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:	Preparation of the Seventh National Communication for the Implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Third Biennial Report of the Republic of Belarus		
Country(ies):	The Republic of Belarus	GEF Project ID:	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	6143
Other Executing Partner(s):	The Republican Unitary Enterprise "Center for International Environmental Projects, Certification and Audit "Ecologyinvest " (RUE "Ecologyinvest ") under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	Submission Date:	20 Sep 2017
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	24
Type of Report:	National Communication and Biennial report	Expected Report Submission to Convention	Dec 2018 (both 7NC and 3BR)

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK*

Project Objective: To assist Republic of Belarus in the preparation of the Seventh National Communication for the Implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the third biennial report of the Republic of Belarus

Project Component	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	(in $) GEF Project Financing	(in $) Confirmed Co-financing
1. National Circumstances, Institutional Arrangements, Financial resources and technology transfer, Constraints, Gaps and Other Information	1.1. Information on national circumstances, relevant to the preparation of the Seventh National Communication, reviewed and updated and a chapter on National Circumstances prepared.	1.1.1 National circumstances in the Republic of Belarus updated, and appropriate measures to meet obligations under UNFCCC reviewed and explained; 1.1.2 Information concerned to the government structure, population, geographic, climate and economic profiles, collected, analyzed and updated, and sector specific information together with examples of the key drivers for emission trends, including energy, transport, industry, waste, building stock and urban structure, agriculture and forestry; 1.1.3 The needs and problems arising from climate change analyzed. 1.1.4 Institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications and biennial reports on a continuous basis described.	51,290	

	1.2 Financial resources and technology transfer, Constraints, Gaps and Other Information	1.2.1 A plan for research and development to monitor climate change prepared; 1.2.2 The system of regional monitoring of climate change introduced; 1.2.3 Information on the participation of non-governmental organizations in climate change activities prepared; 1.2.4 Research to expand public awareness of climate change, including secondary and higher education conducted; 1.2.5 An assessment of the gaps and needs related to financial, technological and capacity-building assistance carried out.		
2. Greenhouse Gas Inventory, including the national system and the national registry of carbon units	2.1. National inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removal by sinks of all GHGs improved and implemented in all sectors of the economy	2.1.1 The GHG inventory system in the Republic of Belarus improved and finalized according to the requirements by IPCC 2006 guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories; 2.1.2 GHG emission trends for the period 1990-2016 defined; 2.1.3 Activity data, required by IPCC 2006 guidelines, collected and analyzed, data gaps filled, inventory and database improved where needed; 2.1.4 Emission factors (EFs) for key source categories: energy, industrial processes and product use (in particular, metallurgy, construction industry, use of HFC / PFCs and SF6), agriculture (livestock), wastewater treatment) reassessed and emission recalculated to account for adjustments for these EFs; the system of inventory of sources and ways of handling wastes of production, consumption and municipal waste is updated; 2.1.5 A GHG inventory for 2016 prepared for all sectors of the economy required by the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories; 2.1.6 The analysis of key categories of GHG emissions in the main sectors of the national economy conducted, improved methods of data collection, processing and storage, as well as an analysis of uncertainties conducted; 2.1.7 Collection and processing of GHG inventory data for the LULUCF sector improved and projections of emissions and sinks up to 2050 enhanced with the development of a complex of measures to enhance GHG removals by sinks; 2.1.8 National emission factors for GHGs of various wetlands are determined, based on available data, and calculations made for the time period 1990-2015. This activity will be discussed with national experts to determine practical approaches and feasibility of identifying such EFs. 2.1.9 Changes in carbon stocks of soils and re-waterlogged peatlands estimated using data on forest and peatland areas stratified by soil and vegetation types over the period 1970-2015; 2.1.10 The results of the verification of the GHG emission inventory by the GHG inventory expert group that was held in 2016 analyzed and implemented in the national report.	326,185	35,065
3. Climate change mitigation and system for the measurement, reporting and verification (MRV)	3.1 The analysis of policies and measures undertaken by the government to reduce GHG emissions by sector (energy,	3.1.1 The draft low-carbon development strategy of the Republic of Belarus until 2030 finalized; 3.1.2 The analysis of the legal framework for the development and implementation of national climate change policies and measures provided, including recommendations to improve the legislation for GHG emission reduction;	222,790	5,000

