



## **Argentine Republic's Fourth Biennial Update Report (BUR)**

### **Part I: Project Information**

#### **GEF ID**

10824

#### **Project Type**

EA

#### **Type of Trust Fund**

GET

#### **CBIT**

CBIT No

#### **Project Title**

Argentine Republic's Fourth Biennial Update Report (BUR)

#### **Countries**

Argentina

#### **Agency(ies)**

UNDP

#### **Other Executing Partner(s)**

Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible)

#### **Executing Partner Type**

Government

#### **GEF Focal Area**

Climate Change

#### **Taxonomy**

Focal Areas, Climate Change, Climate Change Mitigation, Enabling Activities, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Type of Engagement, Information

Dissemination, Communications, Awareness Raising, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Capacity Development, Knowledge Exchange, Learning

**Rio Markers**

**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 2

**Climate Change Adaptation**

Climate Change Adaptation 0

Type of Reports	Submission Date	Expected Implementation Start	Expected Completion Date	Expected Report Submission to Convention
UNFCCC Biennial Update Report (BUR)	7/1/2021	8/1/2021	12/31/2022	12/31/2021

**Duration**

17In Months

**Agency Fee(\$)**

33,440.00

**A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS**

<b>Objectives/Programs</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>GEF Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Co-Fin Amount(\$)</b>
CCM-EA	GET	352,000.00	63,922.00
<b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>		<b>352,000.00</b>	<b>63,922.00</b>

## B. Project description summary

### Project Objective

To assist the Argentine Republic in the preparation of its Fourth Biennial Update Report (BUR) in fulfillment of its obligations towards the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1. National circumstances, institutional arrangements and support received in the preparation of BUR	1.1. Enhanced understanding of linkages between national circumstances, institutional arrangements and climate change issues at the national level.	1.1.1 Updated information on national circumstances including gender related aspects.  1.1.2. Historical analysis of national circumstances and its relation to mitigation effectiveness performed.  1.1.3. Driver's identification strengthened.	20,000.00	3,000.00

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
2. National inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removal by sinks of all greenhouse gases (GHG)	2.1. Enhanced capacities for GHG inventory preparation and management	2.1.1. National GHG Inventory for the year 2018 developed under 2006 IPCC Guidelines (all sectors: Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste) considering.	125,000.00	20,000.00
		2.1.2. National GHG Inventory calculated for the time series 1990-2018.		
	2.2. Enhanced capacities for GHG inventory projections preparation and periodic recalculation.	2.1.3. 2018 National GHG Inventory Report (NIR) developed.		
		2.1.4. GHG inventory web-based interactive informative platform updated.		
		2.1.5. Capacities strengthened for the preparation of GHG inventories under a plan of action and assignment of roles within the National Cabinet of Climate Change (NCCC) scope considering gender related aspects.		
		2.1.6. GHG National Inventory System revised and completed, including instructions, procedures and archiving system, in line with the climate change law 27,520 (under a continuous		

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
3. Mitigation actions and their measurement, reporting and verification system	3.1. Enhanced knowledge of national mitigation potential and impact of governmental actions.	<p>3.1.1. New mitigation actions and other measures assessed and made compatible with the Second NDC submitted by Argentina to the UNFCCC.</p> <p>3.1.2. Revised methodology and assumptions elaborated to ensure consistency with the GHG emission inventory.</p> <p>3.1.3. Progress achieved in the implementation of measures described, including goals and objectives, impact of COVID-19 if applicable and steps taken or envisaged for reaching the goals.</p> <p>3.1.4. Indicators developed/revised for existing mitigation measures as part of the design of the MRV system of mitigation measures.</p> <p>3.1.5. Informal institutional arrangements reinforced and formalized jointly with all necessary arrangements with members of the NCCC and other entities for the consolidation</p>	125,000.00	20,000.00

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
4. Identification of constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical, and capacity needs, including a description of support needed and received	<p>4.1. Improved capabilities to manage, implement and execute projects, activities and plans.</p> <p>4.2. Improved understanding of financial support received under a uniform national criteria.</p>	<p>4.1.1. Gaps and constraints revised and identified.</p> <p>4.1.2. Information on capacity building, technology transfer, gender related gaps and financial needs, identified and updated.</p> <p>4.2.1. Climate finance classification and identification methodology developed and agreed with stakeholders within the NCCC for enhancing the reporting on support received.</p> <p>4.2.2. Information on support needed and received for climate change identified, assessed and updated.</p>	30,000.00	8,000.00

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
5. Monitoring, project evaluation and presentation of the Fourth BUR to the UNFCCC	5.1. Enhanced knowledge of project implementation aspects and lessons learnt incorporated.	<p>5.1.1. Monitoring and evaluation of the project progress concluded (including gender aspects) in line with the M&amp;E plan and requirements</p> <p>5.1.2. Fourth BUR submitted to the UNFCCC according to the guidelines contained in Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17, by Dec. 2021.</p>	24,000.00	6,530.00
Sub Total (\$)			324,000.00	57,530.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)				
			28,000.00	6,392.00
Sub Total(\$)			28,000.00	6,392.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			352,000.00	63,922.00



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

<b>Sources of Co-financing</b>	<b>Name of Co-financier</b>	<b>Type of Co-financing</b>	<b>Investment Mobilized</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	63,922.00
<b>Total Co-Financing(\$)</b>				<b>63,922.00</b>

**Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified**

NA

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

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Programming of Funds</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Fee(\$)</b>
UNDP	GET	Argentina	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	352,000	33,440
<b>Total Gef Resources(\$)</b>					<b>352,000.00</b>	<b>33,440.00</b>

## Part II. Enabling Activity Justification

### A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

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

Argentina ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on the 11th of March 1994, the Kyoto Protocol (KP) on the 28th of September 2001, and the Paris Agreement on the 26th of September of 2016. As part of the country's obligations undertaken as signatory of the UNFCCC, Argentina submitted its First National Communication in July 1997, and its revised version in October 1999. The Second National Communication was submitted in December 2007. The Third National Communication and the First BUR were both submitted in December 2015. The Second BUR was submitted in August 2017 and the Third BUR in November 2019, including the Technical Annex on REDD+ (December 2019) and NIR (March 2020).

