



# GEF-8 REQUEST FOR Climate Change enabling activity

Proposal for Funding Under the GET  
Processing Type: Expedite

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**SECTION 1: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUMMARY**

Enabling Activity Title

**Fourth National Communication, First and Second Biennial Transparency Report (4NC&1BTR + 2BTR)**

Country(ies)	GEF Enabling Activity ID
El Salvador	11057
GEF Agency(ies):	GEF Agency Enabling Activity ID
UNDP	6493
Submission Date	Expected Implementation Start
1/26/2023	2/1/2023
Project Executing Entity(s):	Executing Partner Type
Unidad de Cambio Climático, Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales - MARN (Climate Change, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources)	Government
GEF Focal Area (s)	Expected Duration (In Months)
Climate Change	49
Type of Report(s)	Expected Report Submission to Convention
UNFCCC Biennial Transparency Report/ National Communication (BTR/NC)	12/30/2024
UNFCCC Biennial Transparency Report (BTR)	12/30/2026

**A. Funding Elements**

GEF-8 Program	Trust Fund	GEF Financing (\$)
CCM-EA	GET	1,233,000.00
<b>Total Enabling Activity Cost</b>		<b>1,233,000.00</b>

Does the enabling activity deviate from typical cost ranges? Yes No

If yes, please describe

N/A

## B. Enabling Activity Summary

### Enabling Activity Objective

To assist El Salvador in the preparation and submission of its First Biennial Transparency Report and a combined Fourth National Communication (4NC + 1BTR), and a Second Biennial Transparency Report (2BTR) for the fulfillment of the obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement (PA).

### Enabling Activity Summary

This project is prepared in line with the GEF-8 Climate Change (CC Set-aside) Focal Area Strategy and Associated Programming/ Pillar II: Foster enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies/ Objective 2.2 Support relevant Convention obligations and enabling activities; and following goals and objectives:

#### **Project Development Objective:**

“The project will strengthen technical and institutional capacity to assist El Salvador mainstream climate change concerns into sectoral and national development priorities.”

#### **Project Immediate Objective:**

“The project will enable El Salvador to prepare and submit its First Biennial Transparency Report and Fourth National Communication (4NC +1BTR) as combined, and Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2) as standalone report meet its reporting obligations under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, in line with the Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement ([Decision 18/CMA.1](#)) and the guidance on operationalizing the MPGs as per [Decision 5/CMA.3](#)”.

Climate change is an urgent and growing threat to human and natural systems. Since the Paris Agreement was adopted in 2015, governments and non-state actors have mobilized to implement it through stronger and more ambitious climate action. The Article 13 of the Paris Agreement establishes an Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) for action and support designed to build trust and confidence that all countries are contributing their share to the global effort. By tracking and reporting on the progress and implementation challenges of their climate pledges, countries will have the necessary information to strengthen their ambition in the future and identify new priority areas for action, along with the resources needed to ensure that each Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) cycle builds on the previous one. Importantly, outputs from the reporting and review process under the ETF will be considered at a collective level and provide an important source of information for the Global Stocktake (GST) leading to a stronger climate action that will continue as the climate regimes moves towards the goal of zero net emissions by 2050 and climate neutrality thereafter.

The new transparency system under the Paris Agreement builds on and enhances the existing systems under the Convention. National Communications (NC), Biennial Update Reports (BUR) and International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) have formed part of the experience drawn upon and contributed to improvements of capacity constraints and continuous building of capacity and expertise in advance of the ETF. The new reporting guidelines constitute noticeable enhancement for developing country Parties in terms of frequency, scope and depth of reporting. There is a widespread recognition that developing country Parties will need support to help them apply the new guidelines.

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) decided that Parties shall submit their first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) and national inventory report, if submitted as a stand-alone report, in accordance with the adopted modalities, procedures and guidelines, at the latest by 31 December 2024 and that Least Developed Countries (LDC) and Small Island Development States (SIDS) may submit this information at their discretion. The Modalities, Procedures, and Guidelines (MPGs) were adopted in the Katowice Climate Package through decision 18/CMA.1.1 sets the rules for the implementation of the ETF under the Paris Agreement. At the Conference of the Parties 26 (COP26), the "Paris Agreement rulebook"/MPGs has been finalized. This set of rules lays out how countries are held accountable for delivering on their climate action promises and self-set targets under their NDCs and

enable the operationalization of the enhanced transparency framework. (Decision 5/CMA.3: Guidance for operationalizing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.)

**In line with [Decision 9/CMA.1](#) Parties may submit and update their adaptation communication as a component of, or in conjunction with the reports on impacts and adaptation as stipulated in Article 13, paragraph 8, of the PA. El Salvador intends to include their Adaptation Communication(s) in conjunction with their BTR1 and BTR2 reports, and within the scope of this project the Adaptation Communication will be covered under outcome 2.2.**

The preparation of the 4NC+1BTR and 2BTR with the financial assistance of the GEF will serve to further strengthen institutional and technical capacities of El Salvador for implementing the Convention, Paris Agreement and reporting thereon to the UNFCCC. The project will provide the platform for furthering the development and implementation of the MRV systems for tracking emissions, mitigation, adaptation and support within the ETF of the PA.

The project objectives will be achieved through the outcomes and outputs as defined in the Project Results Framework table, which is provided under this same section “Enabling Activity Summary.”

#### **Stakeholders involvement:**

Stakeholder involvement and consultation processes are critical to the success of the project. An effective engagement of key stakeholders has been done during project preparation and is envisaged during implementation, monitoring and evaluation to enhance ownership of the NC and BTR processes and makes these reports more responsive to national needs. The project proposal intends to strengthen stakeholder’s participation to collectively participate in addressing climate change issues and challenges in adaptation and mitigation. The stakeholders of the project are expected to come from a wide range of backgrounds, including line ministries and agencies, local communities, Indigenous communities, local authorities and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), mass-media, research institutions, private sector and international organizations, with particular emphasis on related sectors.

This project proposal has been developed in consultation with the government staff who participated in the previous NC/BUR exercises. Their views and needs were integrated into the design of this new enabling activity project.

The preparation process of the previous National Communications and Biennial Update Reports to the Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC, has contributed to the institutional strengthening of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN), as a competent lead institution for the application of the Convention as well as of other relevant institutions at national level. This project will additionally improve the sustainability for the preparation of future NCs, BTRs, NDCs and will facilitate the reporting requirements to the UNFCCC. Active participation by all stakeholders in the formulation of mitigation and adaptation policies and measures will be facilitated to ensure ownership and sustainability.

It is understood that the most effective way to address climate change, is to allow a real co-management of the issue, where all key stakeholders are involved, in particular in relation to the design and implementation of the mitigation and adaptation actions, in the framework of pursuing the wider objectives of sustainable development.

The integration of the different sectors strengthens the institutional and technical capacity of the different stakeholders and institutions, not limited to a reduced group of experts and decision makers from the governmental institution where lies the responsibility for the fulfillment of the national obligations to the Convention. Efforts will be made to take into consideration the needs of excluded and marginalized groups which are more affected by climate change and have less resources to adapt. For this purpose, the project team will use various tools, including design thinking, behavioral science, and foresight, thus creating a collaborative space where different stakeholders will join forces to design policies and actions that will contribute to mitigation of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission and will enhance the resilience and adaptive capacities to climate change on national and local levels.

