



Capacity-building to establish an integrated and enhanced transparency framework in Uzbekistan to track the national climate actions and support measures received

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10772

Project Type

MSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT **Yes**

NGI **No**

Project Title

Capacity-building to establish an integrated and enhanced transparency framework in Uzbekistan to track the national climate actions and support measures received

Countries

Uzbekistan

Agency(ies)

FAO

Other Executing Partner(s)

Centre of Hydrometeorological Service of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Uzhydromet)

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Climate Change

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Climate Change, Climate Change Mitigation, Financing, Technology Transfer, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate finance, Mainstreaming adaptation, National Adaptation Plan, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Paris Agreement, Nationally Determined Contribution, Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, Influencing models, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Type of Engagement, Partnership, Civil Society, Academia, Communications, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Capacity Development, Knowledge Generation, Learning, Indicators to measure change, Knowledge Exchange

Sector

Mixed & Others

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 2

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date

3/18/2021

Expected Implementation Start

9/1/2022

Expected Completion Date

8/31/2025

Duration

36In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

125,387.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CCM-3-8	Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency	GET	1,319,863.00	500,000.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			1,319,863.00	500,000.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To enhance Uzbekistan's institutional and technical capacities to ensure monitoring, reporting and effective review of NDC climate actions and provide support received for complying with the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 1. Strengthening national stakeholders' capacity on Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) for national climate change actions.	Technical Assistance	<p>1.1 Enhanced understanding of the national stakeholders on the modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) and reporting formats of the ETF.</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>1.1. Uzbekistan Climate Change Actions Enhance Transparency Framework is adopted and shared between the governmental entities;</p> <p>1.2. 60 people (at least 45% women) trained on the modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) and ETF reporting formats.</p> <p>1.3. Key bodies and initiatives supporting the roadmap for establishing and ETF in Uzbekistan.</p>	<p>1.1.1. Gap assessment on technical and institutional needs to establish an ETF.</p> <p>1.1.2. Roadmap for enabling environments and establishing an ETF in Uzbekistan.</p> <p>1.1.3. ETF institutional roundtable or setup is formally established.</p> <p>1.1.4. Coordination procedures for operationalising the ETF reports are settled.</p>	GET	175,815.00	54,500.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 2. Strengthening coordination and reporting among the national stakeholders for transparent, accurate, and consistent greenhouse gas inventory.	Technical Assistance	<p>2.1. Enhanced institutional coordination on reporting and capacity for data collection, methodologies, guidelines, protocols, including quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) processes and full integration of the sectoral data on GHG emissions inventory.</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>2.1. 10 documented procedures and tools to collect, process and analyze data to report GHG emissions and removals in the key economy-wide sectors.</p> <p>2.2. 70 people trained (at least 45% women) in data collection and revision of data according to the IPCC 2006 methodology or even into the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories.</p> <p>2.3. 70 people trained (at least 45% women) in the reporting</p>	<p>2.1.1. Enhanced institutional capacity on GHG emission reporting based on 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories or 2019 Refinement IPCC Guidelines.</p> <p>2.1.2. Enhanced technical capacities to formulate the National Inventory Document and the Common Reporting Tables of the BTR.</p>	GET	325,416.00	90,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 3. Strengthening national capacity to monitor and report on adaptation activities.	Technical Assistance	<p>3.1 Strengthened capacity to measure climate-change impacts, vulnerabilities and risks, and adaptation-related activities in relevant sectors.</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>3.1. An operational framework established to track impacts, risks and vulnerabilities in key sectors.</p> <p>3.2. At least 50 of people trained (at least 45% women) on all national processes and information requirements to submit reports to Adaptation to the UNFCCC.</p> <p>3.3. 30 of adaptation activities in the key sectors monitored and included in the BTR and other reporting formats to the UNFCCC.</p>	<p>3.1.1. Developed framework to map and to measure climate change impacts, risks and vulnerabilities and adaptation-related activities.</p> <p>3.1.2. Developed monitoring and evaluation system of adaptation actions and processes which allows to track the progress made in fulfilling the adaptation objectives of its NDC Adaptation component.</p> <p>3.1.3. Technical and institutional capacities enhanced for conducting the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) on Adaptation of the ETF.</p> <p>3.1.4. Enhanced capacities to provide clear information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building</p>	GET	259,416.00	160,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 4. Strengthening national system of progress tracking in achieving the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).	Technical Assistance	<p>4.1 Strengthened data and information management system to track the progress of the mitigation actions and measures to achieve the NDC targets at the national and sectoral levels.</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>4.1. A digital technology system or online platform online for data management and exchange is established.</p> <p>4.2. At least 50 people trained (at least 45% women) on all national processes and requirements to submit reports on transparency.</p> <p>4.3. An operational framework to track progress in the implementation and achievement of mitigation targets in key sectors of the NDC.</p> <p>4.4. 20 mitigation activities of the key sectors are monitored and included in</p>	<p>4.1.1. An operational framework to track progress in the implementation and achievement of NDC goals.</p> <p>4.1.2. A digital technology system/platform online for data management and exchange.</p> <p>4.1.3. Capacities trained for completing adequately the Common Tabular Format (CTF) and chapter of the Biennial Update Report Template to track the progress made in implementing and achieving mitigation goals.</p> <p>4.1.4. Enhanced capacities to provide clear information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building needed and received according to the Common Tabular Formats of the BTR.</p>	GET	363,366.00	130,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 5 Project monitoring and evaluation (M&E).	Technical Assistance	5.1. Project monitoring and evaluation and monitoring and assessment of global environmental benefits (GEBs) Targets: 5.1. Functioning M&E system and GEBs and co-benefits established.	5.1.1 Mid-term review and final evaluation of project will be conducted by external consultants, who will work in consultation with the project team including FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, the LTO (Lead Technical Officer), and other partners.	GET	76,550.00	20,000.00
Sub Total (\$)					1,200,563.00	454,500.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
			GET	119,300.00	45,500.00	
			Sub Total(\$)	119,300.00	45,500.00	
			Total Project Cost(\$)	1,319,863.00	500,000.00	

Please provide justification

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Uzhydromet	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000.00
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	260,000.00
GEF Agency	FAO	Grant	Investment mobilized	40,000.00
Total Co-Financing(\$)				500,000.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

The investment mobilized was identified during the PPG phase to supplement the project formulation process.

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

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
FAO	GET	Uzbekistan	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	1,319,863	125,387	1,445,250.00
Total Grant Resources(\$)					1,319,863.00	125,387.00	1,445,250.00

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required **true**

PPG Amount (\$)

50,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

4,750

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
FAO	GET	Uzbekistan	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	50,000	4,750	54,750.00
Total Project Costs(\$)					50,000.00	4,750.00	54,750.00

Core Indicators

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

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	150	185		
Male	225	225		
Total	375	410	0	0

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

The CBIT project, through expert judgment in consultation with the government as well as based on current and desired future involvement of personnel from the various sectors (including public and private sector, civil society, academia), estimated and identified its direct beneficiaries in pursuant to the requirements of GEF core indicators. Assessments at PPG stage revealed that about 375 personnel have been involved in technical working groups/trainings related to reporting under UNFCCC. This number will be increased to at least 410 personnel under the CBIT project to ensure that the necessary national capacity is in place. The percentage of women currently is estimated to be less than 40%; and will be increased to at least 45%.

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1.1 Global environmental and adaptation problems, roots causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description)

Background

1. **Geography and territory:** The Republic of Uzbekistan is in Central Asia. The country is landlocked and bordered with Kyrgyzstan in the north-east and east, Kazakhstan in the north and north-west, Tajikistan in the south-east, Turkmenistan in the south-west, and Afghanistan in the south. The total area of the country is 448.9 thousand km², the length from north to south is 930 km, from west to east is of 1425 km. The country is located in the basins of the Amudarya and Syrdarya rivers. The northwestern part covers the steppes and deserts of the Turan depression, which is around 79% of the country area. The rest of the area includes off spurs of the Tien - Shan and Gissar - Alay Mountain system.

2. **Climate:** The climate of Uzbekistan differs depending on the geographic zones determined by topography and altitude. The southern part of the country is in the subtropical climatic zone, and moderate climatic zone cover the northern part. An extended summer season is one of the climate features. The hottest month is July with an average mean air temperature of 37.0 °C in the south (Termez) to 32-33 °C in the north (Ustyurt Plateau). The average temperature for the coldest month of January on Ustyurt Plateau is of -8 °C and for lower reaches of Amudarya river is of -10 °C. In winter, cold air masses from Arctic and Siberia regions bring winds and heavy precipitation. The precipitation is mainly brought about by humid air mass, and distribution of precipitation across the territory is extremely uneven, being mainly influenced by terrain elevation, disposition of mountain systems, direction of mountain slopes and other topographical features. Typically, significant rainfall occurs between autumn and spring. There is almost no rain over the summer^[2]¹. The minimum amount of precipitation (about 100 mm per year) is observed in the western part of the country - on the Ustyurt Plateau, the lower reaches of the Amudarya river and the Kyzyl Kum desert. To the southeast, as the foothills approach the mountains, the average annual precipitation increases to 800-900 mm.

3. **Demography:** According to the State Statistical Committee, in 2021 the population of Uzbekistan has reached more than 35 million people. According to the UN, the country's population will reach 37 million people by 2030. Uzbekistan experiences high growth in investment in recent years^[3]². Job creation in the manufacturing subsectors has been a particular challenge, especially in labour-intensive subsectors such as food processing, light industry, apparel, and other manufacturing.

Manufacturing employment in Uzbekistan was only about 9% of total employment in 2016, having declined during 1996-2016 despite government policies to support the sector, and contrary to the government's expectations. The industrial sector (mining and manufacturing, excluding construction and utilities) is the least-important employer in Uzbekistan's economy, accounting for just 13 percent of total employment[4]³.

4. **Economy.** Uzbekistan is a country with a developing economy and stable annual GDP growth rates of more than 4.5-6%. Over the past 10 years, the average annual GDP growth rate was 6.6%. The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on the country's economy, most notably in 2020, when GDP was only 1.6%. The following sectors of the economy make the main contribution to GDP: Services - 36.3%, Industry - 28.5% and Agriculture - 28.2% (2020).

5. Uzbekistan has a developing economy and a stable annual GDP growth rate of over 4.5-6%. Over the past 10 years the average annual rates of GDP growth were around 8%. According to the State Statistical Committee, in 2021 the population of Uzbekistan has reached more than 35 million people. According to the UN prediction, the country's population will reach 37 million people by 2030. Uzbekistan experiences high growth in investment in recent years[5]⁴. Job creation in the manufacturing subsectors has been a particular challenge, especially in labour-intensive subsectors such as food processing, light industry, apparel, and other manufacturing. According to the State Statistics Committee, by the end of 2020, the economically active population of Uzbekistan amounted to 14.8million people, the unemployment rate was 10.5%. 19% of workers are employed in the public sector, and 81% in the private sector. The employment of the population in the context of individual sectors of the economy is distributed as follows: in agriculture - 26.9%, in industry - 13.5%, in construction - 9.6%, in trade - 10.3%, in education - 8, 8%, in healthcare -4.9%, other - 24%.

6. The population of the Republic of Uzbekistan at the beginning of 2021 was estimated at 35.1 million people with an average population density of 75.5 people / km², which makes the country the most densely populated among the countries of Central Asia. The share of the urban population is 50.6%. According to the UN forecast, by 2030 the country's population may exceed 37 million people.

7. Uzbekistan is pursuing an active investment policy. Projects financed by international financial organizations are aimed at the development of water supply, agriculture, transport, energy, education, healthcare and urban services. Job creation in manufacturing subsectors remains a challenge, especially in labour-intensive subsectors such as food, light, clothing and other industries.

8. As of 2022, the government's main priority is to implement large-scale reforms while maintaining social stability and sustainable economic growth. Over the past five years, there has been a transition from the previous economic model to an open market economy, ensuring high rates of economic growth through diversification of production and increased labour productivity.

9. **Mineral and hydrocarbon reserves.** Uzbekistan's subsoil is rich in oil, gas, coal, uranium and other minerals. As for natural gas, it ranks 13th in the world in terms of production and 24th in terms of

reserves, and in terms of uranium - 6th in terms of production and 7th in terms of explored reserves. The country's oil reserves are limited. Natural gas is transported through main and field gas pipelines with a length of about 14,000 km, which also provide export, import and transit of gas. The oil and gas sector of Uzbekistan has its own refinery. It includes large enterprises such as the Mubarek Gas Processing Plant, the head facilities of the Shurtan Gas Field, the Shurtan Gas Chemical Combine (GCC), the Ustyurt Gas Chemical Combine and the Kandym Gas Processing Complex, and three oil refineries. Uzbekistan also has significant coal reserves in the amount of 1,900 million tons. Most of the coal reserves are in brown coal (97.5%), most of the which (85% of the production) is used to generate electricity. Uzbekistan is also among the world leaders in the extraction and provision of reserves of certain minerals: gold, copper, phosphorite, molybdenum.

10. **Energy.** Uzbekistan is one of the few countries which is fully self-sufficient in energy resources. Oil and natural gas comprise 97% of the energy balance of the country. Moreover, the country owns a significant part of the installed capacity of the unified energy system of Central Asia. Within the framework of this energy system, seasonal flows of electricity from one country to another are carried out. Also, Uzbekistan supplies electricity to Afghanistan.

11. Currently, 10 large thermal power plants (TPP) are the main producers and suppliers of electricity in the Republic (about 85%). In the structure of primary energy resources used at TPPs for the production of electrical and thermal energy, gas fuel accounts for 93.9%, fuel oil - 1.1%, coal - 5.0%. Hydropower (HPP) includes 42 HPPs, including 12 large ones with a total capacity of 1.68 GW, 28 small HPPs with a total capacity of 0.25 GW and 2 micro HPPs with a total capacity of 0.5 GW.

12. Currently, the available generating capacity of Uzbekistan is of 14.19 GW. of which:

- (i) - TPP - 11 thousand MW or 84.7%;
- (ii) - HPP - 1.85 thousand MW or 14.3%;
- (iii) - block stations and isolated stations - over 133 MW or 1%.

13. The development of hydropower in the country follows the path of realizing the potential of small rivers, irrigation canals, reservoirs, watercourses. The hydropower sector is dependent on river flows, making it vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

14. Due to the natural and geographical conditions, Uzbekistan has a significant potential for renewable energy. Today, the share of energy received from renewable energy sources is small. Since 2019, the country has produced 15.6 million kWh of electric energy using solar and wind power plants, and its amount is gradually increasing. For instance, in 2021, the first large solar power plant with 100 MW was commissioned in the Navoi region.

15. **Industry.** The industry includes a large machine-building complex, metallurgical plants for the production of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, factories for the production of cars and buses, large chemical enterprises for the production of mineral fertilizers, cement plants, a diversified industrial complex of light industry (ginning, cotton and silk industries), medium and small enterprises for fruits

and vegetables processing and production of food products. Nowadays, 70.6 thousand industrial enterprises operate in the country.

16. **The economic priorities of the country are:** technical and technological renewal of industry; introduction of energy-saving technologies for production and processing; further development of the chemical and light industries, and increase the production of the building materials industry.

17. **Transport.** Uzbekistan has developed a transportation complex, which includes road, rail, air and pipeline modes of transport. As of January 1, 2020, 15360 enterprises and organizations are involved in the transport sector. The Republic of Uzbekistan has the highest density of road networks in Central Asia - 41 km per 100 km². The total length of the road network is of 184 thousand km, including 42.7 thousand km of public highways. As a landlocked country, Uzbekistan has high transport costs for trade. The principal modes of transport are roads and railways. The market share of the railways has declined steadily between 1997 and 2015, from 90% of total freight traffic carried in 1997, to 80% in 2000, and an estimated 61% in 2015[6]⁵. Transport infrastructure needs an upgrade, particularly outside main economic centres, to enhance both domestic & cross-border connectivity. International logistics services remain underdeveloped due to inefficiencies in customs and border clearance.

18. **Agriculture** is traditionally one of the leading sectors in the country. Of the total volume of agricultural production in 2020, the share of crop production was 49.5%, the share of livestock products was 50.5%. Agriculture accounts responsible for 28.2% of GDP and employs 27% of the total labour force. Of the total volume of agricultural products, personal subsidiary plots (dekhkans) account for 68%, farms - 27.8%, and agricultural organizations - 4.2%.

19. More than half of the farms grow cotton and wheat. The rest are livestock, vegetable, melon, grape, fruit and beekeeping farms. Uzbekistan is one of the world leaders in cotton production and the main producer of fruits and vegetables in the Central Asian region.

20. The National Agriculture Development Strategy is aimed at structural reforms, including moving away from cotton monoculture, reorienting to diversifying agricultural production, in-depth processing of agricultural products, and rehabilitation of saline irrigated lands.

21. Arable land covers 46% of the country area, followed by protected areas (27%) and forest land (21%). Agricultural production is concentrated on agricultural land with an area of 220 469.1 thousand hectares (54.4% of the land area). The adverse effects of climate change and natural disasters on agricultural systems of the country has a profound impact on food security. The predicted increase in air temperatures and crops evapotranspiration will facilitate growth in crop water requirements, which will also decrease available water resources. This altogether can negatively influence the productivity and profitability of irrigated agriculture. For example, in Khorezm and Karakalpakstan province, which is the most vulnerable regions of the country, due to drought, 14-17% cereal productivity was lost over the period of 2000-2001. Such losses were estimated to be USD 130 million (2.4% of agriculture

GDP). Climate change also already affecting the cattle breeding sector through pastures productivity decrease, changing the grazing conditions, and forage supply[7]⁶.

22. The adverse impacts of droughts in the country are already reported through a decrease in volume of water resources, deterioration of water quality, and recession of groundwater table. In recent years high frequency of droughts occurrence is affecting all sectors of the economy. Agriculture is the most vulnerable economy sector, since more than 90% of crop yield is produced on irrigated lands. In addition, around 75% of the total population is expected to expose to drought.

23. The key negative impacts of climate change on different economic sectors are: (i) increase in energy consumption for cooling and ventilating all types of buildings and industrial complexes; (ii) increase in energy demand for irrigation during vegetation period due to the necessity to compensate additional crop evapotranspiration and water losses in irrigation systems; (iii) increase in load of electric grids in hot periods of the year, reduction in reliability of electricity supply, need for additional water for cooling systems; (iv) decrease in productivity of small and large hydropower stations due to probable reduction in rivers runoff; and (v) decrease in productivity of thermal power stations due to deficiency of water for cooling.

24. **Water resources** comprise the Amudarya and Syrdarya rivers (55% of total freshwaters available), other small rivers (33%), underground waters (around 10%), and collector/drainage waters (2%) ? and all watercourses are tributaries of the Aral Sea basin. The main consumer of available surface water is irrigated agriculture, which in some years takes up to 90% from the total water consumption, while groundwater is used mainly for drinking purposes, municipal water supply and industry. Small portion of underground water is used for land irrigation.

25. **Rangelands.** Pastures in Uzbekistan occupy 21.2 million hectares, or half of the entire territory, of which 14.4 million hectares are desert, 5.7 million hectares are foothill, 1.1 million hectares are mountainous and alpine. Pastures are mainly located in the regions of Karakalpakstan, Bukhara, Navoi, Jizzakh and Kashkadarya. Approximately 19.4 million hectares of pastures are watered. 77% of pastures are subject to digression. Digression is most pronounced in Karakalpakstan, Navoi, Bukhara and Surkhandarya regions. In Kyzyl Kum, the main area is occupied by unproductive and degraded pastures. Depending on the weather conditions of individual years, the species composition of vegetation developing on desert pastures ranges from 9 to 55 species, and the yield from 2 to 9 c/ha. The average yield of pastures is 2.4-2.7 c/ha. Desert pastures form the basis of the fodder base for sheep breeding, providing year-round maintenance

26. **Biodiversity and Forests:** The territory of Uzbekistan is characterized by a wide variety of natural ecosystems. In the lowland regions, desert ecosystems are widely represented, and in the mountainous regions, where the altitudinal zonality is well expressed, several zonal-climatic zones are clearly defined, corresponding to the main types of mountain ecosystems. The biodiversity of Uzbekistan includes about 27 thousand species. Among them, there are higher vascular plants, mosses, lichens, fungi and algae in total about 11 thousand species, representatives of the fauna - more than 15.6 thousand species. Relict endemics make up 10-12% of the total number of endemic species. The

fauna of vertebrates in Uzbekistan is represented by five classes and includes 715 species, of which 77 species of fish, three species of amphibians, 61 species of reptiles, 467 species of birds and 107 species of mammals. Endemics are represented by 53 species and subspecies of terrestrial vertebrates. 207 species and subspecies of animals are included in various categories of rare and endangered species, of which 184 are included in the Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

27. Uzbekistan is a sparsely forested country, but forest ecosystems play an important role both in economic and environmental terms. The lands of the state forest fund cover 11.2 million hectares, which is 25.2% of the total area of the Republic, of which about 3.26 million hectares are covered with forests. The forests of Uzbekistan are located mainly on sandy deserts - 9.53 million hectares, mountainous - 1.12 million hectares, floodplains - 0.11 million hectares, as well as valley ecosystems - 0.26 million hectares.

28. **Protected Areas.** Today, there are seven nature reserves in the country (188.3 thousand hectares), 1 complex landscape reserve (628.3 thousand hectares), two biosphere reserves (111.7 thousand hectares), three national natural parks (558.2 thousand hectares), one national park "Durmen" (32.4 hectares), 10 natural monuments (3.8 thousand hectares), 12 reserves (572.4 thousand hectares) and the Bukhara specialized nursery "Jeyran" (16, 5 thousand hectares), as well as forestry and forestry hunting (11.121 million hectares). The total area of protected areas providing conservation of biodiversity is about 13.2 million hectares.

29. **Tourism resources.** In terms of its tourism resources, more than four thousand architectural, historical and natural monuments of various eras are located on the territory of the country. The indicators in the tourism sector of Uzbekistan are about 0.2% of the world flow of tourists, and the income from the export of tourism services is about 0.1% of the global figure. Stability and security in the country are one of the main conditions for attracting tourists.

30. The existing threats to biological diversity are mainly related to the development of the economy without considering the sustainable use of biological resources. Climate change intensifies the processes of land degradation and desertification and, thereby, affects the state of biodiversity. These processes are especially intensive in the Aral Sea region, on the Ustyurt plateau, in the Kyzylkum desert, in mountain forests and foothill regions.

Climate Change Impacts

31. Climate change constitutes a major threat to the development and wellbeing of the people of Uzbekistan. According to climate change scenario projections, the annual mean temperature in Uzbekistan is expected to increase to 1.3 to 2.1°C by 2030, 1.8 to 3.3°C by 2050, and 2.0 to 5.4°C by 2085. Long-lasting heat waves are projected to increase in duration by 3 to 9 days by 2030, between 4 and 17 days by 2050, and between 6 and 43 days by 2085.

32. Annual precipitation change is expected to fluctuate between a -3 to 12% by 2030, and -6 to 18% by 2085[8]⁷. On average the warming rate is of 0.27 °C per 10 years in the country. Climate models suggest that air temperatures in Uzbekistan will further increasing and by 2030 it will be 1.0-1.4 °C higher while the probability of recurrence of heat waves will also likely increase[9]⁸.

33. Over the period from 1925 to 2013 in the northern, central and southern parts of Uzbekistan the temperature increased to 1.69 °C, 1.63 °C and 1.72 °C, respectively. The TNC reported that throughout entire territory of Uzbekistan the increase of average annual air temperatures is statistically significant over the period of 1925 to 2013. Analysis of variations in the total annual precipitation amount over the period 1950-2013, averaged by various regions of Uzbekistan, indicates in most cases shows very low trends towards decrease. The most pronounced trends towards a decrease in precipitation amount are observed in the southern plains of Uzbekistan.

34. Due to intensive and irrational use of water, the Aral Sea water surface area has decreased from 67,000 to 4,000 km² over the period of 1960 - 2014, and consequently water mineralization increased by 13 to 14-fold. As a result, it already lost much of its ecological and economic value. The main consumer of available water resources is irrigated agriculture, which in some years takes up to 90% from the total water consumption. Around 10% and 8% of the Syrdarya and Amudarya rivers flow respectively are formed on the territory of Uzbekistan. Underground water resources are used mainly for drinking and municipal water supply and for industry. Small portion of underground water is used for land irrigation. There is a general glaciers receding on the upper watersheds of the Amudarya river basin (Pamir, Gissar-Alay, Hindu Kush) and Syrdarya river basin (Tien Shan) due to climate warming impact. Some small size glaciers disappeared, and large ones break it down. Small glaciers with an area less than 1 km², share of which is 80% of the total number of glaciers in this region, degrade most rapidly[10]⁹.

35. The main causes of land degradation in Uzbekistan are wind erosion, overgrazing of livestock on pastures, secondary salinization of irrigated lands. Land degradation is caused by both natural and climatic factors and anthropogenic activities. The arid, arid climate, the mechanical composition of the surface layer of the soil, its natural salinity creates conditions for natural degradation. Secondary salinization, overgrazing of livestock, irrigation erosion, uncontrolled felling of trees and shrubs, and technogenic pressure are among the anthropogenic factors characteristic of the country.

36. According to some estimates, more than 50% of the cultivated land in the country is subject to wind erosion, and almost 20% to water erosion. Salinization - with varying degrees of soil salinity - affects about 50% of the cultivated land, and in some regions of the country, such as the autonomous Republic of Karakalpakstan, their share reaches more than 90%. Climate change is expected to negatively affect soil quality in the country, contributing to land degradation and desertification.

37. The adverse effects of climate change and natural disasters on agricultural system of the country has a profound impact on food security. The predicted increase in air temperatures and crops evapotranspiration will facilitate growth in crop water requirements, which will also decrease available water resources. This altogether can negatively influence the productivity and profitability of irrigated agriculture. For example, in Khorezm and Karakalpakstan province, which re the most vulnerable regions of the country due to drought 14-17% cereal productivity was lost over the period of 2000-2001. Such losses were estimated to be USD 130 million (2.4% of agriculture GDP). Climate change also already affecting the cattle breeding sector through pastures productivity decrease, changing the grazing conditions, and forage supply[11]¹⁰.

38. The adverse impacts of droughts in the country are already reported through decrease in volume of water resources, deterioration of the quality, and recession of groundwater table. In recent years high frequency of droughts occurrence is affecting all sectors of economy. Agriculture is the most vulnerable economy sector, since more than 90% of crop yield is produced on irrigated lands. In addition, around 75% from the total population is expected to expose to drought.

39. The need to adapt to climate change in all sectors is on the agenda of Uzbekistan. Such sectors as agriculture, water management, tourism, ecosystems, health and infrastructure will suffer the most. Since the desert terrain and arid climate are main conditions in Uzbekistan, country is highly dependent upon its water resources, both for hydropower generation and for farm irrigation. No other type of economic activity is affected by the climate more than agriculture. In Uzbekistan the risks of climate change for the agricultural sector very dangerous because most of the rural population depends either directly or indirectly on agriculture for their livelihoods. The rural poor is disproportionately affected because of their greater dependence on agriculture, their relatively lower ability to adapt, and the high share of income they spend on food. Increased frequency and/or intensity of extreme weather events, particularly flooding and mudflows, may adversely impact multiple components of Uzbekistan's infrastructure, including for transportation, communication, water resources and energy. Efforts should be made to limit greenhouse gases and to mitigate climate change to prevent the harmful effects of temperature increases, changes in precipitation, and the increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events.

Greenhouse gas (GHG) Emissions and Sinks

40. **Uzbekistan in the world ranking of GHG emissions.** In 2018, Uzbekistan's contribution to global GHG emissions is estimated at 0.32% (according to the World Bank). In terms of carbon dioxide emissions in the IEA rating in 2018, the country ranked 35th. Among the CIS countries in terms of GHG emissions, Uzbekistan ranks fourth place, and among the countries of Central Asia ? second after Kazakhstan.

41. **Uzbekistan has prepared three National Communications.** The INC was prepared based on Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for Greenhouse Gas Inventories. The sectors considered were: Energy, Industrial Processes, Agriculture, Changes in Land Use and Forestry, and Wastes. The base years selected were 1990 and 1994. Quantitative assessments were performed by taking the national statistics for different sectors collected by the state and various departments and using IPCC emission factors[12]¹¹.

42. The SNC estimated the GHG emissions based on Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for Greenhouse Gas Inventories. The emission quantification period was 1990-2005. National emission factors were used to a considerable degree to decrease uncertainty. Analysis of key sources was done in accordance with the Good Practice and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories IPCC, 2003[13]¹².

43. The TNC revised the GHG emission assessments for the period 1990-2012, as well as previous omitted emission sources. The national emission factors were corrected for some source categories to present the national conditions and reduce uncertainties. The main sources of data were the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics, large national companies, ministries and agencies. 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories were used for reporting cross-cutting issues.

44. **The First Biennial Update Report** provides estimates of GHG emissions for 1990-2017. The inventory was first carried out in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for the Preparation of National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Sources of activity data were: (i) national regulatory, legal and technical documents, (ii) national studies carried out in the framework of national projects, (iii) national statistics on various sectors of the economy, (iv) expert opinions, (v) international data from sources such as the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the FAO database. QA / QC, as well as key category analysis and uncertainty assessment were carried out in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Emissions for the period 1990-2012 were recalculated relative to TNC. The reasons were: (i) transition to new methodologies for estimating emissions; (ii) transition to the use of GWP in accordance with the 4th Assessment Report of the IPCC; (iii) updated activity data and emission factors; (iv) the emergence of new or the termination of existing emission sources, as well as adjustments to the assumptions discussed earlier. Calculations of GHG emissions were carried out using the IPCC 2006 software. All national emission factors have also been revised and refined.

45. According to estimates of the GHG inventory in the First biennial update report (BUR) covering the period 1990-2017, removals in 2017 are estimated as 8.6 million tons of CO₂-eq, or 4.5% of the total emissions. The GHG emissions, including their removals, were 180.6 million tons of CO₂-eq. Energy sector is the largest contributor to the overall GHG emissions (76% in 2017), followed by Agriculture (18%) and by IPPU and the Waste sector (5% and 1%, respectively).

46. The AFOLU sector has made a significant contribution to changing the emission trajectory in the country, namely, 7% of increase since 2012 estimations. The GHG emissions reported over the period of 1990-2012 is presented in Table 1 and Figure 2.

Table 1. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks by Sectors, Mt CO₂-eq

Sector	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2015	2017	Change from 1990 to 2017 (%)
Energy	151.6	167.9	184.2	175.9	163.4	163.8	142.2	144.4	-4.7%
IPPU	8.8	5.9	5.9	7.1	8.4	8.2	8.4	8.5	-3.8%
Agriculture	15.1	16.5	16.0	19.4	25.7	28.1	32.0	33.7	+122.3%
FOLU	-14.1	-17.0	-6.4	3.3	-12.9	-12.9	-12.2	-8.6	+38.6%
Waste	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	+43.3%
Total emissions with FOLU	163.3	175.4	202.1	208.2	187.1	189.8	173.1	180.6	+10.6%
Total emissions without FOLU	177.4	192.5	208.5	204.9	200.1	202.7	185.3	189.2	+6.7%

Source: First Biennial Update Report of the Republic of Uzbekistan[14]¹³.

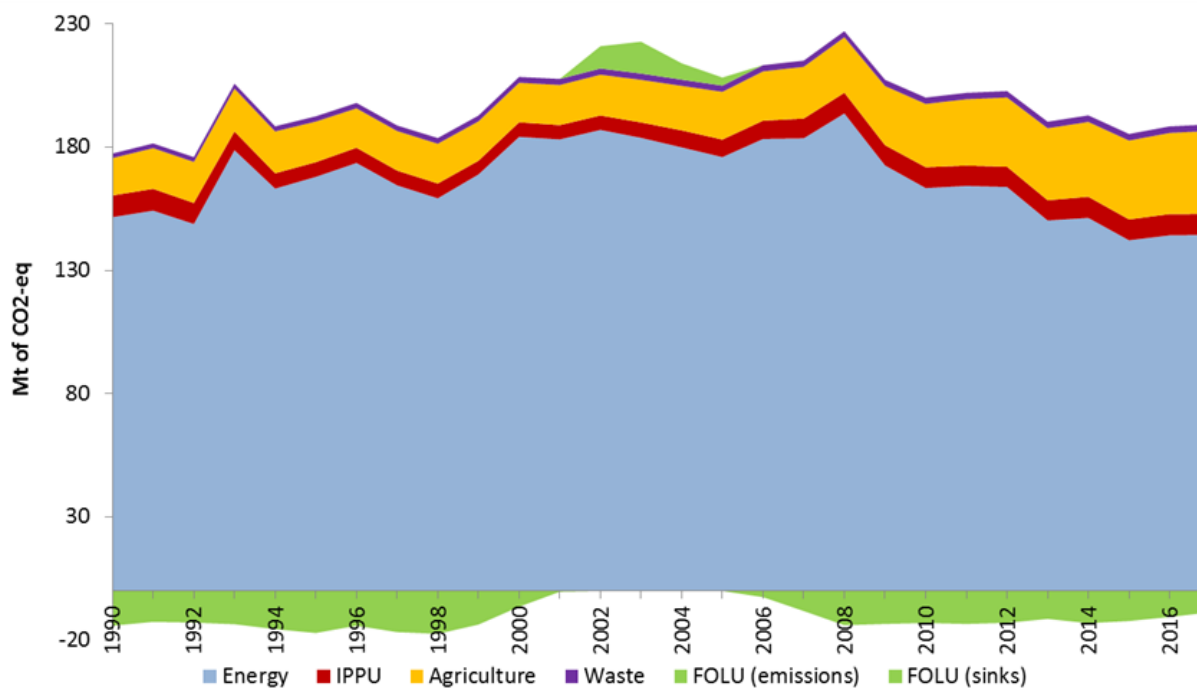


Figure 2. Trends of GHG emissions of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 1990-2017 by sector

47. The main reason for decreasing total GHG emissions value after 2008 was the decrease in natural gas leaks in the oil and gas industry due to the modernization of production facilities, including the elimination of leaks on main gas pipelines, and the improvement of the accounting and control system in the oil & gas industry.

