



# GEF-6 REQUEST FOR PROJECT ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency

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## PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Building institutional and technical capacities to enhance transparency in the framework of the Paris Agreement			
Country(ies):	Uruguay	GEF Project ID: <sup>1</sup>	9739
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	6069
Other Executing Partner(s):	The Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment (MVOTMA)	Submission Date:	11 January 2018
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	36
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>	Corporate Program: SGP <input type="checkbox"/>	
Name of Parent Program	[if applicable]	Agency Fee (\$)	104,500

### A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES<sup>2</sup>

Focal Area Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
(select) (select) CBIT		CBIT	1,100,000	760,000
<b>Total project costs</b>			<b>1,100,000</b>	<b>760,000</b>

### B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: To build institutional and technical capacities to meet enhanced transparency requirements as defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement						
Project Components/ Programs	Financing Type <sup>3</sup>	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing
1. Strengthening national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities	TA	1.1 Establishment of an efficient and articulated institutionality that allows the development of transparency-related activities	1.1.1 National Transparency Task Force for transparency - related activities established, building on existent institutionality (National Climate Change and Variability Response System - SNRCC).  1.1.2 Capacity building needs and gaps	CBIT	300,000	200,000

<sup>1</sup> Project ID number remains the same as the assigned PIF number.

<sup>2</sup> When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on [GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF](#) and [CBIT programming directions](#).

<sup>3</sup> Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

			<p>assessment of the institutional enabling environment for transparency developed.</p> <p>1.1.3 Capacity Building Program for MVOTMA and other relevant institutions in the SNRCC for developing initiatives to enhance transparency designed and implemented, with a gender-responsive approach (including PNCC, NDC, NAPs and other plans and strategies).</p> <p>1.1.4 Knowledge sharing information system from transparency initiatives (MRV, BUR, NC, NGHGI) implemented and integrated into policy and decision making.</p>			
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<p>2. Tools, training and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement.</p>	<p>TA</p>	<p>2.1 Domestic MRV system designed and established, including adaptation, technology transfer, financing, capacity building and mitigation</p> <p>2.2 Improvement of the National GHG Inventories</p>	<p>2.1.1 Protocol for developing the technical inputs needed for updating NDC elaborated.</p> <p>2.1.2 Software tool to calculate the estimations for targets defined in the NDC, based on official databases and for tracking the progress towards achieving the targets elaborated.</p> <p>2.1.3 Methodologies for assessing and reporting mitigation measures, policies and their effects identified and adopted, with a gender-sensitive approach.</p> <p>2.1.4 Methodologies for assessing the implementation of adaptation measures, policies and their effects, and for communicating them, identified and adopted. Methodologies include cost-benefit analysis and impact assessment, with a gender-sensitive approach.</p> <p>2.1.5 Methodologies for assessing and reporting support needed and received by the country, identified and implemented.</p> <p>2.2.1 Country-specific emission factor for CO2 from cement manufacture developed and existing national emission factors for key sources categories such</p>	<p>CBIT</p>	<p>700,000</p>	<p>500,000</p>
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			<p>as in Agriculture and LULUCF updated.</p> <p>2.2.2 Assessment of available information to include in GHG emission estimations other carbon pools (soil organic carbon and litter) included in the IPCC Guidelines but not estimated in the National GHG Inventories developed.</p> <p>2.2.3 LULUCF matrix elaborated to improve activity data for the NGHGI.</p> <p>2.2.4 Assessment of gaps, constraints and needs to fully adopt the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for NGHGI developed.</p> <p>2.2.5 Training on 2006 IPCC Guidelines at relevant Ministries carried out.</p> <p>2.3.1 Country specific training and peer exchange programs on transparency activities, such as establishment of domestic MRV system, tracking NDC, enhancement of GHG, and economic and emissions projections, among others, developed.</p>			
			Subtotal		1,000,000	700,000

Project Management Cost (PMC) <sup>4</sup> (Direct project cost of \$ 38,000 included in PMC)	CBIT	100,000	60,000
<b>Total project costs</b>		1,100,000	760,000

**C. CONFIRMED SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE**

Please include evidence for co-financing for the project with this form.

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	Government of Uruguay (MVOTMA)	In-kind	600,708
Recipient Government	Government of Uruguay (MVOTMA)	Grants	149,292
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	10,000
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			760,000

**D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS**

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country Name/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee <sup>a)</sup> (b) <sup>2</sup>	Total (c)=a+b
UNDP	CBIT	URUGUAY	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	1,100,000	104,500	1,204,500
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>					1,100,000	104,500	1,204,500

a) Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies

**E. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS<sup>5</sup>**

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	<i>hectares</i>
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	<i>hectares</i>
3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins;	<i>Number of freshwater basins</i>

<sup>4</sup> For GEF Project Financing up to \$2 million, PMC could be up to 10% of the subtotal; above \$2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

<sup>5</sup> Update the applicable indicators provided at PIF stage. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the GEF-6 Programming Directions, will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period.

investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	<i>Percent of fisheries, by volume</i>
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO <sub>2e</sub> mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	metric tons
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)	<i>metric tons</i>
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	<i>metric tons</i>
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	<i>ODP tons</i>
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries: 1</i>
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries: 1</i>

**F. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? NO**

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Fund) in Annex D.

**PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION**

**A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF<sup>6</sup>**

*A.1. Project Description. Elaborate on: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area<sup>7</sup> strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) [incremental/additional cost reasoning](#) and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and [co-financing](#); 5) [global environmental benefits](#) (GEFTF) and/or [adaptation benefits](#) (LDCF/SCCF); and 6) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.*

Minor changes or additional information have been introduced since the Project Implementation Form (PIF) under these items:

- 1) Global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed.

The global community has recognized the urgency in facing climate change evidenced by the Parties' aspiration under the United Nations Framework Convention of Climate Change (UNFCCC) to "holding the increase in the global

<sup>6</sup> For questions A.1 –A.7 in Part II, if there are no changes since PIF , no need to respond, please enter “NA” after the respective question.

<sup>7</sup> For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project’s consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which [Aichi Target\(s\)](#) the project will directly contribute to achieving..

average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and pursuing significant efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks of impacts" as stated in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement. The Agreement entered into force on November 4th, 2016 and it is essential for countries to establish solid domestic measuring, reporting, and verification (MRV) systems to assess the impact of climate change actions and policies and to track the domestic implementation of the Agreement.

In addition to the existing UNFCCC accounting system, the Paris Agreement establishes an “enhanced transparency framework for action and support,” which will cover information about the mitigation and adaptation actions undertaken by all Parties, as well as the support they provide or receive to enable them to implement these actions. The framework dictates that developed country Parties shall, and other Parties that provide support should, provide information on financial, technology transfer, and capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties under Articles 9, 10, and 11 of the Agreement, and developing country Parties should provide information on financial, technology transfer, and capacity-building support needed and received under these Articles. Under this framework each party must submit a national greenhouse gas inventory. An accompanying decision elaborates that all countries – except least developed countries and Small Island developing states – shall provide these inventories at least biennially.

This project aims to enhance the efficiency of national actions to address climate change and the synergies with other related national actions, policies and measures, walking along a path to reach an integral, climate resilient and low-carbon development. The project will provide tools and capacity building to strengthen the measurement and assessment of the effects of the climate actions developed, within the context of the enhanced transparency framework. Uruguay is a developing country within an economy that needs to grow in a sustainable way, to bring opportunities towards a more equitable society development, giving special attention to the most vulnerable. In that sense, the country is focusing on low intensity emissions initiatives, but not forgetting the importance to build and enhance resiliency at the adverse effects of climate change and variability, which are aligned to the Paris Agreement and SDG 13.

Root causes and barriers additionally identified are: limited institutional and technical capacity to face new transparency framework under the Paris Agreement; gender- sensitive approach has not being explicitly considered to date in climate action national initiatives; aspects for improving transparency and domestic MRV mechanisms were identified from the Technical Analysis of the First BUR and NGHGI improvements identified from technical reviews supported by the UNDP-UNEP Global Support Programme, that have to be addressed; limited resources for taking advantage of peer exchanges among experts from countries in the region, having the same challenges on climate action.

## 2) Baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects.

The economy of Uruguay in the last years (2005 to 2016) have been growing around 4,6 % annually, and this raise was accompanied by a reduction in poverty (from 39.9% to 9.4%) and extreme poverty dropped from 4.7% to 0.2%, in line with the challenge SDG 1 faces for the whole humanity. The main driver of previous referred economic growth was the increase in food production and other agriculture products, as well as industry and services, such as technology and tourism. Uruguay produces and exports food - from agriculture and livestock sectors- to 28 million people around the world, despite only having 3.3 million inhabitants. To maintain this production, contributing to the global food security the Paris Agreement contemplates and also to the SDG 2, aiming to end with all forms of hunger and malnutrition, the country needs to walk along a sustainable developing path, without losing the soils fertility and preventing them from the effects of climate change and variability. Through this project, adequacy and assessment of climate related actions will be improved with the design and establishment of a domestic monitoring, reporting and verification system (MRV system), contributing to keep the country along that path. Uruguay is committed to comply with the Paris Agreement, ratified by Law N° 19.439 in October 11th, of 2016.

After PIF submission, the SNRCC continued leading the process to elaborate the National Policy on Climate Change (PNCC), which was adopted by the National Environmental Cabinet on the 27<sup>th</sup> April 2017 and later approved by Executive Decree. The PNCC adoption is a relevant milestone that enhanced the enabling environment for the

integration of climate change into national development policies at the project baseline scenario. In paragraph 23 of that document, it is established that the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) will serve as an instrument to implement the PNCC. Under this framework, Uruguay made more progress from PIF approval to date, elaborating and submitting its First NDC in early November 2017, after its approval by Executive Decree number 310/017 on the 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2017.

### 3) Proposed alternative scenario.

Regarding to the enhancement and accuracy of the NGHGI estimations already proposed at the PIF stage, which are crucial for a transparent domestic MRV system, the proposed alternative scenario pursued by the project implies taking into account the recommendations arisen from the external review of the last published NGHGI (2012) supported by the UNDP-UNEP Global Support Programme, as part of the quality assurance progress towards the implementation of the designed National Inventory System. Therefore, the project becomes an opportunity to raise steps in the implementation of that System, improving the quality and transparency of the inventories, which is an important tool to track the NDC. The project will also face the challenge to track the progress of implementation and the assessment of impacts of mitigation and adaptation measures presented in the First NDC. It will contribute to enhance the domestic MRV system but it will also help to estimate future NDC targets, based on the paths led by these measures.

