



7 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:	Macedonia's Fourth National Communication and Third Biennial Update Report on Climate Change under the UNFCCC		
Country:	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	GEF Project ID: ¹	10024
GEF Agency:	UNDP (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	6222
Other Executing Partner:	Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning (MoEPP)	Submission Date:	7 March 2018
		Resubmission Date:	26 March 2018
GEF Focal Area:	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	48
Type of Report:	Joint National Communication and Biennial Update Report	Expected Report Submission to Convention	FNC-December 2021 TBUR- December 2019

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK*

Assist the Macedonian Government to prepare the Fourth National Communication and the Third Biennial Update Report on Climate Change for the fulfilment of its obligations towards the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)				
Project Component	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing ²
I. Development of Fourth National Communication on Climate Change (FNC)	1. FNC developed and submitted in accordance with the guidelines contained in FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.2	<p>1.1 National circumstances concerning the physical and socioeconomic (economy, education, population, health, livelihoods) characteristics of the country and how these might affect the way in which the country deals with climate change and sustainable development issues in the long term reviewed and updated, including gender disaggregated data; description of institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications on a continuous basis including distribution of responsibilities within government departments, universities, research institutions, etc. as applicable.</p> <p>1.2 National GHG Inventory for the period 2017 – 2019 using 2006 IPCC guidelines for the following sectors: energy,</p>	450,000	250,000

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

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

		<p>industrial processes, AFLU and waste upgraded in order to complement existing time series for 1990 – 2015; introduction of Tier II or Tier III to the extent possible and depending of the sector’s available data; mechanisms for continued collection of GHG relevant data strengthened.</p> <p>1.3 Country’s mitigation potential for the energy, industrial processes, AFOLU and waste sectors by 2040 revised and validated to ensure alignment with relevant national priorities stipulated in the relevant national climate change documents and the regional and global context potential for raising ambition for the next Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) cycle evaluated.</p> <p>1.4 Information on country’s vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change updated and adaptation measures needed to meet the specific needs and concerns arising from these adverse effects updated; including assessment of losses and damages to the extent possible; analysis of male/female differences included in all reports and assessments to clarify differences between their vulnerability.</p> <p>1.5 Information on steps taken to integrate climate change considerations into relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 1 (f) of the Convention provided (Transfer of technologies, Research and systematic observation, Education, Training and public awareness, Capacity-building,</p>		
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		<p>Information and networking). More in-depth gender analyses carried out as per the adopted GSP Gender responsive National Communications Toolkit and the Gender Action Plan adopted on COP23.</p> <p>1.6 Constraints, gaps and related financial, technology and capacity building needs identified and activities/measures for overcoming the gaps and constraints proposed.</p> <p>1.7 Fourth National Communication to UNFCCC consolidated and submitted to the UNFCCC</p>		
II. Development of Third Biennial Update Report on Climate Change	2. TBUR developed and submitted in accordance with the guidelines contained in Annex III of Dec.2/CP. 17	<p>2.1. Information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the biennial update reports revised and updated, especially in terms of implementation of the recommendation from the FBUR and SDG agenda. Gender disaggregated data included to the extent possible.</p> <p>2.2. New inventories for 2015 - 2016 developed and the quality of the whole series 1990-2014 improved.</p> <p>2.3. Mitigation scenarios developed within the SBUR updated as per the revised energy balances, supplemented with socio-economic research and with additional scenario that shall reflect the mitigation potential of the actions induced by the private sector to the extent possible.</p> <p>2.4. The technology, financial and capacity needs for mitigation</p>	324,550	100,000

		updated and recommendations with government priorities updated. 2.5. The process of establishment of the domestic Measurement, Reporting and Verification arrangements supported. 2.6. Third Biennial Update Report adopted and submitted in according to the guidelines contained in Annex III of Dec.2/CP. 17		
Subtotal			774,550	350,000
Project Management Cost ³ (Including Direct Project Services Cost: 10,000)			77,450	
Total Project Cost			852,000	350,000

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

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning	In-kind	10,000
Others	European Commission ⁴	Grants	340,000
Total Co-financing			350,000

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	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	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

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

⁴ Complementary activities amounting 340,000 USD within the approved IPA project for development of Law and Strategy on Climate Action. Shall be implemented through the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning. The total project budget is 1,500,000USD

**A. ENABLING
ACTIVITY
BACKGROUND
AND CONTEXT**

(Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):

The country ratified the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in December 1997, the Kyoto Protocol in July 2004 and the Paris Agreement in November 2017. Complying with its commitments towards the UNFCCC the country prepared and submitted the following reports to the UNFCCC: the Initial National Communication on Climate Change in 2003; the First Technology Needs Assessment in 2004; the Second National Communication in 2008; the Third National Communication in 2014; the First Biennial Update Report on Climate Change in February 2015. The Second Biennial Update Report on Climate Change is in its final stage of adoption by the Government and is expected to be submitted by the first quarter of 2018.

In August 2015, the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions document was submitted to the UNFCCC and the Government committed to reduce the CO₂ emissions from fossil fuels combustion for 30%, that is, for 36% at a higher level of ambition, by 2030 compared to the business as usual (BAU) scenario. The NDC also identifies three target sectors: energy supply, buildings, and transport. As the official documentation explains, “Due to the extensive use of fossil fuels, particularly the dominant share of domestic lignite for electricity production, there is a significant potential in the country for GHG emissions reduction. Having this in mind, the focus...is put on climate change mitigation, that is, on policies and measures which lead to GHG emissions reduction. However, this does not suggest that adaptation is less important. Vulnerable sectors and climate change adaptation shall be subject to a more detailed analysis in the future...”

The Macedonian First Biennial Update report was among the firsts BURs from Non-Annex I Parties to undergo the International Consultation Analysis (ICA) process (FCCC/SBI/ICA/2015/TASR.1/MDK). Active participation in both ICA components - the technical analysis of the submitted BURs, and the workshop for facilitative sharing of views under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, has been valuable and positive experience for the country and the team.

