GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

Naoko Ishii
CEO and Chairperson

September 08, 2014

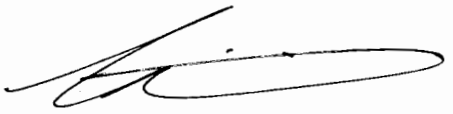
Dear Council Member:

UNDP as the Implementing Agency for the project entitled: ***Mexico: Sixth National Communication to the UNFCCC***, has submitted the attached proposed project document for CEO endorsement prior to final approval of the project document in accordance with UNDP procedures.

The Secretariat has reviewed the project document. It is consistent with the proposal approved by Council in November 2012 and the proposed project remains consistent with the Instrument and GEF policies and procedures. The attached explanation prepared by UNDP satisfactorily details how Council's comments and those of the STAP have been addressed. I am, therefore, endorsing the project document.

We have today posted the proposed project document on the GEF website at www.TheGEF.org. If you do not have access to the Web, you may request the local field office of UNDP or the World Bank to download the document for you. Alternatively, you may request a copy of the document from the Secretariat. If you make such a request, please confirm for us your current mailing address.

Sincerely,



Naoko Ishii
Chief Executive Officer and Chairperson

Attachment: GEFSEC Project Review Document
Copy to: Country Operational Focal Point, GEF Agencies, STAP, Trustee

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REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project
TYPE OF TRUST FUND:GEF Trust Fund

For more information about GEF, visit TheGEF.org

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Sixth National Communication to the UNFCCC (Sixth NC)			
Country(ies):	Mexico	GEF Project ID:[1]	5140
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	4933
Other Executing Partner(s):	National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC)	Submission Date:	06/06/2014
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration(Months)	36
Name of Parent Program (if applicable): ➢ For SFM/REDD+ ☐ ➢ For SGP ☐ ➢ For PPP ☐		Project Agency Fee ($):	363,636

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK[2]

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount ($)	Cofinancing ($)
CCM-6 (select)	Outcome 6.1: Adequate resources allocated to support enabling activities under the convention	1. Mexico received GEF support for its Sixth National Communication 2. Mexico submitted its Sixth National Communication, including its Biennial Update Report	GEF TF	3,636,364	4,000,000
		Total project costs		3,636,364	4,000,000

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: Strengthened capacity in integrating climate change national strategies into development priorities while fulfilling obligations to the UNFCCC.

Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount ($)	Confirmed Cofinancing ($)
1. National GHG inventory	TA	National GHG inventory has been improved and updated	1.1 Procedures established for enhancement of current inventory system, institutional arrangements improved for an optimum information flow and data generation, electronic database for inventory available; 1.2 GHG emissions of	GEF TF	582,245	800,000

[1] Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.
[2] Refer to the Focal Area Results Framework and LDCF/SCCF Framework when completing Table A.

			key sectors estimated using a more elaborate IPCC methodology (tiers 2 or 3), improved Guidelines for activity data validation and quality control, key source category analysis and uncertainty assessment for all sources available; 1.3 Estimated improved emissions of HFCs and established trends available; 1.4 GHG inventory available on an annual basis up to 2014 (1990-2014); INEGEI is published. Results are available in web query systems. The National GHG Report is submitted to the UNFCCC.			
2.Reporting on mitigation actions, including Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS).	TA	Knowledge of LEDS in Mexico has been developed. Implemented or envisaged GHG mitigation policies and actions have been updated.	2.1 LEDS available for energy, industry, forestry, agriculture and waste sectors; 2.2 Tools available; NAMAs have been MRV; and co-benefit of mitigation measures presented 2.3 Technology roadmap for selected key sectors available; 2.4 Policies and actions to mitigate GHGs updated to 2016.	GEF TF	1,130,797	1,200,000
3.Vulnerability assessment and adaptation options.	TA	Regional, local and national impacts, vulnerability and adaptation options have been assessed and reported.	3.1 Technical studies, Reports on assessments of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation options using this approach are available, and Regional	GEF TF	1,421,922	1,550,000

		Observed impacts and vulnerability as well as implemented adaptation actions have been updated.	Scenarios are improved; 3.2 Updated impacts, vulnerability, resilience and implemented actions presented; 3.3 Report on pilot projects implemented and materials for public awareness available; 3.4 Updated Portfolio of adaptation actions presented			
4. Other information relevant to the preparation of the Sixth NC and its correspondent BUR.	TA	Relevant information has been compiled and updated.	4.1 Updated National Circumstances; regional development priorities and institutional arrangements presented, and information on gender issues updated. 4.2 Information on research and investment in clean and low carbon technologies, on methodologies developed for low emission growth paths and on measures related to access and transfer of technologies presented; 4.3 Updated information to 2016 presented in Sixth NC; 4.4 Information presented in Sixth NC.	GEF TF	213,325	290,000
5. Publication and submission of the Sixth NC and the BUR.	TA	BUR and Sixth NC has been approved by the Inter-Ministerial Commission on Climate change (CICC).	5.1 Published Sixth NC; also available in relevant websites. 5.2 Document on main findings; 5.3 Materials of	GEF TF	114,915	160,000

			implemented communications and awareness campaign available.			
				Subtotal	3,463,204	4,000,000
				Project management Cost (PMC)[3] *(including DPCs: 15,463)*	GEF TF 173,160	
				Total project costs	3,636,364	4,000,000

C. SOURCES OF CONFIRMED COFINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME ($)

Please include letters confirming cofinancing for the projeSct with this form

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier (source)	Type of Cofinancing	Cofinancing Amount ($)
National Government	Government of Mexico	In-kind	4,000,000
Total Co-financing			4,000,000

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY[1]

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in $)		
				Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)[2]	Total c=a+b
UNDP	GEF TF	Climate Change	Mexico	3,363,364	363,636	4,000,000
Total Grant Resources						

[1] In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table. PMC amount from Table B should be included proportionately to the focal area amount in this table.

[2] Indicate fees related to this project.

F. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:

Component	Grant Amount ($)	Cofinancing ($)	Project Total ($)
International Consultants	336,293	300,000	636,293
National/Local Consultants	880,956	700,000	1,580,956

G. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A "NON-GRANT" INSTRUMENT? (Select)

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

[3] PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project grant amount in Table D below.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN OF THE ORIGINAL PIF[4]

The project has been designed mainly at the same time of PIF preparation so they are both aligned. The only difference with the original PIF is that for the PIF, the estimated project duration was 24 months and now the duration is estimated at 36 months, as requested by the National Implemented Agency (INECC). This is due to the following:

i) The Fifth NC project funded by GEF and the Mexican government, started in August 2011. The document was presented to the UNFCCC on December 06, 2012. The 16 months duration of the project was too short and as a consequence, INECC and UNDP's technical team worked from July to November 2012 on an extended hour's daily basis, including week-ends. It was even necessary to extend the project for three months to comply with activities related to dissemination of results at national and local levels, as well as project auditing;

ii) As a difference of the five previous NCs presented, the Sixth NC will include a BUR and it will also provide a follow-up on mitigation and vulnerability and adaptation pilot options;

iii) To avoid the rush and working under pressure as in the preparation of the Fifth NC.

A.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSA, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update Reports, etc.Climate change is already affecting Mexico's biodiversity, water resources, social and economic systems and environmental services, among others. The government has already initiated a number of projects, programs, policies and measures to monitor and reduce its GHG emissions as well as to reduce its vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. Also, Mexico recognize the importance of undertaking actions that contribute to the efforts of the international community in matters of GHG emissions mitigation and as such, places great importance to the country's mitigation actions. The endorsement in June 2012 of the General Law on Climate Change (LGCC, Spanish acronym), a groundbreaking law at the international level, made the climate change policy legally binding, including mitigation goals such as the 30% reduction of emis¬sions by year 2020 and the 50% reduction by 2050 in relation to emissions in base year 2000. It also sets a goal of clean energy penetration into electricity generation, which must reach 35% of total installed capacity by 2024.

LGCC also establishes provisions for mitigation in the three orders of government: federal, states and municipalities. At the federal level, in the Special Climate Change Pro¬gram (PECC) 2009-2012, a series of actions were im¬plemented in the energy and generation and use sectors; agriculture, forests and other land uses and waste, in or¬der to achieve annual emissions reductions of 51 MtCO2 eq. in relation to the baseline by the end of 2012. From 2008 to the third quarter of 2012, PECC achieved an accumulated emissions reduction of 129 Mt CO2 eq. According to the progress reviews, by late 2012, Mexico is expected to have exceeded its PECC annual mitigation goal by 4% (52.76 MtCO2 eq. /year). The PECC has been useful to establish federal govern-ment strategies against climate change in the short term and outline the medium and long term goals. In its long term vision, it considers a flexible convergence towards a global average of 2.8 tons of CO2 eq. emis¬sions per capita .

According to a study by the Mexican Institute for Competitiveness (IMCO, Spanish acronyms) to estimate the potential of the PECC goals by 2020, elaborated in 2011 under the coordination of SEMARNAT , by 2020 it will be possible to reduce 195 MtCO2 eq. by contem¬plating the additional potential in certain measures, the entry into force of new standards and the substantial boost given to various programs, the implementation of the REDD+ mechanism and electricity generation us¬ing clean technologies. This study also points out that achieving the goals for 2020 and 2050 will require incorporating an additional 17 actions to the PECC as well as a combi-nation of NAMAs, which would contribute 46.5 MtCO2 eq. of emissions reduced by 2020.

[4] For questions A.1 –A.7 in Part II, if there are no changes since PIF and if not specifically requested in the review sheet at PIF stage, then no need to respond, please enter "NA" after the respective question.

Although the country has been engaged in addressing climate change, additional needs have been identified. For example, in order to improve the next inventories, it is necessary to continue improving institutional arrangements to ensure activity data in a timely manner and start using the IPCC 2006 methodology for the energy and industrial processes categories, among others. It is also necessary to continue building and refining models under different climate change scenarios; as well as to improve local assessment of the vulnerability and design of local adaptation actions. For a more efficient management of mitigation options in the country, it is necessary to continue a more in-depth evaluation of mitigation potential for various technology options for key emitting sectors. Furthermore, it becomes necessary to measure, report and verify (MRV) mitigation actions (NAMAs) for strategic sectors. The need for better estimates of the potential economic and financial costs of climate change impacts in key productive sectors has also become evident.

Likewise, it is important to analyze the social, economic and environmental impacts derived from the fulfillment of Mexico's international responsibilities on climate change.

The Sixth National Communication to the UNFCCC will assist the country in a better understanding of the drivers of GHG emissions, which will in turn contribute to the establishment of appropriate mitigation policies and measures on key sectors, as well as to identify trends in emissions growth and to estimate the emissions reductions resulting from national actions, and to address the needs already identified. It will be a useful tool to support the design of environmental, social and economic policies and strategies at the national, states and local levels; the development of adaptation strategies and options based on an ecosystem, multidimensional and integrated approach; and information dissemination and strengthening of institutional and technical capacity building, including education and awareness on climate change, in line with Mexico's national priorities. Also, the information to be incorporated, following the Guidelines for the preparation of BURs will assist the enhancement of reporting in national communications, as stipulated in Decision 2/CP.7 of the UNFCCC. As a whole, the project will contribute to the country's efforts in moving towards a low emission and climate resilient growth path.

A.2. GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities. Mexico has been fulfilling its obligation to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), by submitting five national communications between 1997 and 2012. This Enabling Activity project to request GEF funds for the preparation of Mexico's Sixth NC has been elaborated based on the guidelines provided by the Conference of the Parties (COP) for the preparation of national communications by non-Annex I Parties (Decision 17/CP.8) and therefore fits the GEF Operational Program for Enabling Activities and the GEF Strategic Priority for Capacity Building (CB-1). In addition, according to the Climate Change Focal Area Strategy and the Strategic Programming for GEF-4 (2007), enabling activities will continue to be financed by the GEF.

More recently, at its sixteenth session, COP decided that developing countries, consistent with their capabilities and level of support provided for reporting, should also submit Biennial Update Reports (BUR) containing updates, among others, of national greenhouse gas inventories, including a national inventory report, and information on mitigation actions and needs and support received. Countries should submit their first BUR by December 2014, and every two years thereafter. Accordingly, the GEF was requested by the COP to make available support to non-Annex I Parties for preparing their first biennial update reports as early as possible in 2012, on the basis of agreed full cost funding. COP16 also decided that the GEF should continue to enhance its support to developing countries (non-Annex I Parties to the Convention) in meeting their obligations under the Convention by financing enabling activities such as National Communications This project also is in line with the GEF-5 mitigation strategic objective #6 , related to supporting enabling activities and capacity building under the Convention.

The project is necessary for Mexico to fulfill its obligations under the Convention by submitting its Sixth National Communication, which will include a BUR, to the UNFCCC in 2016 (four year after the submission of its Fifth National Communication and two years after submitting its first BUR in 2014). It will strengthen institutional and technical capacities in Mexico related to climate change and development issues and will assist the country in moving towards a low emission development growth path.

A.3 The GEF Agency's comparative advantage:

A.4. The baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address: As already mentioned, Mexico, as a Non-Annex I Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), needs to fulfill its obligations

to the UNFCCC (Article 12) by preparing national communications, based on the guidelines provided by the Conference of the Parties (COP) for non-Annex I Parties (Decision 17/CP.8), and more recently by preparing BURs which scope is outlined in Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17 .

Mexico has submitted five National Communications to the UNFCCC between 1997 and 2012. Its Initial National Communication (INC) was presented in 1997 and four years later, in 2001, the Second National Communication (SNC) . The Third National Communication (TNC) was presented in 2006, the Fourth National Communication (FNC) in 2009 and its Fifth National Communication (Fifth NC) has been presented to the UNFCCC in Doha, Qatar on December 06, 2012. In addition, it is expected to submit its First BUR in year 2014.

In the first four national communications, the most important component has been the preparation of the National Greenhouse Gases Emissions Inventory (INEGEI, Spanish Acronyms) of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removal by sinks of all GHG not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, using 1990 as the base year. The INEGEI has been improved and updated in the framework of the preparation of the consecutive national communications, as follows: In the INC the emissions were estimated up to 1994 (1990-1994), in the SNC up to 1998 (1990-1998) and estimations for land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) emissions were reported for year 1996. In addition, the national emission factor from the livestock sub-category was obtained. The TNC presented an update to year 2002 (1990-2002), with recalculated figures for the years 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, and 1998, and estimates of emissions for the LULUCF category updated to 2002 (1996-2002). In the FNC, emissions were estimated up to 2006 (1990 -2006) for all sectors (energy, transport, fugitive emissions, industrial processes and solvents, and LULUCF), with the exception of agriculture and waste. This updating of the INEGEI was performed using the 2006 IPCC methodologies for LULUCF and the 1996 IPCC methodology and its 2000 and 2003 Good Practice Guidelines for the rest of the categories; and national emission factors were obtained for categories agriculture and waste. In the Energy sector it was possible to estimate emission factors for non-CO2 gases which made possible the use of IPCC Tier 2 for the inventory of these gases. At that time, it was not possible to obtained sufficient disaggregated information to use Tier 2 for the estimation of CO2 emissions from fossil fuel consumption.

Information also has been provided on the mitigation programs and policies implemented by the country. For example in the INC, several Joint Implementation programs on mitigation were described, in particular, the ILUMEX project that have served as a basis for successful programs implemented by the Mexican government, like the national program for switching to more efficient lighting, and a project on the assessment of wind resources in Oaxaca. It is important to mention that, as a result of the original ILUMEX project, the Mexican government has entered the 2012 Guinness Book of Records for having replaced 22.8 million incandescent light bulbs with compact fluorescent ones. With the already replaced light bulbs, the saving is calculated to be 1,400 Gigawatt/hr (Gwh), with emissions of about 700.000 tons of CO2 being avoided. In the SNC, mitigation programs or actions implemented for the energy sector included the increase in natural gas use as fuel for electricity generation; the entering into force of the Mexican Official Norms related to fuels for transport; the energy saving in relation to housing insulation and domestic lighting coordinated by the FIDE (Trusteeship for electric energy saving) and the CONAE (National Commission for Saving Energy) and the Saving Energy Summer Schedule coordinated jointly by them. Also, the first emissions scenarios for the country were presented. In the TNC, the increase importance of the use of renewable energies has been reported; in particular the Electricity Federal Commission wind sources projects and research in scenarios and prospective of renewable sources introduction. Advances in the energy saving programs and in the increase use of natural gas for combined cycle electricity generation were also described. Other relevant mitigation activities reported included the establishment of FOMECAR, a Mexican Carbon Program‘s mechanism for technical and financial assistance; the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)’s for GHG emission reduction projects; and the initiation of the Bus Rapid Transport (Metrobus) operation. In the FNC, mitigation actions such as the Federal Program to Support Massive Urban Transport; the Program for Massive Transport (PROTRAM); and the program for Green Mortgage (INFONAVIT) for the housing sector have been described. Regarding conservation and carbon sequestration, several programs such as Community Forestry Development and Early Detection of Heat Sources; the National Emissions Reduction from Deforestation and Land Degradation Strategy and the Strategy for Climate Change and Protected Areas also have been reported.

Regarding information on the impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change; in the INC and SNC some assessments of the country’s vulnerability to climate change were reported. In the TNC, advances in vulnerability studies and the first steps related to adaptation actions were described. In particular, several studies carried out

which, beside improving the climate scenario modeling for Mexico, assisted in the detailed identification of the vulnerability and possible impacts in specific sectors like agriculture, water, forest and energy; as well as in specific areas or regions like Tlaxcala, Sonora, and the Mexican Gulf, and set the baseline for the first adaptation policies and measures. In the FNC, information on the results of studies on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change carried out were presented. Special attention was given to the downscaling of climate change scenarios that incorporated expected changes in temperature and precipitation, which gave as a result a decrease in water availability and agricultural productivity. The studies also reported on the effects of these impacts on human health, biodiversity and forest ecosystems. The integration of vulnerability and adaptation into the governmental programs and plans were reported in detail, in particular its integration into the National Climate Change Strategy (ENACC) that include actions to reduce vulnerability and to adapt to climate change. Also, through the Inter-ministerial Commission on Climate Change's Working Group on Adaptation Policies and Strategies (GT-ADAPT), several adaptation actions to the main possible climate change impacts have been identified which constituted the inputs for the PECC 2009-2012 adaptation chapter in which 37 objectives and 142 adaptation goals are included.

In the Fifth National Communication (Fifth NC) recently submitted, the following information is presented:

An updated GHG inventory to 2010 (1990-2010) on an annual basis for the energy, transport, fugitive emissions, industrial processes and solvents, agriculture, LULUCF and waste sectors, which account for a significant share of the national emissions of GHG gases, and the improved existing time-series from previous NCs; Guidelines for activity data validation and quality control prepared for LULUCF sector and key source category analysis and uncertainty assessment carried out; the national emission factor obtained for fugitive emissions from the petroleum industry; a GHG Inventory Information System; recalculated waste emissions using the 2006 IPCC methodology; and improvements on the methodological emissions estimation for the halocarbons consumption sub-category. Through seminars and workshops, the results of the GHG inventory has been presented to relevant stakeholder and it will be published and posted in INE's website and in other relevant web query systems.

Regional scenarios with a 50x50 km2 resolution, generated by applying dynamic downscaling; which were used to assess the impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change in the water, agriculture, forestry and fishery sectors; in-depth evaluation of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation actions, programs and measures implemented by the government, public, private and civil society sectors to address current impacts of climate change, variability, and hydrometeorological extreme events; analysis and design of measures and backup instruments from the insurance sector; methodological guidelines for the improvement of the vulnerability assessment, including the socioeconomic costs of adaptation measures proposed for water, agriculture and forestry; adaptation pilot project on rain water harvest in the El Gato community in Guanajuato State; Portfolio of adaptation options by sector and human and natural systems, including costs, feasibility, barriers and requirements for implementation, through an assessment of the current and projected risks to 2030 for the agriculture, water resources quality, and forestry sectors; analysis of the financial schemes for adaptation projects; Digital Information System on States programs on actions to address climate change; and an update of the climate change experts census.

Mitigation policies and measures adopted by the federal, local and municipal governments, the private sector and non-governmental organizations that directly or indirectly reduce GHG emissions or increase carbon sinks or removals of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol during 2009-2012; GHG mitigation scenarios generated for the short and medium term (2020 and 2050) to assess the projected GHG emissions for the energy (production, transformation, consumption); transport; industrial; residential; commercial; waste; LULUCF and agriculture sectors; detail studies and analysis for the evaluation of sectoral mitigation policies and measures at national level and at those States which represented a priority for the government; macroeconomic impact of proposed mitigation policies, measures and actions, including indicators, based on international and national macroeconomics models and GHG mitigation technologies; methodologies for Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of GHG mitigation actions to support Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) which has been presented by Mexico in the PECC (2009-2012) document; and an analysis of the financial schemes necessary to finance Mexico's priority mitigation projects.

National circumstances and national and regional development priorities; current institutional capacity and activities related to education and awareness in relation to addressing climate change in the country updated for period 2009-2012; and needs identified during the preparation of the Fifth NC.

Through the preparation of these five NCs many specialists have been trained, institutional capacity has been built and awareness on the impacts of climate change on different ecosystems and sectors has been raised all over the country. Special attention has been given to implement the various lessons learned through the years, such as larger involvement of stakeholders from governmental institutions, academia, private sector, civil society and non-governmental organizations in all stages of the process and at national, regional and local level; and obtaining more disaggregated information which has assisted in reducing uncertainties for a more precise GHG inventory which, in turn has improved the design of mitigation actions and has assisted in capacity building for future implementation of National Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs). Also, this disaggregated information has assisted in the estimation of a national emissions factor for fugitive emissions from the petroleum industry and in the use of a higher IPCC methodological tier level for the estimation of the transport sector GHG emissions.

These national communications also have enhanced activities related to education and awareness in relation to addressing climate change in the country as many educational materials on climate change topics have been published and disseminated. However, much work remains to be done due to Mexico's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and variability, which will make it necessary to better understand the current and expected impacts of climate change. This will involve using an ecosystem, multidimensional and integrated approach to prepare proposal for adaptation actions and measures, including an analysis of its feasibility and barriers. On the other hand, the results obtained from the GHG inventories presented in previous national communications have established a solid base for the updating of GHG emissions and the analysis of future emission trends. Yet, it will be necessary to fill the information gaps, reduce uncertainties, and incorporate technical and statistical elements to improve even further the INEGEI. Similarly, these national communications and, in particular the Fifth NC, have identified policies and measures adopted for different national sectors which have served in the reduction of GHG emissions and in the removal of gases through carbon sinks. Also, due to Mexico's diversified economy, it is necessary to carry out continuous assessments of GHG mitigation actions, policies and measures at the national, state and local levels for different sectors of the economy; perform research and identify technology needs; invest in clean environmentally sound technologies, and promote technology access and transfer.

With the finalization of the Fifth NC an Enabling Activity project is required to assist Mexico in the preparation of its Sixth National Communication and in reducing remaining uncertainties and barriers to address climate change. The Sixth NC Project will assist the Government of Mexico in strengthened its capacity in integrating climate change national strategies into development priorities while fulfilling obligations to the UNFCCC, which includes the presentation of a BUR.

The information to be contained in the Sixth NC and the BUR is as follows:

1.) National GHG inventory:

The national GHG inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removal by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol and greenhouse gas precursors (INEGEI) has been updated to 2010 (1990-2010) as a result of the inventory work done under the Fifth NC, for the areas of energy, transport, fugitive emissions, industrial processes and solvents, agriculture, land use, land use change and forestry, and waste. The GHG inventory will be updated to 2012 (1990-2012) as a result of the work for the preparation of the first BUR, to be presented in 2014. The national inventory has laid out the basis for quality control and activity validation data

for the current and subsequent inventories and has identified the institutional structure necessary for information and data exchange.

The second BUR which will be submitted as part of the Sixth NC, aims to improve and update the INEGEI up to 2014 (1990-2014). For the improvement of the INEGEI, the evaluation and review of procedures for the enhancement of the current inventory system approach, incorporating best practices in the elaboration of inventories will be carried out; the institutional arrangements for an optimum information flow and data generation for the preparation of inventories on a regular basis will be improved; the information needed to generate an electronic database of the inventory will be documented; the more elaborate IPCC methodology (tiers 2 or 3, as appropriate) will be selected; and GHG emissions will be estimated on a continuous time series. In addition, the methodology of the Revised 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the IPCC Good Practice Guidelines will be aligned with work being done for the regular updating of INEGEI; the Guidelines for activity data validation and quality control for the categories of the INEGEI will be improved; emissions of Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) will be estimated and trends of these emissions will be established with the collaboration of the Montreal Protocol.

Finally, the INEGEI will be updated to 2014 (1990-2014) and an inventory report will be produced. All the results will be interpreted to generate products for policy-makers and the general public. The database containing the inventory information will also be submitted using the IPCC software.

2.) Reporting on mitigation actions, including Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS):

The sixth NC will build on the results obtained from the mitigation analysis conducted under the Fifth NC including the assessment and analysis of projected GHG emissions for the short and medium term (2030 and 2050) and the macroeconomic impacts of proposed mitigation policies, measures and actions, to assess the potential impacts on GHG emissions for relevant sectors of the economy, up to 2012. It will also include the development of methodologies for Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of GHG mitigation actions to support Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) which has been presented by Mexico in the PECC (2009-2012) document. The first BUR will update this information to 2014.

The BUR which will be submitted as part of the Sixth NC, aims at improving the knowledge on Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) for the energy, industry, forestry, agriculture and waste sectors, including the development of tools and an analysis of GHG mitigation measures co-benefits. In addition, technological routes for GHG mitigation will be developed. It also aims at updating the information contained in the Fifth NC and in the first BUR on policies and actions to mitigate GHG emissions implemented at national, state and local levels, which will include information on methodologies and assumptions, on steps taken or envisaged to achieve those actions, on the progress of implementation of the mitigation actions and on the estimated emission reductions. The NC will also include information on international market mechanisms that is relevant for the potential funding of mitigation actions in Mexico. All this information will be updated to 2016. The methodologies for Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of GHG mitigation actions developed under the Fifth NC, will be used for domestic MRV of NAMAs, updating the information to be presented in the first BUR.

3.) Vulnerability assessment and Adaptation actions:

As a result of work carried out for the preparation of the Fifth NC, several Regional Climate Change Scenarios with a resolution of 50x50 km2 have been generated, applying dynamic downscaling. Also, studies have been carried out for the assessment of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation actions to address vulnerability, climate change and extreme events at national and local level for key sectors like water, agriculture, forestry and fishery.