Furthermore, it is expected that the project contributes to monitor other activity data and parameters that will be used to track the NDC objectives. Since Uruguay's first NDC will establish global mitigation objectives expressed as reductions in emissions intensity related to gross domestic product and sectoral targets related to beef production, these parameters will need to be monitored additionally to the GHG emissions. Besides, the first NDC will communicate specific objectives for the LULUCF sector, referred to maintenance and increase (when it is applicable) of carbon stocks areas of native forests, forest plantations, and in shelter and shade forests plantations, including silvopastoral systems. Some of these areas are already monitored and published in national statistical yearbooks, but others will need to be monitored and published to reach transparency along the NDC objectives verification. Methodologies to estimate carbon stocks contained in these forests should be developed and applied to provide a basis for future more accurate objectives. Other LULUCF objectives will focus on avoiding CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from grasslands, avoid and sequester (when applicable) CO<sub>2</sub> from croplands under Plans of Soil Use and Management, as well as avoiding CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from peatlands under conservation programmes. These areas also needed to be monitored and documented.

In relation to the NGHGI estimations, since 2006 IPCC Guidelines have been partially used in the last NGHGI included in the first BUR, the project aims to completely apply the new guidelines. For the second BUR under preparation, the 2006 IPCC Guidelines are being applied for all estimations, but some categories in the AFOLU sector will not be estimated (for the 2014 NGHGI to be reported in second BUR) because the consistent representation of the country's land use will not be validated on time and also because it is not assessed if default emission factors and parameters are likely to represent properly the country's realities. Then, since the 2006 IPCC methodologies for these categories have never been applied yet, the project will seek to strengthen national capacities at relevant Ministries on the application of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for that, including the development of country specific emission factors, if needed.

Besides, since the first NDC will communicate specific objectives for the LULUCF sector, referred to maintenance and increase (when it is applicable) of carbon stocks areas of native forests, forest plantations, and in shelter and shade forests plantations, including silvopastoral systems, methodologies to estimate carbon stocks contained in these forests have to be identified and applied with the support of the project.

Project activities developed at the project stage elaboration for each outcome and output described in the PIF document are as follows:

#### ***Component 1: Strengthening national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities***

##### ***Outcome 1.1: Establishment of an efficient and articulated institutionality that allows the development of transparency-related activities***



The outputs and related activities are:

1.1.1 National Transparency Task Force for transparency-related activities established, building on existent institutionality (SNRCC).

- a) Define within the SNRCC the integration and responsibilities, as well as the modality and term for the establishment of the Task Force.
- b) Define member's roles, frequency of meetings and continuity agreement after project completion.

1.1.2 Capacity building needs and gaps assessment of the institutional enabling environment for transparency developed.

- a) Identify the roles and responsibilities of national institutions (e.g.: data development and provision, research, investments, promotion of investments and technology transfer related to mitigation and adaptation measures, emissions scenarios and projections to define NDC, methodologies to track the progress of NDC targets and measures).
- b) Analyze capacity building needs and gaps through a self-assessment, using tools such as the self-assessment tool to be available in the CBIT Global Coordination Platform.

1.1.3 Capacity Building Program for MVOTMA and other relevant institutions in the SNRCC for developing initiatives to enhance transparency designed and implemented, with a gender-responsive approach (including PNCC, NDC, NAPs and other plans and strategies).

- a) Based on the results of the capacity building need and gaps analysis, define the thematic contents for a Capacity Building Program, focusing on the usefulness for the definition and tracking of NDC objectives, mitigation and adaptation measures and their MRV.
- b) Assess the need to include sectoral thematic contents to support the identification, progress and effects of mitigation and adaptation measures included in the NDC, as well as Sectoral Adaptation Plans' progress monitoring.
- c) Include a training module on gender and climate change, providing methodologies or tools to conduct gender analysis in order to mainstream gender equality considerations when identifying and assessing the impacts of mitigation and adaptation measures.
- d) Promote and support the participation in the Program of all relevant stakeholders and maintain a register of training instances delivered, as well as participation disaggregated by sex. Periodically assess the usefulness of the Program and make the necessary adjustments.

1.1.4 Knowledge sharing information system from transparency initiatives (MRV, BUR, NC, NGHGI) implemented and integrated into policy and decision making.

- a) Gather all available knowledge products to include in the information system (e.g.: GHG emissions estimations data series, economy data series and projections used, procedures and assumptions to develop emission projections for NDC targets, data and sources used to monitor progress of NDC targets, mitigation and adaptation measures description and indicators to track their progress and effects).
- b) Develop new products to share in the system for transparency purposes, such as more in depth descriptions and assessment methodologies for mitigation measures reported under the BUR (in view of the upcoming transparency biennial reports) and also for adaptation measures included in the communication on adaptation.
- c) Implement the knowledge sharing information system and establish means of updating and improving it based on institutional stakeholders' feedbacks.
- d) Make relevant information available for public access through platforms such as the National Environmental Observatory and the NGHGI System web page.