The following were the key conclusions of the ICA process: a) the country has transparently reported on its national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of BURs and has taken significant steps to create strong institutional arrangements that allow for the sustainable preparation of BURs. Macedonia’s inventory constitutes an extension and improvement of the previous inventories and covers GHG emissions and removals for the period 1990–2012 using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, by recalculating the full-time series for the years reported in previous national communications. Further, the country has transparently reported on plans and considerations to continuously improve the transparency, consistency, comparability, completeness and accuracy in its national GHG inventories, and is planning steps and institutional arrangements to support continuous improvement. It has also transparently reported on the technical and institutional processes to plan and assess actions to mitigate climate change, in addition to the types of mitigation actions being implemented and considered. The team of technical experts suggested the following improvements: a) the transparency of methods and associated use of emission factors applied could be enhanced; b) the transparency of some mitigation information could be enhanced; c) a more detailed report that includes disaggregation by donor and type of support required may enhance the transparency of reporting; d) 10 capacity-building needs related to the facilitation of reporting in accordance with annex III to decision 2/CP.17 and to the participation in ICA in accordance with annex IV to decision 2/CP.17, considering Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Convention has been identified.

All the above suggestions from the technical analyses have been taken into consideration and incorporated in the SBUR to the extent possible. Detailed tables on the level of application of the ICA technical suggestions are presented in the SBUR. The recommendations from the review of the SBUR within the second cycle of the ICA shall be taken into consideration while implementing

the Third BUR, and the compliance shall be presented adequately at the end of the final document.

It is worth noting that the government is one of the seven country-pioneers that included climate change in the Open Government Partnership National Action Plans and committed to develop national climate policies in a transparent, participatory manner. It will also provide open access to national databases that show the amounts and sources of greenhouse gas emissions, including: information and data on climate change effects, relevant climate scenarios and climate change mitigation. It also commits to establish appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks for the private sector to deliver data relevant to climate change.

The development of three National Communications to the UNFCCC, two Biennial Update Report and the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) have contributed to the strengthening of climate mainstreaming processes in the country. They have also supported informing the international community on the actions taken by the country to address climate change issues. Country's institutional and policy frameworks to deal with climate change related issues have improved noticeably. Number of national documents that set policies for development of the key sectors has been adopted.

Since 2005, a number of relevant laws, regulations and strategies that incorporate climate change considerations have been adopted, such as the 2010 Strategy for Energy Development in the Republic of Macedonia for the Period 2008-2020 with a Vision to 2030, the 2010 Renewable Energy Sources Strategy of Macedonia till 2020, the 2010 National Strategy for Energy Efficiency in the Republic of Macedonia till 2020, the 2009 National Environmental Investments Strategy, the 2008 National Environmental Approximation Strategy, the 2010 National Health Strategy for Adaptation in Health Sector and a National CDM Strategy, 2008-2012, the 2015 National Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy 2014–2020. The National Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation in Agriculture is under development.

At the legislative level, climate change issues are incorporated into the Law on Environment, including details on the preparation of GHG emissions inventories as well as an action plan on measures and activities to abate the increase of GHG emissions and to mitigate the adverse impacts of climate change. The Law on Environment stipulates that a National Plan for climate change is to be adopted for stabilizing GHG concentrations at a level that would prevent any dangerous anthropogenic impact on the climate system within a timeframe sufficient to allow ecosystems to naturally adapt to climate change, in accordance with the principle of international cooperation and the goals of the national social and economic development. In July 2013, changes in the Law on Environment were adopted, and a new article (No. 188) added regarding the establishment of a national system of GHG emissions inventories and the monitoring of the implementation of agreements regarding climate change. This system is envisioned to incorporate collection, processing, assessment, verification and quality assurance and management of uncertainty, as well as storage, use, distribution and presentation of data and information derived from entities holding data for anthropogenic emissions by sources and sinks of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

Overall responsibility for the development, management and coordination of environmental and climate change policy lies with the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning (MOEPP). MOEPP is also the designated National Focal Point to the UNFCCC and for Kyoto Protocol implementation, and is responsible for coordinating implementation of the provisions of the Convention and the Protocol.

In 2000, a National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) was established. The NCCC is chaired by the MOEPP and has 33 members from government, private sector, NGOs, academia, as well as international partners such as the Red Cross. Institutional members include the Ministry of Foreign

Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Transport and Communications, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Finance, Secretariat for European Affairs, Public Health Institute, Crisis Management Centre, State Statistical Office, Economic Chamber of Macedonia, Association of Units of Local Self-Governments and the Hydrometeorological Institute. The committee has a number of responsibilities, including overseeing national policies on climate change, ensuring these policies are consistent with national development priorities and objectives and ensuring that relevant stakeholders across Macedonia are kept informed and consulted on the development of climate change issues, policies and strategic management of all climate related projects, programs and research activities.

In addition, under the auspices of the Deputy Prime Minister in Charge of Economic Affairs, the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSDD) was established. The NCSDD oversees implementation of the NSSD. The Deputy Prime Minister is also the National Designated Authority (NDA) for the Green Climate Fund.

Other ministries with responsibilities related to climate change are the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Transport and Communication and the Ministry of Finance. Most of these ministries have appointed Climate Change Focal Points responsible for mainstreaming climate change into respective policies, strategies and programs. In addition, in 2009 the Ministry of Health established a National Committee for Climate Change and Health to serve as the responsible body for monitoring activities and decision-making in that area. The country has also established a National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction.

On a local level, fourteen municipal strategies on climate change have been developed and local governments are allocating funds in their budgets for implementation of the measures and actions definite in these strategies, both for mitigation and adaption to climate change. The City of Skopje, the capital, has recently finalized and is promoting its first climate change strategy as well. In the Skopje strategy “urban resilience” has been taken into consideration for the first time, and number of activities aimed at enhancing the urban resilience of the City of Skopje are underway.

National and local authorities also have enhanced resilience at national and local levels to climate induced floods and other natural disasters through improved preparedness and early warning systems. With UNDP’s support, significant progress has been made in addressing specific climate risks through mapping, cost benefit analyses and mitigation, including the planning, construction and maintenance of preventive infrastructure.

