



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:	Third National Communication and First Biennial Update Report of Algeria to the UNFCCC		
Country:	Algeria	GEF Project ID: ¹	10045
GEF Agency:	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	5267
Other Executing Partner:	Ministry of Environment and renewable energy	Submission Date:	22 March 2018
		Resubmission Date:	19 April 2018
GEF Focal Area:	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	48
Type of Report:	NC, BUR	Expected Report Submission to Convention	Dec 2020 (BUR1) Dec 2022 (TNC)

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK*

Project Objective: To assist Algeria in the preparation of its Third National Communication and first Biennial Update Report and strengthen national capacity to meet reporting obligations under the UNFCCC				
Project Component	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Cofinancing²
1. Greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory system and MRV (Measurement, Reporting and Verification)	1.1. National GHG inventory updated and capacity to collect this information on an ongoing basis enhanced	1.1.1. GHG inventory for period of: BUR 2017-2018; TNC 2010-2020 prepared using 2006 IPCC guidelines; for the following sectors: Energy, IPPU (Industrial processes and product use), Agriculture, LUCF (Land Use Change and Forestry), waste. 1.1.2. Emissions and removals of GHG for the year 1994 and 2000 updated using 2006 IPCC guidelines and updated data 1.1.3. Process to collect and analyze GHG Inventory data developed and institutionalized within relevant agencies and ministries 1.1.4. GHG inventory team set up, training needs identified and capacities strengthened 1.1.5. QA/QC (quality assurance/quality control) inventory plan developed, implemented and applied on in a systematic way 1.1.6. GHG Inventory data published, disseminated and archived	282,000	750,000

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.

	1.2. MRV for GHG Inventory developed and implemented	<p>1.2.1. MRV system for the national GHG emissions inventory system developed</p> <p>1.2.2. Key stakeholders trained in the implementation of the MRV system for the national inventory system</p>		
2. Mitigation actions and domestic MRV	<p>2.1. Mitigation actions and their effects reported and monitored, and capacity to collect and analyze this information on an ongoing basis strengthened</p> <p>2.2. Design of domestic Measurement, Reporting and Verification system supported</p>	<p>2.1.1: Assessment of capacity building needs for mitigation actions development and implementation, reporting and analysis;</p> <p>2.1.2: Strengthening capacities of institutions, agencies and companies of key sectors for collection, analysis and reporting of data and information on mitigation actions, policies and measures at sectoral and local level</p> <p>2.1.3: Strengthening capacities of national experts to analyze mitigation actions and measures and to estimate their effects and to develop mitigation scenarios for Algeria by 2030</p> <p>2.1.4: Assessment of national policies, strategies and measures undertaken for GHG mitigation in key sectors and how mainstreaming mitigation in different institutions and agencies at national and local levels</p> <p>2.1.5: Identification, collect and report information and data on mitigation actions in key sectors: Energy, Industry, Transportation, building, waste and forestry.</p> <p>2.1.6: Identification of needs, gaps and constraints related to technical, financial and capacity building needs for development and implementation of mitigation actions</p> <p>2.2.1: Information and awareness of policy and decision makers on MRV system.</p> <p>2.2.2: Capacity building provided to institutions and sectors, to experts and all stakeholders to implement MRV system on mitigation actions.</p> <p>2.2.3: Development of methodologies and tools for MRV implementation on mitigation actions, and MRV best practices disseminated</p> <p>2.2.4: MRV system mainstreamed among all institutions and agencies and implemented by all stakeholders</p>	150,000	640,000

3. Assessment of vulnerability to climate change of key sectors and development of adaptation measures	<p>3.1: Technical and scientific capacities of experts and stakeholders built and reinforced with tools and methods for modeling and analysis of vulnerability to climate change and impacts for key sectors assessed and costs estimated (water, agriculture, forestry, health)</p> <p>3.2: National and sectoral adaptation capacities strengthened and adaptation policies and measures mainstreamed in national, local and sectoral territory management and planning processes, and adaptation actions disseminated</p>	<p>3.1.1: Capacity building provided to all staff and experts to reinforce their skills on vulnerability assessment to climate change and modeling.</p> <p>3.1.2: Selection of tools and methodologies and training of experts and all sectoral staff for their use to assess vulnerability to climate change.</p> <p>3.1.3: Updating climate medium and long-term scenarios using several regional climate models (RCMs) and projections of climate change of key sectors.</p> <p>3.1.4: Data collection and methodology identification to ensure a climate vulnerability assessment in key sectors: water, agriculture, forestry, and health.</p> <p>3.1.5: Data Analysis, modeling, and mapping of vulnerabilities to climate change and risks, including extreme weather events for key sectors.</p> <p>3.1.6: Analysis of vulnerability impacts and projections with cost estimation in different regions (tell, highlands, Sahara) for key sectors (water, forestry, agriculture, health.)</p> <p>3.2.1: Information and awareness of policy makers to climate change adaptation.</p> <p>3.2.2: Capacity of experts and sectoral staff reinforced to conduct assessment on adaptation measures and their implementation, report on implementation progress of adaptation measures</p> <p>3.2.3: Mainstreaming and strengthening adaptation to climate change in current institutional and policy framework, in sectoral and local collectivities development planning processes.</p> <p>3.2.4: Development of adaptation measures portfolio to climate change adapted and gender sensitive for priority sectors (agriculture, forestry, health, water, coastal zones.)</p> <p>3.2.5: Cost-benefit analysis of adaptation measures and identification of investment needs.</p> <p>3.2.6: Dissemination of adaptation measures and archiving.</p>	160,000	540,000
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4. National Circumstances, Institutional Arrangements, Constraints & Gaps, related financial, technical & capacity needs and Other relevant Information	4.1. National Circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the biennial update report and national communications updated	<p>4.1.1. Description of geographical and socio-economic (economy, education, population, health, livelihoods) characteristics, with gender disaggregated data wherever possible</p> <p>4.1.2 Review and analysis of national development objectives, priorities and circumstances, and the specific needs and concerns arising from the climate change risks</p> <p>4.1.3 Description of institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications on a continuous basis including distribution of responsibilities within government departments, universities, research institutions, etc.</p> <p>4.1.4. Mechanisms for gender responsive stakeholder involvement, coordination and participation to enable the preparation of national communications and biennial update reports on a sustainable manner identified</p>	90,000	290,000
	4.2. Constraints and gaps identified; financial, technology, policy and capacity building needs assessed and recommendation for addressing the needs provided	<p>4.2.1. Technology, financial and capacity needs for mitigation assessed.</p> <p>4.2.2. Review and assess constraints, gaps, technology, financial and capacity needs.</p> <p>4.2.3. Identify new constraints, gaps, technology, financial and capacity needs</p> <p>4.2.4. Identify and propose solutions to the constraints, gaps, technology, financial and capacity needs</p>		
	4.3. Other information relevant for the preparation of FBUR (First Biennial Update Report) and TNC consolidated	<p>4.3.1. Review of national plans and programs relative to the systematic observation, to the climate research; and forecasting capacity</p> <p>4.3.2. Collection and analysis of women's contribution to mitigation and adaptation strategies, particularly in education, training, information, sensitization and energy use.</p> <p>4.3.3. Identification and preparation of programs of needs, gaps and priorities in education, training, public awareness; and transfer of technology</p> <p>4.3.4. Other information relevant for the implementation of the climate change convention (UNFCCC)</p>		

5. Compilation of Third National Communication and First Biennial Update Report (FBUR), Monitoring and Evaluation	5.1: FBUR and TNC compiled, endorsed by the Government and submitted to UNFCCC 5.2. Project regularly monitored, financial audit conducted and lessons learned compiled	5.1.1: FBUR and TNC compiled, translated, approved, disseminated and submitted to the UNFCCC. 5.1.2. Synthesis reports and sensitization of decision makers and general public to the results of the TNC and FBUR 5.2.1. Inception workshop, project board meetings and validation workshop held 5.2.2. Project financial and progress reports prepared and submitted. 5.2.3. End of project report and lessons learned compiled	92,550	180,000
		Subtotal	774,550	2,400,000
	Project Management Cost (PMC) ³ (including Direct Project Services cost: USD 21,870)		77,450	0
		Total Project Cost	852,000	2,400,000

*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 Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
The Government of Algeria	Ministry of Environment and renewable energy	In Cash	900,000
The Government of Algeria	Ministry of Water resources, Ministry of Environment and renewable energy, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Agriculture and fishing, Ministry of industry and mines	In Kind	1,500,000
Total Co-financing			2,400,000

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	Type of Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c=a+b
UNDP	GEFTF	Algeria	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	852,000	80,940	932,940
Total Grant Resources					852,000	80,940	932,940

a) Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

<p>A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT</p> <p>(Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved)</p>	<p>Algeria signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in June 1992 and ratified it in June 1993 as recognition to the importance of climate change and its commitment to the process. The Kyoto Protocol was ratified in February 2005. The Paris Climate Agreement adopted by the end of 2015 at the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) to the UNFCCC was ratified by presidential decree of 13 October 2016.</p> <p>Algeria has fulfilled its commitment to the UNFCCC through the development and submission of its Initial National Communication in 2001 and the Second National communication in 2010.</p> <p>Algeria has also actively contributed to the dynamics of the negotiations during the various forums and conferences on climate change, notably during its presidency of the Africa group, the Group of 77 + China group, the ad-hoc working group and the COP-MOP. It contributes to the various processes of the UNFCCC secretariat by its experts in the Expert Review Teams (ERTs) for the review of the Annex I (NC, NIR, BR) reports and the Technical Team of Experts (TTEs) for international consultation and analysis (ICA) of non-Annex I BURs. Algerian experts are also contributing to the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).</p> <p>In September 2015, Algeria submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) to the UNFCCC secretariat. By 2030, it envisages a voluntary reduction of national GHG emissions by 7%, and up to 22% in the case where it benefits of financial, technological and capacity building support.</p> <p>Mitigation strategy of Algeria mainly covers energy, forestry, housing, transport, industry and waste sectors. It is based in particular on the national renewable energy and energy efficiency programs, which reflect its determination to continue its efforts to combat the negative effects of climate change. The reduction of energy consumption in the building is part of the voluntary reduction measures of greenhouse gas emissions by Algeria in the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDCs).</p> <p>The National Climate Plan (PNC) was drawn up in 2012 with financial and technical assistance from the German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ), under the Bilateral Program of Algerian-German Cooperation for the Environment with the Ministry of the Environment. It includes the major challenges faced by Algeria in terms of climate change and the mitigation and adaptation measures adopted in the priority sectors. It aims to align the programs and actions of the various sectors and to coordinate them with the national economic and social development plans and to define the processes of implementation of the identified activities. The PNC is being updated during 2017-2018 in order to adapt it to the new national strategy for economic development, Algeria's contributions (NDC) for greenhouse gas (GHG) mitigation and to the Paris Climate Agreement.</p> <p>A new phase of the National Action Plan for Environment and Sustainable Development (PNAEDD) is launched, in partnership with the German cooperation agency GIZ. The update of the PNAEDD, planned for the period 2012-2021, aims to set up a new strategic framework for the country's environmental policy that reduces the rhythm of environmental degradation.</p> <p>Moreover, the fight against climate change constitutes an integral part of the new National Strategy for the Environment and Sustainable Development (SNEDD) 2017-2035. Algeria has developed a new Economic Growth Recovery Program to 2035 which aims to diversify the national economy through sectoral strategies in the areas of industry, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture, energy, mining, tourism and which also includes the circular economy.</p> <p>Algeria suffered the impacts of climate change in the early 1980s through long periods of</p>
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	<p>drought, soil erosion, desertification, and scarcity of water.</p> <p>The Water Master schema, adopted in 2006 and developed in accordance with the National Scheme of Territory Management (SNAT), incorporates the indicators of the impact of climate change on rainfall and groundwater recharge during the period 1975- 2005. It foresees the development of the water sector by 2030 by considering a program of adaptation to climate change.</p> <p>The National Reforestation Plan (PNR), implemented in 2000, aims to land development, combating desertification, enhancing and protecting natural resources in the context of sustainable development. It has set a target of reforestation of 1,250,000 ha over a period of 20 years and of raising the afforestation rate from 11% to 13% by 2020. The Directorate General for Forests (DGF) has since planted 2000 to date more than 750 000 ha in the northern regions of Algeria, the high lands and the Sahara.</p> <p>Algeria has integrated aspects related to combating desertification into the national plan of action to combat desertification (PANLCD), which is the strategic tool for intervention in the dry, semi-arid and dry sub-humid zones of the country, notably the rehabilitation of natural areas and the fight against silting.</p> <p>Algeria has integrated the development of renewable energies and energy efficiency into its new energy policy by adopting a legislative and regulatory framework favorable to the acceleration of their development. This framework favors investment in Renewable Energies (REN), notably the development of local industry of production of the equipment needed to produce REN.</p> <p>This acceleration in the elaboration of legislation and their publications is a revealer of the awareness and determination of public authorities and legislators to operate rapid changes in the energy sector to ensure the energy transition. The acceleration of change has resulted in the publication of an important number of legal texts in a very short time in favor of reducing GHG emissions, notably through the promotion of RENs and energy efficiency (EE).</p> <p>The continuation of preparation of national communications and biennial update reports to the UNFCCC aims to strengthen information base, and the analytical and technical capacity of the key national institutions to integrate climate change priorities into national development strategies and relevant sectorial policies. The process of preparation of the TNC and BUR1 will continue the ongoing dialogue, information exchange and partnership among relevant stakeholders, including government, civil society, academia, private sector, and women.</p> <p>In order to fulfill its obligations to the UNFCCC in terms of submission of national communications and biennial update reports, support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) is needed to continue to develop and consolidate the existing technical and institutional capacity and to continue the efforts of integrating climate change into national plans, policies and programs.</p> <p>Building on the previously prepared initial national communication (INC) and second national communication (SNC) as well as the lessons learned throughout, Algeria is planning to submit its first Biennial Update Report in December 2020 and the Third National Communication (TNC) in December 2022 to the UNFCCC Secretariat.</p>
B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND	<p>As part of its commitments to the UNFCCC, Algeria has initiated the process of preparing its Third National Communication (TNC) and the First Biennial Update Report (BUR1) in accordance with its commitments as a non-Annex 1 Party (as mandated by Article 4 and 12 of the Convention and COP 16 and 17 decisions), to strengthen the technical and institutional capacity to prepare and submit these national reports on continuous basis. The project is prepared in line with GEF-6 strategic focal area on climate change mitigation, objective CCM3: fostering</p>