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	industry, transport, agriculture, LULUCF and waste) carried out.	3.1.3 The monitoring of national and regional development programs of individual sectors of the economy in terms of reducing GHG emissions performed; 3.1.4 The possibility of implementing an internal emissions trading system in the Republic of Belarus and using market mechanisms for these purposes investigated; 3.1.5 The study to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through using renewable energy sources conducted.		
	3.2. The forecast of greenhouse gas emissions up to 2050, under the Paris Agreement, in the main sectors of the national economy completed	3.2.1 An analysis of forecasting techniques and a description of GHG emission scenarios up to 2050 in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories conducted; 3.2.2 The forecast of greenhouse gas emissions in the main sectors of the national economy (energy, industry, transport, agriculture, LULUCF and waste) done; 3.2.3 Nationally-determined contributions of the Republic of Belarus to reduce GHG emissions estimated; 3.2.4. Develop NDC roadmap with adaptation component that should set out the long-term objectives in each sector.		
	3.3. System for monitoring, reporting and verifying greenhouse gas emissions in the Republic of Belarus	3.3.1 A plan for the implementation of a system for monitoring, reporting and verifying greenhouse gas emissions in the Republic of Belarus developed; 3.3.2 The information on the national register of the Republic of Belarus provided, the experience of other countries in the development and maintenance of the Register of Carbon Units examined; 3.3.3 The possibilities of using the technical equipment of the National Register of Carbon Units and its compliance with the requirements imposed on registers by the UNFCCC Secretariat checked conclusions and recommendations on the possibility of functioning and set-up of the National Register of Carbon Units of the Republic of Belarus provided.		
	3.4. Register of Carbon Units of the Republic of Belarus	3.4.1 the Register of Carbon Units of the Republic of Belarus established and adjusted.		
4.Vulnerability assessment, climate change impacts and adaptation measures	4.1. The vulnerability of such branches of economy as agriculture, forestry, water supply, and biodiversity has been assessed, and measures for adaptation to climate change in these areas developed	4.1.1 An analysis of current climate changes and their impact on the social and economic development of the Republic of Belarus conducted; 4.1.2 The vulnerability of agriculture, forestry, water supply, and biodiversity assessed and corresponding adaptation measures developed; 4.1.3 A plan for the effective implementation of measures to adapt to climate change developed; 4.1.4 The Concept of the National Strategy of the Republic of Belarus on adaptation of agriculture to climate change prepared; 4.1.5 A study of the impact of climate change on biodiversity in the Republic of Belarus conducted; 4.1.6 An assessment of the state of water resources, a forecast of their changes, and measures for adaptation of water resources conducted.	90,150	
	4.2. Gender dimension	4.2.1. A study analyzing the role of gender in adaptation and mitigation activities, policy formulation and knowledge is prepared.		

5. Compilation, editing and publication of the seventh National Communication and the third biennial report, Monitoring and Evaluation	5.1. 7NC compiled, translated, approved by the Council of Ministers and submitted to UNFCCC	5.1.1 The Seventh National Communication compiled, translated, edited and published; 5.1.2 The Seventh National Communication submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat.	84,135	
	5.2. 3BR compiled, translated, approved by the Council of Ministers and submitted to UNFCCC	5.2.1 The third biennial report compiled, translated, edited and published; 5.2.2 The third biennial report submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat.		
	5.3. Project regularly monitored, financial audit conducted and lessons learned compiled	5.3.1 Project financial and progress reports prepared and submitted; 5.3.2 Project audit; 5.3.3 End of Project report and lessons learned compiled.		
	5.4. An international seminar to review the draft of the Seventh National Communication held in IV quarter of 2017	5.4.1 An international seminar to review the draft of the Seventh National Communication held, which resulted in suggestions on improving the quality of information provided.		
	5.5. Training	5.5.1 Exchange with relevant countries listed in the annex I to the UNFCCC to identify training opportunities and design of training activities.		
		Subtotal	774,550	40,065
		Project Management Cost [1] (including Direct Project Services cost: 12,000)	77,450	
		Total	852,000	40,065

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (USD)
National Government	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus	Grant	40,065
Total Co-financing			40,065

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[1] 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.