On the Government request to support the development of its National Adaptation Plan (NAP), UNDP developed a roadmap for implementation of the NAP process and it will form the basis for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) funding request. In parallel, a concept for a full-fledge project focused on flood prevention has been developed and consultations with the new government and potential partners are underway.

The European integration has been at the top of Government’s agenda ever since the independence of the country and the membership of the European Union remains a strategic goal of the country. In the context of the EU accession process, the country also initiated harmonization of its EU and UNFCCC commitments. The EU integration agenda has generated momentum for political, economic and social reforms and contributed to consensus building on cross-sectoral policy. While EU accession poses great challenges in terms of human and financial capacity at the national and local levels, it also provides opportunities for the creation of more integrated, crosscutting policies and better utilization of available resources.

	<p>The process for development of the National Communications and BURs, funded by the GEF and supported by UNDP as an implementing agency, has evolved throughout the years, and significant progress has been noted in the quality of the GHG Inventories both in terms of activity data and emission factors, incorporating quality assurance and control, management of uncertainties, development of mitigation scenarios and modeling of relevant actions and measures. However, there are still gaps that must be closed.</p> <p>Taking into consideration that the country is planning to develop a Strategy on Climate Action and a Law that will create an enabling environment for implementation of the Strategy using EU pre-accession funding (IPA), the momentum for development of a comprehensive Forth NC and Third BUR is ideal as these documents can provide significant input to both the Strategy and the Law.</p> <p>The Third Biennial Update Report is planned to be finalized and submitted to UNFCCC in December 2019 and the Fourth National Communication in December 2021. Both documents shall be instrumental in identifying country’s potential for raising ambitions within the 2020 NDC cycle.</p>
<p>B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES (The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender dimensions are considered in project design and implementation):</p>	<p>The goal of the project is to assist the country in mainstreaming and integration of climate change consideration into national and sectorial development policies by giving continuity to the institutional and technical capacity strengthening process, initiated and sustained by the National Communications and Biennial Update Reports on Climate Change.</p> <p>The immediate objective of the project is to assist the country in the preparation and submission of its Third Biennial Update Report (TBUR) and the Fourth National Communication (FNC) on Climate Change to the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC for the fulfillment of its obligations to the Convention under Decision 17/CP.8, Decision 1/CP.16 and 2/CP.17; as well as Decision 20/CP.19, and 2/CP.14, Decision 16 and 17/CP.20.</p> <p>The project is in line with the GEF’s climate change mitigation objective CCM3 under GEF-6: Foster Enabling Conditions to Mainstream Mitigation Concerns into Sustainable Development Strategies which provides support to Non-Annex I countries at fully agreed cost to prepare their National Communications in a timely manner.</p> <p>The project has two components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of the Fourth National Communication on Climate Change (FNC) 2. Development of the Third Biennial Update Report (TBUR). <p>The project outcomes are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FNC developed and submitted in accordance with the guidelines contained in FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.2 2. TBUR developed and submitted in accordance with the guidelines contained in Annex III of Dec.2/CP. 17 <p>The project outputs are: <u>Outcome 1:</u></p> <p>1.1 National circumstances concerning the physical and socioeconomic (economy, education, population, health, livelihoods) characteristics of the country and how these might affect the way in which the country deals with climate change and sustainable development issues in the long term reviewed and updated, with gender disaggregated data; description of institutional</p>

arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications on a continuous basis including distribution of responsibilities within government departments, universities, research institutions, etc. as applicable.

1.2 National GHG Inventory for the period 2017 – 2019 using 2006 IPCC guidelines for the following sectors: energy, industrial processes, AFOLU and waste upgraded to complement existing time series for 1990 – 2015; introduction of Tier II or Tier III to the extent possible and depending of the sector’s available data; mechanisms for continued collection of GHG relevant data strengthened.

1.3 Country’s mitigation potential for the energy, industrial processes, AFLU and waste sectors by 2040 revised and validated to ensure alignment with relevant national priorities stipulated in the relevant national climate change documents and the regional and global context; potential for raising ambition for the next Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) cycle shall be evaluated.

1.4 Information on country’s vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change updated and adaptation measures needed to meet the specific needs and concerns arising from these adverse effects updated; including assessment of losses and damages to the extent possible; analysis of male/female (M/F) differences included in all reports and assessments to clarify differences between M/F vulnerability.

1.5 Information on steps taken to integrate climate change considerations into relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 1 (f) of the Convention provided (Transfer of technologies, Research and systematic observation, Education, Training and public awareness, Capacity-building, Information and networking). More in-depth gender analyses carried out as per the adopted GSP Gender responsive National Communications Toolkit and the Gender Action Plan adopted on COP23.

1.6 Constraints, gaps and related financial, technology and capacity building needs identified and activities/measures for overcoming the gaps and constraints proposed.

1.7 Fourth National Communication to UNFCCC consolidated and submitted to the UNFCCC

Outcome 2

2.1. Information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the biennial update reports revised and updated, especially in terms of implementation of the recommendation from the FBUR and SDG agenda. Gender disaggregated data included to the extent possible.

2.2. New inventories for 2015 -2016 developed and the quality of the whole series 1990-2014 improved.

2.3. Mitigation scenarios developed within the SBUR updated as per the revised energy balances, supplemented with socio-economic research and with additional scenario that shall reflect the mitigation potential of the actions induced by the private sector.

2.4. The technology, financial and capacity needs for mitigation updated and recommendations with government priorities updated.

2.5. The process of establishment of the domestic Measurement, Reporting and Verification

arrangements supported.

2.6. Third Biennial Update Report adopted and submitted in according to the guidelines contained in Annex III of Dec.2/CP. 17

The preparation process of three National Communications and the Biennial Update Reports to the Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC, has contributed to the institutional strengthening of the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, as competent institution for the application of the Convention as well as of other relevant institutions at national level. This project will additionally improve the sustainability for preparation of future NCs/BURs/NDCs/NAPs and will facilitate the reporting requirements to UNFCCC. Active participation by all stakeholders in the formulation of mitigation policies and measures will be facilitated to ensure ownership and sustainability.

The project outcomes will facilitate the national mitigation action and planning, will enable recognition of both mitigation and adaptation efforts in the country, as well as will link the national climate action to international support. Moreover, the outcomes would support competent and wise policy making in the field of climate change and will enhance the positions of the country in the climate change negotiation process at international, as well as at European level.

Based on the National Communication experience, it is understood that the most effective way to address climate change, is to allow a real co-management of the issue, where all key stakeholders are involved, in particular in relation to the design and implementation of the mitigation and adaptation actions, in the framework of pursuing the wider objectives of sustainable development. The integration of the different sectors strengthens the institutional and technical capacity of the different stakeholders and institutions, not limited to a reduced group of experts and decision makers from the governmental institution where lies the responsibility for the fulfillment of the national obligations to the Convention.

Therefore, the project team will create mechanisms for effective gender responsive stakeholder engagement, and will ensure the meaningful participation of targeted groups. Efforts will be made to take into consideration the needs of excluded and marginalized groups which are more affected by climate change and have less resource to adapt. For this purpose, the project team will use various tools, including design thinking, behavioral science, and foresight, thus creating a collaborative space where different stakeholders will join forces to design policies and actions that will contribute to mitigation of GHG emission and will enhance the resilience and adaptive capacities to climate change on national and local levels.

The table below presents an initial list of key stakeholders. In the inception phase of the project, the list will be further expanded.

Stakeholder	Responsibility	Project Role
MOEPP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key governmental body responsible for coordinating implementation of the provisions of the UNFCCC and related agreements • Key governmental body responsible for development of climate change policies and strengthening the institutional cooperation in the area of climate change • Coordinates the National Climate Change Committee • Responsible for reporting progress in climate change-related progress • National Focal Point to the UNFCCC is the 	<p>MOEPP will serve as the implementing agency for the project and MOEPP will be directly involved in the design of the proposed project within the Ministry under contract 1.</p>

		State Advisor on Climate Change in the MoEPP	
	NCCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established by the Government, consisting of representatives of all relevant stakeholders: government bodies, academia, private sector and civil society The NCCC is a participatory platform aimed at providing high-level support and guidance for overall climate change policies in the country 	NCCC will serve as the project steering committee.
	Ministry of Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key governmental body responsible for development of energy-related policies Implements many of the policies, activities and projects that directly and indirectly impact climate change mitigation in the energy sector Key governmental body responsible for reporting to the Energy Community and for reporting on SDGs 	Ministry will be represented on the NCCC and will participate in capacity strengthening, training, and communication activities in components 1 and 2. It will also provide expert inputs to the pilot long-term, low-carbon emission strategy under Component 2.3.
	Other Ministries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry for Transport and Communications is the governmental body responsible for transport policy and maintains the national vehicle registry The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Water Economy is a key partner and beneficiary in agriculture (including irrigation), forestry, fisheries, and livestock. The Ministry of Labour and Social Policy is responsible for gender issues and jobs-related issues 	Other ministries (and others) will be represented on the NCCC and will participate in project components, through training, capacity building, analyses, and the tracking system.
	The State Statistical Office (SSO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key governmental body responsible for collecting, processing, and disseminating data about the demographic, social, and economic situation in the country. They also provide statistical data to international organizations. 	SSO will be represented on the NCCC and will work closely with the project team on data collection and reporting issues related to the tracking system and on gender-disaggregated statistics.
	Academia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary source of research on climate change issues and other key sectoral issues (energy, agriculture) and cross-cutting issues (gender) Channel for providing country-specific climate change research to the international research community via conferences and publications 	Representatives of the research and teaching community serve on the NCCC, and experts form an important consultative group for national networks of practitioners established under Component 1.3.
	Civil Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source of training capacity Experience with gender issues Networks in rural areas 	Civil society organizations are represented on the NCCC. They will contribute to national networks of practitioners (Component 1.3), related analysis and training (Component 4), and the dissemination of results throughout the country.
	European Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key source of legislative and policy support for climate change action, particularly the future Law on Climate Action 	The European Commission and any relevant offices of the European Commission will be consulted regarding their current and planned activities on environmental information systems and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source of financing for mitigation activities through the IPA-2 funding window • Source of co-financing for project activities 	change in order to maximize information on climate change legislation and and to avoid the duplication of systems and information systems (see Section additional information).
Donor Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bilateral donors form a significant source of support for climate change-related capacity strengthening activities, including support for MRV systems at the municipal level • Multilateral donors support capacity strengthening and investments in climate change mitigation and adaptation. Specifically, the GEF has provided financial support for reporting to the UNFCCC and associated capacity strengthening • The donor community represents a current and future source of climate finance 	project will liaise with the donor community on a regular basis throughout implementation and will work with donors on the in-country reporting of financial received for climate change and on finance readiness and project pipelines opening.

Gender dimensions:

Having in mind that the National Communications and Biennial Update reports are the backbone of national climate strategies, programmes and plans, they can become an essential instrument to integrate gender responsive considerations into these documents. Therefore, the Fourth National Communication and the Third Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC will be prepared with a gender-sensitive approach. In that sense, [the Gender Responsive National Communications Toolkit](#) developed in 2015 by the UNDP-UNEP Global Support Programme for NC and BURs will be applied as well as UNFCCC guidelines arising from the COP23 newly adopted Gender Action Plan

In terms of project preparation, the project draws directly upon the feedback and experiences gathered from the UNDP sub-regional workshop in Skopje on Gender and MRV, which was held in December 2017. The workshop, which was supported by the UNDP/UNEP GSP, focused on putting the Gender Responsive National Communications Toolkit into practice. The target audience for the training consisted of experts overseeing country reports, government gender experts, and officials from government agencies serving as UNFCCC focal points. The project preparation has also ensured that the project approach and activities are consistent with the GEF Gender Equality Action Plan.

As the 2015 UNDP Gender Responsive National Communications Toolkit notes, “Integrating gender into climate change reporting is a particular challenge because many environmental specialists may not be familiar with gender analysis approaches and gender specialists may not have experience in climate change” (UNDP 2015: 53). For this reason, the project will address gender within every project component, to the extent possible.