Mitigation and adaptation measures

48. In view of the global climate change impacts on the country and worldwide, Uzbekistan signed the UNFCCC in 1993 and it is a Non-Annex I country^[15]¹⁴. The country signed the Kyoto Protocol on 20 November 1998 and ratified it on 12 October 1999. The country also signed the Paris Agreement on 19 April 2017^[16]¹⁵. The National Authority for Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) under the Kyoto Protocol in Uzbekistan was created at the

Ministry of Economy and an Interdepartmental Council was formed[17]¹⁶. The country has registered 15 Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Projects to the Executive Board Council of CDM of UNFCCC, and 14 million tons of Certified Emission Reductions (CER) were issued. The country occupies the first place among CIS and Easter Europe countries by a number of registered CDM projects[18]¹⁷.

49. The country submitted an Initial National Communication (INC) to the UNFCCC on 22 October 1999, Second National Communication (SNC) (also National Inventory Report-NIR) was submitted on 3rd Dec 2008, and Third National Communication (TNC) (also NIR) was submitted in 21 Feb 2017[19]¹⁸. The country is in the process of developing sector-driven National Adaptation Plan (NAP) with the financing from the Green Climate Fund (GCF)[20]¹⁹.

50. Two **Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)** are under development with assistance from international development partners. The first NAMA focused on energy-efficient retrofitting of multistory residential buildings with support from the German government and Uzkommunkhizmat as an implementing partner. The second NAMA is focused on energy efficiency in rural buildings under the UNDP/Ministry of Economy project ?Supporting Uzbekistan in Transition to a Low-Emission Development Path.? The ADB is also working with the Ministry of Economy and Uzbekenergo to develop a NAMA based on the country?s solar roadmap[21]²⁰. But, as yet none of these NAMA concepts had been submitted to the NAMA Registry of the UNFCCC[22]²¹.

51. The First Biennial Update Report (FBUR) reflecting the latest climate change response efforts and measures to reduce GHGs was submitted in July 2021. The set of measures being implemented in the country encompass technical measures to reduce GHG emissions, increase energy efficiency in various sectors of the economy, and carbon sequestration in agriculture and forestry. The main areas of mitigation activity are: (i) modernization and renewal of generating capacities and energy-intensive industries and reduction of losses in electrical networks; (ii) development and implementation of renewable energy sources; (iii) elimination of natural gas leaks in the oil and gas industry; (iv) limiting emissions and reducing energy consumption in transport; (v) introduction of energy-saving technologies in water management; (vi) improvement of the solid waste management system; (vii) expanding forest areas and increasing soil fertility.

52. The key adaptation measures for the Republic of Uzbekistan identified in the TNC are as follows: (i) increasing the efficiency of the use of available water resources; (ii) widespread

introduction of water-saving technologies in agriculture, industry and the household sector; (iii) improving irrigation infrastructure in order to reduce water losses and reduce its cost per unit of production; (iv) transition to the use of irrigation water of high salinity; (v) increasing the level of mechanization and automation of water distribution in river basins and irrigation areas; (vi) transition to a flexible planning system for the optimal volume of agricultural production.

53. The NC4 is planned to be ready later in 2022 and it will include mitigation and adaptation measures of the Republic of Uzbekistan. During the implementation of CDM projects, as well as the preparation of NCs and BUR the following gaps in field of mitigation were identified:

- ? low capacity in decision-making in the development and implementation of policies and measures in relation to low-carbon development and, if necessary, adjustment of the policies;
- ? coordination and exchange of information between the different sectors;
- ? tracking progress towards the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC);
- ? fulfilment of the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF).

54. A major gap in identification of adaptation measures is the lack of an integrated approach that consolidates science, technology and hydrometeorological hazard warning system. This approach should help reduce the vulnerability of the society and the country's economy to climate change.

Enhanced transparency framework of Paris Agreement (ETF)

55. The Paris Agreement was adopted at the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in December 2015 and entered into force on 4 November 2016. The landmark agreement aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by limiting a global temperature rise in the 21st century to a maximum of 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to try to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C. Additionally, the Paris Agreement aims to strengthen the ability of countries to respond and adapt to climate change.

56. The Paris Agreement is aimed to combat climate change and its impacts by keeping global temperature increase well below 2°C and pursuing to limit the temperature increase to

1.5 °C^[23]²². To reach this goal, each country has developed individual climate commitments, known as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC). Additionally, there are other provisions under the Paris Agreement that are focused on climate change mitigation and adaptation regulation in a country. It is globally agreed to assist developing nations in their climate mitigation and adaptation efforts by creating a framework for the transparent monitoring, reporting, and ratcheting up of countries' climate goals. Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), all Parties are required to periodically report national climate change-related information through the national communications (NCs).

57. Article 13 of the Paris Agreement established an enhanced transparency framework for action and support, with built-in flexibility which takes into account Parties' different capacities and builds upon collective experience.

58. Further, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has issued *Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* (2006) and their *2019 Refinement*, which explain standards and good practices related to MRV for climate change, particularly under UNFCCC. Also, detailed modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) for the ETF have been established.^[24]²³ The MPGs apply to all Parties, while allowing flexibility for developing countries that do not have the capacity to comply with the full requirements.

59. The goal of reporting provisions under the Convention and the Paris Agreement is to build on and enhance the existing transparency arrangements in relation to the preparation of National Communications (NCs), Biennial Update Reports (BURs), and Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV). ETF sets the rules on what information to report on the following aspects:

- ? Submission of the first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) and national inventory report by the end of 2024;
- ? how Parties can track progress in implementing and achieving their NDCs. Further, this information will be a base for global stocktakes (GST) of progress every five years and will inform Parties on what to include in their next NDCs. The first global stocktake will take place in 2023;
- ? information on climate change impacts and adaptation; and
- ? information on support needed and received.

Box 1. Reporting elements of the BTR

Mandatory elements (for developing countries)

- o National inventory report on anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs;
- o Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving NDCs;

Other elements

- o Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation (with clear linkages to the adaptation communications, which may be submitted as a component of or in conjunction with a BTR);
- o Information on financial support, technology development and transfer as well as capacity building support needed and received as well as provided or mobilized; and
- o Flexibility options chosen, relevant capacity constraints and improvement timeframes (for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS)).

60. The above-mentioned new requirements challenge the Government and require the additional improvement of the capacity in order to report in an efficient way and to be able to adapt to the changes.

MRV of the GHG Inventory

61. In Uzbekistan, there are some elements of the MRV structure of the GHG inventory. Currently, the GHG inventory is carried out within the framework of projects for the preparation of National Communications or Biennial Update Reports funded by the GEF. The current inventory covers the period 1990-2017. Within the framework of the Fourth National Communication, it is planned to prepare estimates of GHG emissions for 1990-2019. To move to a continuous process of preparing an inventory, it is necessary to develop and approve an appropriate regulatory and legal document. In the current inventory, the IPCC 2006 software is used to calculate emissions in the Energy, Industrial Processes, Agriculture and Waste sectors. For calculations in the Forestry and Other Land Use Sector, additional Excel tables are used in the format of the corresponding tables presented in the Appendix in T.4 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Documentation for each design category and national emission factors is collected in an electronic database (a hard copy is also available). All archival information on the GHG inventory of the First-Third National Communication is also stored in the form of electronic archives. Quality assurance/quality control (QA / QC) procedures during inventory

preparation are implemented in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories at all stages of inventory preparation.

62. Since 2017 reforms have been carried out in the national statistical system to ensure the accuracy, reliability and openness of information. Practical steps have been taken to generate and monitor relevant statistics to measure progress towards achieving national Sustainable Development Goals. The State Committee on Statistics and UNDP in Uzbekistan has developed a national website (nsdg.stat.uz). The website is a platform for monitoring and reporting on the implementation of national SDGs and is accessible to a wide range of users. To date, it contains data on about 100 indicators.

63. From the lessons learned during the preparation of National Inventories and the implementation of CDM projects, it follows that an effective MRV system involves:

- ? the required level of political support;
- ? well-organized information flows between the participating institutions.

64. The success of the MRV system depends to a large extent on institutional mechanisms aimed at coordinating actions related to the preparation of National Communications and Biennial Update Reports (BURs), including standardizing the data collection system, identifying common approaches to evaluating policies and mitigation measures, and quality control procedures (QC/QA), and the creation of databases.

65. As part of the preparation of the First Biennial Update Report, a concept for the development of MRV was developed, which consists of the main problems and tasks for the development of institutional mechanisms, methodological base, data processing procedures and a plan of the implementation of the national MRV system, based on the requirements of the UNFCCC and on an analysis of international experience, as well as in accordance with national conditions. The internal MRV system is expected to make the most of existing systems and processes for data collection, including QC / QA procedures, and will consist of the following components:

- ? MRV inventory of GHG emissions;
- ? MRV mitigation actions;
- ? M&E of adaptation actions;
- ? MRV support (required and provided).

66. The MRV mitigation action is in its early stages. The aim of the MRV of mitigation actions is to quantify the GHG emission reductions from the implementation of individual policies/strategies/programs/projects.

67. During the preparation of the First Biennial Update Report, steps were taken to assess and analyze mitigation measures and the experience gained in analyzing and processing this information, which will be used to develop reporting and monitoring procedures. The current MRV mitigation system lacks:

- ? definition of institutional arrangements;
- ? determination of the methodological framework required to assess the impact of policies and mitigation measures on reducing GHG emissions;
- ? identification of data sources (statistical offices, ministries, organizations, private companies) related to the assessment of policies and mitigation measures;
- ? defining reporting obligations;
- ? determination of approaches to verification.

MRV of Adaptation

68. The MRV of adaptation actions is planned to be developed as part of the preparation of the National Adaptation Plan of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2021-2022, since by developing national adaptation plans, one of the mandatory components is the creation of a monitoring and evaluation system (M&E), including assessing impacts, vulnerabilities and risks. The challenge is to develop indicators for assessing the implementation of adaptation measures, since there is no universal approach and common indicators for assessing risks, vulnerability and impacts of adaptation measures. Since Countries have different climatic risks, vulnerability and effects of the implementation of adaptation measures are local.

69. Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) were prepared in 2001 in the following areas:

- ? Identifying priority technological requirements of economic sectors of Uzbekistan in reducing GHG emission and mitigating the negative impact of climate change; studying possible acquisition and use of technologies; assessing and developing specific technological projects.
- ? Undertaking additional studies in vulnerability assessment and developing climate change adaptation interventions.

? Strengthening the regional monitoring system and capacity building for participation in the Global Climate Monitoring System (GCMS)[25]²⁴.

70. The revision of the TNA and Technology Action Plans (TAPs) and Roadmaps for NDC Implementation for the Republic of Uzbekistan are prepared by Uzhydromet jointly with the Climate Technology centre and network[26]²⁵.

Institutional arrangements of climate change mitigation and adaptation in Uzbekistan

71. The State administration is based on functional-sectoral and territorial entities and includes ministries, state committees, agencies and organizations, as well as local branches of State authority ? *khokimiyats* (local municipalities) in provinces, cities, towns and districts. The Centre of Hydrometeorological Service of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Uzhydromet) is the UNFCCC Focal Point. The State Committee on Ecology and Environmental Protection is the GEF OFP. The State Committee on Forestry of Uzbekistan is the UNCCD Focal Point. There is no permanent coordination mechanism available in Uzbekistan ? the OFP reaches out to the ministries and the committees on the ad-hoc/project to project basis.

72. The Centre of the Hydrometeorological Service of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Uzhydromet) is appointed as the Agency responsible for the preparation of the GHG Inventory in Uzbekistan through the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PP-4896 dated 17.11.2020 "On measures to further improve the activities of the Center of the Hydrometeorological Service of the Republic of Uzbekistan" (previously by the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 183 dated April 14, 2004). The GHG inventory national team has been formed within the Climate Change Monitoring Department of Uzhydromet to coordinate the inventory preparation. All data and information have been collected, compiled and stored by this department since 1994. The existing institutional arrangement and specific roles of other government agencies, organizations and industrial companies are presented in the Table 2 below.

Table 2. Existing institutional structure of MRV for preparing GHG inventory

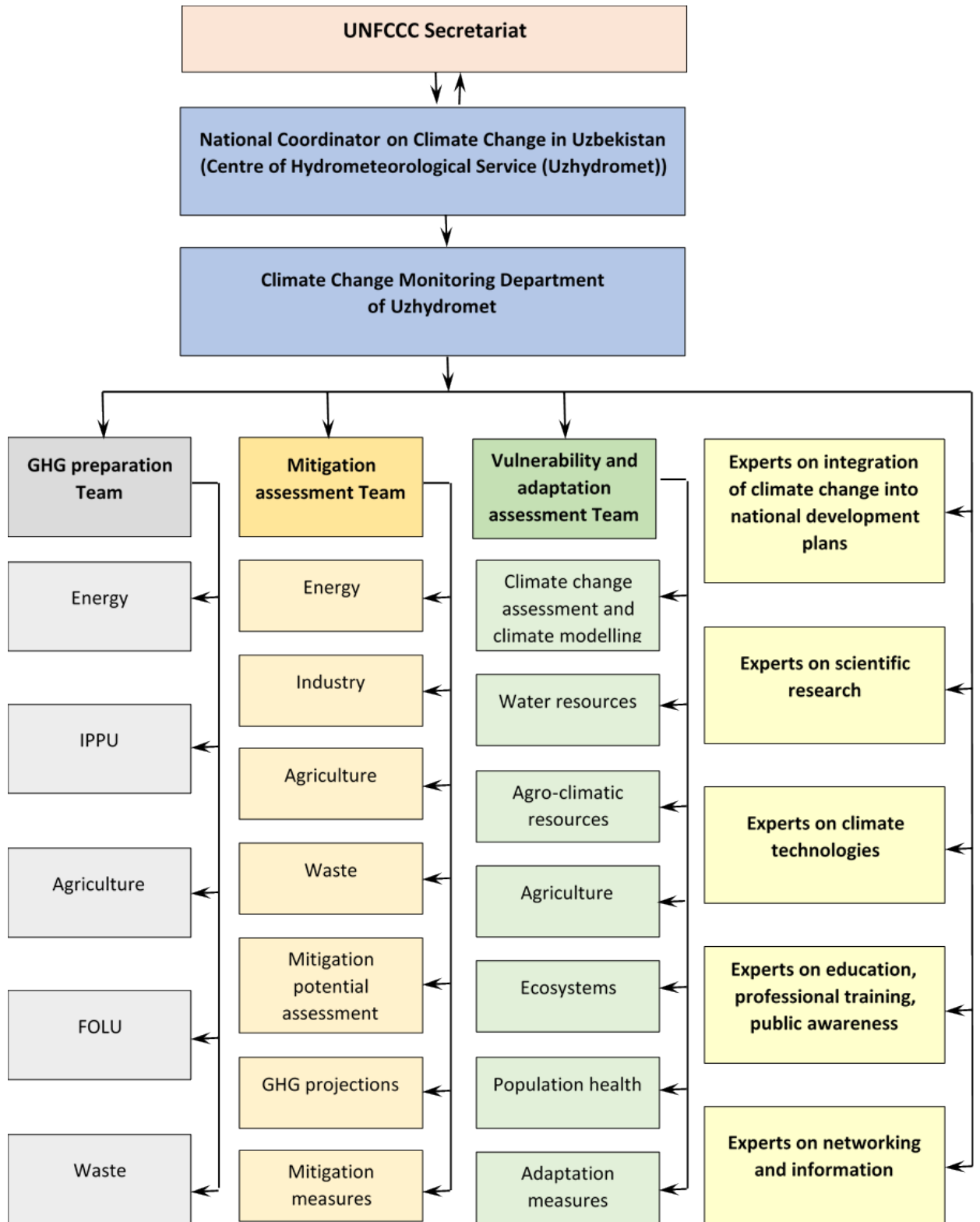
Sectors	Respective Ministry
<i>Energy</i>	

Sectors	Respective Ministry
Burning fuel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics (annual fuel balances); - Ministry of Energy (data on fuel consumption at TPPs and CHPPs, energy characteristics of fuels)
Fugitive emissions from fuel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection (emissions from transport) - State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics (data on production, export, import of coal, oil, natural gas, production of oil products, etc.); - Ministry of Energy (Uzbekneftegaz JSC, Uztransgaz JSC, Uzgazta'minot JSC)
<i>Industrial processes and product use</i>	
Production of mineral products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on statistics (summary data on the production of mineral products in the country); - Association of Enterprises "Uzpromstroimaterialy" (data on the production of mineral products at the enterprises of the association, information on production technologies, participation in the calculation of emission factors)
Chemical industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics (summary data on the production of chemical products for the country); - JSC "Uzkhimprom" (JSC "Uzkim?osanoat") (data on the production of chemical products at each of the enterprises, information on production technologies, participation in the calculation of emission factors)
Metallurgy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics (country data on steel production); - Bekabad Metallurgical Plant (data on production technologies, participation in the calculation of emission factors)
Use of hydrofluorocarbons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Ecology and Environmental Protection (Ozone Office) (collection of necessary information, calculation of consumed HFCs in mixtures, calculation of HFC emissions); - State Customs Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan (data on the import of HFC mixtures into the country)
Lubricant Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics (summary data for the country on the consumption of lubricants)
<i>Agriculture, forestry and Other Land Use</i>	

Sectors	Respective Ministry
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics (data on livestock); - State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on statistics (data on nitrogen fertilizers applied to the soil, on livestock, on the harvested areas of land for crops and their yield); - State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on statistics (data on harvested areas under rice crops)
Forestry and Other Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Forestry (data on forest inventory); - Cadastral Agency under the Tax Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan (data on forest areas); - Research Institute of Forestry (development of national coefficients, calculation of CO₂ absorption by forest biomass); - Cadastral Agency under the Tax Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan (data on pasture areas); - Cadastral Agency under the Tax Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan (data on the areas of cultivated land); - Cadastral Agency under the Tax Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan (data on the areas of all categories of land use)
Waste	
Solid waste disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Ecology and environmental protection (collection of the necessary information on the amount of exported waste, calculation of waste generation coefficients, morphological composition, etc.); - State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on statistics (data on the size of the urban population)
Wastewater Treatment and Disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics (data on the population covered by sewage services, on the production of certain types of industrial products); - State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Ecology and environmental protection (data on wastewater treatment systems)

73. Uzhydromet is involved in the work on UNFCCC realization and other global environmental conventions in the country. Uzhydromet is responsible for the implementation of National Communications for the UNFCCC, monitoring of the Climate Change and provision of forecasts, contribution to estimation of its impact, and to measures and variants of strategies of reaction to Climate Change. The international obligations such as WMO, UNFCCC (including a regular inventory

of GHG), are also the responsibility of Uzhydromet. The Ministry of Economics was appointed as the National Body of the Republic of Uzbekistan on CDM through Programme No. 525 published on 6 December, 2006. Decision No. 9 of the Cabinet of the Republic of Uzbekistan on 10 January, 2007 consolidates the order of preparation and realization of investment projects in the country for the CDM projects. The institutional structure of UNFCCC related activities in Uzbekistan is presented in the Figure below.



**National Coordinator on Climate Change in Uzbekistan (Centre of Hydrometeorological Service
(Uzhydromet))**

Climate Change Monitoring Department of Uzhydromet

GHG preparation Team

Mitigation assessment Team

Vulnerability and adaptation assessment Team

Energy

IPPU

Agriculture

FOLU

Waste

Energy

Industry

Agriculture

Waste

Mitigation potential assessment

GHG projections

Mitigation measures

Climate change assessment and climate modelling

Water resources

Agro-climatic resources

Agriculture

Ecosystems

Population health

Adaptation measures

Experts on integration of climate change into national development plans

Experts on scientific research

Experts on climate technologies
Experts on education, professional training, public awareness
Experts on networking and information

Figure 3. Organizational structure of UNFCCC related activities in Uzbekistan

74. The institutional structure of adaptation-related data collection is presented in the Table below.

Table 3. Institutional structure of adaptation-related data collection.

Organization	Role
Uzhydromet	<p>UNFCCC Focal Point</p> <p>Coordinator for the preparation of National Communication and other information related to adaptation.</p> <p>Formation of a team of sectoral experts.</p> <p>Interaction with the UNFCCC bodies and other international organizations.</p> <p>Interaction with stakeholder organizations.</p> <p>Capacity building of national experts in the field of adaptation.</p> <p>Preparation of reporting documents on adaptation to climate change in Uzbekistan for the UNFCCC.</p> <p>Preparation of the National Adaptation Plan.</p> <p>Development and updating of NDCs.</p> <p>Conducting comprehensive scientific research of regional processes of climate change and assessing the impact of the consequences of these changes on the sectors of the economy and the living conditions of the population.</p>

Organization	Role
Ministry of Agriculture	<p>Introduction of the achievements of science and technology, modern resource-saving agricultural technologies, advanced experience in agriculture.</p> <p>Submission of data for NDC revision.</p> <p>Development and implementation of projects for the application of climate-resistant and water-saving technologies in agriculture.</p> <p>Carrying out measures to increase fertility and improve agricultural land.</p> <p>Development of adaptation measures and provision of data on their implementation in agriculture.</p>
Ministry of Water Resources	<p>Improving the efficiency of water use. Introduction of modern technologies to improve land reclamation and reduce the level of salinity.</p> <p>Development and implementation of projects for the application of climate-resistant and water-saving technologies in water management.</p>
Ministry of Health	Preparation of a set of necessary data, analysis of data on the impact of climate change on public health
State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics	Preparation of a set of necessary statistical data (at the request of Uzhydromet)
State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Forestry	<p>Implementation of measures for the conservation and restoration of forest resources.</p> <p>Development and implementation of measures to prevent desertification, reforestation and protective afforestation in the republic.</p> <p>Afforestation of the dried-up bottom of the Aral Sea.</p> <p>Providing data for the preparation NC and updating the NDC.</p> <p>Implementation of projects to prevent desertification, combat land degradation, reforestation and protective afforestation in the republic.</p> <p>Providing information on the development and implementation of adaptation measures in forestry.</p>
Scientific Research Hydrometeorological Institute (NIGMI) at the Centre of Hydrometeorological Service (Uzhydromet)	<p>Studies to assess the country's expected IC for the future in accordance with scenarios of global GHG emissions, assess the impact of IC on the key sectors of the country's economy.</p> <p>Assessment of water, climatic, agro-climatic resources and agroecology, their changes under the influence of natural and anthropogenic factors.</p> <p>Providing data for the preparation NC and updating of NDCs.</p>

Organization	Role
JSC, UZGIP	Submission of research data on IC vulnerability for preparation and updating of NDCs.
Scientific Research Institute of Forestry	Development of measures for adaptation of forestry to climate change. Providing information on adaptation measures in forestry.

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)

75. Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) of Uzbekistan was submitted on 19 April 2017 [27]²⁶. An updated NDC was presented to the UNFCCC by the Republic of Uzbekistan on October 30, 2021. Uzbekistan's NDC sets forth a framework for action to address both the impacts and drivers of climate change in different sectors. It is the basis for the development and strengthening of monitoring and reporting systems and processes pursuant to the requirements of the ETF.

76. Uzbekistan is committed to the Paris Agreement and set forth adaptation and mitigation actions through the NDC[28]²⁷. The government officially signed the Paris Agreement on 19 April 2017 and ratified it in November 2018. Uzbekistan has also made a pledge to the Bonn Challenge.

77. The NDC sets mitigation objective of reducing specific emissions of GHG per unit of GDP by 10% by 2030 compared to 2010 level. The adaptation objective of NDC is to continue its efforts for adaptation capacity building to reduce the risk of climate change's adverse impact on various sectors of economy, social sector and the Priaralie (Aral Sea coastal zone). Guided by the Decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change 4 / CMA.1, 1 / CP.21, 9 / CMA.1 and 18 / CMA.1 and in accordance with current internal circumstances and capabilities, the Republic of Uzbekistan has updated its nationally determined contribution. The updated NDC was presented to the UNFCCC on October 30, 2021. By adopting this document, the Republic of Uzbekistan has increased its obligations and intends to reduce specific greenhouse gas emissions per unit of GDP by 35% by 2030 from the level of 2010 instead of 10% provided for in the first NDC of 2017.

78. Favourable conditions for achieving the target indicator of reducing by 2030 the carbon intensity of the country's economy by 35% against 2010, which is outlined in the updated NDC of Uzbekistan, are as follows: (i) stable and high GDP growth rate (5-6%) in recent years and its projected high growth in the near future; (ii) continuing increase of the share of less energy-intensive (carbon-intensive) industries in the structure of the economy; (iii) low growth rate of GHG emissions during 1990-2017. The updated document provides information on the national circumstances, mitigation and adaptation measures and actions to be taken to achieve the new NDC target. It is planned to implement the undertaken obligations thanks to measures for the development of renewable energy, energy efficiency

and others declared in the Strategy for the transition to a "green" economy for 2019-2030 and other sectoral strategic documents.

79. The updated NDC commitments are closely aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and long-term socio-economic development goals of the country. Achievement of the long-term goal is envisaged with the support of the international community and financial institutions, providing access to advanced resource-saving and environmentally friendly technologies and climate finance. The "Adaptation" component of the updated NDC envisages measures to adapt water and agriculture resources, social sphere, ecosystem-based adaptation, the inclusion of adaptation criteria into planning and allocating public budget in strategic infrastructure and production systems, actions to mitigate the consequences of the Aral Sea crisis.

80. Transparency of mitigation and adaptation actions in the implementation of the NDC, as stated in the document, will be ensured through:

- ? Strengthened data and information management system to track the progress of the mitigation and adaptation actions and measures to achieve the NDC mitigation target at the national and sectoral levels. The last shall be accompanied by adequate financial support in accordance with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (Decision 18/CMA.1);

- ? Preparation of National Inventory Reports of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHG;

- ? Prepare Biennial Update Reports (BURs) and/or Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs);

- ? Involvement of the general public in the reporting process (inclusive and gender approach).

81. A brief overview of the updated NDC of Uzbekistan is presented in the Table below.

Table 4. Key indicators, mitigation and adaptation measures of updated NDC, Uzbekistan

Key indicators, mitigation and adaptation measures of NDC	
Reference Year	2010
Target time period	2020-2030
GHG emissions reduction target	To decrease specific emissions of GHG per unit of GDP by 35% by 2030 from base year, which is 2010.
Adaptation's objective	Uzbekistan will also continue its efforts for adaptation capacity building to reduce risk of climate change adverse impact on various sectors of economy, social sector and Priaralie (Aral Sea coastal zone).

Key indicators, mitigation and adaptation measures of NDC

Key mitigation measures

The following key mitigation measures are in place:

- ? increasing the share of renewable energy in power generation to 25%, through construction of solar, wind and small hydropower plants;
- ? further introducing energy-saving technologies in industry, construction, agriculture and other sectors of the economy;
- ? introducing alternative fuels in transportation;
- ? improving productivity of agricultural land;
- ? improving the solid waste management system;
- ? improving the water management system;
- ? expanding forest areas;
- ? introducing effective incentives for resource mobilization;
- ? other measures and actions reflected in the Strategy for Transition to a Green Economy until 2030 (PP-4477 dated 04.10.2019), which is currently under revision and is to be extended until 2050, taking into account Uzbekistan's increased NDC ambitions, as well as ambitions under a number of medium and long-term sectoral strategies.

In the future, the fulfillment of NDC commitments will be monitored in accordance with the documents under development: the National Adaptation Plan and Climate Change Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as the Biennial Transparency Report to the UNFCCC. Priority is also given to the development of a state system of inventory, reporting and control of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, which will contribute to:

Improving the quality of GHG inventory and reducing the overall uncertainty of GHG inventory by developing and refining national emission factors, approaches and methods for calculating GHG emissions, and

improving the quality of activity data.

Improving the inventory system of greenhouse gas removals and emissions in the "Forestry and other types of land use" sector, including the use of advanced GIS technologies

Key indicators, mitigation and adaptation measures of NDC

Key adaptation measures

Agriculture and water management

- Improve the use of water resources and prevent further salinization and land degradation;
- Upgrade, modernize and automate water management facilities;
- Widely apply energy-efficient and water-saving technologies for crop irrigation, information and communication technologies and innovations in water management;
- Improvement of the climate resilience of the agriculture through diversification of food crops production pattern; conservation of germplasm and indigenous plant species and agricultural crops resistant to droughts, pests and diseases;
- Improvement of irrigated lands affected by desertification, soil degradation and drought, increase in soil fertility of irrigated and rainfed lands; and
- Improvement of pasture productivity and fodder production in desert and piedmont areas.

Social sphere

- Raising of awareness and improvement of access to information about climate change for all groups of population; and
- Widening the participation of the public, scientific institutions, women and local communities in planning and management, considering approaches and methods of gender equity;
- ? Prevent the emergence and exacerbation of diseases caused by climate change;

Aral Sea

- Conservation of the current fragile ecological balance in Priaralie, combating desertification, improvement of management system, efficient and rational water resources use;
- Conservation and rehabilitation of flora and fauna biodiversity, including through the creation of local water bodies in Priaralie;
- Conservation and restoration of forest resources, including afforestation of the dried Aral Sea bottom.

Ecosystem-based Adaptation

- Restoration of forests in mountain and piedmont areas, conservation of indigenous plant species in semi-deserts and deserts; and
- Conservation, restoration and maintenance of ecological balance in the protected nature territories.

Infrastructure and production facilities

- Introduction of adaptation criteria into governmental investment projects for construction, modernization, O&M of infrastructure in various sectors of economy;
- Improvement of the system for monitoring ameliorative conditions of irrigated lands and soil fertility; and

Barriers, needs and gaps related to ETF reporting in Uzbekistan

(Gaps and barriers affecting the *enhanced transparency framework* of the Paris Agreement)

82. The TNC, as well as the First Biennial Update Report, have identified a number of general challenges for enhanced transparency in monitoring mitigation and adaptation actions in the different sectors as mentioned below:

- ? Insufficient knowledge regarding the ETF and the new methodologies and procedures respective to the provisions under the Paris Agreement;
- ? Gaps in the coordination mechanism amongst relevant Ministries and other stakeholders in the gathering of data and information needed to report under the provisions of the Paris Agreement;
- ? Limited experience with measuring, reporting and verification (MRV) systems for emissions from the different sectors;
- ? Limited capacity of quality assurance or control mechanisms in the preparation and reporting of GHG emissions inventories and mitigation activities;
- ? Limited capacity to implement, monitor, evaluate and report adaptation actions;
- ? Limited capacity to assess of climate change risks (including sensitivity, vulnerability and adaptative capacity assessment);
- ? One of the key limitations of data management that also constrains the setting of priorities and strategic objectives for the country is the lack of gender statistics and sex-disaggregated data. The State Statistics Committee maintains a gender statistics database covering eight topics (including labour, healthcare, education and social protection). Such gender statistics are a useful starting point but none of the indicators in the database corresponds to the FAO Core Set of Gender Indicators in Agriculture (see FAO, 2016a, Agri-Gender Statistics Toolkit).
- ? GHG Inventory:
 - Tier 1 methodologies of the IPCC Guidelines (1996) were previously used for preparation of GHG inventory.
 - Further improvement of the estimation of the uncertainty of GHG emissions and removals, including for the AFOLU sector.

- Development of national emission factors and application of up-to-date IPCC methodologies of a higher level in key inventory categories.
- Reducing inventory uncertainty by improving quality of data activity and using national emission factors.
- Updating the GHG methodologies to the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories.

83. The transition to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines was recently made for the GHG inventory dataset submitted in the first Biennial Update Report. The update was done for all sectors that entails the GHG inventory. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the capacity of national experts and develop own emission factors (EFs) to improve the quality of the GHG estimations of the GHG inventory; the last is of high relevance for the agriculture sector which is the second biggest GHG emission contributor of Uzbekistan.

84. There is a limited coordination between the ministries and agencies involved in the formulation of the GHG inventory as well as the other reporting sections of the national communications to the UNFCCC.

85. The identified data and training capacity gaps as per the consultation with the Uzhydromet during the preparation of this PIF are presented in Table 5 and 6, respectively:

Table 5. Data gaps hindering the ETF compliance in Uzbekistan

Sector	Capacity gaps
Energy	Improving the accuracy of estimates of fuel consumption for fuel balances (Goskomstat).
Agriculture	Improve the level of detail of activity data in the Livestock category, including livestock characteristics, livestock feed ration, manure distribution system.
Forestry and Other Land Use change (FOLU)	Harmonization of estimates of forest inventories carried out by the State Committee for Forestry for the period 1990-2017. More level of detail is needed for pasture areas and arable lands. Obtaining data on land conversion from one category to another.

Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU)	Information about the technologies of production processes and their share in the total production of each product. Obtaining data on the production of zinc, lead for the period from 1990 to the current date. Clarification of data on steel production.
Waste	Clarification of information and activity data by subsector category. Including: clarification of emission factors in the category "Solid waste disposal"; clarification of wastewater treatment and discharge.

Table 6. Technical capacity development needs to comply the ETF in Uzbekistan focusing on climate change

Technical capacity needs	Targeted organization
Improvement of the GHG inventory system	Uzhydromet
Implementation of transparency principles in the formulation of the GHG inventory and reporting to the UNFCCC (in Biennial Transparency Report (BTR))	Uzhydromet
Preparation of a roadmap for the establishment of a MRV system	Uzhydromet, Ministry of Energy, State Committee for Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection, , State Committee for Forestry, JSC Uzkimyosanoat, Association for Industrial Construction Materials,
Development of sectoral guidelines for the GHG inventory (for key inventory categories)	Uzhydromet, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Agriculture, State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection, State Committee for Land Geodezcadastre, State Committee for Forestry, JSC Uzkimyosanoat, Association for Industrial Construction Materials, State Committee for Statistics
Principles for establishing a MRV system	Uzhydromet, Ministry of Energy, State Committee for Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, LLC Uzgip, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction, State Forestry Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, sectoral research institutes of the Academy of Sciences, etc.
Development of approaches, methodologies and indicators for assessing the impact of implementing adaptation measures	Uzhydromet, the Ministry of Energy, State Committee for Statistics, the Ministry of Agriculture, Uzgip LLC, the Ministry of Water Resources, the Ministry of Health, the State Committee on Forestry, sectoral research institutes of the Academy of Sciences, etc.