Argentina submitted its third BUR on 27 November 2019 as a stand-alone update report. The submission was made within two years of the submission of the second BUR. During the technical analysis, the TTE and Argentina engaged in consultation on the identification of capacity-building needs for the preparation of BURs and participation in the ICA process. The main results of the process are reflected on the summary report published on 16 September 2020. Thirty (30) capacity-building needs are listed in chapter II.D ([https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tasr2020\\_ARG.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tasr2020_ARG.pdf)).

(a) In relation to GHG inventories: (i) Cross-sectoral needs: a. Developing institutional arrangements with the entities involved in reporting; b. Developing EFs using country-specific data (tier 2) for sources identified as key categories; c. Developing a methodology and data acquisition system consistent between mitigation measures and GHG inventories to be periodically updated and to ensure a coherent quantification of the emission reductions achieved by those measures; d. Improving uncertainty estimates, mainly for AD; e. Developing models for periodically projecting emissions under different scenarios; (ii) In the energy sector: a. Developing country-specific EFs for the fuel combustion category; b. Evaluating the potential double counting of emissions associated with fuels used as raw materials for industrial processes; c. Improving the estimated fuel distribution for categories to which technical consumption coefficients are assigned in the national energy balance; d. Improving access to the information necessary for estimating emissions associated with transport by communicating with the private sector and the agencies responsible; (iii) In the IPPU sector: a. Evaluating potential improvements and adjustments for category 2.F product uses as substitutes for ODS and improving access to the information necessary for estimating emissions for this category; b. Evaluating the potential double counting of emissions associated with fuels used as raw materials for industrial processes; (iv) In the AFOLU sector: a. Improving the coherence of land representation and/or generating a land-use information system to improve the quality and consistency of land representation; b. Improving estimation of carbon in soils by evaluating the country's carbon data and calculation models appropriate to national circumstances, or developing country-specific models for

estimating changes in carbon stock using country-specific information; c. Undertaking calculations to estimate emissions and removals from harvested wood products; (v) In the waste sector: a. Improving the AD on the characterization of waste and the final solid waste disposal sites; b. Improving access to the information necessary for estimating emissions associated with waste by communicating with the private sector and the responsible subnational agencies;

(b) In relation to mitigation actions: (i) Generating and validating official data that are currently missing in order to complement or enhance the reporting of mitigation actions; (ii) Strengthening the link with the private sector to encourage voluntary participation in mitigation actions; (iii) Developing modal distribution models for land transport to make the allocation of liquid fuels to the different means of transport more precise, with a view to improving estimates of the emission reduction potential of mitigation measures; (

c) In relation to institutional arrangements for NC and BUR preparation, maintaining the technical and human capacity to operate the national system of information on climate change on a continuous basis;

(d) In relation to financial needs: (i) Identifying common assumptions and criteria to be validated by relevant enforcement agencies for estimating the cost of mitigation and adaptation measures; (ii) Establishing a national methodology for quantifying financial resources needed; (iii) Establishing institutional arrangements for quantifying financial resources needed; (iv) Training stakeholders in the financial tracking of climate change projects;

(e) In relation to technology support received: (i) Developing a nationally determined methodology and criteria for identifying and classifying technology support received; (ii) Validating the proposed methodology through the National Climate Change Cabinet;

(f) In relation to nationally determined technology needs: (i) Developing a nationally determined methodology and criteria for identifying technology needs; (ii) Validating the proposed methodology through the National Climate Change Cabinet;

(g) In relation to support received: (i) Systematizing the national process already implemented for identifying and classifying support received according to the nationally determined categories (mitigation, adaptation and transparency) and the sectoral action plans developed; (ii) Training staff to report the above information in a continuous and adequate manner; (iii) Validating the final process through the National Climate Change Cabinet.

Argentina has just undergone the FSV for the third BUR and this EA will aim to address some of the identified capacity-building gaps and needs identified.

Argentina identified constraints related to GHG inventories, mitigation actions, sectoral plans and national circumstances. Lack of technical capacity, staff and financial resources to maintain a stable team, limited access to regular information, lack of projection models adapted to Argentina's national circumstances, lack of information systems consistent with reporting requirements under the Convention, non-homogeneous data within sectors and low articulation between private and public institutions, among others, are the main constraints and gaps reported in the BUR. Likewise, with BUR 3 and BUR 2, the main findings of the ICA process are considered for the BUR 4 planning as well as

the preparation to enhance the report. Moreover, the Quality Assurance section of the BUR3 reflects the assessment of comments received through the ICA process and the improvements already in place.

Argentina has recently submitted its second NDC to the UNFCCC on the 29th of December 2020. The Argentine Republic is committed to an absolute, economy wide and unconditional goal of not exceeding the net emission of 359 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2030. In addition, it establishes that, by the same year, the Argentine population will be aware of the adverse effects of climate change and the corresponding adaptation measures and will have built capacities that allow them to respond in solidarity to the urgent challenge of protecting the planet.

In terms of transparency, improvements are incorporated through the presentation of the Information necessary for Clarity, Transparency and Understanding in compliance with paragraph 4.8 of the Paris Agreement and with the provisions of paragraph 7 of decision 4 / CMA 1. Regarding mitigation component and goal, it is important to highlight that, the main indicator to track the progress will be the net emissions reported and submitted by the following GHG National Inventories through BUR, NC, and futures BTRs.

The most up-to-date information on GHG inventory corresponds to the year 2016. Total emissions were 364 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq, where 53% corresponded to the Energy sector, 37% to Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use, 6% to Waste and 4% to Industrial Processes and Product Uses.

