



REQUEST FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ENABLING ACTIVITY

PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

EA Title:	Argentine Republic First Biennial Update Report (BUR)		
Country(ies):	Argentina	GEF Project ID: ¹	
GEF Agency(ies):	WB (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	P116974
Other Executing Partner(s):	Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development (<i>Secretaría de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable</i>)	Submission Date:	
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	10
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	28,581

A. EA FRAMEWORK*

EA Objective: To assist the Argentine Republic in preparing its First Biennial Update Report (BUR) in fulfillment of its obligations pursuant to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).					
EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
National circumstances and institutional agreements relevant to the preparation of national communications and BURs on an ongoing basis, including the level of support received	TA	1. Chapter on revised and updated description of the national circumstances and pertinent institutional agreements	1.1 Updated summary of the social, economic, environmental, and institutional characterization of the Argentine Republic. 1.2 Description of the national development objectives and circumstances stemming from the adverse effects of climate change. 1.3 Summary and readjustment of the foreseen evolution of the main drivers of GHG emissions. 1.4 Description of the institutional arrangements for preparing BURs and national communications on an ongoing basis. 1.5 Description of	10,802	0

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

			the support received for preparing the Third National Communication and the first BUR.		
National inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removal by sinks of all greenhouse gases (GHGs) not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, including a national inventory report	TA	2. Chapter on national inventory for the baseline year 2010 prepared and the 2012 inventory consolidated.	2.1 National GHG Inventory for 2010 and consolidation and readjustment of the National GHG Inventory for 2012. 2.2 Summary and readjustment of the annual historical series of emissions and absorptions of GHGs for 1990–2012 and projections to 2030. 2.3 Systematization of national and sector-based emission indicators. 2.4 Tables with summary information on GHG emissions and absorption. 2.5 National GHG Inventory Report.	70,204	0

Mitigation measures and their related effects, including associated methodologies and assumptions	TA	3. Chapter on mitigation measures and their effects in Argentina, including associated methodologies and assumptions	3.1 Summary and readjustment of mitigation measures implemented in 1990–2012. 3.2 Description of mitigation scenarios and related monitoring indicators. 3.3 Identification and analysis of co-benefits of the so far and projected mitigation measures (3.1 and 3.2). 3.4 Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) formulated pursuant to 3.2. 3.5 Summary tables of measures identified under 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3. 3.6 Analysis of market mechanisms.	75,002	0
Constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical, and capacity needs, including a description of support needed and received	TA	Chapter on updated constraints, gaps, and support received and needed	4.1 Description of financial, technical and capacity-building limitations and weaknesses in view of the required levels. 4.2 Description of support received via financial resources, transfer of technology, capacity building, and technical assistance. 4.3 Description of financial, technological, technical, and capacity building needs.	4,800	0

Information on domestic Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV)	TA	5. Chapter on revision and development of identified and necessary MRV processes.	5.1 National System for Monitoring and Reporting on GHG Emissions, Mitigation Measures, and their co-benefits (NSMREMM). 5.2 Capacity created for potential users of the software to upload and use information. 5.3 Software allowing online data entry and follow-up on emissions, mitigation measures, co-benefits, and relevant indicators of the NSMREMM. 5.4 Methodologies developed and tested to supplement the conventional ones in emission and mitigation monitoring.	83,900	0
Monitoring, reporting and preparation of a financial audit	TA	6. Overall progress monitoring and reporting and preparation of a financial audit conducted	6.1 Mid-term and final progress and financial reports.	14,000	0
Publication and submission of the BUR	TA	7. Biennial Update Report compiled, published, and submitted to the COP	7.1 The BUR published and submitted according to the guidelines contained in Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17.	21,146	0
	TA				
	(select)				
	(select)				
Subtotal				279,854	0

EA Management Cost ²	21,000	31,000
Total EA Cost	300,854	31,000

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

B. CO-FINANCING FOR THE EA BY SOURCE AND BY NAME

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development	In-kind	31,000
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Co-financing			31,000

C. GRANT RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	EA Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) ²	Total (c)=(a)+(b)
WB	GEF TF	Climate Change	Argentina	300,854	28,581	329,435
(select)	(select)	(select)				,
(select)	(select)	(select)				,
(select)	(select)	(select)				,
(select)	(select)	(select)				,
Total Grant Resources						329,435

D. EA MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*		16,000	18,370	34,370
International consultants*				
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		5,000	11,930	16,930
Travel*			700	700
Others**	Specify "Others" (1)			0
	Specify "Others" (2)			,
	Specify "Others" (3)			,
Total		21,000	31,000	52,000

* Details to be provided in Annex A. **For Others, to be clearly specified by overwriting fields (1)-(3)

² 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.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR TABLE D, IF APPLICABLE:

If costs for office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications, travels are requesting for GEF financing, please provide justification here: GEF financing will be used for purchasing office equipment like computers, phones, furniture, and other supplies that prove necessary to support the preparation of the BUR.