Technical capacity needs	Targeted organization
Training on methodologies and approaches for assessing vulnerability to climate change	Uzhydromet, Ministry of Energy, State Committee for Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Uzgip LLC, Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction, State Committee on Forestry of the Republic of Uzbekistan, etc.
Assessment of financial resources and financing mechanism to finance the adaptation measures	Uzhydromet, Ministry of Energy, State Committee for Statistics, Ministry of Investments and Foreign Trade, Ministry of Agriculture, LLC ?Uzgip?, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction, State Committee on Forestry, etc.
International experience in formulating adaptation projects in key vulnerable sectors (pastures, forests, water resources, mountain ecosystems, etc.)	Uzhydromet, Ministry of Agriculture, Uzgip LLC, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction, State Committee for Forestry of the Republic of Uzbekistan, etc.
Methods and approaches to informing the population and the public in addressing adaptation to climate change,	Uzhydromet, the Ministry of Agriculture, Uzgip LLC, the Ministry of Water Resources, the Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction, the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Forestry, NGOs, etc.

86. Currently, Uzbekistan's experience with the types of reporting required under the ETF is still limited, and MRV-related activities in Uzbekistan are primarily conducted as part of the reporting to UNFCCC. Uzbekistan lacks a comprehensive MRV system needed to fulfil their obligations under the Paris Agreement. The **barriers** to an effective implementation of ETF requirements in Uzbekistan can be summarized as the following:

? **Barrier 1- Limited knowledge and understanding of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) and its reporting formats from national stakeholders):** Methods and approaches to comply with the ETF reporting requirements are essentially absent. Knowledge is needed to strengthen the national policy regime on climate change actions focusing on the ETF.

? **Barrier 2- Lack of regular institutional mechanisms for an integrated, systematic, continuous data monitoring required for the National Reports to be submitted to the UNFCCC:** Currently both climate change mitigation and adaptation data are collected and organized sporadically by sending official letters of inquiry to stakeholder organizations and by hiring experts. The system does not regularly collect, update and manage the data through a coordinated permanent institutional structure, rather it is an ad-hoc basis system. Although the different sectors have put in place data management systems as part of previous GHG inventories, these systems are not yet integrated, nor do they follow common data collect and management protocols. These limitations have been recognized by stakeholders from all sectors consulted during the project formulation phase. The main reason for this is the lack of formalized systems, procedures and protocols as well as

institutional frameworks for an ongoing generation of information as well as technical capacities.

? **Barrier 3- Lack of technical expertise and knowledge to establish an adequate set of indicators for adaptation actions to be monitored and tracked:** Adaptation is a priority issue for Uzbekistan. Nevertheless, there is the need of increase or develop new technical capacities, mainly at sector level, that allows to the country to develop a robust set of indicators to monitor the climate change impacts, vulnerability assessment and risks produced by climate change impacts. Once the level of vulnerability at geographical and sectoral level is defined, then there is the need to establish a set of adaptative indicators which should be monitored and reported and which should be improved with the implementation of the adaptation measures in Uzbekistan. The last will increase the adaptative capacity and will allow to achieve a climate change resilient development. The monitoring and reporting system on adaptation will facilitate the progress assessment as well as the reporting deemed by the ETF as well as other reporting formats of the UNFCCC.

? **Barrier 4- Lack of technical expertise and knowledge in regards to measuring, reporting and/or verification (MRV) of GHG emissions reductions resulting from the implementation of mitigation actions in the country:** The current data collection system works on an ad-hoc basis, where the information collection is done case by case and through sending letters on data request to the relevant national institutions. Once the information is collected, either electronically or on paper, it is archived in the inventory database of Uzhydromet. Nevertheless as a result of the Paris Agreement and its subsequent decisions on transparency on mitigation actions, the developing countries will need to establish a permanent institutional framework that will allow a continuous generation and processing of information on the mitigation measures and the progress made by the country in order to achieve its NDC mitigation targets. Therefore, Uzbekistan will require to work on the institutional framework as well as on online system or platform to gather and showing the progress reached on its mitigation measures and the support requested and received. The last is of high relevance at national as well as at sectoral level, mainly in the key GHG emitting sectors of the country. Furthermore, there is the need of generating capacities on the reporting formats that the country will need to submit to the UNFCCC.

? **Barrier 5 - Lack of knowledge of the new information on Common Tabular Formats (CTFs) for robust monitoring and reporting on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building needed and received:** As a result of the definition of the reporting formats, either the Common Tabular Formats or Common Reporting Tables (CRTs) in the COP 26. There is the need to inform and to generate new capacities in the country which is capable of generating the information required to fulfil adequately the CTFs or CRTs deemed by the ETF and which will need to be submitted in the first Biennial Transparency Report in 2024.

1.2 The baseline scenario and associated projects

(Legal and Regulatory Framework on Climate Change)

87. Uzbekistan shows the national aspiration to actively contribute towards global climate change combat efforts through different national policies, mitigation and adaptation measures throughout the past decade. It is therefore an opportune time to take stock of the current situation in the country, identify necessary improvements and develop a roadmap for how they will be addressed between now and 2024. Table 7 presents some of the national legislation and policies relevant to climate change, and the notable ones are discussed in the subsequent sections.

Table 7. National legislation and policies relevant to climate change adaptation and mitigation

Type	Legislation, Policies and Plans
Overarching instruments	<p><i>Constitution of Uzbekistan</i></p> <p>(i) <i>All citizens shall protect the environment (Article 50)?.</i></p> <p>(ii) <i>.....The use of any property must not be harmful to the ecological environment, nor shall it infringe on the rights and legally protected interests of citizens, juridical entities or the state (Article 54)?.</i></p> <p>(iii) <i>The land, its minerals, fauna and flora, as well as other natural resources shall constitute the national wealth, and shall be rationally used and protected by the state (Article 55)?.</i></p> <p>(iv) <i>The joint conducting of the local bodies of authority shall include..... protection of the environment (Article 100)?.</i></p> <p><i>Strategy for the transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a green economy for the period 2019 - 2030</i></p> <p>Approved by: No. PP-4477 from 04.10.2019</p>
	<p>National goals and objectives in the field of sustainable development for the period up to 2030</p> <p>Approved by: Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers No 841 from 20.10.2018</p>
Implementation of the obligations under the UNFCCC	<p><i>Decree of the President, No. PP-4896 dated 17.11.2020</i></p> <p><i>On Measures for Further Improvement of the Activities of the Centre of Hydrometeorological Service of the Republic of Uzbekistan?</i></p>
	<p><i>Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Ratification of the Paris Agreement"</i></p> <p>Approved by: No.ZRU-491 from 02.10.2018</p>

Type	Legislation, Policies and Plans
Air emission reduction	<p><i>Law No. 353-I of 1996 on the Protection of Atmospheric Air</i></p> <p>Article 24 specifies that enterprises and institutions are obliged to save fuel and energy resources through the introduction of energy-saving technologies and alternative energy sources, thereby reducing GHGs emissions.</p>
Energy	<p><i>Law No. 412-I of 1997 on the Rational Use of Energy</i></p> <p>The Law envisages ?state control over compliance with indices of energy efficiency and energy quality, established by normative documents?, which should be revised every 5 years (Article 6). Article 10 notes that the State committee on statistics is responsible for carrying out statistical observations of energy generation and consumption.</p>
	<p><i>Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Use of Renewable Energy Sources" (ZRU-539 dated 21.05.2019)</i></p>
	<p><i>Decree of the President 6 December 2006, No PP-525</i></p> <p>On Measures for Implementation of Priority Investment Projects within Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol.</p>
	<p><i>Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers 10 January 2007, No 9</i></p> <p>Provision on Procedure for Preparation and Implementation of Investment Projects under Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) within the Kyoto Protocol Framework.</p>
	<p><i>Decree of the President 5 May 2015, No PP-2343</i></p> <p>On Program of Measures for Reduction in Energy Consumption, Introduction Energy-Saving Technologies in Economy Sectors and Social Sphere for 2015-2019</p>
	<p><i>Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers 22 August 2009, No 245</i></p> <p>On Approval of Rules for Use of Electrical and Thermal Energy.</p>
Electricity industry	<p><i>Law on electricity industry of September 30, 2009</i></p> <p>The Law secures the existing legal framework in this sector.</p>
	<p><i>Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers 17 February 2010, No 23</i></p> <p>On Measures for Implementation of Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan ?On Electrical Energy Industry.</p>
Renewable energy	<p><i>The Renewable Energy Law</i></p> <p>It entered into force on 22 May 2019 providing comprehensive regulation on the renewable energy sector.</p>

Type	Legislation, Policies and Plans
	<p data-bbox="480 264 1029 296"><i>Decree of the President 1 March 2013, No PP-4512</i></p> <p data-bbox="480 323 1222 354">On Measures for Further Development of Alternative Energy Sources</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="480 390 1029 422"><i>Decree of the President 1 March 2013, No PP-1929</i></p> <p data-bbox="480 449 1086 480">On Establishment of International Solar Energy Institute.</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="480 516 1170 548"><i>Decrees of the Cabinet of Ministers 16 November 2015, No 331</i></p> <p data-bbox="480 575 1227 606">On Program for Development of Hydropower Industry for 2016-2020.</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="480 642 1222 674"><i>Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers 26 November 2015, No 343[29]²⁸</i></p> <p data-bbox="480 701 1349 764">On Measures for Promotion of Biogas Plants Construction in Cattle Breeding and Poultry Farms of Republic.</p>
Agriculture and livelihoods	<p data-bbox="480 810 1357 842"><i>Agriculture Development Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020 - 2030</i></p> <p data-bbox="480 869 959 900">Approved by: No. UP-5853 from 23.10.2019</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="480 936 1089 968"><i>Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers 5 June 2013, No 158</i></p> <p data-bbox="480 995 1390 1079">On Measures for Gradual Renewal of Pump/Power Equipment in Water Management Organizations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2014- 2018.</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="480 1125 1130 1157"><i>Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers 29 August 2015, No 255</i></p> <p data-bbox="480 1184 1398 1247">On Integrated Program for Mitigation of the Aral Sea Disaster Impacts, Rehabilitation and Socio-economic Development of Priaralie Region for 2015 ? 2018.</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="480 1283 1016 1314"><i>Decree of the President 21 July 2021, No PP-5202</i></p> <p data-bbox="480 1341 1390 1436">On measures to implement a special resolution of the UN General Assembly dated May 18, 2021. On declaring the Aral Sea region a zone of environmental innovations and technologies</p>

88. The Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers October 20, 2018 No 841[30]²⁹ is focused on measures to implement the National goals and objectives in the field of sustainable development for the period up to 2030. National goals and targets in the field of sustainable development for the period up to 2030 were approved including:

- ? Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

- Task 13.2. Include climate change response measures in the policy and development strategy at the national level, paying special attention to the measures implemented in the Aral Sea region.
- Task 13.3. Improve enlightenment and awareness, as well as the ability of people and institutions, organizations and enterprises to prevent the consequences of climate change, adapt to them an early warning of the risks of dangerous climatic events.

89. The president of the country approved in October 2018 the strategy for the transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a green economy for the period 2019-2030^[31]³⁰. This strategy according to Appendix No. 1, defines the priority areas for its implementation:

- ? increasing energy efficiency of the basic sectors of the economy;
- ? diversification of energy consumption and development of the use of renewable energy sources;
- ? adaptation and mitigation of the effects of climate change, increased efficiency in the use of natural resources and the preservation of natural ecosystems; and
- ? development of financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy.

90. Some of the targets by 2030 under this strategy are:

- ? reduction of greenhouse gas emissions intensity per unit of gross domestic product by 10% from the 2010 level;
 - ? twofold increase in the energy efficiency indicator and a decrease in the carbon intensity of GDP;
 - ? development of renewable energy sources, bringing their share to 25% or more of the total electricity generation;
 - ? ensuring access to modern, inexpensive and reliable power supply for up to 100% of the population and sectors of the economy;
 - ? modernization of the infrastructure of industrial enterprises, ensuring their sustainability by increasing energy efficiency by at least 20% and using clean and environmentally friendly technologies and industrial processes; and
-

? expanding the production and use of motor fuels and vehicles with improved energy efficiency and environmental friendliness, as well as the development of electric transport.

91. Article 4. of this strategy is focused on the development of financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the "green" economy. The 20th Paragraph - Building capacity and creating an enabling environment for the transition to a green economy- includes the following goals:

? creation of a monitoring, reporting and verification system (MRV) on greenhouse gas emissions, considering national circumstances, to continuously monitor the implementation of the country's quantitative obligations under the Paris Agreement and ensure reporting on greenhouse gas emissions; and

? development of a climate monitoring system, development of the potential of public-private partnerships to promote "green" technologies; etc.

92. The plan of action for 2020 for the implementation of this strategy was approved in November 2019. This plan of action includes the following activities : (i) adaptation and mitigation of climate change, (ii) increase of the efficiency of the natural resource management and conservation of natural ecosystems, (iii) evaluation of the effectiveness of the adaptation measures and mitigation of climate change by the following mechanism of realization-preparation of the First Biennial update report with the revised data on GHG emissions (deadline ? December 2021), (iv) conducting an inventory of GHG emissions for the period 1990 ? 2017 (deadline - July 2023), and (v) Preparation of National sectoral Adaptation Plan (2021-2024).

93. The following strategies indirectly and directly support the climate change activities in the different sectors. Also, Annex D presents the national initiatives toward GHG emission reduction.

? The strategy of Action for the Five Priority Development Areas of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 (PD 4849 of 14.02.2017).

? Agriculture Development Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020 ? 2030. Approved by: No. UP-5853 from 23.10.2019.

? The water development concept for 2020 ? 2030 (Presidential Decree (PD) 6024 dated 07/10/2020).

? The Concept for environmental protection till 2030 (PD 5863 of 10/30/2019).

? The strategy of development of agricultural industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan (PD 5853 of 23.10.2019).

? The Concept of forestry development until 2030 (Presidential Order 4850 dated 6.10.2020).

? Strategy for the Development of the Transport System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2035.

? Strategy according to the treatment of municipal solid waste in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2028 (PP-4291 of 17.04.2019).

? Strategy for innovative development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2021. Approved by: No. UP-5544 from 21.09.2018.

? The concept of providing the Republic of Uzbekistan with electrical energy for 2020-2030.

Baseline initiatives toward ensuring transparency in Climate Change

94. The Centre of Hydrometeorological Service (Uzhydromet), Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction, Ministry of Finance, State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection, Ministry of Agriculture, Fund for Reconstruction and Development of Uzbekistan, national banks, central and regional municipal authorities are implementing a GCF readiness proposal focused on 1) building and strengthening the institutional capacity of national entities, with a focus on enabling direct access; 2) helping Uzbekistan to prepare climate change mitigation and adaptation investment strategies, programmes and projects, including through the active involvement of the private and financial sectors. The project is implemented with support from the UN Environment, UNDP, and WRI.

95. Since 2019 UNDP/UNEP Global Support Programme provides technical support for the region of Central Asia and the Caucasus. The Central Asia Network on MRV and Transparency was established in 2020 to maintain a dialogue on climate change reporting requirements under the UNFCCC and to proceed to the Enhanced Transparency Frameworks (ETF) by 2024. Within two regional network meetings, both members and key stakeholders were updated on the progress made by the countries of Central Asia in succeeding towards establishing their domestic MRV within the assistance received from the GSP Programme. Within this initiative, the technical and institutional capacity were assessed in establishing the MRV system in Uzbekistan. The following gaps and opportunities of each element of the system were identified, with a particular focus on (a) institutional arrangements, (b) institutional structure and set-up, and (c) legal and regulatory frameworks for climate change actions in Uzbekistan. The results of the poll, which asked the participants to answer what type of difficulties they face in establishing the domestic MRV systems, showed that the lack of capacity of government agencies dealing with climate policy is the biggest challenge. Additionally, the lack of materials (handbooks,

guidance) in Russian and poorly functioning institutional mechanisms at the national level also bring difficulties in their work process

96. The Government has developed a development strategy titled "Year of support of active entrepreneurship, innovative ideas and technologies". To implement the strategy, key ministries and agencies prepared a detailed work plan based on five priority directions, with agriculture modernization being one of them. The measures include, among others: development of agriculture policy and a suit of regulations; agriculture diversification plan; food safety measures; market-based mechanisms in the production, sale and processing of raw cotton; efficiency of water resources use in agriculture, further expansion of areas with water-saving technologies; improvement of reclamation state of irrigated lands and ensuring rational use of water resources.

97. The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and with support from FAO, is implementing national components of the GEF regional program "Integrated Natural Resources Management in Drought-prone and Salt-affected Agricultural Production Landscapes in Central Asia and Turkey (CACILM2)". Other national activities relevant to the CBIT proposal are the following:

- (i) strengthening of drought preparedness processes planning at the national level;
- (ii) development of regional approaches for mapping drought vulnerability;
- (iii) strengthening the inter-sectoral mechanism for cooperation on issues of the land use;
- (iv) establishment of and training for a web of hydro-meteorological stations throughout the country;
- (v) improvement/introduction of integrated methods for weather/drought forecasting (including the application of remote sensing) and water flow management in river basins, including the development of snow cover monitoring;
- (vi) assessment of impacts and risks of drought frequency on crop yields; and
- (vii) introduction of drought-resistant seeds, water saving technologies, agro-forestry, and improved pasture management in select landscapes.

98. FAO has extensive experience in supporting CBIT activities. The project "Building global capacity to increase transparency in the forest sector (CBIT-Forest)", aims to strengthen the institutional and technical capacities of developing countries to meet the enhanced transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement, responding to Article 13 and contributing to tackling climate change. The project is supported by the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) trust fund established under the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Several projects implemented within this program are focused on strengthening capacities in forest-related data collection and the analysis and dissemination process to meet the transparency framework requirements. To improve access to forest-related data, the FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA) reporting platform is helping the member countries to improve their reporting capacity. The project develops also a set of knowledge and training materials on topics related to the Enhanced Transparency Framework in the forest sector

and shares best practices and case studies on successful, transparency-related activities. The current project will contribute to the program by expanding the geographical area of strengthening of technical capacity of governmental counterparts in pilot countries in reporting, accuracy and consistency of forest-related data, by bringing the understanding of the gaps in the country and exchanging the knowledge among transparency practitioners and experts.

99. Another FAO programme, namely the Mitigation of Climate Change in Agriculture (MICCA) programme, supports countries participating in the climate change negotiation processes within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The MICCA programme generates technical knowledge, working on the ground and with partners to:

- ? monitor and assess greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and the mitigation potential in agriculture;
- ? develop the capacity of stakeholders working on national GHG inventories and farmers using Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices;
- ? carry out life cycle assessments to guide decision making;
- ? give guidance on climate change mitigation & adaptation options, including for peatlands and organic soils;
- ? mainstream gender in CSA; facilitate online communities of practice, and run online learning events.

100. MICCA implemented successfully several projects in Africa as part of its programme on capacity development, supporting the regular updating and submission of national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories to the UNFCCC. Focus has been given to regional, sub-regional and country-level activities. MICCA provides capacity development and technical support to countries seeking advice on how to formulate national plans and policies for agriculture sectors, in line with UNFCCC requirements. One example of this has been through the framework of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs). The current project will contribute to the program by sharing the specific climate change situation of the country and respective agricultural challenges, the gaps and advantages of the current MRV system. By enhancing the database for cc adaptation and mitigation measures using different tools such as the NAMA learning tool, Life Cycle Assessments, GLEAM.

101. There is a project ?Global capacity-building towards enhanced transparency in the AFOLU sector (CBIT-AFOLU)? led by MICCA[32]³¹ that is implementing in different countries from 2019 till 2021. The main relevant components of the project that can be used for this project are:

- ? Component 1: Supporting developing countries to strengthen their capacity to establish and sustain the institutional arrangements needed to respond to the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) requirements and improve decision-making processes
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? Component 2: Building developing countries? technical capacity to establish robust systems to measure, report and verify GHG emissions and removals, and to monitor and evaluate adaptation actions in the AFOLU sector in accordance with the ETF.

? Component 3: Sharing knowledge and improving coordination amongst global transparency practitioners to sustain and scale up institutional and technical capacity improvements in the AFOLU sector.

102. The Executive Committee for the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (EC-IFAS) and the Ministry of Agriculture of Uzbekistan are implementing national components of a regional program between Uzbekistan and Tajikistan named ?Climate Adaptation and Mitigation Program for the Aral Sea Basin?. The program is financed by the GCF. GCF?s engagement will allow support for the adoption of climate-smart rural production and landscape management investments through a regional climate investment facility. This will target the poorest and most climate-vulnerable rural communities, benefiting farmers and villages in particular. The facility will strengthen climate resilience and food security. Agricultural, land and water management practices will be implemented based on local agro-ecological conditions in order to strengthen climate change resilience. Investments via the facility will be demand-driven, but will include crop diversification, water resource management, rehabilitation of degraded land, conservation agriculture, livestock production improvements, agro-products processing, energy efficiency improvements and expansion of renewable energy sources.

103. Further, the forestry project ?Sustainable Management of Forests in Mountain and Valley Areas?, financed by GEF (\$3.2 million) and implemented by the State Committee on Forestry (SCF) with support from FAO, will assist the government to operationalize the improved systems of national forest assessment and monitoring through harmonization of the methodology for data collection, training and equipment of the national forestry staff and maintenance of the forestry information system.

104. Uzhydromet, with the support of UNDP, prepared a Climate Risk Profile of Uzbekistan under the ?Climate Risk Management (CRM) of Uzbekistan? project (2015-2016). The project raised awareness 1,000 farmers on water availability forecasts and the use of recommendations regarding water-saving approaches. It also raised the awareness of people from national ministries and agencies, the farming industry, associations of water users, regional and district administrations and local communities, academia, NGOs, mass media, research centres and other related organisations, in regard to climate-related risks and disasters.

105. Recently UNDP implemented their program ?Climate Promise in order to support the Government in the NDC revision process by revisiting and improvement of the national statistics, and sector-based development targets set by the Government by 2025. By reconsideration of NDC declared in 2017 (signature of the Paris Agreement) and based on the Strategy for Transition to Green Economy by 2030 adopted in October 2019, the scope includes updating statistical data/information and updating targets. It is planned that a new version of the document will be prepared in 2021.

106. Currently, Uzbekistan has not yet adopted a legal act defining the national MRV system and its activities. The lack of a legal framework impedes the implementation of the MRV system. However, as

mentioned in the First Biennial Update Report (5.5 para page 121 of the BUR), the concept of the MRV system is being developed and will be realized through the CBIT project^[1]³². The GHG inventory system under the UNFCCC is developed with some gaps and needs for improvements that are mentioned in the BUR. At the same time, currently, the finalization of the 4th National Communication is planned for the 1st quarter of 2023.

[1] <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/FBURUZeng.pdf>

107. The following details actions taken by Uzbekistan to reduce GHG emissions, consistent with efforts to be provided under this project.

Table 8. National program on measures and actions to reduce GHG emissions

Name of the action	Implementation status	Description of the action	Sectors	Time period
Strategy on transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan towards to "green" economy for the period 2019-2030 PP-4477 dated 04.10.2019	current	The strategy was developed with a view to implementing the NDC and is aimed at integrating the principles of "green" economy into ongoing structural reforms to achieve sustainable economic progress that contributes to social development, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, climate and environmental sustainability.	multisectoral	2020-2030
Environmental Protection Program 2013-2017 PKM-142 from 27.05.2013	completed	Main directions of the program implementation: creation of guaranteed and decent living conditions and the level of environmental safety for the population and the state; greening of economic sectors, improvement of technological processes and environmental protection; prevention of environmental pollution by waste of industrial and economic activities	Inter-industry (transport, industry, energy, green spaces)	2013-2017

Name of the action	Implementation status	Description of the action	Sectors	Time period
<p>The program of measures to ensure structural transformation, modernization and diversification of production for 2015-2019</p> <p>No. PP-4707 dated March 4, 2015</p>	<p>completed</p>	<p>The program provides for the implementation of investment projects for the modernization, technical and technological renovation of production facilities and projects aimed at decommissioning obsolete equipment and capacities, replacing them with modern and energy efficient ones.</p> <p>The total cost of investment projects included in the program is over \$ 40.8 billion.</p>	<p>Interindustry (transport, industry, energy)</p>	<p>2015 - 2019</p>
<p>The program of measures to reduce energy intensity, introduce energy-saving technologies in the sectors of the economy and the social sphere for 2015-2019</p> <p>No. PP-2343 dated 05.05.2015</p>	<p>completed</p>	<p>Priority areas for reducing energy intensity in the economic and social sectors:</p> <p>reducing the energy intensity of manufactured products through further modernization, technical and technological re-equipment and the creation of new production facilities based on modern energy-efficient and energy-saving technologies;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - development of organizational and technical measures to save fuel and energy resources and sectoral energy conservation programs, energy audit of enterprises in accordance with international practice; - accelerated development of renewable energy sources; - expanding the production of modern types of energy-saving equipment, automated systems for recording the consumption of fuel and energy resources, with their widespread introduction in the sectors of the economy and the social sphere; - ensuring energy efficiency in the construction of new and reconstruction of existing residential and office buildings, industrial facilities 	<p>Interindustry (energy, industry)</p>	<p>2015 - 2019</p>

Name of the action	Implementation status	Description of the action	Sectors	Time period
<p>The program of measures for the further development of hydropower for 2017-2021</p> <p>No. PP-2947 dated 02.05.2017</p>	<p>current</p>	<p>the program of measures for the development of hydropower for 2017-2021, with a total cost of \$ 2.65 billion, envisages by 2026 - to increase the capacity of hydropower plants in Uzbekistan by 1.7 times:</p> <p>1. construction of 18 (with a total capacity of 984.7 MW, with an average annual electricity generation of 2716.8 (million kWh) and</p> <p>2. modernization of 14 hydroelectric power plants (with a total capacity of 2,053.1 MW, with an average annual electricity generation of 4,862.6 (million kWh)</p>	<p>Energy</p>	<p>2017-2021</p>
		<p>By 2030, 42 promising projects are planned (with a total capacity of 1,225.3 MW, with an average annual electricity generation of 4991.1 (million kWh)</p> <p>including:</p> <p>1.new construction (24 projects) 637.3 MW, 2,046.4 million kWh</p> <p>2. modernization (18 projects) 588.0 MW, 2,944.7 million kWh)</p> <p>The estimated cost is about \$ 1.7 billion.</p>		

Name of the action	Implementation status	Description of the action	Sectors	Time period
<p>A program of additional measures to expand the use of the republic's hydropower potential through the implementation of pilot projects for the construction of micro-hydroelectric power plants</p> <p>PKM No. 724 dated 14.09.2017</p>	<p>completed</p>	<p>A list of pilot projects was approved for the construction of 19 micro-hydroelectric power plants with a total capacity of 10.06 MW on natural and artificial watercourses of Andijan, Jizzakh, Namangan, Kashkadarya, Samarkand and Fergana regions</p> <p>cost 12 140 thousand dollars</p>	<p>Energy</p>	<p>2017-2021</p>
<p>A program of Additional Measures for the Further Development of Hydropower for 2021 ? 2030</p> <p>No. PP44 December 10, 2021</p>	<p>current</p>	<p>The program aims to increase the hydroelectric power plants to 3,416 MW by 2030 with a wide involvement of private sector to ensure guaranteed connection to the electric power sytem and a mechanism for purchase of electricity.</p>	<p>Engery</p>	<p>2021-2030</p>
<p>The program of measures for the further development of renewable energy, energy efficiency in the sectors of the economy and the social sphere</p>	<p>completed</p>	<p>For the period 2017-2021 approved by:</p> <p>Schedule for the introduction of more than 17 thousand energy efficient heating boilers in 6333 budget organizations (saving 56.5 million cubic meters of natural gas)</p>	<p>Energy</p>	<p>2017-2021</p>

Name of the action	Implementation status	Description of the action	Sectors	Time period
<p>for 2017-2021.</p> <p>No. PP-3012 dated May 26, 2017</p>		<p>- Schedule for the introduction of 879 energy-efficient pumps and 1,523 electric motors in pumping stations of water management organizations of the Ministry of Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan</p> <p>- (savings of 807.3 million kWh of electric energy)</p>		
<p>A set of measures to expand production and introduction of biogas plants in the republic in the period 2017-2019</p> <p>No. PKM-338 01.06.2017</p>	<p>completed</p>	<p>The document approved:</p> <p>- the projected number of projects for the introduction of 726 biogas plants in large livestock and poultry farms (60.8 million m³ of biogas);</p> <p>- a set of measures to further stimulate the production and implementation of biogas plants</p> <p>Cost \$ 30 million</p>	<p>Energy</p>	<p>2017-2019</p>

Name of the action	Implementation status	Description of the action	Sectors	Time period
<p>Heat supply system development program for the period 2018-2022</p> <p>N PP-2912 dated 20.04.2017</p>	<p>current</p>	<p>Priority tasks for the further development of the heat supply system have been identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - introduction of new energy and resource saving technologies and equipment in the heat supply system, including the use of renewable energy sources; - development of a decentralized heat supply system for multi-apartment housing stock, social and other facilities through the construction of energy-efficient local boiler houses, as well as the installation of individual intra-apartment heat supply systems; - modernization and reconstruction with the replacement of physically and morally outdated uneconomical boiler units, worn out main and distribution heating networks; - organization of normative accounting of consumption and production of energy resources, introduction of an automated system for accounting for consumers, charging and paying for heat supply services. <p>The parameters for the modernization and reconstruction of central boiler houses, heating networks, local boiler houses, the construction of energy efficient local boiler houses, including the use of solar installations, the installation of individual in-house heat supply systems, as well as Complex measures for the development of the heat supply system for the period 2018-2022 were approved.</p> <p>Total cost - 2 852 437 mln. s?m</p>	<p>Communal services, energy</p>	<p>2018-2022</p>

Name of the action	Implementation status	Description of the action	Sectors	Time period
<p>Measures to accelerate the development and financial sustainability of the electric power industry for in 2018-2020.</p> <p>No. PP-3981 dated 23.10. Oct 2018</p>	<p>current</p>	<p>The "Roadmap" was approved to increase generating capacities, modernize electrical networks, improve accounting and control of electricity consumption in 2018-2020:</p> <p>? implementation of projects for the modernization of existing and commissioning of new generating capacities</p> <p>? Modernization of electrical networks</p> <p>Implementation of projects for the implementation of ASKUE (Automatic system of electricity metering and control)</p>	<p>Energy</p>	<p>2018-2021</p>
<p>Program for further modernization and renewal of low-voltage electrical networks for the period 2017-2021</p> <p>PP-2661 of 23.11.2016</p>	<p>completed</p>	<p>Improvement of electricity supply is more (42.7%). consumers through modernization and renovation of low-voltage power grids and transformer stations</p> <p>The cost is 835.9 million dollars.</p>	<p>Energy</p>	<p>2017-2021</p>

Name of the action	Implementation status	Description of the action	Sectors	Time period
<p>The program of measures for the cardinal improvement and development of the waste management system for 2017 - 2021</p> <p>No. PP-2916 dated 21.04. 2017</p>	<p>completed</p>	<p>Address programs approved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - on the arrangement of 168 landfills for solid household waste (MSW) and forecast parameters for organizing cluster production at landfills for solid household waste, including sorting and processing to extract valuable components from waste; - on the use of solid waste as a secondary raw material for the production of consumer goods, fuel and organic fertilizers; - preparation for environmentally safe storage of waste. <p>Total cost - 27,178.0 thousand dollars. (incl. funds of entrepreneurs: 7,978.0; loans of the National Bank: 19,200.0)</p>	<p>Communal services, State Committee for Ecology</p>	<p>2017-2021</p>

Name of the action	Implementation status	Description of the action	Sectors	Time period
<p>A comprehensive program for further improving the energy efficiency of economic and social sectors, the introduction of energy-saving technologies and the development of renewable energy sources in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019 - 2022.</p> <p>PP-4422 dated 08/22/2019</p>	<p>current</p>	<p>Approved:</p> <p>by 2030, bringing the share of renewable energy sources to 25% or more of the total electricity generation;</p> <p>"Roadmap" for further improving the energy efficiency of economic and social sectors, as well as the development of renewable energy sources.</p> <p>Measures to provide uninterrupted energy resources to social facilities in the regions and reduce energy consumption in cities through the phased installation of modern solar photovoltaic plants and solar water heaters; energy efficient heating systems; improving the thermal protection system of buildings; installation of solar photovoltaic stations (on average 2 kW) and solar water heaters (on average 200 liters) in private households; replacement of non-standard gas burners with modern and energy efficient</p> <p>? Phased implementation of an energy management system in accordance with the international standard (ISO 50001) at 24 domestic enterprises and organizations</p>	<p>Energy</p>	<p>2019-2030</p>

Name of the action	Implementation status	Description of the action	Sectors	Time period
<p>On additional measures to reduce the dependence of economic sectors on fuel and energy products by increasing the energy efficiency of the economy and using available resources</p> <p>No. PP-4779 dated July 10, 2020</p>	current	<p>Approved for the period 2020-2022</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - target parameters of saving fuel and energy resources in sectors of the economy, providing for savings of 3.3 billion kWh of electricity, 2.6 billion m3 of natural gas, 16.5 thousand tons of oil products - the schedule of energy audit of enterprises with a total annual consumption of fuel and energy resources of more than two thousand tons of standard fuel or more than one thousand tons of motor fuel - creation of an off-budget Intersectoral Energy Saving Fund to finance the preparation of feasibility studies for energy efficiency projects; creation of training centers; start-up projects; energy audit; measures to support the development of renewable energy sources 	Industry	2020-2022
<p>Chemical Industry Development Program for 2017-2021</p> <p>No. PP-3236 dated 23.08.2017</p>	completed	<p>Approved</p> <p>target parameters for the development of the chemical industry for 2017-2021</p> <p>list of investment projects for the construction, modernization, reconstruction and expansion of existing chemical production facilities in 2017 - 2021</p> <p>a set of measures - "Road Map" to ensure the stabilization of production cycles and financial stability of enterprises of JSC "Uzkimyosanoat"</p>	Industry	2017-2021

Name of the action	Implementation status	Description of the action	Sectors	Time period
<p>Comprehensive program of measures to mitigate the consequences of the Aral Sea disaster, recovery and socio-economic development of the Aral Sea region for 2015-2018.</p> <p>No.PKM-255 dated August 29, 2015.</p>	<p>completed</p>	<p>It is advisable to implement this project until 2030 with an annual sowing of 40-50 thousand hectares of the area of ??the drained bottom of the Aral Sea.</p> <p>? Creation of protective forest plantations on the lands of the forest fund in 5 districts of Bukhara region on an area of ??40 thousand hectares</p> <p>? Creation of protective forest plantations on an area of ??20 thousand hectares of the drained bottom of the Aral Sea from local trees and shrubs</p> <p>? Promotion of natural renewal of tugai on 5 thousand hectares of coastal zones of the Amudarya delta and strengthening of the material and technical base of forestry enterprises in 2016 - 2019.</p> <p>? Implementation of measures to create protective zones from forest plantations on the drained bottom of the Aral Sea</p>	<p>Livelihood</p>	<p>2015-2018</p>

Name of the action	Implementation status	Description of the action	Sectors	Time period
<p>Government program for the development of the Aral Sea region for 2017-2021</p> <p>No. PP-2731 dated 18.01. 2017</p>	<p>completed</p>	<p>? implementation of comprehensive measures to create new jobs, ensure employment of the population, as well as increase the investment attractiveness of the region;</p> <p>? development of a water supply system and an increase in the level of provision of the population with clean drinking water, improvement of sewerage systems, sanitation and utilization of household waste;</p> <p>? further implementation of measures aimed at improving the living conditions of the population living in the region;</p> <p>? development of transport, engineering and communication infrastructure of the region's settlements, improvement of the irrigation network and outdoor lighting networks, improvement of heat supply systems in the cities of Nukus and Urgench, providing for the introduction of modern energy-saving technologies.</p> <p>? Creation of forest plantations on an area of ??20 thousand hectares of the drained bottom of the Aral Sea (\$ 23.2 million)</p> <p>- Cost 8 422.51 billion soums (64.2 million dollars)</p>	<p>Livelihood</p>	<p>2017-2021</p>

Name of the action	Implementation status	Description of the action	Sectors	Time period
Forestry development program for 2020-2024 PP-4424 of 08/23/2019	current	A set of forecast indicators for the period 2020-2024 was approved, including: ? indicators of the creation of forests on the lands of the forest fund in the context of regions. Creation of forests on the lands of the forest fund: 558993 hectares by 2024; ? parameters for the development of livestock, poultry and beekeeping indicators of the creation of protective forest plantations to protect against wind and water erosion, aimed at increasing the yield of agricultural land and around land reclamation facilities (12,020 hectares of protective plantations by 2024)	Forestry	2020-2024

1.3 Proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project and the project's Theory of Change

Summary of changes in alignment with the project design with the original PIF

There are 28 changes in project design in terms of alignment with the original PIF, all seen as either improvements or reflecting recent international changes, notably COP26 in Glasgow, 2021. Project outputs and outcomes were elaborated in more detail in Annex H (work plan), in close consultation with all sectors. The activities were prioritized in close consultation with stakeholders, considering the project resources and based on first the requirements of the MPGs. The main changes from the original PIF are described below.

Table 9. Summary of PPG Revisions post-PIF

Change	Justification of Changes From PIF
Component 1: Strengthening national stakeholders' capacity on Transparency Framework (ETF) for national climate change actions.	

Change	Justification of Changes From PIF
Outcome 1.1: Enhanced understanding of the national stakeholders on the modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) and transition to ETF.	The wording of the outcome 1 was modified to: "Enhanced understanding of the national stakeholders on the modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) and reporting formats of the ETF". It was necessary to add "reporting formats" in order to comply with the decision on Transparency of CMA.3. Decision that was made in Glasgow at UNFCCC COP 26.
<i>TARGETS</i>	
C.1.T.2. 60 of people (at least 40% women) trained on the modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) and ETF and its transition.	The target 2 has been modified to: "60 of people (at least 40% women) trained on the modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) and ETF reporting formats". Here the main change was of adding the words "reporting formats" as those formats were agreed in Glasgow.
C.1.T3. Key bodies and initiatives supporting the transition identified.	The text of the target 3 states: "Key bodies and initiatives supporting the roadmap for establishing and ETF in Uzbekistan". The modification here is to indicate that the key bodies will support the roadmap instead of "supporting the transition" as it was initially formulated. As the roadmap is more concrete document as a transition.
Output 1.1.1 An MRV/ transparency technical and institutional needs and gaps assessment.	Output 1.1.1 Gap assessment on technical and institutional needs to establish an ETF. The rationale of having a gap assessment should not be focused on the institutional needs for a MRV. Instead, it is necessary to conduct a gap assessment for the institutional needs for establishing an ETF, which is definitely different from a MRV system.
Output 1.1.2. Uzbekistan Climate Change Actions Enhance Transparency Framework (UZCCETF) roadmap for the relevant stakeholders (mentioned in the Table 3) prepared, endorsed, and adopted	Output 1.1. 2 Roadmap for enabling environments and establishing an ETF in Uzbekistan. The decision 13 of the Paris Agreement and its corresponding decision 18/CMA.1 have established the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) and in the last COP 26, through decision 5/CMA.3, the reporting formats of the ETF were defined. Thus, with the last decision on reporting and revision formats, the ETF circle was completed. Therefore, now the developing countries needs to establish, initially, a roadmap for enabling environments that allows to establish properly an ETF as the ETF has significant difference with the previous MRV systems.

Change	Justification of Changes From PIF
Output 1.1.3. Implementation of targeted priorities related to the enabling environment identified in the UZCCETF	Output 1.1.3 ETF institutional roundtable or setup is formally established. As a first step in order to establish a robust ETF is necessary to revise and update the current institutional framework on climate change and adjust it in order to be able to fulfil the information requested in the reporting formats of the ETF.
There is no previous Output 1.1.4	Output 1.1.4 Coordination procedures for operationalise the ETF reports are settled. Once the institutional framework for the ETF is established in Uzbekistan, it will be of high relevance to define and approved coordination procedures and mechanisms that allows to operate adequately and answer to the MPGs and reporting formats of the ETF.
Component 2: Strengthening coordination and reporting among the national stakeholders for transparent, accurate, and consistent GHG Inventory.	
Outcome 2.1 Enhanced institutional coordination, reporting and capacity for data collection, methodologies, guidelines, protocols, including quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) processes and full integration of the sectoral data on GHG emissions	
<i>TARGETS</i>	
C.2.T.1. 20 of mitigation activities in the key sectors monitored and included in national reports	The former target 1 of ?20 of mitigation activities in the key sectors monitored and included in national reports? it does not belong to this component. All the mitigation activities should be reflected in the component 4 which aims to track the NDC progress on mitigation activities. Therefore, this target was moved under the component 4.
C.2.T2. 10 of documented procedures and tools to collect, process and analyze data to report emissions and removals in the key sectors	The target 2 was converted into target 1 and the text was also modified as follows: ?10 of documented procedures and tools to collect, process and analyse data to report GHG emissions and removals in the key economy-wide sectors?. The rationale of the modification lies in the fact that one of the first steps that requires to be formalized in Uzbekistan is the establishment of procedures and tools to collect and to analyse the information provided and needed for the estimation of the GHG emissions of the country.
C.2.T3. 70 of people trained (at least 40% women) in data collection and revision of data according to the IPCC 2006 methodology.	The target 3, which now states: ?Non-robust GHG Inventory due to lack of robust data activity, 70 of people trained (at least 40% women) in the reporting formats of the National Inventory Document and the Common Reporting Tables of the BTR?. The main changes are in the inclusion of language such as ?National Inventory Document? or ?Common Reporting Tables? in order to answer adequately to the last CMA.3 decision on transparency.

Change	Justification of Changes From PIF
There is no target 4 in the previous PIF.	The target 4 is a new target. The text written is as follows: "Legal framework established for conducting an ongoing GHG Inventory of the country". The rationale for including this target is that it is indicated in the first BUR of Uzbekistan that there is the need to establish an ongoing framework instead of sporadic or "case by case" process.
Output 2.1.1 Enhanced institutional capacity on GHG emission reporting based on 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.	Output 2.1.1 Enhanced institutional capacity on GHG emission reporting based on 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories or 2019 Refinement IPCC Guidelines. It was added the newest IPCC guidelines that are the 2019 Refinement IPCC Guidelines as part of the necessary training and strengthening of the existing national capacities.
Output 2.1.2. Enhanced technical capacity on GHG emission estimation based on 2006 IPCC Guidelines.	Output 2.1.2. Enhanced technical capacities to formulate the National Inventory Document and the Common Reporting Tables of the BTR. As a result of the decision 5/CMA.3 and its corresponding Annexes, there is the need to update to the national stakeholders and other key national players on the process and the contents of the reporting formats in order to fulfil successfully with all the information deemed by the reporting formats and outline reports. The last is of high relevance for developing countries which not necessarily have a strong national statistics or data which is rather old and that requires to be updated every two years for submitting the BTR and the National Communications of the country.
Component 3: Strengthening national capacity to monitor and report on adaptation activities	
Outcome 3.1. Strengthened capacity to measure climate-change impacts, vulnerabilities and risks, and adaptation-related activities in relevant sectors.	
<i>TARGETS</i>	
C.3.T1. 30 of adaptation activities in the key sectors monitored and included in national reports.	The first target was replaced by the following one: "An operational framework established to track impacts, risks and vulnerabilities in key sectors". This target was formulated due to the initial need of establishing an operational framework that allows to track the impacts and vulnerabilities to climate change in key sectors of the economy in Uzbekistan. Without this operational framework it will not be possible to assess continuously the impacts and risks that climate change is generating or will produce in the country. The last will have tremendous implications for the national planning, either at sectoral or geographical level.
C.3.T2. 50 of people trained (at least 40% women) on all national processes and requirements to submit reports to the UNFCCC.	The second target was mainly preserved, only minor language modifications were made. The new text is as follows: "At least 50 of people trained (at least 40% women) on all national processes and information requirements to submit reports of Adaptation to the UNFCCC". The modifications made only stress the "information requirements" for fulfilling the reports on adaptation to climate change to the UNFCCC.

Change	Justification of Changes From PIF
C.3.T3. An operational framework to track impacts, risks and vulnerabilities in the key sectors.	<p>The third target was modified to the following text: '30 of adaptation activities in the key sectors monitored and included in the BTR and other reporting formats to the UNFCCC'. The main reason is that it will be better to precise the number of adaptation activities that will be monitored. Moreover, it is relevant to indicate that the monitoring pursues to comply with the requirements and formats of the BTR and other UNFCCC documents. It is important to stress that the Adaptation component of the BTR has not a set of indicators as Mitigation has and thus is owe to the lack of common indicators worldwide. There is a common ground for the concepts, but not for the indicators to be used or applied to measure the vulnerability or adaptative capacity. Furthermore, there is no defined global adaptation goal. Therefore, it is suggested to be as much cautious with the targets or indicators for adaptation.</p>
Output 3.1.2 Developed monitoring and evaluation system of adaptation actions and processes	<p>Output 3.1.2 Developed monitoring and evaluation system of adaptation actions and processes which allows to track the progress made in fulfilling the adaptation objectives of its NDC Adaptation component.</p> <p>The modification suggested goes in hand with the specific mandate of decisions 4 and 5/CMA.3, which clearly indicates the need of reporting on the progress of the countries in achieving their national adaptation objectives through the implementation of their adaptation actions. The last will be done through specific monitoring and reporting systems on adaptation actions at country level.</p>
	<p>Output 3.1.3 Technical and institutional capacities enhanced for conducting the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) on Adaptation of the ETF.</p> <p>The need of understanding the type of information to be submitted and in concordance with the MPGs and the reporting formats agreed at the COP 26 is of pivotal importance in order to prepare satisfactorily the first Biennial Transparency Report that should be submitted by 2024.</p>
	<p>Output 3.1.4 Enhanced capacities to provide clear information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building needed and received according to the Common Tabular Formats of the BTR.</p> <p>The reporting formats of the ETF agreed in the decision 5/CMA.3 clearly the Common Tabular Formats (CTFs) to report information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building needed and received. The type of information requested is very detailed and thus makes necessary to provide a capacity building and helping to the countries to generate the adequate information for monitoring, reporting and review.</p>
<p>Component 4: Strengthening national system of progress tracking in achieving the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).</p>	

Change	Justification of Changes From PIF
<p>Outcome 4.1 Strengthened data and information management system to track the progress of its NDCs in the different sectors.</p>	<p>Outcome 4.1 Strengthened data and information management system to track the progress of the mitigation actions and measures to achieve the NDC targets at national and sectoral level.</p> <p>It is important to stress that the mandate of decision 5/CMA.3 is to monitor and track progress on the mitigation targets of the NDC. As the targets usually represent national mitigation targets, these are composed by sectoral targets as the mitigation actions are basically implemented at sectoral level.</p>
<p>C.4.T1. A digital technology system/platform online for data management and exchange.</p>	<p>The first target was changed as it follows: "A digital technology system or online platform for data management and exchange is established". Basically, the former target was split it in two different components. The first one which is the online platform and/or the technology system. The rationale of this change is that the online platform probably the most likely to happen rather than a technology system, which is by far much more complicated than a platform.</p>
<p>C.4.T2. 40 people trained (at least 40% women) on all national processes and requirements to submit reports.</p>	<p>For the second target the language has become more specific on transparency since the NDC progress aims primordially to measure the progress on achieving the mitigation targets and providing a more clarity on the needs and support provided in terms of finance, technology transfer and capacity building.</p>
<p>C.4.T3. An operational framework to track progress in the implementation and achievement of NDCs in the key sectors.</p>	<p>The target 3 enhances the institutional efforts to establish an operational framework to track progress on the mitigation actions in Uzbekistan. The last is necessary in order to have an ongoing monitoring of the progress of the mitigation actions implemented in the country.</p>
<p>C.4.T4. 20 of mitigation activities of the key sectors are monitored and included in national reports such as the BTR or National Communications that enhance the transparency of mitigation actions in Uzbekistan.</p>	<p>The target 4 specifies clearly the minimum number of mitigation actions that will be monitored and reported according to the formats for the BTR or other UNFCCC documents.</p>

Change	Justification of Changes From PIF
<p>Output 4.1.1 Operational tools, database and NDC information management system for tracking the progress of NDC mitigation actions and support needed and received.</p>	<p>Output 4.1.1 An operational framework to track progress in the implementation and achievement of NDCs in key sectors.</p> <p>Prior to have a ?operational tool? is required to adjust or establish an operational framework which allows to track the progress achieved towards the NDC targets. This institutional framework requires to be permanent and to generate ongoing information that facilitates the monitoring, reporting and evaluation.</p>
	<p>Output 4.1.2 A digital technology system/platform online for data management and exchange.</p> <p>Once the output 4.1.1 is achieved, then it is plausible to think in a digital technology system or an online platform that will facilitate the upload of the national and sectoral information needed for monitoring, reporting and evaluating the NDC progress on its mitigation targets.</p>
	<p>Output 4.1.3 Capacities trained for completing adequately the Common Tabular Format (CTF) and chapter of the Biennial Update Report Template to track the progress made in implementing and achieving mitigation goals.</p> <p>The decision 5/CMA.3, of the last COP 26, approved the Common Tabular Formats (CTFs) for electronic information to track progress made in implementing and achieving mitigation goals of the NDC (please, see Annex II of decision 5/CMA.3). Therefore, the developing countries requires to be aware of the information necessary to report the CTFs for tracking the progress made in achieving the NDC goals. It is important to stress that the information requested in the Annex II keeps a coherence with the Information on Clarity, Transparency and Understanding (ICTUs) requested to the countries to submit as part of their Updated NDCs.</p>
	<p>Output 4.1.4 Enhanced capacities to provide clear information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building needed and received according to the Common Tabular Formats of the BTR.</p> <p>Similarly like for the Adaptation component, the developing countries have the mandate, according to the MPGs and the decision 5/CMA.3, to report in their Biennial Transparency Reports on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building needed and received. The last needs to satisfy the Common Tabular Formats (CTFs) agreed in the Annex III of the decision 5/CMA.3 of COP 26. Thus, makes necessary to capacitate and train on the rules and formats that the national experts will need to generate in order to comply with the CTFs in the first BTR of Uzbekistan to be submitted in 2024.</p>

108. The Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT), as per paragraph 85 of the COP decision adopting the Paris Agreement aims: (a) to strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities; (b) to provide relevant tools, training and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement; (c) to assist in the improvement of transparency over time. Therefore, based on the needs and priorities of Uzbekistan and following CBIT

Programming directions in paragraphs 18 and 19, this project has been developed aiming to strengthen the institutional and technical capacities of the different sectors to meet enhanced transparency requirements as defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and the decisions 18/CMA.1 and 5/CMA.3.

109. The GEF alternative scenario is to develop and implement a capacity-building program that will draw upon the CBIT fund to ensure that by 2023-2024 Uzbekistan is preparing its reports for different sectors consistent with the requirements of the ETF including inventories of GHG emissions sources and sinks and information necessary to track progress against priority actions identified in the updated NDC of Uzbekistan. The project will support the capacity building and development of information on GHG emissions for the following sectors: energy, industrial processes and product use (IPPU), Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) and waste. Data for GHG inventory and MRV system will be organized in an effective manner, and the process of the national inventory of greenhouse gas emissions (by sources) and removals (by sinks) will be improved. Other activities will include: tracking nationally determined contributions (NDCs), enhancement of greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories and economic and emission projections; Climate change impacts and adaptation are part of the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR). This project will support the adjustment to the new methodological approaches, strategies and mechanisms for data collection and data management, adaptation monitoring, evaluation, and communication measures. Furthermore, in concordance with the reporting formats agreed upon at the COP 26, the project will also help the country to establish an institutional framework and to operationalise the information required on finance, technology development and transfer and capacity building needs and received for achieving the targets and objectives of the updated NDC. In addition, this project will also help national institutions in quantifying and reporting the impact of policy measures, as well as enhancement of the sex-disaggregated data management.

110. As a long-term result, Uzbekistan will improve its ability to effectively define and implement climate change-related policies and measures. On the other side, the effective monitoring and reporting system will enable more accurate information, monitoring and assessment of the instruments that the country selects to face climate change. The theory of change (TOC) (Figure 4) underlying this project is based on the premise that the country is willing to achieve climate change mitigation and adaptation goals under the Paris Agreement in the most cost-effective manner, and without compromising the national growth and economic development.

111. In order to build and strengthen capacities in national institutions to enhance transparency, the project is structured in four components, which have related outcomes to reach the objective of the project. All four components of the project are focused on the development/incorporation of tools, training and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, and decisions 18/CMA.1 and 5/CMA.3. Components will contribute to the smooth transition from the reporting with Biennial update reports (BUR) to Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) and contribute to the support of the reports on progress towards their NDC, which will inform to the Global Stocktake to be made on yearly basis until 2024.

112. The Theory of Change of the Uzbekistan CBIT project is shown below.



Figure 4. Theory of change of CBIT project in Uzbekistan.

113. This program will target capacity-building activities under four key components plus the fifth component on monitoring and evaluation aspects. The technical workshops will have the Training of Trainers (ToT) modality. The ToT is a key element of sustainability for this project to provide its potential for up-skilling the workforce in the most efficient way by enhancing local technical specialists. The training will include not only the inter-ministerial collaboration, but also provide the opportunity for the national research centers to share their technical expertise and comparative advantage. These are crucial to strengthen the overall national capacity to report and monitor the provisions under the Paris Agreement in the Republic of Uzbekistan that ultimately upskills the national workforce. Thus, over time, up-skilling through training should become self-sustaining. Additionally, the enhancement of local trainers ensures that the curriculum content is culturally

relevant and applicable. Finally, the long-term impact is particularly important with any capacity building initiative, whereas trainers will be encouraged to modify these materials for their setting. Component 1 focuses on capacity around the ETF. Whereas Component 2 builds capacities for improved measurement of GHG emissions of the country, Component 3 builds the corresponding capacities for measuring and reporting climate-change adaptation activities and support needed and received. Finally, Component 4 focuses on tracking NDC mitigation targets and support needed and received. In components 3 and 4, it is also included the capacity development required to report on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building needed for adaptation as well as for mitigation. An explanation of the components follows:

Component 1: Strengthening national stakeholders' capacity on Transparency Framework (ETF) for national climate change actions.

114. The aim of this component is to organize the smooth transition to the ETF and allow for certain aspects of the ETF reporting to be introduced over time, in a stepwise manner. The experience of FAO within the project led by MICCA mentioned above will be used to establish reliable and sustainable knowledge management structures in compliance with the enhanced transparency framework (ETF); to improve institutional capacity and arrangements, as well as knowledge management structures established in Uzbekistan.

115. Project output 1.1.1 is focused on MRV/transparency needs and gaps assessment. The modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) agreed at COP24 give countries detailed guidance on reporting on climate change mitigation and adaptation and how this information will be reviewed. Furthermore, at COP26 the contents of the modalities of reports of the ETF, which are the Common Tabular Formats (CTFs) and the outlines of the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR), the National Inventory Document (NID) and the Technical Expert Review (TER) were agreed. The last means that the countries need to work to operationalise the ETF and begin to prepare the reporting documents as the first BTR shall be submitted in 2024. Thus, it is very important to develop/improve the knowledge of the national stakeholders on MPGs and ETF to prepare Uzbekistan to meet the stricter standards of this enhanced framework. This will be achieved through Activity 1.1.1.1? Consultancy to determine the status of ETF and MRV in Uzbekistan; 1.1.1.2. ? Gap analysis for MRV/transparency in relation to the ETF requirements; 1.1.1.3 ? Workshops to discuss the findings of both the status and the gaps. Within this output 1.1.1 a stakeholder/coordination mapping for all sectors and overall organization will be conducted to assess the nature of information and frequency of generation, type of data, collection methodology and the details of reporting. The purpose of this output to create a detailed understanding and readiness among the different stakeholders involved and to share the findings at the workshop in order to verify the findings and to collect the proposed solutions.

116. Project output 1.1.2 is a roadmap for enabling environments and establishing an ETF in Uzbekistan. The roadmap will include milestones under the current MRV framework and map out the current in-country reporting arrangements regarding the time and scope of reporting under the Biennial Update Report (BUR) (since the first BUR covers the GHG Inventory until 2017) and the improvements required for formulating and submitting the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) and its

corresponding Common Tabular Formats (CTFs); it will place the need for agreement on indicators for NDC tracking and data needs for tracking NDC implementation progress; to stress in the map a start of capacity building on GHG emission projections. Although it will mostly layout the institutional basis for establishing an institutional and policy setup on ETF, the roadmap will assist in the guidance of how outputs from the reporting and review process under the ETF will be a source of information for the Global Stocktake (GST). This will be achieved through Activity 1.1.2.1, based on the GAP analysis to identify existing barriers for and adequate transitioning and formulation of the ETF in Uzbekistan; 1.1.1.2. to formulate a roadmap to enable conditions for establishing an ETF in Uzbekistan: 1.1.1.3. to organize gender-inclusive discussions to prioritize needs and consultancy to draft UZCCETF roadmap; Activity 1.1.1.4. a consultative process (meetings, workshops, translations) to validate and endorse the UZCCETF.

117. These activities will allow for some learning-by-doing before the ETF is in place, and to understand the requirements under the ETF, and how they differ from the current MRV framework. The activities under these outcomes will organize the subsequent work to meet the reporting targets in 2023 and 2024 in order to become compliant with the ETF. Moreover, the opportunities for synergy between implementing ETF and monitoring progress towards SDGs will be assessed to facilitate the optimized use of resources required in tracking progress and reporting process (esp. data generation) at a country level; and thereby contribute towards addressing the SDGs and climate change. National GHG inventories and tracking progress of NDCs will play a crucial role to identify the potential linkage between SDG indicators and MRV/transparency elements.

118. Under the output 1.1.3 ETF institutional roundtable or setup is established. The expected indicators from this output are: i) Legal instrument that formally establishes the ETF institutional arrangements in Uzbekistan. This instrument requires to define the institutional members and their roles within the ETF roundtable; ii) Number of collaborating interministerial agencies. It is important to stress that the ETF institutional roundtable will allow to work on the different issues that requires to be monitored and reported according to the decision 13 of the Paris Agreement and its corresponding Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines and its reporting formats.

119. In order to achieve the indicators, the following activities are contemplated: Activity 1.1.3.1 Consultative process to prioritize regulatory framework requirements to ensure that the MPGs of the ETF are met; Activity 1.1.3.2 Operational Uzbekistan National ETF Steering Committee involves to the key governmental agencies; Activity 1.1.3.3 Technical capacity building through training on ETF, including the ToT, and Activity 1.1.3.4 National stakeholder's awareness raising on ETF requirement, process and procedure of Paris Agreement through knowledge materials on local language. The Operational Uzbekistan National ETF Steering Group does not function currently and is aimed to solve the gaps in the joint management of the reporting under the Paris Agreement. This group will persist over a wide span of time, which will greatly improve the quality of engagement and the consistency of approach. Input from the working group will not only benefit the technical soundness of MRV approaches and take advantage of existing national capacities but will also achieve broader and deeper inter-agency engagement in processes under the Paris Agreement. In this regard, the members of the Steering Committee will consist of the high-level technical specialists (chiefs of the departments, for example) with the function to coordinate the national entity's involvement in the

process. The training is aimed to increase long-term capacity building on the reporting needs that deem the ETF and its corresponding reporting formats. The last will require intense technical work to lose dependency of external consultants. It will involve a wide range of national institutions by several sectoral administrations and stakeholders, including academia, civil society and the private sector; both on the processes necessary to operate the MRV system of the different sectors and to explain the transition to ETF.

120. The output 1.1.4. on coordination procedures for operationalise the ETF reports are settled allows to the Steering Committee to be operative through the establishment of coordination mechanisms, institutional roles and procedures for data collecting, processing and approval of ETF reports. To achieve the last, the following activities are comprised: Activity 1.1.4.1 Secretary of the Steering Committee suggest a coordination mechanism to operationalise the formulation of the ETF reports; Activity 1.1.4.2, where institutional roles are defined for coordinating flow of information and data analysis required for formulating the ETF reports; Activity 1.1.4.3, the revision and approval processes for the ETF reports are established. These activities, jointly with the activities of the output 1.1.3 will mainstream the transition and new requirements in the ETF process and support the improvement of the existing institutional coordination mechanisms for ETF reporting integrating relevant institutions/ stakeholders into national UNFCCC reporting processes.

Component 2: Strengthening coordination and reporting among the national stakeholders for transparent, accurate, and consistent greenhouse gas inventory.

121. Under this component there are two main outputs, the output 2.1.1 which aims to enhance the institutional capacity on GHG emission reporting based on 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories or 2019 Refinement IPCC Guidelines; the Output 2.1.2, on enhanced technical capacities to formulate the National Inventory Document and the Common Reporting Tables of the BTR.

122. The first output has twofold objectives, the first one which is to enhance the current institutional framework to conduct the GHG inventories and to ensure that this is institutional framework will allow improving the data collection, management and processing required to improve the methodologies and uncertainties of the current GHG inventories. The second objective aims to enhance the technical capacities and improve the quality of the GHG inventories through updating methodologies, upgrading tier level and improving uncertainty assessment as well as the quality assurance and quality control of the GHG inventories.

123. The output 2.1.1 on enhanced institutional capacity on GHG emission reporting based on 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories or 2019 Refinement IPCC Guidelines; has the following activities: Activity 2.1.1.1 To carry out a Gap analysis of existing institutional coordination to meet with the deemed information of the GHG inventory of the ETF; Activity 2.1.1.2 to establish the GHG Inventory Technical Working Group for data collection, sharing and management with detailed operational guidelines involving Uzhydromet, and other line ministries/agencies (e.g. Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Water Resources, the State Committee on

Forestry and International Estimates, Goskomstat, Uzbekistan Airways, the State Statistics Committee and the State Committee on Ecology and Environmental Protection); Activity 2.1.1.3 identification and formalization of the institutional focal persons through ministerial decree for data collection, management and processing involving the ministries/agencies related to climate change mitigation. These activities will strengthen the current institutional framework for formulating the GHG inventories from occasional to permanent operability. The last will secure the entire process of formulation of the GHG inventories. **The GHG Inventory Technical Working Group will narrowly focus on the technical specialists working directly on the reports, whereas the Operational Uzbekistan National ETF Steering Committee goes beyond the GHG Inventory and has a broader scope, including the coordination mechanisms.**

124. The output 2.1.2 Enhanced technical capacities to formulate the National Inventory Document and the Common Reporting Tables of the BTR, **including the ToT**. The last will be achieved through a set of activities, which are: Activity 2.1.2.1 Enhance GHG emission estimations through gender-sensitive training on 2006 IPCC Guidelines and Common Reporting Tables for Energy and Industrial Processes and Product Use sectors by involving stakeholders of the private sector; Activity 2.1.2.2 Strengthen the existing capacity of national experts to apply the 2006 IPCC methodologies tier 2 for Agriculture sector and Common Reporting Tables through gender-sensitive training; Activity 2.1.2.3 Improve existing capacity of national experts for consistent representation of land use categories and land-use change from forestry (LULUCF) sector and GHG emission estimation according to 2006 IPCC guidelines or 2019 Refinement and in line with CRT through gender-sensitive training; Activity 2.1.2.4 Enhance capacity of the national experts with updated information of the Waste sector on GHG emission estimations based on the 2006 IPCC guidelines and according to the CRT and gender-sensitive training by involving State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Ecology and Environmental Protection, industrial enterprises and public services. The set of comprised activities will allow having better technical capacities for formulating the GHG inventories under the newest IPCC methodologies, decreasing the uncertainty levels and increasing the tier level in the different sectors. Altogether it is expected to produce technically sound and enhanced quality GHG inventories in Uzbekistan, which in turn will improve the future formulation of GHG emissions in the country.

Component 3: Strengthening national capacity to monitor and report on adaptation activities.

125. Adaptation-related reporting is encouraged under the Paris Agreement and effectively tracking adaptation progress is critical for informing climate-related policies, which largely focus on adaptation issues and are closely linked to strategies for socio-economic development, especially in the countries of Central Asia. Importantly, this component will ensure that there is capacity to establish specific, well-informed objectives and indicators on adaptation which are country-specific.

126. Compared with current requirements, reporting formats under the ETF will place additional demands on national transparency arrangements. Thus, the main aim of this component is to improve the fragmented processes into integrated, robust and uniform systems for data collection, evaluation and reporting. Enhanced capacity will enable the relevant sectors to achieve goals specified in the

National Adaptation Plan, as well as to help track the progress in achieving the adaptation objective as it is stated in its Updated NDC.

127. *Outcome 3.1 Strengthened capacity to measure climate-change impacts, vulnerabilities, and adaptation-related activities in relevant sectors.* In order to achieve the outcome, it is required to carry out a different set of measures that allows Uzbekistan to establish a monitoring and reporting system of climate change impacts as well as of adaptive actions in place with the aim to assess if the adaptation objectives at sectoral as well as at country level are achieved or not. Furthermore, if the capacities are accompanied with a properly monitoring system, the reporting that Uzbekistan requires to submit to the UNFCCC will be made successfully.

128. The Output 3.1.1. to develop a framework to map and to measure climate change impacts, risks and vulnerabilities and adaptation-related activities aims to lay out the basis that allows measuring climate change impacts as well as formulating the guidelines for monitoring adaptation actions. In order to achieve the output, the following activities are considered: Activity 3.1.1.1 Conduct a capacity gap assessment focusing on current system of M&E of impacts, risks and vulnerabilities in each sector; Activity 3.1.1.2 Formulate a roadmap to track climate change adaptation implementation according to MPG guidelines and indicators indicated in the BTR; Activity 3.1.1.3 to develop guidelines for data collection and monitoring the progress of implementation of adaptation actions; Activity 3.1.1.4 to provide gender sensitive training, **including the ToT**, on climate change adaptation actions tracking to enhance the technical capacity of the stakeholders involving NGOs and private sectors.

Comprehensively addressing the intersection of gender and climate change is essential for both advancing the fulfilment of women's human rights and gender equality, and effectively addressing the multiple challenges that climate change poses. Thus, this component will introduce the tools to evaluate the extent to which a government has addressed the linkages between gender and climate change in its NDC adaptation actions. Moreover, this component will support the capacity-building to report on adaptation barriers and information on the financial support needed for adaptation. As the outcome of this component, the process of gathering data for analysis and reporting under the ETF can help Uzbekistan to identify and measure adaptation needs, fill knowledge gaps and prioritise areas for further external support. The MPGs also ask countries for information on the use of domestic monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems for adaptation. This will contribute to taking stock of the implementation of adaptation measures, encouraging learning on their effectiveness and providing inputs for the GST through the ETF.

129. Under the output 3.1.2. developed monitoring and evaluation system of adaptation actions and processes which allows to track the progress made in fulfilling the adaptation objectives of its NDC Adaptation component. To reach the output are considered the following activities: Activity 3.1.2.1 to formulate guidelines of the adaptation monitoring and evaluation systems at the levels: national, sub-national, programme and project levels; Activity 3.1.2.2 to devise a portal/ database, where data for the adaptation M&E framework will be stored with the function for feedback loops for all stakeholders to continually assess the framework processes. With these activities, the output seeks to establish a monitoring system with a set of indicators on adaptation that could be followed through an online portal, but mainly those will help the country to assess the progress in achieving the adaptation objectives formulated in its updated NDC. This monitoring system requires gender-inclusive and also

includes specific gender-adaptation indicators to be tracked. The monitoring system requires to fulfil the guidelines and reporting formats agreed in the COP 26 in Glasgow.

130. The output 3.1.3 technical and institutional capacities enhanced for conducting the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) on Adaptation of the ETF. The aim of this output is to develop new capacities and strengthened the existing ones on the MPGs and reporting formats of the ETF for the Adaptation component. Where the focus will be given to fulfilling the reporting requirements on adaptation deemed in the decision of COP 26. Therefore, the following activities comprised the output: Activity 3.1.3.1 Train, including the ToT, all relevant sectors and stakeholders on the MPGs for Adaptation and the requirements that Uzbekistan requires to fulfil in order to prepare its BTR; Activity 3.1.3.2 Strengthen technical and institutional capacities in order to generate and provide the necessary information for formulating the first BTR of Uzbekistan.

131. The output 3.1.4 on enhanced capacities to provide clear information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building needed and received according to the Common Tabular Formats of the BTR. This output encompasses the following activities: Activity 3.1.4.1 on capacity building on the information required on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building needed and received; Activity 3.1.4.2 Formulate a roadmap to define how the tracking of financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building needed and received will be made in order to fulfill the Common Tabular Format of the BTR. This output aims to develop capacities through adequate training on fundamental issues that require to be reported under the Adaptation chapter of the future BTR. Those are information on finance, technology and capacity-building needed and received. The need of reporting on these elements will enhance the overall transparency of what the countries deem as support for the implementation of their adaptive measures and what is the support received from the international community. Therefore, it is necessary to trigger a capacity-building process on these specific issues as well as to formulate a roadmap that helps to establish the work to do for reporting on these elements according to the Common Tabular Formats agreed at COP 26.

Component 4: Strengthening national system of progress tracking in achieving the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).

132. This component focuses mainly in tracking the progress achieved towards the NDC mitigation targets expressed in the Updated NDC and it is the corresponding request of support and support received in terms of capacity building, technology transfer and finance. Nevertheless, the MPGs, approved at COP 24 in Katowice, was duly completed with the approval of the reporting formats and their contents at COP 26, held in Glasgow. The last implies that developing countries face an important challenge in being able to report the progress on the mitigation targets. Thus, the current component sets out the scope of four important steps to be developed in order to adequately report on the progress achieved or not on the NDC mitigation goals.

133. Output 4.1.1. An operational framework to track progress in the implementation and achievement of NDC goals. The output stresses the need of establishing a regulatory framework and its

corresponding coordination mechanisms that will allow to monitor and track the real progress made towards achieving the mitigation NDC targets. Therefore, activity 4.1.1.1 Establish an institutional framework, defining institutional roles and capacities of the Uzbekistan NDC Information Management System (UZNDIMS).

134. The output 4.1.2 A digital technology system/platform online for data management and exchange. Definitely this is a key output for establishing a monitoring system to track the progress in the NDC implementation of the mitigation measures that comprise the achievement of the NDC mitigation targets. The activities foreseen to achieve this output are the following: Activity 4.1.2.1 Establish and run an Uzbekistan NDC Information Management System (UZNDIMS) with necessary hardware, server, and software for data collection, archiving, update, and dissemination of NDC mitigation actions; Activity 4.1.2.2 Formulation of guideline and protocols for operating, maintenance and management of UZNDIMS.

135. Once the ETF institutional roundtable and roles are established and the online platform to track the NDC implementation progress as well as the operating guidelines of the platform is established. The next output 4.1.3 Capacities trained for completing adequately the Common Tabular Format (CTF) and chapter of the **Biennial Update Report** Template to track the progress made in implementing and achieving mitigation goals; aims to train and strengthen the current technical capacities on the reporting formats that Uzbekistan will need to submit by 2024 as part of the mandatory decision of the COP regarding the ETF. To conduct the capacity building the following activities are proposed: Activity 4.1.3.1 Train, **including the ToT**, all relevant sectors and stakeholders on the MPGs for Mitigation and the requirements that Uzbekistan requires to fulfil in order to complete the Common Tabular Formats and the BTR; Activity 4.1.3.2 Strengthen technical and institutional capacities in order to generate and provide the necessary information for adequately completing the Common Tabular Formats and formulating its first BTR. This activity will carry out a set of secondary activities which are: Activity 4.1.3.2.1 Country-specific emission factors and activity data for relevant sectors developed, and existing national emission factors and activity data are updated in UZNDIMS. This activity will allow Uzbekistan to improve the GHG inventory and the reporting on the GHG estimations of the mitigation activities implemented in the country. Activity 4.1.3.2.2 National indicators for tracking the progress of climate change mitigation actions are developed and implemented in UZNDIMS through graphical visualization. The last will help to visualise the progress made and to assess how close the country is to reaching its own mitigation targets. The visualization is aimed to be done over an online platform, which also will bring more transparency to the national stakeholders, civil society and the international community.

136. The output 4.1.4 is enhanced capacities to provide clear information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building needed and received according to the Common Tabular Formats of the BTR. This output mainly focuses on the need for developing capacities in the country to provide adequate information on finance, technology development and transfer and capacity building needs and received according to the CTFs of the Biennial Transparency Report. These reporting formats were agreed upon and issued as a decision 5/CMA.3 on transparency in the last COP 26.

137. The following activities will be followed for achieving the output 4.1.4. Activity 4.1.4.1 capacity building on the information required on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity

building needed and received; this will be done accordingly to the CTFs agreed at COP 26 and taken into account a gender balance. Activity 4.1.4.2 to formulate a roadmap to define how the tracking of financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building needed and received will be made in order to fulfil the Common Tabular Format of the BTR. As this is a relatively new element of reporting for the majority of developing countries it will require enhanced coordination and establishment of guidelines and protocols prior to generating the reporting documents to the UNFCCC. The roadmap will help to agree on how the country will conduct this reporting and what needs should be supported in order to provide a robust report to the international community. **In terms of the cross-cutting support, the disaggregation will be done according to the guideline ?Common tabular formats for the electronic reporting of the information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support provided and mobilized, as well as support needed and received, under Articles 9?11 of the Paris Agreement? [1].**

[1] <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/IN.SBSTA2021.i14c.1.pdf>

Component 5: Project monitoring and evaluation

138. Under Outcome 5.1, a project monitoring system will be put in place to ensure the effectiveness of the project management process and timely implementation of the planned activities, including regular reporting and the final evaluation. This will be carried out through the development of a performance framework (M&E plan) defining roles, responsibilities, and frequency for collecting and compiling data to assess project performance, project progress reports every six months, and presentation and dissemination of the report to the steering committee and executing partners every six months.

139. The final evaluation of the project will be conducted by external consultants, who will work in consultation with the project team including the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, the LTO (Lead Technical Officer), and other partners.

1.4 Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies

140. The proposed project aims to improve technical and institutional capacities in Uzbekistan to ensure that the country can monitor, report and verify the climate actions the country proposed in its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) framework. The project will also support national efforts to allow for transparency within the framework of the Paris Agreement.

141. The proposed project is aligned with the GEF's Climate Change Focal Area, in particular with objective CCM-3-8: Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency. In particular, the project will (i) strengthen national institutions and stakeholders for transparency-related activities in line with priorities established in the country's NDC, and (ii) assist the government of Uzbekistan to

integrate climate change knowledge into decision making and training relevant stakeholders on transparency activities such as the enhancement of greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories and climate change data collection, management and monitoring.

1.5 Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing

142. This CBIT project aims to strengthen institutional and technical capacities in different sectors to respond to the enhanced transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement, in line with national priorities. In the absence of CBIT funding, the significant contributions of the ETF framework outlined in this proposal will not be implemented, and Uzbekistan will not be able to be in the conditions to respond to the enhanced transparency requirements although climate change is one of the political priorities for this country.

143. The Government of Uzbekistan has been active recently investing in the enhancement of capacity to meet national targets under CC mitigation and adaptation, as well as to meet requirements of provisions under the Paris Agreement. The Uzhydromet has been carrying out different management and technical activities with the support of international organizations. The GEF resources will build on all related baseline activities to generate global environmental benefits.

? Under Component 1, the project will contribute to the mitigation of barriers 1 and 2 by the investing just under USD 160,000 from GEF funds to finance activities to develop the Climate Change Actions Enhanced Transparency Framework roadmap, including strengthening any regulatory requirements. GEF funds will also be used to provide relevant training and carry out awareness-raising activities.

? Under Component 2, around USD 330,000 will contribute to the mitigation of barriers 3 and 4 and will be used to improve the technical capacity of the several Ministries and other relevant national stakeholders to improve the data collection and management, and its coherence with the requirements of the Paris Agreement.

? Under Component 3, GEF incremental financing (USD 300,000) will be used to develop the framework to track climate change adaptation measures that are very crucial for a country like Uzbekistan. The developed methodology and indicators will frame the targets under NDC.

? Under Component 4, GEF incremental financing will contribute to the mitigation of barriers 3 and 4 and USD 345,000 will be used to develop the new system to track NDC implementation and support needed and received. If other components are based on the transformation of MRV into ETF, particularly on the improvement of the previous framework, this component will create a completely new system for Uzbekistan.

? And finally, under component 5 GEF incremental financing will contribute to the mitigation of barriers 3 and 4 and USD 70,000 will be used to monitor and evaluate the project.

1.6 Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

144. This CBIT project will contribute to the improvement of local and global environmental conditions through enhanced transparency of coordinated action and planning and capacity-building activities in the different sectors for monitoring and reporting. Increased transparency will contribute to the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the Paris Agreement and build trust and global confidence in the progress.

145. The global environmental benefits targeted by this proposed capacity building program will flow from the improved coordination and capacity to monitor and report action to address the drivers and impacts of climate change in a transparent manner. These global environmental benefits will include:

? Strengthened systems to adapt to the impacts of climate change in the different sectors based upon improved monitoring and reporting of mitigation and adaptation actions;

? Enhanced contributions from Uzbekistan to collective global efforts to work towards aggregate emission pathways consistent with holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels.

146. The global environmental benefits, such as mitigated GHG emissions, increased use of renewable energy and decreased use of fossil energy resources, improved energy efficiency, increased adoption of innovative technologies and management practices for GHG emission reduction and carbon sequestration, are articulated in the national policies and strategies, will be promoted during the project implementation and strengthened by the improvement of reporting and tracking systems.

1.7 Innovativeness, sustainability, the potential for scaling up and capacity

development[33] ³³

147. **Innovation:** The proposed project is innovative as it will bring a much-needed, systematic and renewed emphasis on effective GHG management and climate transparency. The proposed project will facilitate scientific innovation through modernization of the national GHG inventory framework and the introduction of new tools, and methodologies, including management of gender-disaggregated data on climate change risks, vulnerabilities and capacity as an innovative data analysis and decision-making tool in the context of Uzbekistan. The project will also facilitate the development of tracking

tools and platforms to increase Uzbekistan's ability to monitor support received and progress toward their commitments. Data collection processes will be upgraded with the wider application of mobile telecommunications, app-based data collection platforms and cloud-based data storage. Moreover, inter-sectorial mechanisms of coordination will be innovative for the country, since it lacks of harmonization between different entities.

148. Innovative tracking tools and platforms will introduce to increase the abilities of Uzbekistan to monitor support received and progress toward their commitments. Countries are seeking to build systems that allow them to more effectively track and report on the support received.

149. The guidance, tools and common webinars prepared by the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) project, and the Partnership to Strengthen Transparency for CoInnovation (PaSTI) will be included in the project. The proposed systems will be designed to benefit from recent advances and tools for estimating GHG emissions or collecting activity data from the different sectors. FAO and its partners have developed or are currently developing a suite of tools for standardizing emissions monitoring and reporting at Tier 1 and 2. Such tools, hereafter summarized, will feature prominently among those of the MRV and M&E ETF-enhanced packages. The Global Livestock Environment Assessment Model (GLEAM) establishes baselines and assesses the impacts of different mitigation and adaptation scenarios on a local and national scales.

150. Based on IPCC Tier 2 methodology and GIS-based modelling of livestock distribution, GLEAM allows the assessment of all major GHG emissions from livestock and the impacts of all actions to reduce emissions from the sector. In the land-use sector, the FAO free and open-source software Collect Earth will be made available along with capacity building training to fill gaps in data collection for the land use and land-use change mapping, which will greatly contribute to improving the GHG inventory. Collect Earth is a tool that enables data collection through Google Earth based on customizable samplings. These users can analyze high and very high-resolution satellite imagery for a wide variety of purposes, including multi-phase National Forest Inventories; Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) assessments; monitoring agricultural land and urban areas; validation of existing maps; a collection of spatially explicit socio-economic data; quantifying deforestation, reforestation and desertification. FAO will coordinate together with other agencies and research centres for the successful methodologies and tools to be used for the targeted sectors.

151. **Sustainability:** The project will invest considerable resources to increase the likelihood of sustainability of the processes that it establishes and the results that it will have. The project will consider various aspects of sustainability - including financial, socio-political, institutional and governance, and environmental sustainability. First, the likelihood of financial sustainability will be enhanced through both the design of the project but also at each stage of the project's implementation. The PMU will consider the financial implications of each of the activities and processes that are being implemented. The PMU will consider which institution is implicated in the continuation (and replication or upscaling) of the processes beyond the life of the project. The PMU will implement all processes in partnership with the implicated institutions and work to garner commitments from those institutions such that the likelihood that they will continue beyond the life of the project will be increased. The project's approach will be inclusive and participatory, transferring ownership and responsibility where possible. Successful project implementation will also catalyse increased interest

from the donor and investment communities in and around Uzbekistan. In order to sustain results, the project will place a strong emphasis on awareness-raising and capacity building at all levels.

152. Second, institutional sustainability will be ensured through the inclusive approach that the project will adopt, encouraging and facilitating collaboration and cooperation among key stakeholders. Where necessary, Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) will be developed and implemented such that the different roles and responsibilities of the partners will be clarified. The aim will be to institute long-term partnerships that extend beyond the life of the project. Third, the project will ensure socio-political sustainability by working directly with the key stakeholders, including and involving them in project implementation. While some aspects of political sustainability are clearly beyond the scope of the project, the project's inclusive approach built on the foundation of strong partnerships will enhance socio-political sustainability. Social sustainability is also enhanced because of the compliance with the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure conducted during project preparation (see Annex D for the ESS summary). The ESS identified no significant expected issues that would result in negative social impacts and was marked as low risk. The project will promote gender mainstreaming and capacity building within local communities to improve socio-economic understanding of gender issues. Capacity development will be a theme that runs through all aspects of the project - partly through the partnerships that the project will enable - and this will be the primary mechanism by which sustainability will be ensured.

153. Further, the project will enhance the likelihood of environmental sustainability through the achievement of its overall objective. This will, in turn, contribute to Uzbekistan's commitment to a number of international conventions, including those supported by GEF focal areas. The overall environmental impact of the project is expected to be very positive - not only within the country but beyond its borders as well.

154. Specifically, with GEF support, the government of Uzbekistan will be able to articulate a clear plan of action with regard to national reporting of its BTR by utilizing the monitoring and reporting roadmap, coordination mechanisms and technical guidelines and capacity developed by the project. Stakeholders will be empowered to access, archive, analyze and monitor the necessary information and activities with regard to relevant sectors.

155. In addition, the capacities of technical and policy focal points in the participating state agencies will be improved. It will strengthen data needs and gaps for the elaboration of the national GHG inventory and resources received tracking amongst the involved stakeholders. Training materials, guides, templates and tools will enable capitalizing on knowledge and actions implemented during the project.

156. **Potential for scaling up:** The project will put in place changes in the enabling environment that allow opportunities to scale up to be taken and measures implemented. The current project will support the skills and knowledge for the revision of the NDC 2025, the preparation of BTR2 in 2026 and BTR3 in 2028. By working through institutional mechanisms in place for transparency of climate change actions, the project will facilitate the process of scaling out project-developed systems and processes. Several CBIT projects are planned to implement by FAO. In such a way, there is a potential to make a synergy between the activities and methodologies. Further, The project has a detailed M&E system.

The M&E will be carried out in a participatory way and the lessons that are learned through the project's implementation will be made available nationally, regionally and globally for replication through the dissemination of project results, recommendations and experiences including demonstration of best practices.

[1] <https://www.un.org/geospatial/content/uzbekistan>

[2] Uzbekistan Third National Communication

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/TNC%20of%20Uzbekistan%20under%20UNFCCC_english_n.pdf

[3] <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/866501562572675697/pdf/Uzbekistan-Toward-a-New-Economy-Country-Economic-Update.pdf>

[4] <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/866501562572675697/pdf/Uzbekistan-Toward-a-New-Economy-Country-Economic-Update.pdf>

[5] <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/866501562572675697/pdf/Uzbekistan-Toward-a-New-Economy-Country-Economic-Update.pdf>

[6] <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/linked-documents/50063-001-ssa.pdf>

[7] Uzbekistan Third National Communication

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/TNC%20of%20Uzbekistan%20under%20UNFCCC_english_n.pdf

[8] https://www.climatelinks.org/sites/default/files/asset/document/Uzbekistan_CRP_Final.pdf

[9] NDC Uzbekistan

https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Uzbekistan%20First/INDC%20Uzbekistan%2018-04-2017_Eng.pdf

[10] Impact of climate change on water resources in Central Asia. Industry report. Eurasian Development Bank, August 2009.

[11] Uzbekistan Third National Communication

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/TNC%20of%20Uzbekistan%20under%20UNFCCC_english_n.pdf

[12] Uzbekistan Initial National Communication.

<https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Uzbekistan%20INC.pdf>

[13] Uzbekistan Second National Communication <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/uzbnc2e.pdf>

[14] Uzbekistan Third National Communication
https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/TNC%20of%20Uzbekistan%20under%20UNFCCC_english_n.pdf

[15] Uzbekistan Third National Communication
https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/TNC%20of%20Uzbekistan%20under%20UNFCCC_english_n.pdf

[16] United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Uzbekistan
<https://unfccc.int/node/61233>

[17] Uzbekistan Second National Communication <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/uzbnc2e.pdf>

[18] Uzbekistan Third National Communication
https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/TNC%20of%20Uzbekistan%20under%20UNFCCC_english_n.pdf

[19] <https://unfccc.int/non-annex-I-NCs>

[20] https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/readiness-proposals-uzbekistan-undp-adaptation-planning_0.pdf

[21] Economics of Climate Change in Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan: Report on Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions. <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-document/182806/44068-012-tacr-04.pdf>

[22] <https://unfccc.int/topics/mitigation/workstreams/nationally-appropriate-mitigation-actions/nama-map-pre-2020-action-by-countries>

[23] The Paris Agreement.
https://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/convention/application/pdf/english_paris_agreement.pdf

[24] https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/CMA2018_03a02E.pdf

<https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-reporting/reporting-and-review-under-the-paris-agreement>

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[26] <https://www.ctc-n.org/technical-assistance/requests/technology-needs-assessmenttna-and-technology-action-planstaps-and>

[27] <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissions/indc/Submission%20Pages/submissions.aspx>

[28]

http://www4.unfccc.int/Submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Uzbekistan/1/INDC%20Uzbekistan%2018-04-2017_Eng_20170419093154_171926.pdf

[29] Uzbekistan Third National Communication

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/TNC%20of%20Uzbekistan%20under%20UNFCCC_english_n.pdf

[30] <http://nsdg.stat.uz/en/legislations/4>

[31] Development Strategy Framework for the Republic of Uzbekistan by 2035

[32] <https://www.cbitplatform.org/projects/global-cbit-afolu>

[33] System-wide capacity development (CD) is essential to achieve more sustainable, country-driven and transformational results at scale as deepening country ownership, commitment and mutually accountability. Incorporating system-wide CD means empowering people, strengthening organizations and institutions as well as enhancing the enabling policy environment interdependently and based on inclusive assessment of country needs and priorities.

- Country ownership, commitment and mutual accountability: Explain how the policy environment and the capacities of organizations, institutions and individuals involved will contribute to an enabling environment to achieve sustainable change

- Based on a participatory capacity assessment across people, organizations, institutions and the enabling policy environment, describe what system-wide capacities are likely to exist (within project, project partners and project context) to implement the project and contribute to effective management for results and mitigation of risks.

- Describe the project's exit / sustainability strategy and related handover mechanism as appropriate.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

Coordinates:

41.66667, 63.83333 <https://www.geonames.org/1512440/republic-of-uzbekistan.html>

<https://www.un.org/geospatial/content/uzbekistan> The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of

FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers and boundaries.



1c. Child Project?

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

n/a

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Private Sector Entities

If none of the above, please explain why: No

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

1. The project aims to enhance the institutional and technical capacity of experts and civil servants from different sectors to respond to the enhanced transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement. Technical assistance and capacity-building activities will be implemented with key national institutions. The proposed capacity building program will be implemented in close cooperation with relevant stakeholders at the national, provincial and district levels. In addition to Uzhydromet being the lead executing agency, the Ministry of Energy, the State Committee on Statistics, the State Committee on Ecology and Environmental Protection, the Ministry of Agriculture will take an active role in project implementation. Key stakeholders will include:

- ? Uzhydromet (government institution responsible for coordination of the state programs on climate change),
- ? Womens? groups
- ? Local farmer organizations
- ? Academia / Universities
- ? Relevent State Committees
- ? Private sector
- ? NGOs.

Table 1. Stakeholders and their Responsibilities of the proposed CBIT project in Uzbekistan.

Name of key stakeholders	Mandate (or activities)	Potential role in the project	Relevant Outcome
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Name of key stakeholders	Mandate (or activities)	Potential role in the project	Relevant Outcome
Centre of Hydrometeorological Service of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Uzhydromet).	<p>UNFCCC Focal Point</p> <p>Coordination of activities on the implementation of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement in the country.</p> <p>Preparation of Biennial Update Reports and National Communications for the UNFCCC.</p> <p>Preparation and updating of NDCs.</p>	<p>Project Executing Entity</p> <p>A central hub for maintaining liaison with other ministries and agencies</p> <p>Improving qualifications and gaining new knowledge in the field of preparing a GHG inventory, assessing mitigation measures, organizing the MRV system, assessing adaptation measures, revising the NDC document based on the principles of transparency</p>	Outcomes from the Components 1,2,3,4

Name of key stakeholders	Mandate (or activities)	Potential role in the project	Relevant Outcome
<p>Other associated ministries important for the domestic emissions review and monitoring systems and/or tracking the progress of NDC actions:</p> <p>State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Livestock Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan</p> <p>State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics</p> <p>State Committee on Ecology and Environmental Protection</p> <p>State Committee on Forestry</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture</p> <p>Ministry of Water Resources</p> <p>Ministry of Housing and Communal Services.</p> <p>Ministry of Transportation</p> <p>Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction.</p> <p>Ministry of Finance.</p> <p>Fund for Reconstruction and Development of Uzbekistan.</p> <p>National Banks.</p>	<p>Responsible for providing data for the respective sector, identifying the targets, scenarios and activities to mainstream under the provisions of the Paris Agreement</p>	<p>Institutional arrangement.</p> <p>Data collection, archiving, and analysis</p> <p>Focal persons and capacity building of relevant government officials.</p> <p>Sectoral expertise.</p> <p>Decision-making and national investment.</p>	<p>Outcomes from the Component 1,2,3,4</p>
<p>Local government</p> <p>Municipalities of Tashkent, Bukhara and Samarkand.</p>	<p>Leading, planning, implementing, monitoring and communicating low emission development</p>	<p>Data collection and analysis.</p>	<p>Outcomes from the Component 2,3,4</p>

Name of key stakeholders	Mandate (or activities)	Potential role in the project	Relevant Outcome
<p>Private sector with the partial state share</p> <p>Uzbekenergo JSC (Electrical and thermal energy; share of Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Uzbekistan)</p> <p>Uzbekneftegaz JSC (geological exploration, production, transportation, storage, processing and sale of oil and gas; share of Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Uzbekistan)</p> <p>JSC Uztransgaz (transportation, storage and sale of gas, gas condensate and oil; share of Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Uzbekistan)</p> <p>JSC Khududgazta'minot (gas company)</p> <p>JSC Uzkimyosanoat (chemical industry)</p> <p>Association Uzpromstroyaterialy (construction)</p> <p>Uzbekugol JSC (coal industry)</p> <p>JSC Uzbekistan Havo Yullari (airline company)</p> <p>Uzbekiston Temir Yullari (airline company)</p>	<p>Responsible for their inputs in the development of particular economic sector</p>	<p>Data provision</p> <p>Technology transfer's support</p>	<p>Outcomes from the Component 2,3,4</p>
<p>Local/ national and international NGOs related to Climate Change actions</p> <p>Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED).</p> <p>Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Program (CAREC).</p>	<p>Develop and implement programs that target the most vulnerable amongst populations that have suffered from climate change, natural disaster, or socio-economic hardship</p>	<p>NGOs will be engaged in the implementation of the project, including the best practice analysis and validation and appraisal of the mitigation and adaptation data management system.</p>	<p>Outcomes from the Component 3,4</p>

Name of key stakeholders	Mandate (or activities)	Potential role in the project	Relevant Outcome
<p>Civil society organizations/Private organizations/ other major industries related to GHG emissions and Climate Change actions.</p> <p>Local farmer organizations.</p> <p>Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uzbekistan.</p>	<p>the active work on support of subjects both small, and large business</p>	<p>Data collection.</p> <p>Capacity building.</p>	<p>Outcomes from the Component 1, 2,3,4</p>
<p>National Research institutes and universities</p> <p>Tashkent State Agrarian University.</p> <p>Research Institute of Forestry (under the State Forestry Committee).</p> <p>Academy of Science of the Republic of Uzbekistan.</p> <p>Research Hydrometeorological Institute.</p> <p>State Research Institute of Soil Science and Agro-chemistry.</p> <p>Research Institute of Animal Husbandry and Poultry Farming (under the State Veterinary Committee).</p> <p>The National Research University: Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers</p>	<p>Responsible for the research</p>	<p>Activity data collection.</p> <p>Emission factors development.</p> <p>Data quality.</p> <p>Training and curriculum development.</p>	<p>Outcomes from the Component 1,2,3,4</p>

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

1. A stakeholder involvement plan was developed at PPG stage. This included a wider set of stakeholders, including those from research facilities and the private sector that there had not been sufficient time to engage with at PIF submission stage. These additional stakeholders have been

incorporated into the plan and are listed below amongst the stakeholders that had already been identified.

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

(Approved by GEF/FAO Project Agency during PPG)

Introduction

2. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is designed to ensure effective engagement between various stakeholders throughout the lifecycle of the CBIT project. The CBIT project will aim to maintain dialogue with the relevant government ministries and parastatals, country governments and selected local community groups and NGOs and the international community.

Definitions

3. Consultation: Consultation involves information exchanges among the government, the Implementing Agency, the project executing agencies, and other stakeholders. Although decision making authority rests with the government, the Implementing Agencies, and the project executing agencies, periodic consultations throughout the project cycle help managers make informed choices about project activities. More important, it provides opportunities for communities and local groups to contribute to project design, implementation, and evaluation.

4. Public Involvement: Public involvement consists of three related, and often overlapping, processes: information dissemination, consultation, and stakeholder participation. Stakeholders are the individuals, groups, or institutions which have an interest or "stake" in the outcome of a GEF-financed project or are potentially affected by it. Stakeholders include the recipient country government; project executing agencies; groups contracted to carry out project activities and/or consulted at various stages of the project; project beneficiaries; groups of people who may be affected by project activities; and other groups in the civil society which may have an interest in the project.

5. Stakeholder participation: Where stakeholders collaboratively engage in the identification of project concepts and objectives, selection of sites, design and implementation of activities, and monitoring and evaluation of project outcomes. Developing strategies for incorporating stakeholder participation throughout the project cycle is particularly necessary in projects which have impacts on the incomes and livelihoods of local groups, especially disadvantaged populations in and around project sites (e.g., indigenous peoples, women, poor households).

Legal requirements for public consultation in Uzbekistan

6. Public consultation is included in the project development process where a given project may significantly affect the quality of the environment, and are part of the environmental impact assessment. However, for other projects which might involve policy and system set up, public participation and consultation is still necessary.

7. The most important legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan concerning public participation in the decision-making process are as follows:

? In accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan (1992), article 10, citizens are obliged to take care of the natural environment.

? Law on Nature Protection (1992), Article 13, establishes the legal, economic and organizational framework for the conservation of environmental conditions, the rational use of natural resources, including the principles of participation of authorized state bodies and the public in the field of environmental protection (information on the state of the environment and measures taken to protect it).

? Law on the Atmospheric Air Protection (1996), article 24, provides for the legal regulation of the activities of state bodies, enterprises, institutions, organizations, NGOs and citizens in the field of atmospheric air protection.

? The Law on Environmental Control (2013), articles 10-17, regulates the powers of state bodies, the rights and obligations of economic entities, NGOs and individual citizens in the field of environmental control, including participation in the preparation and adoption of decisions on environmental protection issues, rational use of natural resources, development and implementation of state and other environmental programs.

? The Environmental Concept (2019) is aimed, among other things, at building an environmental culture of the population, increasing the transparency of the activities of state bodies in the field of the environment and strengthening the role of civil society. It provides the expansion of international cooperation in the field of environmental protection, the participation of the population in maintaining a safe level of the environment and combating climate change, rational nature management; creation of an effective mechanism for ensuring public participation in the adoption of environmentally significant decisions.

? The main objective of the Green Economy Transition Strategy for the period 2019-2030 is to achieve sustainable economic progress that contributes to social development, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, climate and environmental sustainability, by integrating the principles of a green economy into ongoing structural reforms. The implementation of the Strategy provides for the involvement of government bodies, CBOs and other institutions of civil society, international organizations, the private sector, as well as the general population (through awareness-raising, consultations and access to information).

GEF guidelines

8. All GEF funded projects are required to meet best international practice and specifically the requirements for stakeholder engagement and public consultations, as specified in the GEF Policy on Public Involvement in GEF Projects.

9. The project stakeholder engagement activities should be robust and enough disclosure on information should be made in order to promote better awareness and understanding of its strategies, policies and operations. During these disclosures, the project requires to:

? Identify people or communities that are or could be affected by the project as well as other interested parties;

? Ensure that such stakeholders are appropriately engaged on environmental and social issues that could potentially affect them, through a process of information disclosure and meaningful consultation;

? Maintain a constructive relationship with stakeholders on an ongoing basis through meaningful engagement during project implementation.

10. The stakeholder consultations are an on-going process taking place during the project life and during this process, it is necessary to ensure that the stakeholders are informed about the environmental and social consequences of the project implementation and ensure the opportunity for their feedback.

Identification of stakeholders for engagement and methods of communication

11. In order to ensure inclusive participation and consultation, the following stakeholders have been identified for consultation on on-going basis. The list includes the identified social groups and persons that are associated with the project in different ways at all stages:

? persons and social groups affected directly or indirectly by the outcomes of the Project implementation,

? persons and social groups that participate in the project directly or indirectly,

? persons and social groups who are able to influence and decide the outcomes and the manner of the Project implementation or make decisions based on the outputs of the project.

12. Stakeholders have been identified in accordance with the above classification as shown below.

Table 1. Stakeholders by Type

Stakeholders to be affected, directly or indirectly, by the outcomes of the Project implementation	Stakeholders that participate in the Project implementation	Stakeholders being able to influence and decide on the Project implementation or use project outcome for decision making
<p>The project affects the entire country and therefore, all citizens are stakeholders.</p> <p>Local, regional and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) including environmental organizations</p> <p>Local CBO representatives</p> <p>Research institutes</p> <p>Municipalities of major cities (Tashkent, Bukhara, Samarkand)</p> <p>Vulnerable social groups</p> <p>Local farmer organizations</p> <p>Local mass media</p>	<p>Project Staff,</p> <p>FAO Regional and National Offices,</p> <p>Uzhydromet,</p> <p>Country Government Staff</p>	<p>Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction,</p> <p>Ministry of Energy (Uzbekenergo JSC, Uzbekneftegaz JSC),</p> <p>Ministry of Finance,</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture,</p> <p>Ministry of Water Resources,</p> <p>Ministry of Transportation,</p> <p>Ministry of Housing and Communal Services,</p> <p>State Committee on Ecology and Environmental Protection,</p> <p>State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics,</p> <p>State Committee on Forestry,</p> <p>Uzkimyosanoat JSC,</p> <p>Uzpromstroyaterialy Association,</p> <p>Uzbekkominer JSC,</p> <p>Uzbekiston Temir Yullari JSC,</p> <p>Uzbekiston Havo Yullari JSC</p>

Stakeholder Concerns Analysis

13. The project will aim to collect and analyse stakeholder expectations and concerns as well as to taking appropriate responsive measures throughout the Project life in order to ensure that there is

enough support for the project. The project has identified the following interests and concerns of the key stakeholder groups as presented in the table below.

Table 2. Key Stakeholders' Expectations and Concern Analysis

Stakeholder group	Key expectations	Key concerns	Recommendation
National and county governments	<p>Project will improve on data collection and reporting quality</p> <p>Data used for national reporting and decision making.</p> <p>Data used to analyze the fulfillment of obligations under the Paris Agreement</p>	<p>Adaptation to climate change</p> <p>Mitigation and emissions reduction measures</p> <p>Assessment of the financial and technical support received</p> <p>Data quality and control</p> <p>Channels of data sharing</p> <p>Budgetary constraints</p>	<p>Put in place measures for sharing relevant data</p> <p>Data reporting to be transparent</p> <p>Capacity building on climate change reporting issues</p>
Vulnerable groups	<p>To be identified/analysed and given more opportunity to interact with project and air their concerns</p>	<p>Impacts on their lifestyles brought about by climate change</p>	<p>Ensure that there is clear communication with these groups and project impacts on local communities if any are identified and addressed</p>
NGOs and other CBOs	<p>Building resilience to climate change.</p> <p>Using data collected for development project planning and analysing impacts of their initiatives</p>	<p>Transparency of the decision-making and communication processes.</p> <p>Transparency in data reporting</p>	<p>Ensure there is free access for information about the project to various groups whenever they request for it.</p>

Government bodies	Key data source for climate change reporting. Establishing the system for collecting and storing information	Data quality Data volume and analysis procedures	Ensure data reported is QA/QC checked, development of data reporting tools in frames of the MRV system. Provide enough storage capacity and security level
Project staff	Project implementation as planned Retention of employment	Project failure / closure Job security and transparency of recruitment policy	Continue with consultations and dialogue. Communicate the labour policy early in the process; Establish incentives.

Engagement methods

14. The project will engage or communicate to various identified stakeholders as outlined below.

Table 3. Methods of communicating to stakeholders

Stakeholders group	Means of engagement	Rules for communication
Stakeholders to be affected, directly or indirectly, by the outcomes of the Project implementation	Project website Brochures and national reports, workshops and roundtables	Communication to be done by persons authorised to communicate. Public communication can be done through national reporting rules
Internal stakeholders who are involved in project implementation	Meetings, exchange of minutes, memos and official letters	In accordance with the rules for internal communication, meetings and the grievance mechanism for workers (employees and contract labour suppliers)
Particularly vulnerable social groups (women, children, local communities)	Consultation meetings ? providing information, questionnaires, exchange of documentation associated with project	In accordance with the rules for internal communication, and the accepted custom. Direct communication, indirect through announcements issued to the public
External stakeholders who participate in the Project implementation	Exchange of correspondence, meetings, training courses, design supervision Data collection templates and procedures	In accordance with laid down government procedures for information exchange
County governments and state corporations	Progress reporting, project decisions and data usage decisions Official letters	In accordance with administrative procedure requirements
Government ministries	Official letters	In accordance with administrative procedure requirements
Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) interested in the Project	Direct meetings, Official letters	During public meetings and on demand

Making Information Available

15. The project will endeavour to make information available to the public to allow stakeholders to get to know and understand both the environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the

project, as well as opportunities provided by the project. This will enable them utilize the project data to make informed decision in areas associated with climate change.