The table below presents the main stakeholders at the national level who will be involved in the project. The table also provides an overview of their potential roles in the project and means of engagement:

Stakeholder	Role	Means of Engagement
<b>Governmental Institutions</b>		
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN)	Executing entity and overall coordination. Coordination and development of National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (NGHGI); Analysis of Climate Scenarios	Focal point
Ministry of Agriculture and livestock (MAG)	GHG inventory lead for Agriculture and land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF)	Interinstitutional meetings and workshops
General Directorate of Energy, Hydrocarbons, and Mines (DGEHM)	GHG inventory lead for Energy	Interinstitutional meetings and workshops
Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MOP)	Activity Data (AD) and other information on transport, road infrastructure	Interinstitutional meetings and workshops
Ministry of Housing (MiVi)	Activity data (AD) on human settlements and urban development	Interinstitutional meetings and workshops
Office of the Metropolitan Area of San Salvador (OPAMSS)	Activity data (AD) on urban development and human settlements in the 14 AMSS municipalities	Interinstitutional meetings and workshops
Ministry of Economy (MINEC)	Information about economic activities	Interinstitutional meetings and workshops
Ministry of Health (MINSAL)	AD and other information on Health Sector	Interinstitutional meetings and workshops
Ministry of Tourism (MITUR)	AD and other information on vulnerability in touristic strategic areas	Interinstitutional meetings and workshops
Salvadoran Institute for Development of Women (ISDEMU)	Support in the process of gender mainstreaming	Interinstitutional meetings and workshops
National Administration of Aqueducts and Sewerage (ANDA)	Information on Water Resources	Interinstitutional meetings and workshops
Executive Hydroelectric Commission of the Lempa River (CEL)	Information on Water Resources	Interinstitutional meetings and workshops
<b>Academia</b>		
Academia: El Salvador University, José Simeón Cañas University, and others	Information about vulnerability, adaptation, mitigation	Workshops
<b>Municipalities/Local Governments</b>		
<b>Local-level municipalities</b>	Information on climate risks and vulnerabilities in specific areas of their respective municipalities	Workshops, Surveys, focused meetings, site visits
<b>Private sector</b>		
Private sector: agricultural livestock, industry Agricultural and Agro-industrial Chamber of El Salvador CAMAGRO,	Information about vulnerability in different economic sectors	Workshops, Surveys, focused meetings

Stakeholder	Role	Means of Engagement
Salvadoran Chamber of the Construction Industry CASALCO, Salvadoran Sugar Association, Salvadoran Association of Industrialists, Holcim El Salvador, etc.		
<b>NGO / CSO</b>		
Unidad Ecológica Salvadoreña (UNES), Fondo de Inversión Ambiental de El Salvador (FIAES), Mesa de cambio climático, Organizaciones of Indigenous Peoples at local level	Information about vulnerability, adaptation, mitigation	Workshops, Surveys, focused meetings, site visits, and others

A preliminary Stakeholder engagement plan envisages the following meetings:

- Inception workshop to discuss conceptual framework and design for each report/area of work; discuss and assess any safeguards issues and/or risks, and to highlight any prevailing challenges to data acquisition and sharing, monitoring assessment and reporting.
- Stakeholder consultations workshops or surveys to include them in the reporting process and to enable them to provide relevant information for specialized sectors, especially for inventories.
- Capacity building workshops on the thematic areas of the ETF, BTRs and NCs.
- Individual meetings of thematic working groups with sector representatives
- Group discussions to solicit ideas, create synergies and opportunities for networking, knowledge sharing and joint actions
- Validation workshops to discuss results and validate accuracy of the analyses and assure quality of the results.
- Final dissemination workshop to discuss findings, raise awareness and reinforce collaboration and networking

The stakeholder engagement plan will be consolidated and implemented in conjunction with the Gender Action Plan thus ensuring that gender equality considerations are firmly integrated throughout project interactions with stakeholders

### **Covid-19 considerations:**

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

Upfront to the commencement of the project, a risk assessment of the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic will be performed and measures to mitigate its effect on the project will be identified and implemented. The impact of the COVID-19 on the project progress will be closely monitored and the adaptive management will be used to minimize, and address impacts it may have on the availability of technical expertise, capacity and changes in timelines. Project will focus on strengthening capacity and experience for remote work and online interactions as well as limited remote data and information access.

The national process of the preparation of the BTRs and NCs can assist COVID-19 efforts to the build back better and greener plans. Like many countries, one of the challenges that El Salvador must face after the COVID-19 pandemic is the strengthening of its governmental administration and the reactivation of the economy and the new normality; thus, this transition can be directed towards a new model of national development that is sustainable, inclusive, low in emissions and resilient to climate change.



## **Gender dimension:**

El Salvador ratified the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1981. Men and women in El Salvador have the same rights, but participation in public life among women is less than that of men. To improve the participation of women, in 2003, the Association of Salvadoran Women Parliamentarians and Former Parliamentarians (ASPARLEXSAL) was formed.

In 2010, El Salvador entered into force the Comprehensive Special Law for a Life Free of Violence for Women, which requires the justice system to create specialized units and specific protocols to care for women who have suffered acts of violence. In 2011, the Law on Equality, Equity and Eradication of Discrimination against Women was enacted with the aim of establishing a framework for the design and execution of national policies that promote effective equality between women and men, and eradicate any type of discrimination. This Law establishes the duty of secondary non-linear laws, policies, procedures and institutional practices, but in practice there is still discriminatory regulation. Likewise, the National Policy for Women (2011-2014) was updated, which stipulates the lines of action to strengthen a gender approach in public administration.

In response, several national public entities have begun to define or consolidate gender units and plans and procedures that allow women's participation. One of the most emblematic examples is the Legislative Assembly that installed the Gender Equity and Equality Commission in May 2012. This entity is responsible for the preparation, review and presentation to the Assembly of bills to reform laws that favor gender equality and women's rights. According to a 2007 CEDAW (The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women) report, the Government of El Salvador has also pushed for greater participation of women in the municipalities, resulting in increased participation at this level.

National reporting processes can be a meaningful entry point for training, awareness-raising and capacity-building efforts to ensure women's equal engagement in and benefit from climate change action. Preparation of reports can also influence other, ongoing climate change planning and policymaking processes.

Previous NC/BUR projects addressed Gender mainstreaming into national reporting process in the following ways:

- In the National Circumstances, the socioeconomic data is disaggregated into men and women, however, there is no further breakdown in the adaptation or mitigation measures of the 3rd National Communication.

In line with the GEF Secretariat's [policy on gender equality](#)<sup>[1]</sup> and [Guidance to advance gender equality in GEF projects and programs](#)<sup>[2]</sup>, project will prepare and finalize [Gender analysis and Gender action plan](#)<sup>[3]</sup> during its inception phase<sup>[4]</sup>.

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

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

An initial stocktaking and gender analysis across all areas – and inclusion of stakeholders who understand gender issues in relation to their sectors – will be conducted to assess and understand where deeper analysis and action is

required. The areas where data and information on gender and climate change is not available will be identified with priorities and steps to fill gaps.

The update of the national circumstances under each component will disaggregate relevant data by sex with the objective to better understand how the social and economic differences between men and women affects the capability of dealing with mitigating and adapting to climate change. Seeing that women are being acknowledged as agents of change who make important contributions to climate change adaptation and mitigation, a gender perspective will be incorporated in the climate change impacts and adaptation and NDC progress assessment and preparation of mitigation actions.

For all analysis included in the project, gender-disaggregated data from national statistical agency and international approved sources for the following topics: education level, employment by economy sectors and other sectors identified as GHG emitters, gender pay gap (general and by sectors), leadership, economic empowerment, and health among others will be included to summarize status of women and men nationally and by sector.

The Project will provide capacity-building in relation to NC/BTR purposes and content, gender issues in environment and the inclusion of the Indigenous people on their role in the NC/BTR processes if necessary.

The project will encourage the active participation of women and men in decision-making processes. Gender balance will be considered in project management structures and capacity building actions (e.g., trainings, workshops).

The Project will seek to include the Indigenous people to identify the particularities from their viewpoint in the adaptation measures to climate change. The indigenous peoples in El Salvador are found in the following areas:

- Los *Cacaopera* in the department of Morazán.
- The *Nahua/Pipiles*, located in the departments of Ahuachapán, Santa Ana, Sonsonate, La Libertad, San Salvador, La Paz and Chalatenango;
- The *Lencas*, in the departments of Usulután, San Miguel, Morazán and La Unión

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[2] [http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN\\_GEF.C.53.04\\_Gender\\_Policy.pdf](http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.53.04_Gender_Policy.pdf)

[3] [http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN\\_GEF.C.54.Inf\\_05\\_Guidance\\_Gender\\_0.pdf](http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.54.Inf_05_Guidance_Gender_0.pdf)

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

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

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

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[1] The Conference of the Parties, the supreme body of the Convention, shall serve as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement. All States that are Parties to the Paris Agreement are represented at the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA), while



States that are not Parties participate as observers. The CMA oversees the implementation of the Paris Agreement and takes decisions to promote its effective implementation (source: UNFCCC).

## ENABLING ACTIVITY COMPONENTS

### Component 1: National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (NGHGI) and tracking progress of NDC and mitigation measures

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 630,400.00

Outcome:

**Outcome 1.1.** National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases reviewed and updated

Output:

**1.1.1. Update of the 2018 land use and cover map.**

**1.1.2. The national GHG inventory (NGHGIs) updated for 1994-2022** as per 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines (and the 2019 Refinement of the 2006 IPCC guidelines to the extent possible) for sectors of energy, industrial processes and product use, Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) and waste.

**1.1.3. Analysis and update of previous NGHGIS (FNC, 2NC, 3NC and FBUR)**

**1.1.4. Quality Assurance/Quality Control plan** elaborated and QA/QC process implemented.

**1.1.5. Institutional arrangements** necessary for NGHGI System operations defined.

**1.1.6. Update of NGHGI System** proposal, submitted as part of TNC.

**1.1.7. Database creation and staff training.**

**1.1.8. Update of GHG emission projections** by sectors up to 2040.



## M&E

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 3,000.00

Outcome:

**Outcome 3.1.** Project regularly monitored, inception workshop organized, lessons learned compiled and disseminated.

Output:

**3.1.1.** Inception workshop organized, and Inception Report compiled.

**3.1.2.** Project annual financial and progress reports and Annual Status Surveys prepared.

**3.1.3.** End of Project report including lessons learnt compiled.

## Component 1: National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (NGHGI) and tracking progress of NDC and mitigation measures

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 106,000.00

Outcome:

**Outcome 1.2:**

Progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC

Output:

**1.2.1. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC** under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement and mitigation measures assessed.

**1.2.2. Identification and evaluation of mitigation policies and measures,** their effects and implications for the achievement of NDC targets.

**1.2.3. Analysis of GHG-emitting sectors Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), AFOLU and Waste**

**1.2.4. Identification and description of Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) mechanisms,** including institutional arrangements in place to track progress of NDC.

## Component 2: Climate change impacts and adaptation, support needed and received and other relevant information, compilation and submission of the reports

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 33,300.00

Outcome:

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**Outcome 2.1.** National circumstances and climate change policy, other relevant information updated including supplemental NC chapters and information on finance, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement

Output:

**2.1.1. Enhanced understanding and updated information on national circumstances, development priorities and climate change policy**

**2.1.2. Identification and assessment of constraints and gaps and support needed and received**

Component 2: Climate change impacts and adaptation, support needed and received and other relevant information, compilation and submission of the reports

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 223,700.00

Outcome:

**Outcome 2.2.** Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, and adaptation measures for vulnerable sectors assessed with gender and indigenous people-inclusive approach

Output:

**2.2.1. Analysis and update of climate scenarios of El Salvador**

**2.2.2. Impacts, risk and vulnerability Study** (to the observed and potential impacts of climate change), with gender approach prepared

**2.2.3. Adaptation actions and the progress of their implementation assessed**

Component 2: Climate change impacts and adaptation, support needed and received and other relevant information, compilation and submission of the reports

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 126,300.00

Outcome:

**Outcome 2.3:** Compilation of the First Biennial Transparency Report/Fourth National Communication (1BTR/4NC) and Second Biennial Transparency report (2BTR), knowledge management

Output:

**2.3.1 Stakeholders consultation and validation meetings**

**2.3.2. 1BTR/4NC and 2BTR compiled, endorsed, and submitted** to the UNFCCC by December 2024 and December 2026 respectively in line with decision 18/CMA.1 and 17/CP.8

**2.3.3. Public Awareness on CC and dissemination of results** to Stakeholders and lessons learned analyzed and knowledge generation report prepared

## Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$)
Component 1: National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (NGHGI) and tracking progress of NDC and mitigation measures	630,400.00
M&E	3,000.00
Component 1: National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (NGHGI) and tracking progress of NDC and mitigation measures	106,000.00
Component 2: Climate change impacts and adaptation, support needed and received and other relevant information, compilation and submission of the reports	33,300.00
Component 2: Climate change impacts and adaptation, support needed and received and other relevant information, compilation and submission of the reports	223,700.00
Component 2: Climate change impacts and adaptation, support needed and received and other relevant information, compilation and submission of the reports	126,300.00
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,122,700.00</b>
Project Management Cost	110,300.00
<b>Total Enabling Activity Cost</b>	<b>1,233,000.00</b>

Please provide justification

N/A

## SECTION 2: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUPPORTING INFORMATION

### C. Eligibility Criteria

Please provide eligibility information for this enabling activity.

El Salvador ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in August 1995, the Kyoto Protocol in 1998, and the Paris Agreement in 2017. As Party to the Convention, El Salvador has the obligation to implement decisions of the Conference of the Parties (COP) regarding the implementation of policies and measures to adapt to, and mitigate climate change, thereby contributing to the attainment of the objective of the Convention.

So far, El Salvador has prepared and submitted three [National Communications](#) (NCs): the Initial National Communication (NC1) in 2000; the Second National Communication (NC2) in 2013; and the Third National Communication (NC3) in 2018, every NC included a National Inventory Report (NIR) as mandated by articles 4 and 12 of the Convention.

El Salvador has also prepared and submitted one [Biennial Update Reports](#) (BURs): First Biennial Update Report (BUR1) in 2018.

The preparation process of NC and BUR reports has led to the following achievements:

Its **First National Communication on Climate Change** (1NC) was submitted in 2000, which introduced the issues of climate change mitigation and adaptation at the national level.

The **Second National Communication** (2NC), which was submitted in 2013, made it clear that the impact of climate change is already being felt in all sectors of the Salvadoran society, so that it fostered to prioritize adaptation over mitigation, showing a shift in management of the issue at the national level.

The **Third National Communication** (3NC), which was presented in 2018, conducted vulnerability studies in the Metropolitan Area of San Salvador (AMSS) and the Dry Corridor owing to the country's climatic vulnerability such as continuous drought which affected the country from 2012 to 2018. However, the study did not cover the whole national territory due to financial limitations. The 4NC+1BTR and 2BTR will therefore strengthen the vulnerability studies in the country to complement the national territory and understand well the country's situation with a municipalities' vulnerability study.

The 3NC has also revealed loss and damage due to climate events and the national expenditures on climate change for the first time. According to the 3NC, agricultural loss and damage due to the drought in 2014 and 2015 is estimated as USD 150 million. The Tropical cyclones, Ida and Agatha, caused 244 deaths and losses of more than \$ 1.3 billion equivalent to 6% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Total climate expenditure of the country in 2011-2015 was USD 1,169.84 million, which is equivalent to 4.34% of total central government spending and 1.1% of the average GDP. In order to evaluate and monitor national expenditure related to climate change in the most cost-effective manner, systematization of Monitoring, Reporting and Verification System (MRV) is an urgent necessity

El Salvador submitted its Intended [Nationally Determined Contribution \(INDC\)](#) in November 2015 to comply with decisions 1/CP.19 and 1/CP.20 of the COP. El Salvador submitted its [revised](#) NDC in January 2022 with the aim of promoting mitigation contributions from the energy sector and reduction of emissions and activities to increase carbon sinks and reservoirs in the agricultural landscape of the AFOLU sector. Regarding adaptation measures, it is oriented towards the sectors of agriculture, hydroelectric generation, infrastructure, health, sanitation, solid waste and transportation, as well as other priorities to promote adaptation in the sectors of biodiversity and ecosystems, cities and water resources.

El Salvador has over the past years implemented various projects, programmes and policies to adapt to, and mitigate climate change:

#### **Policy and Legislative Framework for Climate Change:**

On November 17, 2016, the Salvadoran Legislative Assembly ratified the Paris Agreement, formally turning the NDC into a country commitment to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, through the adoption of measures to limit the increase in the planet's temperature to two degrees Celsius and increase their own resilience.

Along with the 2NC, the National Climate Change Strategy was launched in 2013 by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN), which offered specific guidance for integrating this dimension, with the broader participation of the Salvadoran society, into specific sectoral strategies and plans that formed part of the first National Climate Change Plan (2015).

The National Climate Change Strategy covers three main areas:

Mechanisms to address recurrent losses and damages.

Climate change adaptation.

Climate change mitigation with co-benefits.

The agenda of issues resulting from the above areas can be very broad, and therefore the National Climate Change Strategy addresses the following five critical issues and focuses on their initial attainment in the first National Climate Change Plan:

Awareness building

Education and training

Research

Technology

Funding

Implementation of the priority lines of action proposed in the National Climate Change Strategy poses a major challenge to the public administration because it requires changes in the government's institutional structure, setting new goals and new institutional performance standards. In addition, it is indispensable to establish strategic linkages with the global institutional structure that is emerging in the context of the UNFCCC and achieve effective participation by El Salvador in the negotiations under the Convention, which are so crucial to the country's future.

### **Baseline projects, programs, and initiatives**

In addition, in the framework of the 2NC, the Program for the Restoration of Ecosystems and Landscapes (PREP, for the Spanish acronym) has been implemented, which seeks to establish more climate-resilient and biodiversity-friendly agricultural production systems through the expansion of agroforestry, soil conservation and a significant increase in permanent forest cover.

Furthermore, El Salvador, together with other 7 countries of the Central American Integration System (*Sistema de la Integración Centro Americana*, SICA) has committed to conserve and restore 10 million hectares by 2040 through the rehabilitation of degraded lands, conservation and restoration of forests and promoting articulated transition towards low carbon agriculture; including in this action, the main export crops that support the economies of the region, such as livestock, sugarcane, pineapple, oil palm, cocoa and coffee.

The initiative called: "Construction of Resilience in the SICA Region (Central America and the Dominican Republic) under a Synergistic Approach between Mitigation and Adaptation" focuses precisely on Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Use (AFOLU) sector, which generated an average greenhouse gas (GHG) emission of more than 50% of the total



emitted in the region. This initiative will enable the AFOLU sector to become carbon neutral or net zero emissions by 2040. The four principal components are the following:

**Conservation of Forests and Forest Ecosystems.** Promote actions that reduce GHG emissions related to deforestation and forest degradation, through the adoption and implementation of effective strategies to address the main direct and indirect causes of deforestation, promoting sustainable forest management and the rehabilitation of degraded forest ecosystems and the promotion of Resilient Agroforestry Systems.

**Transformation of Agricultural Production Systems, with transit to agriculture and livestock low carbon and resilient to climate change.** Move to a sustainable and resilient, low carbon agriculture, reducing the use of agrochemicals and nitrogen fertilizers, improving water resource management, adopting sustainable practices of soil resource management. With emphasis on livestock, sugar cane, pineapple; oil palm, cocoa and coffee, with private sector involvement.

**Conservation of main wooded areas in the region and their ecological connectivity.** Restore and conserve the main wooded areas of the SICA Region, La Selva Maya; Trifinium; The Mosquitia, including the Banana River; Bosawás Biosphere; Indian Biosphere Corn; “*La Amistad y Darién Reserve*”, with a relaunch of the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor Program that allows recovering the ecological connectivity and stability of forest ecosystems.

**Develop / Establish an extensive Monitoring, Reporting and Verification System (MRV), which includes Mitigation and Adaptation.** Design and establish an efficient and effective mechanism for monitoring, reporting and verification for Forests and Agriculture, which includes a monitoring mechanism that allows the evaluation and measurement of the efficiency and impacts of conservation and restoration actions, as well as the transformation of food systems. In addition to monitoring carbon capture and storage capabilities, information on adaptation benefits may be available.

The 4NC+1BTR and the 2BTR will review and analyze the current MRV of National Determined Contributions (NDC) system of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, as well as the MRV of the REDD+ project, the monitoring system for public spending related to climate action in selected sectors of the NDC, which will be designed in the Nationally Determined Contributions Compliance Agenda project, and others.

The 4NC+1BTR and the 2BTR will be prepared through crucial linkage and coordination with national and international commitments, including Nationally Determined Contribution, national climate change plan, national adaptation plan, the United Nations decade on the restoration of ecosystems (2021-2030), and the AFOLU 2040 initiative. The results of this project, such as updating the GHG inventory, tracking the progress of the implementation and achievement of El Salvador’s NDC and related mitigation actions and conducting climate change impacts and adaptation assessment, will ensure verifiable and accurate data to support the achievement of these commitments, as well as fulfilling the reporting requirements to the convention on Climate Change under the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement and contribute to an improved reporting and transparency overtime.

This project will build on findings and recommendations from previous NC and BUR work as well as the recommendations resulting from the ICA process [for its first BUR from Dec 2019\[1\]](#)<sup>5</sup>, the UNFCCC QA (Quality Assurance) exercise on the GHG inventory and the review conducted on the latter under the Global Support program.

In consultation with El Salvador, the Team of Technical Experts (TTE) identified the following needs for capacity building (all recommendations will be attended for the work and activities of the 4NC+1BTR and 2BTR project):

- a) Establishing a permanent and official institutional arrangement for the preparation and reporting of NCs and BTR on a continuous basis, allowing the identification of lessons learned from the process and strengthening the capacities of the institutions involved.
- b) Designing and implementing the MRV system for the Party’s climate change related actions and contributions.
- c) Identifying constraints and gaps and associated financial, technical and capacity-building needs for all climate change activities carried out by the Party.

- d) Collecting and systematizing information on financial resources, technology transfer, capacity-building and technical support received from the Global Environment Facility, Parties included in Annex II to the Convention and other developed country Parties, the Green Climate Fund and multilateral institutions for activities relating to climate change.
- e) Identifying technology support received as part of the Party's initiatives involving international cooperation.
- f) Identifying nationally determined technology needs.
- g) Strengthening institutional and procedural arrangements for evaluating existing technologies and identifying technology needs.
- h) Developing the methodology for evaluating potential projects with available technologies.
- i) Using splicing techniques for filling in data gaps in order to provide a consistent time series back to the years reported in previous NCs, especially for the AFOLU sector (e.g. 2000 and 2005).
- j) Estimating and reporting summary information tables of inventories for previous submission years, especially for the AFOLU sector (e.g. 2000 and 2005).
- k) Estimating emissions from the categories of incineration and open burning of waste and wetlands.
- l) Selecting a methodology and quantifying the uncertainty level of AFOLU using the IPCC guidelines.
- m) Estimating the underlying uncertainty levels of AD and EFs for AFOLU;
- n) Identifying and reporting the mitigation co-benefits and mitigation impacts for policies that do not focus on reducing GHG emissions.
- o) Better understanding the requirements of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs.
- p) Quantifying the actual and expected GHG impacts of mitigation actions and policies.
- q) Collecting and reporting relevant information on methodologies and assumptions for emission reduction calculations.
- r) Reporting progress and expected outcomes and generating relevant information in line with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs across all public institutions in charge of implementing mitigation actions.
- s) Identifying and implementing best practices to archive data and develop a continuous process.
- t) Developing methodologies to quantify the GHG emissions from the transport sector and estimating data on vehicle fleet and fuel use efficiency.
- u) Identifying, initiating, and implementing specific mitigation actions.
- v) Developing a methodology to establish emission targets by sector (energy, AFOLU, IPPU, waste, etc.).

In addition to those identified during the technical analysis, El Salvador reported a specific capacity-building need in Chapter IV of its BUR covering the generation of institutional capacities to manage statistical climate information and risks, which would enable the country to identify, prioritize and update its financial needs on a regular basis. **Additionally, El Salvador has been informed on the support provided by the GEF to developing countries through the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT). When the Government decides on a GEF agency to support CBIT, they will make a request in writing.**

In November of 2019, MARN initiated the project: [Enhancing climate resilience of rural communities and ecosystems in Ahuachapán-Sur, El Salvador - Adaptation Fund \(adaptation-fund.org\)](#). The project will integrate forest landscape restoration as a climate change adaptation strategy targeted towards increasing forest cover, improving the hydrological cycle, increasing the amount of available water, and regulating surface and groundwater flows, while maintaining and improving water supply and quality. Thus, it will also produce a Local Adaptation Plan at municipal level.

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[6] [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tasr2019\\_SLV.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tasr2019_SLV.pdf)

#### **D. Institutional Framework**

Describe the institutional arrangements for implementation of the enabling activity.

The project will be implemented under the National Implementation (NIM) modality with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) as the Executing Entity.

The Executing Entity is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

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

The Project Implementation Unit at the Climate Change Unit, MARN will be the executing and operational unit that will coordinate and implement the project activities for the preparation of the 4NC+1BTR and 2BTR.

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

Day-to-day management of the project will be assured by the project manager, who will be responsible for setting up the project team, while the national focal point will monitor and verify the project results.

The **Project Steering Committee (PSC)**, also called as the Project Board, will be the highest policy-level body, which will provide support and guidance to the implementation of the project and ensure that the project findings are disseminated to, and validated by, all relevant stakeholders in El Salvador. To ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, PSC decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition. The two main (mandatory) roles of the PSC are as follows:

- (1) High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Executing Entity (as explained in the "Provide Oversight" section of the UNDP POPP). This is the primary function of the project board and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the project, and decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The PSC reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, evaluations, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The PSC is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.
- (2) Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Executing Entity with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Executing Entity (as explained in the "Manage Change" section of the UNDP POPP).

### **Responsibilities of the Project Steering Committee**

#### **Consensus decision making:**

- The PSC provides overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and providing overall oversight of the project implementation.
- Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation, and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs and the combined delivery report.
- The project board is responsible for making management decisions by consensus.
- In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, the PSC decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.
- In case consensus cannot be reached within the PSC, the UNDP representative on the PSC will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

#### **Oversee project execution:**

- Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters outlined in the project document, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded.
- Appraise annual work plans prepared by the Executing Entity for the Project; review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the Executing Entity.
- Address any high-level project issues as raised by the project manager and project assurance.
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor and refer such proposed major and minor amendments to the UNDP BPPS Nature, Climate and Energy Executive Coordinator (and the GEF, as required by GEF policies).
- Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily and according to plans.
- Track and monitor co-financed activities and realisation of co-financing amounts of this project.
- Approve the Inception Report, and if applicable, GEF annual project implementation reports, mid-term review and terminal evaluation reports.
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.

#### **Risk Management:**

- Provide guidance on evolving or materialized project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.
- Review and update the project risk register and associated management plans based on the information prepared by the Executing Entity. This includes risks related that can be directly managed by this project, as well as contextual risks that may affect project delivery or continued UNDP compliance and reputation but are outside of the control of the project. For example, social and environmental risks associated with co-financed activities or activities taking place in the project's area of influence that have implications for the project.

- Address project-level grievances.

### **Coordination:**

- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes.
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.

UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Executing Entity to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. The UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Executing Entity, retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project. UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the PSC and attends PSC meetings as a non-voting member.

The institutional structure of the project will be based on the existing institutional arrangements. Preparation processes of the 4NC+1BTR and 2BTR will be closely coordinated by the UNFCCC National Focal Point in El Salvador.

The following thematic working groups will be formed to assist with the preparation of various components of the NC and BTR: (i) National Greenhouse Gas Inventory, (ii) Tracking the progress of NDC implementation and achievement, (iii) Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation, (iv) Support needed and received and other information. Each thematic working group will comprise of a number of experts drawing both from public and private sectors, communities, and NGOs, as appropriate.

### **Narrative description of project activities:**

The following are the 4NC+1BTR and 2BTR components (M&E component is detailed under Section E):

#### **Component 1: National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (NGHGI) and tracking progress of NDC and mitigation measures**

The objective of this component is for El Salvador to submit its national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, in compliance with the commitment set forth in Art. 4 of the UNFCCC. Furthermore, under this Component, El Salvador will also report on the information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, in accordance with the MPGs.

An important aspect for the preparation of this chapter is the strengthening of national capacities of the Environmental Observatory of Threats and Natural Resources of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN), the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG), the National Energy Council, Ministry of Public Works, and Transport, to the generation of information for the GHGI and that these capacities are installed in the institutions for the preparation of the next projects.

#### **Outcome 1.1: National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases reviewed and updated**

According to the 3NC and First BUR and the NGHGI 2014, the sectors with the highest greenhouse gas emissions are AFOLU sector (57.8%), Energy (30.7%), Waste (9.2%) and Industrial Processes. (2.3%). NGHGI of the 4NC+1BTR and 2BTR will allow to identify how the actions, which have been carried out in the different sectors, have reduced the emission of greenhouse gases by El Salvador.

For this outcome, the observations made by the Team of Technical Experts (TTE) that carried out the ICA analysis presented in December 2019 for the FBUR will be taken into account, in relation to improving the information of the 4NC+1BTR and 2BTR regarding the estimation of emissions in categories that were not considered, gaps information,

estimation of uncertainties, presentation of previous NC and BUR time series, and development of a continuous process for data archiving.

For NGHGI 2014, the MARN as the technical entity responsible for the preparation and submission of the CC reports of El Salvador to the UNFCCC has made agreements with the collaborating entities and providers of data, research and estimates of emissions. These arrangements should be institutionalized and made official for the 4NC+1BTR and 2BTR and subsequent projects, in order to establish an operating system with established roles and responsibilities for the different institutions estimating greenhouse gas emissions.

The NGHGI will include an introduction with information on how the inventory was organized and carried out.

Activities in this Outcome include the following Outputs:

**1.1.1. Update of the 2018 land use and cover map.**

**1.1.2. The national GHG inventory (NGHGIs) updated for 1994-2022 per 2006 IPCC guidelines (and the 2019 Refinement of the 2006 IPCC guidelines to the extent possible) for sectors of energy, industrial processes and product use, AFOLU and waste.**

- Update and preparation of 2022 NGHGI, detailing methods, general and sector overview of emissions, principal categories of sources and uncertainties found.

**1.1.3. Analysis and update of previous NGHGIs (FNC, 2NC, 3NC and FBUR). The scope of this analysis is to have a consistent and coherent series of the data reported in the former NCs and FBUR in accordance with the recommendation done by the TTE in the analysis of the first BUR (parr. 37, FCCC/SBI/ICA/2019/TASR.1/SLV).**

- Review of previous time series including 1994, 2000, 2005 and 2014 NGHGIs to ensure consistency for each reported year.
- Carrying out and / or improving the evaluation of quantitative uncertainty according to the recommendations of the Group of Experts (TTE).

**1.1.4. Quality Assurance/Quality Control plan elaborated, and QA/QC process implemented.**

**1.1.5. Institutional arrangements necessary for NGHGI System operations defined.**

- Update of the institutional, legal and procedural arrangements required for continued estimation, calculation and reporting of the NGHGI for NCs and BTRs. This update will take into consideration the institutional changes that have taken place in the context of the new Government, both inside the MARN and in other planning mechanisms and international development cooperation governance and structures. In addition, the progress on the institutionalization of the process of periodic calculation of NGHGI will be described (which includes forms, spreadsheets, the database, compilation of information, data generation, periodic reports, etc.). Finally, opportunities to establish synergies with other MRV efforts (NDC, forestry, among others) will be identified.

**1.1.6. Update of NGHGI System proposal, submitted as part of TNC.**

- To enable the collection of information on GHG emissions in the different sectors at the national level, to comply with the commitment set forth in Art. 4 of the UNFCCC. The specialist in charge of the NGHGI will be attentive to implementation, and to alignment of the updates anticipated in the process of data collection for the national inventory (initiated by the NGHGI System project), which will ensure an efficient generation of inventory calculations. Likewise, provisions must be made for submission of progress reports that enable a verification of the 2022 inventory (sectors: energy, IPPU, AFOLU, Waste; and using the 2006 IPCC guidelines and the Refinement of the 2006 IPCC guidelines to the extent possible), which will be submitted in the 4NC+1BTR. MARN's Observatory



of Threats and Natural Resources has taken on new roles since October 2019 and will be formally responsible to coordinate and collect information for the inventory.

#### **1.1.7. Database creation and staff training.**

- Database creation and staff training: strengthening the technical capacities of the government sector in order to generate and maintain the installed capacities for the generation of national communications and BTR projects, and replicate knowledge to the different sectors of the national economy that have an impact on natural resources and environment.
- Training of MARN personnel in charge of coordinating the preparation of the Inventory in all the required aspects of the GHGI data collection and preparation process, including methodologies to be applied, uncertainty assessment and common reporting tables.

#### **1.1.8. Update of GHG emission projections by sectors up to 2040.**

The NGHGI chapter of the 4NC+1BTR and 2BTR will be prepared by using the common reporting tables presented in Annex I to decision 5/CMA.3 for the electronic reporting of the information in the national inventory reports of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases and follow the outline of the national inventory document presented in Annex V of Decision 5/CMA.3.

Considerations for preparation of the NGHGI:

- Use, for the estimation and communication, the Revised 2019 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.
- Apply, given the need for improving the transparency, consistency, comparability, completeness and accuracy of the inventory, the IPCC Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (IPCC 2000)
- Estimate disaggregated anthropogenic emissions of methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC) and carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) by sources and, for the last gas, removals by sinks.
- Report GHG emissions expressed in CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e), using the global warming potential (GWP) values provided by the IPCC in its Second Assessment Report (“1995 IPCC GWP values”) based on the effects of greenhouse gases over a 100-year time horizon.

### **Outcome 1.2. Progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC**

In line with MPG requirements, this Outcome will support the provision of information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving Nationally Determined Contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, including indicators for the reference points, methodologies, key parameters and assumptions, definitions, and data sources as applicable. Furthermore, under this Outcome, the impacts of mitigation actions will be quantified and additional GHG emission reduction opportunities will be identified in line with NDC targets.

The 3NC and First BUR presented the main mitigation actions in the country, through policies, programs or projects in the priority mitigation sectors (energy, transport, AFOLU, waste), which demonstrates the efforts that have been developed in these sectors aimed at generating energy efficiency, transformation towards renewable energies, sustainable agricultural practices, restoration of ecosystems with an adaptation-based mitigation approach, among others, highlighting that as 90% of El Salvador's emissions come from the AFOLU and energy sectors, thus the mitigation measures are oriented towards these two sectors as a priority. The 3NC analyzed the total emissions and GHG projections by sector to 2040, based on econometric models. The analysis has however not considered the

impact of the mitigation actions in development, such as the Energy Policy, Mobility and logistics integrated Policy, among others.

The ICA analysis made observations that for the majority of policies and actions reported in the BUR and in the 3NC, a qualitative description was provided, however, no information was specified on quantitative objectives, progress indicators, or coverage (sector and gases) to indicate how the policies and actions contribute to mitigation. Likewise, the need for El Salvador to report its participation in international market mechanisms as a Party to the Kyoto Protocol was observed.

The 4NC+1BTR and 2BTR will identify and update the implemented and potential mitigation policies, plans and actions and their implication on the progress in achieving Nationally Determined Contributions, by considering the observations made in the ICA 2019 analysis for the quantification of actual and expected GHG impacts of mitigation actions and policies. The 4NC+1BTR and 2BTR will include an analysis of the GHG emitting sectors and projections of emissions by sector will be made by 2040, considering policies, plans and actions and their impact on mitigation. Options should be proposed to implement NAMAs and their MRVs (for sectors with high GHG emissions).

The 4NC+1BTR and 2BTR project will strengthen the capacities of sectoral institutions to assess possible mitigation and adaptation components in their sectoral policies, as well as improve MRV capacities for mitigation actions and monitoring of aggregate mitigation efforts towards the achievement of the NDC.

The following activities will be carried out in this Outcome:

**1.2.1 Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC** under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement and mitigation measures assessed.

- Update of the description of NDC, including reference points, target years, implementation period, scope, coverage, and indicators.

**1.2.2. Identification and evaluation of mitigation policies and measures** , their effects and implications for the achievement of NDC targets.

- Evaluation of mitigation policies and measures, the status of their progress, their effects and contribution towards the achievement of the NDC targets.

**1.2.3. Analysis of GHG-emitting sectors Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste;** cost-benefit analysis of mitigation measures; assessment of best GHG mitigation options; prioritization of mitigation measures.

- Assessment of the progress of indicators against the reference points in accordance with any recalculation of the GHG Inventory and description of methodologies and/or accounting approach that have been used for targets, baseline construction and indicators.
- Analysis of GHG emitting sectors; cost-benefit analysis of the measures; assessment of best GHG mitigation options; prioritization of mitigation measures.
- Proposal of possible NAMAs, for their recording.
- Update of GHG emission projections including “*with measures*” and “*with additional measures*” projections by sectors up to 2040, including description of models/approaches used and key assumptions.

**1.2.4. Identification and description of Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) mechanisms, including institutional arrangements in place to track progress of NDC**

- Review and analysis of the current MRV of National Determined Contributions (NDC) system of Environmental Ministry, as well as the MRV of the REDD+ project, the monitoring system for public spending related to climate action in selected sectors of the NDC, which will be designed in the Nationally Determined Contributions Compliance Agenda project, and others. The analysis will include detailed information on legal, institutional,



administrative and procedural arrangements in place for implementation, monitoring, reporting, archiving of information related to the implementation and achievement of NDC.

- In the NDCs updated have included the gender approach in a specific way, the advances in this area will also be analyzed.

This outcome will use the common tabular formats presented in Annex II to decision 5/CMA.3 for the electronic reporting of the information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.

## **Component 2. Climate change impacts and adaptation, support needed and received and other relevant information, compilation and submission of the reports**

### **Outcome 2.1. National circumstances and climate change policy, other relevant information updated including supplemental NC chapters and information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement.**

This Outcome is aimed at updating the information on the environmental, social and economic characteristics, which reflect the threat posed by climate change to the country, and directly affect the vulnerability of the population to this threat and the generation of greenhouse effect gases. At the same time, these characteristics allow the identification of national capacities for adaptation and mitigation of climate change. The socio-economic conditions faced by women and men and that generate differentiated vulnerability to climate change in this group, as well as those specific indigenous people will be highlighted.

Geographical and environmental characteristics will be described: orography, climate orographic, climate, extreme events of rains, droughts and forest fires; water resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, Dry Corridor, forests, land use and changes in land use which generate vulnerability conditions in the country, and other environmental characteristics.

The analysis of socio-demographic situation will include a gender and indigenous peoples - inclusive approach: data will be disaggregated by sex and specific analyzes of differentiated vulnerabilities for women and men according to the areas analyzed, information on population growth rate, distribution, density, natality and mortality rates analysis of human development, education, health, nutrition, access to services (drinking water, sanitation, electricity), social security, unemployment, poverty, Gini human development index, multidimensional poverty index, migration, migration related to climate change, climate change and gender. A gender-sensitive analysis and assessment of the presence of indigenous peoples in El Salvador should be carried out when possible.

The analysis of economic situation will also include a gender approach, wherever it is possible, which implies, based on disaggregated data, knowing the access, use and control of resources in a differentiated way for women and men, and will specifically focus on the update of the following information: structure and growth of the economy, information on sectors (energy, transport, industry, agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing, construction, tourism, solid waste), exports, imports.

Across all stocktaking areas, sex-disaggregated data and research done to date on gender equality issues in relation to resource use, natural resource management and women's and men's roles in each area of the economy will be collected.

The institutional arrangements will be revised to (a) establish a permanent and official institutional arrangement for the preparation and reporting of NCs and BTRs on a continuous basis, allowing the identification of lessons learned from the process and strengthening the capacities of the institutions involved, (b) promote ownership and participation and (c) ensure that involved stakeholders understand their roles and responsibilities. In institutional arrangements, it becomes necessary to incorporate the commitment of stakeholders in gender inclusion and ensuring the participation of ISDEMU, the institution responsible for formulating, directing, executing, and monitoring compliance with instruments for substantive equality, including the National Women's Policy, as well as the MARN Gender Unit.

Updated information related to the policies, strategies, plans and other initiatives that have been promoted in the country for the fulfillment of the objectives in climate change will be described and analyzed (Climate Change National Strategy, Climate Change National Plan, Nationally Determined Contributions, National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change and others including research and systematic observation, education, training and public awareness programmes and activities).

Constraints and gaps and related financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needs for development and implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, and for preparation of the national reports and implementation of transparency activities will be identified and presented in line with MPG requirements along with the support received from the Global Environment Facility, Parties included in Annex II to the Convention and other developed country Parties, the Green Climate Fund and multilateral institutions. Institutional arrangements and capacities of the country's implementing ministry and the stakeholders in evaluating existing technologies and identifying financial, technology and capacity-building needs will be enhanced alongside.

The following activities will be carried out in this Outcome:

### **2.1.1. Enhanced understanding and updated information on national circumstances, development priorities and climate change policy**

- Geographical characteristics: including orographic, climate, extreme events of rains, droughts and forest fires; water resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, Dry Corridor, forests, land use, changes in land use which generate vulnerability in country, and other environmental characteristics.
- Socio-demographic situation with a gender and indigenous people-inclusive approach: information on population growth rate, distribution, density, natality and mortality rates analysis of human development, education, health, nutrition, access to services (drinking water, sanitation, electricity), social security, unemployment, poverty, Gini human development index, multidimensional poverty index, migration, migration related to climate change, and gender. Analysis with a gender and indigenous people-inclusive approach should be carried out on the variables that allow this type of analysis.
- Economic situation: structure and growth of the economy, information on all sectors (energy, transport, industry, agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing, construction, tourism, solid waste), exports, imports, including effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Study and analyze the instruments generated by the country: Climate Change National Policy; Climate Change National Strategy, Climate Change proposed Law, Climate Change National Plan, Nationally Determined Contributions, National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change and other initiatives that have been promoted in the country for the fulfillment of the objectives in climate change, including research and systematic observation, education, training and public awareness.
- Institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national reports on a continuous basis defined.

### **2.1.2. Identification and assessment of constraints and gaps and support needed and received**

- Identification of financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received
- Progress with actions to address constraints, gaps and needs identified to meet Convention objectives.
- Assessment of the support needed and received under Articles 9-11 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities.

The information on support needed and received will be included in the 4NC+1BTR and 2BTR by using the common tabular formats presented in Annex III to the Decision 5/CMA.3 for the electronic reporting of the information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received, under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement.

## **Outcome 2.2. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, and adaptation measures for vulnerable sectors assessed with gender and indigenous people-inclusive approach**

The 3NC carried out the study of climatic scenarios of El Salvador on a national scale, which provided information on the reference climatic conditions of the baseline and those expected during the 21st century, with specifications for 2050, 2070 and 2100 for the different representative concentration (RCP) making projections of change of the variables such as Precipitation, Temperature Average, Maximum Temperature, Minimum Temperature and Relative Humidity. The results indicate decreases in precipitation of the order of 20 to 26%, by the year 2100 under the RCP 8.5 scenario, and increases of temperature greater than 5 ° C under the same scenario, especially in the eastern part of the country, where the Dry Corridor is located, which will have serious consequences for water and food security if the adequate adaptation measures are not taken.

In the 1BTR/4NC, an update of the climatic scenarios for El Salvador will be carried out, based on the global projections made in the Sixth Assessment Report of the IPCC (Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Climate Change, for the variables of average annual precipitation, average, maximum and minimum temperatures for the horizons 2040, 2070 and 2100. The regionalized climate scenarios for Central America will be analyzed, for which the Meteorological Agency of Spain (AEMET) and the European Union have recently presented the Climate Change Scenarios Viewer, which is developed within the framework of the project "Generation of regionalized scenarios of climate change in Central America" of the EUROCLIMA + program. The program is aimed at facilitating the consultation of regionalized projections of climate change for Central America, made from the global projections of the Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) of the IPCC.

The 3NC carried out vulnerability studies and identified adaptation measures in two highly vulnerable territories, Dry Corridor and the San Salvador Metropolitan Area (AMSS), which encompasses 14 municipalities that account for 27.2% of the country's total population.

In the 1BTR/4CN, a study of Impacts, risks and vulnerabilities will be carried out that projects threats and trends, observes the potential impacts of climate change and may include an analysis of the economic, social and/or environmental vulnerabilities that includes indigenous people. Currently, the Directorate of Ecosystems and Biodiversity of the MARN is developing research about the modelling of distributions of species affected by climate change. This study could be reinforced with the 4NC+1BTR. For assessing the impacts on water sector, the analysis of impacts in surface water and groundwater by climate change developed by the Environmental Observatory of the Environmental Ministry will be considered.

The gender approach will be considered, in order to visualize the differentiated impact that climate change implies on women and men, but also to highlight women as an agent of change and to encourage achievement of substantive equality. Likewise, technical and institutional capacities for climate change vulnerability studies will be improved by training technical personnel in a gender approach.

Being consistent with the commitments and other projects that are carried out in the country, in the adaptation theme, an analysis of the country's adaptation actions, contained in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), National Adaptation Plan, Sectorial adaptation plans, adaptation projects and initiatives will be assessed including the progress of their achievement and where the gender actions included in the plans will be specifically addressed.

Specific adaptation measures will be proposed for the territories that are most vulnerable to climate change, based on vulnerability study, and barriers or difficulties for adaptation in these municipalities will be identified. , this analysis will incorporate the gender perspective, which will make it possible to identify possible positive actions that are required to guarantee that both women and men see their specific vulnerabilities diminished.

The project will prepare a gender analysis through which the specific actions required to ensure that the possible differences and inequalities between women and men are raised in the data collected will be identified. These actions will be included in the gender action plan during its initial phase and will seek to guarantee at the same time the effective participation of women in its preparation process.

The following activities will be carried out in this Outcome:

**2.2.1. Analysis and update of climate scenarios for El Salvador** including Temperature and Precipitation, for years 2040, 2070 and 2100), using IPCC-recommended climate change models of VI Assessment Report.

**2.2.2. Impacts, risk and vulnerability Study** (to the observed and potential impacts of climate change), with gender approach prepared. Impacts of climate change assessed based on climate scenarios.

**2.2.3. Adaptation actions and the progress of their implementation assessed:** including a progress report of the NDC, National Adaptation Plan, sector adaptation plans, adaptation projects and initiative, adaptation measures for territories of priority regions of the vulnerability study and how gender perspectives are integrated into adaptation.

The Project will prepare a Gender analysis and Gender action plan during its inception phase with the identification of strategic actions to deepen the incorporation of gender in the design and implementation of climate change action activities, guaranteeing effective participation in its preparation process of women.

### **Outcome 2.3. Compilation of the First Biennial Transparency Report/Fourth National Communication (1BTR/4NC) and the Second Biennial Transparency Report (2BTR), knowledge management**

When the expected outcomes and their respective outputs are completed the First Biennial Transparency Report/Fourth National Communication (4NC+1BTR) document will be compiled according to the guidelines, requirements and formats established by Decision 18/CMA.1 and 5/CMA.3. Compilation and approval process will follow close consultation with all relevant national stakeholders. Once finalized, the document will be translated, edited and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat for posting and dissemination. The 4NC+1BTR and 2BTR is expected to be finalized and submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2024 and December 2026, respectively. As long as the elaboration of the NGHGI has enough time to develop the process, calculated in 20 months of work.

In summary, the following activities will be carried out:

#### **2.3.1 Stakeholders consultation and validation meetings**

- Organization of regular workshops to discuss progress, exchange ideas and present findings of the 4NC+1BTR and 2BTR process.
- Review of 4NC+1BTR and 2BTR by stakeholders.

**2.3.2. 1BTR/4NC and 2BTR compiled, endorsed and submitted** to the UNFCCC by December 2024 and December 2026 respectively in line with decision 18/CMA.1 and 17/CP.8.

- Inclusion of studies done for the 4NC+1BTR and 2BTR and compilation of the report
- Preparation of the Executive Summary
- Translation of the 4NC+1BTR and 2BTR document into Spanish;
- Submission of the 4NC+1BTR and 2BTR to project steering committee for technical review
- Publication of the 4NC+1BTR and the 2BTR
- Submission of the 4NC+1BTR and 2BTR to UNFCCC.

**2.3.3 Public Awareness on CC and dissemination of results** to Stakeholders and lessons learned and knowledge generation report prepared.

- Distribution of the 4NC+1BTR and 2BTR to stakeholders and public presentation;

- Organization of end of project workshop;
- Analyze lessons learned and disseminate thematic studies and project results.

### **Component 3. Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)**

Outcome 3.1. Project regularly monitored, inception workshop organized, lessons learned compiled and disseminated.

**3.1.1.** Inception workshop organized, and Inception Report compiled.

**3.1.2.** Project annual financial and progress reports and Annual Status Surveys prepared.

**3.1.3.** End of Project report including lessons learnt compiled.

### **E. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan**

Describe the budgeted M&E plan.

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

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

a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.

Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.

Review the results framework and monitoring plan.

Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget, if applicable; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.

Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework (where relevant) and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.

Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.

Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan. Finalize the TOR of the Project Board.

Formally launch the Project.

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

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

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

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

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:		
GEF M&E requirements	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Inception Workshop	\$1,000	Within 2 months from the date First Disbursement
Inception Report	None	Within 30 days after Inception Workshop
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	None	Annually
Supervision missions <sup>[7]<sup>6</sup></sup>	None	Annually
End of project report	\$2,000	3 months before operational closure
<b>TOTAL indicative COST</b>	<b>\$3,000</b>	

<sup>[7]</sup> The costs of UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

## SECTION 3: INFORMATION TABLES

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$)	Agency Fee (\$)	Total (\$)

UNDP	GET	El Salvador	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000.00	117,135.00	1,350,135.00
<b>Total GEF Resources</b>					<b>1,233,000.00</b>	<b>117,135.00</b>	<b>1,350,135.00</b>

### Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/Regional/Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
<b>Total GEF Resources</b>					<b>0.00</b>

### G. Rio Markers

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

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

Please attach the *Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s)* with this template.

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Ms. Eva Maria Colorado Panameno	Operational Focal Point GEF, El Salvador	MINISTERIO DE MEDIO AMBIENTE Y RECURSOS NATURALES (MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES, MARN)	10/31/2022

### ANNEX A: RESPONSES TO STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS

Describe how the enabling activity has addressed comments from stakeholders, including Council Members, Convention Secretariats, and STAP (if applicable).

N/A

### ANNEX B: PROJECT BUDGET TABLE

Attach the project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (US\$eq.)						Total (US\$eq.)	Responsible Entity		
		Component 1		Component 2			Sub-total			M&E	PMC
		Sub-component 1.1	Sub-component 1.2	Sub-component 2.1	Sub-component 2.2	Sub-component 2.3					





Equipment	(\$10,800) Information Technology Equipment: (\$10,800) Computer equipment and software: 4 Laptop and accessories x \$2,700					10,800	10,800			10,800	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, MARN
Equipment	(\$32,400) Information Technology Equipment: (\$10,000) Computer equipment and software: 5 Laptop+Windows + Office (5 X \$2,000) (\$6,400) Computer equipment and software: 2 Laptop+MAC (2 X 3,200) (\$16,000) Computer equipment and software: 2 Workstation (2 X \$8,000)	32,400					32,400			32,400	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, MARN
Equipment	(\$4,000) Equipment and furniture 4 Chair & Desk (4 X \$1,000)					4,000	4,000			4,000	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, MARN
Equipment	(\$7,000) Equipment and furniture 7 Chair & Desk (7 X \$1,000)	7,000					7,000			7,000	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, MARN
Contractual services- Individual	(\$120,000) Contractual Services Implementing Partner (\$60,000) Recruitment of 1 Climate Scenario Technician (30 months X \$2,000) (\$60,000) Recruitment of 1 Specialist in Climate Change Adaptation (30 months X \$2,000)				120,000		120,000			120,000	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, MARN
Contractual services- Individual	(\$540,000) Contractual Services - Implementing Partner: (\$108,000) 1 Coordinator of INGEI (40 months X \$2700 ) (\$432,000) 6 Technicians for INGEI (40 months X \$1,800 each one)	540,000					540,000			540,000	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, MARN
Contractual services- Individual	(\$60,000) Contractual Services Implementing Partner (\$60,000) Technical coordination (\$3,000 X 20 months)		60,000				60,000			60,000	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, MARN
Contractual services- Individual	(\$70,800) Contractual Services Implementing Partner (\$60,000) Technical coordination (\$3,000 X 20 months) (\$10,800) Financial administrative assistance (\$1,800 X 6 months)					70,800	70,800			70,800	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, MARN
Contractual services- Individual	(\$81,600) Contractual Services - Implementing Partner: (\$15,000) Technical coordination (\$3,000 X 5 months) (\$66,600) Financial administrative assistant (\$1,800 X 37 months)						-	81,600		81,600	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, MARN
Contractual services- Company	(\$103,700) Contractual Services-Companies (\$51,850) Consultancy to prepare the Impacts, risk and vulnerability Study in 1BTR (7 month X \$7,407.14) (\$51,850) Consultancy to prepare the Impacts, risk and vulnerability Study in 2BTR (7 month X \$7,407.14)				103,700		103,700			103,700	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, MARN
International Consultants	(\$21,000) International Consultants: (\$10,500) INGEI International Support Specialist Consulting 1BTR (3 months X \$3,500) (\$10,500) INGEI International Support Specialist Consulting 2BTR (3 months X \$3,500)	21,000					21,000			21,000	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, MARN
Local Consultants	(\$20,000) Local Consultants: (\$10,000) Local INGEI Support Specialist Consulting 1BTR (5 months X \$2,000) (\$10,000) Local INGEI Support Specialist Consulting 2BTR (5 months X \$2,000)	20,000					20,000			20,000	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, MARN
Local Consultants	(\$22,700) Local Consultants: (\$8,600) Local specialist consulting for 1BTR& 4NC compilation (\$4,300 x 2 months) (\$6,600) Local specialist consulting for 2BTR (\$3,300 x 2 months) (\$7,500) Specialized gender consultancies (as listed below): (\$2,500) Gender consultancy 1 (\$2,500) Gender consultancy 2 (\$2,500) Gender consultancy 3					22,700	22,700			22,700	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, MARN





Local Consultants	(\$30,000) Local Consultants (\$15,000) Consultancy to prepare the report of national circumstances, development priorities; updated climate change policy and other information, and the assessment on support needed and received. 1BTR (1 consultant for 5 months X \$3,000) (\$15,000) Consultancy to prepare the report of national circumstances, development priorities; updated climate change policy and other information, and the assessment on support needed and received. 2BTR (1 consultant for 5 months X \$3,000).			30,000			30,000			30,000	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, MARN
Local Consultants	(\$42,000) Local Consultants: Local specialist consulting for mitigation measures 1BTR (7 months X \$3,000 = \$21,000) Local specialist consulting for mitigation measures 2BTR (7 months X \$3,000 = \$21,000)		42,000				42,000			42,000	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, MARN
Training, Workshops, Meetings	(\$10,000) Workshops 20 Consultation workshops to carry out the Report	10,000					10,000			10,000	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, MARN
Training, Workshops, Meetings	(\$2,200) Training, Workshops, and Conference (\$1,000) Inception Workshop, logistical support and translations (\$600) Learned Lesson Workshop 1 (\$600) Learned Lesson Workshop 2						-	2,200		2,200	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, MARN
Training, Workshops, Meetings	(\$3,300) Workshop 7 Consultation workshops to carry out the Report			3,300			3,300			3,300	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, MARN
Training, Workshops, Meetings	(\$4,000) Workshops 8 Consultation workshops to carry out the Report		4,000				4,000			4,000	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, MARN
Training, Workshops, Meetings	(\$500) Training in National Procurement Law						-		500	500	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, MARN
Office Supplies	(\$3,200) stationery & other office supplies						-		3,200	3,200	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, MARN
Office Supplies	(\$800) stationery & other office supplies						-	800		800	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, MARN
Other Operating Costs	(\$18,000) Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs: (\$9,000) Editing, graphic design of the 1BTR & 4NC and translations of the documents of the project (\$9,000) Editing, graphic design of the 2BTR and translations of the documents of the project					18,000	18,000			18,000	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, MARN
Other Operating Costs	(\$25,000) Professional Services (Audit) Year 1: 1 Spotcheck (\$3,000) Year 2: 1 Spotcheck (\$3,000) + 1 Audit (\$6,500) Year 3: 1 Spotcheck (\$3,000) Year 4: 1 Spotcheck (\$3,000) + 1 Audit (\$6,500)						-		25,000	25,000	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, MARN
Grand Total		630,400	106,000	33,300	223,700	126,300	1,119,700	3,000	110,300	1,233,000	

ANNEX C: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

Attached any screening documents or other ESS related documents (if applicable). ESS screening is not required for EAs but should be included if its available.



Check this box if ESS screening is not required per Agency's regulations