

General Project Information

Project Information

Project Title:	CBIT 2 - Building institutional and technical capacities to meet the commitments under the Paris Agreement's Enhanced Transparency Framework		
Region:	Uruguay	GEF Project ID:	11306
Country(ies):	Uruguay	Type of Project:	MSP
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	6725
Project Executing Entity(s):	Ministry of Environment (MA)	Project Executing Type:	Government
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Submission Date :	4/28/2023
Type of Trust Fund:	GET	Project Duration (Months):	48
GEF Project Grant: (a)	1,900,000.00	GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)	0.00
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)	180,500.00	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant: (d)	0.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	2,080,500.00	Total Co-financing:	1,100,000.00

PPG Amount: (e)	0.00	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)	0.00
Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)	2,080,500.00		
Project Tags:	CBIT: Yes NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No		
Project Sector (CCM Only):	Enabling Activity		
Taxonomy:	Climate Change, Focal Areas, Paris Agreement, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Private Sector, Stakeholders, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Type of Engagement, Participation, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Community Based Organization, Trade Unions and Workers Unions, Academia, Communications, Awareness Raising, Public Campaigns, Behavior change, Education, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender Equality, Gender-sensitive indicators, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Capacity Development, Knowledge Generation, Knowledge Exchange, Learning		
Rio Markers			
Climate Change Mitigation:	<input type="checkbox"/> No Contribution (0)	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant Objective (1)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Principal Objective (2)
Climate Change Adaptation:	<input type="checkbox"/> No Contribution (0)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Significant Objective (1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Principal Objective (2)
Biodiversity:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Contribution (0)	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant Objective (1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Principal Objective (2)
Land Degradation:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Contribution (0)	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant Objective (1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Principal Objective (2)

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? iii), how will this be

achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. The explanation and justification of the project should be in section B "project description". (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The project is aimed to strengthen the capacities to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework for action and support, established by Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, in line with the adopted Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines. In particular, the project will enhance the quality, transparency and completeness of the technical inputs that are needed to report in the Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) and to update the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) with as much institutional and technical capacity, information and data as possible, walking along a path to reach a climate resilient and low-carbon development. Gender, with an intersectional approach, will be mainstreamed into the project's activities to be aligned with national climate change gender planning. **The project has three components. The first one is aimed to strengthen institutional arrangements and knowledge management, and the expected results are :** strengthening and formalization of institutional arrangements linked to transparency **and carrying out effective** knowledge management. **The second component focuses on the provision of inputs for the Biennial Transparency Reports and Nationally Determined Contributions, achieving the following results:** an improved National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System; an improved NDC implementation monitoring system; **inputs for the** Third NDC prepared based on the best available information; updated and improved information related to the impacts of climate change and adaptation; improved registry of support received and improved identification of support needs; and strengthening of capacities due to peer-to-peer exchanges. **The third component on monitoring and evaluation has only one outcome focused on reaching an effective monitoring and evaluation of the project. The direct beneficiaries of the project are the institutional representatives belonging to the National Climate Change and variability Response System (SNRCC) who are involved in transparency activities, through their participation in the working groups established within the framework of said System, being 150 the expected number of beneficiaries at the end of the project,**

Project Description Overview

Project Objective

The project is aimed to strengthen the capacities to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework for action and support, established by Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, in line with the adopted Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines.

Project Componen ts	Compone nt Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Tru st Fun d	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co- Financing(\$)
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Project Components	Component Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-Financing(\$)
Component 1. Institutional arrangements and knowledge management .	Technical Assistance	Outcome 1.1: Institutional arrangements linked to transparency, strengthened and formalized. Outcome 1.2: Knowledge management, carried out.	Output 1.1.1: Working group on monitoring of the NDC, strengthened, formalized and articulating with the other working groups linked to transparency issues created under the SNRCC. Output 1.1.2: Face-to-face and virtual spaces to encourage the participation in the preparation and implementation of the NDC of different target audiences (youth, scientists, business organizations, local governments). Output 1.2.1: Knowledge management	GET	230,160.00	130,000.00

Project Components	Component Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-Financing(\$)
			<p>plan executed for different target audiences (general public, decision makers, experts from other countries).</p>			
			<p>Output 1.2.2: Publication of open data on NGHGI and NDC in the Open Data Catalog.</p>			

Project Components	Component Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-Financing(\$)
Component 2: Inputs for Biennial Transparency Reports and Nationally Determined Contributions.	Technical Assistance	Outcome 2.1: Improved National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System.	Output 2.1.1: Assessments of the adjustments in parameters and assessments on better activity data for the implementation of plans to improve GHG estimates.	GET	1,594,020.00	935,800.00
		Outcome 2.2: Improved NDC implementation tracking system.	Output 2.2.1: Report on implementation improvements to the monitoring system of the First NDC, including the platforms for viewing the results of NGHGI and the First NDC.			
			Output 2.2.2: Report on new features and adjustments needed to adapt the tracking system so that it is applicable to			

Project Components	Component Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-Financing(\$)
			successive NDCs.			
		Outcome 2.3: Inputs for the Third NDC prepared based on the best available information.	Output 2.2.3: Develop, adopt and regularly update a Quality Assurance and Control Plan (QA/QC Plan).			
		Outcome 2.4: Updated and improved information related to climate change impacts and adaptation monitoring, evaluation, and learning.	Output 2.3.1 Assessment of inputs for the preparation of the Third NDC.			
			Output 2.4.1: Information analysis on the potential and observed impacts of climate change, updated and improved			
			Output 2.4.2: Assessment of improvements in monitoring, evaluation			

Project Components	Component Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-Financing(\$)
		Outcome 2.5: Improved record of support received and improved identification of support needs.	<p>and learning of adaptation measures and processes.</p> <p>Output 2.5.1: Report on the disaggregated record of support received for climate action, in the form of financing, technology development and transfer, and capacity building.</p> <p>Output 2.5.2: Analysis of the main barriers and determination of needs for the implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures conditional to specific additional means of implementation.</p>			
		Outcome 2.6: Capacity building strengthened due to peer-				

Project Components	Component Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-Financing(\$)
		to-peer exchanges	Output 2.6.1: Specific peer-to-peer exchanges developed to share lessons learned and good experiences in the preparation of BTRs and NDCs.			

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

M&E	Technical Assistance	Outcome 3.1: Project is effectively monitored and evaluated	Output 3.1.1: Tracking progress reports of the project outcomes that are monitored regularly. Output 3.1.2: Timely evaluations of the project to identify success, gaps or challenges in meeting the outcomes and to enable adaptive management.	GET	34,680.00	10,000.00
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Sub Total (\$) **1,858,860.00** **1,075,800.00**

Project Management Cost (PMC)

GET	41,140.00	24,200.00
Sub Total(\$)	41,140.00	24,200.00
Total Project Cost(\$)	1,900,000.00	1,100,000.00

Please provide justification

N/A

PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it.

(Approximately 3-5 pages) See guidance here

1.a.1 Global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addresses.

The global community has recognized the urgency of dealing with climate change, and has made it evident through the aspiration of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to "maintain the increase in average temperature below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, and continue efforts to limit this temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change," as established in article 2 of the Paris Agreement. Building on the existing Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) framework of the UNFCCC, the Paris Agreement established an Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) for action and support that encompasses information on national greenhouse gas emissions, the mitigation and adaptation actions carried out by all the Parties, as well as the support they provide or receive to allow the implementation of these actions. This framework also establishes that developing country Parties should provide information on support in the form of financing, technology transfer and capacity-building required and received under the provisions in those articles.

Likewise, the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC, acting as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, has adopted at its first session held in Katowice in December 2018, the Decision 18/CMA.1 on the modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPG) for the transparency framework for measures and support referred to in article 13 of the Paris Agreement. This Decision establishes that the Parties shall submit their first biennial transparency report (BTR) and their national inventory report, in case the latter is submitted separately, in accordance with the MPG, no later than 31 December 2024, except for Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States, which may do so at their discretion. More recently, in November 2021 in Glasgow, through Decision 5/CMA.3 adopted by the Conference of the

Parties to the UNFCCC, as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, guidelines have been established to operationalize the MPG, containing the common reporting tables (CRT) for the national inventories of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions; the Common Tabular Formats (CTF) to report on the tracking of progress in the implementation and achievement of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and to report on the support received and required; the table of contents of the BTRs; and the scope of the Technical Expert Review (TER).

This project seeks to strengthen the capacities of Uruguay to comply with the new provisions and requirements within the ETF, adopted by the international community, facilitating the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the efficiency and effectiveness of national actions on climate change and the synergies with other related national actions, policies and measures, walking along a path to achieve an integral, climate-resilient and low-carbon development.

The main barriers that need to be addressed to achieve the expected impact of the project are linked to the asymmetry that still exists between different institutions in terms of resources trained and available to work in transparency, and the limited involvement of the private sector and civil society on these issues.

The Terminal Evaluation of the first CBIT project pointed out as very important to sustain the inter-institutional work that achieved important results. To do so, the main barrier that persists is the unequal commitment of the different institutions. It pointed out the need to continue raising awareness and communicating the results obtained to decision makers in order to gain support. For this, it is essential to continue having external support to maintain a team of technicians to lead the process of involvement of the different institutions, as well as the private sector and civil society in general, which can push policy making. Other barriers are the difficulties in collecting or exchanging data, which are of a great variety and numerous. In some cases, there are no government resources to generate data to monitor actions or assess the economic and social impacts of climate action.

1.a.2 Baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects.

Uruguay is a developing country with an economy that needs to grow sustainably, to provide opportunities for a more equitable development of society, paying special attention to the most vulnerable. In this sense, the country is focusing its efforts on increasing the adaptation capacity and resilience to the adverse effects of climate change and variability, without forgetting the importance of promoting low carbon intensity initiatives, in line with the Paris Agreement. and with SDG 13. Uruguay's economy is widely dependent on the production of food and other agricultural products, as well as services such as technology and tourism. Uruguay produces and exports food from the agriculture and livestock sectors, being one of the largest food exporters in the world. To maintain this production, contributing to the global priority of safeguarding food security that the Paris Agreement and SDG 2 contemplate with the objective of ending all forms of hunger and malnutrition, the country needs to go through a path of sustainable development, preserving the environment and its natural resources and protecting them from the effects of climate change and variability.