16. The project aims to enhance the institutional and technical capacity of experts and civil servants from different sectors to respond to the enhanced transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement. Technical assistance and capacity-building activities will be implemented with key national institutions. The proposed capacity building program will be implemented in close cooperation with relevant stakeholders at the national, provincial and district levels. While providing this disclosure, the project will also provide:

- ? An update on the Project's achievements and how it contributes to increased transparency in climate change reporting in the country;
- ? An overview of the stakeholder engagement process and how affected parties can participate and provide feedback through meetings or other means;
- ? Impact of the project on development and how the government is using project data to make decisions on climate change and meeting commitments under the Paris Agreement as part of increased transparency in line with the requirements of the UNFCCC.

Monitoring and Reporting

17. Monitoring is an integral component of project management as it tracks and assesses progress towards achieving tangible development results associated with the project being implemented. It is an essential management tool which provides an opportunity to know whether results are being achieved as planned, what corrective action are needed to ensure delivery of the intended results and how they are making positive development contributions. This helps to detect problems earlier and coming up with appropriate measures to address them. Therefore, monitoring usually provides data used for analysis and synthesis prior to reporting for decision making.

Table 4. Reporting format

	Parameter	Monitoring and reporting responsibility	Reporting period
1	Number of government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector, indigenous peoples and other stakeholder groups that have been involved in the project implementation phase	Uzhydromet	Annual basis
2	Number persons (sex disaggregated) that have been involved in project implementation phase	Uzhydromet	Annual basis
3	Number of engagement (e.g. meeting, workshops, consultations) with stakeholders during the project implementation phase	Uzhydromet	Annual basis

4	Percentage of stakeholders who rate as satisfactory the level at which their views and concerns are taken into account by the project	FAO	Annual basis
5	Grievances handling mechanism ? how grievances are received and results communicated to all stakeholders	Uzhydromet	Annual basis

Table 5. Stakeholder Engagement Programme

Stakeholder group	Engagement method	Materials to be used	Location	Responsible organisation, person	Date
County governments Vulnerable groups, NGOs, CBOs, etc.	Inform on the project implementation status, collect opinions and concerns during public meetings or other contacts; Register, analyse and address grievances or comments submitted	Presentations; Booklets and progress leaflets; Website posting	Uzhydromet Office	NFP, Head of CBIT Project	Annually
State Ministries/ Organizations	Organize training meetings on data collection and sharing; Consultations and trainings; Prepare and sign data sharing and reporting protocol and data handling responsibility	Specific data parameters Baseline survey findings Data sharing and reporting protocols	Project site, Company offices, authorities? office	Project team and Communications Department	Annually during operation
County governments	Schedule meeting of reporting obligations	Presentations / reports	FAO /Uzhydromet Offices	NFP, Head of Project	Quarterly

Local communities and vulnerable groups	<p>Consultation meeting and holding climate change and adaptation measures related seminars;</p> <p>Grievance redress avenues and feedback</p> <p>Holding targeted group meetings, as necessary.</p>	Surveys and public grievance forms	Local administrative centres	Representative of the project, Stakeholder liaison officer	Bi-annually
Project employees	<p>Inform of the Project plans in relation to labour issues; actual impacts on the local communities;</p> <p>Inform on the internal Project development issues, success and difficulties</p>	Leaflets, Presentation, Newsletters	Project site, Project office	Project team and communication	Quarterly during construction and operation
Contractors/ programmers	Inform via direct meetings and reporting	Monitoring and Evaluation System configuration reports	Head office	Head of IT	Monthly

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

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

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

1. Based on assessments at OG stage, the project has been provided with a G2a Gender marker, noting The project addresses gender equality in a systematic way, but this is not one of its main objectives.
2. Gender is fully relevant, but is not the main objective of the project. However, gender is integrated (mainstreamed) in all relevant dimensions of the project.
3. In more detail, the project will conduct a gender analysis and develop gender responsive results-based frameworks in line with GEF's Gender Equality Action Plan (GEAP) and requirements of [FAO Gender Equality Policy 2020-2030](#). Gender analysis will help to identify country and sector-specific gender-based needs and priorities and contribute to the tailored action plan to enhance women's leadership and participation throughout the project implementation. Pursuant to the FAO commitments, the project will be guided by a gender-responsive and gender-transformative approaches, starting from collection of gender disaggregated data and information and analysis, which will be reflected in respective project documentation, publications and report accordingly. The project will ensure that specific needs of women, including the most disadvantaged groups of women, are met and that women enjoy equal access to the project activities, outputs, results and benefits.
4. The project will ensure that across its areas of intervention, including capacity-building, knowledge management, partnership-building, communications, and M&E gender equality concerns are mainstreamed from preparation to evaluation, and all tools and frameworks for the climate change impact and adaptation component mitigate the risks of being left behind. The project will establish close collaboration with the national gender machinery of Uzbekistan and relevant ministries and state agencies, and ensure that the process of the project's implementation mainstreams gender concerns across all activities and assesses the impact of its interventions on the most disadvantaged groups of women. The project will also undertake measures to ensure that women's participation rate and representation of women and men in the management structures and decision-making processes related to climate change (committees, institutional working groups, structures for the governance of the MRV system, etc.) complies with the UN established minimum 30 % quota.
5. During the project implementation phase, with support of the government institutions and other key organizations that collaborate in addressing climate change in Uzbekistan, inputs will be collected to highlight the special place of gender in the climate change adaptation actions and to contribute to the Gender Action Plan that address the root causes of gender inequalities and ensures that the results of the project impact positively women's access to resources.

6. Since a comprehensive gender aspect is included in the first NDC in the adaptation part, the project will focus specially to include gender into the M&E tools for the climate change impact and adaptation component. Jointly with the Women's Committee of Uzbekistan and other relevant state ministries/agencies that oversee improving the legal and institutional framework to ensure women's participation in development, the project is aimed to enhance women's representation at all levels, and gender mainstreaming of policies and programmes of the country. During the project implementation phase, with support of the government institutions and other key organizations that collaborate in addressing climate change in Uzbekistan, inputs will be collected that contribute to the specific strategies and actions to ensure balanced gender representation in the results of the project, as well as to highlight the special place of gender in the climate change adaptation actions. Further, women's participation in all project activities will be promoted and efforts will be made to achieve equal participation and representation of women and men in the management structures and decision-making processes related to climate change (committees, institutional working groups, structures for the governance of the MRV system, etc.). Participation indicators will be broken down by gender to monitor progress.

7. **Country gender equality policy framework.** National policies prioritize gender equality, strengthening women's role in public life and addressing violence against women, which was a taboo subject until recent. Uzbekistan has acceded to all major international human rights treaties and in particular, ratified the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1995. National legislation framework includes gender-specific laws such as "On guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men", "On protection of women from oppression and violence", both adopted in 2019. Other related legal acts include adoption of "On the protection of reproductive health of citizens", "On amendments and additions to Article 15 of the Family Code", and "On amendments to the Labor Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan", which abolished a list of jobs prohibited for women's occupation since the soviet times.

8. In 2019, the Government adopted Agriculture-Food Development Strategy for 2019-2030, which focuses upon 10 Strategic priority areas, among those are: ensuring food security for all citizens; establishing the robust agri-business climate to facilitate trade and export; developing world-class value chains in targeted sub-sectors; development of a network of agriculture knowledge, information and advisory services, etc. It stressed achieving the SDG #1 for zero hunger and reduction of malnutrition, however, the Strategy does not explicitly recognize the role and contribution of rural women, does not include any specific provisions that would improve rural women's limited access to productive resources and services and fails to provide any specific measures that would address gender inequalities in sustainable agriculture and food system development.

9. **Access to education.** The country achieved gender parity in literacy and primary education, however, the development prospects for women in Uzbekistan are constrained due to existing stereotypes and structural barriers. The nationwide proportion of young women "not in education, employment or training (NEET) is 66%, compared to 34% for young men. The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at higher education for young men is 12% while for young women only 8%. This asymmetry manifest itself in lower attendance of middle school, reduced access to vocational and higher education (especially for rural women); female dominance in manual, informal and low-wage jobs; and lack of

access to and control over resources, be it productive assets, information and knowledge, or local and national decision-making. This further leads to pressing challenges faced by women both in urban and rural areas such as employment, access to decent jobs and opportunities in business development and entrepreneurship. Lack of social and communal infrastructure outside the capital city adds on rural women's burden of unpaid care work and domestic responsibilities that are considered solely women's domain. [2]

10. **National machinery for gender equality.** As part of the structural reforms, the national machinery for gender equality has been substantively reformed over past three years. In the Senate of the Oliy Majlis, a Committee on Women and Family was created, the main task of which is to develop proposals for the implementation of state policy aimed at ensuring gender equality, improving legislation and exercising parliamentary control in this area. Under the leadership of the Chair of the Senate, a Commission on Gender Equality has been established. The Senate of the Oliy Majlis on May 28, 2021 approved The National Strategy for gender equality for the Republic of Uzbekistan 2020-2030. This strategy has been developed based on the relevant provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and legislative acts including the requirements of the Law "On guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men". The strategy is also harmonized with the SDGs' commitments and localized targets and indicators. The strategy covers issues such as ensuring equal access to education, specifically addressing rural girls' access to higher education. While the legal framework for gender equality is relatively well developed in the country, the challenge is its translation into de facto situation given prevalence of patriarchic attitudes and stereotypes in the society regarding the women's role. The Presidential Decree #5938 of 18 February 2020 set up a Ministry of Mahalla and Family Support, with the mandate, among other tasks, to provide social allowances and other forms of support to women in need, by creating so called "iron notebook" (or a registry) of vulnerable women. Along with it, a Fund for Support of Women and the Family is founded to promote women's participation in family businesses and entrepreneurship, and provide training and re-training to improve their knowledge and skills to compete in the labor market.

11. **Uzbekistan in international rankings.** According to the Human Development Index, Uzbekistan ranked 106th out of 189 countries in the 2019 UNDP Report, which puts it in the category of countries with a high level of human development. The country's Gender Development Index (GDI) value is 0.939, placing it in group 3 (medium equality), while its Gender Inequality Index (GII) value is 0.288, ranking it at 62 out of 186 countries in the 2019 index.. According to the World Bank's 2019 Women, Business and Law Index, Uzbekistan has a score of 70.63, which is the lowest among Central Asian countries. When applying the methodology of the Global Gender Gap Index and the Gender Equality Index, Uzbekistan is approaching gender equality in education and healthcare.

12. **Key issues in women's participation in economic activities.** Population of Uzbekistan exceeds 35 million (01 January 2022), with women accounting for 49.6% of it, and with approximately 50 percent of all population living in rural areas. The average life expectancy among women is higher than among men (75 and 71 years, respectively), and the retirement age is lower (55 versus 60). Over a quarter of the workforce in Uzbekistan (27 %) is employed in the agriculture sector, but rural labour market is characterized by high levels of informality and limited access to productive assets (such as infrastructure, energy, land, water and technical and financial services), which have negative impacts

particularly on women and youth, and result in low agricultural productivity. Smallholders prevail in the agricultural production, and women make up less than 8.9 percent of farmers.

13. The share of women in formal employment is lower than that of men: 45.7% compared to 54.3%, respectively. Lower wages and shorter work experience for women lead to the fact that their pensions are significantly lower than that of men; and therefore the likelihood of poverty in old age among women is higher.[1] Gender segregation, both horizontal and vertical, is explicit: women dominate in low-paid sectors (education, health and social services, hotel services and catering) and are almost absent in leading positions at all levels, while men dominate in all sectors (e.g. construction, finance, industry, transport, trade, communications) that offer higher wages and decision-making. Women in rural and remote areas are the ones who are the most disadvantaged and vulnerable.

14. Women's participation in decision-making at the household and community level remains low; data on women's representation and participation in public life at local levels is not prioritized, systematically collected and made available through official statistical sources. At the household level, women's role in decision-making over the family budget (including the use of income from farming) is traditionally minimal. At the community level, out of 10126 mahallas (or local neighbourhood committees), women chair 1131 committees, which is 11.2 %. Data about women's representation in the Council of Farmers, Water User's Associations (WUAs) and other organizations is not collected. Due to women's underrepresentation in the national institutions (in all sectors, but also in those with mandates on agriculture, food security and rural development), they have a limited voice in decision-making concerning these topics.

15. No time use surveys have been conducted by the national statistical office in the recent past, however according to the 2018 World Bank and the Development Strategy Center's 'Listening to the Citizens of Uzbekistan' survey, 92 % of all engaged in unpaid care work are women. One third of all working-age women are engaged in unpaid care as their main activity, compared to 3% of working-age men. Women generally spend 5.27 hours per day doing unpaid care work, compared to 2.15 for men[2]. Several specific programmes targeting rural women are currently in progress, mainly with the support of international organizations (FAO, JICA, USAID).

16. There is also an urgent need to raise awareness of policy and decision-makers on the gender transformative approaches that are based on women's rights, and address the fundamental root causes of gender-based discrimination. Decision-makers and practitioners at all levels need to be made aware of the links between sustainable development, and women's rights and gender inequalities. Practitioners need to be equipped with the specially designed tools that would help them to address these issues in implementing national and local interventions. Towards this end, recent developments include a sectoral gender equality strategy developed with the support of FAO by the State Committee on Forestry of Uzbekistan. Adopted by its management in October 2022, the strategy envisages institutional framework for gender mainstreaming, as creating gender council and coordinators positions in the forestry sector, quotas to promote professional women in forestry sector and measures to support women from forest-dependent communities by developing alternative income generations opportunities for them. Similar work is underway with FAO support in the Ministry of Agriculture. The challenge is now to translate adopted decisions into pro-active measures on the ground.

17. **Impact of climate change on women.** Uzbekistan is highly vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters. The country experiences soil salinization, erosion and degradation; water scarcity; increase the sequestration of carbon; and loss of agrobiodiversity; and as a result, severe and extreme desertification and deforestation. Droughts, floods, and other extreme events associated with climate change usually affect the poorest and most vulnerable populations in Uzbekistan due to their dependence on agriculture, low ability to adapt and disproportionate exposure to risk. Climate change exacerbates the burden on women by moving on to fetch water and fuel in the face of increasingly depleting water bodies and scarce forest resources. Women can also face limited economic opportunities as sources of employment and income, such as agriculture, forests and pastures, are at risk. Women farmers are often among the hardest hit because they lack the resources and assets to compensate for the impact of natural disasters. Rural women working in subsistence farms as contributing family members or hired as agricultural labour by farms and agro-holdings are particularly affected, considering their limited access to and control over the key resources and inputs needed to adapt to climate change. This relates to knowledge, technologies, new seed hybrids, improved animal breeds and equipment such as drip irrigation systems that would allow for more efficient use of resources.[3]

18. A Gender Action Plan (GAP) has been developed. **Objective:** To enhance Uzbekistan's institutional and technical capacities to ensure monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) of NDC climate actions and support received for complying with enhanced Transparency Framework of Paris Agreement.

19. The PMU will be responsible for realization of the Gender Action Plan, as well as monitoring and reporting. Refer to the budget for specific contributions of the project to implementing the GAP during project implementation.

[1] World Bank Group document "Country Partnership Concept for Uzbekistan for 2016-2020", 2016

[2] Asian Development Bank "Uzbekistan. Updated Country Gender Assessment ", 2018

[3] CAREC Gender Strategy (until to 2030) <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/698316/carec-gender-strategy-2030-ru.pdf>

[4] This is a preliminary Gender action plan; it can be further refined in consultation with the national stakeholders

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

Yes

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

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women

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

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

1. In terms of the project's planned engagement with the private sector, the project will engage with representatives of the private sector in order to work together in different activities that will lay down the basis for establishing a robust Enhanced Transparency Framework in Uzbekistan. The participation of the private sector is crucial to achieve the outcomes of the current project. This project will involve the private sector companies working in the field of application of GIS tools and hiring field consultations. Several private sector companies, such as NBT, Krass, Association "Women of the Agricultural Sector" of Uzbekistan, and Innovations and Scientific Research Cluster on Sustainable Development provide different types of consultation services in the field of agriculture, environment, GIS and etc. Having active participation in the following outputs is crucial to secure success and sustainability in the long run:

- ? Output 1.1.2. Roadmap for enabling environments and establishing an ETF in Uzbekistan. The roadmap should be known by the private sector and its participation should also be defined.
- ? Output 1.1.3. ETF institutional roundtable or setup is formally established. The participation of the private sector as one of its members is advisable in order to gain sustainability and transparency.
- ? Output 2.1.1. Enhanced institutional capacity on GHG emission reporting based on 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories or 2019 Refinement IPCC Guidelines. Here the participation of the private sector is fundamental as they should understand better the type of information deemed for formulating a GHG Inventory and especially to improve the tier level from 1 towards tier level 2 in the key contributing sectors of the GHG Inventory.
- ? Output 3.1.1. Developed framework to map and measure climate change impacts, risks and vulnerabilities and adaptation-related activities. The participation of the private sector will help to measure climate change impacts and vulnerabilities at the sectoral level. The last combined with the output 3.1.2 will help to have a stronger monitoring and evaluation system of the adaptive actions implemented in Uzbekistan.
- ? Output 4.1.2. A digital technology system/platform online for data management and exchange. Despite the system will be formulated and managed by UZNDIMS, the private sector will contribute with valuable information that needs to be uploaded to the online

platform. This information will produce robust results and also bring transparency to the NDC tracking progress of Uzbekistan.

? Output 4.1.4. Enhanced capacities to provide clear information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building needed and received according to the Common Tabular Formats of the BTR. As the CTFs and the outlines of the BTR were issued, much of the information will be managed by the private sector. Therefore, their contribution is crucial to improve the completeness and the quality of the information to be provided by Uzbekistan.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

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

1. Risk management is a structured, methodical approach to identifying and managing risks for the achievement of project objectives. The risk management plan will allow stakeholders to manage risks by specifying and monitoring mitigation actions throughout implementation. Part A of this section focuses on external risks to the project and Part B on the identified environmental and social risks from the project.

Section A: Risks to the project

2. The main risks identified and proposed mitigation actions are listed in the table below. No significant social and environmental risks were identified.

Table 1. Description of risks and their mitigation

Description of risk	Impact	Probability of occurrence	Proposed mitigation actions
1) Weak cooperation between key institutional stakeholders	Moderate	Moderate	? The project builds on existing climate change coordination mechanisms and, in particular, the leading role of the Uzhydromet. The project also aims to support the different sector agencies in fulfilling their mandates. ? This risk will be mitigated under Component 1 and Component 2 of the project that will strengthen the intersectoral coordination mechanism to enhance cooperation on ETF.

<p>2) Limited capacity in government and research institutions results in insufficient number of participants in capacity development activities and programs.</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>? The project will aim to develop capacity among a larger group of stakeholders and professional staff within these agencies and institutions under the Component 2, 3 and 4.</p>
<p>3) High staff turnover results in undermining the built capacity and sustainability of the project.</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>? The project aims to build capacity of a broad group of stakeholders within the relevant agencies and institutions. This will help mitigate the risk of staff turnover. Moreover, a training program, coordination mechanism and data management system and protocols will be developed and institutionalized, so that new staff can be trained even after the project ends. Component 1 will help put in place institutional arrangements that are sustainable and involve a wider group of stakeholders within the agencies, including technical staff and decision makers.</p>
<p>4) Climate risks: The project is a capacity building project aiming to strengthen institutional and technical capacities at the national level. Therefore, the project does not trigger the filter questions required for a climate risk screening, meaning that climate does not pose a risk to the project interventions or implementation. Nonetheless, a summary of the main climate risks in the country has been prepared and is attached as a separate document in the GEF Portal.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>The following considerations will continue to be taken into account during project implementation.</p> <p>? Integrate climate change mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction, into national, regional, and local policy strategies and plans.</p> <p>? Ensure direct involvement of climate and agrometeorological experts, researchers, and institutions, in the decision-making process.</p>
<p>5) COVID-19 related risks: (i) Restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic may lead to reduced ability of the project to organize trainings and meetings.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>(i) The project may not be able to organize face-to-face meetings and trainings, which may impact the participation. If restrictions continue during implementation, the project would use alternative means for consultations, meetings and trainings, such as virtual meetings. Project implementation may be slightly delayed, but overall project delivery is not expected to be affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Webinars and online sessions would be used in lieu of face-to-face trainings.</p>

Section B: Environmental and Social risks from the project.

Corresponding to section 9 in CEO Endorsement module of the GEF Portal.

Environmental and Social Risk Classification: Low risk (C)

The project does not have any field interventions and is related to the institutional support and development of climate change mitigation and adaptation actions under the provisions of Paris Agreement. The project was screened on 27th January 2021 at PIF stage and was assessed as **LOW RISK**. No further screening was carried out at PPG due to the low risk assessment and an ongoing assessment through PPG, including through the HACT process and the consultations that the project remains a low risk, given its limited capacity building focus.

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

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

6.a Institutional arrangements for project implementation.

1. Uzhydromet will have the overall executing and technical responsibility for the project, with FAO providing oversight as GEF Agency as described below. Uzhydromet will act as the lead executing agency and will be responsible for the day-to-day management of project results entrusted to it in full compliance with all terms and conditions of the Operational Partnership Agreement signed with FAO. As OP of the project the Uzhydromet is responsible and accountable to FAO for the timely implementation of the agreed project results, operational oversight of implementation activities, timely reporting, and for effective use of GEF resources for the intended purposes and in line with FAO and GEF policy requirements.

2. The project organization structure is as follows:

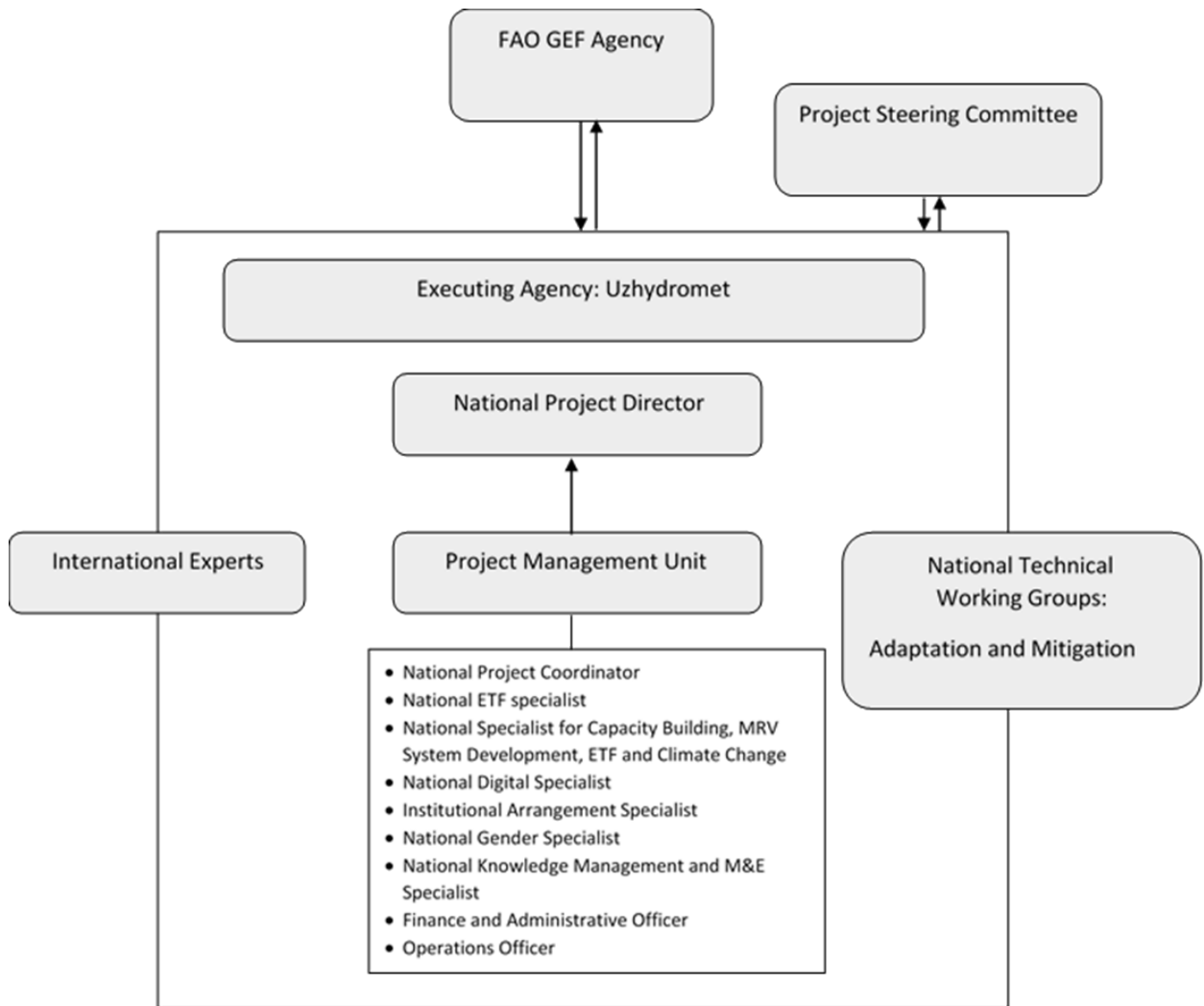


Figure 1. Organisational Chart

3. The government will designate a National Project Director (NPD). Located in Uzhydromet the NPD will be responsible for coordinating the activities with all the national bodies related to the different project components, as well as with the project partners. He will also be responsible for supervising and guiding the Project Coordinator (see below) on the government policies and priorities.

4. The NPD (or designated person from lead national institution) will chair the Project Steering Committee which will be the main governing body of the project. The PSC will approve Annual Work Plans and Budgets on a yearly basis and will provide strategic guidance to the Project Management Team and to all executing partners.

5. The PSC will be comprised of representatives from key ministries and departments: Uzhydromet, Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction, Ministry of Investment and Foreign Trade, Uzbekenergo JSC, Ministry of Housing and Communal Services, Ministry of Water, Ministry of Agriculture, Goskomles, Uzkiyosanoat JSC, Association "Uzpromstroyaterialy". State Committee for Ecology, State Statistics Committee, JSC "Uzbekenergo", NGO (additions are possible during the project implementation). The members of the PSC will each assure the role of a Focal Point for the project in their respective agencies. Hence, the project will have a Focal Point in each concerned institution. As Focal Points in their agency, the concerned PSC members will: (i) technically oversee activities in their sector; (ii) ensure a fluid two-way exchange of information and knowledge between their agency and the project; (iii) facilitate coordination and links between the project activities and the work plan of their agency; and (iv) facilitate the provision of co-financing to the project.

6. The National Project Coordinator (see below) will be the Secretary to the PSC. The PSC will meet at least twice per year to ensure: i) Oversight and assurance of technical quality of outputs; ii) Close linkages between the project and other ongoing projects and programmes relevant to the project; iii) Timely availability and effectiveness of co-financing support; iv) Sustainability of key project outcomes, including up-scaling and replication; v) Effective coordination of governmental partners work under this project; vi) Approval of the six-monthly Project Progress and Financial Reports, the Annual Work Plan and Budget; vii) Making by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the National Project Coordinator of the PMU.

7. A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be co-funded by the GEF grant and established in Tashkent in Uzhydromet. The main functions of the PMU, following the guidance of the Project Steering Committee, are to ensure overall efficient management, coordination, implementation and monitoring of the project through the effective implementation of the annual work plans and budgets (AWP/Bs). The PMU will be composed of a National Project Coordinator (NPC) who will work full-time for the project lifetime. In addition, the PMU will include (please add other components/staff)[1].

In addition, the PMU will include a specialist in knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation; an administrative and financial assistant, a national greenhouse gas inventory and data platform officer, a specialist in capacity building, MRV system development, ETF and climate change.

8. The National Project Coordinator (NPC) will oversee daily implementation, management, administration and technical supervision of the project, on behalf of the Operational partner and within the framework delineated by the PSC. S/he will be responsible, among others, for:

- i) Coordination with relevant initiatives;
- ii) Ensuring a high level of collaboration among participating institutions and organizations at the national and local levels;
- iii) Coordination and close monitoring of the implementation of project activities;
- iv) Tracking the project's progress and ensuring timely delivery of inputs and outputs;
- v) Providing technical support and assessing the outputs of the project national consultants hired with GEF funds, as well as the products generated in the implementation of the project,;
- vi) Implementing and managing the project's monitoring and communications plans;

- vii) Organizing project workshops and meetings to monitor progress and preparing the Annual Budget and Work Plan;
- viii) Submitting the six-monthly Project Progress Reports (PPRs) with the AWP/B to the PSC and FAO;
- ix) Preparing the first draft of the Project Implementation Review (PIR);
- x) Supporting the organization of the mid-term and final evaluations in close coordination with the FAO Budget Holder and the FAO Independent Office of Evaluation (OED);
- xi) Informing the PSC and FAO of any delays and difficulties as they arise during the implementation to ensure timely corrective measure and support.

9. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) will be the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) for the Project, providing project cycle management and support services as established in the GEF Policy. As the GEF IA, FAO holds overall accountability and responsibility to the GEF for delivery of the results. In the IA role, FAO will utilize the GEF fees to deploy three different actors within the organization to support the project, as follows:

- ? The Budget Holder, which is usually the most decentralized FAO office, will provide oversight of day to day project execution;
- ? The Lead Technical Officer(s), drawn from across FAO will provide oversight/support to the projects technical work in coordination with government representatives participating in the Project Steering Committee;
- ? The Funding Liaison Officer(s) within FAO will monitor and support the project cycle to ensure that the project is being carried out and reporting done in accordance with agreed standards and requirements.

10. FAO responsibilities, as GEF agency, will include:

- ? Administrate funds from GEF in accordance with the rules and procedures of FAO;
- ? Oversee project implementation in accordance with the project document, work plans, budgets, agreements with co-financiers, Operational Partners Agreement(s)and other rules and procedures of FAO;
- ? Provide technical guidance to ensure that appropriate technical quality is applied to all activities concerned;
- ? Conduct at least one supervision mission per year; and
- ? Reporting to the GEF Secretariat and Evaluation Office, through the annual Project Implementation Review, the Mid Term Review, the Terminal Evaluation and the Project Closure Report on project progress;
- ? Financial reporting to the GEF Trustee.

11. It should be noted that the identified Operational Partner(s) or OP, results to be implemented by the OP and budgets to be transferred to the OP are non-binding and may change due to FAO internal partnership and agreement procedures which have not yet been concluded at the time of submission of this funding proposal.

6.b Coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

12. This project is designed to be complementary to other related projects currently under implementation in Uzbekistan, including those supported by the GEF. Given the number of on-going projects in the country, great care will be given to coordinating project activities in such a way that activities are mutually supportive and opportunities capitalized to realize synergies and cost-effectiveness.