GEF 6 Enabling Activity Template for Agency April2015

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b)[b)]	Total (c)=a+b
UNDP	GEFTF	Republic of Belarus	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	852,000	80,940	932,940
Total GEF Resources					852,000	80,940	932,940

a) Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved)	The Republic of Belarus signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on June 11th 1992, ratified it on May 11th 2000 and became a Party to the UNFCCC on August 9th 2000.
	On August 26th 2005, Belarus signed the legal document on accession to the Kyoto Protocol and to the UNFCCC and on November 24th 2005, it became a Party to the Protocol, as envisaged in Decrees of the President of the Republic of Belarus No. 177 dated 10.04.2000 and No. 370 dated 12.08.2005 respectively.
	The Republic of Belarus signed the Paris Agreement on April 22nd 2016 in New York and ratified it by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus dated 20.09.2016 No.345 "Adoption of the international agreement".
	In order to contribute to the prevention climate change, the Republic of Belarus submitted its intended nationally determined contribution to these efforts and undertakes by 2030 to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 28 per cent of the 1990 level, excluding emissions and removals in the land use, land-use change and forestry sector and without any additional conditions (the commitments do not imply the use of the international carbon market mechanisms or mobilizing foreign financial resources for the implementation of best available technologies).
	Absolute reduction of greenhouse gas emissions compared to the emissions in the base year; year 1990 is chosen as the base year for determining quantifiable greenhouse gas emission reduction target. The same year was also adopted by the Republic of Belarus as the reference point when undertaking greenhouse gas emission commitments as part of previous international agreements on climate change.
	In fulfillment of international obligations of the Republic of Belarus with respect to the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol, Belarus developed the necessary legal framework to implement efficiently these international agreements. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, in particular the Department of Regulation Impacts on the Air and Water resources, is in charge for management of the entire activity in implementing the UNFCCC, while the Republican Unitary Enterprises under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection is involved in carrying out research in the climate change, maintaining the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory (GHG), preparing the National Communications on Climate Change and Biennial Reports. Up to date, the Republic of Belarus has submitted the following reporting documents to the UNFCCC Secretariat within the established deadlines: National Report on the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory, the Sixth National Communication (6th NC) On Climate Change and Second Biennial Report.
	The Sixth National Communication was submitted to the UNFCCC 31 Dec 2014 and revised version resubmitted on 12 Feb 2015. The Second Biennial Reports was submitted to the UNFCCC 30 Dec 2015 and informal translation into English submitted on 16 May 2016. These reporting documents were prepared according to the requirements and guidelines for the preparation of the national reports of the countries included in Annex I to the Convention. The Republic of Belarus is a Party to the Annex 1 of the UNFCCC, but it is still a country with economy in transition.
	The Seventh NC and Third BR will be prepared in accordance with requirements and guidelines for the preparation of national communications and biennial reports by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention. All appropriate decisions of COPs containing provisions of Paris Agreement will be taken into account in the preparation of the 7h NC/3rd BR.
	The Belarusian economy is characterized by a high level of the GDP energy intensity, therefore, the country has adopted a number of programs stipulating reduction of this indicator. Owing to the energy efficiency

measures taken, the GDP energy intensity was reduced by 69% in 2013 as compared to 2005. The GDP, industrial output and investments have grown, as well as indicators of the population's living standards have increased over the recent years. The industrial sector is the main contributor to the country's GDP (27%). Construction and trade account for 12% of the GDP.

The structure of fuel and energy resources used to meet the energy demand has changed over the period of 1990 - 2013. Natural gas has become a dominant energy source. The share of coal used for generating thermal energy has reduced. Fuel wood, woodfire and wood waste account for the largest share among at the local level.