<p>ACTIVITIES</p> <p>(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 dimensions are considered in project design and implementation)</p>	<p>enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies. Program 5 of this objective aims to mainstream the integration of climate considerations into the national planning process and to help countries mainstream mitigation action in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals).</p> <p>The preparation of the TNC and BUR1 represents an important step in the implementation process of the UNFCCC, and contributes to the achievement of sustainable development objectives in Algeria. The objective of the TNC and BUR1 project is to initiate the institutionalization of the process and mechanisms of realization of the national reporting of Algeria under the Convention and the consideration of climate change in development planning and sectoral policies from the country. This project aims to enhance all national competences and the institutional arrangements put in place for the management of the issues and challenges related to climate change in Algeria. It will contribute to the strengthening of the country's institutional and technical capacities in the field of climate change to ensure the sustainability of the national system in charge of preparing continuous and regular reports to be submitted to the UNFCCC in accordance with the four-year cycle for NCs and two-year cycle for BURs.</p> <p>The development process should identify available data sources and access procedures, as well as gaps in the collection, archiving and processing of data. In order to get additional data where gaps are identified or/and needs occur, specific studies should be conducted in the related sectors, to provide or complete time series to compile Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission inventories, to conduct vulnerability and adaptation studies. It also identifies the existing competences and capacity building needs for the implementation of the TNC and BUR 1 in a continuous and sustainable manner.</p> <p>Algeria has created a national climate change agency and set up the National Climate Committee (CNC), which every task is to take charge of the application and monitoring of the implementation of commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The budget allocated to this agency is a direct contribution to the realization of greenhouse gas inventories, national communications, the biennial update report and other reports in this framework.</p> <p>The Algerian government through all ministries and institutions also contributes in kind to the realization of the TNC and BUR1 through the human resources allocated to the various working groups, the financing of studies integrating the issue of climate change, energy audits including the part of greenhouse gas emissions, financing of thematic research in scientific research laboratories and research centers, financing of atmospheric and climate observation network networks, etc.</p> <p>The TNC and the BUR1 will have a positive impact on the institutionalization of the greenhouse gas inventory system and the development of greenhouse gas mitigation projects at national and local level. The national and local market for energy efficiency and renewable energy development is expected to grow, resulting in wealth creation, job creation, contribution to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, and of fossil energy consumption. Otherwise, the TNC will also contribute to the assessment of the country's vulnerability to climate change and to develop adaptation measures in the different priority sectors such as water resources, agriculture, health, coastal areas and forests.</p> <p>The overall objectives of the project are summarized as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elaborate an inventory of GHG for emission sources and removal sinks from all sectors (Energy, industry, agriculture, land use change and forestry, Waste) throughout the national territory using the 2006 IPCC methodology, - Analyze all actions and options for mitigating GHG emissions from energy, industry,
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waste, transportation and forestry sectors;

- Study the vulnerability of the priority sectors (water, agriculture, forestry, health), to analyze the strategies and measures of adaptation of the socio-economic sectors of the country to the harmful effects of the climatic changes,
- Identify constraints related to the implementation of different climate change strategies and plans and determine the financial, technological and capacity building needs in the country,
- Strengthen national institutional and human capacity for knowledge related to climate change resilience (training, education and awareness), develop dialogue and set up exchanges information among all stakeholders.
- Develop a system for self-assessment of the medium and long term national communication and BUR development process.
- Underline the difficulties and needs related in mater of financial resources, technical means and capacity.

Key Stakeholders involvement

Stakeholder involvement and consultation processes are critical to the success of the project. An effective gender responsive engagement of key stakeholders is envisaged during project preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation to enhance ownership of the NC and BUR processes and makes these reports more responsive to national needs. The project proposal intends to strengthen stakeholder's participation to collectively participate in addressing climate change issues and challenges in Algeria. The stakeholders of the project are expected to come from a wide range of backgrounds, including line ministries and agencies, local communities, local authorities and NGOs, mass-media, research institutions, private sector and international organizations, with particular emphasis on related sectors.

The Ministry of the Environment and Renewable Energy (MEER) through the Climate Change Directorate (CCD), ensures in close consultation with the Directorate for Environment and Sustainable Development of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) (National Focal Point to the UNFCCC) the supervision and coordination, as well as support to the mobilization of human, technical and financial resources. As part of this project, the CCD will organize information, awareness-raising and capacity-building activities, in particular sectoral activities, for the realization of the project and to the institutionalization of national communications, Biennial Update Reports and greenhouse gas inventories.

Sectoral ministries will benefit from capacity building and activities aiming to identify, prepare and implement GHG mitigation measures in key sectors and adaptation measures. Other competent structures, such as universities, research laboratories, research centers and thematic research agencies, will also participate in research, experimentation and training activities, taking into account their role in the scientific, technology and innovation fields. They will feed the TNC and BUR1 with data and information for inventory, climate change vulnerability and adaptation studies, and options and mitigation measures. They will also contribute to the development of methodologies and information and awareness-raising measures of the industrial and economic sectors.

Other stakeholders, such as civil society and the private sector, will participate in all activities of the TNC and BUR1 preparation process and capacity-building activities in local collectivities, the associative movement, employers' organizations and enterprises Small and medium-sized

enterprises (SMEs) and Small and Medium Industries (SMI).

The main stakeholders identified include: National Agency for the Promotion and Rationalization of the Use of Energy (APRUE), Directorate general of forests (DGF), Institute of Agronomic Research of Algeria (INRAA), National Forest Research Institute (INRF), National Center for Cleaner Production Technologies (CNTPP), national statistics office (ONS), National Economic and Social Council (CNES), Center for Research on Scientific and Technical Information (CERIST), Renewable Energy Development Center (CDER), National Commissariat of the Littoral (CNL), National Sanitation Office (ONA), national office of meteorology (ONM), National Conservatory of Environmental Training (CNFE), National Center for the Development of Biological Resources (CNDREB), National Observatory of the Environment and Sustainable Development (ONEDD), Center for Scientific and Technical Research on Arid Regions (CRSTRA), Ministry of energy (MoE) and chambers of commerce, industry, and Agriculture. These organizations are involved in the institutional arrangements, and as part of the national inventory system, for the preparation of the TNC and BUR1 and the national greenhouse gas inventory.

The institutional arrangements and national inventory system are shown in figures a, b.

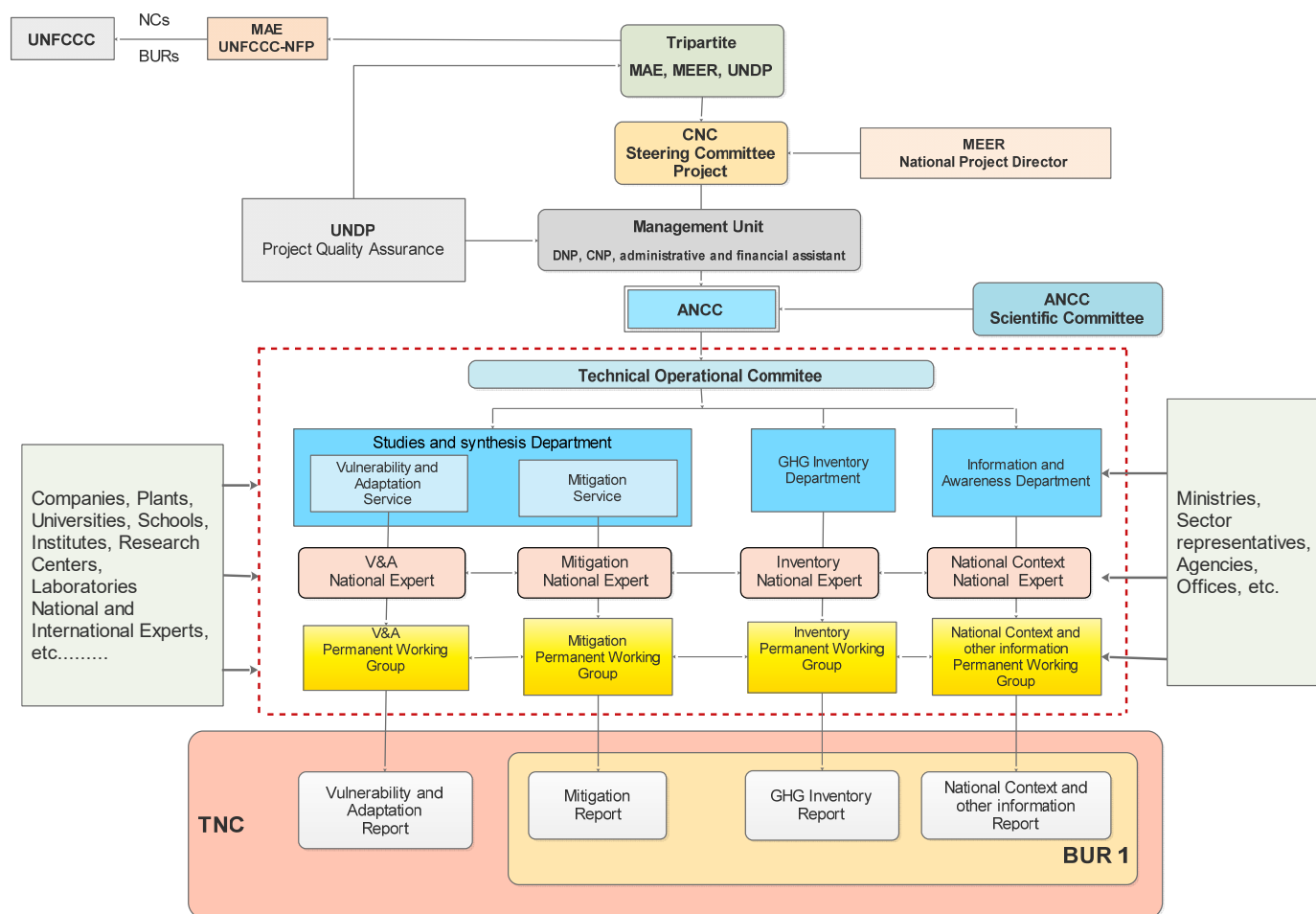


Figure a: Institutional arrangements for NCs and BURs in Algeria

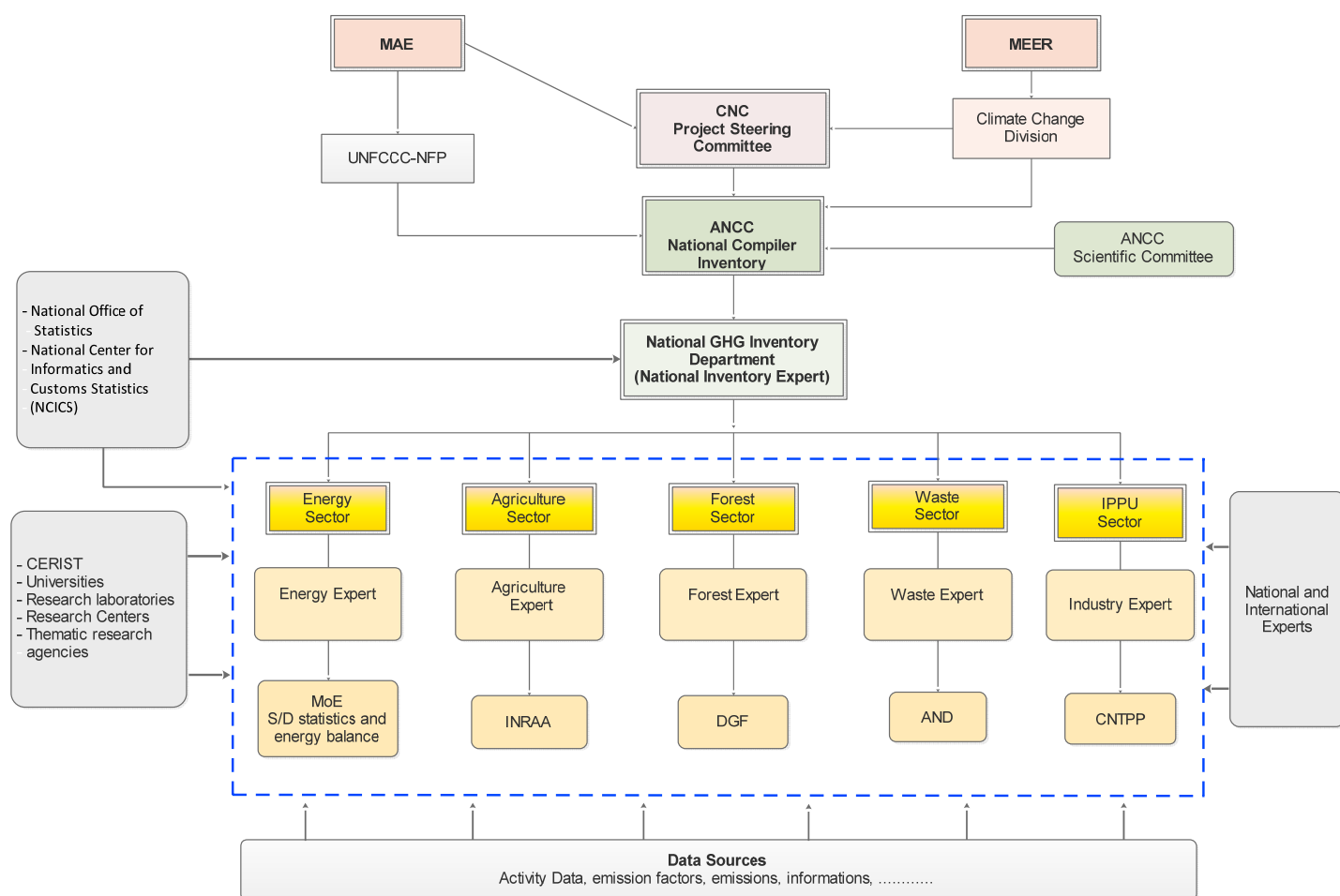


Figure b: National GHG inventory system developed in Algeria

The two expected reports (TNC and BUR1) will be considered as reference documents on climate change in Algeria to support all government policies and measures in the development plans of different sectors.

Gender dimension

The guidance on gender integration through the NCs and BURs developed by the Global Support Program through UNDP and in collaboration with UNEP and GEF, will be applied throughout project preparation and implementation: <http://www.un-gsp.org/news/gender-responsive-national-communications-toolkit>

Women are significantly involved not only as beneficiaries but also as actors in the decision-making process of key climate change activities. Algerian women are already present and represented at different levels within national institutions (National Popular Assembly (APN), Council of the Nation (CN), ministries, agencies, associations, etc.). The woman is strongly present in the process and projects related to climate change, notably as the UNFCCC focal point, Directorate of Climate Change (DCC), National Climate Change Agency (ANCC), and as a member of the National Climate Committee (CNC). They are expected to play a greater role in addressing climate change in the mitigation and adaptation part of TNC/BUR project.

A gender disaggregated analysis approach will be implemented and gender-sensitive stakeholders and partners' involvement plan will be adopted.

	<p>When updating national circumstances, the gender dimension (male / female) will be taken into account in order to analyze the role played by women in influencing climate change mitigation and adaptation. The project will demonstrate how women are integrated into national strategies on climate change and contribute to actions to combat their impacts, in particular in education, training, information, awareness-raising, consumption of fossil fuels and promotion of renewable energies.</p> <p>Efforts will also be made to have acceptable gender representation in project management structures (committees, institutional frameworks, technical team) and capacity building actions (trainings, workshops).</p> <p>Institutions to be consulted on gender issues at national level will include, but not limited to: Ministry of national solidarity; family and woman conditions, Ministry of labor, employment and social security, the gender focal point for the convention on climate change, civil society organizations working in the fields of gender and climate change as well as research institutions and development partners working on gender issues.</p> <p>Civil society involvement</p> <p>The associations and civil society are consulted regularly and continuously through periodic groupings and meetings with sectors and institutions, in particular the Ministry of the Environment and Renewable Energies, to involve them in environmental activities and projects.</p> <p>In 2015, the national economic and social council (CNES) has realized a campaign of consultations with local authorities and associations throughout the country to identify the sustainable development needs of the populations in each region.</p> <p>There are many environmental associations working for the protection of the environment and the fight against climate change at national and local level.</p> <p>The Association for Research Climate and Environment (ARCE), created in 1993, is active in the field of climate change and the protection of the environment. It promotes multidisciplinary activities, cooperative research and development in the field of climate and the environment. It acts as an interface between the scientific community and institutions and decision-makers.</p>
<p>C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (discuss the work intended to be undertake and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A)</p>	<p>Institutional Framework:</p> <p>The project will be implemented under the National Implementation Modality (NIM) with the Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy (MEER) as the implementing entity.</p> <p>The National Climate Committee (CNC), chaired by the Minister of the Environment and Renewable Energy, will constitute the Steering Committee of the project, supervise, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the TNC and FBUR. The CNC is responsible for the strategic orientation of project activities and will make decisions regarding the implementation of the project. It will be responsible for the validation of annual work plans, consultants' terms of reference and the results of the sector studies. It will evaluate and validate intermediary deliverables and final deliverables (national inventory, TNC, BUR1). The CNC is composed of representatives from the ministries of: Ministry of foreign affairs, Ministry of environment and renewable energy, ministry of interior; local collectivities and territory planning, Ministry of energy, ministry of industry and mines, Ministry of water resources, Ministry of agriculture; rural development and fishing, Ministry of national education, Ministry of higher education and scientific research and the National economic and social council.</p> <p>The Project Implementation Unit, composed of the Project director; the national project coordinator and the administrative and financial officer, will be the executing and the operational</p>

unit that will coordinate and implement the project activities for the preparation of the TNC and FBUR.

The Government will provide support to the project through the use of offices, equipment and premises for conference and meetings.

The institutional structure of the project will be based on the revised institutional arrangements and involve all institutions and agencies and stakeholders concerned by climate change. Preparation processes of TNC and FBUR will be closely coordinated by the UNFCCC National Focal Point. Day-to-day management of the project will be assured by the project coordinator, who will be responsible to set the project team, while the national focal point will monitor and verify the project results.

The following thematic working groups will be formed to assist with the preparation of various components of the NC and BUR: (i) National Greenhouse Inventory (ii) Mitigation Analysis (iii) Vulnerability and Adaptation; (iv) Research and systematic observation; and Education, training, public awareness and information and networking and Capacity-building. Each thematic working group will comprise of a number of experts drawing both from public and private sectors, agencies, companies, communities, and NGOs, as appropriate.

The Project Steering Committee (PSC), composed of CNC and UNDP, will be the highest policy-level body, which will provide support and guidance to the implementation of the project and ensure that the project findings are disseminated to, and validated by, all relevant stakeholders in Country.

UNDP will act as GEF Implementing Agency and will monitor and support implementation of project activities in line with UNDP-GEF standard procedures. UNDP will be responsible for reporting, monitoring and evaluation of the project to GEF, providing a substantive support to the project team in meeting the administrative, finance and management requirements.

Activities for Project Implementation

The four main components of the TNC and BUR1 project are described below. **Annex 1 gives the schedule of deliveries and submission of FBUR and TNC.**

Component 1: National GHG inventory

Under the previous NC, the national GHG inventory covered all sectors (Energy, industry and solvents, agriculture, Land use and forest, waste) for year 2000 using 2006 IPCC methodology.

Among others, main gaps have been identified for data from private sector which have been estimated based on aggregated data of production and aggregated energy consumption. Emissions from transportation have been estimated based on the total fuel consumption without considering the vehicle fleet composition while data of vehicle fleet and mileage per each vehicle category was available. The use of default emission factor in cement industry and energetic industry is not representative of emissions from these sources. Country specific emission factors and activity data are now available for many sources and sinks to improve the inventory and to have better estimates of emissions and absorptions. Time series are accessible now and would be possible to estimate emissions for the period 2000-2010 and make recalculation for the reference year 1994.

In accordance with Articles 4 and 12 (1) (a) of the UNFCCC, the national communication should include a national inventory of source emissions and removals by sinks of GHG. The national greenhouse gas inventory is a key component of national communication and BUR1. This part of the national communication should provide all information on the inventory system and on how it works to carry out GHG inventory work on a continuous and regular manner. All the stages of the

inventory will be described from the data collection of each sector, the compilation of the inventories of each sector by the coordinating entity, the QA/QC procedure, the compilation of the national inventory by the agency National climate change, and the process validation of the national GHG inventory, its archiving and the inventory database. An MRV system will be developed and implemented for the national GHG inventory.

This component also includes the development of the capacities of sectors and local managers in the collection, archiving of activity data and development of sectoral GHG inventories within the framework of the National GHG Inventory System (NIS).

The GHG inventory department of Climate Change National Agency (ANCC) will lead the development of the national GHG inventory with the support of a national expert in GHG inventories. It will be responsible for compiling the national inventory and ensuring the quality control of the inventory.

The inventories of the five sectors (according to IPCC 2006) are managed by the following entities:

- Energy: Sub-Directorate (S/D) of Statistics and energy balance, Ministry of Energy
- Waste: National Agency of Waste (AND)
- Forestry: Directorate General of Forestry (DGF)
- Agriculture: National Institute for Research in Agriculture of Algeria (INRAA)
- Industry (IPPU): National Centre of Clean Technologies (CNTPP)

Activities under each objective and output:

Objective 1 Greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory system and MRV (Measurement, Reporting and Verification)

Output 1.1: National GHG inventory updated and capacity to collect this information on an ongoing basis enhanced

- *Identification and mobilization of sectoral experts, constitution of sectoral GHG inventory teams;*
- *Verification of existing information on previous GHG inventories (Activity data, emission factors, methodology, emissions, etc.);*
- *Identification of specific training needs for managerial staff of companies and institutions for the collection of GHG activity data and plant specific emission factors;*
- *Training the inventory team for activity data collection: data providers, companies, institutions, and organizations producing data. Awareness and involvement of private sector;*
- *Development of a QA / QC plan and training of teams and working groups for the QA / QC plan implementation;*
- *Development of methodologies on data collection and transmission protocols, harmonization with national statistical data collection process of ONS (National statistics office);*
- *Institutionalization of procedures between data providers, sectoral and national inventory compilers within the framework of the national GHG inventory system;*
- *Training of team members and data providers on emission calculation cycle (BUR, TNC) according to 2006 IPCC methodology;*
- *Selection of methodologies of emission estimates, identification of sources or sinks without methodologies or emission factors in 2006 IPCC, search for appropriate methodologies and emission factors in accordance with 2006 IPCC;*

- Identification of existing data sources for fluorinated gases (PFC, HFC, SF6, NF3s) and description of missing data and necessary additional sources of information and data;
- Selection of methodologies to fill gaps in data time series and for calculation of emissions in the absence of data according to the 2006 IPCC methodology and the guide of good practice;
- Training of teams and national compilation experts and sectoral compilation entities for inventory calculation according to the 2006 IPCC methodology;
- Updating emissions and removals for GHG national inventories of years 1994 and 2000;
- Calculation of the emissions and removals inventory by GHG sector and national compilation for years 2010-2020;
- Key sources analysis of GHG national inventory for years 2010-2020;
- Estimation of uncertainties of GHG emission inventory for years 2010-2020;
- Drafting the national inventory report including the emission inventory and all methodologies, assumptions and information of estimation carry out of all sectors, by sources and by sinks for the time series for the years 2010-2020;
- Dissemination of the inventory report for quality control according to the QA / QC plan;
- Review of the inventory report and national emissions inventory by an external expert for the quality assurance inventory;
- National dissemination workshop with the participation of all stakeholders including the civil society, considering the gender balance, to present the results of the GHG inventory;
- Submission of the national inventory report to CNC for validation process;
- Finalization of the inventory and inventory report to be submitted as part of Algeria's TNC and BUR1;
- Verification of the databases of national and sectoral GHG inventory and its archiving;
- Communication campaign on the results of the inventory addressed to institutions, local authorities, private and public sectors, academics and the public;
- Publication and dissemination of the national inventory of greenhouse gas emissions;
- Archiving of activity data, emission factors used and estimates of GHG inventories;
- Archiving of all the documentation used for the inventory of years 2010-2020.

Output 1.2: MRV for GHG Inventory developed and implemented

- Development of MRV system for the national GHG emissions inventory system, training of stakeholders to implement MRV system;

Component 2: Climate Change Mitigation Measures

In the SNC, mitigation actions reported were mainly focused on energy and industry sectors in the public sector only but have not been estimated to quantify the mitigated gases. It is planned to cover the private sector in the TC and BUR1 to estimate emissions and to use plant AD and CS EFs for public and private sectors.

In accordance with paragraph 1 (b) and (c) of Article 12 of the Convention, each Party shall provide the COP with information describing in general terms the measures it has taken or intends to take to develop, implement, publish and update regular national and, where appropriate, regional programs, including measures to mitigate climate change through action on source emissions and removals by sinks of GHGs and any other information it deems useful to achieve the objective of the Convention and which may be included in its

This component will help the country to identify and evaluate existing policies, programs and

projects at the national level that are focusing on climate change mitigation. Relevant institutions that have the potential capacity to develop and project GHG emission scenarios will be identified and will strengthen their capacities to improve future GHG emission scenarios for Algeria using current methods and up-to-date information.

This component also focuses on the development of an integrated model (tool) for projecting GHG emissions under the business as usual (BAU) scenario and other mitigation scenarios, including the economic evaluation of GHG mitigation policies and measures. This tool will be used as a tool to assist decision-making in the assessment and prioritization of mitigation policies and programs. It will be taken account in the TNC and BUR1 of national and sectoral priorities and plans of development to identify mitigation measures that will contribute more effectively to GHG emission reductions in Algeria.

This component will can also strengthen the capacities of the different sectors, notably the energy, industry, transport and construction sectors, to develop an appropriate MRV system and the development of NAMA for each sector.

This component also aims at strengthening the NDCs of Algeria and their updating and the analysis of the implementation of mitigation projects.

Activities under each objective and output:

Objective 2: Mitigation actions and domestic MRV

Output 2.1: Mitigation actions and their effects reported and monitored, and capacity to collect and analyze this information on an ongoing basis strengthened

- Capacity-building for collection and analysis of information on mitigation policies and measure and assessment of capacity building needs for development and implementation of mitigation actions;
- Design of mitigation capacity building program;
- Identification and prioritization of mitigation options for priority sectors: Energy, Industry, Transportation, Habitat, Waste and Forest;
- Development of appropriate national mitigation measures (NAMAs) for different sectors at national and local level;
- Identification of the potential mitigation actions for updating NDCs;
- Analysis of GHG emissions mitigation policies, strategies and measures in key sectors;
- Development of GHG emission scenarios, the BAU scenario and development of new mitigation scenarios, including their macroeconomic and social impacts;
- Selection of methodologies and models' mitigation. Training of national experts to the development of scenarios and the use of the mitigation model. Development of mitigation scenarios for Algeria by 2030;
- Application of the model for the projection of GHG emissions with the BAU scenario and other mitigation scenarios, including the macroeconomic and social evaluation of GHG mitigation measures;
- Training of sectors to the development of NAMA. Definition of priority NAMAs of different sectors at national level;
- Identification of needs, gaps and constraints related to technical, financial and capacity building needs for the development and implementation of mitigation measures;
- Analysis of constraints and barriers related to the implementation of mitigation policies and

measures;

- Analysis of funding needs, technology transfer and capacity building for the implementation of national and local mitigation actions;
- Assessment of Gaps and needs to meet the mitigation Policy objectives to be implemented by 2040;
- Drafting mitigation report;
- Submission mitigation report for QC/QA;
- National mitigation workshop to present the results of modeling, and analysis and forecasting of mitigation policies and measures;
- Finalization of the mitigation report (policies and measures) and its submission to CNC for the validation process;
- Archiving documents of all studies, modeling inputs and outputs, assumptions and estimates related to mitigation policies and measures.

Output 2.2: Design of domestic Measurement, Reporting and Verification system supported

- Institutional and sectoral capacity building on the Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system of GHG mitigation actions to support NAMAs;
- Information and sensitization actions for decision makers on the MRV system and the development of NAMA;
- Training workshops on the MRV system for mitigation working groups and experts;
- Development of methodologies and tools for measurement, reporting, verification (MRV), GHG mitigation actions, and a MRV use and good practice manual;
- Training of sectoral and local technical staff for baseline definition and application of MRV to GHG mitigation measures;

Component 3: Vulnerability and adaptation assessment

In the SNC, vulnerability and adaptation covered the region of Cheliff where vulnerability & adaptation of the Chellif basin has been assessed on different aspects considering different scenarios of climate change (change of underground and surface waters, agriculture, forest, soil degradation, and employment of rural population).

Vulnerability and Adaptation to climate change in TNC and BUR1 will cover more aspects to cover water resources and their use in agriculture, forestry and population health.

This part describes current or planned activities, measures and programs in the country in order to better understand the vulnerability and the measures needed to the adaptation priority sectors to climate change of country such as agriculture, water resources, health and forests.

In this component, the adaptation strategy to climate change will be developed. Projections of climate models and impact assessment models will be adopted for a realistic assessment of the impacts of climate change in Algeria. Vulnerability profiles will be developed at the local level to enable their integration into programs and projects of local development. Vulnerability and climate impacts will also be assessed in the short term (2020), medium term (2030) and long term (2050).

The main expected outcomes of this component will include: (i) improved climate change projections with the use of current regional climate models; (ii) improved understanding of climate scenarios for Algeria; (iii) improve knowledge of the vulnerability and impacts of climate change for different regions and sectors; and (iv) improving national adaptation capacity.

Progress has been made at the national level in the development of climate change policies and regulations, highlighting the sectoral and local needs of integrating climate change concerns into their development plans. However, the adoption and integration of climate policies requires both capacity development at the sectoral and local levels and a stronger assessment of adaptation options, including feasibility analysis (socio-economic impacts, Costs, barriers and obstacles, etc.). So, they will assess the adaptation capacity of natural and socio-economic systems, institutions and sectors (agriculture, forests, water and health).

Activities under each objective and output:

Objective 3: Assessment of vulnerability to climate change of key sectors and development of adaptation measures

Output 3.1: Technical and scientific capacities of experts and stakeholders built and reinforced with tools and methods for modeling and analysis of vulnerability to climate change and impacts for key sectors assessed and costs estimated (water, agriculture, forestry, health);

- *Selection of models and revision of climate scenarios, capacity building of experts for modeling and understanding climate scenarios for Algeria;*
- *Assessment of capacity building needs of the working group and national experts; and training to improve their competences in vulnerability studies;*
- *Selection of tools and methodologies for assessing vulnerability climate change and training of Experts and Working Group;*
- *Review of medium- and long-term scenarios for priority sectors in vulnerability and adaptation; Updating climate scenarios using several regional climate models (RCMs);*
- *Vulnerability analysis and projections of climate change impacts for different regions of Algeria, impact assessment;*
- *Analysis of vulnerability of different regions (tell, highlands, the Sahara) and different sectors, vulnerability assessment of specific regions (watersheds, forests, agricultural zone, coastal areas.), and priority sectors (water, agriculture, forests, health);*
- *Review of information provided by SNC and other studies in Algeria on vulnerability and impacts with identified gaps, Data collection and selection of assessment methodologies to ensure assessment synergy;*
- *Analysis of data, assumptions and results of models used in the water, agriculture, forests, and health sectors;*
- *Mapping of climate vulnerabilities and risks, including extreme weather events at the regional and sectoral levels;*
- *Assessment of progress in implementing proposed adaptation measures in the SNC and other reports for the most vulnerable sectors, with a cost-benefit analysis;*
- *Undertake studies of vulnerability, climate change impacts and adaptation at national and local level (agriculture, coastline, livestock, forests, water resources, etc.) including socio-economic analysis according to national priorities;*
- *Undertake study of vulnerability and adaptation of the health sector to climate change and identification of adaptation measures and identification of capacity building needs for the implementation of adaptation measures in this sector;*
- *Development of adaptation measures to climate change adapted and sensitive gender for priority sectors (agriculture, forests, health, water, coastal areas, etc.);*
- *Cost-benefit analysis of proposed adaptation measures and identification of investment*

opportunities;

Output 3.2: National and sectoral adaptation capacities strengthened and adaptation policies and measures mainstreamed in national, local and sectoral territory management and planning processes, and adaptation actions disseminated

- *Information and sensitization campaign of sectors and different stakeholders to climate change adaptation;*
- *Analysis of the current institutional and policy framework of adaptation to climate change; Integration of adaptation policies and measures into the processes of national, local and sectoral planning;*
- *Development of portfolio of priority adaptation options by sector and assessment of investment necessary needs;*
- *Drafting the vulnerability and adaptation report, dissemination for QC and QA procedure, submission of report to CNC for validation process;*
- *National workshop to present vulnerability and adaptation report for dissemination;*
- *Archiving all studies and estimates related to vulnerability and adaptation.*

Component 4: Institutional Arrangements, Constraints & Gaps, related financial, technical & capacity needs and Other relevant Information

The national circumstances component should update all information for the post-SNC period on institutional, ecosystem, social, economic and political aspects in order to provide a concise analysis of the relevant national context for climate change.

This part of the national communication and BUR1 should contain information on:

- Demographic and socio-economic characteristics, such as growth rate, distribution, density, and other demographic statistics
- The economic and industrial profile of the country, including energy, transport, industry, agriculture, fisheries, and services sector
- Sectors or activities generating greenhouse gas emissions: energy, transport, waste, agriculture, forests, wastewater, etc.
- Climate systems, precipitation and trends and variability of temperature
- State of natural resources: biodiversity, littoral, desertification
- Climate-sensitive sectors and vulnerable populations and regions
- Report on national development policies and programs at national and local level
- Education, including training institution and scientific and technical research institutions
- Existing institutional arrangements for the preparation of GHG inventories on a periodic basis.

This information needs to be developed to show progress made and under way in all aspects related to climate change. This is an important activity to guide the preparation process of the TNC and BUR1, particularly in the reports on development policies and programs at the national level; and supporting existing institutional arrangements for the preparation of the GHG inventory.

This component will not be limited to a simple update of the national circumstances of the SNC, because the national climate change program has evolved significantly since 2010.

This component will also include a more detailed description of constraints, gaps, financial, technology, policy and capacity building needs and other information in the context of climate

	<p>change at the national level, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measures taken to mainstream climate change into economic and environmental policies - Activities related to technology transfer - Climate change research and systematic observations - Information on education, training and public awareness - Information on capacity building at national and regional levels <p>Activities under each objective and output:</p> <p>Objective 4: National Circumstances, Institutional Arrangements, Constraints & Gaps, related financial, technical & capacity needs and Other relevant Information</p> <p>Output 4.1: National Circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the biennial update report and national communications updated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Collection of information on new developments in national Description of geographical and socio-economic (economy, education, population, health, livelihoods) characteristics, with gender disaggregated data wherever possible</i> ➤ <i>Review and analysis of national development objectives, priorities and circumstances, and the specific needs and concerns arising from the climate change risks</i> ➤ <i>Description of institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications on a continuous basis including distribution of responsibilities within government departments, universities, research institutions, etc.</i> ➤ <i>Mechanisms for gender responsive stakeholder involvement, coordination and participation to enable the preparation of national communications and biennial update reports on a sustainable manner identified</i> <p>Output 4.2: Constraints and gaps identified; financial, technology, policy and capacity building needs assessed and recommendation for addressing the needs provided</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>1. Technology, financial and capacity needs for mitigation assessed.</i> ➤ <i>2. Review and assess constraints, gaps, technology, financial and capacity needs</i> ➤ <i>3. Identify new constraints, gaps, technology, financial and capacity needs</i> ➤ <i>4. Identify and propose solutions to the constraints, gaps, technology, financial and capacity needs</i> <p>Output 4.3 Other information relevant for the preparation of FBUR (First Biennial Update Report) and TNC consolidated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>1. Review of national plans and programs relative to the systematic observation, to the climate research; and forecasting capacity.</i> ➤ <i>2. Collection and analysis of women's contribution to mitigation and adaptation strategies, particularly in education, training, information, sensitization and energy use;</i> ➤ <i>3. Identification and preparation of programs of needs, gaps and priorities in education, training, public awareness; and transfer of technology,</i> ➤ <i>4. Other information relevant for the implementation of the climate change convention (UNFCCC)</i>
D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE	<p>The TNC and BUR1 project contributes to Algerian commitments under the UNFCCC to enable the country to address climate change considerations (mitigation of GHG emissions and reduction</p>

<p>EXPECTED <u>COST-EFFECTIVENESS</u> OF THE PROJECT:</p>	<p>of vulnerability to climate change). Algeria will increase its capacity (institutional, technical, and scientific) to estimate its GHG emissions, identify the most vulnerable sectors and develop adaptation and preparedness measures. The requested funding will be applied in a cost-effective way. Preparation of work programmes on capacity building and awareness raising on climate change is an essential step for strengthening national capacity to implement measures for climate change adaptation and mitigation, sustainable use of resources and climate resilience. Preparation of work programs on capacity building ensures the cost-efficiency of the GEF Funds. All the planned activities are considering the lessons learned from the two previous national communications and national GHG emission inventories. Algeria designed a single project request combining jointly TNC and BUR1 in order to be cost efficient and to strengthen human resources capacities on a large scale.</p> <p>Algeria is contributing in cash with 900,000 \$US besides its contribution of 1,500,000 \$US in kind from all sectors, ministries and institutions and companies involved directly and indirectly in the preparation of the TNC and BUR1. The total amount requested from GEF for the project is 852,000 \$US. The total project enabling cost is estimated to 3,252,000 \$US.</p> <p>When all components of the project are implemented, Algerian capacity to meet its obligations under the UNFCCC will be strengthened significantly and on a sustainable level. In addition, the TNC and BUR1 Reports will be produced, the vulnerability and adaptation measures will be updated, the GHG emission estimates over a longer period will be modeled, and appropriate mitigation measures will be listed. The project will also ensure socio-economic benefits through integrating gender, social and health considerations into climate change actions.</p>
<p>E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:</p>	<p>The project Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) will be carried out according to UNDP programming policies and procedures through the following activities:</p> <p><u>Project start-up</u></p> <p>A Project inception workshop will be held within the first two months of project start/project document signature with those with assigned roles in the project organization structure, UNDP country office and other relevant stakeholders. The Inception Workshop is crucial for building ownership of the project results and to plan the first-year annual work plan.</p> <p>The Inception Workshop should address a number of key issues including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Assist all partners to fully understand and take ownership of the project. Determine the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of UNDP CO and the UNDP/GEF Regional Office vis-à-vis the project team. Discuss the roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms. The Terms of Reference for project staff will be discussed again, as needed. b) Based on the project results framework and the relevant GEF Tracking Tool, if appropriate, finalize the first Annual Work Plan. Review and agree on the indicators, targets and their means of verification, and recheck assumptions and risks. c) Provide a detailed overview of reporting, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirements. The Monitoring and Evaluation work plan and budget should be agreed and scheduled. d) Discuss financial reporting procedures and obligations, and arrangements for annual audit.

	<p>e) Plan and schedule Project Executive Board meetings. Roles and responsibilities of all project organization structures should be clarified and meetings planned. The first Project Executive Board meeting should be held simultaneously with the inception workshop.</p> <p>An Inception Workshop report is a key reference document and must be prepared and shared with participants to formalize various agreements and plans decided during the meeting.</p> <p><u>Quarterly</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress made shall be monitored in the UNDP ATLAS and UNDP Enhanced Results Based Management Platform. • Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, the risk log shall be regularly updated in ATLAS. Risks become critical when the impact and probability are high. • Based on the information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Report (PPR) can be generated in the Executive Snapshot. • Other ATLAS logs can be used to monitor issues, lessons learned, etc. The use of these functions is a key indicator in the UNDP Executive Balanced Scorecard. <p><u>Annual progress</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status Survey Questionnaires to indicate progress and identify bottleneck as well as technical support needs will be carried out on yearly basis. <p><u>Periodic Monitoring</u></p> <p>A detailed schedule of project review meetings will be developed by the project management, in consultation with project implementation partners and stakeholder representatives and incorporated in the Project Inception Report. This schedule will include: (i) tentative time frames for Project Executive Board meetings, and (ii) project related Monitoring and Evaluation activities. When necessary and useful, respective Monitoring and Evaluation reports will be prepared to take corrective actions.</p> <p>Day to day monitoring of implementation progress will be the responsibility of the National Project Director based on the project's Annual Work plan and its indicators. The Project Team will inform the UNDP-CO of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and remedial fashion.</p> <p>Periodic monitoring of implementation progress will be undertaken by the Project Executive Board through quarterly meetings or more frequently as deemed necessary. This will allow parties to take stock and to resolve any problems or issues pertaining to the project in a timely fashion to ensure smooth implementation of project activities.</p>
<p>F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):</p>	<p>N/A</p>

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY


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 (MM/dd/yyyy)
Mr Karim Baba	GEF Focal Point	Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy	11/16/2017

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
UNCBD	14/08/1995	Ms NADIA CHENOUF MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND RENEWABLE ENERGY	
UNFCCC	16/02/2005	Ms. GHALIA BENZIOUCHE, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS	
UNCCD	22/05/1996	Ms SALIHA FORTAS DIRECTION GENERALE DES FORETS MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND FISHERIES	
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION	22/09/2006	MR. KARIM BABA MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND RENEWABLE ENERGY	
	DATE SIGNED (MM/DD/YYYY)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT
MINAMATA CONVENTION	N/A	N/A	N/A

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
Ms. Adriana Dinu Director, Sustainable Development (Environment) a.i. Executive Coordinator, Global Environmental Finance Bureau for Policy and Programme Support United Nations Development Programme		Mar, 22, 2018	Mr. Yamil Bonduki Program Manager, UNDP (Green LECRDs)		yamil.bonduki@undp.org

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

Annex 1

Schedule of deliverables and submission to UNFCCC of FBUR and TNC

Content	Year 1 + year 2		End of Year 2	Year 3 + Year 4			End of Year 4
National circumstances and institutional arrangements, MRV system	Report on national circumstances, national arrangements and MRV system developed up to 2020	To incorporate in FBUR	FBUR submission December 2020	Report on changes occurred since previous submission in national circumstances, institutional arrangements, MRV system implementation	To incorporate in SBUR	Compilation for TNC	TNC and SBUR Joint submission September 2022
Constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs, including support needed and received	Report information for the period up to 2020	To incorporate in FBUR		Report information for the period up to 2022	To incorporate in SBUR	Compilation for TNC	
National GHG inventory	GHG inventory covering years 2017-2018	To include in FBUR		GHG inventory covering years 2019-2020	To incorporate in SBUR	Compilation for TNC	
	GHG inventory covering years 2001-2016 to be included in TNC	To include in TNC		GHG inventory covering years 1995-1999, updating for years 1994 and 2000	To include in TNC		
Mitigation actions and their effects	Report covering mitigation actions implemented during last five years 2015-2020 Included in FBUR	To include in FBUR		Report covering mitigation actions implemented during years 2020-2022	To incorporate in SBUR	Compilation for TNC	
	Report covering mitigation actions implemented during last five years 2010-2014	To include in TNC		Report on effects of mitigation actions for period 2010-2020	To include in TNC	Compilation for TNC	
Vulnerability and adaptation measures	Vulnerability assessment and adaptation actions covering the period 2010-2022			To include in TNC	Vulnerability assessment and adaptation actions covering the period 2010-2022		