13. The proposed capacity building program will complement ongoing activities to support the Government of Uzbekistan to enhance management and monitoring practices in the different sectors including:

Table 1. Other Ongoing and Pipeline Initiatives and Complementarity

Other Ongoing and Pipeline Initiatives	Areas of complementarity
<p>Integrated Natural Resources Management in Drought-prone and Salt-affected Agricultural Production Landscapes in Central Asia and Turkey (CACILM2) (FAO), GEFID 9094[2]</p> <p>This regional program has the overall objective to scale up integrated natural resources management (INRM) in drought-prone and salt-affected agricultural production landscapes in the Central Asian countries and Turkey. This will be done through scaling up of sustainable management practices that minimize pressures and negative impacts on natural resources that reduce risks and vulnerability and, enhance capacity of rural communities to cope with or adapt to drought and salinity. In particular, adoption of integrated landscape management approaches and INRM practices should help stabilize and even reverse trends of soil salinization, reduce erosion, improve water capture and retention, increase the sequestration of carbon, and reduce loss of agrobiodiversity, thereby reducing the desertification trend in terms of extent and severity. The project objective is achieved during a five-year period through four project components. It is structured as a program with one multi-country component addressing shared priorities at multi-county level (Component 1), two components at national level ensuring national implementation in selected production landscapes/land use systems (Component 2 and Component 3).</p> <p>In Uzbekistan among the national activities relevant to CBIT proposal are the following: Strengthening of drought preparedness processes planning at national level; development of regional approaches for mapping drought vulnerability; Strengthening the inter-sectoral mechanism for cooperation on issues of the land use; establishment of and training for a web of hydro-meteorological stations throughout the country; Improvement / introduction of integrated methods for weather/drought forecasting (including application of remote sensing) and water flow management in river basins, including development of snow cover monitoring; Assessment of impacts and risks of drought frequency on crop yields; Introduction of drought-resistant seeds, water saving technologies, agro-forestry, and improved pasture management in select landscapes. This project has a strong gender focus.</p>	<p>Component 2, 3,4</p>

Other Ongoing and Pipeline Initiatives	Areas of complementarity
<p>GCF Readiness Project[3]</p> <p>The GCF Readiness Programme, delivered in partnership with UN Environment and UNDP, will implement the four project components through cooperation and collaboration by all relevant government agencies, Local Financial Institutions (LFIs) and other stakeholders, and lay out some potential GCF Readiness measures identified during consultations at different levels:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increasing awareness of and understanding the GCF, its processes, priorities and coordination on climate finance; 2. Building capacities to develop a pipeline of climate projects and attract investment; 3. Investment frameworks for adaptation and mitigation detailing financial needs to address climate change, and sources of funding 4. Training of Uzbekistan LFIs and private sector institutions, to effectively identify and evaluate proposals for climate finance. 	<p>Component 1,2, 3,4</p>
<p>Climate Adaptation and Mitigation Program for the Aral Sea Basin[4] (CAMP4ASB), World Bank, Green Climate Fund, FP 014</p> <p>This World Bank Group program addresses both adaptation and mitigation support in the Aral Sea Basin. The program builds regional cooperation to the challenges of climate change. GCF investments will contribute to CAMP4ASB by addressing adaptation, initially in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.</p> <p>GCF's engagement will allow support for the adoption of climate-smart rural production and landscape management investments through a regional climate investment facility. This will target the poorest and most climate-vulnerable rural communities, benefiting farmers and village in particular. The facility will strengthen climate resilience and food security. Agricultural, land and water management practices will be implemented based on local agro-ecological conditions in order to strengthen climate change resilience. Investments via the facility will be demand-driven, but will include crop diversification, water resource management, rehabilitation of degraded land, conservation agriculture, livestock production improvements, agro-products processing, energy efficiency improvements and expansion of renewable energy sources.</p>	<p>Component 2, 3, 4, 5</p>
<p>Sustainable Management of Forests in Mountain and Valley Areas[5]</p> <p>GEF, FAO, State Forest Committee</p> <p>This project will contribute to the reversal of the current situation of degradation, and help switch forestry in Uzbekistan onto a path of increased forest cover, increased social and economic benefits from forests, increased carbon sequestration and an improved quality of existing forest. The barriers to sustainable forest management will be removed by implementation of four components:</p> <p>Component 1: Information management systems for sustainable forest management.</p> <p>Component 2: Multifunctional forest management leading to carbon sequestration, improvement in forest and tree resources, and other benefits.</p> <p>Component 3: Upscaling of sustainable forest management - with carbon sequestration ? by strengthening of the enabling environment.</p> <p>Component 4: Monitoring, evaluation and knowledge sharing.</p>	<p>Component 3, 4</p>

Other Ongoing and Pipeline Initiatives	Areas of complementarity
<p>Market Transformation for Sustainable Rural Housing Project[6]</p> <p>GEF, UNDP, State Committee on Architecture and Construction of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Gosarchitectstroy).</p> <p>The project is targeted to provide Uzbekistan's rural population with improved, affordable and environmentally-friendly living-conditions. Due to the project activities rural population will be benefited from sustainable management of natural resources and resilience to disasters and climate change. The project seeks to transform the rapidly growing rural housing sector in Uzbekistan towards a more sustainable and low-carbon development pathway by designing, piloting and scaling-up a green mortgage market mechanism, which will boost the demand for low-carbon housing among the Uzbek rural population. The use of GEF funds for the green mortgage mechanism will leverage substantial government and private investments in the housing sector and develop an innovative product that can be replicated broadly in Uzbekistan by the Government and other sources of climate financing.</p>	<p>Component 3, 4</p>
<p>Seventh Umbrella Programme for Preparation of National Communications and Biennial Update Reports to the UNFCCC[7]</p> <p>GEF, UNEP, Uzhydromet</p> <p>The project aimed to support 18 developing countries to prepare and submit NCs and BURs. The project will also ensure that national teams make use of established reporting systems, as well as expertise developed at country level. The project will also ensure that national teams make use of established reporting systems, as well as expertise developed at country level. As an outcome of the project, Uzbekistan's capacity on information base and institutional capacity of the national institutions involved in the development of NCs and BURs was strengthened, climate change priorities into development strategies and relevant sector programs were integrated. This project was closed in 2019.</p>	<p>Component 2, 3, 4, 5</p>

[1] Please attach in annexes the TOR of the members of the PMU and TOR of profiles budgeted on Project Management Costs (PMC)

[2] <https://www.thegef.org/project/integrated-natural-resources-management-drought-prone-and-salt-affected-agricultural>

[3] <http://gcf.climatechange.uz/en/about.html>

[4] Climate adaptation and mitigation program for the Aral Sea-basin (Camp4asb)

[5] <https://www.thegef.org/project/sustainable-management-forests-mountain-and-valley-areas>

[6] <https://www.thegef.org/project/market-transformation-sustainable-rural-housing-project>

[7] http://addis.unep.org/projectdatabases/01395/project_general_info

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

1. The proposed CBIT project is designed to fulfill and respond to the ETF under the Paris Agreement. The project is in line with the national priorities, policies and strategies. It will contribute to strengthen capacities to assess, monitor and report mitigation and adaptation actions that will facilitate the implementation of Uzbekistan's NDC and respond to the enhanced transparency requirements under the Paris Agreement.³The proposed capacity building program is drawn directly from the priorities outlined in Uzbekistan's NDC, which is based upon existing national laws, regulations, and policies on issues related to climate change and the different sectors including:

? The strategy of Action for the Five Priority Development Areas of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 (PD 4849 of 14.02.2017)

? The water development concept for 2020 - 2030 (Presidential Decree (PD) 6024 dated 07/10/2020)

? The Strategy for the Transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Green Economy for the Period 2019-2030 (PD PP-4477 of 4.10. 2019)

? The Concept for environmental protection till 2030 (PD 5863 of 10/30/2019)

? The strategy of development of agricultural industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan (PD 5853 of 23.10.2019)

? The Concept of forestry development until 2030 (Presidential Order 4850 dated 6.10.2020)

? Strategy for the Development of the Transport System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2035

? Strategy according to the treatment of municipal solid waste in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2028 (PP-4291 of 17.04.2019)

2. As a result, the proposed capacity building program is consistent with the national priorities of Uzbekistan with respect to efforts to tackle the drivers and impacts of climate change. In more detail, the following strategies illustrate consistency:

Table 1. Consistency with national priorities

National document	Main relevant strategies
<p>1. Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under UNFCCC (2021)</p>	<p>The CBIT project directly supports the implementation of Uzbekistan's NDC by building capacity for monitoring and reporting on its adaptation and mitigation commitments. As highlighted in the NDC, enhancing awareness and capacity through education, institutional strengthening will be essential for successful implementation of the intended actions. The updated NDC targets the structural reforms in ensuring policy changes over the long run, prioritizing energy efficiency measures and the expansion of renewable energy sources introduction of resource-saving technologies in key economic sectors and the social sphere, both economically and in terms of climate change mitigation and adaptation. Achievement of the long-term goal is envisaged with the support of international organizations and financial institutions, access to advanced resource-saving and environmentally friendly technologies, and climate finance resources.</p>

National document	Main relevant strategies
<p>2. Three National Communications under UNFCCC (1999, 2008, 2016)</p>	<p>The CBIT project directly responds to some of the recommendations made in the 3 NCs, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? ?Considerable strengthening of specialists capacity is required for preparation and implementation of efficient and target projects and widening international cooperation with financial institutions supporting UNFCCC implementation ? Sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs) are not included in Inventory due to lack of the state accounting on their consumption ? In preparation of the 3rd NC the Uncertainty of GHGs has been assessed by Tier 1 Approach ? High level of uncertainties in the ?Agriculture? and ?Waste? sector is mainly associated with use of default emission factors and uncertainties of activity data ? For improving of assessments and increasing quality of information on GHG emissions in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the emissions by some categories for period 1990-2005 have been recalculated against assessments of the Second NC. Reasons for the recalculation are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - updated activity data and emission factors; - Appearance of new or dose of activities of existing emission sources; - Correction of assumptions made. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? In the 3rd NC it is stated, that the national GHG Inventory is carried out only within the framework of the NC preparation ? Despite considerable achievements there are some gaps and limitations hindering preparation, collection and quality check of data for evaluation of GHG emissions. ? According to 3rd NC, for further improvement of national inventory system and cadastre quality, the following tasks should be resolved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expansion of GHG cadastre on account of coverage of new sources of GHG emissions and GHG types; - Decrease in level of cadastre uncertainty on account of development and use of the national emission factors in all key categories; - Transition to use of advanced methodologies, software and other tools of the IPCC for evaluation of GHG emissions and sinks in all economy sectors - Expert capacity building through participation in training courses, international workshops and study of other countries experience?.

National document	Main relevant strategies
3. First Biennial Update Report (2021)	<p>The CBIT project indirectly addresses the following target of Uzbekistan's BUR:</p> <p>As a result of the experience gained in the preparation of the FBUR, the needs were identified, the implementation of which will contribute to capacity building for more effective implementation of the country's obligations under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement.</p> <p>In the area of strengthening the national GHG inventory system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In order to develop the internal MRV system, the regulatory document should reflect the issues regulating the GHG inventory and providing a stable and permanent institutional framework, including (i) a description of mechanisms for interagency interaction, (ii) special reporting formats for the ministries/agencies involved, (iii) timing of the preparation of GHG inventory information. - Further improvement of the estimation of the uncertainty of GHG emissions and removals, including for the Agriculture, Forestry and other land use sectors. - Development of national emission factors and application of modern IPCC methodologies of a higher level in key inventory categories. - Reducing inventory uncertainty by improving data quality and using national emission factors. <p>In the field of reducing GHG emissions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formation of a national reporting system for assessing the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions as a result of the implementation of policies/measures/projects. - Definition/identification of a set of methodologies for assessing GHG emission reductions in economic sectors/for various technological areas in the field of CC mitigation. - Development of a set of indicators for assessment of the progress of mitigation measures - Development of a data collection system for climate finance in line with international criteria. - Development of an integrated national measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) system for economy-wide GHG reduction activities. <p>In the area of capacity building - mobilization of human and technological resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase the capacity of national experts for assessment and prioritization of mitigation measures based on cost-benefit analysis through their implementation. - Creation of a system for increasing the capacity of officials, personnel of ministries/agencies involved in the preparation of all types of reporting for the UNFCCC. - Development of curricula on climate change in accordance with the requirements of the Paris Agreement for the system of higher and secondary education in the country. - Strengthening and developing the technical capacity of institutions and experts at the national level for preparation of national GHG inventories on an ongoing basis, especially in the main sectors - GHG emitters. <p>In the field of technology transfer:</p>

3. The following table has general information about the key reports under the provision of the Paris Agreement in Uzbekistan.

Table 2. Key reports under Paris Agreement

Report's name	Status	Short description
NDC	INDC submitted in 2017. Second NDC will be submitted in October 2021.	The INDC sets mitigation objective of <i>reducing specific emissions of GHG per unit of GDP by 10% by 2030 compared to 2010 level</i> . The adaptation objective of INDC is <i>to continue its efforts for adaptation capacity building to reduce risk of climate change adverse impact on various sectors of economy, social sector and Priaralie (Aral Sea coastal zone)</i> . A brief overview of the INDC of Uzbekistan is presented in Table 2.
NAP	The country is in the process of developing sector driven National Adaptation Plan (NAP) with the financing from Green Climate Fund (GCF)[1].	Project outcomes under the GCF funded project implemented by UNDP: ?Outcome 1: The coordination mechanism for multi-sectoral adaptation planning and implementation at different levels is strengthened This outcome seeks to identify barriers to integration of climate change adaptation into development planning and budgeting, and subsequently build capacity of key stakeholders to effectively plan for and monitor adaptation in Uzbekistan. Outcome 2: The evidence base for adaptation planning is strengthened and adaptation is prioritized into national and sectoral planning and budgeting. This outcomes seeks to consolidate existing climate information, and put in place a system for science-backed, economic analysis of adaptation options, to enable informed decision making in climate change adaptation in the country. Outcome 3: An adaptation financing and investment strategy for Uzbekistan is developed. This outcome seeks to identify options to sustainably finance the NAP process in Uzbekistan, and engage the private sector in supporting adaptation.?[2]
NAPA	The programme is not implemented	

Report's name	Status	Short description
TNA	2001	The current revision is jointly done by Hydromet with Climate Technology centre and network[3]. TNA was prepared in 2001 in the following areas: ? Identifying priority technological requirements of economic sectors of Uzbekistan in reducing GHG emission and mitigating the negative impact of climate change; studying possible acquisition and use of technologies; assessing and developing specific technological projects. ? Undertaking additional studies in vulnerability assessment and developing climate change adaptation interventions. ? Strengthening the regional monitoring system and capacity building for participation in the Global Climate Monitoring System (GCMS)[4].
NC	NC1 in 1999, NC2 in 2008, NC 3 in 2017, NC4 in 2022	The INC was prepared based on IPCC 1996 national GHG inventory guideline. The sectors considered were: Energy, Industrial Processes, Agriculture, Changes in Land Use and Forestry, and Wastes. The base years selected were 1990 and 1994. Quantitative assessments were performed taking the national statistics for different sectors collected by the state and various departments, and using IPCC emission factors[5]. The SNC estimated the GHG emissions was based on Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for Greenhouse Gas Inventories. The emission quantification period was 1990-2005. National emission factors were used to a considerable degree to decrease uncertainty. Analysis of key sources was done in accordance with the Good Practice and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories IPCC, 2003[6]. NC4 is prepared under the support of UNDP.

[1] https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/readiness-proposals-uzbekistan-undp-adaptation-planning_0.pdf

[2] https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/readiness-proposals-uzbekistan-undp-adaptation-planning_0.pdf

[3] <https://www.ctc-n.org/technical-assistance/requests/technology-needs-assessmenttna-and-technology-action-planstaps-and>

[4] https://unfccc.int/ttclear/misc_/StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/TNR_CRE/e9067c6e3b97459989b2196f12155ad5/97a6de817e444bdbbd915f17ec29008f.pdf

[5] Uzbekistan Initial National Communication.
<https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Uzbekistan%20INC.pdf>

[6] Uzbekistan Second National Communication <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/uzbnc2e.pdf>

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

1. The project aims to enhance knowledge and information management for improved transparency in climate change-related data and UNFCCC reporting processes. It will promote information and knowledge sharing among national stakeholders and institutions, by setting up relevant systems, coordination mechanisms and protocols. This will include coordination among sector institutions, local governments, research institutions, donor-funded projects, civil society organizations, and private actors. Knowledge products will be developed, targeted specifically at these various institutions and stakeholders. In addition, the project will support the creation and sharing of knowledge in the region and globally through the CBIT Global Coordination Platform and through the coordinating role of FAO.

2. Under the various outputs, the project will develop guidelines, procedures and protocols, as well as training programs and materials, that will be made available through the National Environment Information Management System (EIMS) and will be disseminated to project stakeholders through trainings, knowledge products and other means (in English and local language). The project will document lessons learned in the process of ETF strengthening in Uzbekistan and share among CBIT partners through CBIT global coordination platform, regional workshops and seminars. It will organize awareness raising and knowledge dissemination through periodic seminars, workshops, publications, and other means. The enhanced institutional frameworks and information sharing arrangements put in place through the project intervention will also help to improve knowledge sharing among sectors. The CBIT Global Coordination Platform, as well as other international fora such as the LDC Consortium in Asia, the regional CBIT network, and the global AFOLU ETF network established under FAO's global CBIT project, will be used to disseminate knowledge and experiences from the Uzbekistan CBIT project to other countries. Synergies will also be sought with knowledge management efforts under the GCF readiness projects as well as UNDP's NDC Support Programme. Additionally, the project will seek potential synergy with the regional networks such as the Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Program of the Regional Environmental Center for Central Asia[1], as well as the Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia (CAREC)[2]. Finally, FAO Uzbekistan is closely cooperating with MoA on South-South cooperation. Within this cooperation at the current moment, 3 concept notes (CN) for the project proposal were prepared. Two of these CNs have the potential synergy with the projects through the sharing of the transfer of advanced Israel technologies to the horticulture, as well as training for local farmers on land preparation that can have the linkage with the Components 3 and 4 of the current project.

[1] <https://ca-climate.org/eng/about/>

[2] <https://carececo.org/en/main/>

3. Communication and public awareness will be initiated where appropriate. 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 project implementation through lessons learned. The project will identify, analyse, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects. Finally, there will be a two-way flow of information between this project and other projects of a similar

focus. In terms of being informed by lessons and experience of past projects, the dialogue with ongoing baseline initiatives has already begun in the preparation of this project. The use of alternative media and means of communication (including social media, webinars, etc.) will be explored in view of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. The budget line under "Communication and awareness-raising materials", USD 35,000 is allocated to develop and implement a KM and communications plan to ensure outreach and dissemination of project results. Additionally, the budget for National M&E and KM Officer for 18 months is allocated. The National M&E and KM Officer will produce key knowledge products in locally acceptable formats using electronic materials for a webpage, ICT, radios, paper, and/or other appropriate means. Furthermore, under Components 1-4 the knowledge products and publications, including awareness and training materials, will be produced. The project will promote information and knowledge sharing among national stakeholders and institutions, by setting up relevant systems, coordination mechanisms and protocols. This will include coordination among sector institutions, local governments, research institutions, donor-funded projects, civil society organizations and private actors. Knowledge products will be developed and targeted specifically at these various institutions and stakeholders. The knowledge products will be disseminated starting from the mid-term of the project cycle through project completion.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

Monitoring Arrangements

1. Project oversight will be carried out by the PSC, FAO GEF Coordination Unit and relevant technical units in FAO headquarters. Oversight will ensure that: (i) project outputs are produced in accordance with the project results framework and leading to the achievement of project outcomes; (ii) project outcomes are leading to the achievement of the project objective; (iii) risks are continuously identified and monitored and appropriate mitigation strategies are applied; and (iv) agreed project global environmental benefits/adaptation benefits are being delivered. The FAO GEF Coordination Unit and HQ Technical Units will provide oversight of GEF financed activities, outputs and outcomes largely through the annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs), periodic backstopping and supervision missions.

2. Project monitoring will be carried out by the PMU and the FAO Budget Holder (BH). Project performance will be monitored using the project results matrix, including indicators (baseline and targets) and annual work plans and budgets. At project inception, the results matrix will be reviewed to finalize identification of: i) outputs; ii) indicators; and iii) any missing baseline information and targets. A detailed M&E plan, which builds on the results matrix and defines specific requirements for each indicator (data collection methods, frequency, responsibilities for data collection and analysis, etc.) will also be developed during project inception by the Knowledge Management/M&E Officer appointed at the PMU.

Table 1. M&E Table

M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Timeframe	GEF Budget (USD)
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M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Timeframe	GEF Budget (USD)
Inception Workshop	PMU	Within 2 months of project document signature	5,000
Mid-term Review	PMU and BH	In the 3 rd quarter of the 2 nd year of the project	20,000
Final Evaluation	The BH will be responsible to contact the Regional Evaluation Specialist (RES) within six months prior to the actual completion date (NTE date). The RES will manage the decentralized independent terminal evaluation of this project under the guidance and support of OED.	To be launched within six months prior to the actual project completion date	40,000
Final Workshop	PMU	At the end of the project	5,000
Final Report	PMU, BH, LTO	Two months before the end date of the project	6,550
Total Budget			76,550

Monitoring and Reporting

3. Specific reports that will be prepared under the M&E program are: (i) Project inception report; (ii) Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B); (iii) Project Progress Reports (PPRs); (iv) annual Project Implementation Review (PIR); (v) Technical Reports; (vi) co-financing reports; and (vii) Terminal Report. In addition, assessment of the relevant GEF-7 Core Indicators against the baselines will be required at mid-term and final project evaluation.

4. **Project Inception Report.** A project inception workshop will be held within two months of project start date and signature of relevant agreements with partners. During this workshop the following will be reviewed and agreed:

- ? the proposed implementation arrangement, the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder and project partners;
- ? an update of any changed external conditions that may affect project implementation;
- ? the results framework, SMART indicators and targets, the means of verification, and monitoring plan;

- ? the responsibilities for monitoring the various project plans and strategies, including the risk matrix, the Environmental and Social Risk Management Plan, the gender strategy, the knowledge management strategy, and other relevant strategies;
- ? finalize the preparation of the first year AWP/B, the financial reporting and audit procedures;
- ? schedule the PSC meetings;
- ? prepare a detailed first year AWP/B

5. The PMU will draft the inception report based on the agreement reached during the workshop and circulate among PSC members, BH, LTO and FLO for review within one month. The final report will be cleared by the FAO BH, LTO and the FAO GEF Coordination Unit and uploaded in FAO's Field Program Management Information System (FPMIS) by the BH.

6. **Results-based Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B).** The draft of the first AWP/B will be prepared by the PMU in consultation with the FAO Project Task Force and reviewed at the project Inception Workshop. The Inception Workshop inputs will be incorporated and subsequently, the PMU will submit a final draft AWP/B to the BH within two weeks after the workshop. For subsequent AWP/B, the PMU will organize a project progress review and planning meeting for its progress review and adaptive management. Once PSC comments have been incorporated, the PMU will submit the AWP/B to the BH for non-objection, LTO and the FAO GEF Coordination Unit for comments and for clearance by BH and LTO prior to uploading in FPMIS by the BH. The AWP/B must be linked to the project's Results Framework indicators to ensure that the project's work and activities are contributing to the achievement of the indicators. The AWP/B should include detailed activities to be implemented to achieve the project outputs and output targets and divided into monthly timeframes and targets and milestone dates for output indicators to be achieved during the year. A detailed project budget for the activities to be implemented during the year should also be included together with all monitoring and supervision activities required during the year. The AWP/B should be approved by the Project Steering Committee, LTO, BH and the FAO GEF Coordination Unit, and uploaded on the FPMIS by the BH.

7. **Project Progress Reports (PPR):** The PPRs are used to identify constraints, problems or bottlenecks that impede timely implementation and to take appropriate remedial action. PPRs will be prepared based on the systematic monitoring of output and outcome indicators identified in the Project Results Framework indicate annex number, AWP/B and M&E Plan. Each semester the indicate as appropriate Project Coordinator (PC) or Project Manager will prepare a draft PPR, will collect and consolidate any comments from the FAO PTF. The PC / PM will submit the final PPRs to the FAO Representation in indicate country every six months, prior to 31 July (covering the period between January and June) and before 31 December (covering the period between July and December). The July-December report should be accompanied by the updated AWP/B for the following Project Year (PY) for review and no-objection by the FAO PTF. The Budget Holder has the responsibility to coordinate the preparation and

finalization of the PPR, in consultation with the PMU, LTO and the FLO. After LTO, BH and FLO clearance, the FLO will ensure that project progress reports are uploaded in FPMIS in a timely manner.

8. **Annual Project Implementation Report (PIR):** The PIR is a key self-assessment tool used by GEF Agencies for reporting every year on project implementation status. It helps to assess progress toward achieving the project objective and implementation progress and challenges, risks and actions that need to be taken. Under the lead of the BH, the Project Coordinator / Project Manager will prepare a consolidated annual PIR report covering the period July (the previous year) through June (current year) for each year of implementation, in collaboration with national project partners (including the GEF OFF), the Lead Technical Officer, and the FLO. The PC/PM will ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance of the PIR submission and report these results in the draft PIR.

9. BH will be responsible for consolidating and submitting the PIR report to the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit for review by the date specified each year after each co-implementing agency's review for each respective output under their responsibilities (to be included for joint implementation only). FAO - GEF Funding Liaison Officer review PIRs and discuss the progress reported with BHs and LTOs as required. The BH will submit the final version of the PIR to the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit for final approval. The FAO-GEF Coordination Unit will then submit the PIR(s) to the GEF Secretariat as part of the Annual Monitoring Review of the FAO-GEF portfolio

10. **Technical Reports:** Technical reports will be prepared as part of project outputs and to document and share project outcomes and lessons learned. The LTO will be responsible for ensuring appropriate technical review and quality assurance of technical reports. Copies of the technical reports will be distributed to project partners and the Project Steering Committee as appropriate.

11. **Co-financing Reports:** The PMU will be responsible for tracking co-financing materialized against the confirmed amounts at project approval and reporting. The co-financing report, which covers the GEF fiscal year 1 July through 30 June, is to be submitted on or before 31 July and will be incorporated into the annual PIR. The co-financing report needs to include the activities that were financed by the contribution of the partners.

12. Tracking and reporting on results across the GEF 7 core indicators and sub-indicators: As of July 1, 2018, the GEF Secretariat requires FAO as a GEF Agency, in collaboration with recipient country governments, executing partners and other stakeholders to provide indicative, expected results across applicable core indicators and sub-indicators for all new GEF projects submitted for Approval. During the approval process of the (insert short project title) expected results against the relevant indicators and sub-indicators have been provided to the GEF Secretariat. Throughout the implementation period of the project, the PMU, is required to track the project's progress in achieving these results across applicable core indicators and sub-indicators. At project mid-term and project completion stage, the project team in consultation with the PTF and the FAO-GEF CU are required to report achieved results against the core indicators and sub-indicators used at CEO Endorsement/ Approval. Methodologies, responsibilities and timelines for measuring core-indicators will be outlined in the M&E Plan prepared at inception.

13. **Terminal Report:** Within two months before the end date of the project, and one month before the Final Evaluation, the PMU will submit to FAO (to specify the unit in charge in HQ) a draft Terminal Report. The main purpose of the Terminal Report is to give guidance at ministerial or senior government level on the policy decisions required for the follow-up of the project, and to provide the donor with information on how the funds were utilized. The Terminal Report is accordingly a concise account of the main products, results, conclusions and recommendations of the project. The target readership consists of persons who are not necessarily technical specialists but who need to understand the policy implications of technical findings and needs for insuring sustainability of project results.

MTR and Evaluation provisions

Mid-Term Review

14. As outlined in the GEF Evaluation Policy, Mid-Term Reviews (MTRs) or mid-term evaluations (MTEs) are mandatory for all GEF-financed full-sized projects (FSPs), including Enabling Activities processed as full-sized projects. It is also strongly encouraged for medium-sized projects (MSPs). The Mid-Term review will (i) assess the progress made towards achievement of planned results (ii) identify problems and make recommendations to redress the project (iii) highlight good practices, lessons learned and areas with the potential for upscaling.

15. The Budget Holder is responsible for the conduct of the Mid-Term Review (MTR) of the project in consultation with the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit halfway through implementation. He/she will contact the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit about 3 months before the project half-point (within 3 years of project CEO Endorsement) to initiate the MTR exercise.

16. To support the planning and conduct of the MTR, the FAO GEF CU has developed a guidance document 'The Guide for planning and conducting Mid-Term Reviews of FAO-GEF projects and programmes'. The FAO-GEF CU will appoint a MTR focal point who will provide guidance on GEF specific requirements, quality assurance on the review process and overall backstopping support for the effective management of the exercise and for timely the submission of the MTR report to the GEF Secretariat.

17. After the completion of the Mid-Term Review, the BH will be responsible for the distribution of the MTR report at country level (including to the GEF OFP) and for the preparation of the Management Response within 4 weeks and share it with national partners, GEF OFP and the FAO-GEF CU. The BH will also send the updated core indicators used during the MTR to the FAO-GEF CU for their submission to the GEF Secretariat.

Terminal Evaluation

18. The GEF evaluation policy foresees that all Medium and Full sized projects require a separate terminal evaluation. Such evaluation provides: i) accountability on results, processes, and performance ii) recommendations to improve the sustainability of the results achieved and iii) lessons learned as an

evidence-base for decision-making to be shared with all stakeholders (government, execution agency, other national partners, the GEF and FAO) to improve the performance of future projects.

19. The Budget Holder will be responsible to launch the evaluation with the Regional Evaluation Specialist (RES) within six months prior to the actual completion date (NTE date). The RES will manage the decentralized independent terminal evaluation of this project under the guidance and support of OED and will be responsible for quality assurance. Independent external evaluators will conduct the terminal evaluation of the project taking into account the 'GEF Guidelines for GEF Agencies in Conducting Terminal Evaluation for Full-sized Projects'. FAO Office of Evaluation (OED) will provide technical assistance throughout the evaluation process, via the OED Decentralized Evaluation Support team. In particular, it will also give quality assurance feedback on: selection of the external evaluators, Terms of Reference of the evaluation, draft and final report. OED will be responsible for the quality assessment of the terminal evaluation report, including the GEF ratings.

20. After the completion of the terminal evaluation, the BH will be responsible to prepare the management response to the evaluation within four weeks and share it with national partners, GEF OFP, OED and the FAO-GEF CU. The BH will also send the updated core indicators used during the TE to the FAO-GEF CU for their submission to the GEF Secretariat.

Disclosure

The project will ensure transparency in the preparation, conduct, reporting and evaluation of its activities. This includes full disclosure of all non-confidential information, and consultation with major groups and representatives of local communities. The disclosure of information shall be ensured through posting on websites and dissemination of findings through knowledge products and events. Project reports will be broadly and freely shared, and findings and lessons learned made available.

10. Benefits

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

1. Beyond the global and environmental benefits already stated, this project is expected to bring direct socio-economic benefits to several beneficiaries working within key institutions in Uzbekistan due to the capacity building interventions that will be the result of the GEF intervention through this CBIT project. Approximate numbers of people expecting to benefit are listed as follows.

Table 1. Direct beneficiary number segregation by national organization

Organization	Beneficiary number	Justification
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Organization	Beneficiary number	Justification
Centre of Hydrometeorological Service of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Uzhydromet)	40 people	<p>UNFCCC Focal Point</p> <p>Coordination of activities on the implementation of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement in the country. Preparation of Biennial Update Reports and National Communications for the UNFCCC. Preparation and updating of NDCs.</p> <p>Improving qualifications and gaining new knowledge in the field of preparing a GHG inventory, assessing mitigation measures, organizing the MRV system, assessing adaptation measures, revising the NDC document based on the principles of transparency.</p>
Line agencies		
Uzbekenergo JSC (Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Uzbekistan)	30 people	Further training and awareness in the field of preparing a GHG inventory (including the development of national emission factors, the development of sectoral guidelines for conducting a GHG inventory), assessment of mitigation measures, the organization of the MRV system in the Energy sector.
Uzbekneftegaz JSC (Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Uzbekistan)	30	Further training and awareness in the field of preparing GHG inventory, assessing mitigation measures, organizing the MRV system in the ?Energy. Fugitive Emissions from Fuel ?.
JSC Uztransgaz (Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Uzbekistan)	20	Further training and awareness in the field of preparing GHG inventory, assessing mitigation measures, organizing the MRV system in the ?Energy. Fugitive Emissions from Fuel ?.
JSC Khududgazta'minot	20	Further training and awareness in the field of preparing GHG inventory, assessing mitigation measures, organizing the MRV system in the ?Energy. Volatile
State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics	20	Further training and awareness in the field of preparing datasets required for conducting a GHG inventory, assessing mitigation measures, organizing an MRV system, revising an NDC document.

Organization	Beneficiary number	Justification
State Committee on Ecology and Environmental Protection	30	Further training and awareness in the field of preparing a GHG inventory, assessing mitigation measures, organizing the MRV system in the sectors: "Energy. Fuel combustion. Transport ", " PPIP. Use of HFCs ", " Waste ". Implementation of grant projects in these areas.
JSC "Uzkimyosanoat"	30	Further training and awareness in the field of preparing GHG inventory, assessing mitigation measures, organizing the MRV system in the "IPPU. Chemical Industry" sector.
Association "Uzpromstroyaterialy"	20	Further training and awareness in the field of preparation of GHG inventory, assessment of mitigation measures, organization of MRV system in the sector "IPPU. Production of mineral products".
State Forestry Committee	30	Further training and awareness in the field of preparing a GHG inventory, assessing mitigation measures, organizing the MRV system in the sector "AFOLU. Forest areas".
Research Institute of Forestry (under the State Forestry Committee)	30	Further training and awareness in the field of preparing a GHG inventory, assessing mitigation measures, organizing the MRV system in the sector "AFOLU. Forest areas".
State Committee on Geodesy, Cartography and Land Cadastre	20	Further training and awareness in the field of preparation of GHG inventory in the sector "LKhDVZ".
Ministry of Agriculture of RUz (including subordinate organizations)	20	Further training and awareness in the field of preparing a GHG inventory, assessing mitigation measures, organizing the MRV system in the Agriculture sector, revising the NDC document, assessing adaptation measures.
Uzbekugol JSC	20	Further training and awareness in the field of preparation of GHG inventory in the sector "Energy. Fugitive emissions from fuel".
State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Livestock Development	20	Further training and awareness in the field of preparing a GHG inventory, organizing the MRV system in the Agriculture sector.
JSC Uzbekistan Havo Yullari	20	Further training in the field of preparation of GHG inventory in the sector "Energy. Activities related to fuel combustion".

Organization	Beneficiary number	Justification
Uzbekiston Temir Yullari	20	Further training in the field of preparation of GHG inventory in the sector "Energy. Activities related to fuel combustion".
Ministry of Housing and Communal Services	20	Further training in the field of preparation of GHG inventory in the sector "Energy. Activities related to fuel combustion".
Ministry of transportation	30	Further training in the field of preparation of GHG inventory in the sector "Energy. Activities related to fuel combustion".

Total: 410 people

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification *

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Low	Low		

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

Based on the established policies, for low-risk projects, we do not prepare measures to address identified risks and impacts. However, overall project risks and mitigation measures have been identified and included in the relevant section.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
FAO ES Screening Checklist CBIT UZB	Project PIF ESS	
Uzbekistan CBIT - Climate Risk Screening	Project PIF ESS	
Project Risk Certification	Project PIF ESS	

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

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
<p>Objective: To enhance Uzbekistan's institutional and technical capacities to ensure monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) of NDC climate actions and support received for complying with Enhanced Transparency Framework of Paris Agreement</p>							
<p>Component 1: Strengthening national stakeholders' capacity on Transparency Framework (ETF) for national climate change actions.</p>							
<p><u>Outcome 1.1:</u></p> <p>Enhanced understanding of the national stakeholders on the modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) and reporting formats of the ETF.</p>	<p>(i) CBIT Tracking Tool Indicator 5: Qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency-related activities</p> <p>(Scale: 1 ? 4)[1]</p>	<p>2</p> <p>(as per consultation meetings)</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>3</p> <p>(as per consultation meetings)</p>	<p>Assessment by project team (mid-term)</p> <p>Survey at final project workshop</p>	<p>Sufficient human and financial resources are available in the key agencies to sustain the project outcomes after the project ends.</p>	<p>PMU</p>

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
<p><u>Output 1.1.1</u></p> <p>Gap assessment on technical and institutional needs to establish an ETF.</p>	<p>Number of revised procedures, national regulatory framework and/or assessment report of institutional capacity for transparency-related activities</p>	<p>Designated transparency institution exists, but with limited staff and capacity to support implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of Paris Agreement; Activities are not integrated into national planning or budgeting activities.</p>	<p>Designated transparency institution exists, with adequate staff and capacity to support and coordinate implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of Paris Agreement; Activities are being integrated into national planning or budgeting activities.</p>	<p>Designated transparency institution has an organizational unit with dedicated staff that have capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement; Activities are integrated into national planning or budgeting activities.</p>	<p>The tool prepared by MICCA on readiness of the country to submit BTR</p> <p>Gap assessment report and approval notification by the government of Uzbekistan</p> <p>Evidence of meetings, agreements and procedures for formulating the GAP Report.</p>	<p>Agencies have sufficient motivation to engage in the formulation of the GAP Report</p> <p>Robust succession plan is in place to avoid knowledge and capacity gaps in measurement and reporting for ETF.</p>	<p>PMU</p>

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
<p><u>Output 1.1.2</u></p> <p>Roadmap for enabling environments and establishing an ETF in Uzbekistan.</p>	<p>1) Number of policy documents with specific guideline for participation of women (25 percent women) is prepared and adopted.</p>	<p>1) 0</p> <p>2)</p>	<p>1) At least 1</p> <p>2)</p>	<p>1) At least 1</p> <p>2)</p>	<p>ETF Roadmap document</p>	<p>Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.</p> <p>Relevant stakeholders and national authorities are committed to follow a roadmap for establishing an ETF in Uzbekistan</p>	<p>PMU</p>

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
<p><u>Output 1.1.3</u></p> <p>ETF institutional roundtable or setup is formally established</p>	<p>Number MOU and number of collaborating inter-ministerial agencies (agriculture, LULUCF, energy, waste, and transport)</p> <p>with formally established focal points (number of men and women: 25 percent women).</p>	0	At least 5	At least 10	<p>Members of different institutions were designated as institutional representatives to the ETF</p> <p>Operational Uzbekistan National ETF Steering Committee with status and number of collaborating inter-ministerial agencies (agriculture, LULUCF, energy, waste, and transport) focal points with their designation and contact address.</p>	<p>National Authorities and relevant stakeholders have the will and are engaged with the formulation of the ETF in Uzbekistan</p>	PMU

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
<u>Output 1.1.4</u> Coordination procedures for operationalise the ETF reports are settled.	Number of operational guidelines	0	0	At least 1	Regulatory document issued	Stakeholders are motivated and engaged in the activities required to operationalise the formulation of the ETF reports	PMU

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Component 2: Strengthening coordination and reporting among the national stakeholders for transparent, accurate, and consistent GHG Inventory							
<u>Outcome 2.1:</u> Enhanced institutional coordination on reporting and capacity for data collection, methodologies, guidelines, protocols, including quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) processes and full integration of the sectoral data on GHG emissions inventory.	CBIT Tracking Tool Indicator 3: Quality of MRV systems (Scale: 1 ? 10)[2]	3 (as per consultation meetings)	4	7 (as per consultation meetings)	Assessment by project team (mid-term) Survey at final project workshop Final project assessment	There is the political will and robust engagement of the key national stakeholders and institutions to improve the current institutional coordination and technical capacities for formulating more robust GHG Inventories of Uzbekistan..	PMU

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
<p><u>Output 2.1.1</u></p> <p>Enhanced institutional capacity on GHG emission reporting based on 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories or 2019 Refinement IPCC Guidelines</p>	<p>GHG Inventory Technical Working Group established</p>	0	At least 5 Ministries are involved	At least 10 national agencies	MOU	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	PMU

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
<p><u>Output 2.1.2</u></p> <p>Enhanced technical capacities to formulate the National Inventory Document and the Common Reporting Tables of the BTR.</p>	<p>Sectoral guidelines on BTR and its corresponding CRTs (Forestry, Agriculture, Livestock, Energy, Transport, Industry and Waste)</p> <p>Handbooks on ETF and BTR</p> <p>Toolkits</p> <p>Protocols</p> <p>At least 40 technical staff members of relevant institutions trained on GHG emission reporting based on 2006 IPCC Guidelines for GHG inventories or 2019 Refinement IPCC Guidelines. From which 25 percentage is women.</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>At least 4</p> <p>At least 20 people</p>	<p>At least 7 (Forestry, Agriculture, Livestock, Energy, Transport, Industry, Waste)</p> <p>At least 40</p>	<p>Sectoral guidelines</p> <p>Ate least 1 overall handbook on ETF and BTR</p> <p>Sectoral toolkits</p> <p>Sectoral protocols</p> <p>Enrolled list</p> <p>Workshop Reports</p> <p>Training material</p> <p>Certificates of trained people</p>	<p>Willingness of national institutions and key stakeholders in receiving training and/or capacity building at sectoral level on ETF and CRT of the BTR</p>	<p>PMU</p>

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Component 3: Strengthening national capacity to monitor and report on adaptation activities							
<u>Outcome 3.1:</u> Strengthened capacity to measure climate-change impacts, vulnerabilities and risks, and adaptation-related activities in relevant sectors.	Guidelines and monitoring and evaluation systems developed Adaptation Chapter of the Biennial Transparency Report National Adaptation Communication	Insufficient placement of adaptation goals in the reporting documents as NDC, BR	Prepared analytical report on the cc adaptation targets in the country	The adaptation chapter is included in BTR, NAP	Submitted BTR in 2024 Submitted NAC	Capacity and knowledge available	PMU

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
<p><u>Output 3.1.1</u></p> <p>Developed framework to map and to measure climate change impacts, risks and vulnerabilities and adaptation-related activities.</p>	<p>Number of documents prepared to measure climate change impacts, risks and vulnerabilities and adaptation-related activities</p>	0	Indicators and framework in place	5 documents with main sectors described respective to cc adaptation	<p>Gap assessment document</p> <p>Roadmap document</p> <p>MoUs or interinstitutional agreements for tracking climate change adaptation</p> <p>Guidelines on climate change adaptation and gender</p> <p>Guidelines for data collection and monitoring in at least three most vulnerable sectors</p>	<p>There is a political support and institutional engagement in formulating a gap assessment, a roadmap and framework which allows track and map climate change impacts, risks and vulnerabilities and adaptation activities.</p>	PMU

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
<p><u>Output 3.1.2</u></p> <p>Developed monitoring and evaluation system of adaptation actions and processes which allows to track the progress made in fulfilling the adaptation objectives of its NDC Adaptation component .</p>	<p>1) Monitoring system or online platform established to evaluate and assess the adaptative actions and progress made in order to reach the adaptation objectives of the Adaptation component of the NDC.</p> <p>2) Existence of nationally appropriate gender-sensitive indicators and framework to track NDC adaptation objectives</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>1) At least 3 indicators</p> <p>2) Technical documentation for an online portal</p>	<p>1) At least 10 indicators</p> <p>2) Portal is operative</p>	<p>Online platform</p> <p>List of 10 gender-sensitive indicators</p>	<p>There is a political will and engagement of different stakeholders in establishing a monitoring and evaluation system of adaptative actions implemented or in implementation in Uzbekistan.</p>	<p>PMU</p>

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
<p><u>Output 3.1.3</u></p> <p>Technical and institutional capacities enhanced for conducting the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) on Adaptation of the ETF.</p>	Number of staffs (men/women) demonstrating sufficient knowledge of preparing BTR	5 people	At least 15 people	At least 30 people	At least 30 people trained on the MPGs of Adaptation component of the BTR, of which 30 percentage is women.	There is the institutional will and stakeholders engagement to learn the MPGs and the reporting requirements to report the Adaptation chapter of the BTR.	PMU
<p><u>Output 3.1.4</u></p> <p>Enhanced capacities to provide clear information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building needed and received according to the Common Tabular Formats of the BTR.</p>	Number of staff (women/men) demonstrating sufficient knowledge for fulfilling the CTFs and formulating the chapter on finance, technology development and transfer and capacity building needs of the BTR.	5 people	At least 15 people	At least 30 people	40 people trained on provide adequate information on finance, technology development and transfer and capacity building needs and received according to the CTFs of the BTR. Of which at least 30 percentage are women.	There is the willingness and institutional support to engage actively in the training on reporting requirements for the BTR of Uzbekistan.	PMU

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Component 4: Strengthening national system of progress tracking in achieving the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)							
<u>Outcome 4.1:</u> Strengthened data and information management system to track the progress of the mitigation actions and measures to achieve the NDC targets at national and sectoral level.	A fully functional platform for tracking the progress of NDC targets	Data, information, and analyses from the relevant sectors are not being produced, archived or shared in a timely and coordinated manner; No agreed protocols for data sharing exist.	Data-provision/sharing protocols established, with gender considerations; Primary mechanisms identified and are being strengthened for improved data sharing and analysis; Data-archiving protocols and functional platform established.	NDC targets and the progress are shared in line with adopted protocols, with gender considerations; Data-archiving protocol and platform established and functional.	A fully operational documentation, referencing and archiving system focusing on the relevant sectors mentioned in NDC	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivations to archive the existing data and metadata related to NDC targets status	<u>PMU</u>

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
<p><u>Output 4.1.1</u></p> <p>An operational framework to track progress in the implementation and achievement of NDCs in the key sectors.</p>	<p>Regulatory framework established for tracking the progress in the implementation and achievement of the NDC goals.</p>	0	-	-	MoUs or any other regulatory instrument	The willingness of governmental representatives and politicians to establish a formal regulatory framework to track progress of the implementation and achievement of NDC goals	PMU
<p><u>Output 4.1.2</u></p> <p>A digital technology system/platform online for data management and exchange.</p>	<p>Guideline and protocols for operating, maintenance and management</p> <p>Number of activity data entered and validated through the NDC Information Management System (UZNDIMS).</p>	0	At least 3 Ministries upload the data to the system	At least 10 national agencies upload the data to the system	<p>Guidelines and protocols</p> <p>Reports from the NDC Management system</p>	There is the willingness and institutional capacities developed for establishing, operating and maintaining the online platform.	PMU

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
<p><u>Output 4.1.3</u></p> <p>Capacities trained for completing adequately the Common Tabular Format (CTF) and chapter of the Biennial Update Report Template to track the progress made in implementing and achieving mitigation goals.</p>	<p>1) Number of people trained on CTFs and Mitigation Chapter requirements of the ETF. Of which at least 30 percentage is women.</p> <p>2) Number of country specific Emission Factors developed</p> <p>Display of National Indicators for tracking progress of mitigation NDC targets</p>	<p>1) 0</p> <p>2) 0</p>	<p>1) At least 3 emission factors developed</p> <p>2) at least 20 people</p>	<p>2)At least 6 emission factors developed for all relevant sectors</p> <p>1)at least 40 people</p>	<p>List of people who participated in the training workshops</p> <p>Workshop reports</p> <p>Technical Reports on specific country Emission Factors</p> <p>Reports of the UZNDIMS</p>	<p>Willingness of key national stakeholders of being trained and engaged to track the progress of the mitigation NDC targets of Uzbekistan</p>	PMU

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
<p><u>Output 4.1.4</u></p> <p>Enhanced capacities to provide clear information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building needed and received according to the Common Tabular Formats of the BTR.</p>	<p>1) Number of people trained on provide adequate information on finance, technology development and transfer and capacity building needs and received according to the CTFs of the BTR. Of which 30 percentage is women.</p> <p>2) Roadmap formulated on how the tracking of financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building needed and received will be made in order to fulfill the Common Tabular Format of the BTR.</p>	<p>2)0</p> <p>1) 0</p>	<p>2)Prepared data for the roadmap</p> <p>1) at least 20</p>	<p>2)A finalized roadmap between different national agencies</p> <p>1) at least 40 people</p>	<p>Workshop reports</p> <p>Interinstitutional agreements</p> <p>Roadmap formulated</p>	<p>There is the willingness of receiving training and formulate a roadmap on information needs to fulfill the CTFs on finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity building needs and received</p>	<p>PMU</p>

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Component 5: Project monitoring and evaluation							
<u>Outcome 5.1:</u> Project monitoring and evaluation and monitoring and assessment of global environmental benefits (GEBs)	M&E system in place for monitoring of project progress and GEBs	No system in place	Implementation of the project based on adaptive results based-management	Project delivers expected results and GEBs and co-benefits established Functioning BTR reporting to the UNFCCC	GEF core indicator work sheets PIRs, PPRs Mid-term and Final Evaluation reports	National lead agencies and other stakeholders support M&E processes	Uzhydromet FAO
<u>Output 5.1.1</u> Final evaluation of project implementation will be conducted by an external consultant, who will work in consultation with the project team including FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, the LTO (Lead Technical Officer), and other partners.	Final Evaluation	0	Mid-project review recommendations implemented	Final evaluation	Evaluation Reports made by FAO evaluation office	Adequate funding allocated to evaluations	FAO

[1] Please refer to the CBIT Programming Directions for a description of the scale (Annex IV, p. 18). Level 3 = Designated transparency institution has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Institution has authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13. Activities are not integrated into national planning or budgeting activities.

https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.50.06_CBIT_Programming_Directions.pdf

[2] Please refer to the CBIT Programming Directions for a description of the scale (Annex III, p. 16). Level 6 = Measurement systems are strong and cover a greater percentage of activities ? feedback loops exist even if they are not fully functioning. Reporting is available through multiple pathways and formats but may not be complete/transparent. Verification is done through standard methodologies but only partially (i.e. not all data is verifiable).

https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.50.06_CBIT_Programming_Directions_0.pdf

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

From GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion, and responses to comments from the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

Question	Secretariat comment	Agency Response
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Question	Secretariat comment	Agency Response
<p>1. Are the components in Table B and as described in the PIF sound, appropriate, and sufficiently clear to achieve the project/program objectives and the core indicators?</p>	<p>5/3/2021</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Please fix the formatting in Table B so that it fits the page. For clarity, it may be best to remove the activities and targets from this section and instead list them under the section "alternative scenario". This should help with the formatting as well. - Please review the targets proposed in each component. What is meant by "ETF mainstreaming"? We are not sure about the merit of this target as it is should not be about the number of policies and decisions that are revised. Under Component 2, the number of guidelines developed and GHGI adjusted do not provide a good indication of whether the institutional coordination for GHGI preparation has been enhanced. The third target is also unclear. Similar comments for the other targets. - It is unclear why Component 2 makes reference to adaptation when the focus is on GHGI's. Please clarify or revise. - It is unclear why Component 3 is written as focusing on support needed and received in adaptation. Under the ETF these are two different areas of reporting. Please consider revising. Reporting on support needed and received should also include mitigation. - There may be overlap between Component 4 which includes mitigation and adaptation action tracking and Component 3. Please clarify. <p>7/6/2021: Please address remaining comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Component 2 title still makes reference to adaptation. Please remove. - Component 3 still includes the following language "tracking the climate change adaptation support needed and received" which is 	<p>The title of component 2 has been adjusted</p> <p>The title of component 3 has been changed to "Strengthened capacity to measure climate-change impacts, vulnerabilities, and adaptation-related activities in the relevant sectors?"</p> <p>Component 4 has been revised and NDC and M&E activities has been spited</p> <p><u>4 June 2021</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The table B is revised and activities are transferred to the section "alternative scenario?" - The targets are revised as following and inserted into the section "alternative scenario?": <p>Component 1. Strengthening national stakeholders? capacity on Transparency Framework (ETF) for national climate change actions.</p> <p>Targets: Uzbekistan Climate Change Actions Enhance Transparency Framework is adopted and shared between the governmental entities; # of people (at least 25% women) trained on ETF and its transition; 2 workshops on awareness raising on ETF requirement, process and procedure held</p> <p>Component 2.</p> <p>Strengthening coordination among the national stakeholders for transparent, accurate, and consistent greenhouse gas inventory.</p> <p>Targets: # of mitigation activities in the key sectors monitored and included in national reports; # of documented procedures and tools to collect, process and analyze data to</p>

Question	Secretariat comment	Agency Response
<p>2. Are the identified core indicators in Table F calculated using the methodology included in the corresponding Guidelines? (GEF/C.54/11/Rev.01)</p>	<p>5/3/2021: Please provide an explanation of how the number of beneficiaries for Core Indicator #11 were estimated.</p> <p>7/6/2021: Thank you for the explanation below. Please add to the space provided below the table in the Portal submission.</p>	<p>RE 6 July:</p> <p>The Portal has been updated accordingly.</p> <p>The number (i.e. 190) was a typo. 375 beneficiaries are taken from Annex E that initially was provided by Uzhydromet based on the involvement of NDC enhancement, preparation of NCs and BURs. These 375 people come from the different national agencies/ministries and private sector and will participate in all 4 components via training, forming Committees and groups. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Component 1 will include the meetings with the relevant sectoral stakeholders in order to prepare a road map (around 50 people). Additionally, the Steering group will be formed out of 15 people. Finally, around 80 people will get trained on ETF. - Component 2 includes complex multi-sectoral trainings for about 150 people on data management. If the previous component was focused on high-level decision makers in the ETF process, the current component will focus on the technical employers preparing relevant for UNFCCC reports. - Component 3 includes also the technical employers to be trained, but not focusing on MRV in the country, but rather on the development of policies respective to cc adaptation. (around 50 people) - Finally, the last component will have a joint focus on NDC (that includes several sectors, thus, several participated Ministries) ? around 100 people.

Question	Secretariat comment	Agency Response
<p>3. Has the project/program described the global environmental/adaptation problems, including the root causes and barriers that need to be addressed?</p>	<p>5/3/2021: Please address comments below:</p> <p>- 1.1 <i>Enhanced transparency framework of Paris Agreement</i> - Please fix language in paragraph 2 as it relates to reporting under the Paris Agreement as the information there is incorrect.</p> <p>- This section presents a broad description of the general ETF framework and some information on Uzbekistan and the Convention. However, the root causes and barriers related to transparency/ETF in Uzbekistan are missing. Please elaborate. For example, the experience with the CDM seems to be particularly relevant. Also, any root causes and barriers that have been identified through the preparation of the NDC and the ongoing preparation of the first BUR and 4NC.</p> <p>7/6/2021: Paragraph 2 still incorrectly says "Biannual Transparency Report (BTR)" which would be twice a year - it should read Biennial. Please correct here and elsewhere in the PIF.</p>	<p>RE 6 July:</p> <p>PIF has been corrected accordingly.</p> <p>Addressed in the 1.2 para 7, as well as in the 2.2. para 20-25</p>

Question	Secretariat comment	Agency Response
<p>4. Is the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects appropriately described?</p>	<p>5/3/2021: Please address comments below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Paragraph 9 seems to be at odds with 12 regarding the level of employment offered by the industrial sector. Please revise. - Paragraph 16 has the incorrect reference to IPCC guidelines (1966). Please revise. - Paragraph 18 makes reference to a biennial report but as a non-annex I Party this should be a biennial update report. Please revise. This is also the case in paragraph 48. - We note the description of the existing institutional frameworks related to MRV systems, UNFCCC and adaptation activities. However, it is not clear what the processes are in place for inventories, and/or MRV of mitigation and adaptation. Please provide additional detail ? for example, is this institutionalized or project based? What processes for collecting data, existing QA/QC processes and IT systems. If there are differences in how sectors are treated, please provide that additional information as well. - Please clarify if Uzbekistan has been a pilot country in the implementation of either CBIT-Forest or CBIT-AFOLU, and if so provide additional information. - Please also include information to all transparency related programs/initiatives including those with the GSP such as Preparation of a primary road map for the creation of a national MRV system, and the ongoing work for the preparation of the first BUR and 4NC. <p>7/6/2021: Comments mostly addressed. However, the inconsistency in now paragraphs 10 and 13 remains: "The industrial sector (mining and manufacturing, excluding construction and utilities) is the least-important</p>	<p>Paragraph 13 has been deleted, due to different methodologies used for prepared the report (WB and ADB) the number were inconsistent and the WB data will be used for the PIF.</p> <p><u>4 June 2021</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Paragraphs 10 and 13 are now consistent (i.e. industrial sector) 2- Reference to IPCC guidelines has been corrected (paragraph 17). 3- References to BUR corrected 4- Paragraphs 20 to 25 have been added for clarity on MRV 5- Addressed in the PIF document: Uzbekistan is not currently a pilot project. 6- Para 45 has been added to include information on all transparency related programs/initiatives <p>RE 6 July:</p> <p>Paragraph 13 has been deleted. Due to different methodologies used for preparing the reports (WB and ADB), the numbers were inconsistent, and the WB data will be used for the PIF.</p>

Question	Secretariat comment	Agency Response
<p>5. Does the proposed alternative scenario describe the expected outcomes and components of the project/program?</p>	<p>5/3/2021: Please address comments below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overall, we found that some of the component titles do not seem to align well with the component activities. Please revise. Please also make sure the level of detail under each component is consistent. Please include the outcomes and outputs in these descriptions as well. - Activity 1.1.1.2 ? please describe what will be included in this roadmap - Activity 1.1.2.1 ? please provide details on what is the National ETF Steering Group, does it already exist, its role etc., and what this activity will entail. - Activity 1.1.2.2 ? please provide additional details on what training is envisioned here. For example, what modality will be used? Will there be partnerships with academia? What focus may the trainings have to ensure that there is low turnover etc. - Component 2 ? it is unclear which parts of this component includes adaptation information. Please clarify. - Component 3 seems to suggest that it will focus on tracking adaptation support, but the description under Output 3.1.1 suggests otherwise: ?methodology to track progress on the implementation of the NDC adaptation actions?. Please clarify and restructure/rename this component accordingly. <p>Related to the above, clarify what the focus of Activity 3.1.1 is ? is it tracking adaptation actions or tracking support. The type of tracking for both these differ, and the activities need to be structured accordingly. The language in this section is confusing, and it is not clear what the component is trying to achieve. Please clarify.</p>	<p><u>4 June 2021</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1- The roadmap description is on para 69 2- Clarification on the National ETF Steering Group is on para 71 3- Additional details on envisioned training are available at para 71 4- The component 2 has been adjust to address this comment 5- The component 3 has been adjust to address this comment 6- The component 4 has been adjust to address this comment <p>RE 6 July:</p> <p>The comments have been addressed.</p> <p>RE 19 July:</p> <p>A new component has been created to address this comment and relevant sections have been updated accordingly.</p>

Question	Secretariat comment	Agency Response
<p>6. Is the incremental/additional cost reasoning properly described as per the Guidelines provided in GEF/C.31/12?</p>	<p>5/3/2021: This can be revised once comments on alternative scenario have been incorporated.</p> <p>7/6/2021: Cleared.</p>	<p><u>4 June 2021</u></p> <p>The Government expressed concerns on the current gaps in the GHG inventory, capacity of the ministries to deal with data on GHG emissions, as well as to prepare the scenarios on GHG mitigation. Moreover, currently the Government does not have any NDC tracking system with full developed indicators, as well as strong understanding of the adaptation potential and system to check the needed support and received one.</p> <p>This project will contribute to strengthen the capacity of the Government and different stakeholders to gather and to process an information on GHG emissions, as well to be clear with the future targets.</p>
<p>7. Is there a preliminary geo-reference to the project?/s/program?s intended location?</p>	<p>5/3/2021: Please add a map into the Portal submission.</p> <p>7/6/2021: Cleared.</p>	<p><u>4 June 2021</u></p> <p>Map has been added to this section</p>

Question	Secretariat comment	Agency Response
<p>8. Does the PIF/PFD include indicative information on Stakeholders engagement to date? If not, is the justification provided appropriate? Does the PIF/PFD include information about the proposed means of future engagement?</p>	<p>5/3/2021: Overall yes. Please address comments below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - #4 in Table 8 ? please provide their role and responsibility and some indication of what kind of companies these are (mining, energy etc.). Please spell out the acronym of the stakeholders such as ACTED etc. - As mentioned above, it is not clear from the current alternative description scenario which sectors this project will focus on ? based on this, please add additional stakeholders that may need to be considered (for example, if this includes IPPU sector ensure that the relevant stakeholders are included). <p>7/6/2021: Cleared.</p> <p>8/4/2021: Limited information has been provided on the early stakeholder consultation held (zoom meeting). Please provide a brief summary on discussion and outcomes, and list of participants</p>	<p><u>4 June 2021</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Table has been adjusted to clarify the roles and mandates of the partners as well to add information on the companies - Please, have a look at the PIF document ? in 63. It is written: The project will support the capacity building and development of information on GHG emissions for the following sectors: energy, industrial processes and product use, agriculture, LULUCF and waste. <p>Re 8/4/2021: Addressed on p.35-36</p>
<p>9. Is the articulation of gender context and indicative information on the importance and need to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women, adequate?</p>	<p>5/3/2021: No, please provide context and indicative information on gender in this section.</p> <p>7/6/2021: Cleared.</p>	<p><u>4 June 2021</u></p> <p>Additional information has been added on section paragraphs 101, 102 and 103</p>

Question	Secretariat comment	Agency Response
<p>10. Is the case made for private sector engagement consistent with the proposed approach?</p>	<p>5/3/2021: As mentioned above, it is not clear from the current description of the project if this has a specific sectoral focus. Based on this, please add additional private sector stakeholders that may need to be engaged with in this project.</p> <p>7/6/2021: Cleared.</p>	<p><u>4 June 2021</u></p> <p>The private sector stakeholder were added. Also during the PPG phase, additional stakeholders will be identified and engaged</p>
<p>11. Is the institutional arrangement for project/program coordination including management, monitoring and evaluation outlined? Is there a description of possible coordination with relevant GEF-financed projects/programs and other bilateral/multilateral initiatives in the project/program area?</p>	<p>5/3/2021: Please spell out the following acronyms ? APMT, MMAyA. Please elaborate the description in the table on the Seventh Umbrella Programme for Preparation of National Communications and Biennial Update Reports to the UNFCCC as it relates specifically to the country.</p> <p>7/6/2021: Cleared.</p>	<p><u>4 June 2021</u></p> <p>Acronyms have been deleted.</p> <p>The section 6 paragraph 106 has been updated to reflect properly the implementation arrangements of this project</p> <p>-</p>

Question	Secretariat comment	Agency Response
<p>12. Has the project/program cited alignment with any of the recipient country's national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions?</p>	<p>5/3/2021: Please also include references to NDC, NAPA, NAP, TNA and NCs and other with a short description where relevant.</p> <p>7/6/2021: Not addressed. While it is good that these are referenced elsewhere, this section should include a brief list/table summarizing the relevant information. Please add.</p>	<p>A table has been added on section Consistency with National Priorities</p> <p><u>4 June 2021</u></p> <p>-Section 2.4 is focused on NDC (para 33)</p> <p>-Uzbekistan has no NAPA as currently the NAP is under development. Para 6 mention that the NAP un under development</p> <p>-TNA ? para 26</p> <p>-NCs: Please refer to table 2 and 6 para</p> <p>RE 6 July:</p> <p>A table has been added in the Consistency with National Priorities section.</p>
<p>13. Is the proposed ?knowledge management (KM) approach? in line with GEF requirements to foster learning and sharing from relevant projects/programs, initiatives and evaluations; and contribute to the project?s/program?s overall impact and sustainability?</p>	<p>5/3/2021: Provide some additional information on the KM approach including knowledge outputs that may be prepared, tools and methods for knowledge exchange/collaboration, how knowledge will be captured, and plans for strategic communications. Mention which regional platforms or transparency initiatives it may leverage.</p> <p>7/6/2021: Cleared.</p>	<p><u>4 June 2021</u></p> <p>It is addressed in the Section 8 para 113-115</p>

Question	Secretariat comment	Agency Response
14. Has the project/program been endorsed by the country's GEF Operational Focal Point and has the name and position been checked against the GEF data base?	5/3/2021: The title of the project on the letter of endorsement does not match the title of the project submitted. Please procure an updated letter of endorsement. 7/6/2021: Cleared.	<u>4 June 2021</u> A new letter of endorsement has been signed and was upload in the portal -
15. Is the PIF/PFD recommended for technical clearance? Is the PPG (if requested) being recommended for clearance?	5/3/2021: Please address comments above. Please also remove the duplicate information starting after section 7) <i>Innovation, Sustainability and potential for scaling up</i> . 7/6/2021: Please address remaining comments. 7/16/2021: Please address remaining comments highlighted in yellow. 7/29/2021: Comments have been addressed. PM recommends technical clearance. 8/4/2021: Please address pending comment highlighted in yellow above. 8/17/2021: Remaining comment has been addressed. PM recommends project.	<u>4 June 2021</u> <u>Addressed</u>

**ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG).
(Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status
in the table below:**

PPG Grant Approved at PIF:	
<i>Project Preparation Activities</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>

<i>Implemented</i>	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent to date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
<i>Admin and Finance Officer</i>	2,380.00	-	2,380.00
<i>International Consultants: GEF Project Design Expert</i>	22,500.00	-	22,500.00
<i>National MRV Specialist</i>	15,300.00	4,445.39	3,946.06
<i>National Consultant on Climate Change</i>		4,756.42	3,635.03
<i>Translators</i>	-	1,066.22	
<i>Contracts for OPIM assessment</i>	4,500.00		4,275.00
<i>Training and workshops</i>	5,320.00	2,995.88	
Total	50,000.00	13,263.91	36,736.09

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.

Coordinates:

41.66667, 63.83333 <https://www.geonames.org/1512440/republic-of-uzbekistan.html>



ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Description	Component 1:	Component 2:	Component 3:	Component 4:	Component 5 (M&E):	PMC	TOTAL GEF	Uzhydromet	National agencies	FAO managed
5570 International Consultants & National Consultants										
MRV Expert	0	10,000	5,000	9,000	0	0	24,000	24,000		
ETF Specialist	10,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	0	0	24,000	24,000		
ICTU Specialist	0	6,000	4,000	10,000	0	0	20,000	20,000		
Data Management and IT specialist	0	15,000	5,000	10,000	0	0	30,000	30,000		
Sub-total international Consultants	10,000	36,000	19,000	33,000	0	0	98,000	98,000	0	0
National consultants										
National Project Coordinator	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	50,000	54,000	54,000		
National ETF Specialist	10,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	0	0	30,000	30,000		
National Specialists for Capacity Building, MRV System Development, ETF and Climate Change (by sector)	5,000	25,000	5,000	5,000	0	0	40,000	40,000		
National Digital Specialist	0	9,000	9,000	9,000	0	0	27,000	27,000		
Institutional Arrangement Specialist	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	0	0	18,000	18,000		
National Gender Specialist	5,625	5,625	5,625	5,625	0	0	22,500	22,500		
National M&E and KM Officer	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	0	7,200	36,000	36,000		
National Finance and Admin Officer	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	0	7,200	36,000	36,000		
National Operations Officer	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	0	7,200	36,000	36,000		
Sub-total national Consultants	47,725	76,725	51,725	51,725	0	71,600	299,500	299,500	0	0
5570 Total consultants	57,725	112,725	70,725	84,725	0	71,600	397,500	397,500	0	0
5580 Contracts										
Gender analysis and framework to mainstream gender aspects	17,000	0	0	0	0	0	17,000	17,000		
A digital technology system or online platform for data management and exchange	0	20,000	20,000	60,000	0	0	100,000	80,000	20,000	
Organizing national training sessions, meetings, PSC etc. and project start-up, mid-term and closing workshops (venue, catering, meeting materials, participants travel costs); communication materials; other relevant activities	18,400	40,000	20,000	40,000	0	0	118,400	78,400	40,000	
Service contracts to support to track the progress made in implementing and achieving NDC goals, incl. development of training materials	0	0	0	26,450	0	0	26,450	26,450		
Mid-term review (MTR)	0	0	0	0	20,000	0	20,000			20,000
Final Evaluation (FE)	0	0	0	0	40,000	0	40,000			40,000
Terminal Report	0	0	0	0	6,550	0	6,550			6,550
5650 Sub-total Contracts	35,400	60,000	40,000	126,450	66,550	0	328,400	201,850	60,000	66,550
5900 Travel										
International travel (international consultant missions including security related costs)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	0	0	40,000	40,000		
National Travel	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	0	0	18,000	18,000		
5900 Sub-total travel	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,500	0	0	58,000	58,000	0	0
5023 Training and workshops										
Inception workshop	0	0	0	0	5,000	0	5,000	5,000		
Workshop to determine the status of the MRV system and its preparedness for transitioning to an ETF in Uzbekistan	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	10,000	10,000		
Workshop on current Monitoring, Reporting and Verification systems in Uzbekistan in order to comply with the MPGs of the ETF	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	10,000		
Gender-inclusive discussions to prioritize needs and consultancy to draft UZCCETF roadmap	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	0	0	12,000	12,000		
Training on the modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) and ETF reporting formats	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	30,000	30,000		
Gender sensitive training on 2006 IPCC Guidelines and Common Reporting Tables for 5 sectors	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	50,000	50,000		
Gender sensitive training to formulate the National Inventory Document and the Common Reporting Tables of the BTR	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	50,000	50,000		
Gender sensitive training on climate change adaptation actions tracking to enhance the technical capacity of the stakeholders involving NGOs and private sectors.	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	50,000	50,000		
Training to all relevant sectors and stakeholders on the MPGs for Adaptation	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	50,000	50,000		
Ad-hoc trainings	0	0	0	20,000	0	0	20,000	0	20,000	
Training to all relevant sectors and stakeholders on the MPGs for Mitigation	0	0	0	50,000	0	0	50,000	50,000		
Training on the information required on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building needed and received	0	0	0	20,500	0	0	20,500	20,500		
PSC meetings	11,000	0	0	0	0	0	11,000	11,000		
Final workshop	0	0	0	0	5,000	0	5,000	5,000		
5023 Sub-total training	54,000	113,000	103,000	93,500	10,000	0	373,500	353,500	20,000	0
6000 Expendable procurement										
IT equipment/Software	5,000	5,000	15,000	35,000	0	0	60,000	60,000		
Communication and awareness raising materials	5,000	15,000	10,000	5,000	0	0	35,000	35,000		
Office furniture and IT accessories	0	0	0	0	0	7,500	7,500	7,500		
6000 Sub-total expendable procurement	10,000	20,000	25,000	40,000	0	7,500	102,500	102,500	0	0
6100 Non-expendable procurement										
Communication equipment (cameras, palmtops, etc.)	3,691	3,691	3,691	3,691	0	5,000	19,763	19,763		
Printers	500	500	500	500	0	0	7,000	7,000		
Laptops	0	1,000	2,000	0	0	5,000	8,000	8,000		
6100 Sub-total non-expendable procurement	4,191	5,191	6,191	4,191	0	15,000	34,763	34,763	0	0
6300 GOE budget										
Office operation (stationeries & other utilities)	0	0	0	0	0	25,200	25,200	25,200		
6300 Sub-total GOE budget	0	0	0	0	0	25,200	25,200	25,200	0	0
TOTAL	175,816	325,416	259,416	363,366	76,550	119,300	1,319,863	1,173,313	80,000	66,550

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

n/a

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agency is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

n/a

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies' capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).

n/a