing the national and subnational capacities to develop M&E mechanisms for specific climate actions that will be accounted in the NDC. In the same way it happens with the mitigation component, this will reduce the need for travel and in-person sessions. The overall adaptation effect will be the result of the NDC implementation, and its later improvement and ambition resulted from climate action assessments, resulting in the reduction of the country's vulnerability to climate change impacts, an enhanced capacity on adaptation and the contribution to the Paris Agreement adaptation goal.

Means of support: The monitoring and evaluation of adaptation and mitigation actions and their means of support, will increase the national capacities to identify the needs on climate finance, capacity building and technology transfer, and will help to quantify the volume of international flows received by Mexico, allowing to track the achievement of finance climate targets under the UNFCCC. It will also help to map the resources allocation over sectors and generate synergies with other international and national means of support for development, especially, for the SDG. This information will contribute to improve and reorient climate action support.

6. Innovation, Sustainability and potential for scaling up

No additional information is indicated to the one contained in the PIF.

A.2. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

Not applicable.

A.3. Stakeholders

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan identifies the potential interested parties involved in the design, execution or monitoring and evaluation of the project and its components. The plan, which consists of the following table, identifies the stage of the project and the type of involvement for each of these parties:

On November 21, 2018, the workshop "The follow-up of national and subnational actions of Mexico's NDC within the framework of transparency of the Paris Agreement" was held, with the objective of publicizing the proposed project of Mexico for CBIT, and receiving inputs, feedback and recommendations from different expert stakeholders.

The workshop was attended by approximately 30 people. During the sessions of the event, several institutions presented their efforts at the federal and national level regarding the transparency of climate action and support, so that they serve as a basis for the development of the SIAT-NDC and be integrated into the system. Later, the participants had the opportunity to answer the questions of what information and instruments currently exist to ensure the transparency of climate action and support, and what is needed to comply with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, information that is now integrated in this project's proposal.

Key stakeholders	Description	Responsibility/expertise	Involvement in the project
General Direction of Climate Change Policies, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (DGPPC-SEMARNAT)	SEMARNAT's area responsible for national climate change policy.	Formulation and leading of the national climate change policy. Development of climate policy instruments, including the NDC and the Adaptation National Policy. Creation of indicators to assess the fulfillment of the national climate change policy. Implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures and projects.	Leading and implementing agency of this project. Elaboration of the Terms of Reference (ToR) for the development of the project's activities. Monitoring and reporting on the project's progress. To coordinate and assess the development of the whole project's outcomes and outputs.

<p>Members of the National System on Climate Change (SINACC)</p>	<p>CICC representatives, representation from each of the 32 state-level governments, and two associations of municipal governments, plus members of Congress (Deputies and Senate) and the Climate Change Council.</p>	<p>Coordination among government levels.</p>	<p>The most relevant institution for the project components. Consultation for Outcome 1.1 on current transparency practices in Mexico. Consultation and validation for Outcome 2.1 on the development of the SIAT-NDC. Collaboration on the outputs of Outcome 3.1 on the development of standardized guidelines for transparency of actions relevant to the NDC. Participation in the trainings and workshops on Outcome 3.1. Collaboration in the dissemination of SIAT-NDC indicated in Outcome 4.1 and knowledge exchange in Outcome 4.2. Execution, by reporting on the SIAT-NDC platform.</p>
<p>Members of the Inter-Ministerial Commission on Climate Change (CICC)</p>	<p>14 different Secretariats from the Federal Government.</p>	<p>Formulation and implementation of national policies on climate change mitigation and adaptation, by mainstreaming climate action in sector level programs and actions. Development and approval of criteria for the cross-cutting public climate change policies.</p>	<p>Consultation for Outcome 1.1 on current mitigation and adaptation actions, as on transparency practices in Mexico, regarding the MRV and M&E practices at the federal level. Consultation and validation for Outcome 2.1. for the development of the SIAT-NDC. Test the platform for Outcome 2.1, in order to guarantee a functional SIAT-NDC platform. Collaboration on the outputs for Outcome 3.1 on standardized guidelines for transparency of actions relevant to the NDC. Participate in the trainings and workshops on Outcome 3.1. Collaborate in the dissemination of SIAT-NDC and information indicated in Outcome 4.1 and knowledge exchange in Outcome 4.2. Execution, by reporting on the SIAT-NDC platform.</p>
<p>National Institute for Ecology and Climate Change (INECC)</p>	<p>A decentralized public agency of the Federal Government sectored in the SEMARNAT.</p>	<p>Coordination of scientific and technology research and projects on climate change, with the assistance of public or private academic and research institution. Development of prospective sector analysis and collaboration in the elaboration of strategies, plans, programs, and instruments related to climate change. Estimation of present and future costs and benefits associated with the climate policy. Design of policies that can help build capacity in the country for climate change adaptation and mitigation. Coordination of the evaluation of climate policy.</p>	<p>Consultation for Outcome 1.1 on current transparency practices in Mexico. Consultation and validation for Outcome 2.1 for the development of the SIAT-NDC. Collaboration on the outputs of Outcome 3.1, regarding standardized guidelines for transparency of actions relevant to the NDC. Participation in the trainings and workshops for Outcome 3.1. Collaboration in the dissemination of SIAT-NDC and information indicated in Outcome 4.1 and knowledge exchange in Outcome 4.2. Execution, by reporting on the SIAT-NDC platform.</p>