***Component 2: Tools, training and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement.***

***Outcome 2.1: Domestic monitoring, reporting and verification system designed and established, including adaptation, technology transfer, financing, capacity building and mitigation***

The outputs and related activities are:

2.1.1 Protocol for developing the technical inputs needed for updating NDC elaborated.

a) Gather existing inputs and identify additional ones needed to improve activity data and projections methodologies to update the subsequent NDC objectives. Identify data gaps for the NDC objectives tracking and verification and come up with means to generate the required data.

b) Develop a protocol, which has to include at least: identified technical inputs referred above; sources, formats and frequency for inputs deliver; a calculation memory containing data, assumptions and calculation procedures used to determine NDC objectives; procedures to suggest and adopt changes to the calculation memory; responsibilities regarding inputs delivery, compilation and calculations to estimate, track and verify objectives.

2.1.2 Software tool to calculate the estimations for targets defined in the NDC, based on official databases and for tracking the progress towards achieving the objectives elaborated.

a) Based on the inputs and calculation memory included in the protocol, identify an adequate software tool to develop or adapt from an existing one.

b) Develop or adapt the selected tool, connect it to the knowledge sharing information system described in 1.1.4, train users and validate the software tool.

2.1.3 Methodologies for assessing and reporting mitigation measures, policies and their effects identified and adopted, with a gender-sensitive approach.

a) Define aspects that are relevant to assess and report mitigation measures and policies, such as: GHG emissions abatements and carbon stocks changes; social, environmental and economic benefits from win-win measures; gender equality; technology innovation or transfer; and capacity strengthening.

b) Develop indicators related to that aspects and a methodology to apply them for assessing and reporting measures, establishing the monitoring procedures and frequency. Apply the methodology for a prioritized sample of mitigation measures included in the first NDC.

c) Carry out outreach activities to communicate mitigation measures and policies and their effects.

2.1.4 Methodologies for assessing the implementation of adaptation measures, policies and their effects, and for communicating them, identified and adopted. Methodologies include cost-benefit analysis and impact assessment, with a gender-sensitive approach.

a) Define aspects that are relevant to assess the results of implementation of adaptation measures and policies, such as: ecosystems and communities' vulnerabilities reduction; cost-benefit analysis; gender equality; technology innovation or transfer; and capacity strengthening.

b) Develop indicators related to that aspects and a methodology to apply them for assessing and reporting measures, in terms of benefits and impacts. Apply the methodology for a prioritized sample of measures included in the first NDC and support the development of a methodology to analyze impacts from climate extreme events.

c) Coordinate indicators development with the ones developed under the Sectoral Adaptation Plans, and gather information on specific and generic indicators from these Plans to mainstream in future NDCs and National Communications on Adaptation.

d) Carry out outreach activities to communicate adaptation measures and policies and their effects.

2.1.5 Methodologies for assessing and reporting support needed and received by the country, identified and implemented.

a) Systematize the support received from developed country parties in terms of financing, technology transfer and capacity building for the progress on the implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures included in the first NDC, and for their MRV.

b) Identify the support gap in terms of financing, technology transfer and capacity building, to fully implement the conditional mitigation measures and the adaptation measures included in the first NDC.

### Outcome 2.2: Improvement of National GHG Inventories

The outputs and related activities are:

2.2.1 Country-specific emission factor for CO<sub>2</sub> from cement manufacture developed and existing national emission factors for key sources categories such as in Agriculture and LULUCF updated.

- a) Develop methodology and data gathering from cement production industries to improve the country specific CO<sub>2</sub> emission factor for this category.
- b) Based on the identification of methods and resources needed to develop or improve country specific emission factors (and other parameters) for key categories under Agriculture (such as: CH<sub>4</sub> emissions from enteric fermentation, taking into account different diet compositions and agro ecological regions; CH<sub>4</sub> emission from rice cultivation, taking into account different production and irrigation systems; and N<sub>2</sub>O direct and indirect emissions from manure deposition and croplands residues) and LULUCF sectors, develop or update them as far as possible and publish them, aiming to include these country specific emission factors in the IPCC emission factors database.

2.2.2 Assessment of available information to include in GHG emission estimations other carbon pools (soil organic carbon and litter) included in the IPCC Guidelines but not estimated in the National GHG Inventories developed.

- a) Assess if default emission factors and parameters from 2006 IPCC guidelines are appropriate and if not, develop means for developing country specific emission factors for key categories to use in the emission and removals estimations of GHG from soil organic carbon, dead organic matter and litter. Estimate these emissions and removals once the LULUCF matrix is validated.
- b) Improve knowledge on existent peatlands area where CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are avoided (area included in the first NDC as a carbon stock to maintain) in collaboration with technical teams for the implementation of Ramsar Convention, SNAP and PROBIDES, among others. Assess the viability to include this land use category in future NGHGI.
- c) Complete the analysis of the approaches presented in IPCC guidelines to estimate the carbon sequestration from HWP, define which approach represents better the national HWP flows, and assess the inclusion of this pool in future NGHGI and NDC.
- d) Identify and apply a methodology to estimate carbon stocks maintained (and historical data when applicable) in the carbon pools and land use categories included in the national objectives of the first NDC, expressed as areas to conserve (and increase when applicable) and as avoided CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and sequestration.

2.2.3 LULUCF matrix elaborated to improve activity data for the NGHGI.

- a) Assess if it is adequate to use the “Collect Earth” as the tool to elaborate the LULUCF matrix with information on land uses conversions, and if the case, determine roles, responsibilities and resources to generate these matrixes at the frequency needed for the subsequent NGHGI.
- b) If needed, identify and assess other tools or national initiatives which could generate the matrixes in substitution of the “Collect Earth” tool.
- c) Select the tool and elaborate the matrix up to the most recent year information is available.
- d) Coordinate the gathering of data with responsible data providers to monitor and document areas of grasslands and croplands under sustainable management and usage plans, where targets in the first NDC are set to avoid CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

2.2.4 Assessment of gaps, constraints and needs to fully adopt the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for NGHGI developed.

- a) Assess the gaps, constraints and needs to develop country specific emission factor and activity data gathering to use higher tiers when estimating emission from key categories, in accordance with good practices guidance.
- b) Explore methodologies for indirect GHG emission occurring in the country, but not included in the IPCC Guidelines.

2.2.5 Training on 2006 IPCC Guidelines at relevant Ministries carried out.

- a) Take the 2006 IPCC Guidelines training offered for instance by the GHG Management Institute in the framework of the participation of the country in the NGHGI Latin American Network, aiming to level the knowledge on cross cutting and sectoral issues of institutional stakeholders in charge of NGHGI elaboration.
- b) Carry out trainings on the IPCC software application for NGHGI elaboration.

Outcome 2.3: Capacity building from country specific training and regional peer exchanges

The output and related activities are:

2.3.1 Country specific training and peer exchange programs on transparency activities, such as establishment of domestic MRV system, tracking NDC, enhancement of GHG, and economic and emissions projections, among others, developed.

- a) Participate in the capacity building activities offered in the framework of the NGHGI Latin American Network
- b) Carry out country specific trainings based on needs identified in activity 1.1.2.b above.
- c) Explore and carry out peer exchanges to improve transparency related activities, such as improvement of components from the NGHGI National System, methodologies to track NDC objectives and measures, and methods to verify the impacts in GHG emission estimations due to mitigation measures, in the framework of improving the MRV system.

4. Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline. N/A

5. Global environmental benefits. N/A

6. Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up. N/A

*A.2. Child Project? If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.*

*A.3. Stakeholders. Identify key stakeholders and elaborate on how the key stakeholders engagement is incorporated in the preparation and implementation of the project. Do they include civil society organizations (yes  /no )? and indigenous peoples (yes  /no )?<sup>8</sup>*

The project will strengthen the implementation of the NGHGI system, aiming to engage other stakeholders with a relevant participation role in transparency related needs. They may include contributions to the development of country-specific emission factors, or activity data sets needed to improve the accuracy and completeness of GHG emissions estimations.

To ensure nation-wide confederations and civil society organizations participation (through the SNRCC advisory commission, as mentioned in the PIF) the project will document the results in a user-friendly form and will provide access to the knowledge generated by the project, through workshops or meetings, also serving as a tool to receive proposals and concerns. Also, the web-based platform that will be implemented for the NGHGI system (in the framework of the BUR and NC enabling activities) will be fed with the knowledge products generated by this project, as appropriate, serving as another way to engage and receive feedback from these stakeholders. On the other hand, the project will consider identifying and sharing best practices and lessons learned to all the stakeholders, including the share of findings among regional peers.

*A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. Elaborate on how gender equality and women's empowerment issues are mainstreamed into the project implementation and monitoring, taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men. In addition, 1) did the project conduct a gender analysis during project preparation (yes  /no )?; 2) did the project incorporate a gender responsive project results framework, including*

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<sup>8</sup> As per the GEF-6 Corporate Results Framework in the GEF Programming Directions and GEF-6 Gender Core Indicators in the Gender Equality Action Plan, provide information on these specific indicators on stakeholders (including civil society organization and indigenous peoples) and gender.

sex-disaggregated indicators (yes  /no); and 3) what is the share of women and men direct beneficiaries (women X%, men X%)? <sup>9</sup> N/A

*A.5 Risk. Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation (table format acceptable):*

Mitigation measures and risk status were further developed from PIF stage:

Project risks					
Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Mitigation Measures	Owner	Status
Decrease of political support for the development of outputs that depend on other institutions	Organizational Political	Low level of risk  Enter probability on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high)  P = 1  Enter impact on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high)  I = 3	Promote sustained political support during the project. The action lines under Paragraph 4 of the PNCC gives confidence about political support required, since it refers to the compliance with transparency-related initiatives.	Project Manager (MVOTMA)	Reducing
The institutions involved in some sectors do not work in coordination with the MVOTMA.	Organizational Strategic	Moderate level of risk  Enter probability on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high)  P = 2  Enter impact on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high)  I = 3	Develop mainstreaming and engagement, interinstitutional and intersectoral spaces. The establishment of a National Transparency Task Force at the beginning of this project will help to mitigate this risk. This is also strengthened by Paragraph 2 of the PNCC, that states its implementation will support the participation of the various institutions involved, including public, private, academic institutions, organizations and the civil society, that promote, formulate, implement, monitor and assess the	Project Manager (MVOTMA)	No change

<sup>9</sup> Same as footnote 8 above.

			PNCC courses of action, as well as the plans, programs and projects in place for mitigation of and adaptation to climate change and variability.		
Lack of current capacities and willingness to carry out the project activities.	Organizational  Operational	Low level of risk  Enter probability on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high)  P = 2  Enter impact on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high)  I = 4	Capacity Building. During the implementation of this project, capacity building needs are to be assessed. Taking into account its results, a Capacity Building Program for MVOTMA and other relevant institutions will be implemented, for the development of climate change related initiatives to enhance transparency.	Project Manager (MVOTMA)	No change

*A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination. Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.*

The project will be implemented following UNDP's national implementation modality, according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the Government of Uruguay, and the Country Programme. The Implementing Partner for this project is the Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment (MVOTMA). There will be a Project Board, comprised of MVOTMA, AUCI and UNDP; and other strategic partners, such as the institutions involved in the SNRCC, will be providing advisory support throughout the project execution, in particular to adopt strategic decisions regarding thematic areas where these institutions have specific competence. From these institutions, MIEM and MGAP will be playing substantial roles due to their participation in the achievement of some outputs related to NGHGI improvement. The Project Manager, with the support of the Project Management Unit, which falls under the Climate Change Division from MVOTMA, will run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Implementing Partner within the constraints laid down by the Board.

Apart from the MVOTMA, that will lead the project implementation with the advisory support from the SNRCC and the technical support from the National Transparency Task Force, a higher policy decision making level, the National Environmental System, the National Environmental Cabinet (GNA) and the National Secretary of Environment, Water and Climate Change, will be engaged. The National Environmental System, led by the President of Uruguay, is in charge of public policies' design to protect goods and services from ecosystems, to promote conservation and rational use of water and to give responses to increase the adaptation to climate change. This system brings together the GNA, the OSE (National Water Utility), the INUMET (Uruguayan Meteorology Institute), the SNRCC (National Climate Change and variability Response System), the SNAACC (National Secretary of Environment, Water and Climate Change) and the SINAE (National Emergencies System). The GNA has the commitment to come up with an integral and equal environmental policy pursuing a sustainable and territorially balanced national development. On the other hand, the SNAACC is in charge to supervise the achievement of agreements from the GNA and give technical and operational support to this cabinet. The main duty of the SNAACC is to articulate and coordinate with public and private organizations and institutions the execution of public policies related to environment, water and climate change.

The project will benefit from the experience of other projects and initiatives in the country, such as the enabling activities projects under execution to prepare NC and BUR, and from the institutional arrangements and cooperative

environment to prepare the subsequent NDC, taking stock of the most transparent information provided in that official communications to the international community. The knowledge sharing information system to be implemented will help to improve the knowledge management related to all transparency initiatives including data, procedures, methodologies and assumptions used in the preparation of the NGHGI, NC, BUR, NDC and MRV system.

Then, the project team and the National Transparency Task Force will work closely with a stable and coordinated interinstitutional staff assigned to the elaboration of NGHGI and to the design and assessment of mitigation and adaptation policies and measures, which is supported by other UNDP/GEF and FCPF financed projects under execution in the country: the Second BUR and the Fifth National Communication to the Conference of the Parties in the UNFCCC (as mentioned in the PIF), but also with the REDD+, and GEF funded project “Climate-smart livestock production and land restoration in the Uruguayan range lands” (implemented by FAO and executed by MGAP). Apart from the synergies already mentioned in the PIF, with a GEF financed project that was recently approved to reduce emissions in transport, and with the National Coastal Adaptation Plan, synergies will be also sought with the National Agricultural Adaptation Plan, the National Adaptation Plan on Cities and Infrastructures, and other adaptation initiatives under elaboration. The project team will coordinate and exchange with them, as appropriate.

The project will contribute to the Global project “Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) Global Coordination Platform” implemented by the UNDP and UN Environment, which will support overcoming the lack of national transparency capacities and limited coordination efforts among countries, through the centralization of and easy-access to information through a web-based transparency coordination platform, the coordination through events and said platform, and the identification of gaps and needs for enhanced transparency systems. During project implementation, the methodologies, tools and information that will be available in the global platform, will be taken into account and used if helpful for project activities development. In particular, the self-assessment tool to identify need and gaps for enhancing transparency that will be available in the global platform is a valuable resource to be considered. At the same time, the knowledge products to be developed by the project will be shared in the global platform to contribute to other countries’ transparency enhancement processes.

#### Additional Information not well elaborated at PIF Stage:

*A.7 Benefits. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?*

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 adequate methodologies to monitor and evaluate their effects. The enhanced coordination and the systematized information will collaborate in achieving wider cobenefits 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 National Policy on Climate Change recently approved by Executive Decree number 310/017, and given the enhanced interinstitutional coordination mechanisms, 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 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.

The capacity building program to be designed and implemented, with a gender- responsive approach is a key benefit from the project since it will enhance capacities for transparency related initiatives, coping with capacity building needs and gaps to be identified, and the training module on gender and climate change will be a key starting point to mainstream gender equality considerations when identifying and assessing the impacts of mitigation and adaptation measures.

*A.8 Knowledge Management. Elaborate on the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document in a user-friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.*

The project plans to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives, mainly through participation in capacity building and peer exchanges organized within the framework of the NGHGI Latin American Network. Besides, regional and international methodologies and experience to assess mitigation and adaptation measures will be explored, and different means to learn on their application will be supported by the project, such as webinars, on-site trainings and peer-exchanges.

As seen in the proposed activities from the project, outreach activities to communicate mitigation and adaptation measures and policies and their effects will be carried out, including the documentation of the results in a user-friendly form and providing access to the knowledge generated by the project, through workshops. Also, knowledge management products will be shared on web-based platforms with public access and also on the global CBIT project platform aiming to share best practices and lessons learned to other countries facing similar challenges under the reinforced transparency framework.

## **B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:**

*B.1 Consistency with National Priorities. Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.:*

The project is consistent with national and local priorities, and highly aligned in particular with the PNCC, defined and elaborated in a participatory way, under the coordination of the SNRCC. 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 for consolidating and enhancing transparency. Furthermore, in paragraph 23 of that document, it is established that the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) to be presented according the Paris Agreement framework, will serve as an instrument to implement the PNCC. Both the PNCC and the first NDC were approved by Executive Decree number 310/017 on the 3rd November 2017.

The Energy Policy 2005-2030 constitutes another relevant national policy for this project. Through the implementation of measures derived from the policy, such as the changes in the energy matrix and the promotion of the energy efficiency, the national energy balanced was enhanced, and so did the national greenhouse gas inventory related to this sector.



The project will contribute to the enhancement and accuracy of the GHG national inventories, which are crucial for a transparent domestic MRV system, and also improves the information to be reported in BURs and NCs.

On the other hand, consistency with the progress on monitoring and assessment of measures from Sectoral Adaptation Plans will be sought. The project will coordinate actions for indicators development and gathering of information on specific and generic indicators from these Plans to mainstream in future NDCs and National Communications on Adaptation.

**C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN:**

The M&E plan has a total budget of USD 49,000. A GEF grant of USD 38,000 is charged to the project budget and USD 11,000 are in-kind co-financing, as it is detailed in the table below:

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget <sup>10</sup> (US\$)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-financing	
<b>Inception Workshop</b>	UNDP Country Office	USD 5,000	USD 1,000	Within two months of project document signature
<b>Inception Report</b>	Project Management Unit	None	None	Within two weeks of inception workshop
<b>Standard UNDP monitoring and reporting requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP</b>	UNDP Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
<b>Risk management</b>	Project Management Unit UNDP Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
<b>Monitoring of indicators in project results framework</b>	Project Management Unit	None	None	Annually, before PIR
<b>GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)</b>	Project Management Unit and UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF team	None	None	Annually

<sup>10</sup> Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff time and travel expenses.

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget <sup>10</sup> (US\$)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-financing	
<b>NIM Audit as per UNDP audit policies</b>	UNDP Country Office	Per year: USD 1,000 (Total Audit Cost: USD 3,000)	None	Annually or other frequency as per UNDP Audit policies
<b>Lessons learned and knowledge generation</b>	Project Management Unit	None	None	Annually
<b>Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant</b>	Project Management Unit and UNDP CO	None	None	On-going
<b>Addressing environmental and social grievances</b>	Project Management Unit and UNDP Country Office. BPPS as needed.	None	None	On-going
<b>Project Board meetings</b>	Project Board  UNDP Country Office  Project Management Unit	None	None	At minimum, annually
<b>Supervision missions</b>	UNDP Country Office	None <sup>11</sup>	None	Annually
<b>Oversight missions</b>	UNDP-GEF team	None <sup>11</sup>	None	Troubleshooting as needed
<b>GEF Secretariat learning missions/site visits</b>	UNDP Country Office and Project Management Unit and UNDP-GEF team	None	None	To be determined.
<b>Terminal GEF Tracking Tool to be updated by Project Management Unit</b>	Project Management Unit	None	None	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place
<b>Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) included in UNDP evaluation plan, and management response</b>	UNDP Country Office and Project team and UNDP-GEF team	USD 20,000	None	At least three months before operational closure


<sup>11</sup> The costs of UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget <sup>10</sup> (US\$)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-financing	
<b>TOTAL indicative COST</b>		USD 28,000	USD 1,000	
Excluding project team staff time, and UNDP staff and travel expenses				

**PART III: CERTIFICATION BY GEF PARTNER AGENCY(IES)**

**A. GEF Agency(ies) certification**

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies<sup>12</sup> and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for CEO endorsement under GEF-6.

<b>Agency Coordinator, Agency Name</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date (MM/dd/yyyy)</b>	<b>Project Contact Person</b>	<b>Telephone</b>	<b>Email Address</b>
Adriana Dinu, UNDP GEF, Executive Coordinator		11 January 2018	Yamil Bonduki	+1-212- 906-6659	Yamil.bonduki@undp.org

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<sup>12</sup> GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF and CBIT

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

<p><b>This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s):</b> <i>Sustainable Development Goal 13 – Climate Action</i></p> <p><i>(Sustainable Development Goals 2, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15)</i></p>					
<p><b>This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the UNDAF/Country Programme Document:</b></p> <p><b>UNDAF Outcome 1.1:</b> <i>The country has strengthened its capacities and institutional framework to ensure the preservation of the natural resources including water, eco systemic services, pollution prevention and generation and sustainable use of energy, promoting local development and creation of livelihood</i></p> <p><b>UNDAF Outcome 1.3:</b> <i>The country has strengthened its capacities for mitigation and adaptation to climate change, as well as its disaster resilience.</i></p> <p><b>Country Programme Document Output: 2.</b> <i>Strategies, policies and plans (national/departmental/sectoral) formulated and applied for the adaptation and mitigation of climate change and disaster risk reduction.</i></p>					
<p><b>This project will be linked to the following output of the UNDP Strategic Plan:</b> <i>Output 1.4: Scaled up action on climate change adaptation and mitigation cross sectors which is funded and implemented.</i></p>					
	<p><b>Objective and Outcome Indicators</b></p> <p><b>(no more than a total of 15 -16 indicators)</b></p>	<p><b>Baseline<sup>13</sup></b></p>	<p><b>Mid-term Target<sup>14</sup></b></p>	<p><b>End of Project Target</b></p>	<p><b>Assumptions<sup>15</sup></b></p>
<p><b>Project Objective:</b></p> <p><b>To build institutional and technical capacities to meet enhanced transparency requirements as defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.</b></p>	<p><u>Mandatory Indicator 1:</u> IRRF 1.4.2 - Extent to which implementation of comprehensive measures -plans, strategies, policies, programmes and budgets- to achieve low-emission and climate-resilient development objectives has improved.</p> <p>1. Not adequately 2. Very partially 3. Partially 4. Largely</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>Through the institutional and technical capacity building, Uruguay will be more efficient in the definition, development and implementation of policies and measures, based on more timely and accurate information, monitoring and assessment of the instruments applied to face climate change.</p>

<sup>13</sup> 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 need to be quantified. 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.

<sup>14</sup> Target is the change in the baseline value that will be achieved by the mid-term review and then again by the terminal evaluation.

<sup>15</sup> Risks must be outlined in the Feasibility section of this project document.

	<u>Mandatory indicator 2</u> : # direct project beneficiaries.	0	5	10	All stakeholder institutions involved in transparency-related initiatives will be engaged in the project activities.
	<u>Indicator 3</u> : Number of direct project beneficiaries that increase their capacities to meet enhanced transparency requirements.	0	5	10	It is expected that all stakeholder institutions involved in the transparency-related activities increase their capacities as they engage in the capacity building program and in the knowledge sharing information system
<b>Component 1 / Outcome 1.1</b>  <b>Establishment of an efficient and articulated institutional framework that allows the development of transparency related activities.</b>	<u>Indicator 4</u> : Number of meetings of the National Transparency Task Force.	0	18	36	At least 1 meeting per month assumed in average, along the 36 project months.
	<u>Indicator 5</u> : Number of stakeholder institutions that completed at least one of the learning components of the Capacity Building Program.	0	5	10	The number of stakeholder institutions involved in the transparency-related activities that will benefit from the capacity building program, will depend on the capacity building needs and gaps assessment. It is assumed for the indicator targets that all stakeholder institutions will need to complete at least one of the components of the Capacity Building Program.
	<u>Indicator 6</u> : Number of stakeholder institutions accessing or providing inputs to the knowledge sharing information system from transparency initiatives.	0	5	10	It is assumed stakeholder institutions either will provide knowledge products to feed the sharing information system, or either access it to use the available information.

<p><b>Component 2/ Outcome 2.1</b></p> <p><b>Domestic MRV system designed and established, including adaptation, technology transfer, financing, capacity building and mitigation</b></p>	<p><u>Indicator 7</u>: Number of tools and methodologies applied in the framework of the domestic MRV system to track NDC implementation (Protocol for updating NDC; Software to define and track NDC`s objectives; methodology development per measure for assessing and reporting mitigation and adaptation measures, and also support needed and received).</p>	0	18	34	<p>Institutional stakeholders' collaborative work and agreement on protocol procedures will determine the usefulness of the protocol when it is adopted and applied. Institutional stakeholders will be trained to use the software and they use it. Methodologies are available at the national or international level and they are adequate to be adopted by the country. It is assumed that methodologies are applied for at least 2 measures per sector or area, both for mitigation and adaptation measures.</p>
<p><b>Component 2/ Outcome 2.2</b></p> <p><b>Improvement of the National GHG Inventories</b></p>	<p><u>Indicator 8</u>: Number of new categories reported in NGHGI after fully adoption of 2006 IPPC guidelines to estimate emissions and removals from carbon pools.</p>	0	3	6	<p>This target assumes the availability and adequacy of necessary activity data to report new categories not previously reported. This will be analyzed during project execution.</p>
	<p><u>Indicator 9</u>: Number of key categories reported with higher level approaches.</p>	0	1	2	<p>This target depends on the feasibility of the development of national specific emission factors. This will be analyzed during project execution.</p>
<p><b>Component 2/ Outcome 2.3</b></p> <p><b>Capacity building from country specific training and regional peer exchanges</b></p>	<p><u>Indicator 10</u>: Number of regional workshops, peer exchanges or trainings, the country experts involved in NDC and MRV participate during project execution.</p>	0	3	6	<p>Assumes one annual meeting of the Latin American NGHGI network for peer exchanges and up to 3 possible sectoral or thematic regional workshops or bilateral exchanges.</p>

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



**ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS<sup>16</sup>**

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

<b>PPG Grant Approved at PIF: 25.000</b>			
<b><i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i></b>	<b><i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Amount (\$)</i></b>		
	<b><i>Budgeted Amount</i></b>	<b><i>Amount Spent To date</i></b>	<b><i>Amount Committed</i></b>
Local Consultants	24.000	18.000	6.000
Workshops	1.000	0	1.000
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.000</b>	<b>18.000</b>	<b>7.000</b>

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<sup>16</sup> If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue to undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities. Agencies should also report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report.

**ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)**

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

N/A