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

<p>A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):</p>	<p>Argentina ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), on 11 March 1994, and the Kyoto Protocol (KP), on 28 September 2001. As part of the obligations the country undertook as signatory of the UNFCCC, Argentina submitted its First National Communication in July 1997, and a revised communication in October 1999. The Second National Communication was submitted in December 2007. The country is currently implementing a project to prepare the Third National Communication (TNC), in which the World Bank is acting as the GEF Implementing Agency.</p> <p>The Argentine Republic has prepared four Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventories for 1990, 1994, 1997 and 2000, using the 1996 Revised Guidelines of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) for national GHG inventories, and the criteria and recommendations of other documents, such as the Guide for preparing the National Communications of Non-Annex I Parties (Decision 17/CP.8), IPCC good practice guidance and uncertainty management in national GHG inventories (IPCC, 2000), and IPCC good practice guidance and uncertainty management in national GHG inventories for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (2004).</p> <p>The GHG emissions for 2000, without including the Land-Use Change and Forestry sector (LUCF), amounted to 282.001 Gg of CO₂eq. From the standpoint of sector-based emissions, Energy accounts for 46.8%, Agriculture and Livestock for 44%, Waste for 5.0%, and the remaining 3.9% comes from Industrial Processes. As regards the share of CO₂eq. emissions, according to emitted gases (not including the LUCF sector), 45.5% of the total is CO₂, 30.1% CH₄, 23.9% N₂O, and the remaining 0.5% comes from the rest of the GHG. Taking into account the Report “Argentina: Diagnosis, Prospects and guidelines for defining potential Strategies to face Climate Change” (<i>Argentina: Diagnóstico, Prospectivas y lineamientos para definir Estrategias posibles ante el Cambio Climático</i>) prepared by Fundación Bariloche in 2008, total emissions, excluding LUCF, increased by 41% in the period 1990-2005.</p> <p>Within this national context and considering progress in international negotiations, since 2009, the Argentine Republic, through the Climate Change Directorate (CCD) of the Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development (SAyDS in its acronym in Spanish) has been coordinating a Governmental Committee on Climate Change (GCCC). This committee has several objectives: to coordinate participatory, synergetic processes among the different areas of the national government, and mainstream climate mitigation and adaptation measures into the planning of the different sectors and/or systems; to discuss within and from each ministerial area, helping to materialize public policies in this field and ensure their coordination in the different jurisdictions. Within the GCCC, the CCD is developing a National Climate Change Strategy (NCCS) and is a leading player in defining the necessary measures to mainstream climate change concerns into the different spheres of the national economy.</p> <p>At present the main government agencies on the GCCC are the following: National Park Administration, National Commission for Space-related Activities (CONAE), National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), Federal Council for the Environment, Federal Water Council, National Institute for Agricultural Technology (INTA), National Institute for Industrial Technology (INTI), Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Planning, Secretariat of Energy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Industry, and the National Meteorological Service. Many of these agencies are also a part of the TNC Steering Committee.</p> <p>In this regard, the key stakeholders participating in the process are mainly organizations from the national public sector, as well as federal councils that distribute information to more specific sectors. Furthermore, civil society organizations that have historically participated in different climate change activities are also active stakeholders, as well as representatives from the private sector, playing an important role in the effective implementation of measures to face climate change. These stakeholders obviously have different responsibilities, roles, and level of participation in the outlining of climate change policies and measures.</p> <p>Within the framework of the GCCC, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) are currently being developed. It is worth highlighting that the NAMAs were defined in the 2007 Bali Action Plan as “nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties in the context of sustainable development, supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building, in a measurable, reportable and verifiable (MRV) manner.</p>
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Within this context, one of the first NAMAs identified in the Argentine Republic is called the “Programme to replace fossil fuels with biomass as a nationally appropriate mitigation action”. It is being prepared by the Argentine Government, through the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, the Ministry of Federal Planning, Public Investment and Services (more specifically, the Secretariat of Energy), and SAyDS.

The main purpose of the Programme is to promote the development of bio-energy at the regional and national levels, enhancing the primary supply matrix and guaranteeing a source of clean, reliable and competitive energy. Another NAMA under preparation is for the social housing sector, and it is being outlined by the SAyDS, Under-secretariat for Urban Development and Housing, Secretariat of Energy, INTI, and Provincial Housing Institute. This NAMA targets building of social housing with a special focus on energy efficiency and use of renewable energies across the country, thus aiming at diminishing energy demands by consumers and reducing GHG emissions.

The preparing of the BUR directly and indirectly benefits the work of the GCCC, since different activities identified therein will support and consolidate bases for achieving the Committee’s objectives.

Further, the preparation of the BUR will supplement certain ongoing activities under the TNC to the UNFCCC. Overall, the BUR is expected to reinforce the scope of Component 1 (Harnessing National Potential for Climate Change Mitigation), and Component 3 (Institutional Strengthening, Capacity Building, and Information Management). The BUR will be submitted to the UNFCCC at the end of 2014. The preparation of the TNC is expected to finalize in September 2015. Both activities mutually benefit and supplement one another, as presented in detail under part B below.

B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES

S (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.)

The main goal of this Enabling Activity (EA) is to prepare the Argentine Republic First Biennial Update Report (BUR) to be submitted to the UNFCCC. Furthermore, the EA is expected to support the establishment of a National System for Monitoring and Reporting on GHG Emissions, Mitigation Measures, and their co-benefits (NSMREMM), resulting in sustainability of the domestic MRV over time.

One of the pillars in the preparation and drafting of the BUR is the identification of the co-benefits related to the implementation of actions and measures that reduce GHG emissions. It is worth highlighting that the mitigation policies can also have additional direct and/or indirect co-benefits. The Climate Change Directorate finds it relevant and useful to identify and monitor such co-benefits, for instance: employment generation, health improvements, reduction of air polluting emissions related to the use of fossil fuels, mainstreaming of good land use practices, and improving of fuel security. This kind of analysis facilitates showcasing a greater profitability linked to GHG reduction measures, and thus improving political will for their implementation. Likewise, this activity will help prioritize the areas that provide more co-benefits in terms of local environmental improvements, economic growth, and social development.

The main objectives of the activity are the following:

- 1. To establish permanent institutional arrangements for the preparation of BURs and national communications.**
- 2. To describe the current and expected GHG emission patterns in Argentina, using a trend scenario and a scenario which entails adopting mitigation measures with related co-benefits.**
- 3. To identify financial, technological, and capacity-building needs to implement or reinforce the scope of the proposed mitigation measures.**

Hereafter is a description of the main synergies and differences between the scope of the TNC and the BUR:

- a- The BUR includes the 2010 baseline inventory, besides the most recent possible inventory prepared by the TNC for 2012.
- b- The TNC describes mitigation measures but does not formulate NAMAs, as the BUR is proposed to do.
- c- The TNC produces reports on improvements and systematization of the emissions inventory, including a stakeholder map. The BUR operationalizes a “National System for Monitoring and Reporting on GHG Emissions, Mitigation Measures, and their co-benefits” based on these reports. In this regard, the BUR includes activities for outlining the necessary regulatory-institutional framework to provide information on an ongoing basis, setting up software that allows automatic entering of data through different providers and automatic update of the national and sector-based emission indicators and national GHG inventory. Further, the EA will cover training of the software users.
- d- The BUR includes an analysis of the adverse effects of climate change, particularly as regards to international trade.
- e- The BUR includes new national and sector-based emission indicators which were left out of the TNC due to time and/or budget constraints. One of the indicators consists of estimating GHG emissions embedded in the Argentine imports and exports.
- f- The BUR includes a summary of the country’s participation in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). It especially analyzes and reports on the reasons why: 1) projects presented within the framework of the Argentine Carbon Fund were not developed to the point to be submitted to the CDM Executive Board for approval; 2) CDM projects did not achieve the originally foreseen reduction in emissions; and 3) CDM projects did not deliver the co-benefits originally foreseen during their design.
- g- Regarding development and transfer of technology, the BUR includes preparation of a market study to identify strengths and weaknesses, and a directory of national vendors of clean technology for climate change mitigation.

	<p>The combined main activities of the BUR and the TNC are listed below. Within each activity, outputs from the TNC are referenced with a number 1, and those from the BUR, with a number 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Social, economic, environmental, and institutional characterization of the Argentine Republic. (2) 1.2 Description of the national development objectives and circumstances stemming from the adverse effects of climate change. (2) 1.3 Summary and readjustment of the foreseen evolution of the main drivers of GHG emissions. (1) 1.4 Description of the institutional arrangements for preparing BURs and national communications on an ongoing basis. (2) 1.5 Description of the support received for preparing the Third National Communication and the first BUR. (2) 2.1 National GHG Inventory for 2010 (2) and consolidation and readjustment of the National GHG Inventory for 2012. (1) 2.2 Summary and readjustment of the annual historical series of emissions and absorptions of GHGs for 1990–2012 and projections to 2030. (1) 2.3 Systematization of national and sector-based emission indicators. (2) 3.1 Summary and readjustment of mitigation measures implemented in 1990–2012. (1) 3.2 Mitigation scenarios and related monitoring indicators. (1) 3.3 Identification and analysis of co-benefits of the so far and projected mitigation measures. (2) 3.4 NAMAs formulated pursuant to 3.2. (2) 3.5 Summary tables of measures identified under 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3.(2) 3.6 Analysis of market mechanisms. (2) 4.1 Description of financial, technical and capacity-building limitations and weaknesses in view of the required levels. (2) 4.2 Description of support received via financial resources, transfer of technology, capacity building, and technical assistance. (2) 4.3 Description of financial, technological, technical, and capacity building needs. (2) 5.1 National System for Monitoring and Reporting on GHG Emissions, Mitigation Measures, and their co-benefits (NSMREMM). (2) 5.2 Capacity created for potential users of the software to upload and use information. (2) 5.3 Software allowing online data entry and follow-up on emissions, mitigation measures, co-benefits, and relevant indicators of the NSMREMM. (2) 5.4 Methodologies developed and tested to supplement the conventional ones in emission and mitigation monitoring. (2) <p>As regards the integration of stakeholders into these activities, the CCD believes that in order to achieve the scope of the proposed goals, it is necessary to work not only with government representatives but also with key players from the private and academic sectors, as well as with worker organizations and civil society at large. These sectors have a high degree of responsibility in providing relevant information, as well as in successful implementation of the proposed mitigation measures.</p>
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For the preparation of the BUR and, consequently, the foreseen operationalization of the NSMREMM, it is essential to identify key information providers. For instance, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Federal Planning, Public Investment and Services, Secretariat of Energy, and SAYDS, as members of the TNC Steering Committee, have an important role as strategic stakeholders in developing GHG inventories, defining and formulating mitigation policies and measures, generating scenarios, and, consequently, identifying and preparing NAMAs.

Furthermore, other agencies such as the Ministry of Science, Technology and Productive Innovation, INTI, and INTA, just to name a few, play relevant roles in research and other activities linked with development of related science, technology, and innovation. Moreover, civil society, worker organizations, Universities, and the private sector will participate in the BUR preparation through the Technical Advisory Group of the TNC. They will play an important role in providing support to the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) in scientific and technical matters, as well as in providing the government important information related with mitigation policies and measures.

It is important to stress that the development and start-up of the NSMREMM will not only be linked to key governmental stakeholders, but is expected to count with participation by Business Associations, Universities, and other bodies with related experience. In this manner, a network for information provision will be set up to generate GHG inventories and identify mitigation policies and measures and their co-benefits. In this regard, NSMREMM –headed by the CCD– is expected to become a new framework for coordinating requests for collection and monitoring of climate change data, focused on preparation of GHG inventories and, consequently, BURs. Developing such enabling framework is expected to lead to deepening climate change mainstreaming into national and sector-based public policies. Said framework is expected to provide continuity and sustainability to the processes related with preparation of BURs and of national communication.

As regards a gender perspective in this EA, representatives from women’s associations are expected to participate in decision-making on climate change related activities. The preparation of the BUR will take into consideration this dimension in order to better understand how different roles of men and women in the national social and economic circumstances can affect their capability to face climate change mitigation and adaptation.

C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION
 (discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A).

Institutional Framework
 The SAYDS, as the technical focal point for the UNFCCC, will be in charge of the BUR’s technical implementation via its Climate Change Directorate, and of related administrative-financial matters via its Programme of Projects with External Financing. In order to coordinate with other relevant governmental and non-governmental actors, the BUR will use the structures created for that purpose within the TNC, namely the Steering Committee (PSC) and the Technical Advisory Group (TAG).

These bodies were established within the framework of the TNC to fulfill the following roles: The PSC comprises relevant government agencies and the Federal Council of Environment (COFEMA) for the purpose of reinforcing political appropriation of the policies and measures recommended under the TNC. The TAG supports the PIU from a technical and scientific standpoint during implementation, and is made up of representatives from scientific and technical institutions, civil society organizations, trade unions, and the private sector.

The World Bank will be the GEF implementing agency for the BUR just as it is for the TNC. It will therefore assist the Government of Argentina throughout the EA to put into practice the foreseen activities and control and supervise all aspects of the EA implementation.

Outputs and Activities under the BUR

1.1 Updated summary of the social, economic, environmental, and institutional characterization of the Argentine Republic.

- a- Describe the geography, population, natural resources, climate, economy, employment, health, education, science, and other social and cultural dimensions.
- b- Describe the main observed and projected climate change impacts, with a special emphasis on the impact of extreme climate events in the country.
- c- Conduct a socio-economic and environmental characterization of the productive sectors that have a greater incidence on the country’s GHG emission patterns.
- d- Calculate an approximation of the net costs of climate change impacts, as well as of mitigation and adaptation measures in the country.

1.2 Description of the national development objectives and circumstances stemming from the adverse effects of climate change.

- a- Describe the country’s relevant development objectives, including the strategic plans of different agencies within the national executive branch.
- b- Analyze the potential adverse effects of other countries’ mitigation policies on Argentina’s international trade.

1.3 Summary and readjustment of the foreseen evolution of the main drivers of GHG emissions.

- a- Summarize and readjust the identification of national and sector-based GHG emission drivers, considering the development objectives described in the previous item.
- b- Summarize and readjust the quantitative evolution forecast of drivers into the future.

1.4 Description of the institutional arrangements for preparing BURs and national communications on an ongoing basis.

- a- Identify and describe the current institutional arrangements.
- b- Analyze and recommend opportunities for institutional improvement.

1.5 Description of the support received for preparing the Third National Communication and the first BUR.

Describe related of the support received by the country. The institutional part is of particular importance as it will provide the basis for future success of activities facilitating submission of BURs and national communications to the UNFCCC.

2.1 National GHG Inventory for 2010 and consolidation and readjustment of the National GHG Inventory for 2012.

a- Prepare the 2010 “National Inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removal by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol” for each emitting sector in Argentina, and a consolidated summary of the 2012 inventory, including emission estimates broken down by gas and in units of mass for carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O) by sources, and removal by sinks; hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) and, when pertinent, sources of other greenhouse gases such as carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC) and sulphur oxides (SO_x), according to the UNFCCC Decision 17/CP.8, which outlines the use of the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for national GHG inventories and the IPCC good practice guidance and uncertainty management in national GHG inventories (GPG2000 and GPG-LULUCF).

b- Prepare the 2010 “National Inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removal by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol” for each emitting sector in Argentina, and a consolidated summary of the 2012 inventory based on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for national GHG inventories.

c- Review the existing GHG emission inventories (1990, 1994, 1996 and 2000), based on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for national GHG inventories.

2.2 Summary and readjustment of the annual historical series of emissions and absorptions of GHGs for 1990–2012 and projections to 2030.

a- Summarize and readjust the estimate on historical series of sector-based GHG emissions on an annual basis from 1990 to 2012, using the 1996 Revised IPCC Guidelines for national GHG inventories, and the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for national GHG inventories.

b- Summarize and readjust the GHG emission estimates for each emitting sector to 2030, based on socio-economic scenarios, using 1996 Revised IPCC Guidelines for national GHG inventories, and the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for national GHG inventories.

2.3 Systematization of national and sector-based emission indicators

a- Elaborate different country emission indicators (per capita, emission intensity, carbon intensity of export products, etc.) and sector-based indicators (emissions per ton of cement/steel, etc.).

2.4 Tables with summary information on GHG emissions and absorption

2.5 National GHG Inventory Report

The National GHG Inventory Report will contain a summarized national inventory report; an update of the information included in Chapter III of the Annex to decision 17/CP.8, including Table 1, “National greenhouse gas inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol and GHG precursors”, and Table 2 “National greenhouse gas inventory of anthropogenic emissions of HFC, PFC, and SF₆”.

3.1 Summary and readjustment of mitigation measures implemented in 1990–2012

a- Summarize and readjust the quantitative impact evaluation on mitigation measures implemented from 1990 to 2012.

3.2 Description of mitigation scenarios and related monitoring indicators

a- Summarize and readjust the evaluation of emissions stemming from the application of ongoing or foreseen government plans (national and provincial), including defining trend-related scenarios, co-benefits of the included and proposed measures, indicators, and the necessary resources to achieve the proposed goals, etc.

3.3 Identification and analysis of co-benefits of the so far and projected mitigation measures (3.1 and 3.2).

Identification and analyze of the co-benefits related to the implementation of actions and measures that reduce GHG emissions. This kind of analysis will help prioritize the areas that provide more co-benefits in terms of local environmental improvements, economic growth, and social development.

3.4 Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) formulated pursuant to 3.2.

a- Formulation of NAMAs according to the outcomes of 3.2, taking into account the related information to be provided by the TNC, the consultants responsible for this task will be expected to adapt data to existing NAMA forms (UNFCCC, NAMA Facility, etc.) so that the CCD will be able to initiate related dialogue with competent agencies and coordinate their consolidation and subsequent fundraising and presentations on international negotiation forums.

3.5 Summary tables of measures identified under 3.1, 3.2 y 3.3.

3.6 Analysis of market mechanisms.

a- Describe the situation of project proposals submitted internally within the framework of the Argentinean Office for the CDM and the Argentine Carbon Fund. The reasons why some of these projects did not make it to the certification stage, did not reach their expected GHG reduction levels, or did not achieve the originally proposed co-benefits will be analyzed and reported.

4.1 Description of financial, technical and capacity-building limitations and weaknesses in view of the required levels

a- Identify, analyze, and describe the limitations and lack of financial, technical, and capacity building resources, indicating those gaps that could be addressed by the country and/or could be subject to support requests to the GEF, Annex II Parties, or other relevant agencies or countries.

4.2 Description of support received via financial resources, transfer of technology, capacity building, and technical assistance

a- Describe support via financial resources, transfer of technology, capacity building, and technical assistance received from the GEF, Annex II Parties, and/or other relevant agencies or countries institutions.

4.3 Description of financial, technological, technical, and capacity building needs

a- Characterize the national “clean technology” vendor market related to mitigation, reporting gaps on which transfer of technology actions should be focused. Additionally, a national update will be described regarding research and development of “clean technologies” for mitigation purposes.

5.1 Software allowing online data entry and follow-up on emissions, mitigation measures, co-benefits, and relevant indicators of the NSMREMM

Taking into account the existing applications and programmes for entering data generated by international organizations on this topic, the BUR will develop and set up a software for easy uploading of information to report on GHG emissions, mitigation actions, and their co-benefits, as identified by the different key players providing information. An analysis will be carried out on the available applications and programmes to upload data so as to adapt them to the country's current realities.

In this regard, the information and data provided by the TNC will be analyzed, and through the drafting of specific agreements on the matter and training within the context of the BUR, the software will be gradually populated and used with guidance and lead by the CDD.

5.2 Capacity created for potential users of the software to upload and use information

A critical aspect for strengthening the Argentine Republic capacity to prepare BURs on an ongoing basis is training and capacity building of relevant stakeholders with regard to identification, collection, and production of information needed for preparing GHG inventories.

Taking into account the related stakeholder map that the TNC will produce, the CCD will focus efforts and resources on stakeholders that are crucial for providing key information for preparing BURs and NCs on an ongoing basis. The CCD will establish and carry out different training sessions, tailored according to differing levels and types of each group of stakeholders. Training will address at least the following topics: climate change, inventories and national communications, methodologies, co-benefits, and use and benefits of the NSMREMM.

5.3 National System for Monitoring and Reporting on GHG Emissions, and Mitigation Measures and their co-benefits (NSMREMM)

Designing and implementing the NSMREMM will include: identifying the key information providers (governmental, private, academic, etc.); proposing a legal framework to secure ongoing supply of information by relevant sectors/actors; designing and setting up a software that allows uploading and use of information online; and training of software users.

5.4 Methodologies developed and tested to supplement conventional ones in emission and mitigation monitoring

a- Coordinate with the National Institute of Statistics and Census (INDEC) to prepare new survey forms or adjust existing ones (for example the Farming and Industrial Census, Permanent Household Survey, etc.) to cover collection of useful monitoring information on emission levels and progress with mitigation actions.

b- Coordinating with business chambers, conduct a survey among private sector leaders to obtain their insights on their sector's emissions, mitigation measures, and potential barriers for implementing such measures.

c- Conduct a survey within a representative sample of the national population to determine feasibility of potential life style changes that could help mitigate GHGs (for instance, knowledge and opinion on the applicable energy-efficiency labeling of household appliances, use of public transport/bicycle, etc.).

d- Review and report on mitigation actions (sometimes hidden under different names) found in business reports regarding environmental management and sustainability and social responsibility that are issued periodically by big/medium-sized companies in Argentina usually in an isolated manner or within the framework of business chamber initiatives.

7.1 Publishing and submission of the BUR

a- Complete the BUR through the expected outcomes of Components 1-5, which will be prepared taking into consideration the guidelines of Annex III, Decision 2/CP.17.

<p>D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:</p>	<p>As described throughout the document, the BUR will harness many synergies with the ongoing GEF-funded Argentina The Third National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Project: Several activities and outputs of the BUR and the TNC mutually reinforce one another, as detailed under part B above. Furthermore, the BUR will benefit of the consolidated implementation agreements of the TNC regarding the World Bank, the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), and the national stakeholders that participate in the preparation of the TNC. With the World Bank, instead of preparing a new operation, the BUR will be incorporated under the TNC as additional financing through a simple restructuring of the TNC project. However, given the delays that the TNC implementation suffered at its initial stages before the PIU got adequately consolidated and thus the current TNC schedule, the Argentine Republic must publish its first BUR as a separate document.</p> <p>The PMU is hosted by the SAYDS under the Chief of the Cabinet of Ministers (JGM for its acronym in Spanish). As for the TNC, the CCD will be in charge of implementing the BUR, pursuant to the proposed time line and allocated budget, including selection of consultants, review of their reports and final products, coordination of workshops, etc.</p> <p>In 2012, resolution SAYDS No.1154/2012 created the PIU within the Coordination Unit for Programmes and Projects receiving Financial Assistance from International Financial Institutions at the Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development. Like for the TNC, the PIU will be in charge of the management, supervision, monitoring, and technical and financial evaluation of the BUR.</p>
<p>E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:</p>	<p>The EA monitoring and evaluation will be carried out pursuant to the applicable World Bank policies and procedures. Taking into consideration that the BUR will be prepared in a 10-month period within the implementation period of the TNC, the M&E activities of the BUR will be linked with the applicable TNC schedules as follows:</p> <p>Project start-up A project inception meeting will be held during the first month of the EA implementation, which is expected to be March 2014. The PIU will convene participation of the TNC Steering Committee and Technical Advisory Group and the World Bank representatives, as well as other stakeholders to be identified by the CCD.</p> <p>Progress Reporting Taking into account the six-month delivery schedule of the TNC progress reports, the BUR EA will submit only one progress report in July 2014.</p> <p>Final Report Given that the EA has duration of 10 months and the BUR submission to the UNFCCC is required to take place latest in December 2014, a final EA report will be prepared and submitted to the World Bank in December 2014, together with the submission of the TNC six-month progress report.</p>
<p>F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):</p>	<p>Regarding information on domestic measurement, reporting and verification (MRV), the Argentine Republic proposes to exceed the suggested budget amount in the respective GEF Policy Guidelines by 86% for Component 5 on the domestic MRV. As presented in Table A and stated throughout the document, the CDD proposes the NSMREMM creation and implementation as the main activity under the first Argentine Republic BUR, as well as generating analysis and awareness-raising on multiple co-benefits of different mitigation actions, including methodologies to measure them. Furthermore, the BUR will provide capacity building for key stakeholders identified under the TNC to facilitate their provision of relevant information. This is fully aligned with the key BUR objective to secure an ongoing submission of national information on GHG emissions and mitigation measures by the countries Parties to the UNFCCC. Component 5 entails an ambitious goal with expected longer-term benefits regarding systematizing information management on GHG emissions and climate change mitigation. It is expected that the Argentine example could prove an interesting and encouraging example for other countries that might wish to create a similar system.</p>

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

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


NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Dra. Diana Vega	GEF Focal Point	SECRETARIAT OF ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	11-15-2013

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNCBD	11/22/1994	SECRETARIAT OF ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
UNFCCC	03/11/1994	SECRETARIAT OF ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
UNCCD	01/06/1997	SECRETARIAT OF ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION	01/25/2005	SECRETARIAT OF ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

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

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Karin Shepardson		12/11/2013	Tuuli Bernardini	202 473-3640	tbernardini@worldbank.org

CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
For EA Management			
Local			
General Coordinator: Technical Assistance and Institutional Arrangements	574 (to be covered with co-financing, not from EA budget)	32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinate technical and operational activities for preparing the BUR. - Ensure stakeholder participation during BUR implementation. - Plan, coordinate and manage training activities for the technical staff. - Assist in drafting of terms of reference for consultants to be hired for implementing the BUR. - Organize and coordinate related procurement of goods and services. - Supervise and manage the EA financial resources. - Convene technical participation in decision-making at international negotiations of the UNFCCC.
Advisor/person responsible for procurement	250	32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare contracts for hiring individual consulting services. - Prepare bid specifications for procurement of goods or hiring of services to appropriately meet the goals established for the BUR. - Periodically update the BUR Procurement Plan. - Render advice to the General Coordinator's Office on compliance with World Bank standards on procurement. - Draft reports on the EA status with regard to consultants and acquisitions required by the General Coordinator's Office.

Advisor/person responsible for administration and finance	250	32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement and operate the BUR financial administration system. - Assist the General Coordinator's Office in financial arrangements required by the World Bank to obtain the EA funds. - Prepare disbursement requests to be submitted to the World Bank. - Consolidate maintenance of the BUR records covering all of its activities. - Prepare the BUR financial statements and reports, pursuant to the applicable World Bank standards, ensuring use of an effective control and management system. - BUR account reconciliation; keeping updated accounting and budget delivery reports based on the adopted accounts plan and system. - Implement and start-up the UEPEX system in the pertinent part of the Accounting-Financial Area. - Prepare Financial Statements, Budget Delivery reports, Accountability Reports, quarterly reports, and all the necessary information on the BUR accounting and financial aspects. - Fulfill accounting processes for purchasing tickets and settling per diem, considering related requirements in force.
International			
For Technical Assistance			
Local			
Legal Experts	643	14 x 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop the social, economic, environmental, and institutional characterization. - Identify and recommend the necessary and feasible institutional arrangements for preparing BURs and national communications on an ongoing basis, and describe the necessary and received support for preparing the BUR. - Prepare and negotiate agreements. - Establish institutional arrangements.

Experts in GHG inventories, public policies and measures on climate change, and monitoring of mitigation actions.	643	32 x 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe national development objectives and the circumstances arising from the adverse effects of climate change. - Describe the evolution of the main GHG emission drivers. - Prepare and readjust the National GHG Inventory (years 2010 and 2012, respectively). - Gather and develop annual historical series of GHG emissions (period 1990-2012), and the projection to 2030. - Prepare national and sector-based emission indicators. - Draw up tables with summary information on GHG emissions. - Draft the GHG Inventory Report. - Collect and readjust mitigation actions (period 1990-2012). - Outline mitigation scenarios, including related monitoring indicators. - Identify, analyze, and describe co-benefits of mitigation actions (period 1990-2012) and mitigation scenarios. - Formulate NAMAs. - Prepare summary tables of mitigation measures. - Analyze and describe participation in market mechanisms for climate mitigation in Argentina. - Identify, analyze, and describe related financial, technical, and capacity building limitations and constraints. - Identify, analyze, and describe support received via financial resources, transfer of technology, capacity building and technical assistance. - Identify, analyze, and describe needs in support of development and transfer of technology.
Translator	643	8	- Translate the technical BUR documents.
Software developer	1200	28	- Develop and start-up the NSMREMM software.
Institutional Coordinator	750	32	- Coordinate the BUR-related stakeholder relations, emphasizing the NSMREMM start-up.
Consultants for surveying mitigation actions	650	24 x 3	- Surveys: Business Chambers' reports and leaders and population lifestyles.
Editor and Compiler	643	14	- Systematize, edit, and compile the technical BUR documents.

International			
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OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE TO FOCAL AREA ENABLING ACTIVITIES

Biodiversity

- [GEF/C.7/Inf.11, June 30, 1997, Revised Operational Criteria for Enabling Activities](#)
- [GEF/C.14/11, December 1999, An Interim Assessment of Biodiversity Enabling Activities](#)
- [October 2000, Revised Guidelines for Additional Funding of Biodiversity Enabling Activities \(Expedited Procedures\)](#)

Climate Change

- [GEF/C.9/Inf.5, February 1997, Operational Guidelines for Expedited Financing of Initial Communications from Non-Annex 1 Parties](#)
- [October 1999, Guidelines for Expedited Financing of Climate Change Enabling Activities – Part II, Expedited Financing for \(Interim\) Measures for Capacity Building in Priority Areas](#)
- [GEF/C.15/Inf.12, April 7, 2000, Information Note on the Financing of Second National Communications to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change](#)
- [GEF/C.22/Inf.15/Rev.1, November 30, 2007, Updated Operational Procedures for the Expedited Financing of National Communications from Non-Annex 1 Parties](#)

Persistent Organic Pollutants

- [GEF/C.17/4, April 6, 2001, Initial Guidelines for Enabling Activities for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants](#)
- [GEF/C.39/Inf.5, October 19, 2010, Guidelines for Reviewing and Updating the NIP under the Stockholm Convention on POPs](#)

Land Degradation

- [\(ICCD/CRIC\(5\)/Inf.3, December 23, 2005, National Reporting Process of Affected Country Parties: Explanatory Note and Help Guide](#)

National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)

- [Operational Guidelines for Expedited Funding of National Self Assessments of Capacity Building Needs, September 2001](#)
- [A Guide for Self-Assessment of Country Capacity Needs for Global Environmental Management, September 2001](#)

National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA)

- [GEF/C.19/Inf.7, May 8, 2002, Notes on GEF Support for National Adaptation Plan of Action,](#)