Building on the work carried out for the preparation of the Fifth NC, the Sixth NC aims at assessing regional, local and national impacts, vulnerability and adaptation actions, programs and strategies to address climate change, variability and extreme events through methodology transfer and capacity development. An important addition for the vulnerability and adaptation actions assessment in this project is that the evaluations will involve the use, where possible, of an ecosystem, multidimensional and integrated approach, to prepare proposal for adaptation actions and measures, including an analysis of its feasibility and barriers. The use of Regional Climate Change Scenarios generated during the preparation of the Fifth NC will contribute to the vulnerability assessment process. In addition, several technical studies will be prepared to improve the assessment carried out in the water, agriculture and forestry, considered Mexico's key sectors. Information on the costs of adaptation actions will be included.

Also, information on pilot projects implemented for key adaptation actions identified in the Fifth NC will be provided. For purpose of public awareness, videos and photographic documentation on these pilot projects will be made available. An update of the current portfolio of adaptation options will also be provided.

The vulnerability and adaptation information will be updated to 2016 and reported as part of the Sixth NC.

4.) Other information relevant to the preparation of the Sixth NC and the BUR:

4.1) National Circumstances and national and regional development priorities to address climate change, including institutional arrangements for the implementation of the Convention as well as those related to the preparation of national communications and BURs on a continuous basis will be provided. Also, information on gender issues will be provided based on the preliminary study "How to integrate information on gender focus", carried out. Information contained in the Fifth NC and in the first BUR, will be updated to 2016.

4.2) Information on research and investment in clean and low carbon intensity technologies carried out will be provided; as well as information regarding measures related to access and transfer of environmentally sound technologies and capacity development in achieving low emission growth path. Information related to the development of technology roadmaps for some sectors, analyzed and presented as part of the Fifth NC and in the first BUR will be updated to 2016.

4.3) Information on research and systematic observation and on education, capacity building and public awareness from Fifth NC will be updated

4.4) Information on financial resources, capacity-building and technical support needs to address climate change will be provided, as well as on planned and/or implemented activities to overcome obstacles and deficiencies identified, associated with the implementation of activities, measures and programs, and on the improvement of NCs on a continuous basis, and on constrains and gaps for the preparation of the Sixth NC and its correspondent BUR. Also, information will be provided on the financial, capacity-building and technical support received by the GEF, Annex II Parties or bilateral and multilateral institutions, for activities relating to climate change and for the preparation and submission of the Sixth NC and its correspondent BUR.

The project development of the Sixth NC represents the fulfillment of Mexico's commitments as a Party to the UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol. The preparation and presentation of the correspondent BUR represents the fulfillment of its commitments to COP's Decision 2/CP.7.

A. 5. Incremental /Additional cost reasoning: describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF financing and the associated global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project: N/A

A.6 Risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and measures that address these risks: According to the Climate Change Performance Index, developed by the NGO Germanwatch, Mexico is ranked fourth worldwide, after Switzerland, Germany and Iceland, for its climate change policies. Moreover, as it was mentioned above, on June 06, 2012, Mexico has enacted a General Law on Climate Change. In this new Law, Mexico commits itself to cut the country's emissions by 30% below "business as usual levels" by 2020 and by 50% below 2000 levels by 2050. Mexico is the first developing country to set GHG emissions cuts in the letter of the law.

Thus, the Mexican government is strongly committed to combat climate change and to its compromises under the UNFCCC. As such, it has submitted five NCs to the UNFCCC, being the only developing country that has submitted five NCs so far. During the preparation of these five NCs, many specialists have been trained, institutional capacity has been built and awareness on the impacts of climate change on different ecosystems and sectors has been raised all over the country. It is important to note that a very important development of the process has been the participation of different Ministries in decision-making, with the establishment of the Inter Ministerial Commission on Climate Change (CICC) on April 2005, which is still operative.

With the acquired capacity and expertise of the specialist, and a strong involvement of the CICC, there are no major risks identified for this project; however, the following points could constitute possible risks:

1) Environmental: Continuity of actions within the country that negatively impact the environment: Low risk.

This represents a low risk since, as part of the preparation of five NC, intense work in raising the awareness on the impacts of climate change and its negative consequences have been carried out.

A measure to address this risk which could be further develop during the design of this project is to improve even more social awareness about climate risks and vulnerabilities to climate change, and to involve more stakeholders in addressing climate change issues in the country.

2) Strategic: Generated Climate Change Scenarios do not have a scale suitable for the assessment of national, regional or local impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change or they have a high level of uncertainty: Low risk

The risk is considered low as a lot of coordination with institutions and experts with vast experience in this area has taken place while generating these scenarios. The risk could be minimized by establishing a technical committee on climate change scenarios to validate the generated models through scientific discussion with national and international technicians and experts.

3) Operational:

a) Potential delays in project approval and delays in fund disbursement: High risk.

The risk is considered high as these delays have already caused problems in previous projects. It could be reduced if close coordination between the national executive agencies and the UNDP is established, so that administrative procedures are clearly agreed and implemented to ensure that funding is timely disbursed. In addition, cooperation with related national government agencies and departments could be strengthening in order to ensure that project implementation is always on track.

b) Limited political support to Mexico's climate change compromises under the UNFCCC: Low risk.

The risk is low as Mexico has anchored its climate change policy in national law, in particular the new General Law on Climate Change enacted on June 06, 2012, and the National Development Plan 2013-2018, which explicitly incorporates climate change issues into its agenda.

Also, as previously mentioned, this project proposal is linked to the Sectoral Program on Environment and Natural Resources 2013-2018, through objective 6.1.1 which seeks to implement a National Strategy on Climate Change by which the preparation and submission of National Communications and the fulfillment of the compromises to the UNFCCC assumed by Mexico is considered a priority. In this context, there are mechanisms in place, like the already mentioned CICC. The CICC is a permanent body in charge of coordinating the actions of the offices and entities involved, in relation to the formulation and implementation of national policies for GHG emissions prevention and mitigation, for adaptation to the impacts of climate change, and in general to promote the development of program and strategies to address climate change, as part of Mexico's commitments under the UNFCCC. It also aims at identifying opportunities, and at facilitating, promoting, disseminating, evaluating and, whenever necessary, approving projects for the reduction and sequestration of GHG emissions in Mexico. The CICC plays an important role in the implementation of this project.

Moreover, the government is co-financing 52% of the project.

4) Financial:

a) Lack of private initiatives and investment efforts to address climate change: Medium risk.

The risk could be minimized by promoting opportunities and spaces for the consultation on concrete actions and investments, consistent with national priorities.

b) Lack of adequate legislation related to access of environmentally sound technologies and its deployment: Medium risk.

The risk could be minimized by promoting a national dialogue with interested partners/institutions to make use of the avenues for deployment and diffusion of commercially available technologies through investment, capacity building and cooperation.

c) Lack of needed technology transfer for low-carbon and climate resilient growth to developing countries: High risk

The risk could be minimized with an urgent implementation of the Climate Technology Initiative (CTI).

A.7. Coordination with other relevant GEF financed initiatives The country has initiated several projects, programs and measures to address climate change. The project to prepare the Sixth NC, through INECC/DGICC, will work in collaboration with several other initiatives, in particular the Mexican Low Emissions Development Strategies and Resilient to Climate Change (LEDS) vision, with the Ministry of Energy (SENER) and coordinated by the INECC. Also, NAMAs preparation, and MRV systems, supported by the European Union, United States of America, UNEP and UNDP, and coordinated by the INECC in collaboration with other government institutions.

Other initiatives include work on renewable sources, with SENER/CONACYT, work on State Programs to address Climate Change with Mexican States governments supported with funds from the Federal government and CONACYT, and the Climatic Action Municipal Program (Programa de Acción Climática Municipal) supported by the British Embassy in Mexico, INECC and ICLEI. In addition, INECC will collaborate on an ongoing basis, with initiatives in place to strengthen government's capacity to address climate change, such as support for the implementation of PECC (National Climate Change Programme), and Capacity building for legislative decision-makers which have led to the enactment of the General Law on Climate Change last June.

Other related initiative by the SEMARNAT-INECC include: leading the coordination of the document "Inputs and Criteria for Adaptation: a contribution to the National Climate Change Strategy", with the support of UNDP; "Action Plan to remove barriers to large-scale implementation of wind power in Mexico"; "Grid-Connected Photovoltaic Project"; "Mexico's private industrial sector capacity building programme for low emission development strategies".

B. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NOT ADDRESSED AT PIF STAGE:

B.1 Describe how the stakeholders will be engaged in project implementation.

For the preparation of Outcome #1: National GHG Inventory has been improved and updated.

State and Federal Government Institutions, among others: Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT), National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC), Inter-ministerial Commission on Climate Change (CICC), National Institute of Geography and Statistics (INEGI), Ministry of Agrarian, Territorial and Urban Development (SEDATU)

National Superior Education Institutions and Research Institutions, among others: South Border College (ECOSUR), UNAM's Center for Ecosystems Research (CIECO), UNAM's Institute of Ecology.

Specifically for LULUCF: PRONATURA (NGO), National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR), National Biodiversity Commission (CONABIO)

For Agriculture: National Institute of Forestry, Agriculture and Cattle Research (INIFAP), PRONATURA (NGO)

For Waste: Institute for Electricity Research, National Water Commission (CONAGUA),

For Energy and Industrial Processes: PEMEX, Petroleum National Institute (IMP), Mexican Electricity Company, Carbon Mexican Program, Mexican Transport Institute, UNAM's Engineering Postgraduate School, Center for Sustainable Transport.

For estimating emissions of HFC's: SEMARNAT (Ozone Protection Unit), Mexican Electricity Company, Mexican Private Companies.

For the preparation of Outcome #2: Knowledge of LEDS in Mexico has been developed, and implemented or envisaged GHG mitigation policies and actions have been updated.

State and Federal Government Institutions, among others: SEMARNAT, INECC, CICC, PEMEX, Ministry of Energy, Mexican Electricity Company, Carbon Mexican Program, Center for Sustainable Transport, State governments and Municipalities.

National Superior Education Institutions and Research Institutions, among others: Institute for Electricity Research, UNAM's Engineering Institute, UNAM's Economic Research Institute, UNAM's Engineering Institute, UNAM's

Center for Ecosystems Research (CIECO), South Border College (ECOSUR), National Institute of Forestry, Agriculture and Cattle Research (INIFAP), Mexican Petroleum Institute (IMP), Electrical Reseach Institute (IIE), Mexican Tansport Insitute (IMT), UNAM's Economy School, Postgraduate College, Mexican College (COLMEX), Center for Economic Research (CIDE), Iberoamerican University, Monterrey Institute of Technology and Higher Studies (ITESM), Mexican Autonomous Technological Institute (ITAM), Center for Sustainable Transport.

Private Sector: Private Sector (CESPEDES), Mc Kinsey Private Consulting firm, Mario Molina Center.

For the preparation of Outcome #3: Regional, local and national impacts, vulnerability and adaptation options have been assessed and reported, and information on impacts, vulnerability and implemented adaptation actions have been updated.

State and Federal Government Institutions, among others: SEMARNAT, INECC, CICC, National Meteorological Service, Maritime Ministry (SEMAR), National Disaster Prevention Center (CENAPRED) (for the assessment of risks), Social Development Ministry, Water National Commission, CONAGUA, Ministry of Social Development (SEDESOL), Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (SAGARPA),

National Superior Education Institutions and Research Institutions, among others: Mexican Institute of Water Technology (IMTA), UNAM's Atmospheric Sciences Centre (CCA-UNAM), University Veracruzana; University of Guanajuato; Autonomous University of San Luis de Potosi, Center for Scientific Research and Higher Education of Ensenada (CICESE), Mexican Center for Environmental Law (CEMDA), UNAM Institute of Legal Research, UNAM's Ecology and Biology Institutes, UNAM's Geographic Institute, Institute of Marine Sciences, National Institute of Forestry, Agriculture and Cattle Research (INIFAP), National Institute of Public Health.

Private Sector: Private Sector (CESPEDES), Mc Kinsey Private Consulting firm, Mario Molina Center.

For the preparation of Outcome #4: Relevant information has been compiled and updated.

State and Federal Government Institutions, among others: SEMARNAT, INECC, CICC, INIFAP, National Commission of Science and Technology (CONACYT), National Meteorological Service (SMN), Maritime Ministry (SEMAR), National Disaster Prevention Center (CENAPRED), Water National Commission, CONAGUA, Ministry of Education (SEP), SAGARPA, SEDESOL, Ministry of Treasure and Public Credit (SHCP), other Ministries, State governments and Municipalities.

Universities and Technical Schools, Institutes and Research Centers, among others: Education and Training Center for Sustainable Development (CECADESU), UNAM's Engineering Institute, UNAM's CIECO, Postgraduate College, IMP, IIE, IMT, other Institutions and Research Centers.

Private Sector: Mario Molina Center

Mexican Agency for Cooperation and Development (AMEXCID), UNDP, International Agencies.

For the preparation of Outcome #5: Sixth National Communication, including its BUR, has been approved by the Inter-Ministerial Commission on Climate change (CICC).

SEMARNAT, INECC, CICC, UNDP, Communication Media.

B.2 Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF): Studies carried out under the Fifth NC indicate that the adverse impacts of climate change will continue to affect the quality and supply of water, agriculture, forestry, tourism, and health sectors in the country. Polinization species, vulnerable to temperature changes and loss of ecosystems, that could endanger food production and loss of animal and plant species were identified. The economic value of the polinization service for 2010 was 43 thousand million of Mexican pesos, which corresponds to 43% of total production value of polinization dependent cultivars and to 16% of total production value (INE, 2011b) . Also, it has been found that the vulnerability of environmental services that supply forest and mangroves

has increased. Impacts of climate change such as sea level rise and water temperature increase are affecting the fishery sector, which is experience a decrease in species capture.

In addition, since the second half of 2010, the severe drought that affect the country cause losses superior to 15 thousand million of Mexican pesos, only in the farming sector, due to the losses in hectares of maize and beans cultivars and in cattle heads. The lack of water affected approximately 2 million inhabitants. Moreover, in 2011 the drought causes the losses of 1.8 million hectares, out of the 21 million available for agriculture in the country and the death of 50,000 cattle heads (Presidencia de la República, 2011) . Also, the Study on the Economy of Climate Change in Mexico demonstrates that the economic cost of inaction in the next few years is three times higher than the cost of reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

The implementation of the project activities by Mexico is expected to generate global environment and social benefits through the research and studies that will be the basis for the reduction of GHG emissions and enhancement of sinks as well as the reduction of human and natural systems' vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, with the associated economic benefits. In general, the mitigation and adaptation activities that Mexico intends to implement will result in multiple benefits: increasing energy security; cleaner, more efficient and competitive production processes; air quality improvement and natural resources conservation, among others.

The project aims at improving the understanding of the drivers of GHG emissions which will contribute to the establishment of appropriate mitigation policies and measures on key sectors, at national and local levels, as well as to identify trends in emissions growth and to estimate the emissions reductions resulting from national actions. Moreover, one of the outputs of the project is research and investment in clean and low-carbon intensity technologies. So, the project has the potential to assist the country in moving towards a less carbon-intensive and more sustainable energy consumption path, which in turn will reduce the dependency on fossil fuels.

The project will generate indirect local and national environment benefits through studies that will be performed and information that will be improved, using an ecosystemic and integrated approach, on the current and expected impacts of climate change. This will assist in the reduction of Mexico's vulnerability and in the preparation of improved adaptation options which are expected to produce economic benefits. Also, the project aims at describing the adaptation options, policies and programs implemented up to 2016 and update the current portfolio of adaptation options, including information on the feasibility, barriers and requirements for their implementation.

As climate change affects both women and men, the government of Mexico recognize that, for this project to achieve its global environment objective, particular attention should be given to enhancing both women's and men's contribution. It is important to note that there are several initiatives in place regarding gender and climate change. For example in the framework of the new General Law on Climate Change, which proposes a design of public policy instruments which guarantee gender equity in the Federal Entities programs (Sec. II, Art. 71), it will be possible to extend the gender criteria to the municipal and other States government's climate policies as well as to the diverse federal government areas. Moreover, some States are already incorporating gender aspects in addressing climate change. According to a preliminary study "How to integrate information on gender focus" currently carried out, the State of Tabasco is the first entity in formulating its Agenda on Gender and Climate Change. This document plans the viability of the gender's agenda, the reduction of the vulnerability, attention to food security, empowerment and knowledge on issues related to climate change. The State has also prepared several documents such as: study for the "Instrumentation of the gender and climate change Agenda" based on workshops organized in seven coastal communities; and study on the women impact in the 2007 flooding relocation programs. Another State is Chiapas where adaptation to climate change plans for coffee production organizations in the Sierra Madre has been developed, including gender perspective. Also, in this State, the civil organization Pronatura Chiapas is working on guaranteeing that REDD+ program in the State and at national level, incorporates considerations on gender, ethnic and age regarding access to forestry resources and benefits.

The Sixth NC project will continue to provide wide job opportunities to both genders, for example by identifying expertise to be deployed considering the qualifications of both men and women, with a view of ensuring gender equity. The focus on gender in the policies and actions with regards to addressing climate change contribute to the development of policy tools on this matter. The inclusion of the differentiated needs of women and men will allow fairness in the implementation of mitigation and adaptation strategies. This process will bring concrete results towards the implementation of the Sixth NC. The Sixth NC project will also address gaps identified by the gender

approach carried out under the Fifth NC and will update information on programs and strategies carried out in the country at national and State levels.

B.3. Explain how cost-effectiveness is reflected in the project design: Mexico is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change because of its geographic, economic and social conditions. Just as an example, and as it has already indicated, droughts alone have serious social, economic, and environ¬mental effects. Since the second half of 2010 a signifi¬cant lack of rain in 19 states of Mexico became a severe drought causing losses of over 15,000 million pesos with respect to 234,713 million pesos of the GDP, in the agricultural and livestock sector alone, due to lost lands in corn and bean crops, as well as in livestock. Furthermore, lack of water had a negative impact on 2,350 communi¬ties, nearly 2 million people. The drought in 2011 caused 1.8 million hectares in losses of the 21 million hectares ar¬able lands of Mexico, and the death of 50,000 heads of cattle from a total of 30,553,891. In addition, the Study on the Economy of Climate Change in Mexico demonstrates that in absence of actions to address climate change the Mexican economy will suffer significantly. The economic cost of inaction in the next few years is three times higher than the cost of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Despite a few short-term profits in a few activities and regions, there are net costs which will increase, particularly for the water and agriculture sectors, as has been indicated above. Moreover, there will be significant losses in the economic sectors and in market prices related to valuable items, such as biodiversity. In this context, the project has been designed to strengthen institutional and technical capacities to reduce GHG emissions and combat climate change impacts that are already affecting several economic sectors in the country, by identifying the best mitigation and adaptation policies, measures, and actions, based on sound information for decision makers and stakeholders. It will also raise the awareness on the impacts of climate change and the above mentioned fact that economic costs of efficient and timely action are lower than those of inaction.

The project has been designed to improve and update the work carried out during the preparation of the previous NC, for example, the GHG inventory, and a Portfolio of adaptation projects which will be updated, including important information that will allow its implementation both with government funds and through international finance.

In addition, the information to be provided by this project will establish baseline information which will serve as inputs for initiatives within the UNDP's portfolio that will contribute to further reduce Mexico's GHG emissions or enhance
sinks seeking a low emissions development path, and becoming more resilient to the impacts of climate change. Finally, the project will work in close coordination with other related initiatives as describe in B.7 below.

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

The Budget for M&E is US$ 61,000. The following table gives a tentative distribution of the budget over the main items:

Budget allocation M&E

Item	*GEF funding*	*Co-financing (MEX)*
Inception Workshop	US$ 17,000	US$ 0
Mid-term and Final External Evaluation	US$ 36,000	US$ 0
Annual audits	US$ 8,000	US$ 0
TOTAL BUDGET	**US$ 61,000**	**US$ 0**

Type of M&E activity	Lead responsible party in bold	Budget (indicative)	Time frame
Inception Report	Project Leader, Technical Support Unit (CGCCDBC)	17,000	At the beginning of project implementation
Development of M&E system	Project Leader , Technical Support Unit (CGCCDBC) and the M&E specialist	None	At the beginning of project implementation
Baseline and update agreed monitoring variables	Project Leader , Technical Support Unit (CGCCDBC), Project Steering Committee and the M&E specialist	None	First quarter of project implementation.
Project Implementation Review (PIR)	Project Leader, Technical Secretary, UNDP Mexico CO	None	One at the end of the first year and a second one before project finalization.
Implementing Agency (IA) annual reports	Project Leader, Technical Secretary, UNDP Mexico CO	None	One at the end of the first year and a second one at finalization of the project.
Frequent Progress reports	Project Leader, Technical Secretary	None	To be determined by Executing Agency
Mid-Term and Final Evaluation, including lessons learned	GEF Secretariat, Project Leader, Technical Secretary and the M&E specialist, UNDP headquarters and Task Manager, UNDP Mexico CO, INECC/ CGCCDBC	36,000	At the end of project implementation
Terminal Report	UNDP Mexico CO, IA Task Manager, Project Leader, Technical Secretary and the M&E specialist, Technical Support Unit	None	At least one month before the end of the project
Audit	Technical Secretary, Project Administrator, UNDP Mexico CO, Technical Support Unit and the M&E specialist	8,000 (total for project duration)	One at the end of the first year and a second one at finalization of the project.
Total		**US$ 61,000**	

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 form. For SGP, use this OFP endorsement letter).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE *(MM/dd/yyyy)*
Margarita Pérez Villaseñor	GEF OP	PUBLIC FINANCE	07/23/2012
Maria del Socorro Flores	UNFCCC Focal Point, Climate Change Special Advisor	INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	09/10/2012

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for CEO endorsement/approval of project.

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date *(Month, day, year)*	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Adriana Dinu UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator and Director a.i.		06/06/2014	Raul Alfaro Pelico EITT Regional Technical Advisor	(507) 302-4571	Raul.alfaro@undp.org

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

This project will contribute to achieving the following Country Programme Outcome as defined in CPAP or CPD: **MYFF03 – Public policies with increased mainstreaming and crosscutting of the environmental dimension**					
Country Programme Outcome Indicators: **MYFF03 - Studies to implement public policy conducted on types of environmental impacts caused by economic activities**					
Primary applicable Key Environment and Sustainable Development Key Result Area: 1. Mainstreaming environment and energy					
Applicable GEF Strategic Objective and Program: Climate Change Enabling Activity					
Applicable GEF Expected Outcomes: Sixth National Communication					
Applicable GEF Outcome Indicators: Sixth National Communication					
	Indicator	**Baseline**	**Targets** **End of Project**	**Source of verification**	**Risks and Assumptions**
Project Objective[5] **Strengthened capacity in integrating climate change national strategies into development priorities while fulfilling obligations to the UNFCCC.**	1. National GHG inventory improved and updated to 2014 (1990-2014); 2. LEDS developed for several key sectors, and implemented or envisaged GHG mitigation policies and actions have been updated to 2016; 3. Impacts, vulnerability and adaptation options assessed and information updated to	1. Fifth NC and first BUR; 2. Fifth NC and first BUR; 3. Fifth NC; 4. Fifth NC and first BUR; 5. Fifth NC.	1. Sixth NC and BUR; 2. Sixth NC and BUR; 3. Sixth NC; 4. Sixth NC and BUR; 5. Sixth NC.	Project evaluations, official reports to the UNFCCC.	**Risks:** No major risks have been identified in the implementation of this project as the Government of Mexico is strongly committed to its obligations to the UNFCCC. **Assumptions:** The Government of Mexico maintains its support to implement the UNFCCC.

[5] *Objective (Atlas output) monitored quarterly ERBM and annually in APR/PIR*

	2016; 4. National circumstances and additional information updated and described; 5. Sixth national communication published, BUR presented, and information disseminated.				
Outcome 1 **National GHG inventory has been improved and updated.**	1.1 Procedures for inventory development and management to enhance the current system evaluated and reviewed. 1.2 Best practices in the elaboration of inventories adopted.	1.1 Previous NCs, in particular the Fifth NC and the first BUR. 1.2 Previous NCs.	1.1 Procedures established for enhancement of current inventory system, institutional arrangements improved for an optimum information flow and data generation, electronic database for inventory available; 1.2 GHG emissions of key sectors estimated using a more elaborate IPCC methodology (tiers 2 or 3), improved Guidelines for activity data validation and quality control, key source category analysis and uncertainty assessment for all sources available; 1.3 Estimated improved emissions of HFCs and established trends available;	Status of preparation of the INEGEI, information contained in Sixth NC, BUR and the GHG National Inventory Report.	**Risks:** 1. As there are many institutions involved in the preparation of the GHG inventory, at national and state level, coordination could be difficult and may be cause of delay. 2. Some activity data could be difficult to obtain. **Assumptions:** 1. Inventory work will benefit from experience gained in the preparation of Mexico's INC, SNC, TNC, FNC, Fifth NC and the first BUR; 2. Project will draw on a pool of experts; 3. The Government maintains its support to implement the UNFCCC.

	1.3 Emissions of HFCs estimated and trends established with the collaboration of Montreal Protocol Mexican Office. 1.4 INEGEI updated to 2014 (1990-2014) for all GHGs, and inventory report produced.	1.3 No previous experience with improved methodology. 1.4 GHG inventory available on an annual basis for periods 1994-1996 (FNC), 1994-1998 (SNC), 1990-2002 (TNC), 1990-2006 (FNC), 1990-2010 (Fifth NC), 1990-1912 (First BUR).	1.4 GHG inventory available on an annual basis up to 2014 (1990-2014); INEGEI is published. Results are available in web query systems. The National GHG Report is submitted to the UNFCCC.		
Outcome 2 **Knowledge of LEDS in Mexico has been developed, and implemented or envisaged GHG mitigation policies and actions have been updated.**	2.1 LEDS for energy, industry, forestry, agriculture and waste sectors developed. 2.2 Tools for the implementation of policies related to LEDS, and co-benefits of GHG mitigation measures analyzed. 2.3 Technology roadmaps for energy,	2.1 Only elements for national future strategy. 2.2 Fifth NC and First BUR	2.1 LEDS available for energy, industry, forestry, agriculture and waste sectors; 2.2 Tools available; NAMAs have been MRV; and co-benefit of mitigation measures presented	Project reports, information contained in Sixth NC and its BUR.	**Risks:** 1. Coordination with the many stakeholders involved in the assessment and analysis of GHG mitigation at national, state and local levels, could be cause of delay. 2. Lack of basis data or not systematized information or confidentiality 3. Lack of consensual methodology for data comparability and compatibility for some sectors

	industry, forestry, agriculture and waste sectors developed. 2.4 Policies and actions to mitigate GHGs implemented or envisaged up to 2016, at national, state and local level, assessed and updated.	2.3 Some elements from Fifth NC 2.4 Previous NCs and First BUR	2.3 Technology roadmap for key sectors available; 2.4 Policies and actions to mitigate GHGs updated to 2016.		**Assumptions:** 1. Mitigation analysis will benefit from experience gained in the preparation of Mexico's previous NC and its First BUR; 2. Project will draw on a pool of experts; 3. The Government maintains its support to implement the UNFCCC.
Outcome 3 **Regional, local and national impacts, vulnerability and adaptation options have been assessed and reported, and information on impacts, vulnerability and implemented adaptation actions have been updated.**	3.1 Studies prepared in relation to ecosystem, multidimensional and integrated assessment of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation actions, programs and strategies. 3.2 Impacts, vulnerability, resilience and implemented adaptation actions updated to 2016. 3.3 Report on pilot projects implemented for key adaptation options, identified in the Fifth NC and other projects, and imlementation of new pilot projects, including materials for public	3.1 No previous experience using this approach 3.2 Previous NCs 3.3 Fifth NC and other projects	3.1 Technical studies, Reports on assessments of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation options using this approach are available, and Regional Scenarios are improved; 3.2 Updated impacts, vulnerability, resilience and implemented actions presented; 3.3 Report on pilot projects implemented and materials for public awareness available;	Studies, Reports, information contained in Sixth NC.	**Risks:** 1. Coordination with the many stakeholders involved in the evaluation of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation actions and measures could be difficult and may be cause of delay. 2. Lack of basic data or not systematized information or confidentiality. **Assumptions:** 1. Sixth NC will benefit from experience gained in the preparation of Mexico's INC, SNC, TNC, FNC and Fifth NC; 2. Project will draw on a pool of experts; 3. The Government maintains its support to implement the UNFCCC.

	awareness prepared. 3.4 Portfolio of adaptation actions updated to 2016.	3.4 Fifth NC	3.4 Updated Portfolio of adaptation actions presented.		
Outcome 4 **Relevant information has been compiled and updated.**	4.1 Information on National Circumstances up to 2016 reported, including national and regional development priorities and institutional arrangements, as well as gender issues. 4.2 Information on research in clean and low carbon technologies carried out, including information on technology access and transfer, and capacity development reported. 4.3 Information on research and systematic observation, education, capacity building and awareness activities	4.1 Previous NCs and First BUR Preliminary study on gender issues 4.2 Some information in Fifth NC	4.1 Updated National Circumstances and regional development priorities and institutional arrangements presented; and information on gender issues updated. 4.2 Information on research and investment in clean and low carbon technologies, on methodologies developed for low emission growth paths and on measures related to access and transfer of technologies presented; 4.3 Updated information to	Project reports, information contained in Fifth NC. Study on gender issues.	**Risks:** No specific risks have been identified. **Assumptions:** 1. Sixth NC will benefit from experience gained in the preparation of Mexico's INC, SNC, TNC, FNC and Fifth NC; 2. Project will draw on a pool of experts; 3. The Government maintains its support to implement the UNFCCC.

	updated and reported. 4.4 Information on financial resources and technical support needed and provided for activities relating to climate change and for the preparation of the Sixth NC, including its correspondent BUR reported.	4.3 Previous NCs 4.4 Previous NCs and First BUR	2016 presented in Sixth NC; 4.4 Information presented in Sixth NC.		
Outcome 5 **Sixth NC and its BUR have been approved by the Inter-Ministerial Commission on Climate Change (CICC).**	5.1. Sixth NC published and submitted. 5.2 Summary of main findings for general public produced. 5.3 Communications and awareness campaign developed and implemented.	5.1 Previous NCs 5.2 Previous NCs 5.3 Previous NCs	5.1 Published Sixth NC; also available in relevant websites. 5.2 Document on main findings; 5.3 Materials of implemented communications and awareness campaign available.	Project reports, Fifth National Communication, Final Evaluation Report.	**Risks:** No specific risks have been identified. **Assumptions:** 1. The Government maintains its support to implement the UNFCCC. .

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

GEF SECRETARIAT'S COMMENTS AT PIF:

1) Regarding Project Design:
A) Further information on the socio-economic benefits and gender dimension should be included at CEO Endorsement. (RM 2012/09/14).
B) A number of government institutions, along with universities and NGOs have been identified as stakeholders in the project. Further information on the exact roles of the various organizations should be provided at CEO Endorsement. (RM 2012/09/14).
2) Regarding Project Financing:
Further information on the cofinancing by the agency should be provided at CEO Endorsement. (RM 2012/09/14).

RESPONSES TO GEF SECRETARIAT:

All GEF Secretariat's comments were address in this document, as follows:

On 1) Regarding Project Design:

A): The suggestion has been accepted and further information has been provided on this regard in B.3 (pages 12 and 13).

B): The suggestion has been accepted and further information has been provided in B.5 (pages 15 and 16).

On 2) Regarding Project Financing: The suggestion also has been accepted and further information has been provided by the UNDP in page 18.

Two projects from the UNDP CO will provide co-financing to the Sixth NC project. The first one, "Reinforcing REDD+ Readiness in Mexico and Enabling South-South Cooperation", with funding from the Norwegian government, will provide up to $25,000 USD for the Biennial Report in relation to the update of the LULUCF sector in the National GHG inventory. The project will also provide 50% (approximately $45,000 USD) of the LULUCF sector's study necessary for the Sixth NC inventory, including training on the topic for CONAFOR and INECC's experts.

The second project, "Mexico's private industrial sector capacity building programme for low emission development strategies", funded by the European Union, although focused on the private sector (Mining and Detergent & Polymer Industries specifically), will provide important inputs to the National GHG inventory, on NAMA's and in the development of knowledge on LEDS. The 1 million USD project, will provide a possible $150,000 USD co-financing. Its main results will assist: 1) the development/establishment of sectoral greenhouse gas inventory management systems; 2) the identification and adoption of mitigation actions and their integration as Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs); 3) the establishment of a measuring, reporting and verification (MRV) system; 4) the establishment of a dialogue platform to promote synergies and cooperation between the Public Sector and Industry; and 5) the design and adoption of sectoral low-emission development strategies.

STAP COMMENTS: N/A

COUNCIL COMMENTS:

Canada's Comments
• Canada is pleased to see recent proposals from developing countries to fund the development of national communications as well as biennial update reports. These are important reporting products, which allow for transparency and accountability

under the Convention.
• As countries are investing considerably in these reporting products, it is important that proposals to fund the preparation of biennial update reports and national communications demonstrate how these projects will build sustained institutional and technical capacity to undertake this reporting in a regularized way going forward. This is a key piece of information required by the GEF in order to assess the project proposals as well as their results.
• It takes time to establish the internal technical and institutional capacity to prepare these funding proposals, as well as to maintain and regularly update inventories, and preparing Biennial Update Reports (BURs) add a further reporting obligation for developing countries. We must work together to ensure that developing countries 15 have the tools they need to regularly prepare these reports going forward.
☐ USA's Comments
• The United States strongly supports this proposed program to facilitate reporting to the UNFCCC.

Comments have been taking into account in the document.

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS[6]

NO PPG FUNDING HAS BEEN REQUESTED FROM THE GEF FOR PREPARING THIS PROPOSAL.

A. PROVIDE DETAILED FUNDING AMOUNT OF THE PPG ACTIVITIES FINANCING STATUS IN THE TABLE BELOW:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: **N/A**			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	***GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Amount ($)***		
	Budgeted Amount	***Amount Spent Todate***	***Amount Committed***
Total			

[6] If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities.

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

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

No reflow of funds are foreseen under this Project

United Nations Development Programme
Country: MEXICO
PROJECT DOCUMENT[1]

Project Title: Sixth National Communication to the UNFCCC (Sixth NC)

UNDAF Outcome(s): Direct effect 6. Environmental sustainability and green economy. All three levels of government, the private sector, academia and civil society will have strengthened their capacities to reverse environmental deterioration, and to sustainably develop natural resources through mainstreaming environmental sustainability, low emissions development, and green economy in the legislative, programming and decision making processes.

UNDP Strategic Plan Environment and Sustainable Development Primary Outcome: Mainstreaming environment and energy

Expected CP Outcome(s): Strengthened national and local capacities for mitigation and adaptation to climate change[2]

Expected CPAP Output (s): Adaptation and mitigation climate change strategies

Executing Entity/Implementing Partner: National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC)[3]

Implementing Entity/Responsible Partners: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Brief Description

This Enabling Activity project will assist Mexico to prepare its Sixth NC, including a Biennial Update Report (BUR) to the UNFCCC. The objective is to strengthen institutional capacity in integrating climate change national strategies into development priorities while fulfilling obligations to the UNFCCC. For this purpose, the annual Inventory of anthropogenic GHG emissions will be improved and updated up to 2014 (1990-2014). Knowledge of LEDS in Mexico will be developed and information on policies and actions envisaged and implemented to mitigate GHG will be updated to 2016. Mexican NAMAs will be MRV. Impacts, vulnerability and adaptation options, policies and measures will be assessed, using an ecosystem, multidimensional and integrated approach. The use of generated Regional Climate Change Scenarios will ensure an accurate assessment. The adaptation actions portfolio will be updated. Information on national circumstances and other relevant information will be updated, and information on research and investment in clean and low emissions technologies will be provided. The project will continue to build institutional capacity, including activities related to research, education and awareness.

Programme Period:	2014-2019
Atlas Award ID:	00072348
Project ID:	00085488
PIMS #	4933
Start date:	August 2014
End Date	August 2017
Management Arrangements	NIM
PAC Meeting Date	February 2014

Total resources required		US$ 7,636,364.00
Total allocated resources:		_____
• Regular		_____
• Other:		
o	GEF	US$ 3,636,364.00
o	Government In-kind	US$ 4,000,000.00
o	In-kind	_____
o	Other	_____

Agreed by (Executing Entity/Implementing Partner):

Date/Month/Year

Agreed by (UNDP):

Date/Month/Year

[1] For UNDP supported GEF funded projects as this includes GEF-specific requirements.
2 This corresponds to CPD 2008-2013. However, due to the timeframe of the Project, the new CPD will apply: "Promoted risk disaster and low-emission, resilient and environmentally sustainable development strategies with a gender and multicultural approach for poverty reduction and equity".
3 National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC) which took the functions of the National Institute of Ecology (INE), after the General Law for Climate Change entered into force on October 10, 2012.

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List of acronyms

AI	Annex I
APR	Annual Project Report
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CCA	UNDP's Common Country Assessment
CCA-UNAM	Center for Atmospheric Sciences – National Autonomous University of Mexico (*Centro de Ciencias de la Atmósfera, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México*)
CENAPRED	National Disaster Prevention Center (*Centro Nacional de Prevención de Desastres*)
CGCCDBC	General Coordination of Climate Change and Low Carbon Development
CICC	Inter-ministerial Commission on Climate Change *(Comité Intersecretarial sobre Cambio Climático)*
CONAFOR	National Forestry Commission (*Comisión Nacional Forestal*)
CO	Country Office
CONACYT	National Council of Science and Technology (*Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología*)
COP	Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC
CPCC	Climate Change Program Coordination
CPD	Country Programme document
D. F.	Federal District (*Distrito Federal*)
ENACC	National Climate Change Strategy (*Estrategia Nacional de Cambio Climático*)
EF	Emission Factor
FNC	Fourth National Communication
Fifth NC	Fifth National Communication
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHGs	Greenhouse Gases
GPG	Good Practice Guidelines, IPCC
Gwh	Gigawatt/hr
HDI	Human Development Index
INC	Initial National Communication to the UNFCCC
INE	National Institute of Ecology *(Instituto Nacional de Ecología)*
INECC	National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (*Instituto Nacional de Ecología y Cambio Climático*)
NGHGEI	National Greenhouse Gases Emissions Inventory (*Inventario Nacional de Emisiones de Gases de Efecto Invernadero* INEGEI)
INEGI	National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics *(Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informático)*
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LGCC	General Law on Climate Change *(Ley General de Cambio Climático)*
LULUCF	Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
MTE	Mid-term Evaluation
MYFF	Multi-year Funding Framework
NAI	Non-Annex I Party to the UNFCCC
NAMAs	National Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NC	National Communication
NCSP	National Communication Support Program
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NIM	National Implementation Management Approach
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development
PEACC	Special State Program on Climate Change (*Programa Especial Estatal de Cambio Climático*)
PECC	Special Program on Climate Change (*Programa Especial de Cambio Climático*)
PEMEX	Mexican Petroleum Company (*Petróleos Mexicanos*)
PIR	Project Implementation Report
PND	National Development Plan (*Plan Nacional de Desarrollo*)
PNUD	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
PNUMA	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
PSA	Environmental Services Payment
PSAH	Payment for Environmental Hydrological Services (*Pago por Servicios Ambientales Hidrológicos*)

PSC	Project Steering Committee
QA/QC	Quality Assurance and Quality Control
R&D	Research & Development
RCU	Regional Coordinating Unit
SAGARPA	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (*Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería, Desarrollo Rural, Pesca y Alimentación*)
SBAA	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement
SCT	Ministry of Communications and Transport (*Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Transportes*)
SEDESOL	Ministry of Social Development (*Secretaría de Desarrollo Social*)
SE	Ministry of Economy (*Secretaría de Economía*)
SEGOB	Ministry of Interior (*Secretaría de Gobernación*)
SEMARNAT	Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (*Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales*)
SENER	Ministry of Energy (*Secretaría de Energía*)
SHCP	Ministry of the Treasury and Public Credit (*Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público*)
SNC	Second National Communication
SRE	Ministry of foreign Affairs (*Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores*)
SRES	Low GHG emission scenarios
SRF	Strategic Results Framework
SS	Ministry of Health (*Secretaría de Salud*)
TNC	Third National Communication
TOR	Terms of Reference
TPR	Tripartite Project Review
UNAM	National Autonomous University of Mexico
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WB	World Bank

List of Annexes

SITUATION ANALYSIS

A. Context and global significance: Environmental, policy and institutional

Mexico is located between latitudes 14° and 33°N, and longitudes 86° and 119°W in the southern portion of North America. Mexico's total area is 1,964,375 km^2 (761,606 sq mi), making it the world's 14th largest country by total area and the fifth largest country in America. It includes approximately 5,127 km^2 (2,317 sq mi) of islands in the Pacific Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean, and Gulf of California. From its farthest land points, Mexico is a little over 2,000 mi (3,219 km) in length.

Mexico is crossed from north to south by two mountain ranges known as Sierra Madre Oriental and Sierra Madre Occidental. From east to west at the center, the country is crossed by the Trans-Mexican Volcanic Belt also known as the Sierra Nevada. A fourth mountain range, the Sierra Madre del Sur, runs from Michoacán to Oaxaca. The majority of the Mexican central and northern territories are located at high altitudes, and the highest elevations are found at the Trans-Mexican Volcanic Belt: Pico de Orizaba (5,700 m, 18,701 ft), Popocatepetl (5,462 m, 17,920 ft) and Iztaccihuatl (5,286 m, 17,343 ft) and the Nevado de Toluca (4,577 m, 15,016 ft). The country is affected by meteorological systems from middle latitude in winter and tropical systems in summer, as well as hurricanes and tropical cyclones coming from both the Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans. However, climate variations are mainly determined by the occurrence or not of the El Niño and La Niña phenomena. As expected, with this vast territory, geographic location, meteorological influences and its diverse topographic characteristics, a great variety of climates are present in the country ranging from dry climate (51%) of total area, mild climate zones (25.9%), template climate zones (23%) and cold climate zones (1%) (INEGI, 2008a)[4] and the country is an important repository of the world's forests and biodiversity. Mexico is a "megadiverse" country that ranks in second place regarding ecosystems types worldwide and in fourth place in greatest variety of species (Sarukhán et al., 2009)[5].

The country has 25,300,000 hectares of Protected Natural Areas (12% of its territory); 1,471 hydrologic basins; 633,000 km of rivers and creeks; 653 naturally-filled aquifers with 4.8% of the total water precipitated in its territory; a surface of 128,123.91 km^2 of wetlands, in addition to 93,558.9 km^2 covering the 138 wetlands included in the Ramsar Convention, and 7,700.57 km^2 of mangroves. Its hydraulic infrastructure consists of: 4,462 dams and water storing structures; 6.5 million hectares for irrigation; 2.9 million hectares of technified seasonal lands; 661 water purifying plants, and 2,332 wastewater treatment plants (Fifth NC, 2012)[6].

However, the country is not exempt from degradation processes and loss of terrestrial and marine ecosystems, particularly serious during the last half century. Deforestation; overexploitation and ecosystem contamination; the introduction of invasive species; and climate change are direct causes of Mexico's biodiversity loss (Sarukhán et al., 2009)[7]. Due to its geographical location, topography and socioeconomic aspects, Mexico is especially vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and variability.

As reported in Mexico's Fifth NC, droughts alone have serious social, economic, and environmental effects. Since the second half of 2010 a significant lack of rain in 19 states of Mexico became a severe drought causing losses of over 15,000 million pesos with respect to 234,713 million pesos of the GDP, in the agricultural and livestock sector alone, due to lost lands in corn and bean crops, as well as in livestock. Furthermore, lack of water had a negative impact on 2,350 communities, nearly 2 million people. The drought in 2011 caused 1.8 million hectares in losses of the 21 million hectares arable lands of Mexico, and the death of 50,000 heads of cattle from a total of 30,553,891.

[4] INEGI, 2008a. México de un vistazo 2008. México, DF. 55 pp. In: www.inegi.org.mx.
[5] Sarukhán et al., 2009. *Capital Natural de México. Síntesis: conocimiento actual, evaluación y perspectivas de sustentabilidad*. Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad, México.
[6] México-Quinta Comunicación Nacional ante la Convención Marco de Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático, 2012. INE/SEMARNAT, México
[7] Same as 4

Mexico recognize the importance of undertaking actions that contribute to the efforts of the international community in matters of GHG emissions mitigation and as such, places great importance to the country's mitigation actions. The publication in June 2012 of the General Law on Climate Change[8] (LGCC, Spanish acronym), a groundbreaking law at the international level, made the climate change policy legally binding, including mitigation goals such as the 30% reduction of emissions by the year 2020 and the 50% reduction by 2050 in relation to the year 2000. It also sets a goal of clean energy penetration into electricity generation, which must reach 35% of total installed capacity by 2024.

Also LGCC establishes provisions for mitigation and adaptation in the three orders of government: federal, states and municipalities. It is important to note that the LGCC also proposes a design of public policy instruments, which guarantee gender equity in the Federal Entities programs (Sec. II, Art. 71).

The Federal Government is currently working on the design of The Special Program of Climate Change (PECC) 2013-2018. According to the LGCC the PECC will describe the long-term planning on mitigation and adaptation as well as the different actions that the Federal Government will implement in order to achieve the national goals on climate change.

According to a study by the Mexican Institute for Competitiveness (IMCO, Spanish acronyms) to estimate the potential of the PECC goals by 2020, elaborated in 2011 under the coordination of SEMARNAT[9], by 2020 it will be possible to reduce 195 MtCO2 eq. by contemplating the additional potential in certain measures, the entry into force of new standards and the substantial boost given to various programs, the implementation of the REDD+ mechanism and electricity generation using clean technologies. This study also points out that achieving the goals for 2020 and 2050 will require incorporating an additional 17 actions to the PECC as well as a combination of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), which would contribute 46.5 MtCO2 eq. of emissions reduced by 2020.

Although the country has been engaged in addressing climate change, additional needs have been identified. For example, in order to improve the next inventories, it is necessary to continue improving institutional arrangements to ensure activity data in a timely manner and start using the IPCC 2006 methodology for the energy and industrial processes categories, among others. It is also necessary to continue building and refining models under different climate change scenarios; as well as to improve local assessment of the vulnerability and design of local adaptation actions, and to continue reinforcing, for example, the National Atlas of Vulnerability to Climate Change. For a more efficient management of mitigation options in the country, it is necessary to continue a more in-depth evaluation of mitigation potential for various technology options for key emitting sectors. Furthermore, it becomes necessary to measure, report and verify (MRV) mitigation actions for strategic sectors. The need for better estimates of the potential economic and financial costs of climate change impacts in key productive sectors has also become evident.

Likewise, it is important to analyze the social, economic and environmental impacts derived from the fulfillment of Mexico's international responsibilities on climate change.

B. Country situation and development context

According to information provided in the Fifth NC, in 2010, Mexico's population was 112,336,538 inhabitants: 51.2% women, and 48.8% men; the country was the world's 11th most populated. Its annual growth rate showed a decreasing trend of 0.77 for every 100 thousand inhabitants. As regards the country's age distribution, the highest rate was from 15 to 19 years, and the national average age was 26 years. One third of Mexico's population lives in its central area; the Federal District, the country's capital city, is the most densely populated area with 5,920 inhabitants/ km^2, while the national average was 57 inhabitants/ km^2 in 2010. The urban population was 80.42 million, and the rural population was 31.92

[8] Ley General de Cambio Climático de México, 2012, www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/LGCC.pdf
[9] IMCO, 2012. Programa Especial de Cambio Climático para el período 2013-2020 con Acciones Adicionales y Análisis de Potencial. SEMARNAT. México.

million. Between 1995 and 2012, life expectancy increased from 72.4 years to 75.4 years, or a 3-year rise; in 2010, the life expectancy of men was 73.1 years, and 77.8 years for women. This increase in relative longevity is one of the more transcendental consequences of Mexico's demographic transition.
The Human Development Index (HDI) for Mexico was 0.770 in 2011. The country had the 57th place among the 187 countries with available comparable data, above the 0.731 regional averages for Latin America and the Caribbean.

In 2009 the Mexican economy was impacted by several factors that drove it into a recession, as many other countries in the world. In 2010's first half the country started to recover. The GDP grew at a 5.9% rate in 2010; 3.9% in 2011, and 4.3% during the first half of 2012. From 2009 to 2012 the annual unemployment rate showed a declining trend.

In 2010 the primary energy production totaled 9,250.7 PJ, 1.8% less than in 2009. Hydrocarbons are still the country´s main primary energy source. In 2010 Mexico was the world´s 10th country in primary energy production (1.8% of the total energy produced in the world). The annual per capita energy consumption was 75.2 GJ, or 9.86 oil barrels.

As regards the distribution of end-use consumption of energy by sector, from 1990 to 2010 the transport sector had an ongoing growth in its share of energy usage, as well as the agricultural sector, whereas other areas: Industrial, residential, commercial, and public have shown a decreasing trend.

Mexico has a predominant place in food production in the world; 16.6% of its territory is destined to agriculture. Of the cultivated land, 74.1% is seasonal, and 25.9% is irrigation land. The technified irrigation surface was increased to 591,000 hectares in 2012; the country has 15,000 cultivated hectares in controlled environments (protected agriculture). The main basic cultivated grains are: maize, 76%; beans, 11.8%; wheat, 11.5%, and rice, 0.8%.

Livestock activities are carried out across 109.8 million hectares: 28% in tropical areas; 23% in temperate regions, and 49% in desert or semi-desert areas. Livestock has around 430,000 production units mainly allocated to aviculture, pigs, and bovine milk and meat production. The live cattle production in 2010 was 8.48 million tons (Mt), a 2.3% annual growth compared to 2009. The production of meat was 5.72 Mt (1.8% more than last year).

As regards fishing and aqua farming activities, in 2010 the volume reached 1.62 Millions of tons. 76.9% for human consumption, 22.7% for indirect human consumption, and 0.4% for industrial use. Fishing accounted for 86% of production, while aqua farming represented 14%.

The timber forest production declined from 9.4 million cubic meter rolls (m3-r) in 2000 to 5.8 m3-r in 2009 (a 38% decrease). Moreover, it is estimated that between 2007 and 2012, 2,180,000 hectares have been reforested with more than 1,930 million trees.

The contribution of the industrial sector in the GDP was mainly derived from the manufacturing industry, followed by mining, and construction.

In 2010 the economic share of tourism in the GDP was 7.8%. In 2011 Mexico was one of the 10 most important tourism destinations in the world; this year alone 23.4 million international tourists and 168.1 million domestic tourists visited the country.

In the year 2010 the economic activity generated 40 million tons of urban solid waste (4.33% more than in 2009), while 41.1 million tons were generated in 2011 (2.53% more than in 2010). It is estimated that by 2012, this generation will be 42.2 million tons of waste (2.6% more than in 2011), and an annual per capita waste generation of 362.8 kg, 3 kg more than in 2011. Of the total, 70.5% is disposed at managed sites.

C. National Communications to the UNFCCC

Mexico has submitted five National Communications to the UNFCCC between 1997 and 2012. Its Initial National Communication (INC)[10] was presented in 1997 and four years later, in 2001, the Second National Communication (SNC)[11]. The Third National Communication (TNC)[12] was presented in 2006 and the Fourth National Communication (FNC)[13] in 2009. Mexico has recently submitted its Fifth National Communication (Fifth NC) to the UNFCCC in Doha, Qatar on 06 December 2012.

In the four national communications previously submitted, the most important component has been the preparation of the National Greenhouse Gases Emissions Inventory (INEGEI, Spanish Acronyms) of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removal by sinks of all GHG not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, using 1990 as the base year. The INEGEI has been improved and updated in the framework of the preparation of the consecutive national communications, as follows: In the INC the emissions were estimated up to 1994 (1990-1994), in the SNC up to 1998 (1990-1998) and estimations for land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) emissions were reported for year 1996. In addition, the national emission factor from the livestock sub-category was obtained.

The TNC presented an update to year 2002 (1990-2002), with recalculated figures for the years 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, and 1998, and estimates of emissions for the LULUCF category updated to 2002 (1996-2002). In the FNC, emissions were estimated up to 2006 (1990 -2006) for all sectors (energy, transport, fugitive emissions, industrial processes and solvents, and LULUCF), with the exception of agriculture and waste. This updating of the INEGEI was performed using the 2006 IPCC methodologies for LULUCF and the 1996 IPCC methodology and its 2000 and 2003 Good Practice Guidelines for the rest of the categories; and national emission factors were obtained for categories agriculture and waste. In the Energy sector it was possible to estimate emission factors for non-CO2 gases, which made possible the use of IPCC Tier 2 for the inventory of these gases. At that time, it was not possible to obtained sufficient disaggregated information to use Tier 2 for the estimation of CO2 emissions from fossil fuel consumption.

Also, information has been provided on the mitigation programs and policies implemented by the country. For example in the INC, several Joint Implementation programs on mitigation were described, in particular, the ILUMEX project that have served as a basis for successful programs implemented by the Mexican government, like the national program for switching to more efficient lighting, and a project on the assessment of wind resources in Oaxaca. It is important to mention that, as a result of the original ILUMEX project, the Mexican government has entered the 2012 Guinness Book of Records for having replaced 22.8 million incandescent light bulbs with compact fluorescent ones.

With the already replaced light bulbs, the saving is calculated to be 1,400 Gigawatt/hr (Gwh), with emissions of about 700.000 tons of CO2 being avoided. In the SNC, mitigation programs or actions implemented for the energy sector included the increase in natural gas use as fuel for electricity generation; the entering into force of the Mexican Official Norms related to fuels for transport; the energy saving in relation to housing insulation and domestic lighting coordinated by the FIDE (Trusteeship for electric energy saving) and the CONAE (National Commission for Saving Energy) and the Saving Energy Summer Schedule coordinated jointly by them. Also, the first emissions scenarios for the country were presented. In the TNC, the increase importance of the use of renewable energies has been reported; in particular the Electricity Federal Commission wind sources projects and research in scenarios and prospective of renewable sources introduction. Advances in the energy saving programs and in the increase use of natural gas for combined cycle electricity generation were also described. Other relevant mitigation activities reported included the establishment of FOMECAR, a Mexican Carbon Program‘s mechanism for technical and financial assistance; the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)’s for GHG emission reduction projects; and the initiation of the Bus Rapid Transport (Metrobus) operation. In the

[10] http://www.ine.gob.mx/cpcc-lineas/634-cpcc-comnal-1
[11] http:// www.ine.gob.mx/cpcc-lineas/634-cpcc-comnal-2
[12] http://www.ine.gob.mx/cpcc-lineas/634-cpcc-comnal-3
[13] http://www.ine.gob.mx/cpcc-lineas/634-cpcc-comnal-4

FNC, mitigation actions such as the Federal Program to Support Massive Urban Transport; the Program for Massive Transport (PROTRAM); and the program for Green Mortgage (INFONAVIT) for the housing sector have been described. Regarding conservation and carbon sequestration, several programs such as Community Forestry Development and Early Detection of Heat Sources; the National Emissions Reduction from Deforestation and Land Degradation Strategy and the Strategy for Climate Change and Protected Areas also have been reported.

Regarding information on the impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change; in the INC and SNC some assessments of the country's vulnerability to climate change were reported. In the TNC, advances in vulnerability studies and the first steps related to adaptation actions were described. In particular, several studies carried out which, beside improving the climate scenario modeling for Mexico, assisted in the detailed identification of the vulnerability and possible impacts in specific sectors like agriculture, water, forest and energy; as well as in specific areas or regions like Tlaxcala, Sonora, and the Mexican Gulf, and set the baseline for the first adaptation policies and measures. In the FNC, information on the results of studies on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change carried out were presented. Special attention was given to the downscaling of climate change scenarios that incorporated expected changes in temperature and precipitation, which gave as a result a decrease in water availability and agricultural productivity. The studies also reported on the effects of these impacts on human health, biodiversity and forest ecosystems. The integration of vulnerability and adaptation into the governmental programs and plans were reported in detail, in particular its integration into the National Climate Change Strategy (ENACC) that include actions to reduce vulnerability and to adapt to climate change. Also, through the Inter-ministerial Commission on Climate Change's Working Group on Adaptation Policies and Strategies (GT-ADAPT), several adaptation actions to the main possible climate change impacts have been identified which constituted the inputs for the PECC 2009-2012 adaptation chapter in which 37 objectives and 142 adaptation goals are included.

In the Fifth National Communication (Fifth NC) recently submitted, the following information has been presented:

An updated GHG inventory to 2010 (1990-2010) on an annual basis for the energy, transport, fugitive emissions, industrial processes and solvents, agriculture, LULUCF and waste sectors, which account for a significant share of the national emissions of GHG gases, and the improved existing time-series from previous NCs; Guidelines for activity data validation and quality control prepared for LULUCF sector and key source category analysis and uncertainty assessment carried out; the national emission factor obtained for fugitive emissions from the petroleum industry; a GHG Inventory Information System; recalculated waste emissions using the 2006 IPCC methodology; and improvements on the methodological emissions estimation for the halocarbons consumption sub-category. Through seminars and workshops, the results of the GHG inventory has been presented to relevant stakeholder and has been published and posted in INECC's website[14] and in other relevant web query systems.

Regional scenarios with a 50x50 km^2 resolution, generated by applying dynamic downscaling; which were used to assess the impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change in the water, agriculture, forestry and fishery sectors; in-depth evaluation of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation actions, programs and measures implemented by the government, public, private and civil society sectors to address current impacts of climate change, variability, and hydrometeorological extreme events; analysis and design of measures and backup instruments from the insurance sector; methodological guidelines for the improvement of the vulnerability assessment, including the socioeconomic costs of adaptation measures proposed for water, agriculture and forestry; adaptation pilot project on rain water harvest in the El Gato community in Guanajuato State; Portfolio of adaptation options by sector and human and natural systems, including costs, feasibility, barriers and requirements for implementation, through an assessment of the current and projected risks to 2030 for the agriculture, water resources quality, and forestry sectors;

[14] INECC's website is available at: www.inecc.gob.mx

analysis of the financial schemes for adaptation projects; Digital Information System on States programs on actions to address climate change; and an update of the climate change experts census.
Mitigation policies and measures adopted by the federal, local and municipal governments, the private sector and non-governmental organizations that directly or indirectly reduce GHG emissions or increase carbon sinks or removals of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol during 2009-2012; GHG mitigation scenarios generated for the short and medium term (2020 and 2050) to assess the projected GHG emissions for the energy (production, transformation, consumption); transport; industrial; residential; commercial; waste; LULUCF and agriculture sectors; detail studies and analysis for the evaluation of sectoral mitigation policies and measures at national level and at those States which represented a priority for the government; macroeconomic impact of proposed mitigation policies, measures and actions, including indicators, based on international and national macroeconomics models and GHG mitigation technologies; methodologies for Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of GHG mitigation actions to support NAMAs which has been presented by Mexico in the PECC (2009-2012) document; and an analysis of the financial schemes necessary to finance Mexico's priority mitigation projects.

National circumstances and national and regional development priorities; current institutional capacity and activities related to education and awareness in relation to addressing climate change in the country updated for period 2009-2012; and needs identified during the preparation of the Fifth NC.
Through the preparation of these five NCs many specialists have been trained, institutional capacity has been built and awareness on the impacts of climate change on different ecosystems and sectors has been raised all over the country. Special attention has been given to implement the various lessons learned through the years, such as larger involvement of stakeholders from governmental institutions, academia, private sector, civil society and non-governmental organizations in all stages of the process and at national, regional and local level; and obtaining more disaggregated information which has assisted in reducing uncertainties for a more precise GHG inventory which, in turn has improved the design of mitigation actions and has assisted in capacity building for future implementation of NAMAs. Also, this disaggregated information has assisted in the estimation of a national emissions factor for fugitive emissions from the petroleum industry and in the use of a higher IPCC methodological tier level for the estimation of the transport sector GHG emissions.

Also, these national communications have enhanced activities related to education and awareness in relation to addressing climate change in the country as many educational materials on climate change topics have been published and disseminated.

However, much work remains to be done due to Mexico's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and variability, which will make it necessary to better understand the current and expected impacts of climate change. This will involve using an ecosystem, multidimensional and integrated approach to prepare proposal for adaptation actions and measures, including an analysis of its feasibility and barriers. On the other hand, the results obtained from the GHG inventories presented in previous national communications have established a solid base for the updating of GHG emissions and the analysis of future emission trends. Yet, it will be necessary to fill the information gaps, reduce uncertainties, and incorporate technical and statistical elements to improve even further the INEGEI. Similarly, these national communications and, in particular the Fifth NC, have identified policies and measures adopted for different national sectors which have served in the reduction of GHG emissions and in the removal of gases through carbon sinks. But, due to Mexico's diversified economy, it is necessary to carry out continuous assessments of GHG mitigation actions, policies and measures at the national, state and local levels for different sectors of the economy; perform research and identify technology needs; invest in clean environmentally sound technologies, and promote technology access and transfer.

With the submission of the Fifth NC December 2012, an Enabling Activity project is required to assist Mexico in the preparation of its Sixth National Communication and in reducing remaining uncertainties and barriers to address climate change. The Sixth NC Project will assist the Government of Mexico in strengthened its capacity in integrating climate change national strategies into development priorities while fulfilling obligations to the UNFCCC, which includes the presentation of a BUR

In this context, and considering Mexico's condition as a developing country with limited economic resources, the country is requesting the financial resources needed to cover the cost of preparing its Sixth National Communication and the corresponding BUR.

D. Stakeholder Consultation

A series of workshops and seminars will take place at regional level to disseminate information on the results of each of the components of the recently finalized Fifth NC with the further objective of seeking advice from the stakeholders on the issues that will need to be analyzed in detailed or that were missing, so that they can be included in the Sixth NC.

E. Alignment with UNDP Assistance Framework

UNDP, as implemented agency of the GEF, will support the government of Mexico in implementing this climate change enabling activity project through a team directly and exclusively link to the project which will work in close cooperation with the INECC.

UNDP is present in 166 countries. With this global network of country offices, the UNDP implements programs in the areas of climate change mitigation, biodiversity conservation, land degradation, international waters and chemical management and assists countries in designing and implementing activities consistent with the GEF mandate, the countries' commitments to the UNFCCC and national sustainable plans.

In addition, UNDP is currently assisting countries to formulate and implement green, low emission and climate resilient development strategies (Green LECRDS) drawing upon the experience and information generated by its support for climate change adaptation and mitigation projects and National Communications to the UNFCCC in some 140 countries over the past decade.

UNDP provides assistance to Mexico under the Country Programme Document (2008-2012), which was prepared in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the sectoral Ministries, taking into account the Framework of Cooperation for the United Nations Development (UNDAF) and the Common Country Assessment (CCA), and focuses on the areas in which UNDP has a clear comparative advantage within its mandate. It has also assisted the country in activities to follow-up the Millennium Development Goals (MDG).

UNDP supports a large portfolio of climate change projects in the country. Mexico's Third and Fifth National Communications were prepared with the support of UNDP-GEF in partnership with the former National Institute of Ecology (INE). It is also important to mention that INECC has been leading the coordination of the document Inputs and criteria for adaptation: a contribution to the National Climate Change Strategy with the support of UNDP. Other projects related to climate change include "Capacity building for Stage 2 Adaptation to climate change (Central America, Mexico and Cuba); "Action Plan to remove barriers to large-scale implementation of wind power in Mexico"; "Grid-Connected Photovoltaic Project", "Mexico's private industrial sector capacity building programme for low emission development strategies", among others. For the implementation of these projects, UNDP Mexico has been working collaboratively with many ministries of the Government and several state governments, research organization and civil society organizations.

The information to be provided by this enabling activity project will include baseline information that will serve as inputs for initiatives within the UNDP's portfolio. These initiatives will contribute to further reduce Mexico's GHG emissions and enhance sinks, which will assist the country in moving towards a low emissions development path, and become more resilient to the impacts of climate change.

1. STRATEGY

The proposed Enabling Activity Project aims at assisting the Government of Mexico to carry out all the necessary activities to prepare the Sixth National Communication and its correspondent Second Biennial Update Report (BUR) for submission in 2016, to comply with its commitments to the UNFCCC, in agreement with Convention's Articles 4.1 and 12.1, and decision 2/CP.17.

The following strategies will be followed for the development of the Sixth NC:

a) Conduct a Stakeholder Consultation process, including workshops and seminars at regional level.
b) Improve the current process of ensuring activity data validation and quality control for the preparation of this and subsequent GHG inventories; by improving the institutional structure for data generation and information flow for the preparation of GHG inventories on a regular basis. Also, improve the cooperation and exchange of information with other national and international institutions preparing GHG inventories.
c) Improve the knowledge and understanding of the opportunities for Mexico to follow a low emissions growth path. This will include research on clean and low emissions technologies and capacity development for the access and transfer of these technologies.
d) Assist decision makers in the development of policies, measures and actions to address climate change and the research centers in the definition of research priorities.
e) Assess vulnerability and adaptation options with an ecosystem, multidimensional and integrated approach, to strengthen resilience to the impacts of climate change.
f) Strengthen the technical working groups and the provision of resources needed for the preparation of NCs on a continuous basis.
g) Ensure the integration of gender perspective into key relevant outputs from the beginning of studies.
h) Perform expert's consultations on a continuous basis with all the institutions involved in the preparation of the Sixth NC, including those at States level, as well as pertinent stakeholders, which may also participate in reviewing, as appropriate, the components of the Sixth NC and the final draft.
i) Improve the involvement of the Mexican Ministries and States Governments, particularly through the Inter-Ministerial Commission on Climate Change and the National System on Climate Change in the process of preparation of the Sixth NC. As with previous NCs, INECC will ensure the plural representation and transparency by involving, on an *ad hoc* basis, key stakeholders, including experts from different Ministries, academic institutions, NGO´s and private sectors.

The project comprises five main components with related outcomes, outputs and activities:

1. National GHG inventory;
2. Reporting on mitigation actions, including Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS);
3. Vulnerability assessment and adaptation options;
4. Other information relevant to the preparation of the Sixth NC and its correspondent BUR;
5. Publication and submission of the Sixth NC and the BUR.

This enabling activity project regarding Mexico's Sixth NC, including its BUR, builds on the results of the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth National Communications and of the first BUR, when results become available for this latter, as well as on the human and institutional capacities constructed in the process of preparing them. It will also benefit from recent studies, research, tools and methodologies.

A. Project rationale and policy conformity

Mexico has been fulfilling its obligation to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), submitting five national communications. This project to request GEF funds for the preparation of Mexico's Sixth NC has been elaborated based on the guidelines provided by the Conference of the Parties (COP) for the preparation of national communications by non-Annex I Parties (Decision 17/CP.8) and therefore fits the GEF Operational Program for Enabling Activities and the GEF Strategic Priority for Capacity Building (CB-1). In addition, according to the Climate Change Focal Area Strategy and the Strategic Programming for GEF-4 (2007), enabling activities will continue to be financed by the GEF.

More recently, at its sixteenth session, COP 16 decided that developing countries, consistent with their capabilities and level of support provided for reporting, should also submit Biennial Update Reports (BUR) containing updates, among others, of national greenhouse gas inventories, including a national

inventory report and information on mitigation actions, and needs and support received for the preparation of the BUR. These countries should submit their first BUR by December 2014 (in a separate GEF-funded project, Mexico is developing its First BUR), and every two years thereafter. Accordingly, the GEF was requested by the COP to make available support to non-Annex I Parties for preparing their first biennial update reports as early as possible in 2012, on the basis of agreed full cost funding. COP16 also decided that the GEF should continue to enhance its support to developing countries (non-Annex I Parties to the Convention) in meeting their obligations under the Convention by financing enabling activities such as National Communications.

This project is in line with the GEF-5 mitigation strategic objective #6[15], related to supporting enabling activities and capacity building under the Convention.

The implementation of this enabling activity project is necessary for Mexico to fulfil its obligations under the Convention by submitting its Sixth National Communication, which will include a BUR, to the UNFCCC in 2016 (four year after the submission of its Fifth National Communication and two years after submitting its First BUR). It will strengthen institutional and technical capacities in Mexico related to climate change and development issues and will assist the country in moving towards a low emission development growth path. Without GEF intervention, it would be difficult for Mexico to strengthen its capacity to reduce GHG emissions and combat climate change impacts that are already affecting several economic sectors. It also could jeopardize the progress achieved so far in addressing climate change in general. The envisaged Sixth NC project, which will be implemented by INECC with support of UNDP Mexico, has been endorsed by the Mexican Government in a letter dated July 23, 2012.

B. National Climate Change policy

The Government of Mexico believes that climate change poses a real and irreversible global threat to human and natural systems that will endanger future generations. All countries should do their part to prevent climate change and international cooperation is of utmost importance to meet the long-term goal of reducing global GHG emissions as to hold the increase in mean global temperature below 2 ^{o}C. The impacts of climate change are already affecting Mexico's biodiversity, water resources, social and economic systems and environmental services, among others.

The government is determined to strengthen its ability to respond to this global challenge, both in mitigation through the control and reduction of its GHG emissions, and adaptation, by reducing its vulnerability and limiting the negative impacts of climate change. In this context, it has already initiated a number of programs, policies, measures and actions to monitor and reduce its GHG emissions as well as to reduce its vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. Moreover, it has enacted a General Law on Climate Change on June 06, 2012. In this new Law, Mexico commits itself to lower the country's emissions by 30% below "business-as-usual levels" by 2020 and by 50% below 2000 levels by 2050. Mexico is the second developing country to lower GHG emissions in its legislation.

Among other strategies implemented by Mexico is the National Development Plan 2013-2018, which explicitly incorporates climate change issues into its agenda. The Sixth National Communication is linked to the National Development Plan 2013-2018 through several of its objectives. Updating the National Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory (INEGEI, Spanish acronym) and reducing GHG emissions are linked to objective 10, which make reference to the reduction of GHG emissions based on the inventory results. It is also linked to the Environmental Sustainability Development Policy, objective 4, section 4.6 Climate Change and objective 11, which aim to implement adaptation measures to climate change. Additionally, the Sixth NC is linked to the Sectoral Program on Environment and Natural Resources 2013-2018, through objective 6.1.1, which seeks to implement a National Strategy on Climate Change. In this Strategy, the preparation and submission of National Communications and the fulfilment of the compromises to the UNFCCC assumed by Mexico is considered a priority.

[15] GEF/R.5/31/CRP.1. GEF-5 Programming Document (Prepared by the GEF Secretariat). May 12, 2010.

The Sixth National Communication to the UNFCCC will assist the country in understanding the drivers of GHG emissions, which will in turn contribute to the establishment of appropriate mitigation policies and measures on key sectors, as well as identifying trends in emissions growth and estimating emissions reductions resulting from national actions. It will be a useful tool to support the design of environmental, social and economic policies and strategies at the national, states and local levels; the development of adaptation strategies and options based on an ecosystem, multidimensional and integrated approach; and information dissemination and strengthening of institutional and technical capacity building, including education and awareness on climate change, in line with Mexico's national priorities. Also, the information to be incorporated, following the Guidelines for the preparation of BURs, will assist the enhancement of reporting in national communications, as stipulated in Decision 2/CP.7 of the UNFCCC. As a whole, the project will contribute to the country's efforts in moving towards a low-emission and climate resilient growth path.

The National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC), former National Institute of Ecology (INE), a decentralized agency of Mexico's Secretary of the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT), will coordinate the project. As a technical agency, the INECC coordinates, produces, promotes, integrates and disseminates knowledge and information on climate change through applied scientific research and capacity building, supports the formulation of national environmental policy and assists regional activities and decisions that promote sustainable development.

Specifically, the INECC, through its General Coordination of Climate Change and Low Carbon Development (CGCCDBC, Spanish acronym) will be responsible for the periodic updating of INEGEI, conducting studies aimed at reducing GHG emissions, assessing the impacts, vulnerability and adaptation options to address climate change; for the development of climate change scenario; and developing and conducting studies on co-benefits. More importantly, it is responsible for the coordination and preparation of Mexico's National Communications to the UNFCCC. It also performs activities to meet the National Development Plan 2013- 2018, the National Climate Change Strategy of Mexico 2013, the Special Program on Climate Change 2013-2018 (PECC, Spanish acronym), the Sector Programme and the commitments made by the government of Mexico to the UNFCCC. In this context, the INECC will be responsible for the preparation and coordination of the Sixth NC and the corresponding BUR, in coordination with the 11 Agencies of States that constitute the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change (CICC). This will ensure the necessary synergies between the relevant planning process described and the results of the NC.

C. Country eligibility

Mexico, as a Party to the UNFCCC, signed the Convention document on June 13, 1992. The National Congress published the ratification of the Convention in Mexico's Official Gazette, on May 7th, 1993. The Convention entered into force for Mexico on March 21, 1994.

D. Project goal and objective

The Sixth National Communication to the UNFCCC enabling activity project's objective is to strengthen the technical and institutional capacity of the Government of Mexico in integrating climate change national strategies into development priorities while fulfilling its obligations to the UNFCCC. The project goal is to assist the Government of Mexico in carrying out all the necessary activities to prepare its Sixth National Communication, which will include a second BUR, to comply with its commitments to the UNFCCC, in agreement with Convention's Articles 4.1 and 12.1 and as stipulated in Decision 2/CP.7 of the UNFCCC.

E. Beneficiaries

All the institutions and stakeholders involved in the preparation of the Sixth NC will benefit directly from the Project through the proposed Technical Assistance (TA) activities. Other indirect benefit from the Project is that it will further strengthen institutional and technical capacities related to climate change and development issues at national and states and local levels. Also, institutional arrangements and coordination of new activities that will be either established or reinforced during the preparation of the

Sixth NC will constitute an indirect benefit. Being an Enabling Activity project, beneficiaries within target groups are not directly addressed.

F. Environmental benefits

Although no direct environmental benefits will be achieved by this enabling activity project, the implementation of the project activities by Mexico is expected to generate global environment and social benefits through the research and studies that will be the basis for the reduction of GHG emissions and enhancement of sinks as well as the reduction of human and natural systems' vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, with the associated economic benefits. In general, the mitigation and adaptation activities that Mexico intends to implement will result in multiple benefits: increasing energy security; cleaner, more efficient and competitive production processes; air quality improvement and natural resources conservation, among others.

The expected outcomes of this project will improve Mexico's capacity to combat climate change. As a whole, the project will contribute to the country's efforts in moving towards a low emission and climate resilient growth path.

G. Project components

Mexico's Sixth National Communication Enabling Activity project will have the following outcomes and outputs:

The national GHG inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removal by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol and greenhouse gas precursors (INEGEI, Spanish acronyms) has been updated to 2010 (1990-2010) as a result of the inventory work done under the Fifth NC, for the areas of energy, transport, fugitive emissions, industrial processes and solvents, agriculture, land use, land use change and forestry, and waste. INEGEI will be updated to 2012 (1990-2012) as a result of the work for the preparation of the first BUR, to be presented in 2014. The national inventory has laid out the basis for quality control and activity data validation for the current and subsequent inventories and has identified the institutional structure necessary for information and data exchange.

Outcome 1 **National GHG inventory has been improved and updated.**

Output 1.1 Procedures for inventory development and management to enhance the current system evaluated and reviewed.

For the improvement of the INEGEI, the evaluation and review of procedures for the enhancement of the current system approach will be carried out, for example the institutional arrangements for an optimum information flow and data generation for the preparation of inventories on a regular basis will be improved; and the information needed to generate an electronic database of the inventory will be documented.

Output 1.2 Best practices in the elaboration of inventories adopted.

Among the best practices incorporated in the elaboration of inventories, the more elaborated IPCC methodology (tiers 2 or 3, as appropriate) will be selected for the estimation of GHG emissions for key sectors like the transport sector, based on the experiences gathered in the preparation of the Fifth NC, in relation to using tier 2 IPCC methodological level for the estimation of waste sector GHGs emissions. In addition, the methodology of the *Revised 2006 IPCC Guidelines* and the *IPCC Good Practice Guidelines* will be aligned with work being done for the regular updating of INEGEI; the Guidelines for activity data validation and quality control for the categories of the INEGEI will be improved; a key source category analysis will be conducted to identify other key sectors and/or activities that may contribute to GHG emissions in the country, following the IPCC's Good Practice Guidelines (IPCC GPG) as appropriate; an uncertainty assessment for sources as appropriate, following the methodology reported in the IPCC will be carried out; and GHG emissions will be estimated on an annual basis and a continuous time series.

Output 1.3 Emission of HFCs estimated and trends established with the collaboration of Montreal Protocol Mexican Office.

Emissions of Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) will be estimated using an improved methodology to be developed by the country, and trends of these emissions will be established with the collaboration of the Mexican Office of the Montreal Protocol.

Output 1.4 National GHG Inventory (INEGEI) updated to 2014 (1990-2014) for all GHG, and National GHG Inventory Report produced.

The second BUR which will be submitted as part of the Sixth NC, aims to improve and update the INEGEI to 2014 (1990-2014) for the the six main GHGs (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFC, PFC y SF_6). The experts in charge of preparing GHG inventories have acquired great experience during the elaboration of five previous GHG inventories and this will assist in identifying the priority research studies to be carried out to improve the GHG inventories.

To ensure transparency, during the preparation of the INEGEI, consultations will take place as appropriate, among the experts participating in its preparation. These experts´ participations will be strengthened through the improved institutional arrangements. The preliminary results will be presented to the institutions involved to seek their inputs and feedback to improve the inventory. They also will review the inventory final draft. The results of the INEGEI will be interpreted to generate products for policy-makers and the general public. Through seminars and workshops, the results of the GHG inventory will be presented to relevant stakeholders. In addition, the GHG emissions inventory will be posted in INECC's website[16] and in other relevant web systems.

Finally, the INEGEI will be updated to 2014 (1990-2014) and a National GHG Inventory Report will be produced. The results will be interpreted to generate products for policy-makers and the general public. The database containing the inventory information will also be submitted using the IPCC software.

<u>Outcome 2</u> Knowledge of LEDS in Mexico has been developed; and implemented or envisaged GHG mitigation policies and actions have been updated.

Output 2.1 LEDS for energy, industry, forestry, agriculture and waste sectors developed

The BUR which will be submitted as part of the Sixth NC, aims at improving the knowledge on Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) for the energy, industry, forestry, agriculture and waste sectors, through sectoral abatement scenarios, and to identify the oportunities for mitigation and implementation roadmaps.

Output 2.2 Tools for the implementation of policies related to LEDS, and co-benefits of GHG mitigation measures analyzed.

Tools for the implementation of policies related to LEDS will be developed. Preliminary methodologies for Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of GHG mitigation actions developed under the Fifth NC, will be improved, and any progress on domestic MRV of NAMAs which has been presented by Mexico in the PECC document (2009-2012, 2013-2018), the Fifth NC, and the First BUR that will be presented on 2014. Also, GHG mitigation measures' co-benefits will be analysed, such as the impacts of mitigation actions in the socioeconomic sector.

Output 2.3 Technology roadmaps for energy, industry, forestry, agriculture and waste sectors developed.

To implement this output, experts will analyze the potential of key technologies considered for the main sectors in the context of their potential application worldwide at a national and international scale- Relevant information contained in the Fifth NC and the First BUR will be updated to 2016. This exercise will contribute to the government's efforts to analyze low emissions paths, prioritizing key emitting sectors.

[16] INECC's website is available at: www.inecc.gob.mx

Output 2.4 Policies and actions to mitigate GHG implemented or envisaged up to 2016, at national, state and local level, assessed and updated.

This output aims at updating the information contained in the Fifth NC and in the first BUR on policies and actions to mitigate GHG emissions implemented at national, state and local levels. This will include information on methodologies and assumptions, on steps taken or envisaged to achieve those actions, on the progress of implementation of the mitigation actions and on the estimated emission reductions, where feasible. The Sixth NC will also include information on international market mechanisms that is relevant for the potential funding of mitigation actions in Mexico. All this information will be updated to 2016.

<u>Outcome 3</u> Regional, local and national impacts, vulnerability and adaptation options have been assessed and reported, and information on impacts, vulnerability and implemented adaptation actions have been updated.

Output 3.1 Studies prepared in relation to ecosystem, multidimensional and integrated assessment of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation actions, programs and strategies.

Building on the work carried out for the preparation of the Fifth NC, the Sixth NC aims at assessing regional, local and national impacts, vulnerability and adaptation actions, programs and strategies for key sectors, to address climate change, variability and extreme events through methodology transfer and capacity development. An important addition to the vulnerability and adaptation actions assessment in this project is that the evaluations will involve the use, where possible, of an ecosystem, multidimensional and integrated approach, to prepare proposal for adaptation actions and measures, including an analysis of its feasibility and barriers. The use of Regional Climate Change Scenarios generated during the preparation of the Fifth NC will contribute to the vulnerability assessment process and capacity will be built in the use and improvement of these Regional Scenarios. In addition, several technical studies will be prepared to improve the assessment carried out.

Output 3.2 Impacts, vulnerability, resilience and implemented adaptation actions updated to 2016.

This output aims at the in-depth evaluation of:

- impacts of climate change,
- vulnerability,
- resilience, and
- adaptation actions implemented by the public, private and civil society sectors to address the current impacts of climate change, variability, and hydro meteorological extreme events.

Information from the Fifth NC will be reviewed and reported as part of the Sixth NC.

Output 3.3 Report on pilot projects implemented for key adaptation options identified in the Fifth NC, and other projects, including materials for public awareness prepared.

Information on pilot projects implemented for key adaptation actions identified in the Fifth NC and in other projects will be provided and new pilot projects will be implemented. For increasing public awareness, videos and photographic documentation on these pilot projects will be made available.

Output 3.4 Portfolio of adaptation actions updated to 2016.

The Portfolio of local adaptation actions for key sector and human and natural systems will be updated to 2016. Information will include feasibility, barriers, and costs identified for the implementation of these actions.

<u>Outcome 4</u> Relevant information has been compiled and updated.

Output 4.1 Information on National Circumstances up to 2016 reported, including national and regional development priorities and institutional arrangements, as well as gender issues.

This project output aims at updating the information contained in the Fifth NC and the First BUR on National Circumstances and national and regional development priorities to address climate change, including environmental and economic indicators, as well as information related to the preparation of national communications and BURs on a continuous basis. The information on National Circumstances refers to geographical features, including climate, forests, land use and others; population, including

growth rates, distribution, density, and other vital statistics; economy, including energy, transport, industry, mining, tourism, agriculture, fisheries, waste, health and service sectors.

Also, information on gender issues will be provided. The information contained in these outputs will be relevant to the other project outcomes. Consequently, all sections of the Sixth NC will be conducted in accordance with Mexico's national circumstances and development priorities. Information contained in the Fifth NC and in the first BUR will be reviewed and updated where appropriate to 2016.

Output 4.2 Information on research in clean and low carbon technologies carried out, including information on technology access and transfer, and capacity development reported.
Information on research and investment in clean and low carbon intensity technologies carried out will be provided; as well as information regarding measures related to access and transfer of environmentally sound technologies and capacity development in achieving low emission growth paths. Information contained in the Fifth NC and in the first BUR will be reviewed and updated where appropriate to 2016.

Output 4.3 Information on research and systematic observation, education, capacity building and awareness activities updated and reported.
This output, in agreement with Article 5 of the UNFCCC, aims at updating to 2016, information from the Fifth NC on: 1) research and systematic observations including participation and contribution to national and regional activities and programs, and global networks; status of national programs regarding weather, meteorological, atmospheric and oceanic monitoring; analysis of the degree of participation of Mexico in global research and observation; and 2) social variables such as culture, education, indigenous communities, community engagement, environmental justice and governance, capacity building, and public awareness on climate change.

Output 4.4 Information on financial resources and technical support needed and provided for activities relating to climate change and for the preparation of the Sixth NC, including its correspondent BUR, reported.
In accordance with Mexico's national circumstances and development priorities, information will be provided on: 1) financial resources, capacity building and technical support needs to address climate change, as well as on planned and/or implemented activities to overcome obstacles and deficiencies identified, associated with the implementation of activities, measures and programs, 2) on the improvement of NCs on a continuous basis, and 3) on constrains and gaps for the preparation of the Sixth NC and its correspondent BUR.

Also, information will be provided on the financial, capacity-building and technical support received by the GEF, Annex II Parties or bilateral and multilateral institutions, for activities relating to climate change and for the preparation and submission of the Sixth NC and its correspondent BUR.

<u>Outcome 5</u> Sixth National Communication, including its BUR, has been approved by the Inter-Ministerial Commission on Climate change (CICC).
Output 5.1 Sixth National Communication published and submitted to the UNFCCC by December 31, 2016.
This output aims at the presentation of all the information provided under outcomes 1 to 4 described above, and will integrate the results from methodologies developed and studies and researches supported by this project, as well as any other relevant information.

To ensure transparency, the preliminary results will be discussed at a number of workshops with relevant stakeholders and their inputs will be considered for inclusion in the final version. Consultations with institutions involved in the preparation of the different components of the NC, and its corresponding BUR, including at the sub-national level, will be carried out throughout the whole process. A number of these institutions will review the relevant drafts. The Inter-Ministerial Commission on Climate Change (CICC) will review and approve the final document and the Sixth NC will be published and submitted to the UNFCCC.

In addition, workshops and seminars will be organized to disseminate technical information and present the results of the Sixth NC to stakeholders and national and international experts, and the working team will participate in public events and forums. Finally, the Sixth NC will be posted on the INECC's website[17] and after submission, on the UNFCCC's and on the UNDP-UNEP/National Communication Support Program (NCSP) websites. The Sixth NC will be submitted to the GEF to finalize project activities.

Output 5.2 A Summary of key findings for general public produced by December 31, 2016. This output aims at preparing an easy-to-understand document, containing the information presented in the Sixth NC, in an accessible format to the general public.

Output 5.3 Communication and awareness campaign developed and implemented by December 31, 2016.
The project development of the Sixth NC represents the fulfillment of Mexico's commitments as a Party to the UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol. The preparation and presentation of the correspondent BUR represents the fulfillment of its commitments to COP's Decision 2/CP.7.

H. Risks and assumptions

According to the Climate Change Performance Index, developed by the NGO Germanwatch, Mexico is ranked fourth worldwide, after Switzerland, Germany and Iceland, for its climate change policies. Moreover, as it was mentioned above, on June 06, 2012, Mexico has promulgated a General Law on Climate Change. In this new Law, Mexico commits itself to lower its GHG emissions by 30% below "business-as-usual levels" by 2020 and by 50% below 2000 levels by 2050. Mexico is the first developing country to lower its emission levels GHG in its legislation.

Thus, the Mexican government is strongly committed to address climate change and to fulfill its commitments under the UNFCCC. As such, it has already submitted five NCs, being the only developing country that has submitted five NCs so far. During the preparation of these five NCs, many specialists have been trained, institutional capacity has been built and awareness on the impacts of climate change on different ecosystems and sectors has been raised all over the country. It is important to note that a very important of the process has been the participation of different Agencies in decision-making, with the establishment of Inter-Ministerial Commission on Climate Change (CICC). With the acquired capacity and expertise of the specialist, and a strong involvement of the CICC, there are no major risks identified for this project; however, the following points could constitute possible risks:

1) Environmental: Continuity of actions within the country that negatively impact the environment: Low risk.
This represents a low risk since, as part of the preparation of five NC, intense work in raising the awareness on the impacts of climate change and its negative consequences have been carried out.
A measure to address this risk which could be further develop during the design of this project is to improve even more social awareness about climate risks and vulnerabilities to climate change, and to involve more stakeholders in addressing climate change issues in the country.

2) Strategic: Generated Climate Change Scenarios do not have a suitable scale for the assessment of national, regional or local impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change or they have a high level of uncertainty: Low risk
The risk is considered low as coordination with institutions and experts with vast experience in this area has taken place while generating these scenarios. The risk could be minimized by establishing a technical committee on climate change scenarios to validate the generated models through scientific discussion with national and international technicians and experts.

3) Operational:

[17] INECC website is available at http://www.inecc.gob.mx

a) Potential delays in project approval and delays in fund disbursement: High risk.
The risk is considered high as these delays have already caused problems in previous projects. It could be reduced if close coordination between the national executive agencies and the UNDP is established, so that administrative procedures are clearly agreed and implemented to ensure that funding is timely disbursed. In addition, cooperation with related national government agencies and departments could be strengthened in order to ensure that project implementation.

b) Limited political support to Mexico's climate change commitment under the UNFCCC: Low risk.
The risk is low as Mexico has anchored its climate change policy in national law, in particular the new General Law on Climate Change enacted on June 06, 2012, and the National Development Plan 2013-2018, which explicitly incorporates climate change issues in its objective 4.

Also, as previously mentioned, this project proposal is linked to the Sectoral Program on Environment and Natural Resources 2013-2018, through objective 4.3. which seeks to implement the National Strategy on Climate Change by which the preparation and submission of National Communications and the fulfilment of the compromises to the UNFCCC assumed by Mexico is considered a priority. In this context, there are mechanisms in place, like the already mentioned CICC. The CICC is a permanent body in charge of coordinating the actions of the offices and entities involved, in relation to the formulation and implementation of national policies for GHG emissions prevention and mitigation, for adaptation to the impacts of climate change, and in general to promote the development of programs and strategies to address climate change, as part of Mexico's commitments under the UNFCCC. It also aims at identifying opportunities, and at facilitating, promoting, disseminating, evaluating and, whenever necessary, approving projects for the reduction and sequestration of GHG emissions in Mexico. The CICC plays an important role in the implementation of this project. Moreover, the government is co-financing 52% of the project.

4) Financial:
a) Lack of private initiatives and investment efforts to address climate change: Medium risk.
The risk could be minimized by promoting opportunities and spaces for the consultation on concrete actions and investments, consistent with national priorities.

b) Lack of adequate legislation related to access of environmentally sound technologies and its deployment: Medium risk.

This risk could be addressed by disseminating Mexico´s commitments on climate change, as well as key areas to develop legislative work aimed at promoting environmentally sound technologies and its deployment.
c) Lack of needed technology transfer for low-carbon and climate resilient growth to developing countries: High risk
The risk could be minimized by promoting a national dialogue with interested partners/institutions to make use of the avenues for deployment and diffusion of commercially available technologies through investment, capacity building and cooperation.
The risk could be minimized with an urgent implementation of the Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN).

I. Financial modality

The total cost of this project is US$7,636,364. The GEF will provide US$ 3,636,364.00 and the Mexican Government will provide US$ 4,000,000.00 (in-kind, representing 52%) as co-financing partner.

To manage the resources, UNDP will make its installed capacity available to the project, ensuring that their use is both transparent and timely. The budget and workplan are given in the Annexes of this document. If modifications are made to this section, they must be considered and approved by the Project Steering Committee (PSC).

It should be mentioned that the services provided to the project by UNDP will be in accordance with its internal guidelines and regulations , as stated on the NIM handbook.

If payment is made in a currency other than United States dollars, its value will be determined by applying the United Nations operational exchange rate in force on the date of payment. Should there be a change in the United Nations operational rate of exchange prior to the full utilization by the UNDP of the payment, the value of the balance of funds still held at that time will be adjusted accordingly. If, in such a case, a loss in the value of the balance of funds is recorded, UNDP shall inform the donor with a view to determining whether any further financing could be provided by the donor. Should such further financing not be available, the assistance to be provided to the Project "*Mexico's Sixth National Communication to the UNFCCC*" may be reduced, suspended or terminated by UNDP.

J. Cost-effectiveness

The implementation of this project's activities will strengthen institutional and technical capacities to reduce GHG emissions and address climate change impacts that are already affecting several economic sectors in the country, by identifying the best mitigation and adaptation policies, measures, and actions, based on sound information. Also, awareness will be raised on the economic impacts of climate change. Therefore, National Communications represent a valuable tool of updated and detailed information for decision makers and stakeholders.

K. Sustainability and replicability

Mexico is strongly committed to the reduction of GHG emissions as can be seen by the General Law on Climate Change (LGCC Spanish acronyms) enacted on June 06, 2012. In LGCC, Mexico commits to lower the country's emissions by 30% below "business as usual levels" by 2020 and by 50% below 2000 levels by 2050. Mexico is the second developing country to set GHG emissions limits in the letter of the law.

Through all these years, the strategic partnerships among stakeholders, based on broad and continuous consultations among government, academic institutions, private sector and civil society organizations at a national and states level, have been increasing as they are considered instrumental for implementing participatory planning and execution arrangements and create a platform to sustain long-term climate change strategies. These efforts will be enhanced and improved under the proposed EA Project which will be implemented by the INECC/SEMARNAT in coordination with the eleven Agencies of State that constitute the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change (CICC). It is expected that climate change will continue to be the central issue within sustainable development national policies and the inputs from NCs will assists this process.

Regarding replicability, the project will generate improved approaches, tools and methodologies to improve the GHG emissions inventory, assessments of mitigation actions that can be MRV, and identification of adaptation actions that can be implemented. More importantly, results from the project will be crucial to assists the country to move towards a more sustainable and low emission growth path. These results will also support the work of the technical groups at state level which are involved in the development of State Programs to address Climate Change, as well as other countries which are involved in the same process. The new information could also be shared with the IPCC, as input to its Scientific Assessment Reports.

Millennium Development Goals

This project supports the progress of two Millennium Development Goals, #7 and #9.
In relation to goal #7 "Ensure environmental sustainability", Mexico has developed policies and programs to protect its environment such as, among others, the payment for environmental services, protected areas and conservation of wildlife and environmental information systems that are contributing to attain this goal.

In relation to goal #9 "Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse loss of environmental resources", one of the country's most important instruments to direct public policies is the National Communications, and the country has already prepared five NCs.

L. UNDP Guidance

The UNDP provides assistance to Mexico under the Country Programme Document (2008-2013) which was prepared in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Sectoral Ministries, as entrusted in the Framework of Cooperation for the United Nations Development (UNDAF), which concretes the process of programmatic harmonization, according to the United Nations reform. However, due to the timeframe of the Project, the new CPD, to be approved in September 2013 will apply: "Promoted risk disaster and low-emission, resilient and environmentally sustainable development strategies with a gender and multicultural approach for poverty reduction and equity".

The assistance of UNDP in Mexico translates into project initiatives related to climate change, such as those related to energy efficiency and the adoption of cleaner technologies, as well as project to promote sustainable livelihoods and decrease the vulnerability of local populations.

This enabling activity project will be a useful tool to strengthen institutional and technical capacity in line with the country's priorities and sustainable development.

2. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK:

This project will contribute to achieving the following Country Programme Outcome as defined in CPAP or CPD: **MYFF03 – Public policies with increased mainstreaming and crosscutting of the environmental dimension**					
Country Programme Outcome Indicators: **MYFF03 - Studies to implement public policy conducted on types of environmental impacts caused by economic activities**					
Primary applicable Key Environment and Sustainable Development Key Result Area: 1. Mainstreaming environment and energy					
Applicable GEF Strategic Objective and Program: Climate Change Enabling Activity					
Applicable GEF Expected Outcomes: Sixth National Communication					
Applicable GEF Outcome Indicators: Sixth National Communication					
	Indicator	**Baseline**	**Targets** **End of Project**	**Source of verification**	**Risks and Assumptions**
Project Objective[18] **Strengthened capacity in integrating climate change national strategies into development priorities while fulfilling obligations to the UNFCCC.**	1. National GHG inventory improved and updated to 2014 (1990-2014); 2. LEDS developed for several key sectors; and implemented or envisaged GHG mitigation policies and actions have been updated to 2016; 3. Impacts, vulnerability and adaptation options assessed and information updated to 2016; 4. National circumstances and additional information updated and described; 5. Sixth national communication published, BUR presented, and information disseminated.	1. Fifth NC and first BUR; 2. Fifth NC and first BUR; 3. Fifth NC; 4. Fifth NC and first BUR; 5. Fifth NC.	1. Sixth NC and BUR; 2. Sixth NC and BUR; 3. Sixth NC; 4. Sixth NC and BUR; 5. Sixth NC.	Project evaluations, official reports to the UNFCCC.	**Risks:** No major risks have been identified in the implementation of this project as the Government of Mexico is strongly committed to its obligations to the UNFCCC. **Assumptions:** The Government of Mexico maintains its support to implement the UNFCCC.
Outcome 1 **National GHG**	1.1 Procedures for inventory development	1.1 Previous NCs, in particular the Fifth NC	1.1 Procedures established for enhancement of current	Status of preparation of the INEGEI, information	**Risks:** 1. As there are many institutions

[18] *Objective (Atlas output) monitored quarterly ERBM and annually in APR/PIR*

inventory has been improved and updated.	and management to enhance the current system evaluated and reviewed. 1.2 Best practices in the elaboration of inventories adopted. 1.3 Emissions of HFCs estimated and trends established with the collaboration of Montreal Protocol's Mexican Office. 1.4 INEGEI updated to 2014 (1990-2014) for all GHGs, and inventory report produced.	and the first BUR. 1.2 Previous NCs. 1.3 No previous experience with improved methodology. 1.4 GHG inventory available on an annual basis for periods 1994-1996 (FNC), 1994-1998 (SNC), 1990-2002 (TNC), 1990-2006 (FNC), 1990-2010 (Fifth NC), and 1990-1912 (First BUR).	inventory system, institutional arrangements improved for an optimum information flow and data generation, electronic database for inventory available; 1.2 GHG emissions of key sectors estimated using a more elaborate IPCC methodology (tiers 2 or 3), improved Guidelines for activity data validation and quality control, key source category analysis and uncertainty assessment for all sources available; 1.3 Estimated improved emissions of HFCs and established trends available; 1.4 GHG inventory available on an annual basis up to 2014 (1990-2014); INEGEI is published. Results are available in web query systems. The National GHG Report is submitted to the UNFCCC.	contained in Sixth NC, BUR and the GHG National Inventory Report.	involved in the preparation of the GHG inventory, at national and state level, coordination could be difficult and may be cause of delay. 2. Some activity data could be difficult to obtain. **Assumptions:** 1. Inventory work will benefit from experience gained in the preparation of Mexico's INC, SNC, TNC, FNC, Fifth NC and the first BUR; 2. Project will draw on a pool of experts; 3. The Government maintains its support to implement the UNFCCC.
Outcome 2 **Knowledge of LEDS in Mexico has been developed, and implemented or envisaged GHG mitigation policies and actions have been updated.**	2.1 LEDS for energy, industry, forestry, agriculture and waste sectors developed. 2.2 Tools for the implementation of policies related to LEDS, and co-benefits of GHG mitigation measures analyzed. 2.3 Technology roadmaps for energy, industry, forestry, agriculture and waste sectors outlined. 2.4 Policies and actions	2.1 Only elements for national future strategy. 2.2 Fifth NC and First BUR 2.3 Some elements from Fifth NC 2.4 Previous NCs and First BUR	2.1 LEDS available for energy, industry, forestry, agriculture and waste sectors; 2.2 Tools available; NAMAs have been MRV; and co-benefit of mitigation measures presented 2.3 Technology roadmap for selected key sectors available; 2.4 Policies and actions to mitigate GHGs updated to	Project reports, information contained in Sixth NC and its BUR.	**Risks:** 1. Coordination with different stakeholders involved in the assessment and analysis of GHG mitigation at national, state and local levels, could be cause of delay. Mitigation actions include stakeholder engagement at early stages of this undertaking. 2. Lack of basis data or not systematized information or confidentiality 3. Lack of consensual methodology for data comparability and compatibility for some sectors **Assumptions:** 1. Mitigation analysis will benefit from experience gained in the preparation of

	to mitigate GHGs implemented or envisaged up to 2016, at national, state and local level, assessed and updated.		2016.		Mexico's previous NC and its First BUR; 2. Project will draw on a pool of experts; 3. The Government maintains its support to implement the UNFCCC.
Outcome 3 **Regional, local and national impacts, vulnerability and adaptation options have been assessed and reported, and information on impacts, vulnerability and implemented adaptation actions have been updated.**	3.1 Studies prepared in relation to ecosystem, multidimensional and integrated assessment of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation actions, programs and strategies. 3.2 Impacts, vulnerability, resilience and implemented adaptation actions updated to 2016. 3.3 Report on pilot projects implemented for key adaptation options identified in the Fifth NC and other projects, including materials for public awareness prepared. 3.4 Portfolio of adaptation actions updated to 2016.	3.1 No previous experience using this approach 3.2 Previous NCs 3.3 Fifth NC and other projects 3.4 Fifth NC	3.1 Technical studies, Reports on assessments of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation options using this approach are available, and Regional Scenarios are improved; 3.2 Updated impacts, vulnerability, resilience and implemented actions presented; 3.3 Report on pilot projects implemented and materials for public awareness available; 3.4 Updated Portfolio of adaptation actions presented.	Studies, Reports, information contained in Sixth NC.	**Risks:** 1. Coordination with the different stakeholders involved in the evaluation of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation actions and measures could be difficult and may be cause of delay. Mitigation actions include stakeholder engagement at early stages of this undertaking. 2. Lack of basic data or not systematized information or confidentiality. **Assumptions:** 1. Sixth NC will benefit from experience gained in the preparation of Mexico's INC, SNC, TNC, FNC and Fifth NC; 2. Project will draw on a pool of experts; 3. The Government maintains its support to implement the UNFCCC.
Outcome 4 **Relevant information has been compiled and updated.**	4.1 Information on National Circumstances up to 2016 reported, including national and regional development priorities and institutional arrangements, as well as gender issues. 4.2 Information on research in clean and low carbon technologies carried out, including information on technology access and transfer, and capacity	4.1 Previous NCs and First BUR, Preliminary study on gender issues 4.2 Some information in Fifth NC 4.3 Previous NCs	4.1 Updated National Circumstances; regional development priorities and institutional arrangements presented, and information on gender issues updated. 4.2 Information on research and investment in clean and low carbon technologies, on methodologies developed for low emission growth paths and on measures related to access and transfer of technologies presented;	Project reports, information contained in Fifth NC. Study on gender issues.	**Risks:** No specific risks have been identified. **Assumptions:** 1. Sixth NC will benefit from experience gained in the preparation of Mexico's INC, SNC, TNC, FNC and Fifth NC; 2. Project will draw on a pool of experts; 3. The Government maintains its support to implement the UNFCCC.

	development reported. 4.3 Information on research and systematic observation, education, capacity building and awareness activities updated and reported. 4.4 Information on financial resources and technical support needed and provided for activities relating to climate change and for the preparation of the Sixth NC, including its correspondent BUR reported.	4.4 Previous NCs and First BUR	4.3 Updated information to 2016 presented in Sixth NC; 4.4 Information presented in Sixth NC.		
Outcome 5 **Sixth NC and its BUR have been approved by the Inter-Ministerial Commission on Climate Change (CICC).**	5.1. Sixth NC published and submitted. 5.2 Summary of main findings for general public produced. 5.3 Communications and awareness campaign developed and implemented.	5.1 Previous NCs 5.2 Previous NCs 5.3 Previous NCs	5.1 Published Sixth NC and submitted to the UNFCCC by December 31, 2016; also available in relevant websites. 5.2 Document on main findings finalized by December 31, 2016; 5.3 Materials of implemented communications and awareness campaign available by December 31, 2016.	Project reports, Fifth National Communication, Final Evaluation Report.	**Risks:** No specific risks have been identified. **Assumptions:** 1. The Government maintains its support to implement the UNFCCC. .

3. **TOTAL BUDGET AND WORKPLAN**

Award ID:	**00072348**	**Project ID(s):**	**00085488**
Award Title:	**Sixth National Communication to the UNFCCC**		
Business Unit:	**MEX10**		
Project Title:	**Sixth National Communication to the UNFCCC**		
PIMS no	**4933**		
Implementing Partner (Executing Agency)	**National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC)**		

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	TOTAL (USD)	Budget Notes:
Outcome 1. National GHG inventory has been improved and updated.	*GEF*	71200	International Consultants	8,291	22,109	24,873	55,273	1
	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	22,385	59,695	67,156	149,236	2
	GEF	71600	Travel	-	11,055	11,055	22,110	3
	GEF	72100	Contractual Services	67,323	124,806	124,806	316,935	4
	GEF	72300	Material & Goods	1,105	2,211	2,211	5,527	5
	GEF	72800	Inform. Tech. Equipment	3,869	4,422	2,764	11,055	6
	GEF	74500	Miscellaneous	1,105	2,211	2,211	5,527	7
	GEF	75700	Workshops	3,316	6,633	6,633	16,582	8
	GEF		**sub-total GEF**	**107,394**	**233,142**	**241,709**	**582,245**	
Outcome 2. Knowledge of LEDS in Mexico has been developed, and implemented or envisaged GHG mitigation policies and actions have been updated.	*GEF*	71200	International Consultants	24,153	80,510	56,357	161,020	9
	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	24,153	80,510	56,357	161,020	10
	GEF	71600	Travel	2,147	10,735	8,588	21,470	11
	GEF	72100	Contractual Services	126,456	287,477	180,129	594,062	12
	GEF	72300	Material & Goods	6,441	10,735	4,294	21,470	13
	GEF	72800	Inform. Tech. Equipment	7,514	8,588	5,367	21,469	14
	GEF	74500	Miscellaneous	2,147	5,367	3,220	10,734	15

	GEF	71400	Service Contract (SC)	10,735	26,837	16,102	53,674	16
	GEF	75700	Workshops	17,176	42,939	25,763	85,878	17
	GEF		**sub-total GEF**	**220,922**	**553,698**	**356,177**	**1,130,797**	
Outcome 3. Regional, local and national impacts, vulnerability and adaptation options have been assessed and reported, and information on impacts, vulnerability and implemented adaptation actions have been updated.	*GEF*	71200	International Consultants	30,000	50,000	20,000	100,000	18
	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	116,910	194,850	77,940	389,700	19
	GEF	71600	Travel	30,950	51,584	20,633	103,167	20
	GEF	72100	Contractual Services	141,028	219,028	102,029	462,085	21
	GEF	72300	Material & Goods	3,750	9,374	5,624	18,748	22
	GEF	72800	Inform. Tech. Equipment	9,374	18,748	9,374	37,496	23
	GEF	74500	Miscellaneous	9,374	18,748	9,374	37,496	24
	GEF	71400	Service Contract (SC)	64,000	74,000	74,000	212,000	25
	GEF	75700	Workshops	11,717	35,452	14,061	61,230	26
	GEF		**sub-total GEF**	**417,103**	**671,784**	**333,035**	**1,421,922**	
Outcome 4. Relevant information has been compiled and updated.	*GEF*	71300	Local Consultants	13,500	54,000	67,500	135,000	27
	GEF	71600	Travel	3,000	3,000	4,000	10,000	28
	GEF	72100	Contractual Services	8,107	12,609	12,609	33,325	29
	GEF	72300	Material & Goods	2,000	4,000	4,000	10,000	30
	GEF	74500	Miscellaneous	2,000	4,000	4,000	10,000	31

	GEF	75700	Workshops	3,000	6,000	6,000	15,000	32
	GEF		**sub-total GEF**	**31,607**	**83,609**	**98,109**	**213,325**	
Outcome 5. Sixth NC and its BUR have been approved by the Inter-Ministerial Commission on Climate Change (CICC).	*GEF*	71300	Local Consultants	-	4,600	41,400	46,000	33
	GEF	72100	Contractual Services	-	6,192	22,723	28,915	34
	GEF	72300	Material & Goods	-	500	4,500	5,000	35
	GEF	72800	Inform. Tech. Equipment	-	500	4,500	5,000	36
	GEF	74500	Miscellaneous	-	500	4,500	5,000	37
	GEF	71400	Service Contract (SC)	-	3,500	3,500	7,000	38
	GEF	75700	Workshops	-	1,800	16,200	18,000	39
	GEF		**sub-total GEF**	**0**	**17,592**	**97,323**	**114,915**	
Outcome 6. Project Implementation (Management, Monitoring and Evaluation).	*GEF*	71400	Service Contract (SC)	35,006	45,089	45,215	125,310	40
	GEF	71200	International Consultants	-	-	15,000	15,000	41
	GEF	72800	Inform. Tech. Equipment	1,500	1,500	-	3,000	42
	GEF	71400	Professional Services (Audit)	-	-	12,500	12,500	43
	GEF	72500	Materials	760	800	327	1,887	44
		74599	Direct Project Costs	4,994	6,214	4,255	15,463	45
	GEF		**sub-total GEF**	**42,260**	**53,603**	**77,297**	**173,160**	
						TOTAL	**3,636,364**	

Summary of Funds

	Year 1	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Total**
PROJECT TOTAL GEF	**819,286.00**	**1,613.428.00**	**1,203,650.00**	**3,636,364.00**
PROJECT TOTAL MEX	**488,000.00**	**1,862,000.00**	**1,650,000.00**	**4,000,000.00**

PROJECT TOTAL	**1,307,286.00**	**3,475,428.00**	**2,853,650.00**	**7,636,364.00**
GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Budget Notes:	ATLAS Budget Description	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	Notes
Outcome 1. National GHG inventory has been improved and updated.	1	International Consultants	71200	Technical assistance covering the advise project on issues related to the national inventory including quality control
	2	Local Consultants	71300	Long-term consultant teams focused on the analysis, coordination and drafting reports to the project activities.
	3	Travel	71600	Domestic and international travel of staff and consultants to national counterpart offices and field sites, as well local stakeholder travel to workshops and meetings. The project includes large numbers of stakeholders. In order to minimize costs, travel budgeted will be by bus or by vehicle whenever feasible.
	4	Contractual Services	72100	Consultant organizations focused on the analysis, coordination and drafting reports to the project activities.
	5	Material & Goods	72300	Supplies for the workshops, printing materials, etc.
	6	Inform. Tech. Equipment	72800	Computing equipment and software for the technical teams.
	7	Miscellaneous	74500	Insurance, storage, security costs, exchange rates changes, transportation, telephone and messenger costs. etc.
	8	Workshops	75700	Costs of workshops and meetings such as inception workshop, periodic reviews, annual operational planning meetings, steering committee meetings.
Outcome 2. Knowledge of LEDS in Mexico has been developed, and implemented or envisaged GHG mitigation policies and actions have been updated.	9	International Consultants	71200	Technical assistance covering the advice project on issues related to the expansion of knowledge regarding the Low Emission development Strategies in Mexico and its implementation. including quality control
	10	Local Consultants	71300	Long-term consultant teams focused on the analysis, coordination and drafting reports to the project activities.
	11	Travel	71600	Domestic and international travel of staff and consultants to national counterpart offices and field sites, as well local stakeholder travel to workshops and meetings. The project includes large numbers of stakeholders. In order to minimize costs, travel budgeted will be by bus or by vehicle whenever feasible.
	12	Contractual Services	72100	Contracting of organizational technical service provider firms for delivery of studies, trainings and workshops with INECC and other counterparts regarding the

				Communication contents and the scope of the project.
	13	Material & Goods	72300	Supplies for the workshops, printing materials, etc.
	14	Inform. Tech. Equipment	72800	Computing equipment and software for the technical teams.
	15	Miscellaneous	74500	Insurance, storage, security costs, exchange rates changes, transportation, telephone and messenger costs. etc.
	16	Service Contract (SC)	71400	Long-term consulting services for the capacities strengthening and coordination for LEDs in Mexico.
	17	Workshops	75700	Costs of workshops and meetings such as inception workshop, periodic reviews, annual operational planning meetings, steering committee meetings.
Outcome 3. Regional, local and national impacts, vulnerability and adaptation options have been assessed and reported, and information on impacts, vulnerability and implemented adaptation actions has been updated.	18	International Consultants	71200	Technical assistance covering the advice project on issues related to the analysis of regional and local impacts, vulnerability and adaptation options. This will be linked to other initiatives and looks for reflect the national status on this matters. including quality control
	19	Local Consultants	71300	Long-term consultant teams focused on the analysis, coordination and drafting reports to the project activities.
	20	Travel	71600	Domestic and international travel of staff and consultants to national counterpart offices and field sites, as well local stakeholder travel to workshops and meetings. The project includes large numbers of stakeholders. In order to minimize costs, travel budgeted will be by bus or by vehicle whenever feasible.
	21	Contractual Services	72100	Contracting of organizational technical service provider firms for delivery of studies, trainings and workshops with INECC and other counterparts regarding the Communication contents and the scope of the project.
	22	Material & Goods	72300	Supplies for the workshops, printing materials, etc.
	23	Inform. Tech. Equipment	72800	Computing equipment and software for the technical teams.
	24	Miscellaneous	74500	Insurance, storage, security costs, exchange rates changes, transportation, telephone and messenger costs. etc.
	25	Service Contract (SC)	71400	At least 2 Staff consultants related to the adaptation components of the National Communication,
	26	Workshops	75700	Costs of workshops and meetings such as inception workshop, periodic reviews, annual operational planning meetings, steering committee meetings.
Outcome 4. Relevant information has been compiled and updated.	27	Local Consultants	71300	Long-term consultant teams focused on the analysis, coordination and drafting reports to the project activities.
	28	Travel	71600	Domestic and international travel of staff and consultants to national counterpart offices and field sites, as well local stakeholder travel to workshops and meetings. The project includes large numbers of stakeholders. In order to minimize costs, travel budgeted will be by bus or by vehicle whenever feasible.
	29	Contractual Services	72100	Contracting of organizational technical service provider firms for delivery of studies,

				trainings and workshops with INECC and other counterparts regarding the Communication contents and the scope of the project.
	30	Material & Goods	72300	Supplies for the workshops, printing materials, etc.
	31	Miscellaneous	74500	Insurance, storage, security costs, exchange rates changes, transportation, telephone and messenger costs. etc.
	32	Workshops	75700	Costs of workshops and meetings such as inception workshop, periodic reviews, annual operational planning meetings, steering committee meetings.
Outcome 5. Sixth NC and its BUR have been approved by the Inter-Ministerial Commission on Climate Change (CICC).	33	Local Consultants	71300	Long-term consultant teams focused on the analysis, coordination and drafting reports to the project activities.
	34	Contractual Services	72100	Contracting of organizational technical service provider firms for delivery of studies, trainings and workshops with INECC and other counterparts regarding the Communication contents and the scope of the project.
	35	Material & Goods	72300	Supplies for the workshops, printing materials, etc.
	36	Inform. Tech. Equipment	72800	Computing equipment and software for the technical teams.
	37	Miscellaneous	74500	Insurance, storage, security costs, exchange rates changes, transportation, telephone and messenger costs. etc.
	38	Service Contract (SC)	71400	Long-term consulting services for administrative management and accounting
	39	Workshops	75700	Costs of workshops and meetings such as inception workshop, periodic reviews, annual operational planning meetings, steering committee meetings.
Outcome 6. Project Implementation (Management, Monitoring and Evaluation).	40	Service Contract (SC)	71400	Long-term consulting services for administrative management and accounting in the Project Coordination Unit
	41	International Consultants	71200	International consultants inputs for strategic planning, project administration, adaptive feedback, monitoring, reporting and evaluation of project outcomes and results
	42	Inform. Tech. Equipment	72800	Computing equipment and software for the Project Coordination Unit
	43	Professional Services (Audit)	74200	Audit of the project, midterm and final evaluation
	44	Materials	72500	Supplies for de PCU Office.
	45	Direct Project Costs	74599	UNDP´s Direct Cost Associated to the project implementation

Note: This is an indicative Budget that will be adjusted according to annual planning. .

4. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

A. Arrangements and responsibilities

The National Implementing Partner (NIP) of this project will be INECC. A National Implementation Management approach (NIM) will be used to run the project.

All activities relating to Project execution will be carried out in accordance with UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures

Mexico's Sixth NC Enabling Activity Project will be executed by the National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC)'s General Coordination of Climate Change and Low Carbon Development. The INECC's CGCCDBC will be responsible for the coordination and technical implementation of the National GHG Inventory 1990-2014 as well as for the coordination and integration of results related to the preparation of the Sixth NC´s project as a whole.

To implement the project, INECC will work in coordination with the Ministries of State (Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (SAGARPA); Communications and Transport (SCT); Economy (SE); Social Development (SEDESOL); Energy (SENER), Foreign Affairs (SRE), Treasury and Public Credit (SHCP) and Health (SS)), which constitute the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change (CICC), and among others the Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Education, the Ministry of the Interior through the Civil Protection Coordination and the National Disaster Prevention Center (CENAPRED) and the e Ministry of Agrarian, Territorial and Urban Development (SEDATU).

INECC has been performing for more than 20 years activities to comply with the government's compromises under the UNFCCC, as non-Annex I Party to the Convention and also to fulfill commitments established in the National Development Plans 2001-2006 and 2009-2012. It is responsible for the planning and coordination of climate change research and projects in Mexico. Scientists and technicians from the country's public and private institutes and research centers; specialist from government agencies, the private sector and from NGO's will participate in the preparation of the Sixth NC and its correspondent BUR. Also, new partnerships will be encouraged.

B. Role of stakeholders

The *Ministry of Foreign Affairs (SRE)*. The Government of the United Mexican States has designated the Technical and Scientific Cooperation Directorate of the SRE as the official counterpart of UNDP in Mexico. Its main responsibilities are:

- As the entity responsible for technical cooperation in Mexico, to act as the Mexican government's official counterpart to UNDP; specifically, and in accordance with the National Development Plan, to formalize approval of the project cooperation documents presented to UNDP by federal, state and private entities.
- If necessary, to make a written request to UNDP for reports on the project.
- To approve the annual audit plan for the project and, in accordance with UNDP standards and procedures, to convene an information and consultation meeting prior to the audit.
- If considered necessary, to attend at least one meeting a year of the project's Project Steering Committee.
- As required, to participate in tripartite meeting or in any follow-up or reorientation sessions.

The *National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC)* is the National Implementing Partner responsible for the fulfillment of the project's results. Its main responsibilities are to:

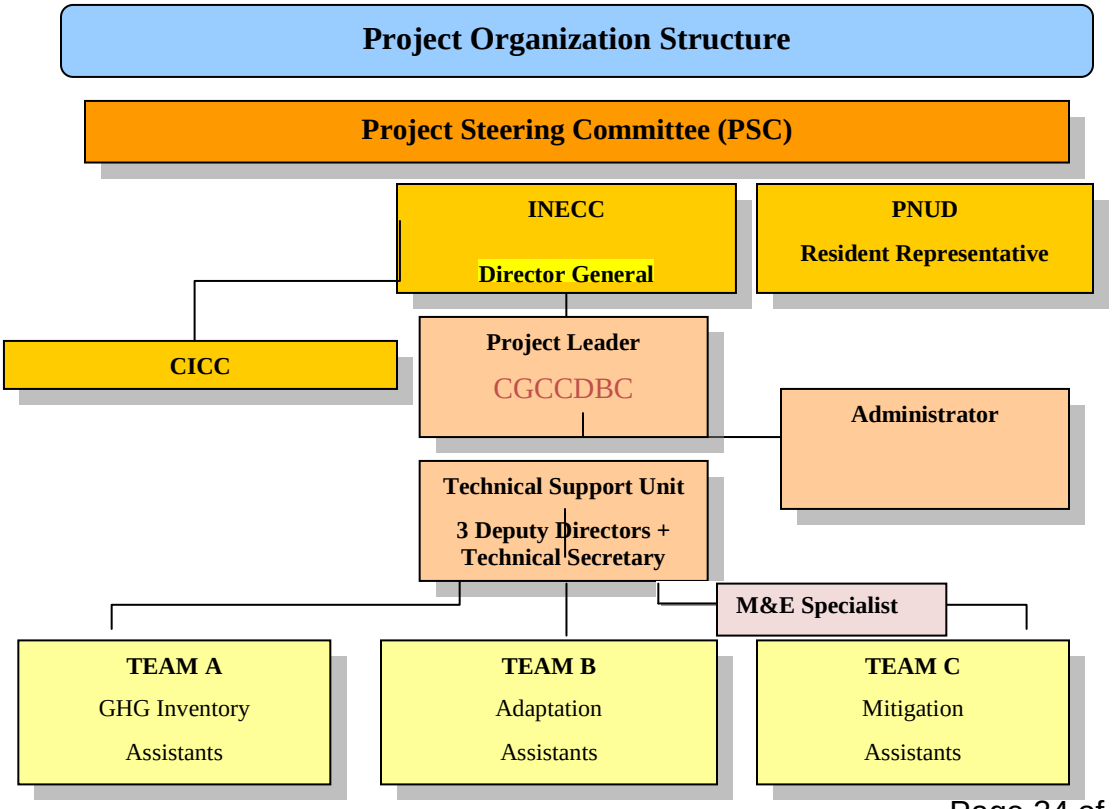
- Lead the project implementation with the support of the Project Steering Committee.
- Participate together with UNDP, in selecting the Project Coordinator.
- Designate a representative to act as a permanent liaison between UNDP, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Project Secretary, and to participate in the Project Steering

Committee meetings, and others as required, to ensure that the necessary inputs are available to execute the project.

- Prove the technical and administrative capacity to develop the project.
- Monitor the project's work plan and progress.
- Provide the name and describe the functions of the person or persons authorized to deal with UNDP concerning the project's matters.
- Approve ToR for technical personnel and consultancy services for project implementation.
- Participate in the selection process of the consultants and approve all hiring and payment request.
- Provide the name and describe the functions of the person or persons authorized to sign the project's budget and/or substantive revisions of the project.

The *United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) i*s the Implementing Entity. Its main responsibilities are to:

- Designate a programme officer responsible for providing substantive and operational advice and to follow up and support the project's development activities.
- Advise the project on management decision-making, as well as to guarantee quality assurance.
- Be part of the project's Steering Committee and other Committees or Groups considered part of the project structure.
- Administer the financial resources agreed in the revised work plan and approved by the project's Steering Committee, and inform the National Implementing Partner of its origin and destination.
- Co-organize and participate in the events carried out in the framework of the Project.
- Use national and international contact networks to assist the project's activities and establish synergies between projects in common areas and/or in other areas that would be of assistance when discussing and analyzing the project.
- Provide Support in the development and instrumentation of the project's gender strategy.



C. Project Steering Committee

A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be constituted by the Director General of INECC and the UNDP Resident Representative at project inception. Other government representatives could be invited whenever necessary.

The Project Leader will be a senior staff member of the Government executing agency INECC/ CGCCDBC, and will be responsible at the highest level for ensuring that the project implementation follows national policy and standards. He or she will be responsible for the overall coordination of the Project. He/she will represent the project at high-level national and international meetings and will keep the PSC updated on project advances and challenges as needed. When the INECC President is not available, the Project Leader will chair the PSC and represent the project at annual tripartite meetings.

Technical Support Unit (TSU)

The TSU will be constituted by the three CGCCDBC deputy directors plus one technical secretary, under the supervision of the Project Leader. They will be responsible for operational planning, supervision, administrative and financial management and the adjustment of the Project based on inputs from the Project M&E plan, upon project leader approval. They will be responsible for overseeing the day-to-day implementation of Project activities in their respective fields. This includes the direct supervision of project activities sub-contracted to specialists and other institutions as well as those that are to be implemented through the DGICC. The TSU will be responsible for acting as an executive department of the PSC, convening meetings, and acting as a secretary in these meetings.

The TSU will have responsibility for, among others: (i) managing and executing their respective activities of the project; (ii) providing inputs for the management of financial resources and procurement; (iii) reporting on the application of resources and results achieved; (iv) assist the project leader in the preparation of management reports for the PSC, the GEF, and UNDP; (v) promoting inter-institutional linkages; and (vi) monitoring and evaluation, and disseminating project results.

Technical Secretary, to be hired with GEF resources, will be responsible, under the supervision of the Project Leader, of the overall integration and follow-up of studies, researches and project technical activities. He/she will assist in the supervision of project implementation liaising directly with Technical leader. He/she will undertake quarterly operational planning and provide guidance on its day-to-day implementation.

Project Administrator, to be hired with GEF resources, will be responsible for the overall project financial and administrative activities, including the development of contracts for the activities to be hired.

Three Technical Working Groups (GHG inventories, adaptation and mitigation) will be constituted with DGICC personnel and consultants. Three Technical assistants, one for each technical working group will be hired with GEF resources, to support the activities to be carried out by the three technical teams. In addition, other assistants will be hired with GEF resources, according to the necessities of the technical groups. Also, a professional to perform all activities related to the Monitoring and Evaluation of the project as a whole will be hired with GEF resources.

Several Ad Hoc Advisor Technical Committees will be constituted, involving key stakeholders, to provide feedbacks on the work of the technical teams.

D. Roles and commitments of project counterparts

Mexico's Sixth NC Enabling Activity Project is an initiative of the INECC supported by the UNDP. The Government of Mexico has committed in-kind co-financing of US$ 4,000,000, which corresponds to a 52% of the whole cost of the project. The Project will seek the establishment of formal partnerships with national stakeholders. The project partners will keep track of committed resources using acceptable accountancy standards, as per applicable rules and regulations.

The co-financing of the Government of Mexico (INECC) will be reflected according to annual planning processes.

E. UNDP Support Services

All projects co-financed by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) require that an oversight of the activities necessary for the achievement of the Project objectives be carried out. In addition to being a GEF implementing agency, UNDP has an office in Mexico D.F. which has indicated that they will participate in the project as a provider of technical and administrative expertise. A project Coordination unit directly and exclusively linked to this project will work in close cooperation with INECC/ CGCCDBC, and will collaborate with UNDP on the oversight to the project as requested by the GEF.

Commitments by UNDP and the Mexican government to provide support services

The support services required of UNDP will be provided in accordance with the conditions mentioned below.

UNDP Country Office can provide the necessary support services and assistance requested, whether to prepare reports or make direct payments. In providing these services, UNDP Mexico will check whether the capacity of the designated institution has been increased to enable it to directly carry out these activities.

UNDP, when asked to do so by the designated authority, may request support services for the programme of the project, including:

- National and international technical support provided by the United Nations System
- Project administration by making technical and financial follow-up available, with a results-based approach.
- Develop international, national and local knowledge networks based on United Nations System experience.
- Select project personnel, assist in awarding contracts and suggest candidates (individuals or companies) for the project's substantive and administrative work
- Acquire goods and services, in accordance with its procedures and policies

The acquisition of goods and services as well as contracting personnel for the project are both the responsibility of the Executing Agency (INECC) and of UNDP, and for its management UNDP's policies, standards and procedures must be complied with. It is important to mention that the candidates for the posts of Technical Secretary, Administrator and M&E should be selected jointly by the Executing Agency (INECC) and UNDP Mexico.

Should any demands or controversies arise concerning the provision of services by UNDP, they will be dealt with according to this document's basic assistance model.

If there are changes in the need for support services while the project is in force, the project document will have to be revised as mutually agreed by the UNDP Resident Representative and the counterpart institution.

Direct Project Service/Cost recovery charges

In accordance with GEF Council requirements, the costs of these services will be part of the executing entity's Project Management Cost allocation identified in the project budget. DPS costs would be charged at the end of each year based on the UNDP Universal Price List (UPL) or the actual corresponding service

cost. The amounts are estimations based on the services indicated, however as part of annual project operational planning the DPS to be requested during the calendar year would be defined and the amount included in the yearly project management budgets and would be charged based on actual services provided at the end of that year. These services –and the costs of such services- are specified in the Letter of Agreement in Annex G.

5. MICRO-GRANTS

During the implementation of this Sixth NC, a network of climate modelling will be supported, which will include the Atmospheric Science Centre of UNAM (CCA-UNAM), CISESE, and IMTA. The regional climate change scenarios developed by that network will be used on the impact assessments in this NC.

Even throughout the implementation, INECC will explore the possibility to work with NGOs that have experience with climate change topics in order for them to carry out studies that will receive grants for non-credit purposes, such as:

- Strengthening the institutional capacity of local NGOs and Community Based Organizations (CBOs);
- Supporting community-based self-help initiatives, which may include income-generating activities designed to alleviate poverty;
- Promoting advocacy activities and networking between civil society organizations, government and donors; and
- Supporting NGOs and CBOs involved with local environmental protection and poverty eradication activities.

Grants for credit activities can be used by the recipient organization to cover the costs of its operations, purchase equipment, hire new staff, or to capitalize credit funds within the financial limits.
These micro-grants can be given to NGOs or CBOs according to UNDP's Guidance on Micro-Capital Grants. The funds considered for the micro-grants are part of the project budget (GEF funds). For the Sixth NC, it is important to carry out probabilistic modelling, following the guidelines from the Fifth IPCC Report, and to start the capacity building on this modelling at national and sub-national levels.

6. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

Project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will be conducted in accordance with established UNDP and GEF procedures and be led by the project leader, the project team, including the specialist on M&E, and the UNDP CO with support from UNDP/GEF. The Project Results Framework (PRF, see Section 3) provides performance and impact indicators with their corresponding means of verification. The PRF will be the reference for monitoring the project's implementation and for independent evaluation of performance and impact. The specialist on M&E will prepare a detailed M&E plan to be presented at the Inception Workshop. This Workshop (see below) provides a platform for reviewing and fine-tuning of indicators and means of verification, in a manner consistent with the expected outcomes for the project.

Monitoring and reporting

Project monitoring consists of a number of day-to-day and periodic activities, including: (i) day to day monitoring by the TSU and the M&E specialist; (ii) periodic monitoring by UNDP-CO (Programme Officer) on a quarterly basis, iii) quarterly Steering Committee meetings (INECC, Technical Support Unit and the M&E specialist, UNDP); and (iv) once during the lifetime of the project, monitoring through a Tripartite Review (INECC, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and UNDP-CO). UNDP/GEF Regional Coordinating Unit will follow up on the project on a quarterly basis.

Project monitoring reporting consists of the periodical submission of standard report by the Technical Support Unit and the M&E specialist to UNDP-CO such as: (i) project Inception Workshop Report, to be prepared immediately after the Inception Workshop; (ii) Quarterly Progress Reports, outlining main updates in project progress; iii) Project Implementation Review, which is used by UNDP-CO, and UNDP/GEF Regional Coordinating Unit (RCU) for review of project progress and as input for reporting at an aggregate level; (iv) project Terminal Report, to be prepared within three months before project finalization.

Inception Workshop and Report

The main objective of the Project Inception Workshop is to assist the working team to understand and take ownership of the Project's goals and objectives and to finalize the first year Annual Work Plan (AWP) by reviewing and agreeing on the indicators, targets and sources of verification, as well as risks and assumptions set forth in the Project Result Framework submitted as part of the Project proposal.
The Inception Workshop will be organized by the Project Leader within the first two months of project start, with the assistance of the INECC as the UNDP. Participants will include the full project team, relevant government counterparts, program advisors, the UNDP-CO and the UNDP/GEF RCU and other stakeholders, as appropriate. Representatives from UNDP-GEF headquarters can assist as feasible.

The Inception Workshop provides an excellent opportunity for all parties to understand their roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's structures, including reporting and communication lines, and mechanisms for conflict resolution. The Terms of Reference for project staff will be discussed as needed.

The Workshop will also be useful to understand the UNDP-GEF reporting, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirements as well as to agree on the M&E work plan and budget; to discuss financial reporting procedures and obligations, and arrangements for annual audits; and to obtain information on the Annual Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs) and related documentation, the Annual Project Report (APR), Tripartite Review Meetings, as well as the final evaluation.

The Inception Workshop report is a very important document that should be shared with all participants to formalize decisions on activities, agreements and plans taken during the workshop.

Quarterly Progress Reports (QPR)

Quarterly Progress Reports are short reports outlining updates on project progress. They will be provided quarterly to the UNDP CO and the UNDP-GEF regional office by the project team in a standard format that will be made available by UNDP.

Risk Assessment Reports

Based on the initial risk analysis (see Section 2), the TSU will prepare quarterly risk analysis reports that include identification of new risks, specification and proposed mitigation or prevention measured according to the available UNDP format.

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

The Project Implementation Review is a self-assessment report prepared by Technical Secretariat and approved by the Project Leader to the UNDP CO, to monitor progress made since the start of the project in meeting the project's Annual Work Plan and assess project performance towards the objectives and projected outcomes set forth. The PIR provides input for the UNDP CO reporting process and for the Project's Tripartite Review (TPR). It is prepared on an annual basis prior to the TPR. The PIR combines both UNDP and GEF reporting requirements. The PIR should also report on project outputs delivered per project outcome; lesson learned/good practices; AWP and other expenditures reports, risk and adaptive management, ATLAS QPR and portfolio level indicators.

Mid-term Evaluation (MTE)

An independent Mid-term Evaluation will be undertaken. The Mid-term Evaluation will determine progress being made towards the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's term. The organization, terms of reference and timing of the mid-term evaluation will be decided after consultation between the parties to the project document. The Terms of Reference for this Mid-term evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP-CO based and the project coordination unit on guidance from the GEF RCU and UNDP-GEF, and the established standards reflected in UNDP-GEF's Programming Manual.

Final Evaluation (FEV) and Terminal Report

An independent final evaluation will take place three months prior to the final TPR meeting. The FEV will look at impact and sustainability of results, including the Project's contribution to capacity development and to the achievement of global environmental goals. The FEV will also present lessons learnt and will provide recommendations for follow-up activities. The TOR for this final evaluation will be prepared by UNDP CO based on guidance from the RCU and UNDP-GEF. The selection and contracting process will be assumed by UNDP CO and the associated expenses will be charged to the GEF resources allocated to the Sixth NC.

Learning and knowledge sharing

Being a knowledge network, UNDP promotes the sharing of experiences and lessons learned from the projects, so that they can be shared with the international community to help its people to forge a better life.

Therefore, UNDP in coordination with the executing agency will promote the systematization of experience and dissemination of products arising from the framework of this project as a cross in the results. These activities are covered in the annual work plan of the project and will be allocated resources of its budget for this purpose.

The PSC will define the communication strategy and review it regularly to promote the visibility of lessons learned and best practices in the implementation of project activities. The committee will also determine the adjustments to the project budget to accomplish this goal.

As part of the communication strategy, a project-launching event with key actors will publicize its scope and its linkages to other programs.

UNDP and INECC will also be coordinated in promoting these results drawing spaces of dissemination of the United Nations (World Environmental Day) and other spaces of common interest that will be accorded in the PSC in order to ensure the visibility of the project and its objectives.

The project will identify, analyze and share lessons learned that might benefit the design and implementation of similar future projects. Identifying and analyzing lessons learned is an ongoing process and the need to communicate such lessons should be disseminated.

Finally, UNDP will continue a policy of access to information related to the project, respecting information that INECC considers confidential.

M&E Workplan and Budget

The Budget for M&E is US$ 61,000. The following table gives a tentative distribution of the budget over the main items:

Budget allocation M&E

Item	*GEF funding*	*Co-financing (MEX)*
Inception Workshop	US$ 17,000	US$ 0
Mid-term and Final External Evaluation	US$ 36,000	US$ 0
Annual audits	US$ 8,000	US$ 0
TOTAL BUDGET	**US$ 61,000**	**US$ 0**

Type of M&E activity	**Lead responsible party in bold**	**Budget (indicative)**	**Time frame**
Inception Report	Project Leader, Technical Support Unit (CGCCDBC)	17,000	At the beginning of project implementation
Development of M&E system	Project Leader , Technical Support Unit (CGCCDBC) and the M&E specialist	None	At the beginning of project implementation
Baseline and update agreed monitoring variables	Project Leader , Technical Support Unit (CGCCDBC), Project Steering Committee and the M&E specialist	None	First quarter of project implementation.
Project Implementation Review (PIR)	Project Leader, Technical Secretary, UNDP Mexico CO	None	One at the end of the first year and a second one before project finalization.
Implementing Agency (IA) annual reports	Project Leader, Technical Secretary, UNDP Mexico CO	None	One at the end of the first year and a second one at finalization of the project.
Frequent Progress reports	Project Leader, Technical Secretary	None	To be determined by Executing Agency
Mid-Term and Final Evaluation, including lessons learned	GEF Secretariat, Project Leader, Technical Secretary and the M&E specialist, UNDP headquarters and Task Manager, UNDP Mexico CO, INECC/ CGCCDBC	36,000	At the end of project implementation
Terminal Report	UNDP Mexico CO, IA Task Manager, Project Leader, Technical Secretary and the M&E specialist, Technical Support Unit	None	At least one month before the end of the project
Audit	Technical Secretary, Project Administrator, UNDP Mexico CO, Technical Support Unit and the M&E specialist	8,000 (total for project duration)	One at the end of the first year and a second one at finalization of the project.
Total		**US$ 61,000**	

LEGAL CONTEXT

This Project Document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article I of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between the Government of Mexico and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on 23 February 1961. The host country implementing agency shall, for the purpose of the SBAA, refer to the government co-operating agency described in that Agreement. The UNDP Resident Representative in Mexico is authorized to effect in writing the following types of revision to this Project Document, provided that he/she has verified the agreement thereto by the UNDP-GEF Unit and is assured that the other signatories to the Project Document have no objection to the proposed changes:

a) Revision of, or addition to, any of the annexes to the Project Document;

b) Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of the project, but are caused by the rearrangement of the inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation;
c) Mandatory annual revisions which re-phase the delivery of agreed project inputs or increased expert or other costs due to inflation or take into account agency expenditure flexibility; and
d) Inclusion of additional annexes and attachments only as set out here in this Project Document

Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA, the responsibility for the safety and security of the implementing partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the implementing partner's custody, rests with the implementing partner.

The implementing partner shall:
e) Put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
f) Assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The implementing partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document

A. Audit

The project will be audited in accordance with the UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies. The audit of the Project is an integral part of financial and administrative management within the accountability framework of UNDP. The Project will be audited in order to obtain reasonable assurance that resources are managed in accordance with financial regulations, the terms and conditions of the project document, work plan and budget. The project's budget should contemplate the resources needed to carry out the audit

The budget of the project shall provide the necessary resources to conduct the audit. The Audit will be conducted by a legally recognized auditor of the Government, or by a commercial auditor engaged by the Government.

The firm selected by UNDP Mexico, through a bidding process and subjected to a rigorous evaluation within the principles of transparency, neutrality and cost benefit will take over this exercise in accountability.

B. **Special Considerations**

Use of Institutional Logos on Project Deliverables
The publications, research and products that are generated as part of the project are owned by INECC and UNDP.

In order to accord proper acknowledgement to GEF and UNDP for providing funding, the GEF and UNDP logos should appear on all relevant project publications and project hardware, among other items.

Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by UNDP and GEF should also accord proper acknowledgment to both UNDP and GEF and should give the corresponding credit to the authors.
In addition, all the publications produced as a consequence of this document must include the following inscription: "The opinions, analyses and policy recommendations do not necessarily reflect the point of view of the United Nations Development Programme, of its Executive Board or of its Member States".

Security
It is UNDP's priority to ensure basic minimum conditions of security within the project operation, and the project offices must comply with security requirements and operational standards established by the United nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS).

To achieve the above mentioned requirement, there will be regular meetings, workshops and training for project team and contracted personnel under the project in order to familiarize them with the regulations, procedures and training necessary to ensure compliance with such standards.

In consultation with the UNDSS, held on March, 2011, UNDP provides the following support:
Services to strengthen project team's security, through training courses via electronic means such as: 1) On-line basic security course II, and b) advance security in the field course.

In addition, to complement this training, UNDP provides project staff an induction session on security measures (SOB), current Operational Procedures (POV's), and brochure containing recommendations concerning specific issues. It is the responsibility of the Coordinating Unit that the personnel working on the project receive information that UNDSS develops.

UNDSS will review the facilities of the counterpart where project staff is based and issue recommendations to ensure compliance with MOSS.

UNDSS in Mexico will provide recommendations and, if necessary, assessment of venues in which events will be carried out under the project.

The staff recruited under the project will be working in the offices of the counterpart (INECC). Access control and security of these facilities are responsibility of the counterpart. UNDP will request UNDSS to security-clear the INECC's project facilities before project staff start working there.

The recommendations of the UNDSS review will be shared with the counterpart to guarantee the security of the personnel. Project Offices are expected to be MOSS compliance.

If the project requires renting offices spaces outside INECC´s facilities, the project offices shall be checked and cleared by DSS according with the security principles and requirements established by UNDP (MOSS compliance). MOSS will be included in the terms of reference for office rental and spaces for workshops and hotels.

All project workshops and activities promoted by the project will be held with external static security, ensuring safety of staff and participants.

Service contract holders hired by the project will be provided with a UN Security ID Card which will have an annual cost of approximately 15 USD.
Finally, UNDP regularly circulates a memo to those geographic areas that are considered at greatest risk for project staff. Project staff that is intended to travel to, or be stationed in the areas that are in a particular security level (indicated by UNDSS), most complete the Advance Security in the Field course and must obtain the security clearance by DSS throughout TRIP.

OTHER ARRANGEMENTS

A. Equipment

In accordance with UNDP's procedures and standards, all resources and equipment gained through project support remain the property of UNDP and will be transferred according to UNDP's Programme and Operation Policies and Procedures. The Project Technical Secretary will supervise the correct use and maintenance of these resources and equipment. All transfer must be carried out within the following six months after purchase.

ANNEXES

ANNEX A - Detailed List of Project Activities and Relevant stakeholders

Outcome # 1: National GHG inventory has been improved and updated.

Output 1.1 Procedures for inventory development and management to enhance the current system evaluated and reviewed;

- Inception planning workshop wih stakeholders
- Second workhshop wih GHG experts and data providers to ensure timely data access and commitments
- Improve the management of the inventory process following the recommendation from the inventory diagnosis
- Develop an electronic GHG inventory database

Relevant stakeholders:

- Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT)
- Inter-ministerial Commission on Climate Change (CICC)
- Ad Hoc external Mexican institutions
- National Institute of Geography and Statistics (INEGI)

For LULUCF:

- CONAFOR
- CONABIO

For Agriculture:

- National Institute of Forestry, Agriculture and Cattle Research (INIFAP)

For Waste:

- Institute for Electricity Research
- CONAGUA

For Energy and Industrial Processes:

- UNAM's Engineering Postgraduate School
- PEMEX
- Petroleum National Institute (IMP)

Output 1.2 Best practices in the elaboration of inventories adopted;

- Revision of Good Practice Guidelines
- Review of INECC Good Practices
- Perform Tier 1 and Tier 2 Key Category Analysis
- Estimate GHG emissions using a more disaggregated analysis in the transport sector
- Use the 2006 IPCC methodology for energy and industrial process categories
- Review of Guidelines and formats for improvement of Quality Control and Quality Assurance Procedures (QC/QA)
- Perform key GHG category analysis
- Perform Uncertainty Assessment
- Review of reports
- Preparation of final report and results analysis

Relevant stakeholders: Same as for 1.1

Output 1.3 Emissions of HFCs estimated and trends established with the collaboration of Montreal Protocol Mexican Office;

- Revise methodology for estimating HFCs in Mexico
- Identify stakeholders and data providers
- Prepare a Study on production and consumption of HFCs, PFCs and SF_6
- QA/QC

- Preparation of report

Relevant stakeholders:

- SEMARNAT (Ozone Protection Unit)
- Mexican Electricity Company (CFE?)
- Mexican Private Companies

Output 1.4 National GHG Inventory (INEGEI) updated to 2014 (1990-2014) for all GHGs, and National Inventory Report produced;

- Kick-off workshop
- Information compilation
- Revision of methodology to be used
- Report preparation by category
- Integration of GHG inventory in appropriate format
- Preparation of National Inventory Report (NIR)
- Translation to English

Relevant stakeholders: Same as 1.1

Outcome # 2: Knowledge of LEDS in Mexico has been developed, and implemented or envisaged GHG mitigation policies and actions have been updated

Output 2.1 LEDS for energy, industry, forestry, agriculture and waste sectors developed;

- Identification of stakeholders and experts for each sector
- Workshops for the establishment of consensual sectoral baseline
- Definition, analysis and prioritization of mitigation actions
- Workshops for establishment of consensual sectoral abatement scenarios
- LEDS design

Output 2.2 Tools for the implementation of policies related to LEDS, and co-benefits of GHG mitigation measures analyzed;

- Identification of stakeholders and experts for each sector
- Workshop for the analysis and selection of NAMAs
- Review of the methodologies MRV developed for identified sectors
- Elaboration of MRV proposals for selected NAMAs
- Identification of the impacts of mitigation actions for the socioeconomic sectors
- Identification of barriers for mitigation actions implementation
- Information integration
- Preparation of the LEDS voluntary implementation route
- Preparation of a technical report

Relevant stakeholders:

- CICC
- UNAM's Engineering Institute
- South Border College CFsur?)
- UNAM's Center for Ecosystems Research (CIECO)
- Postgraduate College
- National Institute of Forestry, Agriculture and Cattle Research (INIFAP)
- Economic Research Institute of UNAM?

Output 2.3 Technology roadmaps for energy, industry, forestry, agriculture and waste sectors developed;

- Experts identification
- Compilation, processing and analyis of the state of the art on technologies and technology roadmaps
- Evaluation of the impacts in reducing emissions by sector
- Cost-benefit anlayisis for mitigation technologies
- Identification of barriers for technology roadmaps implementation
- Information integration
- Development of technology roadmaps
- Preparation of technical report

Relevant stakeholders:

- Mexican Petroleum Institute (IMP)
- Electrical Reseach Institute (IIE)

- Mexican Transport Insitute (IMT)
- UNAM's Engineering Institute
- South Border College
- UNAM's Center for Ecosystems Research (CIECO)
- Postgraduate College
- National Institute of Forestry, Agriculture and Cattle Research (INIFAP)
- CONABIO
- CONAFOR

Output 2.4 Policies and actions to mitigate GHG implemented or envisaged up to 2016, at national, state and local level, assessed and updated;

- Review and compilation of information on actions, measures and programs of federal government, states and Municipalities
- Information analysis, synthesis and integration

Relevant stakeholders:

- Inter-ministerial Commission on Climate Change (CICC) (Federal Government)
- States government's and Municipalities
- Relevant research institutions
- NGOs
- Private sector

Outcome 3: Regional, local and national impacts, vulnerability and adaptation options have been assessed and reported, and information on impacts, vulnerability and implemented adaptation actions have been updated.

Output 3.1 Studies prepared in relation to ecosystem, multidimensional and integrated assessment of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation actions, programs and strategies;

- Consensual definition of key sectors and regions as well as ecosystems
- Identification of stakeholders and information gathering
- Identification and analysis of impacts and risks
- Identification and analysis of current and future vulnerabilities, including improvement of Regional Scenarios
- Adaptation actions, programs and strategies identified based on analysis performed

Output 3.2 Impacts, vulnerability, resilience and implemented adaptation actions updated to 2016;

- Information gathered and analyzed
- Integration of results
- Preparation of Reported

Relevant stakeholders:

- SAGARPA
- CONAGUA
- SEDESOL
- SEMARNAT
- SEDATU
- CONABIO
- CONAFOR

- NGOs
- State governments
- Universities and research centers

Output 3.3 Report on pilot projects implemented for key adaptation actions, identified in the Fifth NC, and other projects, including materials for public awareness, prepared;

- Information review and analysis
- Preparation of report on pilot projects implemented
- Implementation of new adaptation actions' pilot project based on analysis performed
- Follow up of pilot projects
- Materials for public awareness prepared

Relevant stakeholders:

- Same as 3.2

Output 3.4 Portfolio of adaptation actions updated to 2016.

Include preparation of a pool of local adaptation options for key sector and human and natural systems which will include the costs, feasibility, barriers and requirements for implementation.

- Workshop for a consensual definition of key sectors and regions for which adaptation options will be compiled and prioritized portfolio will be developed
- Review and compilation of information on adaptation measures identified in researches and in different Mexican documents, like the FNC, the Special Program on Climate Change, states programs on climate change, as well as successful cases at international level that could be replicated for Mexican conditions
- Selection of potential options for its implementation in Mexico
- Cost-benefit analysis, feasibility and barriers and opportunities for the implementation of adaptation measures
- Development with grater details, and design three adaptation actions identified
- Integration of a portfolio of adaptation actions for Mexico
- Synthesis of results

Relevant stakeholders, depending on the area in which the V&A assessment will be carried out:

- CICC
- National Disaster Prevention Center (CENAPRED) (risks)
- National Institute of Public Health (health)
- UNAM (Ecology, Biology, CCA, Geographic Institute, Institute of Maritime Sciences), with an interdisciplinary team, will contribute to the studies on biodiversity, water resources, forestry, agriculture and human settlements.
-
- Water National Commission (water resources)
- National Institute of Forestry, Agriculture and Cattle Research (INIFAP) (agriculture and forestry)
-
- Universities and research centers
- CONACYT research centers
- NGOs

Outcome 4: Relevant information has been compiled and updated.

Output 4.1 Information on National Circumstances up to 2016 reported, including national and regional development priorities and institutional arrangements, as well as gender issues;

- Analysis of activities reports for period 2012-2016 of Ministries, state governments and Municipalities

- Analysis of information contained in INEGI 2011-2015
-

Relevant stakeholders:

- Ministries, State governments, Municipalities
- INECC
- CICC

Output 4.2 Information on research in clean and low carbon technologies carried out, including information on technology access and transfer, and capacity development reported;

- Compilation, analyis and sinthesis of research carried out up to 2016 and preparation of report
- Compilation and analysis of activities reports of Ministries and its bodies and of State governments and Municipalities for period 2012-2016

Relevant stakeholders:

- CICC
- INECC
- CONACYT
- Ministry of Treasure and Public Credit (SHCP)
- Mexican Petroleum Institute (IMP)
- Electrical Reseach Institute (IIE)
- Mexican Tansport Insitute (IMT)
- UNAM's Engineering Institute
- UNAM's Center for Ecosystems Research (CIECO)
- Postgraduate College
- National Institute of Forestry, Agriculture and Cattle Research (INIFAP)

Institutions and Research Centers
NGOs
Private Sector

Output 4.3 Information on research and systematic observation, education, capacity building and awareness activities updated and reported;

- Information gathering, analysis and synthesis on research and systematic information
- Information gathering, analysis and synthesis on education to address climate change, with special emphasis on educational programs at all levels, giving special attention to capacitating technicians in managing meteorological, hydrological and climatological stations and information; Masters and PhD programs in Meteorology, Hydrology and Climatology; specialist in generation of Climate Scenarios and modeling.
- Report preparation

Relevant stakeholders:
INECC
Ministry of Education (SEP)
Universities and Technical Schools
Institutes and Research Centers
Meteorological National System (SMN)
Education and Training Center for Sustainable Development (CECADESU)
Mexican Agency for the Cooperation and Development (AMEXCID)

Output 4.4 Information on financial resources and technical support needed and provided for activities relating to climate change and for the preparation of the Sixth NC, including its correspondent BUR reported.

- Preparation of a report on studies carried out on needs and barriers (including social, technical and gender aspects) for the preparation of the GHG inventory, and implementation of adaptation and mitigations

actions, measures and programs and its dissemination. A preliminary study "How to integrate information on gender focus" has started already. It will be the basis for this report.

- Integration of thematic consultative groups to follow-up on the process of elaboration of the Sixth NC's different components as to inform on the financial and technical support needs and constrains encountered.
- Preparation of a report on financial resources and technical support for activities related to climate change
- Preparation of a report on financial resources and technical support for activities related to the preparation of the Sixth NC and its BUR

Relevant stakeholders:

- Ministries, State governments and Municipalities
- INECC
- UNDP
- International Agencies

Outcome 5: Sixth National Communication, including its BUR, has been approved by the Inter-Ministerial Commission on Climate change (CICC).

Output 5.1. Sixth NC published and submitted by December 31, 2016;

- Presentation of Sixth NC draft to the CICC for its review and approval
- Integration of comments and elaboration of final document
- Edition and design of document
- Translation of Executive Summary into English
- Publishing of Mexico Sixth NC
- Submission of Sixth NC to the UNFCCC
- Translation of Sixth NC.

Relevant stakeholders:

- INECC
- SEMARNAT
- CICC
- UNDP

Output 5.2 Summary of main findings for general public produced by December 31, 2016;

- Preparation of a special document in citizen language for the general public
- Publishing the Special NC document

Relevant stakeholders:

- INECC
- SEMARNAT
- CICC
- UNDP

Output 5.3 Communications and awareness campaigns developed and implemented by December 31, 2016.

- Integration of thematic consultative groups for each component, to identify relevant information for these campaigns
- Thematic workshops
- Preparation and publication of thematic material in citizen language for widely dissemination of information contained in the Fifth NC

Relevant stakeholders:

- INECC
- CICC
- Communication Media

ANNEX B **Risk Analysis**

Project Title: Sixth National Communication to the UNFCCC	**Award ID:**	**Date:**

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability both from 1 (low) to 5 (high)	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Continuity of actions within the country that negatively impact the environment.		Environmental	P = 1 I = 3	Improve social awareness about climate risks and vulnerabilities to climate change, and involve more stakeholders in combating climate change.	National Project Leader	UNDP CO	Submission date	No change
2	Generated Climate Change Scenarios do not have a scale suitable for the assessment of national, regional or local impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change or they have a high level of uncertainty.		Strategic	P = 1 I = 3	Establish a technical committee on climate change scenarios to allow the validation of generated models through scientific discussion with national and international technicians and experts.	National Project Leader	UNDP CO	Submission date	No change
3	Delays in project approval and delays in fund disbursement.		Operational,	P = 5 I = 4	Establish close coordination between the government and UNDP so that administration procedures are clearly agreed and implemented to ensure that funding is timely disbursed. Strengthen cooperation with related national government agencies and departments in order to	National Project Leader	UNDP CO	Submission date	No change

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability both from 1 (low) to 5 (high)	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
					ensure that project implementation is always on track.				
4	Limited political support to Mexico's climate change compromises under the UNFCCC		Operational	P = 1 I = 4	The risk is low as Mexico has anchored its climate change policy in national law, in particular the new General Law on Climate Change enacted on June 06, 2012, and the National Development Plan 2013-2018, which explicitly incorporates climate change issues into its agenda.	National Project Leader	UNDP CO	Submission date	No change
5	Lack of private initiatives and investment efforts to address climate change		Financial	P = 2 I = 3	Promote opportunities and spaces for the consultation on concrete actions and investments, consistent with national priorities.	National Project Leader	UNDP CO	Submission date	No change
6	Lack of adequate legislation related to access of environmentally sound technologies and its deployment		Financial	P = 2 I = 3	Promote a national dialogue with interested partners/institutions to make use of the avenues for deployment and diffusion of commercially available technologies through investment, capacity building and cooperation.	National Project Leader	UNDP CO	Submission date	No change
7	Lack of needed technology transfer for low-carbon and climate resilient growth to developing countries		Financial	P = 2 I = 3	Urge the implementation of the Climate Technology Initiative (CTI).				

ANNEX C Agreements

Agreements. *Any additional agreements, such as cost sharing agreements, project cooperation agreements signed with NGOs[19] (where the NGO is designated as the "executing entity", letters of financial commitments, GEF OFP letter, GEF PIFs and other templates for all project types) should be attached.*

ANNEX D Terms of Reference

The Technical Secretary, to be hired with GEF resources, will be responsible for the overall integration and follow-up of studies, researches and project technical activities. He/she will assist in the supervision of project implementation liaising directly with Technical leaders and the National Project Leader. He/she will undertake quarterly operational planning and provide guidance on its day-to-day implementation. In doing this he/she shall be responsible for the effective and efficient implementation of the project activities to achieve stated objectives and for all reports from the Project; prepare and/or oversee the development of Terms of Reference for consultants and contractors partnerships hired for specific technical assignments, in accordance with specifications approved by the National Project Leader; ensure consistency between the various project elements and activities carried out by other organizations; prepare project progress reports, in accordance to the UNDP Manual for National Executed Projects, to be presented by the National Project Leader at technical meetings, and other appropriate forums. In addition, he/she will be in charge of coordinating, planning and organizing all meetings required for the implementation of project activities, in accordance to the Work Plan, as well as to the follow-up on the agreements reached at such meetings; and of communicating the results of project implementation to stakeholders, Advisor Technical Committees and general public.

The Project Administrator, to be hired with GEF resources, will be responsible for the overall project financial and administrative activities, including contracts preparation for the activities to be hired. In doing so, he/she will be in charge of the daily financial pursuit of the project; ensure transparency and efficiency in the management of financial and human resources, in accordance to the Project Management Manual for National Executed Projects; cooperate with the National Project Leader, the Technical Support Unit and the UNDP in the establishment of a Planning System for the best use of project resources; participate on a continuous basis, together with the National Project Leader, the Technical Support Unit and the UNDP, in activities to support project planning, organization, integration and control in relation to objective accomplishment and its internal control, plans and budget; make recommendations related to budget management, proposing alternatives that would allow for an effective and efficient use of resources. He/she will also be in charge of the organization of workshops and events.

The specialist on Monitoring and Evaluation, to be hired with GEF resources, will be responsible for the overall monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the project. He/she will prepare the M&E requirements for the project and will assist in the preparation of the M&E plan to be presented at the Inception Workshop. He/she will develop an M&E system as well as a baseline and update agreed monitoring variables. He/she will assist in the Project Implementation Review (PIR), and in the preparation of the Implementing Agency (IA) Annual Reports, the Frequent Progress reports, the Mid-Term and Final Evaluation, including lessons learned, and the Terminal Report.

Technical Assistants for the Technical Working Groups

Technical assistants, one for each of the Technical Working Groups, will be hired with GEF resources, to support the activities to be carried out by these Groups.

The GHG Inventory Technical Assistants will be responsible for collaborating with the INECC's team in charge of the National GHG emissions inventory updating to 1990-2016, for an 18 months period. He/she will support the logistical tasks of the meetings that will be organized with external consultants and the follow-up and revision of the studies that will be part of the inventory for categories: energy, industrial processes, waste and, more importantly, agriculture, land-use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF). He/she should have solid knowledge of preparation of national and state GHG emissions inventories as well as a good management of at least one inventory methodology, for example, the IPCC methodology,

[19] *For GEF projects, the agreement with any NGO pre-selected to be the main contractor should include the rationale for having pre-selected that NGO.*

the one proposed by the USA's Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the one proposed by the GHG Protocol Initiative or the one proposed by CONAFOR. He/she would also need to have knowledge of both REDD and REDD plus mechanisms, as the INEGEI will be aligned with them. The assistant will also support the integration of the inventory that will be published in the Sixth NC and the integration of the final INEGEI document, so he/she will be required to have a strong analytical and synthesis capacity. Finally, as the final document of the INEGEI is expected to assist in the preparation of States inventories, it will be necessary for the assistant to have knowledge of the different methodologies used by the different States.

The Adaptation Technical Assistants should be a professional in environmental sciences with studies of ecology, biology, atmospheric sciences, hydrology, engineering and knowledge in: basic science of climate change, methodologies for the assessment of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to address variability and climate change and climate change scenarios. He/she should have at least two years experience in participation, review or follow-up of studies and projects related to the impacts and vulnerability of socio-economic sectors and natural systems to address climate variability and climate change; and at least a year working experience in the public sector and notions on the preparation of a national communication to the UNFCCC and on the process of elaboration of State Programs of Action to address climate change. In addition, he/she should have the capacity to organize workshops, meetings and participative processes; possess good verbal and written communication skills; synthesis ability to prepare technical documents; and full time availability to work at the INECC's facility.

The Mitigation Technical Assistants will be responsible for the review, analysis and selection of the content regarding the GHG emissions mitigation Chapter for Mexico Sixth NC to the UNFCCC. In doing so he/she will be in charge of an exhaustive revision of the federal, State and Municipal government as well as the private and NGOs actions to mitigate GHG emissions; review recent studies on GHG emissions mitigation; review current and potential mitigation policies and identify mitigation measures for key sectors; together with the National Project Leader and the Technical Support Unit, review relevant material and define any additional information to be incorporated in the Sixth NC; support the TSU Mitigation Deputy Director in all logistical activities, including the organization of meetings, preparation of technical meetings drafts, follow-up on the agreements reached at the meetings, elaboration and requisition of formats, among others; and communicating the results of project implementation to stakeholders, mitigation Advisor Technical Committee and general public.

Detailed terms of reference for these positions will be drafted by UNDP CO and DGICC during the inception phase of the Project with support from the UNDP/GEF RTA.

ANNEX E: Project Workplan (Mexico's Sixth National Communication)

	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
Sixth National Communication and its BUR to the UNFCCC	**2014**				**2015**				**2016**			
Outcomes/Output/Activities	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**
Strategic Administrative Process		**X**	**X**				**X**				**X**	
Outcome 1 National GHG Inventory has been improved and updated												
Output 1.1 Procedures for inventory development and management to enhance current system have been evaluated and reviewed												
1.1.1 Inception planning workshop with stakeholders			**X**									
1.1.2 Second workshop with GHG experts and data providers to ensure timely data access and commitments					**X**						**X**	
1.1.3 Improve the management of the inventory process following the recommendation from the inventory diagnosis			**X**									
1.1.4 Develop an electronic GHG inventory database										**X**	**X**	**X**
Output 1.2 Best practices in the elaboration of inventories adopted												
1.2.1 Review of GPG			**X**									
1.2.2 Review of INECC Good Practices			**X**									
1.2.3 Perform Tier 1 and Tier 2 Key Category Analysis				**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**		
1.2.4 Use the 2006 IPCC methodology for energy and industrial process categories				**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**		
1.2.5 Review of Guidelines and formats for improvement of Quality Control and Quality Assurance Procedures (QC/QA)			**X**	**X**	**X**							
1.2.5.Perform key GHG category analysis and uncertainty assessment					**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**		
1.2.6.Review of reports					**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**		
1.2.7 Preparation of final report and results analysis									**X**	**X**	**X**	
Output 1.3 Emission of HFCs estimated and trends established with the collaboration of Montreal Protocol Mexican Office												
1.3.1 Review methodology for estimating HFCs in Mexico			**X**									
1.3.2 Identify stakeholders and data providers				**X**								
1.3.3 Prepare a Study on production and consumption of HFCs, PFCs and SF_6					**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**				

1.3.4 QA/QC Process applied							X	X				
1.3.5 Preparation of report								X	X	X		
Output 1.4 National GHG Inventory (INEGEI) updated to 2014 (1990-2014) for all GHGs, and National GHG Inventory Report produced												
1.4.1 Kick-up Workshop			X									
1.4.2 Information compilation			X	X	X	X	X					
1.4.3 Revision of methodology to be used			X	X	X							
1.4.4 Report preparation by category				X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
1.4.5 Integration of GHG inventory in appropriate format								X	X	X	X	
1.4.6 Preparation and publication of National Inventory Report (NIR)									X	X	X	X
1.4.7 Results disseminated in a basic web query system										X	X	X
1.4.8 Translation into English									X	X	X	
Outcome 2 Knowledge of LEDS in Mexico has been developed, and implemented or envisaged GHG mitigation policies and actions have been updated and reported												
Output 2.1 LEDS for energy, industry, forestry, agriculture and waste sectors developed												
2.1.1 Identification of stakeholders and experts for each sector			X									
2.1.2 Workshops for the establishment of consensual sectoral baseline			X	X	X							
2.1.3 Definition, analysis and prioritization of mitigation actions					X	X	X	X				
2.1.4 Workshops for establishment of consensual sectoral abatement scenarios						X	X	X	X			
2.1.5 LEDS design							X	X	X	X	X	
Output 2.2 Tools for the implementation of policies related to LEDS, including co-benefits of GHG mitigation measures analyzed												
2.2.1 Identification of stakeholders and experts for each sector				X								
2.2.2 Workshop for the analysis and selection of NAMAs					X	X	X					
2.2.3 Review of the methodologies MRV developed for some sectors						X	X					
2.2.4 Elaboration of MRV proposals for selected NAMAs						X	X	X				
2.2.5 Identification of the impacts of mitigation actions for the socioeconomic sectors						X	X	X	X			
2.2.6 Identification of barriers for mitigation actions implementation						X	X	X	X			

2.2.7 Information integration								X	X	X	X	
2.2.8 Preparation of the LEDS consensual implementation route								X	X	X	X	
2.2.9 Preparation of technical report									X	X	X	
Output 2.3 Technology roadmaps for energy, industry, forestry, agriculture and waste sectors developed												
2.3.1 Development of technology roadmaps				X	X	X						
2.3.2 Evaluation of the impacts in reducing emissions by sector						X	X	X				
2.3.3 Cost-benefit analysis for mitigation technologies						X	X	X				
2.3.4 Identification of barriers for technology roadmaps implementation								X	X			
2.3.5 Information integration									X	X	X	
2.3.6 Preparation of technical report										X	X	
Output 2.4 Policies and actions to mitigate GHG implemented or envisaged up to 2016, at national, state and local level, assessed and updated												
2.4.1 Review and compilation of information on actions, measures and programs of federal government, states and Municipalities			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
2.4.2 Information analysis, synthesis and integration					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Outcome 3 Regional, local and national impacts, vulnerability and adaptation options have been assessed, and reported and observed impacts and vulnerability as well as implemented adaptation actions have been updated												
Output 3.1 Studies prepared in relation to ecosystem, multidimensional and integrated assessment of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation actions, programs and strategies												
3.1.1 Consensual definition of key sectors and regions as well as ecosystems			X	X			X	X				
3.1.2 Identification of stakeholders and information gathering			X	X			X	X	X			
3.1.3 Identification and analysis of impacts and risks					X	X	X	X	X	X		
3.1.4 Identification and analysis of current and future vulnerabilities, including improvement of Regional Scenarios				X	X	X	X	X				
3.1.5 Adaptation actions, programs and strategies identified based on analysis performed					X	X	X	X	X	X		

Output 3.2 Impacts, vulnerability, resilience and implemented adaptation actions updated to 2016												
3.2.1 Information review and analysis			**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	
3.2.2 Integration of results				**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	
3.2.3 Preparation of Report						**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	
Output 3.3 Report on pilot projects implemented for key adaptation options, identified in the Fifth NC and other projects, including materials for public awareness, prepared												
3.3.1 Information review and analysis					**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**				
3.3.2 Preparation of report on pilot projects implemented								**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	
3.3.3 Implementation of new adaptation actions' pilot projects based on analysis performed					**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**		
3.3.4 Follow up on pilot projects					**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	
3.3.5 Materials for public awareness prepared										**X**	**X**	
Output 3.4 Portfolio of adaptation actions updated to 2016												
3.4.1 Workshop for a consensual definition of key sectors and regions for which adaptation options will be compiled, and prioritized portfolio will be developed			**X**		**X**		**X**		**X**			
3.4.2 Review and compilation of information on adaptation measures identified in researches and in different Mexican documents, like the FNC, the Special Program on Climate Change, States programs on climate change, as well as successful cases at international level that could be replicated for Mexican conditions			**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	
3.4.3 Selection of potential options for its implementation in Mexico				**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**			
3.4.4 Cost-benefit analysis, feasibility and barriers and opportunities for the implementation of adaptation measures						**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	
3.4.5 Development with grater details, and design three adaptation actions identified						**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**		
3.4.6 Integration of a portfolio of adaptation actions for Mexico						**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**		
3.4.7 Synthesis of results						**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	
Outcome 4 Relevant information has been compiled and updated												
Output 4.1 Information on National Circumstances up to 2016 reported, including national and regional development priorities and institutional arrangements												

4.1.1 Analysis of activities reports for period 2012-2016 of Ministries, State governments and Municipalities							**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**
4.1.2 Analysis of information contained in INEGI 2011-2015										**X**	**X**	**X**
Output 4.2 Information on research in clean and low carbon technologies carried out, including information on technology access and transfer, and capacity development reported												
4.2.1 Compilation, analysis and synthesis of research carried out up to 2016 and preparation of report								**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**
4.2.2 Compilation and analysis of activities reports of Ministries and its bodies and of State governments and Municipalities for period 2012-2016								**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**
Output 4.3 Information on research and systematic observation, education, capacity building and awareness activities updated and reported												
4.3.1 Information gathering, analysis and synthesis								**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**
4.3.2 Report preparation											**X**	**X**
Output 4.4 Information on financial resources and technical support needed and provided for activities relating to climate change and for the preparation of the Sixth NC, including its correspondent BUR reported												
4.4.1 Preparation of a report on studies carried out on needs and barriers (including social, technical and gender aspects) for the preparation of the GHG inventory, and implementation of adaptation and mitigations actions, measures and programs, and its dissemination. It will include an update of the preliminary study "How to integrate information on gender focus" carried out.									**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**
4.4.2 Integration of thematic consultative groups to follow-up on the process of elaboration of the Sixth NC's different components as to inform on the financial and technical support needs and constrains encountered									**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**
4.4.3 Preparation of a report on financial resources and technical support for activities related to climate change											**X**	**X**

4.4.4 Preparation of a report on financial resources and technical support for activities related to the preparation of the Sixth NC and its BUR											**X**	**X**
***Outcome 5 Sixth National Communication, including its BUR, has been approved by the Inter-Ministerial Commission on Climate* change (CICC).**												
Output 5.1 Sixth NC published and submitted by December 31, 2016												
5.1.1 Presentation of Sixth NC draft to the CICC for its review and approval											**X**	
5.1.2 Integration of comments and elaboration of final document											**X**	
5.1.3 Document edition and design											**X**	**X**
5.1.4 Translation of Executive Summary into English											**X**	**X**
5.1.5 Publishing of Mexico Sixth NC											**X**	**X**
5.1.6 Submission of Sixth NC to the UNFCCC												**X**
5.1.7 Translation of Sixth NC									**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**
Output 5.2 Summary of main findings for general public produced by December 31, 2016												
5.2.1 Preparation of a special document in citizen language for the general public										**X**	**X**	**X**
5.2.2 Publishing the Special NC document											**X**	**X**
Output 5.3 Communications and awareness campaigns developed and implemented by December 31, 2016												
5.3.1 Integration of thematic consultative groups for each component, to identify relevant information for these campaigns											**X**	**X**
5.3.2 Thematic workshops											**X**	**X**
5.3.3 Preparation and publication of thematic material in citizen language for widely dissemination of information contained in the Sixth NC											**X**	**X**

Note: These activities and dates are indicative and will be reviewed during the annual planning.

Annex F: UNDP Strategic Plan: Key Focal Areas + Key result areas + Provisional Corporate Outcomes

Key Focal Area	*Key result area*	*Provisional Corporate Outcomes*
Poverty Reduction and MDG achievement	1. Promoting inclusive growth, gender equality and MDG achievement	1. MDG-based national development strategies promote growth and employment, and reduce economic, gender and social inequalities
		2. Enhanced national and local capacities to plan, monitor, report and evaluate the MDGs and related national development priorities, including within resource frameworks.
		3. Policies, institutions and mechanisms that facilitate the empowerment of women and girls strengthened and implemented.
		4. Macroeconomic policies, debt-sustainability frameworks, and public financing strategies promote inclusive growth and are consistent with achieving the MDGs.
		5. Strengthened capacities of local governments and other stakeholders to foster participatory local development for the MDGs.
		6. Policies, strategies and partnerships established to promote public-private sector collaboration and private-sector and market development that benefits the poor and ensures that low-income households and small enterprises have access to a broad range of financial and legal services.
	2. Fostering inclusive globalization	1. Enhanced capacities of developing countries to compete internationally and to negotiate interpret and implement agreements on trade, intellectual property, and investments in a manner which prioritizes poverty and inequality reduction and human development.
		2. Strengthened national capacities to negotiate and manage development finance, including aid and debt, consistent with the achievement of the MDGs and other internationally agreed development goals.
	3. Mitigating the impact of AIDS on human development	1. AIDS response integrated into poverty reduction strategies, MDG-based national development plans, and macroeconomic processes.
		2. Strengthened national capacity for inclusive governance and coordination of AIDS responses, and increased participation of civil society entities and people living with HIV in the design, implementation and evaluation of AIDS programmes.
		3. Policies and programmes implemented through multi-stakeholder approaches to protect the human rights of people affected by AIDS. Mitigate gender-related vulnerability, and address the impact of AIDS on women and girls.
		4. Accelerated implementation of AIDS funds and programmes financed through multilateral funding initiatives, including the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria.
Democratic governance	1. Fostering inclusive participation	1. Civic engagement, through civil society organizations, voluntary associations, trade unions, political parties, and private sector organization, enables all people to influence public policy processes.
		2. Electoral laws, processes and institutions strengthen inclusive participation and professional electoral administration.
		3. Communication channels support government accountability and transparency through e-governance, independent journalism, and access to information policies.
	2. Strengthening responsive governing institutions	1. National, regional and local levels of governance expand their capacities to manage the equitable delivery of public services and support conflict reduction.
		2. Legislatures, regional elected bodies, and local assemblies have strengthened institutional capacity, enabling them to represent their constituents more effectively.

		3. Effective, responsive, accessible and fair justice systems promote the rule of law, including both formal and informal processes, with due consideration on the rights of the poor, women and vulnerable groups.
	3. Support national partners to implement democratic governance practices grounded in human rights, gender equality and anti-corruption	1. Strengthened national, regional and local level capacity to mainstream human rights in government policies and institutions.
		2. Strengthened national, regional and local level capacity to mainstream gender equality and women's empowerment in government policies and institutions.
		3. Strengthened national, regional, and local-level capacity to implement anti-corruption initiatives.
Crisis Prevention	1. Enhancing conflict and disaster risk management capabilities	1. Solutions generated for natural disaster risk management and conflict prevention through common analysis and inclusive dialogue among government, relevant civil society actors and other partners (i.e. UN, other international organizations, bilateral partners).
		2. Disaster – strengthened national capacities, including the participation of women to prevent, reduce, mitigate and cope with the impact of the systemic shocks form natural hazards.
		3. Conflict – strengthened national capacities, including the participation of women, to prevent, reduce, mitigate and cope with the impact of violent conflict.
		4. Other
	2. Strengthening post-crisis governance	1. Early post-crisis resumption of local governance functions to facilitate recovery.
		2. Disaster – post disaster governance capacity strengthened, including measures to ensure the reduction of future vulnerabilities.
		3. Conflict – post-conflict governance capacity strengthened, including measures to work towards prevention of resumption of conflict.
		4. Other
	3. Restoring the foundations for development at local level	1. Gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced in post-disaster and post-conflict situations.
		2. Conflict – post-crisis community security and social cohesion restored.
		3. Post-crisis socio-economic infrastructure restored, economy revived and employment generated; crisis affected groups returned and reintegrated.
		4. other
Environment and sustainable development	1. Mainstreaming environment and energy	1. Strengthened national capacities to mainstream environment and energy concerns into national development plans and implementation systems.
		2. Other
	2. Catalyzing environmental finance	1. Countries develop and use market mechanisms to support environmental management.
		2. other
	3. Promote climate change adaptation	1. Strengthened capacity of developing countries to mainstream climate change adaptation policies into national development plans.
		2. Other
	4. Expanding access to environmental and energy services for the poor.	1. Strengthened capacity of local institutions to manage the environment and expand environment and energy services, especially to the poor.
		2. Other

ANNEX G – Letter of Agreement

CARTA DE ACUERDO
CARTA DE ACUERDO ESTANDAR ENTRE EL PNUD Y EL INECC PARA LA PROVISIÓN DE SERVICIOS DE APOYO

Estimada Dra. María Amparo Martínez Arroyo
Directora General - Instituto Nacional de Ecología y Cambio Climático

1. Se hace referencia a las consultas entre funcionarios del INECC y funcionarios del PNUD respecto de la prestación de servicios de apoyo por parte de la oficina del PNUD en el país para los programas y proyectos gestionados a nivel nacional. Mediante el presente acuerdo, el PNUD y el INECC acuerdan que la oficina del PNUD en el país puede prestar tales servicios de apoyo, a solicitud del Gobierno, a través de su institución designada en el documento del proyecto pertinente, según se describe más adelante.

2. La oficina del PNUD en el país puede prestar servicios de apoyo para apoyar en los requerimientos de reportes y pagos directos. Al prestar dichos servicios de apoyo, la oficina del PNUD en el país verificará que la capacidad de la Agencia de Implementación sea reforzada para que pueda llevar a cabo dichas actividades de forma directa.

3. La oficina del PNUD en el país podrá prestar, a solicitud de la Agencia de Implementación, los siguientes servicios de apoyo para las actividades del proyecto:

(a) Identificación y/o contratación de personal para el proyecto;
(b) Identificación y facilitación de actividades de capacitación;
(c) Adquisición de bienes y servicios;

4. La adquisición de bienes y servicios y la contratación del personal para el proyecto por parte de la oficina del PNUD en el país se realizará de acuerdo con el reglamento, reglamentación, políticas y procedimientos del PNUD. Los servicios de apoyo descritos en el párrafo 3 anterior se detallarán en un anexo al documento del proyecto, en la forma prevista en el Apéndice del presente documento. Si las necesidades de servicios de apoyo de la oficina del país cambiaran durante la vigencia de un proyecto, el anexo al documento del proyecto se revisará de común acuerdo entre el representante residente del PNUD y la Agencia de Implementación.

5. Las disposiciones pertinentes del Acuerdo Modelo Básico Estándar (SBAA) entre México y el Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo, firmada por las partes el 23 de Febrero de 1961, el cual incluye las disposiciones acerca de la responsabilidad y privilegios e inmunidades, las cuales se aplicarán a la prestación de tales servicios de apoyo. El INECC conservará la responsabilidad general por el proyecto gestionado a nivel nacional. La responsabilidad de la oficina del PNUD en el país por la prestación de los servicios de apoyo aquí descritos se limitará a la prestación de aquellos que se detallen en el anexo al documento del proyecto.

6. Cualquier reclamación o controversia que surgiera como resultado o en relación con la prestación de servicios de apoyo por parte de la oficina del PNUD en el país en conformidad con esta carta será gestionada de acuerdo con las disposiciones pertinentes del SBAA.

7. La forma y el método en que la oficina del PNUD en el país puede recuperar los gastos incurridos en la prestación de los servicios de apoyo descritos en el párrafo tercero de este Acuerdo serán especificados en el Anexo de esta Carta Acuerdo.

8. La oficina del PNUD en el país presentará al INECC informes trimestrales sobre la marcha de los servicios de apoyo prestados e informará acerca de los gastos reembolsados en la prestación de dichos servicios, según se requiera.

9. Cualquier modificación a estos acuerdos se efectuará por mutuo acuerdo escrito de las partes contractuales.

10. Si usted está de acuerdo con las disposiciones enunciadas precedentemente, sírvase firmar y devolver dos copias firmadas de esta carta a esta oficina. Una vez firmada, esta carta constituirá el acuerdo entre el INECC y el PNUD en los términos y condiciones establecidos para la prestación de servicios de apoyo por la oficina del PNUD en el país a programas y proyectos gestionados a nivel nacional.

Le saluda atentamente,

_____
Firmado en nombre del PNUD
Marcia de Castro
Representante Residente

_____
Por el INECC
Dra. María Amparo Martínez Arroyo
Directora General
Instituto Nacional de Ecología y Cambio Climático

[Fecha]

Annex H: de la Carta de Acuerdo de Servicios

DESCRIPCIÓN DE LOS SERVICIOS DE APOYO DE LA OFICINA DEL PNUD EN EL PAÍS

1. Se hace referencia a las consultas entre el Instituto Nacional de Ecología y Cambio Climático (INECC), la institución designada por el Gobierno de México y funcionarios del PNUD respecto de la prestación de servicios de apoyo por parte de la oficina del PNUD en el país al proyecto gestionado a nivel nacional "Sexta Comunicación Nacional de México ante la CMNUCC".

2. De acuerdo con las disposiciones de la Carta de Acuerdo firmada el incluir fecha de firma de Carta de Acuerdo y el documento del proyecto la oficina del PNUD en el país prestará los servicios de apoyo al Proyecto que se describen a continuación.

3 . Los servicios de apoyo que se prestarán:

Servicios de Soporte*	**Calendario de la prestación de los servicios de apoyo**	**Costo de la prestación de servicios de apoyo para el PNUD (cuando proceda)**	**Monto y método de reembolso del PNUD (cuando proceda)**
1.Los pagos, desembolsos y otras transacciones financieras	Durante la implementación del proyecto	Lista Universal de Precios	Servicios de Soporte
2.La contratación de personal, personal del proyecto, y los consultores	Durante la implementación del proyecto	Lista Universal de Precios	Servicios de Soporte
3.La contratación de servicios y equipos, y la eliminación / venta de equipo	Durante la implementación del proyecto	Lista Universal de Precios	Servicios de Soporte
4.Organización de actividades de formación, conferencias y talleres, incluyendo becas	Durante la implementación del proyecto	Lista Universal de Precios	Servicios de Soporte
5.Autorizaciones de viaje, solicitudes de visado, billetes, viáticos de viaje	Durante la implementación del proyecto	Lista Universal de Precios	Servicios de Soporte
6.Embarque, despacho de aduana, registro de vehículos, acreditaciones	Durante la implementación del proyecto	Lista Universal de Precios	Servicios de Soporte
		Total: USD 15,463	

Servicios de Apoyo *

4 . Descripción de las funciones y responsabilidades de las partes involucradas:

Como se describe en el documento del proyecto (Modalidades de Gestión), el proyecto será ejecutado bajo la modalidad de ejecución nacional, con el Instituto Nacional de Ecología y Cambio Climático (INECC) como agencia implementadora, y de acuerdo a las políticas y procedimientos del PNUD debido a su papel como socio en la implementación. La ejecución del proyecto estará sujeta a la supervisión de un Comité Directivo del Proyecto (que se describe en el documento de proyecto). La coordinación se llevará a cabo bajo la supervisión del Líder de Proyecto Proyecto y el personal correspondiente. El INECC se hará cargo de los diferentes resultados / actividades de acuerdo a las capacidades existentes y las realidades sobre el terreno, asegurando el uso eficaz y eficiente de los recursos del FMAM, de acuerdo a las responsabilidades establecidas en la sección de Modalidades de gestión del Documento de Proyecto.

Como se describe en el documento del proyecto, las funciones de los participantes son las siguientes:
La Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores (SRE). El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos ha designado a la Dirección General de Cooperación Técnica y Científica de la SRE como la contraparte oficial del PNUD en México. Sus principales responsabilidades son:

- Como la entidad responsable de la cooperación técnica en México, actuar como la contraparte oficial del gobierno mexicano ante el PNUD; específicamente y en concordancia con el Plan Nacional de Desarrollo, formalizar la aprobación de los documentos del proyecto de cooperación que las entidades federales, estatales y privadas presenten al PNUD.
- En caso necesario, solicitar por escrito al PNUD reportes del proyecto
- Aprobar el plan anual de la auditoría para el proyecto y, en concordancia con las normas y procedimientos del PNUD, convocar a una reunión de información y consulta antes de la auditoría.
- Si se considera oportuno, asistir al menos a una reunión al año del Comité Directivo
- En la medida que se requiera, participar en reuniones tripartitas o en cualquier sesión de seguimiento o de reorientación.

El Instituto Nacional de Ecología y Cambio Climático (INECC) es el Socio Nacional para la Implementación responsable del cumplimiento de los resultados del proyecto. Sus principales responsabilidades son:

- Encabezar la implementación del proyecto con el apoyo del equipo de proyecto.
- Participar junto con el PNUD en la selección del Administrador del Proyecto.
- Designar a un representante para que funja como funcionario permanente de enlace entre el PNUD, la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores, en el Comité Directivo para asegurar que los insumos necesarios estén disponibles para ejecutar el proyecto.
- Garantizar la capacidad técnica para desarrollar el proyecto.
- Supervisar el plan de trabajo y el progreso del proyecto.
- Autorizar los Términos de Referencia (TDR) para el personal técnico y las consultas para la implementación del proyecto.
- Participar en el proceso de selección de los consultores y aprobar todas las contrataciones y solicitudes de pago.
- Proporcionar el nombre y describir las funciones de la persona o personas autorizada(s) para firmar el presupuesto y/o las revisiones sustantivas del proyecto.

El Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD) es la red mundial de las Naciones Unidas para el desarrollo que promueve el cambio y conecta a los países con los conocimientos, la experiencia y los recursos necesarios para ayudar a las sociedades a construir una vida mejor. Sus principales responsabilidades son:

- Designar a un funcionario del programa responsable de proporcionar asesoría sustantiva y operativa y dar seguimiento y apoyo a las actividades de desarrollo del proyecto.
- Administrar los recursos financieros acordados en el plan de trabajo revisado y aprobado por el Comité Directivo e informar al Socio Nacional para la Implementación sobre su origen y destino.
- Aconsejar sobre la gestión para la toma de decisiones.
- Ser parte del Comité Directivo.
- Supervisar y dar seguimiento a cada actividad del proyecto que requiera de su apoyo administrativo.

- Utilizar las redes de contactos nacionales e internacionales para ayudar en las actividades del proyecto y establecer sinergias entre proyectos en áreas comunes y/o en otras áreas que pudieran ser de ayuda al discutir y analizar el proyecto.
- En la medida que se considere necesario, utilizar los recursos del proyecto para preparar evaluaciones externas y auditorías para supervisarlas.
- Utilizar las redes de contactos nacionales e internacionales para ayudar en las actividades del proyecto y establecer sinergias entre proyectos en áreas comunes y/o en otras áreas que pudieran ser de ayuda al discutir y analizar el proyecto, si lo solicita el INECC.