The development of the GHG inventories (timeseries 1990-2016) was based on a systematization in terms of data acquisition, information processing, calculation, and reporting methods, which represented an outstanding change in the way of preparing the BUR and associated NIR, establishing a GHG inventory system. The process was led by the National Climate Change Directorate (NCCD), where most of the GHG inventory experts are located. Moreover, the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) project, under implementation since September 2019, is focused on strengthening Argentina's transparency framework on GHG inventories and mitigation, contributing to improve reporting to UNFCCC. Synergies with this and other projects implemented within the NCCD will be exploited.

On December 2017 Argentina included a carbon tax on fossil fuels in its tax reform under law N° 27,430 and on December 2019, climate change law N° 27,520 entered into force, whose main objectives are the development of climate change strategies and policies on vulnerability, adaptation and mitigation, reinforces the creation of the National Climate Change Cabinet (NCCC) and established that through the Federal Environment Council (COFEMA) provincial actions will be coordinated.

## **B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES**

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

The main objective of this project is threefold: (i) the preparation of the Argentine Republic's Fourth BUR, to be submitted to the UNFCCC for the fulfillment of the country's obligations under the Convention according to Decision 1/CP.16 paragraph 60 and Decision 2/CP.17 paragraph 41 and its annex III; (ii) the BUR allows assessing the consistency of the National GHG Inventory with the mitigation measures from the Climate Change Sectoral Plans for the implementation of the NDC, and provides the necessary technical resources for medium- and long-term policy planning and (iii) Prepare for the transition to the BTR in terms of capacity building and reporting requirements as well as including the provisions in the ETF. It is envisaged that the fourth BUR will be submitted to the UNFCCC by the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021. The Transition plan will require the development of capacities for projections of emissions with a consistent approach to include key drivers according to national circumstances and ensure a smooth transition with historical emissions and assumptions. As part of the transition plan, the use of GWP and GTP is included to enhance understanding of the impacts of migrating from one to the other.

Project implementation will assist in the process of integrating climate change into national and sectoral development goals, continuing the strengthening process of institutional and technical capacity under the NCCC.

This project is prepared in line with the GEF7 climate change mitigation objective CCM3: Foster Enabling Conditions to Mainstream Mitigation Concerns into Sustainable Development Strategies 7

Furthermore, this project will increase the capacity of the actors involved to implement the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), more specifically SDG goal 13: Climate Action. Thus, this project will seek to deepen the diagnosis and development of mitigation measures and to continue in the process of integrating climate change into national policies, strategies and plans.

The main expected results of the project are:

- Review and update of national circumstances, emission drivers and institutional arrangements for the preparation of the Fourth Biennial Update Report.
- Elaboration of the National GHG Inventory of emissions by sources and their respective report for the whole timeseries 1990-2018, incorporating decision-making trees, uncertainties, QA/QC and key category analyses.
- Strengthening the National Inventory System under the national information system of law 27,520, its registry system, the institutional arrangements for decentralization of certain activities within the NCCC and elaboration of instructions and GHG inventory manual.
- Development of long-term projection to 2030 and 2050 and preparation of activities for further Biennial Transparency Report (BTR).
- Description of mitigation actions, including objectives, goals, methodologies, assumptions, progress indicators and emission reductions.
- Enhancement of gender knowledge and dissemination of gender related aspects across the actors involved in the projects.

- Strengthening the institutional arrangements for the design of MRV system for mitigation measures.
- Development of methodological tools for linking mitigation actions to GHG inventory and interrelation among sectoral emissions.
- Development of a methodology to update the report on financial, technical and capacity constraints, as well as on financial resources, transfer of technology and technical assistance.
- Submission of the Fourth Biennial Update Report, according to the Guidelines of Annex III of Dec.2 / CP. 17, by December 2021.

#### **Stakeholders involvement:**

Experiences carried out with stakeholders in consultations through meetings and training activities of the NCCC at high and sectoral levels (Ministries), expanded instance (NGOs, CSOs, Associations, Representatives, Academia and Research), and local governments (Federal Council of Environment), are relevant for meeting the goals pursued by the project. Particularly, the NCCC has established multisectoral and cross-sectional working groups, that will have up to 6 meetings each one per year, including Education and culture, Sustainable finance, Infrastructure, territorial development and habitat, Transport, Productive development, Energy, Mining, Health, Agriculture, livestock, fishing and forests, and Work and just transition, crossed by Science and technology, Gender, Socio-environmental integrity, Foreign affairs, and Risk management. Many stakeholders are relevant for the provision of information and data, recommendations on mitigation actions and MRV system, modelling of projections, and outreach activities with communities and private sector. Among NGO and other civil representatives, women associations will be involved in the project through the NCCC.

The NCCC is designed to involve stakeholders in several levels. Periodic meetings (mainly quarterly) are scheduled in order to include the inputs, comments, position and suggestions from stakeholders. The higher governmental level of each area (ministries) are included in the Ministries table with 4 meetings per year. The second level includes the ministries and secretariats focal points where technical aspects are discussed along the 5 meetings in the year. The broader level includes NGOs, civil organizations, academia, private sector and public in general with 3 meetings in the year. A Federal Articulation Roundtable is also included with the involvement of representatives from every provincial jurisdiction and the City of Buenos Aires that will take place in 4 instances during the year.

Moreover, the Climate Change Law 27,520 establishes the creation of an Advisory Board with representatives of environmental organizations, unions, indigenous communities, universities, academic and business entities, and public and private research centers.

The National Cabinet of Climate Change will involve the organization of more than 100 meetings during 2021.

Table 1. Stakeholders involved and their role

Stakeholder	Role
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Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	Implementing agency, overall coordination and GHG inventory lead
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	Activity Data (AD) and other information for Agriculture and land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF)
Secretariat of Energy	Activity Data (AD) and other information for Energy
Ministry of Transport	Activity Data (AD) and other information on transport, road infrastructure
Ministry of Productive Development	Activity Data (AD) and other information for Industrial Process and Product Use (IPPU).
Ministry of Public works	Activity Data (AD) and other information on Waste Sector.
Ministry of Territorial Development and Habitat	Activity Data (AD) and other information on housing
Ministry of Education	Work on dissemination of results
Ministry of Economy	Activity Data (AD) and other information on financing
Secretariat of Strategic Affairs	Activity Data (AD) and other information on financing
NGOs, CSOs, Academia and indigenous communities	Informative purposes and transparency. Feedback for continuous improvement.

A preliminary Stakeholder engagement plan envisage the following meetings in the NCCC framework: Inception workshop to discuss conceptual framework and design for each chapter; and to highlight any prevailing challenges to data acquisition and sharing, monitoring assessment and reporting? Validation workshops to discuss results and validate accuracy of the analyses? Individual meetings with sector representatives as required? Group discussions to solicit ideas, create synergies and opportunities for networking, knowledge sharing and joint actions? Final dissemination workshop to discuss findings, raise awareness and reinforce collaboration and networking

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

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



access. CCND staff and consultants are participating in the Latin American Network on National GHG Inventories and attended many other workshops related to inventory and mitigation in the framework of South-South cooperation. Results will be shared and, if possible, feedback by other countries of the region will be expected.

In addition, to bring the voice of Argentina to global and regional fora, the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in specific events where UNDP could support engagement with the global development discourse on climate change. The project will furthermore provide opportunities for regional cooperation with countries that are implementing initiatives on climate change in geopolitical, social and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project in Argentina.

**Gender dimension:** Gender and women empowerment issues will be considered in relation to project implementation and, particularly, to the impact of mitigation actions, instruments and MRV system on gender equality. Gender-disaggregated indicators associated to mitigation actions (looking for those measures with positive impacts in reducing the gender gap), , showing who is involved and what aspects are represented with a view to equal participation, are going to be developed. As part of the design of the NCCC, one of the crosscutting working groups is the Gender one. This group is led by gender experts and will include gender related aspects in every instance of the discussions, to provide information, guidance and assessment of the work carried out under the gender glasses. The gender group has already started to assess the mitigation action plans and the respective measures contained therein to identify gaps and suggest modifications and actions to enhance the understanding of the gender impacts, identify any potential gender issue and ensure that governmental plans include gender equality from their inception. The guidance on gender integration through the NCs and BURs developed by the Global Support Program (GSP) through UNDP and in collaboration with UNEP and GEF will be applied. In addition in line with the GEF SEC's policy on gender equality and Guidance to advance gender equality in GEF projects and programs , project will prepare and finalize Gender analysis and Gender action plan during its inception phase .

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

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

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

The Project will provide capacity-building in relation to BUR purpose and content, gender issues in environment and their role in the NC/BUR processes if necessary.

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

Efforts will also be made to have acceptable gender representation in project management structures

(committees, institutional frameworks, technical team) and in capacity building actions (trainings, workshops).

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

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

The project will be implemented under the National Implementation Modality (NIM). The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, as UNFCCC focal point, will be the responsible for the implementation of the project. The NCCC will articulate the intervention with other governmental and non-governmental actors.

The Implementing Partner 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 Implementing Partner 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. ? Risk management as outlined in this Project Document;

? 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 Government will provide support to the project through premises for conference and meetings.

Day-to-day management of the project will be assured by the project manager, who will be responsible to gather the project team, while the national focal point will monitor and verify the project results. The Project Management Unit will be located at the National Climate Change Directorate.

The Project Steering Committee (PSC)/Project Board (PB) will be the highest policy-level body, which will provide support and guidance to the implementation of the project ensuring that the project findings are distributed to and validated by all relevant stakeholders. is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board 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 Board, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed. (do not edit or delete this sentence!)

Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

- ? Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- ? Address project issues as raised by the project manager;
- ? Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks; ? Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
- ? Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;
- ? Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes;
- ? Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;
- ? Track and monitor co-financing for this project;
- ? Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year;
- ? Appraise the annual reporting in NC/BUR survey, including the quality assessment rating report;
- ? Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
- ? Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner;
- ? Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- ? Address project-level grievances;
- ? Approve the project Inception Report and End of project Report corresponding lessons learned;
- ? Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up;
- ? Ensure highest levels of transparency and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest.

UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. UNDP is also responsible for the Project Assurance role of the Project Board/Steering Committee.

**Narrative description of project activities:**

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**Component 1: National circumstances, institutional arrangements and support received in the preparation of BUR:**

The purpose of this activity is to show which are the national circumstances that allow explaining and understanding why Argentina has the GHG emissions shown in its GHG inventories, through the identification of emission drivers related, not only to technological, production and sectoral circumstances (supply side) but also to available infrastructure/resources, consumption patterns and macroeconomic indicators (demand side). Moreover, this activity intends to show the potential and plausibility of mitigation actions, to link needs and support received for mitigating climate change. Thus, strengthening the development of drivers and describing in detail those circumstances that are specific to the country will contribute to enhance transparency. This activity goes beyond reporting overwhelming information full of uncorrelated indicators as it was initiated in BUR 3 but to correlate the climate data with national context. Is for that reason that the following key activities will be undertaken so as to reach the proposed outputs

key activities to be undertaken are:

Output:1.1 Updated information on national circumstances including gender related aspects.

- Perform a desk review to fulfill the Stocktaking of national development objectives, priorities and circumstances.
- Revise and update the national circumstances and institutional arrangements
- Revise and mainstream gender related aspects to national circumstances and identify information gaps.
- Revise institutional arrangements for BURs in order to strengthened reporting on a continuous basis.

Output 1.2: Historical analysis of national circumstances and its relation to mitigation effectiveness performed

- Revise historical circumstances and mitigation activities implemented to assess linkages and effectiveness.