Uruguay is committed to comply with the provisions of the Paris Agreement, ratified, and approved by Law No. 19,439 on the 11th of October 2016, and in this sense, has been preparing early to strengthen its capacities for the transition between the MRV of the UNFCCC and the ETF of the Paris Agreement. The

national and local priorities regarding climate change have been considered in the different lines of action included in the National Policy on Climate Change (PNCC), defined, and elaborated in a participatory manner under the coordination of the National Climate Change and variability Response System (SNRCC), which is the inter-institutional arrangement that has been established for the governance of climate change issues in Uruguay. The PNCC foresees in its paragraph 24 the monitoring and evaluation of its progress, providing an adequate framework for the monitoring, evaluation and reporting of activities that need to be carried out to comply with the ETF. In addition, in paragraph 23 of the PNCC, it was established that the NDC will serve as an instrument for their implementation. Both the PNCC and the first NDC were approved by Executive Decree number 310/017 dated November 3, 2017. In December 2021, the Long-Term Climate Strategy (ECLP) for a low GHG emission and climate-resilient development was presented, which includes Uruguay's vision and aspiration to 2050 in terms of climate change.

The main evidence of Uruguay's preparation process to comply with the ETF, has been the execution of the URU/18/G31 project "Creation of institutional and technical capacities to increase transparency within the framework of the Paris Agreement", initiated in March 2018 and completed in August 2022, with GEF-6 funds under the Capacity Building for Transparency Initiative (CBIT). The execution of this project, together with other projects also financed by the GEF, to prepare five National Communications and four Biennial Update Reports to date, has allowed the country to have two robust systems: the National GHG Inventory System and the tracking system to monitor and report the progress of the implementation of its first NDC. Both systems have viewing platforms available online. On the other hand, one of the latest products obtained with the support of the URU/18/G31 project referred above, has been an improvement plan of the monitoring system of the first NDC in Uruguay, based on an external evaluation. **The Terminal Evaluation of the first CBIT project recommended to carry out a need assessment to comply with the provisions of the ETF. This project builds upon the results obtained and will support the improvements and assessments identified together with the institutional representatives involved in the previous project**

1.a.3. Proposed alternative scenario with a description of outcomes and components of the project.

This project seeks to consolidate the institutional arrangements to ensure the regular updating and sustainability of the NDC monitoring system, including the synchronization of information collection and the generation of new data sets to feed the system. It will also increase technical capacities to address the actions included in the improvement plan, in terms of impacts and interactions between measures, as well as estimated costs to determine the necessary support to implement the measures and seeks to develop additional capacities to establish procedures on quality assurance and control for the monitoring system. Regarding the National GHG Inventory System, essential for monitoring the implementation and achievement of the NDC objectives, opportunities for improvement have been identified, reflected in cross-cutting and sectoral improvement plans, and its implementation requires more capacity development and resources, which will be addressed by this project. The consolidation of institutional arrangements will aim to continue leveling the degree of commitment of public sector institutions in climate change matters, which continues to be a challenge to integrate climate change into sectoral plans and programs to move towards an integral, resilient, and low carbon development. Likewise, it is a challenge to involve other actors more actively outside the public sector, to promote mitigation and adaptation actions from the private sector and civil society organizations. Therefore, the project becomes an opportunity to continue advancing in the implementation and evaluation of the impacts of mitigation and adaptation measures. It

will contribute to improve the monitoring system of the first NDC (2017) which will be adjusted and improved to monitor the second NDC (2022), but it will also help determine the future objectives of the third NDC (2025), based on the progress detected in the measures and objectives of the above, in line with the long-term vision defined in the ECLP. For this challenge, the support of the project will be necessary to prepare and identify adaptation priorities to be included in the Third Adaptation Communication, as well as to study different mitigation scenarios, and make projections of emissions corresponding to the mitigation scenarios with and without measures, and with additional measures. Institutional and technical capacities must also be strengthened to monitor the support received and to estimate the support needed.

To achieve the objective, the project is structured in **three** components. The first component focuses on the strengthening and adaptation of institutional coordination and the involvement of interested parties in transparency to consolidate the institutional arrangements necessary to comply with the reporting of all the elements of the ETF, while facilitating coordination in the actions planning processes, in line with national and sectoral priorities, carrying out effective knowledge management and integrating initiatives, interests and visions from the private sector, academia and civil society. **The second component of the project focuses on the provision of inputs for the Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR) and Nationally Determined Contributions and involves assessments and knowledge development regarding the main information elements to report in the BTRs and projections and assessments needed to elaborate the third Nationally Determined Contribution with the best information available. The third component will be developed to reach an effective monitoring and evaluation of the project.**

1.a.4. Alignment with GEF Focal Area and/or impact programme strategies

The project is aligned with the Objective 2.1 (Support capacity-building needs for transparency under the Paris Agreement through the CBIT) under Pillar II from the GEF-8 strategic positioning and programming directions, related to foster enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies. To achieve this objective, the GEF will continue to provide support for projects that build institutional and technical capacity to meet the provisions of the transparency framework of the Paris Agreement aimed to strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities, to provide relevant tools, training and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement, and to assist in the improvement of transparency over time. The outputs and outcomes under this project are fully in accordance with this GEF-8 objective, also building on the experience and results from the previous GEF-6 CBIT project in Uruguay.

1.a.5. Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, and co-financing

The path proposed in the project to achieve the expected impact has been outlined based on the experience accumulated in the execution of the projects for the elaboration of the NCs and the BURs and the previous GEF-6 CBIT project, that have marked the starting line for this project and the results that remain to be achieved to best meet the ETF of the Paris Agreement. Uruguay has made substantial progress to comply

with the ETF, elaborating its NGHGI under continuous improvements, designing and maintaining under operation a national system to track progress of its First NDC, and reporting on support needed and received, as well as reporting on adaptation action and priorities. However, improvements and adjustments are still needed to comply with the ETF. On one hand, this project will support the enhancement of data and information needed to be reported in the BTRs, but on the other hand will help to be prepared and better informed stakeholders to update the subsequent and more ambitious NDCs.

Then, an enhanced, more capable, and more committed institutionality have to be supported, to cope with the ETF and its specific modalities, procedures and guidelines. Without the support of this project, the technical and institutional capacities would not be enough. Besides, the support of the project will be essential to involve other stakeholders in transparency activities and to able peer exchanges to learn from other countries' experiences.

The Government of Uruguay will provide co-financing to assist with implementation and execution of this project. The co-financing will be USD 750,000 (in kind) corresponding to the provision of office and working meetings, infrastructure and services, and the participation of technical staff in project activities, as well as USD350,000 (grant) corresponding to the Value Added Tax (VAT) of the project local staff.

1.a.6. Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

The project will have benefits in Uruguay's climate action, since transparency activities contribute to the evaluation of measures, which provide key elements for planning according to national development priorities, and therefore contribute to more efficient management to face climate change, acting on its causes and consequences. The project will support the analysis of mitigation actions in terms of their benefits on adaptation, and vice versa, and will provide useful inputs for designing climate change policies, and projects, as well as for updating the Second NDC. Improved institutional transparency capacities and the involvement of stakeholders from the Academia, the private sector and the civil society, will also enable to raise ambition on mitigation and adaptation contributions, resulting in improved global climate outcomes and benefits.

1.a.7. Innovativeness, sustainability, and potential for scaling up

The existing institutional arrangements under the SNRCC, which have evolved and accompanied the needs to address the different issues on climate change to respond to the commitments before the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, as well as the technical capacities developed for it, in particular for the preparation of each NGHGI, BUR and CN presented to the UNFCCC, are fundamental bases on which to build, for the success of this project. In addition, the PNCC provides the ideal framework to develop the activities included in this project and give continuity to the capacity building processes to design, implement, track and report climate action in a transparent manner. The lessons learned during the execution of this project and the improved tools for the monitoring and evaluation of climate action will be useful for the five-year evaluations of the PNCC and its lines of action. The PNCC provides a framework for the NDCs since, as established in its paragraph 23, the NDCs will serve as an instrument for their implementation and will allow the establishment of subsequent goals, which will be defined and implemented considering the improved mechanisms related to transparency. The NDC monitoring visualization platform, which will be

improved and adapted through this project, will serve as a control panel for decision-making, on the basis of which the different public policy programs and plans can be adjusted. If this is useful for policymakers, sustainability of project's activities are more likely.

The strengthening and formalization of the SNRCC working group in charge of tracking the NDCs, including the strengthening of the links with the other working groups, will give sustainability to the activities for the implementation of the ETF, since the roles and responsibilities of the institutions will be formalized in terms of the generation and flow of data necessary to keep the aforementioned monitoring system updated. The experience in the development of methodologies and indicators for the monitoring and evaluation of the measures included in the NDC has a national scope, from policies mostly designed by the national government (from the different Ministries), but it can be expanded and scaled to the monitoring of actions and policy design at the local level. In particular, in the development of indicators to evaluate the implementation of the National Plans for Adaptation to climate change, which have a territorial scope in which the participation of local governments for their implementation and monitoring is fundamental.

On the other hand, activities related to exchanges between regional peers are seen as ways of scaling up, since the exchange of experiences can be extremely useful and, in this sense, Uruguay's experience in institutional arrangements related to emissions estimates of GHG and in the NDC tracking, for the assurance of data flow and their respective quality control procedures, may serve as an example to other countries to consider in their own institutional frameworks for transparency.

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the guidance document.(Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

As seen in the diagram below, the expected impact by the project is to strengthen capacities to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework for action and support, established by Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, in line with the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines adopted. The project challenge is in line with outcome number 1 of the UNDP Country Program Document: "By 2025 Uruguay promotes a transition towards sustainable production and consumption systems, based on innovation, knowledge, science and technology, strengthening resilience and equality?", since the project will enhance the quality, transparency and completeness of the technical inputs with as much institutional and technical capacity, information and data as possible, to contribute to the NDCs elaboration, containing mitigation and adaptation actions to walk along a path to reach a climate resilient and low-carbon development. In particular, the project will contribute to the output 1.3 from the Country Program Document: "Gender-responsive climate change mitigation and adaptation measures implemented for raising climate ambition, promoting low-carbon development, energy transition and fostering resilience and inclusion?", since efforts will be done to mainstream gender into the NDC's measures and, in addition, the NDC tracking system will monitor gender specific actions applied within the implementation of the measures.