State and municipal level governments	Authorities from each of the 32 state-level governments, as well as of their municipalities.	Formulation, implementation and assessment of subnational policies on climate change, and mitigation and adaptation actions in several sectors, regarding their attributions accordingly to the National Climate Change Policy established by law.	Consultation for Outcome 1.1 on current transparency practices in Mexico, regarding MRV and M&E practices at the subnational level. Consultation, validation and testing for Outcome 2.1 on the development of the SIAT-NDC. Participation in the trainings and workshops for Outcome 3.1. Collaboration in the dissemination of SIAT-NDC and information indicated for Outcome 4.1 and knowledge exchange in Outcome 4.2. Execution, by reporting on the SIAT-NDC platform.
Climate Change Council (C3)	A permanent consultative body of the CICC, integrated by academia, private sector and civil society.	Advise the CICC on climate policy development. Provision of recommendations to conduct studies, policies, actions, and goals to combat climate change, and. Promotion of social participation, through public consultation processes.	Consultation for Outcome 1.1 on current transparency practices in Mexico. Consultation and validation for Outcome 2.1 for the development of the SIAT-NDC. Participation in the trainings and workshops for Outcome 3.1. Collaboration in the dissemination of SIAT-NDC and information indicated for Outcome 4.1.
Civil society organizations	Several NGO in Mexico that have previously participated on policy development, workshops organized in the preparation of the INDC, or on other similar activities.	Collaboration on the design, development, implementation and assessment of climate policies, measures and actions and in the preparation of climate policy instruments.	Consultation for Outcome 1.1 on current transparency practices and recommendations in Mexico. Consultation and validation for Outcome 2.1 for the development of the SIAT-NDC. Participation in the trainings and workshops for Outcome 3.1. Dissemination of information on the SIAT-NDC for Outcome 4.1, and knowledge exchange workshops or events for Outcome 4.2.
Multilateral and bilateral institutions	Such as IDB, World Bank, GIZ, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), cooperation agencies, among others.	Technical or financial assistance and advise for the design, development or implementation of climate change policies, measures, projects or actions.	Consultation for Outcome 1.1 on current transparency practices in Mexico. Consultation and validation for Outcome 2.1 on the development of the SIAT-NDC. Collaboration on the outputs for Outcome 3.1 on standardized guidelines for transparency of actions and support relevant to the NDC. Participation in the trainings and workshops for Outcome 3.1. Dissemination of SIAT-NDC for Outcome 4.1 and knowledge exchange events and workshops for Outcome 4.2.

Private sector	Representative companies of the productive sectors in the country and chambers or associations of commerce.	Implementation of climate change mitigation or adaptation actions or projects. Technical or financial assistance for the design, development or elocution of development projects.	Consultation for Outcome 1.1 on current transparency practices in Mexico. Participation in the trainings and workshops for Outcome 3.1.
National Institute of Statistic and Geography (INEGI)	An autonomous public body responsible for regulating and coordinating the National System of Statistical and Geographic Information	Integration of the Climate Change Information System. Development of guidelines, criteria and indicators on the efficiency of climate policy implementation. Development of a website regarding the national circumstances on climate change.	To help SEMARNAT, or the consultants hired for that purpose, with the outputs of the outcome 2.1, on the development of the SIAT-NDC and the full understanding of its operation. Also, the following activities: Participation in the trainings and workshops for Outcome 3.1. Collaboration in the dissemination of SIAT-NDC and information indicated for Outcome 4.1.
Other federal agencies and state productive enterprises	Such as the National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR, in Spanish, the National Commission for the Efficient Use of Energy (CONUEE), Petróleos Mexicanos (PEMEX), the Federal Electricity Commission (CFE, for its acronym in Spanish).	Design, development, implementation and monitoring of mitigation and adaptation climate actions.	Consultation for Outcome 1.1 on current transparency practices in Mexico. Collaboration on the outputs for Outcome 3.1 on standardized guidelines. Participation in the trainings and workshops for Outcome 3.1. Dissemination of the SIAT-NDC and information for Outcome 4.1 and knowledge exchange for Outcome 4.2. Execution, by reporting on the SIAT-NDC platform.
Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXCID)	Decentralized body of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	Inter-institutional coordination regarding international cooperation for development. Monitoring and evaluation of international technical, scientific, technological and financial cooperation focused on results.	Consultation for Outcome 1.1 on current transparency practices in Mexico, regarding means of support for climate action. Participation in the trainings and workshops for Outcome 3.1. Knowledge exchange for outcome 4.2. Execution, by reporting on the SIAT-NDC platform.

Documents

Title

Submitted

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement.

Information provided in the box above.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

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

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain) Yes

In cases in which NGOs, the private sector or any civil society actor implement or assist in the execution of mitigation or adaptation actions that are part of the NDC, they must have an active participation in the SIAT-NDC.

A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Please briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis).

A gender analysis will be developed during the initial phase of the project, as part of the Gender Action Plan [attached](#). The gender analysis will try to reveal the existing gender inequalities and gaps in relation to climate change, as well as the potential contributions of women and men to climate action by gathering information related to policies, projects and activities which have included gender criteria. This document may identify gender issues relevant to the project; report findings of the project-specific analysis on gender and reflect the results of consultations on the project objectives or components with relevant stakeholders – including women and men, gender advocates and experts and women’s civil society organizations, local and national authorities. The main objective of this gender analysis is to map out how women and men are affected by the problem that the project will address. The analysis will be developed with the support of the IDB’s Gender and Diversity Division (GDI), which will assist with strategic guidance, as well as technical assistance and training programs, in accordance with the IDB’s Operational Policy on Gender Equality and the Gender Action Plan. Please see attachments for more information.

Documents

Title

Submitted

Gender Action Plan

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

Yes

If yes, please upload document or equivalent here

Based on the results of the gender analysis, a gender plan will be developed as a crosscutting element in each project's component, if applicable. The plan will include gender-responsive actions that facilitate and develop gender performance indicators and sex-disaggregated targets that can be incorporated into the results framework. Possible indicators for the project have been identified (and included in the Results Matrix). However, these will be reviewed and, where appropriate, updated based on the findings of the gender analysis and the action plans by component, covering gender performance indicators and/or sex-disaggregated targets. This framework will seek to measure changes related to gender equality and women's empowerment. The indicators used could be quantitative, based on sex-disaggregated data, and/or qualitative, for example, measuring the increases in women's levels of participation in decision-making processes, the strengthening of their capacities or the outcomes of the project. Please see attachments for more information.

If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

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

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women

Will the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

Potential indicators were identified during the development of the Gender Action Plan, previously mentioned. Those indicators were included in the Results Matrix (Please see outputs 3.2 and 4.3 from results matrix attached). However, with the results of the gender analysis these indicators may change, or new indicators may be developed, and must be included in the project's results framework.

A.5. Risks

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being, achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.

The PIF document stated that a change in government and in public officials may be a risk to the project, due to the presidential elections held in Mexico on July 2018. Because the electoral process in Mexico has already happened, resulting in a change of government in December 2018, several of the previously identified risks aren't currently applicable. In November 2018, the project was presented to the new Director of Policies for Climate Change in SEMARNAT, during the stakeholder's workshop of the project mentioned previously in the stakeholder's section. Likewise, several officials who collaborated in the design of this project continue working in the institution, allowing a continuity of the project within the SEMARNAT. During various exchanges and meetings with the new administration, their support has been expressed in the continuation and effective implementation of this project and its components, and their recommendations and comments have been incorporated into this document. Additionally, several coordination meetings were held between INECC, SEMARNAT and the IDB, to discuss the coordination arrangements for the project's implementation.

During preparation phase, the project team identified additional relevant risks, as following:

Risk	Type of risk	Likelihood	Impact	Description	Risk mitigation measure
Lack of skills or capacities of sectoral institutions	Institutional	Low	Low	Several federal sectoral institutions have a work overload, lack personnel, material or financial capacities to implement climate actions or have not fully integrated climate action in their sectoral long-term planning.	The project includes the execution of targeted capacity building workshops or trainings for different sectors, that will be designed based on the results of consultations and the identification of current transparency practices. Also, regular communication with sectoral institutions within the coordination mechanisms in the country will serve to increase political will and long-term planning.

Lack of current skills and capacities of subnational governments to implement the project	Institutional	Medium	Low	Several subnational governments have not yet positioned climate change as a core issue in their public agenda, and /or lack the financial, personnel and material capacities to fully implement this project in optimistic times.	Based on the ground of the LGCC, this project seeks to strengthen capacities of federal and subnational institutions that will be potential users of the SIAT-NDC platform. The consultations, training and workshops will take this lack of capacities into account to result in enhancing their learning curve and capabilities. Also, regular communication with sectoral institutions within the coordination mechanisms in the country will serve to increase political will and long-term planning.
Lack of available data and methodologies	Technical	Medium	Low	Even though all sectoral projects implemented by the government should report their progress, not all of them include climate change indicators that could contribute to tracking the NDC progress. Also, in some cases, the information available is not comparable or was not obtained with the same methodologies.	The project will identify the relevant data needed to develop the SIAT-NDC and elaborate on methodologies and guidelines to help the potential users of the platform to collect, analyze and report such information. In the first stage, IPCC methodologies could be referred.