Output 1.3: Driver?s identification strengthened

- Conduct an analysis of the historical behavior of the economy by sector and their associated GHG emissions to enhance the identification of drivers,
- Assess correlations and linkages between economic indicators, activity data and emissions;

**Component 2: National inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removal by sinks of all greenhouse gases (GHG):**

Argentina has gradually improved its GHG inventories. Most of the recommendations raised in the ICA process and the QA exercise carried out together with UNFCCC are going to be incorporated in the Fourth BUR. For this BUR, the institutional arrangements, the archiving system, instructions and GHG inventory manual are some of the general issues to be dealt with. But, particularly, minor improvements will be done, as for example, to avoid double counting of carbon content of natural gas used as feedstock between the Energy and IPPU sectors, to take into consideration some updates and guidance from 2019 refinement IPCC guidelines, particularly in oil and gas and fluorinated gases, and to implement best practices in all sectors, including the possibility to use of tier 2 for categories not included before.

The following are the main improvement areas which will be addressed by sector:

Energy: better accounting of charcoal production, disaggregation of conventional from non-conventional oil and gas, breaking up transportation modes by type of fuel, obtaining local emission factors for fugitive emissions, adopting local emission factors of fossil fuel burning; IPPU: improving estimations of ozone depleting substances consumption, improving assumptions of some parameters to be comparable to international standards, strengthening ties with key stakeholders of manufacture sectors, including missed categories; AFOLU: improving consistency of land representation, accounting of harvested wood products, modelling carbon stock changes from local data, modelling native forests to quantify restoration, degradation, fires, and other activities, linking harvest to growth of cultivated forests, improving accounting of some carbon pools and land uses, going beyond 1990 for estimating initial carbon stocks, accounting for wetlands, adjusting annual methane and nitrous oxide emission factors to seasonal variations of cattle stock, reassigning emissions among some categories; Waste: improving information on solid waste treatment systems, improving statistics on wastewater treatment in the industrial sector with participation of provincial and municipal authorities and relevant business chambers and industrial associations; among others.

A key factor for success for the continuous improvement of the national GHG emission inventory is the establishment of institutional arrangements to move forward in the generation of better statistics and the collection of activity data.

The key activities to be undertaken are:

Output 2.1: National GHG Inventory for the year 2018 developed under 2006 IPCC Guidelines (all sectors: Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste) considering GWP as well as GTP as a transition plan towards BTR requirements.

- Strengthen data collection and engagement and training for data providers.
- Improve the disaggregation and completeness of activity data for key categories and key sources
- Improve uncertainty assessment on GHG inventory according to 2006 IPCC guidelines.
- Develop the GHG inventory for year 2018 according to the 2006 IPCC guidelines and the 2019 refinement to the extent possible.

- Assess the impact of using GWP or GTP in total emissions.

- Develop country specific emission factors for key categories and key sources to the extent possible.

Output 2.2: National GHG Inventory calculated for the time series 1990-2018.

- Revise and verify historical data to develop the GHG time series from 1990-2018.

- Analyse and address activity data for sectors with historical data gaps;

Output 2.3: 2018 National GHG Inventory Report (NIR) developed.

- Develop detailed explanations of the inventory, data sources, emissions factors used, methodological choices and results for each category with the maximum disaggregation used.

- Revise and validate the national GHG inventory/NIR.

(BUR 3 was an inflection point in the reporting process It set the basis for a National Inventory System. Data collection and calculation procedures were created with the corresponding calculation sheets. BUR 4 will be the first replication of the systematization and is planned to prepare the GHG inventory up to 2018 or x-3 years from planned submission. Further enhancement will occur within this EA which is expected to contribute to reduce the time required and move towards x-2 year for future reports.)

Output 2.4: GHG inventory web-based interactive informative platform updated

- Identify new information raised within BUR and summarize inventory and mitigation results.

- Edit and design content for clear and transparent dissemination.

- Update the web base interactive informative platform.

Output 2.5 Capacities strengthened for the preparation of GHG inventories under a plan of action and assignment of roles within the National Cabinet of Climate Change (NCCC) scope considering gender related aspects.

- Include GHG inventory activities, barriers faced and suggestions in the NCCC planning.

- Share results achieved and information missing within the focal points of the NCCC within the different working spaces.

Output 2.6: GHG National Inventory System revised and completed, including instructions, procedures and archiving system, in line with the climate change law 27,520 (under a continuous improvement cycle approach)

- Revise the data collection procedures.
- Develop and update clear institutional arrangements, roles and responsibilities for relevant Stakeholders.
- Update procedures and archiving system as required.

Output 2.7: Projections to 2030 (useful for future NDCs) and 2050 (useful for LTS) developed as a transition plan towards BTR requirements

- Build a model for GHG inventory projections and scenarios based on the inventory results and historical time series.
- Assess assumptions and results for different scenarios.
- Identify key parameters affecting the future trajectories.

Output 2.8: Assessment of the impact of COVID-19 included as a scenario

- Upon the model for GHG inventory projections perform an assessment of the impact of COVID-19 to the extent possible.

**Component 3: Mitigation actions and their measurement, reporting and verification system:**

These actions are relevant for NDC, LTS and the formulation of national climate change mitigation plans based on a continuous improvement process. Three key factors are in place: (i) to be able to identify and quantify emission reductions from mitigation measures under the same methodologies as those used for GHG inventory purposes; (ii) to select and describe measures that can be tracked under the MRV system; (iii) to have the necessary institutional arrangements giving support for identifying, monitoring, and establishing means of implementation of relevant sectoral and transversal actions. The activity will not only present a set of mitigation actions but also these actions should be the basis for national mitigation plans and periodic NDC revisions, becoming the startup of long-term strategies.

In order to be useful for NDC and LTS, mitigation actions shall be developed consistently with GHG inventory projections to incorporate the uncertain nature of available resources, implementation schedules, technology penetration rates, costs evolution and implementation alternatives, potential

technological or behavioral disruptions, etc. typically associated to identified drivers, demand and economic growth.

The key activities to be undertaken are:

Output 3.1: New mitigation actions and other measures assessed and made compatible with the Second NDC submitted by Argentina to the UNFCCC

- Identify new mitigation measures according to the governmental priorities
- Collect the available information and quantify their mitigation potential, consistently with the GHG emissions inventory and the second NDC.

Output 3.2 Revised methodology and assumptions elaborated to ensure consistency with the GHG emission inventory.

- Develop and agree on a methodology to ensure consistency between mitigation actions quantification potential and GHG inventory calculation methodology.
- Discuss assumptions to be used in the different mitigation actions and their impact in the result.

Output 3.3: Progress achieved in the implementation of measures described, including goals and objectives, impact of COVID-19 if applicable and steps taken or envisaged for reaching the goals.

- Revise and update mitigation achieved based on the methodology and historical information available.
- Revise and define goals and future steps.
- Identify any COVID-19 impact in mitigation achieved if applicable.

Output 3.4: Indicators developed/revised for existing mitigation measures as part of the design of the MRV system of mitigation measures

- Identify and expand implementation indicators for the mitigation measures.
- Collect the required information available.
- Quantify and track their evolution to monitor the status of the activities.

Output 3.5: Informal institutional arrangements reinforced and formalized jointly with all necessary arrangements with members of the NCCC and other entities for the consolidation of a national MRV system considering gender related aspects.

- Foster formal procedures and guidance for participation of key and relevant stakeholders;



- Coordinate with the NCCC to include mitigation actions and sectoral plans updates within the agenda to identify gaps and possible solutions.
- Involve focal points of the NCCC to collect required technical data for monitoring and gender related information.

Output 3.6: Market mechanisms information Updated.

- Establish a system to keep updated information on market-based mechanisms, GHG inventory evolution and emission reductions projects.
- Involve relevant stakeholders to coordinate actions towards a unified system.

Output 3.7: Online platform on mitigation actions monitoring updated.

- Collect the available information based on the results obtained.
- Edit and design content for clear and transparent dissemination.
- Update the web base interactive informative platform for monitoring of mitigation activities.

Output 3.8: Gender analysis performed for existing key mitigation measures.

- Assess existing key mitigation measures to identify gender gaps.
- Propose updates and suggestions to improve gender understanding and equality.
- Involve the gender group of the NCCC and coordinate actions to disseminate results in the subgroups through the NCCC meetings.

**Component 4: Identification of constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical, and capacity needs, including a description of support needed and received:** The constraints, gaps and needs identified in the Third BUR will be considered to see which of them remains unsolved and why. New constraints, gaps and needs will be identified during project implementation.

Regarding received support, a national definition of climate finance, criteria for projects or funds and a methodology for searching and classifying support will be set in order to enable a better reporting. A close collaboration with financial areas of key ministries will be essential since many of the relevant information is being systematized by them.

The key activities to be undertaken are:

Output 4.1: Gaps and constraints revised and identified.

- Revise processes and activities to identify bottlenecks, data gaps, inconsistencies within the activities perform under BUR
- Involve the team to collect their feedback and empower members to make suggestions and share their experience.

Output 4.2: Information on capacity building, technology transfer, gender related gaps and financial needs, identified and updated.

- Revise and identify capacity building requirements as detected/observed within the team or collected during the NCCC meetings
- Identify technology transfer requirements and gender related gaps according to the inputs of the focal points of the different governmental areas within the NCCC and relevant subgroups.
- Revise and identify further financial needs based on the goals, performance achieved, results and constraints faced.

Output 4.3: Climate finance classification and identification methodology developed and agreed with stakeholders within the NCCC for enhancing the reporting on support received

- Suggest, share and agree on a national definition of climate finance, criteria and specifications for projects to be tagged as climate related one.
- Involve relevant key stakeholders in the process and discuss options and impacts of different approaches and definitions.

Output 4.4: Information on support needed and received for climate change identified, assessed and updated.

- Revise, update and identify climate projects according to a common understanding to improve identification of support received.
- List and record the projects and share the data with the relevant areas to agree on the information to be reported.
- Quantify the support received and any gaps as applicable.

#### **Component 5: Knowledge management, Monitoring, project evaluation and presentation of the Fourth BUR to the UNFCCC:**

Regular monitoring and evaluation in line with UNDP-GEF requirements will be carried out as outlined in the M&E plan. A communications strategy for the project will be developed to ensure effective communications of project activities and results to key stakeholders and members of the public. An end of project report that compiles the best practices, lessons learnt and recommendations under the project will be prepared.

The key activities are:

Output 5.1: Monitoring and evaluation of the project progress concluded (including gender aspects) in line with the M&E plan and requirements

- Conduct monitoring and evaluation activities in line with UNDP-GEF requirements;
- Prepare work plans, progress reports and financial reports;
- Develop a communications strategy for the project;
- Prepare end of project report.

Upon completion of all the planned activities and components, and validation by relevant Stakeholders and Government, the Fourth BUR will be compiled in accordance with the relevant guidelines (Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17), approved and submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2021.

The key activities are:

Output 5.2: Fourth BUR submitted to the UNFCCC according to the guidelines contained in Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17, by Dec. 2021

- Design and dissemination of the 4th BUR.
- Communicate the 4th BUR findings to stakeholders.

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

Funding will be used for hiring consultants working under the NCCD of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development to perform the different tasks associated to activities with their outcomes and outputs, several relevant studies, trainings and workshops, and acquiring some hardware and software necessary for appropriately implementing the project. As with the Third BUR, the budget is close to meeting the expected needs.

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

- Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation, plus - REED+: the project focus on the reduction in deforestation and land use change with negative impacts. It provides technical information to enhance the GHG inventory and uses some of the results of the national GHG inventory to improve the national Forests Inventory such as uncertainty assessment.

-Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency ? CBIT: The project is focused on improving the institutional and technical capacities for a robust and transparent reporting according to Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The project complements the reporting requirements of the countries beyond their National Contributions and BURs creating synergies, since several stakeholders involved in the development and reporting of the NDC are the same or work in the same area as those involved in the BURs.

- Initiative for Climate Action Transparency ? ICAT: The ICAT Argentina project aims to provide support to transparency efforts in its climate change related reports. The project focus on areas that complement certain elements not included in the CBIT. The objective is to improve the technical capacities and the generation of technical inputs for medium and long-term planning, information for decision making on long term mitigation activities and reporting issues related to the Paris Agreement. It complements the BUR by addressing some of the constraints, barriers and gaps identified.

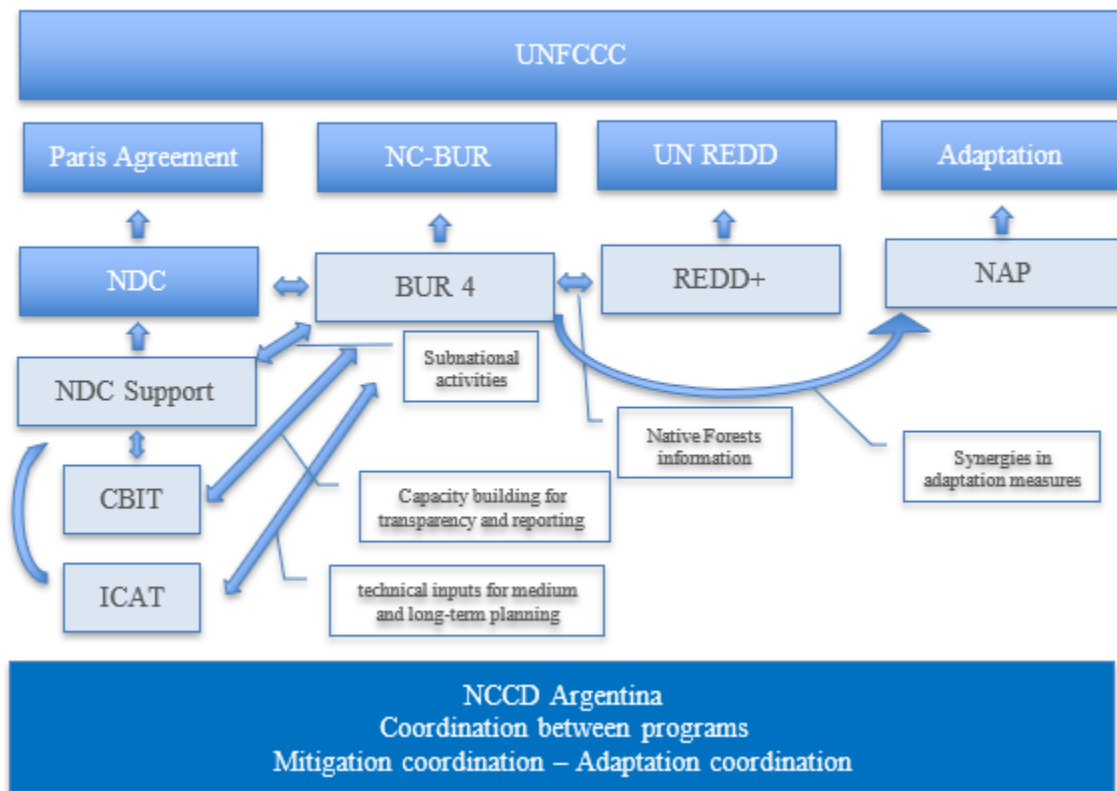
- Nationally Determined Contributions Support - NDC Support: the project complement studies and information to implement mitigation measures and monitoring activities at subnational level. The project helps with the development of climate change response plans in the provinces. The information at national level is used as the starting point in several cases. The project also helps to find better information to enhance the national inventory and identify the mitigation potential.

- National Adaptation Plan ? NAP: the project focus is to develop adaptation measures and provides a very good synergy with the BUR since the project can identify and enhance interaction between mitigation and adaptation measures.

All projects are under the general coordination of the National Climate Change Directorate to ensure a holistic view of the ongoing processes and activities.

Project name	Source of finance	Implementation years
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Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation, plus - REDD+	UN-REDD: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UN Environment Programme (UNEP)	2015-2019
Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency - CBIT	Global Environment Facility (GEF)	July 2019-August 2023
Initiative for Climate Action Transparency - ICAT	Group of donors: Children's Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF); ClimateWorks Foundation (CWF); the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (BMU); and the Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea (IMELS).	June 2020-April 2022
Nationally Determined Contributions Support - NDC Support	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, & Nuclear Safety (BMU)	2019-2022
National Adaptation Plan ? NAP	Green climate Fund (GCF)	2019-2022



#### E. DESCRIBE, DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN

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

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

- Re-orient project stakeholders to the project strategy and discuss any changes in the overall context that influence project strategy and implementation;
- Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms;
- Review the results framework and finalize the indicators, means of verification and monitoring plan;
- Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP in M&E;

- e) Update and review responsibilities for monitoring the various project plans and strategies, including the risk log; Environmental and Social Management Plan and other safeguard requirements; the gender strategy; the knowledge management strategy, and other relevant strategies;
- f) Review financial reporting procedures and mandatory requirements, and agree on the arrangements for the audit; and
- g) Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.

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

**Annual progress:**

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

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

**End of Project:**

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

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:			
GEF M&E requirements	Responsible Parties	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
<b>Inception Workshop</b>	Implementing Partner PM/Coordinator/ CTA	4,000	Within 60 days of project document signature
<b>Inception Report</b>	PM/Coordinator/ CTA	None	Within 30 days after Inception Workshop
<b>NIM Audit as per UNDP Audit policy</b> <sup>[1]</sup>	UNDP Country Office	2,000	Annually or other frequency as per UNDP audit policy
<b>Project Terminal Report (End of project report)</b>	<b>Project Manager</b>	None	<i>3 months before operational closure</i>
<b>TOTAL indicative COST</b>		6,000	

Under UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES) policy, this project is exempted from the safeguards screening (SESP) requirement. The project is exempted based on the selected criteria below.

- ? Preparation and dissemination of reports, documents and communication materials
- ? Organization of an event, workshop, training

Even without screening, UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards remain relevant. The implementation of the project will not imply any stress or damage to the environment, marginalized groups, neither will cause deterioration of the social and/or environmental situation in Argentina. The design of the trainings and workshops will reflect application of human rights principles, gender equality and women's empowerment, and environmental sustainability in order to meet UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards.

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[1] Audit cost is part of M&E in line with GEF Policy Guidelines for the financing of biennial update reports for Parties not included in Annex I to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change:

[https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/GEF\\_Policy\\_Guidelines\\_\\_for\\_the\\_financing\\_of\\_\\_Biennial\\_update\\_reports\\_for\\_Non-Annex\\_1\\_Parties.pdf](https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/GEF_Policy_Guidelines__for_the_financing_of__Biennial_update_reports_for_Non-Annex_1_Parties.pdf)

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

NA

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

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

<b>Focal Point Name</b>	<b>Focal Point Title</b>	<b>Ministry</b>	<b>Signed Date</b>
Florencia Maria Gloria Gomez	Operational Focal Point.Inter-Jurisdictional and Inter-Institutional Undersecretary	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	12/3/2020

**B. Convention Participation**

<b>Convention</b>	<b>Date of Ratification/Accession</b>	<b>National Focal Point</b>
UNFCCC	11/3/1994	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
UNCBD	11/22/1994	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
UNCCD	1/6/1997	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION	1/25/2005	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
MINAMATA CONVENTION	3/18/2017	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

**ANNEX A: Project Budget Table**

Please attach a project budget table.

Expen diture Cate gory	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)									Tota 1 (US Deq. )	Respon sible Entity	
		Comp onent 1	Component 2			Comp onent 3	Component 4		Sub - Tot al	M & E		P M C	(Execut ing Entity receivin g funds from the GEF Agency )[1]
		Sub- comp onent 1.1	Sub- comp onent 2.1	Sub- comp onent 2.2	Sub- comp onent 3.1	Sub- comp onent 4.1	Sub- comp onent 4.2						

<b>Equip ment</b>	Information Technology Equipment (laptops, monitors, conference systems, headsets, routers)			14,00 0				14, 000			14,0 00	Secretar y of Climate Change, Sustaina ble Develop ment and Innovati on - Ministr y of environ ment and sustaina ble develop ment
<b>Equip ment</b>	Information Technology Equipment (laptops, monitors, conference systems, headsets, routers)							-		6,0 00	6,00 0	Secretar y of Climate Change, Sustaina ble Develop ment and Innovati on - Ministr y of environ ment and sustaina ble develop ment

<b>Contr actual Servic es ? Comp any</b>	1 consultant to support identificatio n of gaps and financial needs					20,00 0		20, 000			20,0 00	Secretar y of Climate Change, Sustaina ble Develop ment and Innovati on - Ministr y of environ ment and sustaina ble develop ment
<b>Local Consu ltants</b>	Two local/ national consultants	15,00 0						15, 000			15,0 00	Secretar y of Climate Change, Sustaina ble Develop ment and Innovati on - Ministr y of environ ment and sustaina ble develop ment

<b>Local Consultants</b>	Four local/national consultants		108,000					108,000			108,000	Secretary of Climate Change, Sustainable Development and Innovation - Ministry of environment and sustainable development
<b>Local Consultants</b>	Four local/national consultants				108,000			108,000			108,000	Secretary of Climate Change, Sustainable Development and Innovation - Ministry of environment and sustainable development

<b>Local Consultants</b>	One local/national consultants							-		18,000	18,000	Secretary of Climate Change, Sustainable Development and Innovation - Ministry of environment and sustainable development
<b>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</b>	Three Technical/Workshops Meetings							-		15,000	15,000	Secretary of Climate Change, Sustainable Development and Innovation - Ministry of environment and sustainable development

<b>Travel</b>	Travel and DSA: COP26 and south-south cooperation						10,000	10,000			10,000	Secretary of Climate Change, Sustainable Development and Innovation - Ministry of environment and sustainable development
<b>Travel</b>	Travel and DSA: facilitative sharing of views under the ICA process of UNFCCC							-	3,000		3,000	Secretary of Climate Change, Sustainable Development and Innovation - Ministry of environment and sustainable development



Office Supplies	Office supplies	1,500						1,500			1,500	Secretary of Climate Change, Sustainable Development and Innovation - Ministry of environment and sustainable development
Office Supplies	Office supplies		3,000					3,000			3,000	Secretary of Climate Change, Sustainable Development and Innovation - Ministry of environment and sustainable development

<b>Other Operating Costs</b>	Design and printing of summary for drivers	3,500						3,500			3,500	Secretary of Climate Change, Sustainable Development and Innovation - Ministry of environment and sustainable development
<b>Other Operating Costs</b>	Web based interactive informative platform design and update				17,000			17,000			17,000	Secretary of Climate Change, Sustainable Development and Innovation - Ministry of environment and sustainable development

Other Opera ting Costs	Audit Fees							-		2, 00 0	2,0 00	Secretar y of Climate Change, Sustaina ble Develop ment and Innovati on - Ministr y of environ ment and sustaina ble develop ment
Other Opera ting Costs	Translation costs of BUR / NIR, summary reports and diffusion results material							-		6, 00 0	6,00 0	Secretar y of Climate Change, Sustaina ble Develop ment and Innovati on - Ministr y of environ ment and sustaina ble develop ment

<b>Other Operating Costs</b>	Banks fees and other administrati ve costs							-		2,0 00	2,00 0	Secretar y of Climate Change, Sustaina ble Develop ment and Innovati on - Ministr y of environ ment and sustaina ble develop ment
<b>Grand Total</b>		20,00 0	111,0 00	14,00 0	125,0 00	20,00 0	10,00 0	300 ,00 0	24, 00 0	28, 00 0	352, 000	