The Party's main policy framework relating to energy and climate change is the National Programme on Climate Change Mitigation Measures for 2013–2020. Key policies supporting the climate change goals of Belarus include the National Strategy for Sustainable Socioeconomic Development of the Republic of Belarus until 2030, and the Environmental Strategy of the Republic of Belarus until 2025. The mitigation actions with the most significant mitigation impact are the Strategy on Energy Potential Development in 2011–2015 and until 2020, the National Programme on the Development of Local and Renewable Energy Sources in 2011–2015, and the State Programme on Energy System Development until 2016.

The 2 BR is prepared using the relevant and most up to date information and data in the Republic of Belarus; the data on the greenhouse gas inventory over the period of 1990-2012; program documents directly or indirectly related to the reduction of GHG emissions; regulatory legal acts in the sphere of environment and climate protection; and indicators of the socio-economic development of the country.

Currently, emissions from sources and absorption of greenhouse gases by sinks were calculated over the period of 1990-2014 using the IPCC Guidelines 2006. The "Energy" sector is the largest source of GHG emissions accounting for 61.4% of the total national emissions. The "Agriculture" sector is the second largest source in terms of GHG emissions. It accounts for 26.2% of GHG emissions. GHG emissions in the "Waste" and "Industrial Processes" sectors make up 7.0% and 4.8% of the total national emissions respectively. The use of solvents accounts for 0.1% of the GHG emissions.

A strong institutional framework for developing and updating the GHG inventories is in place. The Republic of Belarus has also developed the regulatory legal framework related to climate impact to fulfill national obligations under the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol.

The analysis of various scenarios has demonstrated that Belarus could reduce emissions by 26% by 2020 as against 1990, provided that set development indicators stipulated in the existing program documents are achieved, and by 28% relative to the baseline year, provided that additional measures are implemented.

Agriculture is the most weather-dependent sector of the Belarusian economy since its exposure to the impact of extreme weather events defines to the great extent cumulative damage to the country's economy. Water resources are also highly vulnerable to the climate change.

Adaptation Measures in Agricultural Sector:

> introducing more productive, moderately late-ripening varieties (hybrids) of grain crops and vegetables which will more effectively use increased thermal resources;

The second sector being most vulnerable to the climate change is forestry.

Adaptation Measures in Forestry Sector:

> elaborating and implementing the forest industry strategy and targeted program of adaptation to new climatic conditions;

> protecting forests from insect pests, developing prevention measures to control propagation of nonnative invasive insect pests in the country;

> improving the forest/peatland fire protection system.

Other relevant GEF Projects implemented by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection in Belarus include:
Enabling Activities Related to the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants. October 2004 - November 24, 2006.
IDF Grant for Enhancing Institutional and Legal Framework for Environmental Permitting in Belarus. October 25, 2007 - October 24, 2010.
Grant for Preparation of Persistent Organic Pollutant Stockpile Management and Technical/Institutional Capacity Upgrading Project. January 30, 2009 - January 28, 2010.
Integrated Solid Waste Management (formerly called Persistent Organic Pollutant Stockpile Management and Technical/Institutional Capacity Upgrading). September 24, 2010 - 2013.

	Preparation of the Sixth National Communication for the Implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES (The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender dimensions are considered in project design and implementation)	Key **goals** of this enabling activity project are: 1. Fulfilment of requirements on the reporting in accordance with Article 4 and Article 12 of the Convention; and Annex I of 2/CP.17 2. Capacity building and enhancement of the national technical and institutional capacities in: - data collection, processing, archiving interpretation, and dissemination for GHG inventory, - development of mitigation and adaptation actions, - integrating climate change issues into sectoral and national development priorities. - improving the quality of inventory in the LULUCF sector. 3. Further development and improvement of the legislative framework, taking into account the provisions of the Paris Agreement. The project is prepared in accordance with the GEF6 Strategic Focal Area on CC mitigation, objective 3: fostering enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies, program 5: Integrate the findings of the Convention's obligations and enabling activities into national planning processes and mitigation objectives ». Experience in the preparation of previous national communications shows that the achievement of the above goals can be reached by involving experts from the National Academy of Sciences, scientific research institutes, industrial enterprises and the public. An important result of this project will be the contribution of the national team of experts to the international negotiations under the UNFCCC and the implementation of the Paris Agreement. The second important result of this project will be the introduction of climate change issues into national legislation. Activities to be undertaken during the preparation of the Seventh NC and Third BR are: - Analysis of previous climate change activities, stakeholder consultations, preparation of detailed project implementation plan. - Description and analysis of the national circumstances. - Preparation of the Greenhouse Gas Inventory, including information on the national inventory system and national registry of carbon units (NRCU). - Policies and measures, including those in accordance with Article 2 of the Kyoto Protocol, and domestic and regional programs and legislative arrangements and enforcement and administrative procedures. - Preparation of projections and assessment of the total effect of policies and measures, and flexibilities relating to Kyoto Protocol mechanisms (Articles 6, 12, and 17). - Assessment of the expected impacts of climate change, vulnerability and development of adaptation measures. - Assessment of the financial resources and transfer of technology, including information under Article 10 and 11, of the Kyoto Protocol, for the developing countries being a Parties to the UNFCCC. - Description of the general policies on research and systematic observation and new achievements in this sphere. - Description and analysis of the situation with the education, training and public awareness on climate change, including involvement of public and non-governmental organizations and participation in international activities. This project will further contribute to: - modernization and improvement of the national system of greenhouse gas inventory by eliminating the shortcomings of previous inventories; - development of new measures to mitigate climate change taking into account long-term forecasts, up to 2050 - continue awareness-raising activities on climate change with the involvement of target audiences of various age groups, including students, teachers, government representatives, the private sector, non-governmental organizations, civil society and the general public; - clarify the assessment of financial and technological needs for climate change research, research, monitoring, education, training and awareness-raising, as well as the development of climate change policies, the advocacy of results and the expedite of national communications. Finally, the project will allow the Republic of Belarus to fulfill its obligations under the UNFCCC, prepare and submit the 7th NC and 3rd BR to the Conference of the Parties UNFCCC. This proposed project will contribute to strengthening of the national capacity to implement Convention obligations on an ongoing basis, and will further raise awareness of climate change issues, especially among those responsible for developing legislation, leading to the full integration of climate considerations into national and sectoral strategies and programs.

Key stakeholders:
Stakeholder involvement and consultation processes is critical to the success of the project. An effective engagement of key stakeholders is envisaged during project preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation to enhance ownership of the NC and BR 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 Belarus. 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.

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection is in charge for supervision of the entire activity in implementing the UNFCCC in Belarus.

Department of Regulation Impacts on the Air and Water in the structure of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection directs and controls activities in the climate change research and preparation of necessary national reports to the Secretariat of the UNFCCC. It participates in the sessions of the working bodies, and in developing programs and strategies in climate change at the national and international levels.

Republican Unitary Enterprises under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection carries out research in the climate change, maintaining the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventories (GHG), preparing the National Communications on Climate Change and Biennial Reports for consideration to the UNFCCC Secretariat. It also participates in development of national strategies and programs in climate change. The major Ministries and agencies that provide information on an annual basis in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection are: National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus, Belarusian State Concern for Oil and Chemistry, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Industry of the Republic of Belarus, Grodno Azot OJSC, Ministry of Transport and Communications of the Republic of Belarus, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Belarus, State Property Committee of the Republic of Belarus, Ministry of Agriculture And Food of the Republic of Belarus, Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Belarus, Ministry of Housing and Communal Services Economy of the Republic of Belarus, Ministry of Architecture and Construction of the Republic of Belarus.

State Institution "The Center of Hydrometeorology, Radioactive Contamination Control and Environmental Monitoring of the Republic of Belarus" is responsible for research and systematic observation of climate in the Republic of Belarus.

National Academy of Sciences of Belarus makes its contribution to the chapter relating to assessment of the expected impacts of climate change, vulnerability and development of adaptation measures in different sectors of the national economy.

Independent national experts on climate change will be also involved in preparation of the following chapters 7th NC/3rd BR: projections and assessment of the total effect of policies and measures, education, training and public awareness on climate change.

Civil society organizations will also take part in 7th NC/3rd BR preparation. The main environmental NGOs that actively cooperate with the Ministry of Natural Resources and also use the country's reporting on the UNFCCC in their activities: the "Green Network" environmental partnership, the "Ecodom" public organization, the Environmental Solutions Center, the international public association "Ecoproject Partnership", Ecological and local lore society "Nerush", non-government organization "APB BirdLife Belarus".

After 7th NC/3rd BR are completed, they will be posted on the www.ecoinfo.by and www.minpriroda.gov.by websites, and all stakeholders, including NGOs will be able to evaluate them, make suggestions and recommendations. If such comments will be fair and constructive, they will be taken into account by the Executing agency and included in final 7NC/3BR to be submitted to the UNFCCC.

Gender dimension:
The guidance on gender integration through the NCs and BURs developed by the Global Support Programme through UNDP and in collaboration with UNEP and GEF, will be applied.

A gender disaggregated analysis approach will be implemented and gender-sensitive stakeholders and partners' involvement plan will be adopted. Understanding how the different social roles and economic status of men and women affect, and are affected differently by climate change will improve actions taken to adapt and to mitigate climate change. In this sense, the update of the national circumstances chapter will consider gender dimension in order to better understand how the different roles of men and women in social

	and economic circumstances may affect Belarus's ability to deal with mitigating and adapting to climate change.

The project will perform a study, analyzing the role of gender in adaptation and mitigation activities, policy formulation and knowledge. The expected findings will build recommendations for most of the project outcomes (National Circumstances, V&A, Mitigation, etc.).

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).
Men and women have equal rights in analytical work. Both women and men will participate in the project. Specialists perform scientific research, prepare reports and carry out projects regardless of their gender, the choice of employees to participate in the project will depend only on their competence and experience in the proposed field.

Institutions to be consulted on gender issues at national level will include, but are not limited to: Ministries in charge of gender, 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, for example: Ministry of Health of the Republic of Belarus, National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection Republic of Belarus and the institutions. |
| **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). | <u>Institutional framework</u>
The project will be implemented under the National Implementation modality (NIM) with the Republican Unitary Enterprise "Center for International Environmental Projects, Certification and Audit "Ecologyinvest " (RUE "Ecologyinvest ") as the implementing entity/responsible partner and will be implement the project activities for the preparation of the 7NC and 3BR.
Department of Regulation Impacts on the Air and Water together with the Department of the International Relations of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection will be coordinate the project activities.
The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection will provide support to the project through the use of equipment and premises for conference and meetings.
The institutional structure of the project will be based on the existing institutional arrangements. Preparation processes of 7NC and 3BR will be closely coordinated by the UNFCCC National Focal Point in Belarus. Day-to-day management of the project will be assured by the project manager/coordinator, who will be responsible to set the project team, while the national focal point will monitor and verify the project results. The Project Steering Committee - The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus 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 Belarus.
UNDP will act 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.

<u>Activities for the implementation of the project:</u>
1.National Circumstances, Institutional Arrangements, Financial resources and technology transfer, Constraints, Gaps and Other Info:
The 6NC includes basic information concerning national circumstances, how national circumstances affect GHG emissions and removals, and how national circumstances and changes in national circumstances affect greenhouse gas emissions and removals over time. It also provides information on how the national circumstances are relevant to factors affecting greenhouse gas emissions and removals, including disaggregated indicators, to explain the relationship between national circumstances and emissions or removals.