To achieve the aforementioned impact, the project is structured in two components, which have results related to each other, to achieve the objective of the project.

The first component focuses on the strengthening and adaptation of institutional coordination and the involvement of interested parties in transparency to consolidate the institutional arrangements necessary to comply with the reporting of all the elements of the ETF, while facilitating coordination in the actions planning processes, in line with national and sectoral priorities, carrying out effective knowledge management and integrating initiatives, interests and visions from the private sector, academia and civil society. This component is the basis and engine of the second component. Keeping active and continuously strengthening the inter-institutionality linked to transparency issues has been one of the main success factors of the previous project under the CBIT initiative. Therefore, this component is included again in this project, seeking to maintain what has been achieved, improve it and expand it, including the participation of new actors.

Therefore, the **first outcome** corresponding to this component is to strengthen and formalize the existing institutional arrangements linked to transparency, for which it is planned to strengthen the NDC tracking working group, which has been operating since 2018, including the participation of new actors from the SNRCC Advisory Commission, such as actors from academia. Based on the lessons learned to date and the recommendations made through an external consultancy for the evaluation and recommendations for improvement of the monitoring system, it is planned to document, and if possible, formalize, the roles and responsibilities linked to the system, within the aforementioned working group and its articulation with the other working groups linked to transparency issues created under the framework of the SNRCC. This outcome includes the integration of initiatives, interests and visions from the private sector and civil society, through the establishment of spaces for their participation and registration of voluntary initiatives. As a **second outcome** of this component, knowledge management is proposed, to share the information generated by the project, as well as share experiences, good practices and lessons learned.

The second component of the project focuses on the provision of inputs for the Biennial Transparency Reports and Nationally Determined Contributions. **This project is expected to be executed in parallel with the project for the preparation of the First and Second BTR, for which the corresponding request for assistance is being prepared. Those reports are planned to be submitted to the UNFCCC in 2024 and 2026, respectively. At the same time, Uruguay is committed to prepare and submit its third Nationally Determined Contribution in 2025, with a 2035-time horizon, and this project will support the development of assessments and projections for its preparation, to submit this Contribution with the best information available.** In this sense, **six outcomes** were defined.

The **first outcome** is related to improvements in the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (NGHGI) System. Uruguay has made significant efforts to continually improve the NGHGI's transparency, accuracy, coherence, comparability and completeness. However, improvements can still be made in the estimation of national GHG emissions and removals, obtaining better quality activity data and the most appropriate emission factors or parameters to reflect the national reality. Included in this project are those improvements that need support and capacity building to achieve them, and that were identified in the execution processes of the projects for the preparation of the Biennial Update Reports (BUR) and of the project executed under the CBIT initiative. The latter allowed to carry out a specific consultancy to support the implementation of improvements in the AFOLU sector of the NGHGI, which is the sector in Uruguay that contributes to most of the carbon dioxide equivalent emissions, due to methane and nitrous oxide emissions and all carbon dioxide removals at the national level. This effort will also contribute to being able to reflect in the NGHGI, the results of the mitigation actions that are established in the NDC and must be monitored and reported in the BTRs.

The **second outcome** refers to the improvement of the NDC monitoring system. The project executed under the CBIT initiative, allowed a great achievement related to the design and implementation of a system for the follow-up of its first NDC, which includes the monitoring and reporting of the progress in the achievement of all the mitigation objectives included in the first NDC, as well as the monitoring and reporting of progress in the implementation of each of the mitigation, adaptation and capacity building and knowledge generation measures included in said contribution. Likewise, thanks to an international consultancy carried out with the support of the CBIT project, to evaluate and propose improvements to the monitoring system, considering the alignment of the system with the MPG and the CTF adopted in the course of said project, the improvements to be implemented in the first NDC tracking system have been identified, and also the need to adapt this system for the tracking and reporting of successive NDCs. The convenience of developing, adopting and periodically updating a Quality Assurance and Control Plan (QA/QC Plan) was also identified as a relevant product for improving the monitoring system. This second outcome will therefore contribute to improving the necessary inputs for reporting in the BTRs of the progress made in the NDCs.

The **third outcome** is linked to the preparation of the Third NDC of Uruguay, with the best information available, and in line with the 2050 vision of the ECLP. This outcome supports Uruguay's compliance with its commitments under the Paris Agreement, by preparing **inputs for** the Third NDC based on the knowledge acquired about the progress in the implementation of previous NDCs and based on new technologies or practices that are identified. It will be necessary to evaluate the new measures to be included in the third NDC with respect to their impacts on emissions and removals, to increase ambition, but it will also be necessary to have an economic and social evaluation.

The **fourth outcome** is to have updated and improved information related to the impacts of climate change and on the monitoring, evaluation and learning of adaptation, to inform the BTRs. The country needs to continue working on avoiding and minimizing loss and damage related to the adverse impacts of climate

change and quantifying the economic resources needed to address adaptation needs and allocating those resources efficiently. For this, it will be necessary to have updated and improved information on the potential and observed impacts of climate change, including sectoral, economic, environmental and social vulnerabilities. In terms of monitoring, evaluation and learning, Uruguay has made a great effort with the support of the project executed within the framework of the CBIT initiative, to monitor the progress of the adaptation actions contained in the first NDC, but it needs to continue strengthening said task for the successive NDCs, including the monitoring, evaluation and learning of the adaptation actions included in the National Adaptation Plans, and other programs and projects, integrating the knowledge and participation of the population and the actors involved in each of them.

The **fifth outcome** is linked to the improved record of support received and improved identification of support needs. To this end, it is proposed to complement the Integrated System of International Cooperation in Uruguay (SICI-Uy) with tools for a more disaggregated record of the support received for climate action, in the form of financing, development and transfer of technologies and capacity building. This will make it possible to include more disaggregated data on the support received in the BTRs, compared to what has been reported in the BURs. Uruguay is still weak and needs to develop capacities to determine its support needs for the implementation of its NDCs. For this reason, this project is expected to delve into the analysis of the main barriers and the determination of needs for the implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures conditional on specific additional means of implementation. It is hoped that this identification of needs can facilitate obtaining support and thus advance the implementation of the NDCs.

The **sixth outcome** of this component focuses on the creation of capacities based on exchanges between peers from other countries, carrying out bilateral exchanges, but also taking advantage of the existence of networks, programs and alliances, regional and global, that support exchanges between peers, with a focus on transparency activities.

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The third component on monitoring and evaluation has only **one outcome** focused on reaching an effective monitoring and evaluation of the project. To this end, the various activities planned to obtain the products provided for in components 1 and 2 will be monitored, and annual implementation reports requested by UNDP and the GEF, will be prepared and submitted. Corrective actions will be identified if a deviation from what was planned is detected in each annual work plan, to ensure the achievement of the expected results at the end of the project. Financial resources will be managed and monitored to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports. The project risks, including social and environmental risks, will be monitored and their status will be updated. Lessons learned during project implementation will be captured as part of the evaluation of the project execution, and support to the Terminal Evaluation process, including management responses, will be provided.

To complete this scheme of the Theory of Change, in which the expected impact of the project is achieved through results under the first two components, the main assumptions involved are made explicit.

The main assumption related to the first component of the project is that the existing institutional arrangements that lead the planning, implementation and reporting of the different components of the BTR are maintained. If this governance is maintained, the institutional arrangements involved in the first component can be strengthened, incorporating actors, documenting roles and responsibilities, and formalizing these arrangements. It is also assumed, in particular for the second outcome of the first component, that there is interest and initiatives on the part of actors from civil society and the private sector in transparency activities. Then, for these actors, specific spaces will be made available for their participation.

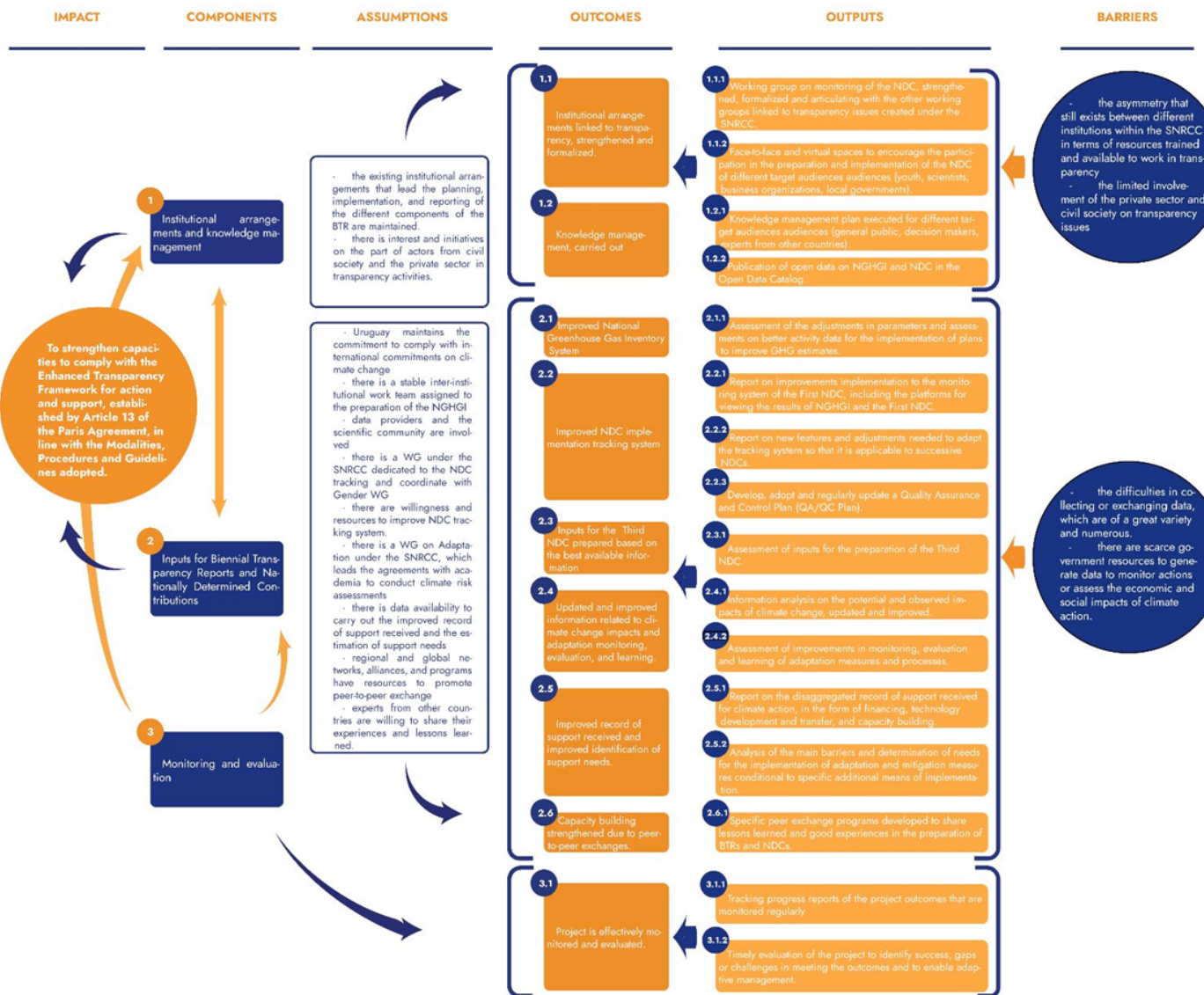
Regarding the second component, the main related assumptions are: a) Uruguay maintains the commitment shown from early stages to comply with international commitments on climate change, which has been reinforced through the ratification of the Paris Agreement, presenting its successive NDCs with equal or greater ambition and the first two BTRs, in 2024 and 2026; b) there is a stable inter-institutional work team under the SNRCC, led by the MA, assigned to the preparation of the NGHGI and the data providers and the scientific community are involved, develop and have the will to share the necessary information to NGHGI's improvements; c) there is a working group under the SNRCC dedicated to the NDC tracking, in which the different institutional representatives participate and share data as often as necessary, which also coordinates with the working group on Gender under the SNRCC to continue developing a gender sensitive NDC tracking system; d) there is willingness and resources available for the implementation of improvements to the tracking system; e) there is a working group on Adaptation under the SNRCC, which leads the agreements with academia to update vulnerability assessments and climate risk assessments, with the participation of institutional actors linked to the different National Adaptation Plans; f) there is data availability to carry out the improved record of support received and the estimation of support needs; g) regional and global networks, alliances, and programs have resources to promote peer-to-peer exchange and there is a willingness of experts from other countries to share their experiences and lessons learned.