The country plans to begin to implement a gender/climate action plan in 2018 that will outline concrete steps and responsibilities related to integrating gender considerations into both UNFCCC reports. The proposed project will work closely with the government to ensure that the project activities can enhance the implementation of this action plan. With an aim to ensure gender mainstreaming, the implications for men and women of relevant action, including legislation, policies or programmes will be assessed. In this way, women’s and men’s concerns and experiences could become an integral dimension of all development efforts.

	<p>This approach will ensure that the capabilities, knowledge and experience of all members of society will be mobilized towards addressing climate change challenges, and that women and men are included and have their voices heard and opinions equally valued.</p>
<p>C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A).</p>	<p>Institutional framework</p> <p>The project will be implemented under support to NIM modality where UNDP shall act as a responsible party for the provision of support services to the national implementing partner i.e. the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning.</p> <p>The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) i.e. the Climate Change Office will be the executing and operational unit that will coordinate and implement the project activities for the preparation of the Third BUR and Fourth NC, in the same capacity as it had for development of NCs and BURs.</p> <p>The Government will give support to the project through the use of equipment and premises for the PIU. It will also provide the technical support for preparation of GHG inventories through the Informative Center within MoEPP. The Public relations office within MoEPP will provide support in all activities aimed at promoting and communicating the project results to the key stakeholders and general public.</p> <p>The National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) will continue to be a participatory platform, that will provide high-level support and guidance for overall climate change policies in the country. It comprises of representatives from the government bodies, academia, private sector and civil society organizations. The NCCC will also strengthen the inter-institutional coordination and collaboration on climate change issues thus giving sustainability to the preparation process of national communications and biennial update reports.</p> <p>UNDP will act as GEF Implementing Agency for the project and will assist the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning to implement the activities, and will monitor and supervise the project in accordance with standard UNDP-GEF policies and procedures.</p> <p>Narrative description of the planned outputs and activities:</p> <p>Component 1: Development of the Fourth National Communication on Climate Change (FNC)</p> <p><u>National circumstances concerning the physical and socioeconomic (economy, education, population, health, livelihoods) characteristics of the country and how these might affect the way in which the country deals with climate change and sustainable development issues in the long term reviewed and updated, with gender disaggregated data; description of institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications on a continuous basis including distribution of responsibilities within government departments, universities, research institutions, etc. as applicable:</u></p> <p>The information on the national circumstances provided in previous relevant documents will be updated considering all new studies, projects and research developed since January 2015. This will include: an update of the country characterization in terms of demography, natural resources, climate and education, social and cultural aspects, as well as macroeconomic parameters, employment, income and services. In particular, it will be analyzed how the national circumstances may affect country's ability to deal with climate change adaptation and mitigation. Special attention will be paid to new information and data related to those sectors that are most vulnerable to climate change and/or are the largest contributors to the GHG emissions.</p>

Institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the NCs shall be described, including distribution of responsibilities within government departments, academia and various relevant bodies.

Country efforts regarding implementation of the SDG agenda shall be described, especially SDG13. Gender aspect shall be also captured through presenting gender and climate change relevant information based on various gender disaggregated data and activities arising from both GSP Gender guidelines, as well as COP23 adopted Gender Action Plan,

Also as part of this activity, the level of implementation of activities stipulated in actions plans (in all areas) in the Third National Communication on Climate Change shall be assessed and reported.

National GHG Inventory for the period 2016 – 2019 using 2006 IPCC guidelines for the following sectors: energy, industrial processes, AFOLU and waste upgraded in order to complement existing time series for 1990 – 2015; introduction of Tier II or Tier III to the extent possible and depending of the sector's available data; mechanisms for continued collection of GHG relevant data strengthened:

Under the previous national reports, compilation of full series of GHG inventories for the period 1990-2014 have been prepared. The TBUR shall upgrade these time series up to 2016. Within the FNC this database will be extended up to 2019 (as latest year with available official data). Country specific emission factors for the key source categories that contribute more than 95% to the total GHG emissions of the inventory shall be updated, thus adding value to the quality of the national greenhouse gas inventory. Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) shall be ensured through a formalized process already established in the country, along with reviews from the National Climate Change Committee, the Global Support Programme (GSP) and relevant national institutions. Within previous national reports, a centralized data collection system from industrial installations was established. The system consists of an online platform called Emission Monitoring in Industry (EMI) which enables industrial installations to report data for calculation of GHG emissions and other pollutants. The data gathered within the EMI software shall be used in the development of GHG inventories in order to improve the accuracy and completeness of time series and will be part of the National Environmental Information System. Additional follow-up activities shall be implemented as part of this output for eventual upgrade of the EMI software in compliance with the performance results from the industrial plants and making it legally binding reporting tool for the industrial installations.

More specifically, detailed activities within this output will cover:

- Data collection/ interaction with data providers for preparation of inventory for 2017-2019 according to IPCC 2006 guidelines for the following sectors: energy, industrial processes, AFOLU and waste;
- Introduction of Tier II or Tier III in the sectors specified above to the extent possible
- Dis-aggregation of Road transport by vehicle categories, starting from the year for which data exist
- Gather more detailed data regarding the carbon content of the feedstock in the following sectors: cement production, lime production and steel production (directly from the industrial plants)
- Segregate data for the F-gas emissions from refrigeration and air-conditioning for the specific part of the equipment life-cycle. These data should be collected by the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning.
- Include F-gas emissions from fire protection, aerosols and solvents or reiteration that emissions from these categories are not occurring in the country (to the extent possible)
- Include N₂O emissions from medical appliances
- Establish mechanism for collection of SF₆ emissions from use and disposal of electrical

equipment (for the more recent years)

- Regular (annual basis) assessment of the land use based on satellite imagery from the current year.
- Change of the data source and the categorization of the Meat & Poultry category data.
- Follow-up activities to successfully include EMI in the National Environmental Information System (installation, trainings, legal issues, technical support etc.);
- Develop innovative tools for collection of data from other sectors than industry, particularly data needed for FLU sector; agriculture sector,
- Transfer of knowledge related to GHG inventory to relevant departments in the MoEPP;
- Capacity building of relevant stakeholders for various specific points of the GHG inventory to ensure full sustainability and quality control of the national GHG inventory process;
- Revision of nationally adopted emission factors and development of fuel-specific and combustion-specific emission factors for the transport sector;
- Review of the institutional arrangements for data collection and management and provision of technical support in setting up the legal framework for GHG data collection and management system and for updating the GHG inventory within the expected Law on Climate Action;
- Development of the NIR – National Inventory report.