A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the Institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

The Government of Mexico intended that SEMARNAT acted as Executing Agency of the project and was indicated originally as such in the PIF. Nevertheless, it was deemed infeasible to allocate the resources of the project through SEMARNAT, nor a fund or trust, such as the National Climate Change Fund. This was explained in detail in a letter of the Operational Focal Point. The government decided to execute the project resources through the National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change, while SEMARNAT will be the beneficiary of the project, and as such will lead the technical management and general coordination of the project.

The IDB's Climate Change Division will act as the project Implementing Agency (IA) and will be in charge of the implementation as described in the GEF Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. It will be responsible for project supervision and oversight, the reception, management, and allocation of the GEF resources in accordance with the IDB's internal policies, for corporate activities and project completion and evaluation. The experience of the IDB supporting the design of information systems for monitoring, reporting and verification of climate actions was considered very valuable as IA. Especially, the support of the IDB to the preparation of Mexico's NDC, and in the development of the SIAT PECC and the RENE, both to be integrated as subsystems of the SIAT-NDC.

The GoM will execute the project with the following execution arrangement. INECC will be the project's executing agency. INECC has the necessary climate change knowledge, technical capacity, and coordination mechanisms with SEMARNAT, to ensure an effective execution of this TC. According to its institutional charter, INECC is responsible for: (i) coordinating scientific research and providing technical support to SEMARNAT regarding environmental policy formulation; and (ii) supporting SEMARNAT in the development of the Climate Change Information System (Manual General de Organización del INECC: 7.1.2.i; and Ley General de Cambio Climático: 22.iv). INECC has previous experience in the execution of an IDB GEF funded project, as it was one of the Executing Agency of the project Climate Technology Transfer Mechanisms and Networks in Latin America and the Caribbean (GEF project ID 4880), and an institutional assessment of its capacity to execute projects was done for such operation.

INECC will manage the financial resources of the project, carry out the administration activities involved, including financial and procurement activities. Procurement will be carried out in accordance with the Policies for the Procurement of Goods and Works financed by the Bank (GN-2349-15) and the Policies for the Selection and Contracting of Consultants Financed by the Bank (GN 2350-15) or those in force during the execution.

SEMARNAT will lead the technical coordination and execution of the project, performing the technical management activities (such as preparation of procurement plans, terms of reference, management of consultant activities and knowledge), and the timely delivery of project outputs and outcomes and preparation of progress reports. The execution activities will be carried out under the supervision of the IA.

A Project Coordinating Unit (PCU) will be created within INECC and will consist of a coordinator and one or two technical and administrative consultants, financed with the Project management costs. The PCU will: (i) be in charge of day to day activities; (ii) help ensure an efficient and timely execution of the project.; and (iii) provide support to: (a) the activities of this project; (b) the effective coordination between INECC, SEMARNAT and the IDB; (c) the technical review of the operation's products; (d) the tracking of the implementation progress; and (e) the administrative management. The PCU will hold periodic meetings with the IDB, as well as the GEF, with the periodicity indicated in the initial work plan, and in the manner agreed upon by the parties, as required, to report progress of the project, the possible barriers and constraints in its implementation and potential improvements for the future development of the project.

The additional co-financing will be implemented by the donor agencies themselves, in coordination with the PCU, as required.

The relation between INECC and SEMARNAT, as well as their respective attributions are clearly defined in the legal and institutional framework, however, there is a possible risk that coordination between them could result in execution delays. To mitigate this risk, a continuous dialogue will be maintained, along with the constant involvement of both institutions and other relevant actors, within the framework of the current institutional arrangements, such as the SINACC and the CICC, as well as within the framework of the organizational provisions and current legal framework.

The intellectual property rights of SIAT-NDC electronic platform to be developed as one of the main outputs of the project will be owned by the GoM, through SEMARNAT. This directly benefits the achievement of the development objectives of the technical cooperation and ensure the sustainability of the results. The new electronic platform will be built upon

the current federal government's platform and will serve as the basis to build a broader national consolidated system, so the country may coordinate internally with all the stakeholders involved, make adjustments and upgrades as needed and maintain a tool that allows the country to better manage its climate resources in a transparent, consolidated and accountable way. Also, the Financial Procedures Agreement signed between the Bank and the trustee for the GEF-CBIT Fund allows that the ownership of equipment, supplies and other property be vested in the recipient of the funds as permitted by the policies and procedures of the partner agency. The TC agreement will include a provision so the Mexican authorities will grant the Bank a free, non-commercial, non-exclusive license to use and disseminate the products related to the electronic platform.

With regards to the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and initiatives, considering that the project is part of the CBIT initiative, there is great potential for collaboration with other projects under the GEF-CBIT that are addressing priority needs to meet enhanced transparency requirements from the Paris Agreement. This collaboration will be developed through the CBIT Global Coordination Platform, that enables coordination, maximizes learning opportunities, and enables knowledge sharing among CBIT countries to facilitate transparency enhancements. This includes the possibility to attend an international event under the CBIT Coordination Platform (under Component 4), to exchange experiences and lessons learnt regarding the implementation of other CBIT projects, and with countries, agencies, and other relevant institutions.

Additional Information not well elaborated at PIF Stage:

A.7. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptaion benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

With the development of the SIAT-NDC platform, the capacities of federal and subnational institutions will improve, not only to report mitigation and adaptation actions, but also to follow up on them. In this way, it is possible to identify in a day-to-day basis, the fulfillment of the planning national objectives, as well as the direct impacts of the actions in terms of improving for the livelihood of the communities, through the reduction of emissions, the economic improvement by the implementation of low carbon projects or the strengthening of their resilience, being able to generate positive impacts in health, education, access to basic services, among others, depending on the type of project implemented.

In economic matters, it will generate more efficient administrative operations, reducing the hours dedicated to the collection of information and data, its analysis and classification, monitoring and recording of mitigation and adaptation actions implemented at the federal, state and municipal levels, having more effective MRV and M&E systems. Better MRV and M&E systems avoid duplicating measures with the same impact and identify synergies with other actions or projects. This implies economic savings for the implementers and evaluators of the actions. In addition, institutional coordination procedures will be improved by the registration of measures through the SIAT-NDC. The use of an electronic platform will avoid trips, meetings and calls for the solution of doubts and the generation of reports.

A.8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate on the Knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document in a user-friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.

The project has the objective of analyzing, retaking and building on all national experiences on transparency of climate action, implemented or supported by international, federal, subnational, public, social or private entities. All these efforts will be mapped as part of the first component of the project and will be integrated into the different subsystems of the SIAT-NDC. Therefore, the platform will be developed based on the previous lessons learned throughout the country, seeking to learn from other projects or initiatives, especially those implemented by co-financing parties.

This way, the new platform is expected to become a regional and global benchmark for the transparency of climate action and support. Based on the activities stated in Outcome 4.1 and Outcome 4.2, as well as the M&E Plan, good practices and lessons learned from this project will be identified, as well as opportunities, good results and improvement aspects, with the objective that this information will be shared with national, regional and international counterparts for their own exercises of climate transparency.

The experience of Mexico will be shared in relevant UNFCCC and GEF spaces or meetings, as well as other relevant international initiatives, in order to publicize the results of the project and the country's progress in monitoring its NDC, as well as promoting the participation of subnational governments and other actors, as developed by the SIAT-NDC. In the same way, meetings will be sought with other regional governments in order to share experiences on the subject.

All documents resulting from this project, such as those developed in components 3 and 4, will be published by the Federal Government and training and dissemination workshops will be held with the relevant stakeholders, in order to strengthen the capacities of the institutions and other actors throughout the country. The project's results will also be shared through online webinars or seminars, in order to inform on the national (federal and subnational) efforts to track Mexico's NDC.

B. Description of the consistency of the project with:

B.1. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with nation strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

In addition to what was stated in the PIF document, the project can contribute to the development of the National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAP). The latest amendment to the LGCC, requires the design and execution of a National Adaptation Policy. Based on the legal requirements, the project will create methodologies for the identification of adaptation actions that contribute to the compliance of the NDC and the creation of an M&E system.

The Government of Mexico began in 2018 the efforts for the formulation of its National Adaptation Plan (NAP). INECC and SEMARNAT submitted a proposal to the Readiness Support Program of the Green Climate Fund (GCF), to obtain financing to formulate this Plan. The NAP aims to: a) reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change by promoting adaptation capacity and resilience; and b) facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, in the new and existing policies, activities and relevant programs, particularly in development planning processes and strategies, in all the sectors, as appropriate, as it was established in COP 16 and 17.

With the formulation and execution of its NAP, Mexico will comply with the Paris Agreement by undertaking adaptation planning processes and adopting measures such as the formulation or improvement of relevant plans, policies and / or contributions. It will also take into account the decisions adopted by the UNFCCC in COP 21 and 22 that have encouraged Parties to communicate their results related to the formulation and implementation process of the NAP.

At the national level, INECC and SEMARNAT presented Mexico's sixth National Communication in August 2018. This is the first National Communication that refers to the NDC, indicating it as an instrument of the national climate policy. It is also the first National Communication that presents the achievements and scope of climate action at the subnational level, which is one of the main components of this project. In this regard, the SIAT-NDC will allow to follow-up actions at every level of the government to comply with the NDC and, therefore, with the Paris Agreement.

By including among its components, the need to strengthen the transparency framework for means of support, regarding climate finance, technology transfer and capacity building, the project will provide inputs for the development of the Technology Needs Assessment and a National Capacity Self-Assessment under the UNFCCC, if needed.

Essentially, it is important to mention that with the implementation of this platform, Mexico can strengthen its capacities to elaborate diagnostics of the climate change situation at the national and subnational levels, as well as monitor the progress of climate action. Thus, the capacities to prepare inventories of greenhouse gases and, based on them, national communications to the UNFCCC are strengthened, because it would have a new source of bottom-up information that provides accurate, reliable and up-to-date information.

C. Describe The Budgeted M & E Plan:

A M&E Plan was prepared to (a) monitor and report on implementation progress, including the tracking of activities and financial resources; (b) proactively identify implementation gaps over the course of the project implementation that require corrective actions, and (c) assess and report on progress and final achievement of planned outcomes, outputs, targets and indicators as outlined in the PIF document and this M&E Plan. The M&E plan includes an inception report, project implementation reports, annual review reports, and mid-term and final evaluations.

The implementation of the M&E plan will be the responsibility of INECC, as Executing Agency, with the support of the Project Coordination Unit, which will be responsible for data collection and upstream reporting of monitoring information and overall progress towards achieving results to the GEF. The PCU will support INECC in monitoring the activities of the project, and will hold regular meetings with the IDB, the GEF Operational Focal Point (OFP), INECC, SEMARNAT and other relevant stakeholders, as necessary, to report the status of the project, considering the progress of the activities and deliverables in accordance with the developed work plan, as well as any relevant issues that may compromise, delay or jeopardize the implementation of the project. The IDB, as the Implementing Agency of the project, will carry out the project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation.

The budget for the M&E plan is US\$70,000, which covers the development of the Mid-term evaluation and the Terminal Evaluation. The rest of the activities will be carried out as part of the day-to-day monitoring activities of the PCU.

M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Aprox. Budget from GEF (US\$)	Budget co-finance	Time frame
Mid-term evaluation	INECC, supervised by the IDB	US\$35,000	US\$0	At mid-point of the project
Terminal Evaluation	INECC, supervised by the IDB	US\$35,000	US\$0	At the end of the project
Total M&E Plan Budget			US\$70,000	

Please see document attached (M&E PLAN).

PART III: Certification by GEF partner agency(ies)

A. GEF Agency(ies) certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Juan Pablo Bonilla	5/17/2019	Gloria Visconti	2026233360	gloriav@iadb.org

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Results Framework is attached to this submission.

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

PIF Review			
Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat comment	Agency response
Project Design	5. Are the components in Table B sound and sufficiently clear and appropriate to achieve project objectives and the GEBs?	a) Please describe how initial scoping activities for the SIAT-NDC will explore the integration or distinction with SIAT-PECC. The conceptual differences between the two remain unclear.	<p>The SIAT-NDC intends to be a platform to follow up the implementation of the NDC of Mexico, that is, comprising the actions of the three levels of government, and possibly from other sectors; while the SIAT-PECC is the platform to follow up the implementation of the PECC, which is the climate policy instrument of the federal level. The SIAT-NDC will build on experiences and lessons learned under the SIAT-PECC process, serving as one of several best practices identified and analyzed for the diagnostics on Component 1.</p> <p>The SIAT-NDC won't replace the SIAT-PECC; which will remain an online platform where the entities of the federal government report the advances in the implementation of their lines of action under the PECC. The SIAT-PECC is expected to contain all the information related to the federal actions towards achieving the NDC, so it will share information as one of several subsystems within the SIAT-NDC, along with the NAMA Registry, the RENE, etc.</p>

b) Please describe how initial scoping activities for the SIAT-NDC will build on or utilize similar studies/activities that have been carried out from the multitude of MRV activities already undertaken to date in Mexico.

The project will consider all relevant experiences, best practices and recommendations at the national and subnational level in Mexico regarding not only MRV, but M&E for adaptation measures and transparency of the means of support (climate finance, technology transfer and capacity building). In this regard, the outcome under Component 1 seeks to identify all these practices, resulted from a deeper analysis and several interviews to relevant stakeholders, including the three levels of government, but also the bilateral or multilateral cooperation agencies, in order to understand current experiences and take them into account when developing the SIAT-NDC concept. Several current registries or systems, for example, regarding NAMAs or the National Emissions Registry, will be subsystems within the SIAT-NDC, in order to have one single convergent system hosted in SEMARNAT's server.

c) Please clarify the expected scope of the different components of the project even as they will be refined during project preparation: - Will the consultation process involve all states? Will it involve any subnational entities beyond state governments? Which ministries or agencies will it involve? How about non-state actors? - What components of the NDC will the SIAT-NDC aim to track? How will it aggregate the subnational indicators into national ones? Will it incorporate a QA and QC process? How will timing be incorporated into its design to meet the timely requirements of the Paris Agreement? - How will the system remain sustainable after the project? How will it be maintained?

I) As indicated in the stakeholder's involvement plan, the subnational governments will be consulted through the development of several project's outcomes:

I During the elaboration of the diagnostic on current practices on climate transparency, the stakeholders map will identify which states and municipalities have implemented transparency actions, in order to include them in the list of stakeholders to be consulted.

I During the validation of the SIAT-NDC concept, all states will be consulted in order to ensure that their comments and recommendations are considered.

I During the capacity building workshops, all state governments, as well as several municipalities (identified with the support of the state governments) will be trained.

I All state and municipal governments that implement climate actions relevant for the NDC will report the progress on the identified mitigation and adaptation measures under the SIAT-NDC, pending on the definition of criteria to determine which actions can or cannot contribute to the NDC targets. The responsible institution at the subnational level will be each state's environmental institution and/or the institution implementing the relevant climate action.

II) Beside subnational governments, other entities, such as academia, private sector and civil society organizations, could be consulted during the diagnostic on Component 1, and trained during the capacity building workshops under Component 3. If those entities implement or collaborate in the execution of climate actions for the NDC, they will report them into the SIAT-NDC.

III) It is important to note that the original PIF document focused only on the mitigation actions and their MRV. However, the SIAT-NDC will seek to reports on all components of

Recommendations	8. Is the PIF being recommended for clearance and PPG (if additional amount beyond the norm) justified?	c) Please consider adding tables to organize the information under the section on Stakeholders.	A table was added to organize information under the section of stakeholders.
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ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS.

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

No activities were implemented to prepare the execution of the project with the use of PPG’s Funds. The Government of Mexico decided not to use the PPG Funds for the preparation of this project.

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: \$45,662			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GEF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
N/A	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

Not applicable

ANNEX E: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, Table G to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the program will be aggregated and reported at any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Given that it is a capacity building project submitted to the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, the results of its implementation will not be directly reflected in the mitigation or adaptation to climate change, but through the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contribution of Mexico. New indicators were developed in order to measure the results of the project, as can be seen in the Project Results Matrix (Results Framework), the M&E PLAN and the Gender Action Plan.

ANNEX F: Project Taxonomy Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to list down the taxonomic information required under Part1 by ticking the most relevant keywords/topics//themes that best describes the project

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Influencing models			
	Transform policy and regulatory environments		
	Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
	Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
	Demonstrate innovative approaches		
	Deploy innovative financial instruments		
Stakeholders			
	Indigenous Peoples		
	Private Sector		
		Capital providers	
		Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		Large corporations	
		SMEs	
		Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		Non-Grant Pilot	
		Project Reflow	
	Beneficiaries		
	Local Communities		
	Civil Society		
		Community Based Organization	
		Non-Governmental Organization	

		Academia	
		Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	Type of Engagement		
		Information Dissemination	
		Partnership	
		Consultation	
		Participation	
	Communications		
		Awareness Raising	
		Education	
		Public Campaigns	
		Behavior Change	
Capacity, Knowledge and Research			
	Enabling Activities		
	Capacity Development		
	Knowledge Generation and Exchange		
	Targeted Research		
	Learning		
		Theory of Change	
		Adaptive Management	
		Indicators to Measure Change	
	Innovation		
	Knowledge and Learning		
		Knowledge Management	
		Innovation	
		Capacity Development	
		Learning	
	Stakeholder Engagement Plan		
Gender Equality			
	Gender Mainstreaming		
		Beneficiaries	
		Women groups	
		Sex-disaggregated indicators	

		Gender-sensitive indicators	
	Gender results areas		
		Access and control over natural resources	
		Participation and leadership	
		Access to benefits and services	
		Capacity development	
		Awareness raising	
		Knowledge generation	
Focal Areas/Theme			
	Integrated Programs		
		Commodity Supply Chains ([1] ¹ Good Growth Partnership)	
			Sustainable Commodities Production
			Deforestation-free Sourcing
			Financial Screening Tools
			High Conservation Value Forests
			High Carbon Stocks Forests
			Soybean Supply Chain
			Oil Palm Supply Chain
			Beef Supply Chain
			Smallholder Farmers
			Adaptive Management
		Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa	
			Resilience (climate and shocks)
			Sustainable Production Systems
			Agroecosystems
			Land and Soil Health
			Diversified Farming
			Integrated Land and Water Management
			Smallholder Farming
			Small and Medium Enterprises
			Crop Genetic Diversity

			Food Value Chains
			Gender Dimensions
			Multi-stakeholder Platforms
		Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	
			Sustainable Food Systems
			Landscape Restoration
			Sustainable Commodity Production
			Comprehensive Land Use Planning
			Integrated Landscapes
			Food Value Chains
			Deforestation-free Sourcing
			Smallholder Farmers
		Sustainable Cities	
			Integrated urban planning
			Urban sustainability framework
			Transport and Mobility
			Buildings
			Municipal waste management
			Green space
			Urban Biodiversity
			Urban Food Systems
			Energy efficiency
			Municipal Financing
			Global Platform for Sustainable Cities
			Urban Resilience
	Biodiversity		
		Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			Terrestrial Protected Areas
			Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
			Productive Landscapes
			Productive Seascapes
			Community Based Natural Resource Management
		Mainstreaming	
			Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)

		Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
		Tourism
		Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
		Fisheries
		Infrastructure
		Certification (National Standards)
		Certification (International Standards)
	Species	
		Illegal Wildlife Trade
		Threatened Species
		Wildlife for Sustainable Development
		Crop Wild Relatives
		Plant Genetic Resources
		Animal Genetic Resources
		Livestock Wild Relatives
		Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
	Biomes	
		Mangroves
		Coral Reefs
		Sea Grasses
		Wetlands
		Rivers
		Lakes
		Tropical Rain Forests
		Tropical Dry Forests
		Temperate Forests
		Grasslands
		Paramo
		Desert
	Financial and Accounting	
		Payment for Ecosystem Services
		Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
		Conservation Trust Funds

			Conservation Finance
		Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
			Biosafety
			Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	Forests		
		Forest and Landscape Restoration	
			REDD/REDD+
		Forest	
			Amazon
			Congo
			Drylands
	Land Degradation		
		Sustainable Land Management	
			Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			Ecosystem Approach
			Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			Community-Based NRM
			Sustainable Livelihoods
			Income Generating Activities
			Sustainable Agriculture
			Sustainable Pasture Management
			Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			Sustainable Fire Management
			Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
		Land Degradation Neutrality	
			Land Productivity
			Land Cover and Land cover change
			Carbon stocks above or below ground
		Food Security	
	International Waters		
		Ship	

		Coastal	
		Freshwater	
			Aquifer
			River Basin
			Lake Basin
		Learning	
		Fisheries	
		Persistent toxic substances	
		SIDS : Small Island Dev States	
		Targeted Research	
		Pollution	
			Persistent toxic substances
			Plastics
			Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater
			Nutrient pollution from Wastewater
		Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation	
		Strategic Action Plan Implementation	
		Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	
		Large Marine Ecosystems	
		Private Sector	
		Aquaculture	
		Marine Protected Area	
		Biomes	
			Mangrove
			Coral Reefs
			Seagrasses
			Polar Ecosystems
			Constructed Wetlands
	Chemicals and Waste		
		Mercury	
		Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining	
		Coal Fired Power Plants	
		Coal Fired Industrial Boilers	

		Cement	
		Non-Ferrous Metals Production	
		Ozone	
		Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		Sound Management of chemicals and Waste	
		Waste Management	
			Hazardous Waste Management
			Industrial Waste
			e-Waste
		Emissions	
		Disposal	
		New Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
		Plastics	
		Eco-Efficiency	
		Pesticides	
		DDT - Vector Management	
		DDT - Other	
		Industrial Emissions	
		Open Burning	
		Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	
		Green Chemistry	
	Climate Change		
		Climate Change Adaptation	
			Climate Finance
			Least Developed Countries
			Small Island Developing States
			Disaster Risk Management
			Sea-level rise
			Climate Resilience
			Climate information

			Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			Adaptation Tech Transfer
			National Adaptation Programme of Action
			National Adaptation Plan
			Mainstreaming Adaptation
			Private Sector
			Innovation
			Complementarity
			Community-based Adaptation
			Livelihoods
		Climate Change Mitigation	
			Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			Energy Efficiency
			Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			Technology Transfer
			Renewable Energy
			Financing
			Enabling Activities
		Technology Transfer	
			Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
			Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
			Endogenous technology
			Technology Needs Assessment
			Adaptation Tech Transfer
		United Nations Framework on Climate Change	
			Nationally Determined Contribution
		Climate Finance (Rio Markers)	Paris Agreement Sustainable Development Goals Climate Change Mitigation 1 Climate Change Mitigation 2 Climate Change Adaptation 1

[1]

ANNEX G: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Procurement Plan is attached to this submission.