The projected outcomes are interconnected, and the achievement of some of them will contribute to the achievement of others. For example, the participation of the private sector and civil society through the registration of their voluntary initiatives, can be inputs for the preparation of the Third NDC. The improvement in the NGHGI estimates will improve the NDC tracking system and the adaptation monitoring, evaluation and learning will provide useful information to identify and determine support needs for the implementation of adaptation actions. That is, the outcomes defined for the first component are connected to and contribute to the outcomes of the second component. Without strong institutional coordination, it will not be possible to achieve the results of the second component. At the same time, monitoring and evaluation activities will bring inputs to take adaptive actions needed to ensure the achievement of the outcomes under the other two components of the project, and the progress on their achievement will be documented and

reported as part of the work under the monitoring and evaluation component. This is demonstrated by the assumptions made above and the interconnections are clearly illustrated in the figure above.

The main barriers that need to be removed within the first component to achieve the expected impact of the project are linked to the asymmetry that still exists between different institutions within the SNRCC in terms of resources trained and available to work in transparency, and the limited involvement of the private sector and civil society on these issues. The main barriers to achieving the outcomes of the second component are the difficulties in collecting or exchanging data, which are of a great variety and numerous. In some cases, there are no government resources to generate data to monitor actions or assess the economic and social impacts of climate action.

The path proposed in the project to achieve the expected impact has been outlined based on the experience accumulated by the MA and the SNRCC in the execution of the projects for the elaboration of the NCs and the BURs and the previous CBIT project, that have marked the starting line for this project and the results that remain to be achieved to best meet the ETF of the Paris Agreement.



Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

The project is considered to be gender sensitive as it will be a significant entry point for engagement and capacity building activities to ensure that women participate equitably. On the other hand, the NDC tracking system, which will be improved with the support of this project, will continue to be a gender-sensitive system and efforts will be deepened to identify specific actions to reduce gender gaps and to empower women, associated with the implementation of each mitigation, adaptation, or capacity building and knowledge generation measure, established in the NDC, when possible. In this effort to identify actions, the reference technicians for each measure, in each of the SNRCC institutions participating in the NDC tracking system, increase the understanding of how men and women participate in the management of their environments, including what they know, how they work and how they participate in decision-making. This helps to clarify the big picture of the effects of climate change on

different groups of citizens, and how climate change and gender objectives can be pursued through the same path in the implementation of measures. This approach will be expanded during the execution of this project, including an intersectional analysis that complements gender considerations, since the vulnerability of men and women also depends on other conditions such as age, socioeconomic status, race, among others.

In Uruguay, a Gender and Climate Change Strategy has been developed during the year 2019, which aims to account for the process of integrating the gender perspective in the implementation of the PNCC, laying the foundations to recommend progress in the mainstreaming of gender of politics, integrating public policy planning instruments. The integration of gender in the NDC tracking system is considered in this Strategy. It has been developed under the premise that social and gender equality is a necessary and essential condition for human development, and it becomes more urgent in the face of the changes that climate scenarios are generating on the planet and mainly in developing countries, particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

Subsequently, in 2021, the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan of Uruguay (PAG-CC Uy) was approved, defining and prioritizing a set of key activities aimed at the goal of gender equality. This Plan articulates with the National Gender Council through the integration of the National Institute for Women (INMUJERES) of the Ministry of Social Development (MIDES) in the Gender working group of the SNRCC, as a necessary condition for strengthening integration of the gender equality and climate change agenda in the public agenda. The PAG-CC Uy is articulated with the priority areas of the PAG of the UNFCCC, considering that they coincide and ensure the integration of activities defined based on national priorities. The PAG-CC Uy has been built based on criteria that define it as an inter-institutional, multi-stakeholder and multi-level plan, given that it is part of the SNRCC. Therefore, it integrates activities of various kinds, with responsible bodies and a clear vision of collaboration and generation of synergies between the parties.

Stakeholder Engagement

The National Climate Change Directorate (DINACC) of the MA will play a leading and coordinating role for the development of the activities foreseen in the project to meet the requirements of the ETF of the Paris Agreement and will facilitate and promote the participation of key stakeholders. The great majority of the public institutions involved and that will participate in the execution of the project are represented in the Coordination Group of the SNRCC and integrate, as they deem pertinent, different working groups. The SNRCC, created by Executive Decree number 238/009 of the year 2009, is in charge of the MA and is made up of nine other Ministries: Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining; Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries; Ministry of Economy and Finance; Ministry of Housing and Land Planning; Ministry of Transportation and Public Works; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Public Health; Ministry of Tourism; and Ministry of National Defense. In addition, the Office of Planning and Budget, the Congress of Mayors and the National Emergency System are also part of it, providing the SNRCC with a transversal perspective, in addition to the sectoral perspective provided by the aforementioned Ministries.

In addition, the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining and the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries will play a key role since they have been involved for more than 10 years in the respective sectoral emissions for the NGHGI, under the guidance and coordination of the MA. More recently, this collaborative work between these three Ministries was formalized by Executive Decree number 181/020 of the year 2020, creating the NGHGI Working Group with the purpose of operating the NGHGI system and coordinating the elaboration of the inventories foreseen by the UNFCCC and derivative or linked international instruments. Therefore, the involvement of these stakeholders in the activities from the project output linked to the improvement of the National GHG Inventories system is guaranteed.

However, the involvement of other organizations will be sought for the activities to improve the estimates, which will be useful for the NGHGI report and for the progress report towards the achievement of the NDC objectives. Their involvement may be for the development of country-specific emission factors or activity data sets needed to improve the accuracy and completeness of GHG emission estimates. Examples of these organizations are the National Statistics Institute (INE), the National Power Utility (UTE), the National Water Utility (OSE) and local governments, which have an important role as providers of information for the NGHGI. On the other hand, the participation of the University, the National Agency for Research and Innovation (ANII), the National Institute for Agricultural Research (INIA), the Technological University of Uruguay (UTEC) and the Technological Laboratory of Uruguay (LATU), among others, will be encouraged, given their role in fostering science, technology, and innovation initiatives. Their involvement, in addition to contributing to the improvement of the NGHGI estimates, the improvement of the estimates of the indicators of the NDC tracking system, and the monitoring, evaluation and learning of adaptation, may also contribute to the identification of new actions to include in the Third NDC.

The participation of national confederations and civil society organizations will be sought through the SNRCC Advisory Commission: environmental and social organizations, the Uruguayan Network of Environmental NGOs, producer organizations, groups self-identified as indigenous, the Chamber of Industries of Uruguay, the National Commission for Rural Development, the Rural Association of Uruguay, the Chamber of Commerce, and other chambers and sectoral associations. These organizations can provide important feedback to the government regarding adaptation and mitigation options and actions. To encourage their participation, the project will facilitate access to the knowledge generated by the project, through workshops or meetings, and will also provide a channel for interested parties to communicate their initiatives, proposals, and concerns.

Within the support of the project, the DINACC will plan and hold meetings and workshops for the participation of different target audiences, considering aspects of gender and generations, in particular on the content of the submitted NDC, to able stakeholders to get informed but also to find specific measures where they can contribute to the implementation. When preparing the Third NDC, which will contain the Third Adaptation Communication, the meetings and workshop will be focused on the identification of new ideas and priorities to consider in the preparation processes.

Furthermore, a platform for registering and tracking voluntary initiatives by civil society organizations and private entities linked to climate change, will be created, and made available, as another way to engage stakeholders. Based on the experience gained during the ongoing process to the preparation of the Second NDC, a public consultation of the Third NDC will be channeled through a digital citizen participation platform.

In addition, the project team will work together with the SNRCC working group on Education, Communication and Awareness. This working group is in charge of the implementation of the National Action Strategy for Climate Empowerment (ENACE) and its Action Plan and then, activities regarding stakeholders' participation and access to information will be coordinated with this working group.

The following table shows the current responsibilities of the key stakeholders and the proposed roles in the project:

Stakeholder	Current responsibilities	Proposed roles in the project
Ministry of Environment (MA)	Presides the National Climate Change and variability Response System (SNRCC). Lead the work of the SNRCC thematic working groups. CMNUCC National Focal Point. GEF Operational Focal Point. In charge of executing the national environmental policy, environmental management, sustainable development and conservation and use of natural resources.	Emission estimations (compilation and IPPU and Waste sectors, identify and assess NDC measures on IPPU and Waste sectors, lead the monitoring of measures implementation and maintain the tracking system updated, adaptation monitoring, evaluation and learning, Coastal NAP, support reporting and lead identification of support needs.
Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining (MIEM)	Member of the SNRCC and participates in SNRCC working groups. Policies related to industrial, energy, mining, telecommunications, audiovisual and postal communication services, industrial property and micro, small and medium businesses. Responsible for guiding the transformation and strengthening of the national productive apparatus, its energy matrix and its communications infrastructure, for sustainable and inclusive development.	For the Energy Sector: emissions estimations, identify and assess NDC measures, monitor measures implementation, adaptation monitoring, evaluation and learning; Energy NAP.
Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries (MGAP)	Member of the SNRCC and participates in SNRCC working groups. Development of the agricultural, agro-industrial and fishing sectors. Promotes management and sustainable use of natural resources.	For the AFOLU sector: emission estimations, identify and assess NDC measures, monitor measures implementation, adaptation monitoring, evaluation and learning; NAP for Agriculture.
Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	Member of the SNRCC and participates in SNRCC working groups. Leads the economic, financial, and commercial policy. Administration of public resources, promoting the economic and social development of the country.	Identify economic or financial incentives for NDC measures implementation, macroeconomic assessments of measures.
Ministry of Housing and Land Planning (MVOT)	Member of the SNRCC and participates in SNRCC working groups. Public policies for housing, environment, territory, and water, to promote equity and sustainable development.	Measures identification, tracking and MEL under their competence scope (e.g., housing efficiency and resilience, housing relocation); NAP for cities and Infrastructure.
Ministry of Transportation and Public Works (MTO)	Member of the SNRCC and participates in SNRCC working groups. Responsible for designing, executing, and controlling the National Transportation Policy in all its modalities. Plans and develops the necessary infrastructure, adapting it to the needs of the population, the national productive sector and regional integration policies.	Measures identification and tracking under their competence scope (e.g., sustainable mobility).

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRREE)	Member of the SNRCC and participates in SNRCC working groups. Is the political-administrative body in charge of planning, directing and executing the foreign policy and international relations.	Advice from the knowledge of international negotiations. Application of article 6 in the NDCs.
Ministry of Public Health (MSP)	Member of the SNRCC and participates in SNRCC working groups. Health promotion and prevention policies, normalizing and regulating the treatment and rehabilitation of the disease, under the guiding principles of universality, equity, quality, solidarity, sustainability and efficiency.	Measures identification, tracking and MEL under their competence scope (e.g., Health NAP, impact on health)
Ministry of Tourism (MINTUR)	Member of the SNRCC and participates in SNRCC working groups. Defines, designs, promotes, executes, supervises and evaluates national public policies related to tourism.	Measures identification, tracking and MEL under their competence scope (e.g., promotion of sustainable tourist destinations, climate change impacts on tourism, damages and losses)
Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC)	Member of the SNRCC and participates in SNRCC working groups. Responsible for coordinating national education, promoting cultural development, science and technology and the promotion and strengthening of the validity of human rights.	Measures identification and tracking of NDC measures related to education.
Ministry of Social Development (MIDES)	Member of the SNRCC and participates in SNRCC working groups. In charge of proposing and generating national policies on social development in the face of the social emergency and the contexts of social and economic vulnerability.	Social impacts of NDC measures; gender-responsive measures with an intersectional approach (National Institute for Women, INMUJERES/ MIDES); vulnerability and climate risk assessments.
Congress of Mayors/ local governments	Member of the SNRCC and participates in SNRCC working groups. Coordination of the policies of the local governments.	Activity data for NGHGI; NAPs implementation and monitoring.
National Emergency System (SINAE)	Member of the SNRCC and participates in SNRCC working groups. Protect people, significant assets and the environment from adverse events that derive in emergency or disaster situations, creating the conditions for sustainable development.	Measures identification and tracking of NDC measures related to disaster risk reduction; vulnerability and climate risk assessments; damages and losses.
National Statistics Institute (INE)	Preparation, supervision and coordination of national statistics.	Activity data for NGHGI; and vulnerability assessments; gender disaggregated data.

National Power Utility (UTE)	Public company for the generation, transmission, distribution, and commercialization of electrical energy. It works to make electrical energy affordable in the country.	Activity data for emissions from electricity generation; involvement in elaboration of the Energy NAP; collaboration in identification and tracking of measures related to electricity generation and energy efficiency.
National Water Utility (OSE)	Public company responsible for the supply of drinking water in the country, and the sanitation service in the departments other than Montevideo, with sustainable management, taking care of the environment.	Activity data for domestic wastewater treatment.
National Institute for Agricultural Research (INIA)	Research institute with the mission to generate and adapt knowledge and technologies to contribute to the sustainable development of the agricultural sector.	Knowledge generation and innovative technologies development
Meteorology National Institute (INUMET)	Provide meteorological and climatological public services, consisting of observing, recording and predicting the weather and climate.	Identification and tracking of measures related to climate services; data provider to vulnerability and climate risk assessments; damages and losses data.
Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation (AUCI)	Member of the Project Board. Member of the SNRCC and participates in SNRCC working groups. Planning, design, supervision, administration, coordination, execution, evaluation, monitoring and dissemination of international cooperation activities, projects and programs, received and granted by Uruguay, to comply with the national development priorities of the country.	Member of the Project Board; Collaboration with the improvements of the Integrated System of International Cooperation in Uruguay (SICI-Uy) to register the support received.
Electronic Government and Information and Knowledge Society Agency (AGESIC)	Seek to improve services to citizens using the possibilities offered by Information and Communication Technologies, as well as promote the development of the Information and Knowledge Society in Uruguay with emphasis on the inclusion of the digital practice of its inhabitants and the strengthening of the skills of society in the use of technologies.	Hosts visualization platform for the NDC tracking system: Open Data Catalog platform to publish NGHl and NDC tracking datasets.

Knowledge management

The project has an entire outcome which is dedicated to knowledge management, to disseminate the information produced by the project at the national level, as well as globally. In this sense, the project team will carry out several activities for knowledge management.

It will identify activities within the project that deserve to be registered for communication and dissemination and plan their execution. Knowledge products (brochures, videos, interviews, posts on social networks) will be prepared for different activities and reports on specific consultancies will be

disseminated on the MA website and on the CBIT Global Coordination Platform. It will be done on a continuous basis along the 4 years of execution. The estimated budget for the delivery of this knowledge products for the entire project is USD 56,000 based on 1 month of dedication of 3 consultants from the project staff each year (USD 36.000) and on multimedia hired services (USD 20,000). An in-kind contribution from the MA staff it is also estimated for this deliverable, based on 1 month of dedication each year (US\$ 12.000).

Annually, an evaluation of the progress made will be done to identify good practices or lessons learned that deserve to be communicated and produce knowledge products that describe them. The estimated budget is USD 18,000 based on half a month of dedication each year of 3 consultants from the project staff. An in-kind contribution from the MA staff it is also estimated for this deliverable, based on 1 month of dedication each year (US\$ 12.000).

Besides, a User Manual will be made available on the NDC tracking viewer online to facilitate its navigation and enrich the understanding of its content by all types of users, providing the necessary definitions related to NDCs and their monitoring. The estimated budget is USD 4,500 based on half a month of dedication of 3 consultants form the project staff, in the first year of the project. An in-kind contribution from the MA staff it is also estimated for this deliverable, based on 1 month of dedication the first year of the project (US\$ 3.000).

Additionally, the data sets for monitoring the objectives of the First NDC and greenhouse gas emissions data used in monitoring the First NDC will be updated annually in the Open Data Catalog, as well as the data sets of the NGHGI prepared and included in the National Communications or in the BTRs. The estimated budget for the entire project is USD 12,000 based on 1 month of the dedication each year of 1 consultant from the project staff.

The project team will also carry out activities to promote the reutilization of public or open data on climate change, in year 2 and year 4. The estimated budget for the entire project is USD 12,000 based on 2 months of the dedication of 2 consultant from the project staff. An in-kind contribution from the MA staff it is also estimated for this deliverable, based on 4 months of dedication (US\$ 12.000).

These deliverables will allow for better dissemination of results among stakeholders and creation of ownership of the process, promoting active involvement and participation.

Knowledge product	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Brochures, videos, interviews, posts on social networks.	x	x	x	x
Technical report on NGHGI improvements		x		
Technical report on NDC tracking improvements		x		
Technical report on contribution to the Global Goal on Adaptation			x	
Reports on good practices or lessons learned	x	x	x	x
User Manual on the NDC tracking viewer online	x			
Open format datasets on GHG emissions and NDC tracking indicators	x	x	x	x
Reutilization of public and open data		x		x

Monitoring and Evaluation

An overview is provided below with additional details described in Section VI of the accompanying Project Document. Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP (including guidance on GEF project revisions) and UNDP Evaluation Policy the UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project M&E requirements including project monitoring, UNDP quality assurance requirements, quarterly risk management, and evaluation requirements.

Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF Monitoring Policy and the GEF Evaluation Policy and other relevant GEF policies. The M&E plan and budget included below will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project. In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed ? including during the Project Inception Workshop - and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored by the Project Management Unit annually, and will be reported in the GEF PIR every year, and will be evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. Project risks, as outlined in the risk register, will be monitored quarterly.

Monitoring and Evaluation Budget for the project execution is as follows:

GEF M&E requirements to be undertaken by Project Management Unit (PMU)	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Inception Workshop and Report	\$ 2,000	Inception Workshop within 2 months of the First Disbursement
M&E required to report on progress made in reaching GEF core indicators and project results included in the project results framework	None	Annually and at mid-point and closure.
Preparation of the annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	\$ 10,000	Annually typically between June-August
Monitoring of gender action plan	\$ 2,680	On-going.
Supervision missions	None	Annually
Learning missions	None	As needed
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	\$ 20,000	31/03/2027
TOTAL indicative COST	\$ 34,680	

Risks to Project Implementation

The basis and engine for the achievement of the project's products and results depend on the sustainability of inter-institutional arrangements, the main risk that this project has is that the institutions

involved in the SNRCC, different from the MA, do not have the disposition or interest to work in coordination as shown in the *Risks to Project Implementation Rating table*. The leadership of the DINACC in the different working groups under the SNRCC related to transparency will help mitigate this risk, by keeping the representatives of the other institutions active and motivated. To maintain the motivation and interest on the part of the other institutional actors, and to involve new actors, the benefits that the planning, monitoring and evaluation processes have on the relevant sectoral development policies for said institutions will be made visible.

Another risk that may hinder the achievement of the project's results is that the necessary and trained human resources for collaborative work are not available, both in the MA and in the other institutions that make up the SNRCC working groups. To mitigate this risk, the project team will look for training opportunities, and they will be shared, as appropriate, with the institutional representatives that need them.

Lastly, the decrease in political support for the development of products that depend on other institutions is identified as a minor risk. From the MA, compliance with the ETF will be maintained within the priorities of the environmental agenda, having as its flag the National Climate Change Policy to sustain political support during the project, based on what is established in the lines of action of the Paragraph 4 of this Policy, which refer to compliance with initiatives related to transparency.

This project is categorized as "Low", according to the UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Report that appears as an annex. Project activities will be carried out in a manner consistent with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, not only using a no-adverse effects approach, but also assessing the social and environmental sustainability of mitigation and adaptation measures identified and reported by the country in transparency initiatives.

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this project, including financial management and procurement. If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The project is built based on the accumulated experience, the results obtained, and the inter-institutional arrangements established by previous projects linked to transparency and will share activities with others that will be executed in parallel. It will share activities with the project still in progress, for the preparation of the Fourth BUR (already presented in December 2021) and the preparation of the Sixth CN, to be presented in 2023. In addition, the execution of this project is expected to coincide with the execution of the project for the preparation of the First and Second BTRs of Uruguay under the ETF, which will be presented to the UNFCCC in 2024 and 2026. The activities foreseen in this project will contribute to generate improved information to include in those BTRs. For example, the estimation and compilation of the NGHGI will be the responsibility of the technical team assigned to said projects, but they will work in partnership and in a coordinated manner to be able to incorporate, in due time, the improvements that are planned to be made with the support of this project. This coordination is favored by the fact that all these projects are led by the DINACC of the MA, to which the human resources financed by the projects are incorporated, working in the form of service contracts, so that the tasks are complemented and coordinated smoothly. Likewise, the activities proposed in this project to improve the NDC tracking system, to

update information on impacts and adaptation, as well as to improve information on the support received and needed, will result in relevant information which will be timely informed in the BTRs.

In activities related to the involvement and participation of interested parties in transparency issues, the alliance with the project under the Climate Promise initiative, executed in Uruguay by UNDP with the support of the Government of Germany, which aims to increase ambition in the Nationally Determined Contributions.

The table shows the referred projects, with which activities will be coordinated:

Name of project	Funding Source/ Project Type	Executing Agency
Fourth Biennial Update Report and Sixth National Communication under the UNFCCC	GEFTF / Enabling activity	Ministry of Environment
First and Second Biennial Transparency Reports of Uruguay to the UNFCCC	GEFTF / Enabling activity	Ministry of Environment
UNDP's Climate Promise: from pledge to impact.	Government of Germany	UNDP

On the other hand, the project team will work in coordination with the other institutions that have roles and responsibilities in transparency issues and are members of the SNRCC working groups. The working groups of the SNRCC with which the project team will work together during the execution of the project are fundamentally those that address elaboration and monitoring of the NDC, preparation of the NGHGI, Adaptation, Damage and Loss, Gender, and Education, Communication and Awareness. The dedication of the institutional representatives in the work of these groups is a relevant in-kind contribution for the development of the project's activities. During the execution of this project, alliances will be strengthened based on the inter-institutional coordination achieved with the previous project under the CBIT initiative, in which it was possible to work, for example, on the joint design and implementation of a tracking system for the First NDC. This work left bonds of interpersonal trust and generated inter-institutional trust to continue working together and taking advantage of the co-benefits and synergies of the resources of each institution with a common goal.

In addition, there are working groups or inter-institutional committees that monitor the implementation of the Adaptation Plans that are in execution, the National Plan for Coastal Adaptation, the National Plan for Agricultural Adaptation, the National Plan for the Adaptation of Cities and Infrastructures, with which the project team will work together on activities related to monitoring, evaluation and learning of adaptation, provided for in the project. Besides, the National Adaptation Plan for Energy and the National Adaptation Plan for Health are in their preparatory phases, both included in the First NDC of Uruguay, led respectively by MIEM and MSP, with whom it is expected to coordinate to provide support and follow-up by the project team, but also receive inputs from those processes that contribute to the results of this project.

Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this project?

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The project is consistent with national and local priorities under the UNFCCC, and highly aligned in particular with the PNCC, defined and elaborated in a participatory way, under the coordination of the SNRCC and approved by Executive Decree number 310/017 on the 3rd November 2017. The PNCC includes and specifies (paragraph 24) a framework for monitoring and evaluating the progress of the policy, and this will provide the right scope to comply with the ETF. Furthermore, in paragraph 23 of that document, it is established that the NDCs will serve as an instrument to implement the PNCC. As the project devotes a great deal of effort to NDC tracking activities and to the elaboration of the next NDC, project activities must be fully aligned to the PNCC.

Core Indicators

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		105		
Male		45		
Total	0	150	0	0

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The 150 direct beneficiaries expected at CEO Endorsement are the institutional representatives belonging to the National Climate Change and variability Response System (SNRCC) who are expected to be involved in transparency activities, through their participation in the working groups (WG) established within the framework of said System. The institutions represented in those WG are: Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining; Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries; Ministry of Economy and Finance; Ministry of Housing and Land Planning; Ministry of Transportation and Public Works; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Public Health; Ministry of Tourism; and Ministry of National Defense. In addition, the Office of Planning and Budget, the Congress of Mayors and the National Emergency System also participate providing a transversal perspective, in addition to the sectoral perspective provided by the aforementioned Ministries. These groups are made up of representatives from the SNRCC institutions and representatives from the National Climate Change Directorate from the Ministry of Environment (DINACC) who participate leading or contributing technically to the working groups. The number of people from institutions other than the 18 representatives from DINACC, who have been participating in the working groups is 82: WG on NDC elaboration: 10 people; WG on NGHGI: 10 people; WG on Adaptation: 26 people; WG on Damage and Loss: 7 people; WG on Gender: 11 people; WG on NDC tracking: 8 people; WG on Education, Communication and Awareness: 10 people. It is noted that there are people who participate in more than one WG, but they were counted only once, in the WG in which they spend most of their time. Then, the baseline number of direct beneficiaries is 100, adding the 18 representatives from DINACC and the 82 representatives from the other SNRCC institutions. At the project end, this number is expected to increase 50%, reaching out 150 direct beneficiaries.

Risks to Project Implementation

Summarize risks that might affect the project implementation phase and what are the mitigation strategies the project will undertake to address these (e.g. what alternatives may be considered during project implementation-such as in terms of delivery mechanisms, locations in country, flexible design elements, etc.). Identify any of the risks listed below that would call in question the viability of the project during its implementation. Please describe any possible mitigation measures needed. (The risks associated with project design and Theory of Change should be described in the ?Project description? section above).

The risk rating should reflect the overall risk to project outcomes considering the country setting and ambition of the project. The rating scale is: High, Substantial, Moderate, Low.

Risk Categories	Rating	Comments
Climate		
Environment and Social		
Political and Governance	Low	Decrease in political support for the development of products that depend on other institutions. Mitigation measures: Compliance with the ETF will be maintained within the priorities of the environmental agenda, with the National Climate Change Policy as its flag to sustain political support during the project, in particular based on what is established in the lines of action of Paragraph 4 of this Policy, which refer to compliance with initiatives related to transparency.
Macro-economic		
Strategies and Policies		
Technical design of project or program		
Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability	Moderate	The necessary and trained human resources for collaborative work are not available, both in the MA and in the other institutions that make up the SNRCC working groups. Mitigation measures: Training opportunities will be sought and shared, as appropriate, with institutional representatives who need them.

Fiduciary: Financial Management and Procurement		
Stakeholder Engagement	Low	Lack of willingness or interest of the institutions involved in the SNRCC, to work in a coordinated manner with the MA. Mitigations measures: Keep the representatives of the other institutions active, interested and motivated and involve new actors. The project coordination will seek to make visible the benefits that the planning, monitoring and evaluation processes in the framework of transparency activities have on the relevant sectoral development policies for said institutions.
Other		
Financial Risks for NGI projects		
Overall Risk Rating	Low	

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The project is consistent with national and local priorities under the UNFCCC, and highly aligned in particular with the PNCC, defined and elaborated in a participatory way, under the coordination of the SNRCC and approved by Executive Decree number 310/017 on the 3rd November 2017. The PNCC includes and specifies (paragraph 24) a framework for monitoring and evaluating the progress of the policy, and this will provide the right scope to comply with the ETF. Furthermore, in paragraph 23 of that document, it is established that the NDCs will serve as an instrument to implement the PNCC. As the project devotes a great deal of effort to NDC tracking activities and to the elaboration of the next NDC, project activities must be fully aligned to the PNCC.

Consistency with national priorities in the framework of the Rio Conventions on Biodiversity and Desertification is given by the analysis of the measures included in the NDCs on climate action. In the proposed measures, special care is taken so that there are no adverse effects that contradict the objectives of these other two Conventions.

Besides, technical developments and institutional arrangements strengthening achieved by the project will contribute to all national reports and plans to be submitted to the UNFCCC. As it was already mentioned, NGHGI estimates improvements will be useful to improve GHG emissions reporting in National Communications (NC) under the UNFCCC and in the Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs). The identification of technology needs under the Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) under de UNFCCC, that will be updated during the project period, will contribute to the identification of needs to be reported in the BTRs but also to consider into the process of elaboration of the Third NDC.

On the other hand, consistency with the progress on monitoring and assessment of measures from the three National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) which are already under implementation will be sought, as well as with the National Adaptation Plans that are under development. The project will coordinate actions for indicators

development and gathering of information on indicators from these NAPs to mainstream in the NDCs tracking system and to report in the Third National Communications on Adaptation.

National Strategy/ National Plan	Project alignment/ consistency
Climate Change National Policy (PNCC)	The PNCC provides the framework for monitoring and evaluating the progress of the policy, and this provides the right scope to comply with the ETF. NDCs are instruments to implement the PNCC. As the project devotes a great deal of effort to NDC's tracking and elaboration, project activities must be fully aligned to the PNCC.
National Action Program under the UNCCD	Special care is taken so that there are no adverse effects that contradict the national action under the UNDDC, when analysing measures to be included in the Third NDC.
National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan under UNCBD	Special care is taken so that there are no adverse effects that contradict the national action under the UNCBD, when analysing measures to be included in the Third NDC.
National Communications (NC) under UNFCCC	Technical developments and institutional arrangements strengthening achieved by the project will contribute to enhance the Sixth NC under the UNFCCC to be submitted in 2023.
Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) under UNFCCC	The identification of technology needs under the Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) under de UNFCCC, that will be updated during the project period, will contribute to the process of elaboration of the Third NDC.
Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR) under UNFCCC	Technical developments and institutional arrangements strengthening achieved by the project will contribute to enhance the First and Second BTRs to be presented in 2024 and 2026.
National Adaptation Plans (NAP) under the UNFCCC	The project will coordinate actions for indicators development and gathering of information on indicators from all sectoral NAP to mainstream in the NDCs tracking system and to report in the Third National Communications on Adaptation within the Third NDC.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

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

Yes

If the project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

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

Yes

Improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Yes

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

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes has been clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement.

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; No

Co-financier;

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

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

And if so, has its role been described and justified in the section B "project description"?

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	Low		

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted.

Yes

Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate and these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF, SCCF). This section identifies the direct beneficiaries from the project.

The project will deliver benefits to the national and local level environmental conditions, since it will improve the implementation efficiency of mitigation and adaptation measures to address climate change, as a result of the assessments using enhanced methodologies to monitor and evaluate their effects, covering social and economic impacts.

The enhanced coordination and the systematized information will collaborate in achieving wider co-benefits from defined and implemented measures, and synergies with other related national actions and policies will have benefits on the sustainable development of the country in its path to reach an integral, climate resilient and low-carbon development.

Supporting the implementation of the PNCC and given the enhanced interinstitutional coordination mechanisms to face the ETF, the project will facilitate the elaboration and implementation of the subsequent NDCs of the country. In that sense, the improvement in the institutional framework, technical capacities and the development of diverse analysis will make climate change measures more effective and efficient and will contribute to enhance transparency in tracking and reporting the progress towards the global and sectoral specific objectives established in the NDCs. This will contribute to the global stocktake and then to the global community aspiration stated in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement.

Benefits will also be delivered at the national level in terms of new or more robust information to be generated to elaborate more consistent, comparable, complete, accurate and transparent NGHGI and also to monitor and evaluate measures and sectoral objectives. The progress on those issues will enhance transparency, improve understanding and facilitate monitoring and reporting of NDCs objectives, but also improve the country statistical information databases, including gender ? sensitive information, which will be useful for political decision making.

At the same time, progress to assess adaptation measures in coordination with ongoing sectoral adaptation plans, as well as progress to improve the analysis of impacts, loss and damage from climate extreme events,

will benefit the country at the national and local levels, enhancing the capacity from institutions and communities to face climate change impacts and reduce vulnerability.

Knowledge management activities under the project will benefit citizens and other actors outside the public sector with improved knowledge to achieve a more informed position to participate under the NDCs elaboration processes and enrich the process with their views and experiences, making the NDC and instrument that better contemplates national circumstances and contribution potential.

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/Region/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing(\$)
UNDP	GEF	Uruguay	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	Grant	1,900,000	180,500	2,080,500.00
Total GEF Resources(\$)						1,900,000.00	180,500.00	2,080,500.00

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

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

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
CCM-CBIT	GET	1,900,000.00	1,100,000.00
Total Project Cost (\$)		1,900,000.00	1,100,000.00

Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment (MA)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	750,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment (MA)	Grant	Investment mobilized	350,000.00
Total Co-financing(\$)				1,100,000.00

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

The Investment mobilized portion corresponds to the Value Added Tax (VAT) of the project staff salaries.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENT

GEF Agency(ies) certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	4/17/2023	Pradeep Kurukulasuriya		pradeep.kurukulasuriya@undp.org
Project Coordinator	4/17/2023	Thania Eloina Felix Canedo		thania.eloina.felix.canedo@undp.org

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

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

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (Month, day, year)	
Robert Bouvier	Minister	Ministry of Environment	6/12/2023	<input type="checkbox"/>

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document.

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): <i>SDG 13 ? Climate Action</i>				
This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1 (CPD OUTCOME #1): By 2025 Uruguay promotes a transition towards sustainable production and consumption systems, based on innovation, knowledge, science and technology, strengthening resilience and equality. CPD OUTPUT # 1.3: Gender-responsive climate change mitigation and adaptation measures implemented for raising climate ambition, promoting low-carbon development, energy transition and fostering resilience and inclusion.				
	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline[1]1	Mid-term Target[2]2	End of Project Target
Project Objective:	The project is aimed to strengthen the capacities to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework for action and support, established by Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, in line with the adopted Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines.			
	Mandatory Indicator 1 (Mandatory GEF Core Indicator 11): # of direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)[3]3	100 (70 women and 30 men)	120	150 (105 women and 45 men)
Project component 1	Institutional arrangements and knowledge management			
Outcome[4]4 1.1: Institutional arrangements linked to transparency, strengthened and formalized.	Indicator 2: # of formalized terms of reference of the SNRCC working groups including responsibilities to comply with the ETF.	1	4	7

Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.1	<p><i>Output 1.1.1: Working group on monitoring of the NDC, strengthened, formalized and articulating with the other working groups linked to transparency issues created under the SNRCC.</i></p> <p><i>Output 1.1.2: Face-to-face and virtual spaces to encourage the participation in the preparation and implementation of the NDC of different target audiences.</i></p>			
Outcome 1.2: Knowledge management, carried out	Indicator 3: % of execution of the knowledge management plan.	0	50%	100%
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.2	<p><i>Output 1.2.1: Knowledge management plan executed for different target audiences.</i></p> <p><i>Output 1.2.2: Publication of open data on NGHGI and NDC in the Open Data Catalog.</i></p>			
Project component 2	Inputs for Biennial Transparency Reports and Nationally Determined Contributions			
Outcome 2.1: Improved National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System	Indicator 4: # of categories or GHG emission sources with new or improved estimates in NGHGI reports.	0	5	8
Output to achieve Outcome 2.1	<i>Output 2.1.1: Assessment of the adjustments in parameters and assessments on better activity data for the implementation of plans to improve GHG estimates.</i>			
Outcome 2.2: Improved NDC implementation tracking system	Indicator 5: % of objectives and measures under the First NDC tracking system containing all the information needed to complete the corresponding CTF for measures reported in BTRs.	Not available	100%	100%
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.2	<p><i>Output 2.2.1: Report on implementation improvements to the monitoring system of the First NDC, including the platforms for viewing the results of NGHGI and the First NDC.</i></p> <p><i>Output 2.2.2: Report on new features and adjustments needed to adapt the tracking system so that it is applicable to successive NDCs.</i></p> <p><i>Output 2.2.3: Develop, adopt and regularly update a Quality Assurance and Control Plan (QA/QC Plan).</i></p>			
Outcome 2.3: Inputs for the Third NDC prepared based on the best available information	Indicator 6: % of completion of the inputs for the Third NDC.	0%	30%	100%
Output to achieve Outcome 2.3	<i>Output 2.3.1 Assessment of inputs for the preparation of the Third NDC.</i>			

Outcome 2.4: Updated and improved information related to climate change impacts and adaptation monitoring, evaluation, and learning.	Indicator 7: % of completion of the Third Communication on Adaptation with updated assessments of climate risks oriented to identify adaptation actions and economic evaluation of losses and damages.	0%	30%	100%
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.4	<i>Output 2.4.1: Information analysis on the potential and observed impacts of climate change, updated and improved.</i> <i>Output 2.4.2: Assessment of improvements in monitoring, evaluation and learning of adaptation measures and processes.</i>			
Outcome 2.5: Improved record of support received and improved identification of support needs	Indicator 8: # of BTRs reporting support received with the disaggregated information required to complete the CTF.	0	1	2
	Indicator 9: % of NDC's measures with information on main barriers or additional means of implementation needs.	0	20%	40%
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.5	<i>Output 2.5.1: Report on the disaggregated record of support received for climate action, in the form of financing, technology development and transfer, and capacity building.</i> <i>Output 2.5.2: Analysis of the main barriers and determination of needs for the implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures conditional to specific additional means of implementation</i>			
Outcome 2.6: Capacity building strengthened due to peer-to-peer exchanges	Indicator 10: # of institutions involved in transparency issues that increase their capacities due to peer-to-peer exchanges on preparation of BTRs and NDCs during the project.	0	5	10
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.6	<i>Output 2.6.1: Specific peer-to-peer exchanges developed to share lessons learned and good experiences in the preparation of BTRs and NDCs.</i>			
Project Component 3	Monitoring and evaluation			
Outcome 3.1: Project is effectively monitored and evaluated	Indicator 11: # of progress and evaluation reports prepared and submitted to Project Board, UNDP and GEF.	0	6	12

Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.1	<p><i>Output 3.1.1: Tracking progress reports of the project outcomes that are monitored regularly</i></p> <p><i>Output 3.1.2: Timely evaluations of the project to identify success, gaps or challenges in meeting the outcomes and to enable adaptive management</i></p>
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[1] *Baseline, mid-term and end of project target levels must be expressed in the same neutral unit of analysis as the corresponding indicator. Baseline is the current/original status or condition and needs to be quantified. The baseline can be zero when appropriate given the project has not started. The baseline must be established before the project document is submitted to the GEF for final approval. The baseline values will be used to measure the success of the project through implementation monitoring and evaluation.*

[2] *Target is the change in the baseline value that will be achieved by the mid-term review and then again by the terminal evaluation.*

[3] *Provide total number of all direct project beneficiaries expected to benefit from all project activities until project closure. Separate the total number by female and male. This indicator captures the number of individual people who receive targeted support from a given GEF project and/or who use the specific resources that the project maintains or enhances. Support is defined as direct assistance from the project. Direct beneficiaries are all individuals receiving targeted support from a given project. Targeted support is the intentional and direct assistance of a project to individuals or groups of individuals who are aware that they are receiving that support and/or who use the specific resources.*

[4] *Outcomes are medium term results that the project makes a contribution towards, and that are designed to help achieve the longer-term objective. Achievement of outcomes will be influenced both by project outputs and additional factors that may be outside the direct control of the project.*

ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

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

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GET/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

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

Location Name

Latitude

Longitude

Geo Name ID

Location &
Activity
Description

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where project interventions are taking place as appropriate.

Not applicable, since the project supports national policies, which are managed by the Ministry of Environment and the National Climate Change Response System in coordination with local governments, but the project does not have a specific location.

ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

Attach agency safeguard screening/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts.

Title

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ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

Title

PIMS 6725 - GEF Budget

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component 1	Component 2	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
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Equipment	Office equipment: personal computers, hard disks, stationary, as needed (USD 2000 per year from 2023 to 2026) = USD 8,000	8,000		8,000			8,000	Ministry of Environment
Contractual services- Individual	Specific technical assistance for: 1) NGHGI improvements (USD 15,000 in 2024, prior to submitting the BTR1); 2) NDC tracking improvements (USD 15,000 in 2024, prior to submitting the BTR1); and (3) the elaboration of the Third Communication on Adaptation (USD 15,000 in 2025, prior to submitting the Third NDC).		45,000	45,000			45,000	Ministry of Environment

Contractual services- Company	Specific services to gather data or develop country specific parameters to improve NGHGI estimations linked to mitigation actions (USD 80,000 in 2023 and USD 30,000 in 2024) = USD 110.000		110,000	110,000			110,000	Ministry of Environment
International Consultants	Independent international consultant for the Terminal Evaluation (USD 20000 in year 2026).			-	20,000		20,000	UNDP

Local Consultants	<p>Includes local consultant's salary for project management: 1 month of dedication per year of Transparency and PM consultant (USD 3170 per month) = USD 12,680</p> <p>1st year (10 out of 12 months) = USD 3,170 x 10/12 = USD 2,642;</p> <p>2nd. to 4th year = USD 3,170;</p> <p>5th year (2 out of 12 months) = USD 3,170 x 2/12 = USD 528</p>			-	12,680		12,680	Ministry of Environment
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Local Consultants	<p>Includes local consultant's salary for project management: 2 month of dedication per year of Transparency and PM consultant (USD 3170 per month) = USD 25,360</p> <p>1st year (10 out of 12 months) = USD 3,170 x 2 months x 10/12 = USD 5,283;</p> <p>2nd. to 4th year = USD 3,170 x 2 months = USD 6,340;</p> <p>5th year (2 out of 12 months) = USD 3,170 x 2 months x 2/12 = USD 1,057</p>					25,360	25,360	Ministry of Environment
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Local Consultants	<p>Includes local consultant's salaries: 2 month of dedication per year of:</p> <p>1) Transparency and PM consultant, USD 3,170 per month;</p> <p>2) NGHGI and NDC sectoral consultant #1 (part-time), USD 1,585 per month;</p> <p>3) Energy sector consultant, USD 2,680 per month;</p> <p>4) AFOLU sector consultant, 2,680 per month;</p> <p>5) Adaptation consultant #1, USD 2,800 per month;</p> <p>6) Adaptation consultant #2 (part time), 2,380 per month. Total = \$122,360</p> <p>1st year (10 out of 12 months): (USD 3,170 x 2 month + USD 1,585 x 2 month + USD 2,680 x 2 month + USD 2,680 x 2 month + USD 2,800 x 2</p>	122,360	122,360	122,360	122,360	122,360	Ministry of Environment
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<p>month + USD 2,380 x 2 month) x 10/12 = USD 25,492</p> <p>2nd to 4th year: USD 3,170 x 2 month + USD 1,585 x 2 month + USD 2,680 x 2 month + USD 2,680 x 2 month + USD 2,800 x 2 month + USD 2,380 x 2 month = USD 30,590</p> <p>5th year (2 out of 12 months): (USD 3,170 x 2 month + USD 1,585 x 2 month + USD 2,680 x 2 month + USD 2,680 x 2 month + USD 2,800 x 2 month + USD 2,380 x 2 month) x 2/12 = USD 5,098</p>							
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Local Consultants	<p>Includes local consultant's salaries:</p> <p>1) Transparency and PM consultant USD 3,170 per month, 7 months per year;</p> <p>2) NGHGI and NDC sectoral consultant #1 (part-time) USD 1,585 per month, 10 months per year; 3) Energy sector consultant USD 2,680 per month, 10 months per year;</p> <p>4) AFOLU sector consultant 2,680 per month, 10 months per year;</p> <p>5) Adaptation consultant #1 USD 2,800 per month, 10 months per year;</p> <p>6) Adaptation consultant #2 (part time) 2,380 per month, 10 months per year;</p> <p>7) Adaptation consultant #3 (part time) 2,380 per month, starting on July 2023;</p> <p>8) Economic assessments consultant</p>		1,411,020	1,411,020		1,411,020	Ministry of Environment
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	<p>USD 3,170 per month, 12 months per year;</p> <p>9) Gender consultant, USD 3,170 per month, 12 month per year, starting on January 2024;</p> <p>10) KM and outreach consultant (part time) USD 2,380 per month, 12 months per year, starting on January 2024;</p> <p>11) Private sector engagement consultant (part time), USD 2,380 per month, 12 month per year, starting on January 2024;</p> <p>12) NGHGI and NDC sectoral consultant #2, USD 3,170 per month, 12 months per year, starting on July 2024;</p> <p>13) NGHGI and NDC sectoral consultant #3 (part time), USD 2,380 per month, 12 months per year, starting on July 2024;</p> <p>14) NDC crosscutting issues consultant,</p>						
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USD 3,170
per month, 12
months per
year, starting
on July 2024.

1st
year=USD
165,513 (10
out of 12
months) =
(USD 3,170 x
7 months x
10/12 + USD
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months x
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months
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months x
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months x
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2,380 x 6
months +
USD 3,170 x
12 months x
10/12)

2nd year
= USD
357,520
(USD 3,170 x
7 months +
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6 months +
USD 3,170 x
6 months)

**3rd and 4th
years = USD**
409,840 (each
year) (USD
3,170 x 7
months +
USD 1,585 x
10 months +
USD 2,680 x
10 months +
USD 2,680 x
10 months +
USD 2,800 x
10 months +
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12 months +
USD 3,170 x
12 months)

5th Year=
USD 68,307
(2 out of 12
months) =
(USD 3,170 x
7 months +
USD 1,585 x
10 months +
USD 2,680 x
10 months +

	USD 2,680 x 10 months + USD 2,800 x 10 months + USD 2,380 x 10 months + USD 2,380 x 12 months + USD 3,170 x 12 months + USD 3,170 x 12 months + USD 2,380 x 12 months + USD 2,380 x 12 months + USD 3,170 x 12 months + USD 2,380 x 12 months + USD 3,170 x 12 months) x 2/12] =USD 1,411,020							
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Logistics for inception workshop (USD 2,000 in 2023).			-	2,000		2,000	Ministry of Environme nt

<p>Training, Workshops, Meetings</p>	<p>Logistics for local trainings and activities to engage local actors in the implementation of adaptation measures implemented and their monitoring, evaluation, and learning (USD 2,000 per year from 2023 to 2026).</p> <p>Logistics for peer-to peer exchanges with regional or global participation (USD 2,000 in each BTR submission year, 2024 and 2026) = USD 4,000</p>		<p>12,000</p>	<p>12,000</p>		<p>12,000</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment</p>
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<p>Training, Workshops, Meetings</p>	<p>Logistics for local trainings, workshops, meetings or contest to encourage the use of transparency related information and data (USD 4,000 per year from 2023 to 2026) = USD 16,000</p> <p>Logistics for local trainings, workshops, meetings to encourage the participation in the preparation and implementation of the NDCs (USD 6,000 per year from 2023 to 2026) = USD 24,000.</p>	<p>40,000</p>	<p>40,000</p>	<p>40,000</p>	<p>40,000</p>	<p>40,000</p>	<p>40,000</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment</p>
<p>Travel</p>	<p>Travel expenses for domestic transfers related to project management (USD 100 per month). USD 100 per month x 12 month per year x 4 years = USD 4,800.</p>	<p></p>	<p>-</p>	<p>4,800</p>	<p>4,800</p>	<p>4,800</p>	<p>4,800</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment</p>

Travel	<p>Travel expenses for domestic transfers to attend meetings with other institutional representatives (USD 100 per month). USD 100 per month x 48 months (4 years) = USD 4,800</p> <p>Travel expenses outside the country due to presentation of experiences and lessons learned in conferences, side events, workshops (USD 10,000 per year from 2023 to 2026) = USD 40,000</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"> </p> <p style="text-align: center;">44,800</p>		<p style="text-align: center;"> </p> <p style="text-align: center;">44,800</p>		<p style="text-align: center;"> </p> <p style="text-align: center;">44,800</p>	Ministry of Environment
Travel	<p>Travel expenses from inside to outside the country and viceversa for peer-to peer exchanges (USD 8,000 in each BTR submission year, 2024 and 2026) = USD 16,000</p>		16,000	16,000		16,000	Ministry of Environment

Office Supplies	Lump sum for office supplies (USD 745 per year) [USD 620 for 1st Year; USD 745 for 2nd to 4th year; and USD 125 for 5th year.] Provision of unexpected costs associated to project management and insurance for consultants (USD 1,250 for 1st year +USD 1,500*3+USD 250 for the 5th year) = USD 8,980								
Other Operating Costs	Audiovisual or printed materials (USD 5,000 for first, third and last calendar years) = USD 15,000	15,000		15,000				15,000	Ministry of Environment
Other Operating Costs	Audits or spot checks costs (USD 420 for 1st Year, USD 500 for 2nd to 4th year and USD 80 for 5th per year) = USD 2,000						2,000	2,000	UNDP
Grand Total		230,160	1,594,020	1,824,180	34,680	41,140	1,900,000	0	-