During this project the update of general information will be prepared, including the government structure, population, geographic, climatic and economic profiles, as well as specific sectoral information with examples of key drivers for emission trends, including energy, transport, industry, waste, housing and urban structure, agriculture and forestry. The 7th NC will also include a description of policies and legal mechanisms for linking economic sectors.
Financial resources and technology transfer, Constraints, Gaps and Other Information:
· The climate change problems in the Republic of Belarus will be analyzed and determined. The recommendations and needs to solve these problems will be defined.
· Institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications and biennial reports on a continuous basis described |

- · A plan for research and development to monitor climate change prepared;
- · New models of climate change developed;
- · Works on agroclimatic zoning done;
- · Climate change forecasting system in the Republic of Belarus improved;
- · The system of regional monitoring of climate change introduced; a common policy in the field of research and systematic observation will be outlined, including national policy, international cooperation, research, forecasting and modeling of climate change in the Republic of Belarus, as well as a climate monitoring system in the Republic of Belarus, improvements in the national monitoring system and its relationship to the Global Climate Observing System
- · Information on the participation of non-governmental organizations in climate change activities prepared;
- · Research to expand public awareness of climate change, including secondary and higher education conducted;
- · Proposals for introducing climate change issues into secondary and higher education programs developed;
- · An assessment of the possibility of providing financial, technological and capacity-building assistance to developing countries provided.

2. Greenhouse Gas Inventory, including the national system and the national registry of carbon units
For the purposes of the 6NC, the transition from the old Common Reporting Format (CRF) Reporter to the new online CRF Reporter was done. All necessary estimations, parameters and factors were filled in the tables for all sectors and gases taking into account the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for Greenhouse Gas Inventories: wetlands. The reports of the centralized in-depth review of the second, third and fourth national communication of Belarus and of the in-country review of the Sixth National Communication and First Biennial Report of Belarus were also considered and the provisions of the report were included into this chapter as well as in the national inventory report.

As presented in the project framework, the 7NC/3BR project will prepare a GHG inventory for 2016 for all sectors of the economy required by the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. The national GHG inventory system will be brought in accordance with the provisions of the Decision 24/CP.19 "Revision of the UNFCCC guidelines for reporting on annual inventories for Parties included in Annex I to the Convention", IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006, Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for Greenhouse Gas Inventories: wetlands, taking into account the provisions of the Paris Agreement. It is planned to improve national inventory mainly by estimating the previously missing categories and implementing in the future report all comments of the Expert Review Team (ERT) that are contained in the Report on the individual review of the inventory submission of Belarus submitted in 2015 and 2016.

3. Climate change mitigation and system for the monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV)
The detailed description on national PaMs and specific estimates of their effects on GHG were updated by the national legal expert in the 6NC. It contained description of PaMs by sectors: energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management and by gas, as well as cross-sectoral PaMs; and provided the reference to previous NC for PaMs maintained over time. For the 6NC, the national experts updated the projections with different scenarios: with measures (WM) scenario, encompassing currently implemented and adopted policies and measures; with additional measures (WAM), encompassing planned policies and measures, and without measures (WOM) scenarios, excluding all policies and measures implemented, adopted or planned after the year chosen as the starting point for this projection.

Under the 7NC and 3BR project, it is planned to include the following areas:
- · Description of the policy development process;
- · Internal and regional programs and / or legislative enforcement measures and administrative procedures;
- · Policy and measures and their impact;
- · Policies and measures in accordance with Article 2 of the Kyoto Protocol;
- · Policies and measures that no longer apply and the results of their implementation;
- · Analysis of policies and measures from the point of view of reducing GHG emissions in accordance with the obligations of the Republic of Belarus under the Paris Agreement.

Projections to 2050 and an assessment of the combined impact of policies and measures will be prepared, information on the nature of the mechanisms in accordance with Articles 6, 12 and 17 of the Kyoto Protocol, a description of the methodology used for the submitted GHG emission projections.

| | A plan for the implementation of a system for monitoring, reporting and verifying greenhouse gas emissions in the Republic of Belarus will be developed. The experience of other countries in the development and maintenance of the Register of Carbon Units will be examined. The possibilities of using the technical equipment of the National Register of Carbon Units and its compliance with the requirements imposed on registers by the UNFCCC Secretariat checked. Conclusions and recommendations on the possibility of functioning and set-up of the National Register of Carbon Units of the Republic of Belarus will be provided.

4. Vulnerability assessment, climate change impacts and adaptation measures
For the purposes of the 6 NC the national experts prepared information on the expected impacts of climate change and an outline of the action with regards to the adaptation. They focused on the following three elements: assessments, action and cooperation in the area of vulnerability (reporting in this section mainly based to specific results of vulnerability assessments for certain sectors), impacts and adaptation. Also, information on assessment of economic and social consequences of response measures; minimization of adverse impacts in accordance with Article 3.4 and minimization of adverse effects in accordance with Article 2.3 was presented.

The new project will include: Assessment of vulnerability and adaptation measures in agriculture, the impact of climate change on agriculture, adaptation measures in agriculture, vulnerability assessment and adaptation measures in forestry, the impact of climate change on forestry and biodiversity, adaptation measures in forestry, assessment of the vulnerability of water resources and identification of adaptation options, the impact of climate change on water resources, adaptation measures in the water sector, assessing the impact of climate on the human body.

5. Compilation, editing and publication of the seventh National Communication and the third Biennial reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation
It is envisaged the 7th National Communication and 3rd Biennial Reporting will be compiled, edited and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat by Dec 2018. |
|---|---|
| **D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, EXPECTED ECONOMIC EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:** | This project will improve the reporting of the Republic of Belarus in the framework of the implementation of commitments under the UNFCCC so that Belarus can take into account considerations related to climate change (reduction of GHG emissions, energy conservation and reduction of vulnerability to climate change). The preparation of work programs to capacity building and raise awareness of the problem of climate change is an important step to strengthen national capacity for implementing measures to protect the climate, sustainable use of resources and resistance to climate change. On the other hand, the project activity based on the experience and results of previous GHG emission inventories, and the main work focused on the areas and sectors that identified as the most relevant in the country.

The results of the project will be the 7th NC and the third biennial report, vulnerability and adaptation indicators will be updated, GHG emission estimates will be calculated over a longer period and appropriate mitigation measures will be proposed. The project will also provide socio-economic benefits by integrating gender and health issues into biodiversity activities. If possible, the project will liaise with international projects on biodiversity conservation, gender equality, civil society, climate risk management and water resources management. In addition, national cross-sectoral consultations will be held with stakeholders such as local authorities, NGOs, local communities and others, which in turn will create broader national ownership of the enabling activities for the results of the climate change project. |
| **E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN** | The project monitoring and evaluation will be carried out according to UNDP programming policies and procedures.

Project start
A Project inception meeting will be held within the first two months of project start with those with assigned roles in the project organization structure, UNDP country office and other relevant stakeholders.
Quarterly
The Project Coordinator shall report progress made in the quarterly reports to be monitored in UNDP ATLAS Platform.
Annually
Status Survey Questionnaires to indicate progress and identify challenges as well as technical support needs will be carried out twice a year.
Day to day monitoring of implementation progress will be the responsibility of the Project Coordinator, Director or CTA (depending on the established project structure) 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.
End of Project |

	During the last three months, the Project Coordinator with the collaboration of the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report, to be submitted and reviewed by the national coordination institution (APC) and UNDP. <u>Audit</u> on Project will follow UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable Audit policies <u>Learning and knowledge sharing</u> Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone through existing information sharing networks and forums.
F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE)	<u>not apply</u>

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

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

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE *(MONTH, DAY, YEAR)*
Iya Malkina	First Deputy Minister	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus	**SEPTEMBER, 8, 2017**

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE	04.10. 2000	Andrei Pilipchuk
UN CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION / DEGRADATION OF LAND	11.27. 2001	Andrei Kuzmich
VIENNA CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE OZONE LAYER	05.23. 1986	Andrei Pilipchuk

CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	06.10. 1993	Sergei Melnov

C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies[2] 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
Ms. Adriana Dinu, UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator		September, 20, 2017	Mr. Yamil Bonduki, Program Manager, UNDP (Green-LECRDs)	+1-212-906-6659	yamil.bonduki @undp.org

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[2] GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF

GEF 6 Enabling Activity Template for Agency April2015