Country's mitigation potential by 2040 revised and validated to ensure alignment with relevant national priorities:

Under the previous NCs/BURs/INDC, the mitigation potential of certain measures and policies have been modelled up to 2035, for all sectors recognized by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) methodology (Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use, Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use and Waste) and by using MARKAL energy planning model. Within the SBUR significant improvements and upgrades been made in modeling of the country's mitigation potential, revealing mitigation potential of -37% in 2035 in comparison with the reference scenario. However, macro-economic and socio-economic parameters still lack in the analyses, as well as improving transparency and increasing visibility of the results.

The mitigation assessment in the FNC will focus on clearly defined objectives from the TBUR and emphasize implementation of already identified/recommended mitigation measures. The results will facilitate the national mitigation action and planning, will enable recognition of the mitigation efforts in the country, as well as link the national mitigation action to international support:

- The scope of the sectoral mitigation assessments will include an analysis of related legislation, policies and programmes that facilitate the rapid implementation of mitigation technologies and practices, as well as – to the extent possible – the macro-economic impact of the mitigation options.
- The EU approximation process and international requirements deriving from UNFCCC as guiding principles for development will be taken into consideration while doing the analyses within the FNC.
- Additionally, based on the recommendations from the transport and heating analyses within the SBUR, new and alternative approaches shall be used to design policies accompanied by appropriate financial incentives and mechanisms that will help the government at central and local levels to mitigate climate change in selected urban areas and on a long run to scale it up nationwide. This initiative will help institutions to better understand the needs of the citizens, build their capacities in using human-centered design methodologies, demonstrate public policy innovation process and strengthen the relations or establish new partnerships between the relevant institutions and private sectors.
- New case studies shall be developed to capture main energy consumer in summer: Green

cooling scenario

- Datasets shall be open and used for research and improve visualization of the results in order to raise the ambition of the citizens and politicians for climate action
- More in-depth gender analyses will be carried out to better understand how climate change impacts men and women in energy and non-energy sectors. To the extent possible, other important analysis factors such as age and social status/ poverty level shall be considered. Furthermore, the implications for men and women of relevant mitigation actions, policies or programmes will be assessed.
- The M&E framework for assessing the advancement in the implementation of activities in the Mitigation Action Plan of the SBUR will be revised and upgraded in order to enable the Ministry of Environment and other relevant stakeholders to follow the progress and undertake actions to speed the implementation in the sectors that are lagging behind.

Information on country's vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change updated and adaptation measures needed to meet the specific needs and concerns arising from these adverse effects proposed; estimate the potential benefits of adaptation strategies for both genders in order to evaluate which measure better satisfies each gender without requiring an unaffordable cost.

Within the TNC, vulnerability of different sectors to climate change has been assessed: Biodiversity, Health, Water Resources, Agriculture, Forestry, Tourism, Cultural Heritage, Disaster Risks Reduction. Climate Resilience has been introduced for first time within the City of Skopje Climate Change Strategy – Resilient Skopje. Climate change scenarios up to 2100 have been developed, as well as the frequency of extreme weather events up to 2012. But having in mind latest frequent extreme weather events, there's a need to develop scenarios for the future extreme weather events, as well as seasonal weather forecasts for most vulnerable parts of the country. Also, there's a need to identify criteria for intersectoral prioritization of the adaptation measures.

The objective of this component in the FNC is to enhance an enabling framework for the implementation of adaptation measures, including the design and delivery of a set of policies and adaptation measures aimed at integrating climate change into the country's development strategy and sector programs. The work under this output shall be closely coordinated with the process for development of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) as well as several COP 23 outputs related to agriculture. The priority sectors for which more comprehensive analyses will be undertaken under process would be agriculture, forestry and water.

- Recommendations from the vulnerability & adaptation assessments in the TNC as well as other relevant documents shall be implemented to the extent possible.
- Scenario for future extreme weather events shall be developed and regional models shall be used for preparation of seasonal weather forecasts for the country (as recommended in the TNC).
- Innovative ways for open access to information relevant to extreme weather events shall be explored, and the requirements for establishment of an integrated early warning system will be elaborated.
- Possibilities to use the Global Framework for Climate Services shall be explored for increasing climate change resilience (inter-sectoral: water resources, agriculture, health and DRR).
- The linkages between population dynamics and adaptation to climate change shall be analyzed by introducing IT solutions. This will enable bringing integrated geographic data directly to policy makers for adaptation planning through new technology based on the analytics revolution for joint work and collaboration.
- Specific studies will be carried out to address the insufficient data about sector specific climate impacts and their economic implications as well as apparent deficit in climate related economic analysis, including damage and loss analysis, especially at the local level.

- More in-depth gender analyses will be carried out to better understand how climate change impacts men and women as well as their different vulnerabilities to climate risks and the ways in which they seek to adapt to climate change.
- To the extent possible, other important analysis factors such as age and social status/poverty level shall be considered. Moreover, the implications for men and women of relevant adaptation actions, policies or programmes will be assessed.
- The FNC will focus on areas other than those covered by the NAP process and will be new for the NCs, such as vulnerability of the transport sector and the vulnerability of the urban areas, including the constructed environment.
- The level of implementation of adaptation action plans in various sectors shall be assessed, identifying the bottlenecks and recommend actions for improvement.

Information on any steps taken to integrate climate change considerations into relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 1 (f) of the Convention provided (Transfer of technologies, Research and systematic observation, Education, training and public awareness, Capacity-building, Information and networking).

All relevant information regarding Transfer of technologies, Research and systematic observation, Education, training and public awareness, Capacity-building, Information and networking shall be collected, analyzed and compiled.

Constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs described, as well as proposed and/or implemented activities for overcoming the gaps and constraints, associated with the implementation of activities, measures and programmes envisaged under the Convention, and with the preparation and improvement of national communications on a continuous basis.

All relevant information shall be collected, analyzed and compiled.

Fourth National Communication to UNFCCC consolidated and submitted to the UNFCCC:

Upon finalization of the relevant outputs, the Fourth National Communication on Climate Change will be compiled according to the requirements and formats established by the UNFCCC Secretariat and will be submitted to the Conference of the Parties in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change by Dec 2021.

Component 2. Development of the Third Biennial Update Report on Climate Change

Information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the biennial update reports revised and updated, especially in terms of implementation of the recommendation from the FBUR and Open Government Partnership (OGP) Action Plan. Gender disaggregated data shall be included to the extent possible

The information on the national circumstances provided in previous relevant documents will be updated taking into account all new studies, projects and research developed since January 2015. This will include: an update of the country characterization in terms of demography, natural resources, climate and education, social and cultural aspects, as well as macroeconomic parameters, employment, income and services. In particular, mechanism identified for stakeholder involvement, coordination and participation to enable the preparation of national communications and biennial update reports on a sustainable manner shall be presented. Institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the BURs shall be described, including distribution of responsibilities within

government departments, academia and various relevant bodies.

Country efforts regarding implementation of the OGP Action Plan shall be described, since Macedonia's pioneering steps to include climate change in the Action Plan (one of the 7 countries to do so) have been identified as best practice.

Gender aspect shall be also captured based on activities arising from the outputs of the Gender Regional Workshop held in December 2017 and describe the opportunities and the challenges to mainstream gender into the development process of national communications and biennial update reports to the UNFCCC, also in the light of the enhanced transparency framework established by the Paris Agreement and the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT).

New inventories for 2015-2016 developed and the quality of the whole series 1990-2014 improved

Under the previous national reports, compilation of full series of GHG inventories for the period 1990-2014 has been prepared. Within the TBUR this database will be extended up to 2016 (as latest year with available official data). Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) shall be ensured through a formalized process already established in the country, along with reviews from the National Climate Change Committee, the Global Support Programme (GSP) and relevant national institutions.

More specifically, detailed activities within this output will cover:

- Upgrade of the GHG inventory series up to 2016
- Update of the activity data in compliance with the revised Energy Balances for period 2005 – 2014 from the SSO (published in October 2016).
- Update of national emission factors (Separate study)
- Disaggregate the activity data before 2005 for Manufacturing industries and Construction category in the IPCC Inventory Software database in accordance with the SSO Energy balances
- Analyze the land use based on aerial photographs (available from State Cadastral Office) and development of the reference case.
- Compare the reference case with satellite imagery (available from several providers free of charge) and establishing procedures for Land Use assessment.
- Assess the Land Use and Land use changes using historical satellite imagery
- Include data from these regional plans regarding the waste fraction in the preparation of the next GHG inventory
- The percentages of waste deposited in disposal sites for the whole timeseries shall be revised.
- The emissions from incineration should be estimated for the whole timeseries for which activity data are available
- The fraction of waste not disposed in disposal sites revised for all years prior to 2012 for which data are available.
- Revise existing database with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines GWP values.
- Develop innovative tools for collection of data from other sectors than industry, particularly data needed for FLU sector; agriculture sector,
- Transfer of knowledge related to GHG inventory to relevant departments in the key institutions (MOEPP, Ministry of Economy, State Statistical Office);
- Capacity building of relevant stakeholders for various specific points of the GHG inventory to ensure full sustainability and quality control of the national GHG inventory process;
- Revision of nationally adopted emission factors;
- Review of the institutional arrangements for data collection and management and provision of technical support in setting up the legal framework for GHG data collection and management system and for updating the GHG inventory within the expected Law on

- Climate Action;
- Development of the NIR – National Inventory report

Mitigation scenarios developed within the SBUR updated as per the revised energy balances, supplemented with socio-economic research and with additional scenario that shall reflect the mitigation potential of the actions induced by the private sector

Under the previous NCs/BURs/INDC, the mitigation potential of certain measures and policies have been modelled up to 2035, for all sectors recognized by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) methodology (Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use, Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use and Waste) and by using MARKAL energy planning model. Within the SBUR significant improvements and upgrades been made in modeling of the country's mitigation potential, among which are: harmonization of all sectors and categories with the IPCC methodology (the sectors are identical as in the Greenhouse Gases (GHG) inventory) so that trends can more easily be followed; use of a single methodology for GHG emission calculations in all sectors (IPCC methodology); integration of the separate models of all sectors by introducing intersectoral connections on the basis of key drivers which are common for all sectors; use of a unified methodology when creating mitigation policies/measures which allows an integrated preview of the results through two scenarios (Mitigation scenario – Scenario with Existing Measures and a Higher ambition mitigation scenario – Scenario with Additional Measures) i.e. mitigation potential of -37% in 2035 in comparison with the reference scenario.

However, macro-economic and socio-economic parameters still lack in the analyses, as well as improving transparency and increasing visibility of the results.

The mitigation assessment in the TBUR will focus on:

- Development of an integrated tool that will encompass all sectors and will enable integrated modeling of all policies/measures; (Separate methodological study, the results of which will be part of the Mitigation report of TBUR)
- Develop specific scenario that will reflect the mitigation potential of the actions induced by the private sector, to envision a mix of public and private actions that will ease reduction of GHG emissions for up to 37% by 2035;
- Upgrade the MARKAL model to calculate the local emissions
- Update the input data in the MARKAL model in accordance with the revised energy balances
- Revise the country' potential to raise its mitigation ambition and initiate climate action on various levels.

Assessment of the technology, financial and capacity needs for mitigation and connecting recommendations with government priorities

In Macedonia, technology needs, constraints, and gaps are largely influenced by general capacity needs, constraints and gaps in the energy and environmental sectors. Under the work for this SBUR, the mitigation team identified and analyzed a series of important climate technologies in several sectors as part of the WEM and WAM scenarios for the country (see Chapter 4), particularly in the Energy sector (for the Energy industries and Transport sub-sectors) and the Waste sector. In addition, Macedonia intends to analyze its technology needs in greater depth when resources become available for that activity.

The activities within the TBUR shall build upon the results and recommendation within the previous NC/BURs. A financial and capacity needs assessment for implementation of

	<p>mitigation actions on local level shall be performed. Possibilities for establishment of a mechanism for the collection and assessment of climate change-related projects shall be explored.</p> <p><u>Support to the process of establishment of the domestic Measurement, Reporting and Verification arrangements</u></p> <p>The country is in a unique situation when it comes to its international obligations regarding monitoring, reporting and verification due to its concurrent status as a non-Annex 1 party to the UNFCCC, a Candidate Country for EU membership, and a Contracting Party of the Energy Community (EnC). Within the SBUR, the project team conducted in-depth analyses of national capacities (financial and human) to put its proposed MRV system into operation. These analyses shall be further explored within the TBUR, addressing recommendations from the SBUR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an enabling environment for the implementation of mitigation measures (de-risking); • Facilitate and encourage leadership by sub-national and private actors such as cities, regions, business and civil society in NDC implementation and future revisions; • For each of the identified mitigation measures elaborate an MRV system, which should be in compliance with the EU MMR and include procedures and institutional arrangements that best reflect the specific conditions of Macedonia and its mitigation obligations and that will enable tracking progress toward the mitigation target and attracting international climate financing for domestic mitigation measures. Start with the highest priority measures (with highest mitigation potential and lowest specific costs); • Develop mechanisms for tracking investments in CC mitigation; • Maintain the extensive analytical work for scenario development and emissions projections, creating a solid analytical base for future revisions; • Include evaluation of the co-benefits of mitigation measures and use them among the criteria for prioritization. <p><u>Publication and submission of the Third Biennial Update Report according to the guidelines contained in Annex III of Dec.2/CP. 17</u></p> <p>Upon completion of all planned analyses and reports, the TBUR document shall be compiled in accordance with the relevant guidelines, and submitted to the Conference of the Parties in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change following the format established by the UNFCCC Secretariat. The document is expected to be submitted to the UNFCCC in December 2019.</p>
<p>D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:</p>	<p>The project will build upon the results of the Third National Communication to the UNFCCC, the Second Biennial Update Report on Climate Change, and the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions. However, it will not repeat the analyses already done as part of recent projects but will focus on sectors which are not analyzed in-depth in the previous documents.</p> <p>The project will also benefit from complementary projects and activities, such as the CBIT project (PIF submitted along with this PIF). Attention will be put on ongoing and planned projects related to the fulfilment of the country's commitments towards the approximation with the relevant EU Climate Action.</p> <p>Moreover, close collaboration with FAO, UNEP, UNISDR, and other agencies will be established to explore opportunities for synergy with respect to climate-induced risks under changing climate.</p> <p>The project will liaise and will build upon other UNDP related projects (nature protection, water</p>

	<p>resources management, disaster risk reduction and urban resilience building)</p> <p>The project will be managed by a small team consisting of a Project Manager and a Project Assistant. The Project Manager is expected to manage one more climate change related project and her/his salary shall be cost-shared with this project. The salary of the Project Assistant shall be shared proportionally with at least two other projects in the environmental portfolio.</p> <p>The Project Manager will be located at the premises of the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning and no costs shall be charged to the project.</p>
<p>E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:</p>	<p>The project monitoring and evaluation will be carried out in accordance with corresponding UNDP policies and procedures.</p> <p>Project start</p> <p>A Project inception meeting will be held within the first two months of project start with the national partners that have assigned roles in the project organization structure, other key national stakeholders and UNDP country office. The Inception Workshop is crucial to building ownership for the project results and to plan the first-year annual work plan.</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>The Project Manager shall report about the progress made in the quarterly reports in UNDP ATLAS Platform.</p> <p>Annual progress</p> <p>Status Survey Questionnaires to indicate progress and identify bottlenecks as well as technical support needs will be carried out on yearly basis.</p> <p>Annually</p> <p><u>Annual Report:</u> The Project Manager in collaboration with the project team will prepare an Annual Project Review which will be submitted to the Project Board and the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning as the key national beneficiary.</p> <p>This Report shall be jointly reviewed during the fourth quarter of the year at the Project Board meeting, with the purpose of analyzing the progress, results achieved. In addition, the Project Board will review and endorsed the Annual Work Plan for the next year.</p> <p>The progress reports will enable the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning and UNDP to evaluate the progress of the project on a regular basis and identify difficulties and shortcomings with a view to overcoming them during the period of project implementation. Before submitting to the Project Board, these reports will be reviewed by UNDP for their quality and standard, comprehensiveness, and conformity to the proposed terms of reference and dates of completion.</p> <p>In addition, these reports might be submitted to the National Climate Change Committee.</p> <p>End of Project</p> <p>During the last three months, the Project Manager in collaboration with the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report, to be submitted and reviewed by the Project Board, the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning as the key national beneficiary, and UNDP.</p> <p>This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay</p>

	<p>out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's results.</p> <p>Audit on project will follow UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable Audit policies</p> <p>No evaluation of the project is foreseen.</p>
<p>F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):</p>	<p>N/A</p>

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

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Vesna Indova Tochko	GEF Operational Focal Point Head of Unit for Coordination and Technical Implementation of IPA Instruments,	Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning	March, 6, 2018

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
UNCBD	12/02/1997	Betim Lamallari – Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning	
UNFCCC	02/01/1997	Teodora Obradovic Grncarovska - Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning	
UNCCD	03/06/2002	Vesna Indova Tochko, Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning	
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION	05/27/2004	Teodora Obradovic Grncarovska - Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning	
	DATE SIGNED (MM/DD/YYYY)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT
MINAMATA CONVENTION	07/25/2014	Suzana Andonova - Ministry of environment and physical planning	

C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies⁵ and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for Climate Change Enabling Activity approval in GEF 6.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Ms. Adriana Dinu Director, Sustainable Development (Environment) a.i. Executive Coordinator, Global Environmental Finance Bureau for Policy and Programme Support United Nations Development Programme		February, 28, 2018	Mr. Yamil Bonduki, Programme Manager, UNDP (Green-LECRDs)	+1-212-906-6659	yamil.bonduki@undp.org

⁵ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF