



**GEF-6 REQUEST FOR Climate Change ENABLING ACTIVITY
PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND**

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PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

Project Title:	Institutional Strengthening for the preparation of the Fifth National Communication to the UNFCCC of Uruguay		
Country(ies):	Uruguay	GEF Project ID: ¹	9639
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	5943
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment	Submission Date:	1 Nov 2016
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	48
Type of Report:	National Communications (NC)	Expected Report Submission to Convention	December 2019

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK*

Project Objective: To assist Uruguay in the process to prepare its Fifth National Communication for the fulfilment of the obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Project Component	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing ²
National Circumstances, and institutional arrangements; Other information relevant to the achievement of the objectives of the Convention; Constraints, gaps and related financial, technical and capacity needs.	1.1. National circumstances reviewed and updated, and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the fifth national communication described. 1.2. Research, systematic observation, education, trainings, public awareness, networks and capacity building developed 1.3. Constraints, gaps and related financial,	1.1.1 Updated information on features of Uruguay's geography, population, natural resources, climate, society and economy which may affect its ability to deal with mitigating and adapting to climate change. 1.1.2 Description of the progress on the elaboration and development of a National Policy of Climate Change and its articulation with national development policy and goals 1.1.3 Description of new institutional arrangements relevant to the process and preparation of the national communications on a	150,000	45,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submission.

² Co-financing for enabling activity is encouraged but not required.

	technology and capacity building needs identified	<p>continuous basis</p> <p>1.2.1 Support given to the national process of development of hydro-climatic knowledge and climate services for systematic observation</p> <p>1.2.2 Participation of Uruguay in regional networks on climate change promoted</p> <p>1.2.3 Capacities strengthened at different levels for understanding the impacts of climate change in the country with gender-sensitive approach.</p> <p>1.2.4 Capacities strengthened to follow and participate in climate change negotiations</p> <p>1.2.5 Communication, education and awareness strategies to promote resilient and low carbon development adapted to different contexts and priorities designed and developed.</p> <p>1.3.1 Technology, financial and capacity building needs for adaptation and mitigation assessed.</p> <p>1.3.2 Information updated about financial resources, technology transfer, capacity building and technical support received</p> <p>1.3.3 Support given to the BUR analysis of needs of means of implementation mainly derived from the INDC defined and the first NDC to be submitted</p>		
National Greenhouse gas (GHG) Inventory	2. National GHG Inventory for year 2016 is elaborated.	2.1 Activity data collected for 2016 as per Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, 2000 GPG and 2003 GPG for LULUCF 2006 IPCC Guidelines are followed in cases emission factors reflect national circumstances better. Activity data improved to better reflect the national circumstances with less uncertainty.	70,000	21,000

		<p>2.2. Emission factors for key source categories (for example, for the category of Nitrous Oxide from grazing animals manure, among others) improved to represent national circumstances, decreasing the uncertainty</p> <p>2.3. Comparative study of the emissions evolution for the years 1990-2016.</p> <p>2.4. Emissions uncertainty analysis improved and recommendations from the NC and BUR Global Support Program 2014 Inventory revision included.</p> <p>2.5. Worksheets, summary tables, uncertainty management for 2016 GHG emissions elaborated.</p> <p>2.6. Updated summary information tables of previous inventories.</p> <p>2.7. 2016 Inventory report published and included in the Fifth National Communication.</p> <p>2.8. National Inventory System implemented</p>		
Programs containing measures to facilitate adaptation to climate change	3. Measures to facilitate adaptation to climate change developed	<p>3.1. Systematization of existing studies about climate change impacts in Uruguay developed, including economic analysis</p> <p>3.2. Tools developed and/or applied to analyze the impacts of climate change in Uruguay (social, economic and others) and knowledge generated to contribute to identify potential adaptation actions in the country</p> <p>3.3. Identification of mechanisms (financial, regulatory, and others) to promote a resilient and low carbon development</p> <p>3.4. Support given to the MVOTMA in the process of development of the National Policy of Climate Change</p> <p>3.5. Promotion of the implementation of the National</p>	100,000	30,000

		<p>Policy of Climate Change on different levels and dimensions (national, local and sectorial) with a gender-sensitive approach</p> <p>3.6. Support given to the existing NAPs processes (agricultural and coastal adaptation plans)</p> <p>3.7. Support given to the identification of potential adaptation actions in different sectors (risk management, water and coastal resources, health, urban and land planning, social resilience) with a gender-sensitive approach.</p> <p>3.8. Methodologies for monitoring and evaluation of adaptation measures, with indicators (IUPA or others) developed.</p> <p>3.9. Support given to the design of instruments arising under the Paris Agreement as the Adaptation Communication.</p>		
Programs containing measures to facilitate mitigation to climate change	4. Measures to facilitate mitigation to climate change developed	<p>4.1 Support given to the development of the National Policy of Climate Change and the identification of potential mitigation actions in different sectors (agriculture, energy, transport, waste, among others) with a gender-sensitive approach.</p> <p>4.2. Identification of mechanisms (financial, regulatory, and others) to promote a resilient and low carbon development</p> <p>4.3 Support given to the BUR process of further elaboration of mitigation actions proposed in the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC).</p> <p>4.4 Support given to the BUR process of elaboration of the First NDC.</p> <p>4.5 Support given to the scenario analysis for 2030 defined on the BUR to update and review INDC targets.</p>	90,000	27,000

		4.6. Follow up on submitted NAMAs and consideration of the possibility to define new ones.		
Publication and submission of the Fifth National Communication, Monitoring and evaluation	5.1 Compilation, consolidation of information, including executive summary and its translation, consultation process and the Fifth National Communication published; 5.2 Monitoring, reporting, and financial audits prepared.	5.1.1 Fifth National Communication published and submitted, according to the Guidelines included in Dec.17/CP8 5.2.1 Financial quarterly reports prepared and submitted. 5.2.2 Annual progress reports prepared and submitted 5.2.3 Bi-annual progress surveys prepared and submitted. 5.2.4 End of project report including lessons learned and recommendations for future projects compiled.	44,550	12,000
Subtotal			454,550	135,000
Project Management Cost ³ (including Direct Project Services Cost: 20,000)			45,450	15,000
Total Project Cost			500,000	150,000

* List the \$ by project components. Please attach a detailed project budget table that supports all the project components in this table.

B. SOURCE OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment	In-kind	150,000
Total Co-financing			150,000

³ This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources. For EAs within the ceiling, PMC could be up to 10% of the Subtotal GEF Project Financing.

C. GEF FINANCING RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, COUNTRY AND PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) ^{a)}	Total (c)=a+b
UNDP	GEFTF	Uruguay	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	500,000	47,500	547,500
Total GEF Resources					500,000	47,500	547,500

a) Refer to the [Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies](#)

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

<p>A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):</p>	<p>Uruguay ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1994; and the Kyoto Protocol in 2000.</p> <p>The General Act for the Protection of the Environment from 2000 (Act. N° 17.283), through its Article 19, mandates the Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment (MVOTMA) to establish climate change adaptation and mitigation measures, calls for regulation of greenhouse gas emissions, and outlines the need for coordination with other public and private entities related to those issues. The country has submitted three National Communications to the Conference of the Parties in the UNFCCC and in 2016 will submit the fourth, undertaking the procedures and making the arrangements needed to provide continuity to the process. To this aim, Uruguay has received the assistance of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through four Institutional Strengthening projects implemented by MVOTMA (also responsible for facilitating the Convention implementation in the country), with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as the GEF implementing agency.</p> <p>Uruguay's First National Communication was submitted to the Conference of the Parties in 1997, the Second National Communication in 2004 and the Third National Communication in 2010. The country developed its Fourth National Communication framed by the Cancun and Durban COP decisions and recommendations. The Fourth National Communication was submitted to the UNFCCC in October 27, 2016. The First Biennial Update Report (FBUR) was submitted at COP 21, in Paris, France in December 2015. The country is starting the project for the preparation of the Second BUR, and it is expected to be finalized in December 2017.</p> <p>Since 2015 the institutional framework related to climate change issues has been strengthened. In particular, the Climate Change Division is led by the Secretary of Climate Change, who is designated directly by the Ministry. At the same time, the Secretary of Climate Change is the President of the National Climate Change Respond System (SNRCC), operating since 2009 as an institutional arrangement for the cross-sectorial coordination of any action to be undertaken</p>
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by public and private institutions in the field of mitigation and adaptation to climate change. The Coordination Group, created with this objective, includes representatives from the Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment (MVOTMA), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRREE), Ministry of Economy and Finances (MEF), Ministry of National Defense (MDN), Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining (MIEM), Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fishery (MGAP), Ministry of Health (MSP), Ministry of Tourism (MTD), the Budgeting and Planning Office (OPP), the National Emergencies System (SINAE) and the National Mayors' Congress.

The Coordination Group also has an *ad-hoc* Advisory Committee coordinated by the MVOTMA and integrated by experts from ministries, the academia, technical and research institutions, environmental NGOs and the production sector, as well as national experts. Ever since its creation, its activities has focused on the development of the National Plan on Climate Change (PNRCC), published in 2010. This National Plan is the strategic framework that identifies the actions and measures that society and the various sectors will have to implement to adapt to climate change and climate variability, as well as the efforts required to mitigate the greenhouse gas emissions (GHG). In 2014 a report containing all the relevant policies and actions the country has defined and developed on climate change during the previous five years was published. It showed the progress different sectors has made in coordination, aiming to tackle climate change issues, and the relevance the subject is taking politically and at a public level.

Currently, the SNRCC is dedicated to elaborate the National Policy on Climate Change, a new milestone on the way to consolidate and integrate climate change in national development policies. It will also provide a regulatory framework within which climate change issues are managed. The process of drafting the National Policy on Climate Change seeks to be a national process based on the governmental, private and social consensus to propose lines of action, policies and strategies. In its interest to combat climate change, Uruguay is carrying out the process of identification of the technologies needed for adaptation and mitigation of climate change, with the project Technology Needs Assessment (TNA). At this stage, the National Steering Committee has prioritized the sectors, to elaborate the first draft of the Prioritized Technologies Report (TNA report). In September 2015, Uruguay has submitted its INDC including mitigation and adaptation actions identified to continue making progress towards a sustainable, resilient and low-carbon economy. In October 2016, Uruguay will submit its Fourth National Communication which is currently under the final steps of revision and political approval. The Fourth National Communication has been the framework for the development of the National Policy on Climate Change and for the design of the INDC where mitigation and adaptation actions were addressed. Some of the adaptation actions supported were the National Relocation Plan, National Water Resources Plan, and the National Adaptation Plans for Coastal and Agriculture sectors. To ensure continuity and capacity

	<p>development, the Fifth National Communication will build on these experiences and will continue to support the implementation process. Also, it will work together with other related climate change initiatives, such as the REDD+ Strategy Project and the GEF funded projects Second BUR, Sustainable and Efficient Urban Mobility System, the National Biodiversity Strategy, the Improved Convention Coordination for Sustainable Growth in Uruguay, and the Climate-smart Livestock Production and Land Restoration.</p> <p>The Fifth National Communication to be prepared with the support of this project is planned to be finalized and submitted to UNFCCC in December 2019.</p>
<p>B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES (The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender equality and women’s empowerment are considered in project design and implementation):</p>	<p>The <i>long term objective</i> of the project is to assist Uruguay in deepening the integration of climate change into national and sectorial development goals by giving continuity to the institutional and technical capacity strengthening process initiated with the National Communications and the First Biennial Update Report.</p> <p>Project is prepared in line with GEF-6 strategic focal area on climate change mitigation, objective CCM3 on fostering enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies; Program 5: Mainstream the integration of climate considerations into the national planning process.</p> <p>The <i>immediate objective</i> of the project is to allow Uruguay to prepare and submit its Fifth National Communication to the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC and fulfill its commitments to the Convention under Dec. 17/CP 8. The expected outcomes are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The revision and update of the national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the fifth national communications and biennial update report. 2. The report of the National GHG Inventory for 2016. 3. The description of the development of measures to facilitate adaptation to climate change 4. The description of the development of measures to facilitate mitigation to climate change 5. The promotion and support to the development of research, systematic observation, education, training, public awareness, networks and capacity building 6. The update of the constraints, gaps and related financial, technology and capacity building needs. 7. The publication and submission of the Fifth National Communication according to

the Guidelines of Dec. 17 CP/8.

The Project outcomes will be achieved through a wide range of **outputs** and **activities** including:

- Activity data collected for 2016 as per Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, 2000 GPG and 2003 GPG for LULUCF 2006 IPCC Guidelines are followed in cases emission factors reflect national circumstances better.
- Emission factors for key source categories (for example, for the category of Nitrous Oxide from grazing animals manure, among others) improved to represent national circumstances, decreasing the uncertainty
- Comparative study of the emissions evolution for the years 1990-2016.
- Emissions uncertainty analysis improved and recommendations from the Program of Global Support to the NC and BURS included.
- 2016 Inventory report published and included in the Fifth National Communication.
- National Inventory System implemented
- Systematization of existing studies about climate change impacts in Uruguay developed, including economic analysis
- Tools developed and/or applied to analyze the impacts of climate change in Uruguay (social, economic, environmental and others) and knowledge generated to contribute to identify potential adaptation actions in the country to reduce vulnerabilities and build resilience
- Identification of mechanisms (financial, regulatory, and others) to promote a resilient and low carbon development
- Support given to the MVOTMA in the process of development of the National Policy of Climate Change
- Promotion of the implementation of the National Policy of Climate Change on different levels and dimensions (national, local and sectorial) with a gender sensitive approach.
- Support given to the existing NAPs processes (agricultural and coastal adaptation plans) and to the identification of potential adaptation plans and actions in different sectors (risk management, water and coastal resources, health, urban and land planning, social resilience) to promote a resilient development
- Methodologies for monitoring and evaluation of adaptation measures, with indicators (IUPA or others) developed.
- Support given to the design of instruments arising under the Paris Agreement as the Adaptation Communications
- Support given to the development of the National Policy of Climate Change and the identification of potential mitigation actions in different sectors (agriculture, energy, transport, waste, among others) with gender focus included.
- Support given to the BUR process of further elaboration of mitigation actions proposed in the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) and for the process of elaboration of the First NDC.
- Support given to the scenario analysis for 2030 defined on the BUR to update and review INDC targets.

- Follow up on submitted NAMAs and analysis of the possibility to define new ones.
- Support given to the process of the development of hydro-climatic knowledge and climate services for systematic observation
- Participation of Uruguay in regional networks on climate change promoted
- Capacities at different levels for understanding the impacts of climate change in the country with gender focus promoted.
- Capacities to monitor international commitments and negotiations strengthened
- Communication strategies, education and awareness adapted to different contexts and priorities designed and developed to promote resilient and low carbon development
- Technology, financial and capacity building needs for adaptation and mitigation assessed.
- Information updated about financial resources, technology transfer, capacity building and technical support received
- Support given to the BUR analysis of needs of means of implementation mainly derived from the INDC defined and the first NDC

Under the new international context with frame in the new decisions and recommendations of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP 21) held in Paris (France) in 2015, the proposal of the Fifth National Communication of Uruguay has defined contents that considered this new international scenario. Also, the preparation of the Fifth National Communication of Uruguay aims to contribute to the country's readiness to address new commitments arising from agreements such as the development of national contributions (NDC), the development of GHG inventories, and the Adaptation Communications. Also, taking into account the national context in which the country moves significantly in integrating climate change into national and sectorial development policies, the Fifth National Communication contributes to strengthening the MVOTMA, as the competent institution for the implementation of the Convention. The strategy that has been followed in the preparation of the Second, Third and Fourth National Communication, and also in the national context of creation of the National System Response to Climate Change Uruguay has managed to increase knowledge, concern and awareness on climate change.

New challenges are arising from the National Policy on Climate Change process and its implementation at the territorial level. In this framework the support from the Fifth National Communication will be essential to guide the process of building priorities, as well as to generate knowledge and tools for the analysis of the national context and for the management of the impacts of climate change. Another key contribution will be the support to the dissemination of information, awareness and education for the generation of a resilient culture with greater adaptive capacity in the different social sectors with a gender-sensitive approach.

Based on this experience, and as a result of the consultation processes that have previously been made to the development of this proposal, and based on participatory processes that have

been implemented in the country, the most effective strategy to address the climate change is one that leads to a true co-management of the issue, with the participation of all **stakeholders**, especially regarding the design and implementation of the mitigation and adaptation actions within the framework of the sustainable development goals.

The Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment through the Climate Change Division should play a role of leadership and coordination to plan actions for the implementation of the Convention and integrate the different sectors to manage the impact of climate change, strengthen the technical and institutional capacities of different national actors, considering not only a small group of technicians or decision makers within a single government institution group wherein lies responsibility for meeting the country's commitments to the Convention.

The most effective way to address climate change is to allow for a real coordination of the issues where all the relevant stakeholders are involved. The Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment, will perform a leadership and coordination role for the development of those actions needed to the application of the Convention and enhancing the participation of key stakeholders. These include, but are not limited to the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining, the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries, the Ministry of Transport and Public Infrastructure, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Public Health, the local governments and the National Emergency System among others. The National University (UDELAR), the National Agency for Innovation and Research (ANII), the National Institute for Agricultural Research (INIA), the Uruguayan Technological Laboratory (LATU), will also participate in training activities and capacity building, given their role in fostering science, technology and innovation initiatives. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) will also participate in capacity-building activities and in the process of development and implementation the National Policy on Climate Change. Stakeholders identified are: environmental and social organizations, Uruguayan networks of NGOs and Environmental NGOs, farmers organizations, indigenous people organizations, sectorial chambers as the Uruguayan Industrial Chamber, the Uruguayan Rural Association, the Commerce Chamber, and other sectorial chambers and associations. These organizations may provide important feedback to the government regarding adaptation and mitigation options and actions.

With respect to the *gender dimension* and human rights, women and children are highly vulnerable to climate change, hence the need for women to be meaningfully involved, not only as beneficiaries but also in the decision-making process of climate change related activities. Understanding how the different social roles and economic status of men and women affect, and are affected differently by climate change will improve actions taken to adapt to and to mitigate climate change. Under this project, special emphasis will be placed on gender related

	<p>issues, human rights and climate change impacts. This will help to better understand the role of women, men and children in mitigating and adapting to climate change while integrating them in the process. The Fifth National Communication of Uruguay to the UNFCCC will be prepared with a gender-sensitive approach. In that sense, the Toolkit for integrating gender analysis into national reporting developed by the UNDP-UNEP Global Support Programme for NC and BURs will be applied.</p> <p>The previous National Communications processes had the ability to install the climate change issue both in the community and in the different sectors of national activity. This process of integration of climate change had its turning point in the creation of the National Response to Climate Change System (SNRCC) and the development of the National Response Plan to Climate Change (PNRCC). The Fourth National Communication, sought to deepen the integration of the issue of climate change, helping to give greater sustainability to the process of knowledge generation and elaboration of future National Communications and the Fifth National Communication will continue this process.</p>
<p>C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A).</p>	<p>Institutional Framework</p> <p>The Fifth National Communication project will be implemented by the Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment (MVOTMA), as the government ministry tasked with the responsibility for coordination of climate change activities in the country and in its capacity as UNFCCC National Focal Point. MVOTMA has the same role that had in the preparation of the Fourth and previous National Communications.</p> <p>The Government will provide in-kind support to the project through the use of office equipment, premises for conference and meetings, the provision of office space, project management support and part of the consultant’s cost.</p> <p>UNDP will act as GEF Implementing Agency for the project and will assist Uruguay for the entire project length to implement the activities set forth and will monitor and supervise the project. The UNDP country office will monitor and support the implementation of the project in line with standard UNDP-GEF procedures.</p> <p>Moreover, as it was stated before, the National Climate Change Response System (SNRCC) coordinated by MVOTMA, was created in 2009 as a framework for the coordination of public and private actions to address climate change. This framework has strengthened the inter-institutional coordination on climate change and has allowed deepening the integration of climate change into the national and sectorial policies through the National Plan to Respond to Climate Change. This framework contributes to give sustainability to the preparation process of national communications and</p>

biennial update reports.

Activities for Project implementation

National circumstances and Institutional Arrangements

The information on the national circumstances will be updated taking into account all new studies, projects implemented and research developed in the country since its preparation. Those outcomes includes an update of the country characterization (i.e. population, natural resources, climate, society and economy and economical activities which may affect its ability to deal with mitigating and adapting to climate change), the new information and the data related to different sectors that are largest contributors to the GHG such as agriculture, forestry, energy, transport and waste emissions, and those sectors that are particularly vulnerable to climate change, such as water resources, human settlements and health. Also as part of this outcome, the information on institutional arrangements for the preparation of NCs and BURs will be updated.

National GHG Inventories

Under the Initial National Communication, submitted in 1997, Uruguay prepared and submitted the GHG Inventory of emissions by sources and removals by sinks for the year 1990. Consequently, Uruguay elaborated the National GHG Inventories for 1994, 1998 and 2000. The Second National Communication submitted in 2004 included the 2000 GHG Inventory.

The Third National Communication submitted in December 2010 included the GHG Inventory for 2004, as well as a Comparative Study for years 1990, 1994, 1998, 2000, 2002 and 2004.

Thereafter, Uruguay prepared the GHG Inventories for 2006, 2008, 2010 and 2012 using the methodology described in the Revised 1996 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and applying the IPCC Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and the IPCC's Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) (2003), to provide the national inventories with greater transparency, coherence, comparability, exhaustiveness and accuracy.

When deemed convenient – the 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010 and 2012 inventories were developed using Emission Factors and other parameters drawn from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Consequently, the adequate analysis of the evolution of emissions over time required re-calculating the emissions for the earlier inventories using the new parameters.

The Fourth National Communication includes the GHG inventory for the year 2012 and a study of the emissions evolution for the years 1990-2012.

Since 2010, new institutional arrangements were established, in particular with the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining and with the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries. From 2006 Inventory and subsequent National Inventories, these sectorial Ministries are responsible for the estimation of the respective sectorial emissions, according to the IPCC guidelines and under the guidance and coordination of the Climate Change Division. For this purpose, in 2011, experts from these sectorial Ministries participated in training activities organized by the Climate Change Division and the UNFCCC Secretariat.

Uruguay has developed ten National GHG Inventory's processes. This fact allows the country to have a sound series of GHG emissions through the past 20 years, and a relatively broad experience, technically and institutionally. However, each Inventory process also implies a challenge to develop better and more accurate versions than older ones, and shows the difficulties that exist when trying to make those progresses. In this sense, the country has the will to continue accomplishing the commitments under the Convention, by enhancing the institutional arrangements involved and its technical capacities to improve the estimations of futures National GHG Inventories.

The inventories for 2010 and 2012 published in the 4NC and the First BUR respectively, were reviewed by experts from the Global Support Programme to National Communications and Biennial Update Reports, and recommendations arising from this review will be taken into account in the preparation of future inventories, particularly for the 2016 National GHG Inventory to be prepared within this project. One recommendation that will be implemented for the 2016 inventory is the migration of the industrial processes, solvent use and wastes sectors to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. With regard to energy, agriculture and LULUCF sectors, the relevance of migrating these sectors to 2006 IPCC Guidelines for the 2016 inventory will be evaluated together with MIEM and MGAP.

The inventory 2016 to be prepared in the framework of the Fifth National Communication will be, as for previous inventories, under the responsibility and coordination of the Climate Change Division belonging to the Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment, in its capacity of National Focal Point to the UNFCCC, and in close coordination with the above mentioned Ministries.

The main activities to be undertaken for this component are:

- Data collection of GHG emissions, as well as the preparation of the national

inventory for 2016;

- Emission factors for key source categories (for example, for the category of Nitrous Oxide from grazing animals manure, among others) improved to better represent national circumstances, decreasing the uncertainty
- Apply the methodology Quality Control and Quality Assurance in all the inventory sectors.
- Emissions uncertainty analysis improved.
- Worksheets, summary tables, graphics, analysis of results, uncertainty management for 2016 GHG emissions elaborated.
- Renew and strengthen institutional arrangements with other institutions/Ministries for specific sectors of the GHG Inventory (Energy, LULUCF, Agriculture)
- Update summary information tables of previous inventories.
- Publication of 2016 Inventory report included in the Fifth National Communication.
- Comparative study of the emissions evolution for the years 1990-2016;
- Implement the National Inventory System (NIS) defined in the BUR, with corresponding institutional arrangements, supporting establishment of a sustainable system for developing GHGI. The GHGI database is hosted in the MVOTMA as the national institution in charge of the National Environmental Information System. The NIS will put in place the GHG database and procedures for information collection.
- Integrate the Latin American Inventories Network

Adaptation actions

Uruguay has adopted a responsible and proactive attitude in the reduction of GHG emissions and in reducing vulnerability and building resilience. In the National Plan to Respond to Climate Change (PNRCC), adaptation measures were defined for the vulnerability and impacts reduction in diverse sectors, i.e. agriculture and livestock, water resources and ecosystems, human settlements, communities, and health.

One of the main adaptation measures have been aimed at increasing the resilience of small and medium-sized livestock producers located in areas that are very sensitive to droughts, by incorporating a preventive approach to the planning of their production systems, deepening knowledge about climate and extreme events, and selecting the best adaptation practices to climate variability. These actions have built on the significant progress in the generation of information and services related to climate and natural resources, and on the development of the National Agricultural Information System (SNIA).

In relation to risk management, Uruguay has made progress in consolidating decentralized and multi-stakeholder institutional capacity from a new regulatory framework for the creation of the National Emergencies System, in the dissemination of

information, generation of knowledge on major threats and impacts on communities, as well as regarding management planning with prospective approach both at sectoral and subnational levels (risks mapping, local emergency and contingency plans, General Action Protocol, damage assessment methodologies, Early Warning Systems).

Other measures that have been implemented include the National Relocation Plan, the National Water Resources Plan, and the National Adaptation Plans for Coastal and Agriculture sectors.

The main activities to be undertaken for this component are:

- Promote the development of a National Policy of Climate Change and its implementation on different levels, considering the articulation with national development policy and goals, with a gender-sensitive approach.
- Support to the NAPs processes implemented such as Agriculture and Livestock National Adaptation Plan and Coastal National Adaptation Plan, and to the identification of new adaptation plans and actions in different sectors (risk management, water resources, health, human settlements, urban and land planning, social resilience)
- Promote the generation of knowledge and the development or apply tools for analyzing the impacts of climate change (social, economic, environmental) in Uruguay.
- Identify mechanisms (financial, regulatory, and others) to promote a resilient and low carbon development
- Develop methodologies for monitoring and evaluation of adaptation measures, with indicators (IUPA or others)
- Support the design of instruments arising under the Paris Agreement as the Adaptation Communications

Mitigation actions

Uruguay has adopted a responsible and proactive attitude in the reduction of GHG emissions. In the National Plan to Respond to Climate Change (PNRCC), mitigation measures were proposed for the emission reduction in diverse sectors, i.e. agriculture and livestock, transport, energy and waste. In fact, the country has already achieved important goals following the strategic lines established in the PNRCC and in particular in the National Energy Policy (2008). Before the end of 2015, Uruguay submitted the INDC, where those achieved mitigation goals and more ambitious ones to be reached are described. Mitigation actions in transport, waste, land sectors and energy were identified and are included to continue making progress towards a low-carbon economy.

As an agricultural country, Uruguay is unlikely to reduce its gross emissions of GHG in the

agricultural sector below current levels. It is likely that emissions may increase in some subsectors, especially taking into account the fundamental priority of safeguarding the food security and ending hunger, as stated in the Paris Agreement. What Uruguay has set as a goal is to decrease the emissions intensity per unit product at sectoral level, mainly through the increase of the productive systems efficiency. Through the improvement of beef production productivity, the country has been already able to reduce methane emissions per unit of product, and it can continue improving this performance. Regarding the energy sector, the ambitious energy policy 2005-2030 is ongoing, having achieved several milestones in the short and medium term of the policy. In particular, through the diversification of the energy matrix with the expansion of renewables and the promotion of the energy efficiency, the country has reached 95% of renewables in the electric matrix and more than 50% in the primary energy mix. Through this project, support to the implementation and development of mitigation actions proposed in the Uruguayan INDC will be given. At the same time, scenario analysis to update and review targets related to INDC submitted will be developed, according to the Paris Agreement and Decision -/CP 21, helping to enhance the process of elaboration of the First NDC to be submitted to the UNFCCC. In this sense, a process to assess and review the iNDC has been initiated. Such process will be both in terms of the estimation of GHG emissions and consistency with the National Policy of Climate Change that is currently being developed. In this sense, the first NDC which may be the same as the iNDC or adjusted after the review process will be submitted in 2017. This was communicated at the time Uruguay deposited its ratification instrument of the Paris Agreement on 19 October 2016.

The elaboration of the National Policy on Climate Change will be a crucial step for the country in the short term. The Fifth National Communication and the Second BUR will support the process of consultation, elaboration and development of this policy, as well as the definition of new mitigation actions that will be determined in this framework. The project will also collect and analyze relevant information about ongoing mitigation actions being developed in the country.

The project will follow up on submitted NAMAs and analyze the possibility of defining new ones. The particular NAMAs to be followed-up are: the NAMA for recognition related to the target of the energy sector to achieve at least 50% of the primary matrix based on renewable energy, the incorporation of photovoltaic solar energy to the national electricity grid, and the creation of a program for the transformation of wastes generated in agricultural and agro-industrial production processes in different types of energy or byproducts.

Other information relevant to the achievement of the objectives of the Convention

The Fifth National Communication will consider the Doha Work Programme on Article 6 in the definition of the main activities on this component. These activities include:

- Support the national process of development of hydro-climatic knowledge and climate

	<p>services for systematic observation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the participation of Uruguay in regional networks on climate change • Strengthen capacities at different levels for understanding the impacts of climate change in the country with gender-sensitive approach. • Strengthen capacities to follow and participate in international networks and negotiations • Design and develop communication, education and awareness strategies to promote resilient and low carbon development adapted to different contexts and priorities. <p>Financial, Technology and capacity building needs.</p> <p>In the Second National Communication Uruguay performed a preliminary technology needs assessment based on the UNFCCC methodology. The process of Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) is being carried out in Uruguay with the support of the GEF funded UNEP TNA global project. In the Fourth National Communication a report about the sectors and technologies prioritized was included, so in the Fifth National Communication, the country will identify new needs on financial, technology and capacity building.</p> <p>Support will be provided for the analysis of the means of implementation, mainly derived from the INDC towards the submission of the first NDC.</p> <p>Compilation, Publication and Submission of the Fifth National Communication</p> <p>The Fifth National Communication document will be compiled according to the guidelines contained in Decision 17/CP.8 of the Conference of the Parties in the UNFCCC, when the expected outcomes 1 to 6 and its respective outputs are completed according to the requirements and formats established by the UNFCCC Secretariat.</p>
<p>D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED <u>COST-EFFECTIVENESS</u> OF THE PROJECT:</p>	<p>The Fifth National Communication seeks to make significant progress in supporting the implementation of the National Policy on Climate Change, in national and local levels and in rural and urban dimensions and support the development of key knowledge and tools to deepen in forward planning against impacts (loss and damage, impact analysis, development of indicators to monitor implementation of the measures).</p> <p>Also, the Fifth National Communication project will contribute to monitoring the negotiations and international commitments of the country with the active participation of Uruguay.</p> <p>The activities proposed in the Fifth National Communication of Uruguay will analyze the progress made by the country, identifying priorities to support for the activities of design and implementation of a National Policy on Climate Change and concrete</p>

	<p>actions. These activities will consider the progress of the new international context of the Conference of the Parties to Paris.</p> <p>The design of the policy implies a clear commitment to developing a participatory and consultative process, by which the actions and priorities of the country arising from the consultation to different actors involved.</p> <p>Thus, the Fifth National Communication will contribute to monitor the compliance with the commitments under the UNFCCC; and at national level will strategically contribute to support the process of implementation of the National Policy on Climate Change aimed at promoting a low carbon development and building a resilient society.</p>
<p>E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:</p>	<p>The project monitoring and evaluation will be carried out according to UNDP programming policies and procedures.</p> <p>Project start A Project inception meeting will be held within the first two months of project start with those with assigned roles in the project organization structure, UNDP country office and other relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Quarterly The Project Coordinator shall report progress made in the quarterly reports to be monitored in UNDP ATLAS Platform.</p> <p>Bi-annually Status Survey Questionnaires to indicate progress and identify challenges as well as technical support needs will be carried out twice a year.</p> <p>Annually Annual Report: The Project Coordinator with the collaboration of the project team will prepare an annual report which will be submitted to the Uruguayan Agency of International Cooperation (AUCI) in its capacity of national coordination institution for international cooperation. This report could be jointly reviewed during the fourth quarter of the year by the National Implementing Partner (MVOTMA), AUCI and UNDP, with the purpose of analyzing the progress made in order to review (if needed) the Annual Work Plan for the next year.</p> <p>End of Project During the last three months, the Project Coordinator with the collaboration of the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report, to be submitted and reviewed by the national coordination institution (AUCI) and UNDP.</p> <p>Audit on Project will follow UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable Audit policies</p>
<p>F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM</p>	<p>N/A</p>

TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):	
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PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):
(Please attach the [*Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)*](#) with this template).


NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Alejandro Nario	National Director of Environment	MINISTRY OF HOUSING, LAND PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT	AUGUST, 24, 2016

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
UNCBD	01/05/1993	VICTOR CANTON	
UNFCCC	08/18/1994	IGNACIO LORENZO	
UNCCD	02/17/1999	ALFREDO BLUM	
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION	05/17/2004	ALEJANDRO NARIO	
	DATE SIGNED (MM/DD/YYYY)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT
MINAMATA CONVENTION	10/10/2013		09/24/2014

C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies⁴ and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for Climate Change Enabling Activity approval in GEF 6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Adriana Dinu, Executive Coordinator UNDP-GEF		September, 01, 2016	Mr. Yamil Bonduki, Sr. Program Manager, UNDP (Green-LECRDs)	+1-212-906-6659	yamil.bonduki@undp.org

⁴ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF