



GEF-6 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Building institutional and technical capacities to enhance transparency in the framework of the Paris Agreement		
Country(ies):	Uruguay	GEF Project ID: ¹	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	6069
Other Executing Partner(s):	The Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment (MVOTMA)	Submission Date:	31 January 2017
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	36
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>	Corporate Program: SGP <input type="checkbox"/>	
Name of parent program:	[if applicable]	Agency Fee (\$)	104,500

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES²

Objectives/Programs (Focal Areas, Integrated Approach Pilot, Corporate Programs)	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
(select) (select) CBIT	CBIT	1,100,000	760,000
Total Project Cost		1,100,000	760,000

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: To build institutional and technical capacities to meet enhanced transparency requirements as defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement						
Project Components	Financing Type ³	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
1.Strengthening national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities	TA	1.1 Establishment of an efficient and articulated institutionality that allows the development of transparency-related activities	1.1.1 National Transparency Task Force for transparency -related activities established, building on existent institutionality (SNRCC). 1.1.2 Capacity building needs and gaps assessment of the institutional enabling environment for transparency developed. 1.1.3 Capacity Building Program for MVOTMA and other relevant institutions for developing climate change-related initiatives to enhance transparency	CBIT	300,000	200,000

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

² When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on [GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF](#) and [CBIT guidelines](#).

³ Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

			<p>designed and implemented, with a gender-responsive approach (including PNCC, NDC, Coastal NAP and other sectorial plans and strategies).</p> <p>1.1.4 Knowledge sharing information system from transparency initiatives (MRV, BUR, NC, NDC, NGHGI) implemented and integrated into policy and decision making.</p>			
2. Tools, training and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement	TA	2.1 Domestic MRV system designed and established, including adaptation, technology transfer, financing, capacity building and mitigation	<p>2.1.1 Protocol for developing the technical inputs needed for updating NDC elaborated.</p> <p>2.1.2 Software tool to calculate the estimations for targets defined in the NDC based on official databases and for tracking the progress towards achieving the targets elaborated.</p> <p>2.1.3 Methodologies for assessing and reporting mitigation actions, policies and their effects identified and adopted, with a gender-sensitive approach.</p> <p>2.1.4 Methodologies for assessing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation actions, policies and their effects and for communicating them, identified and adopted. (Methodologies include cost-benefit analysis and impact assessment, with a gender-sensitive approach).</p> <p>2.1.5 Methodologies for assessing and reporting support needed, received and provided by the</p>	CBIT	700,000	500,000

		<p>2.2 Improvement of the National GHG Inventories</p> <p>2.3 Capacity building from country specific training and regional peer exchanges</p>	<p>country, identified and implemented.</p> <p>2.2.1 Country-specific emission factor for CO₂ from cement manufacture developed and existing national emission factors for key sources categories such as Agriculture and LULUCF updated.</p> <p>2.2.2 Assessment of available information to include in GHG emission estimations other carbon pools included in the IPCC Guidelines but not estimated in the National GHG Inventory (soil organic carbon and litter) developed.</p> <p>2.2.3 LULUCF matrix elaborated to improve activity data for the NGHGI.</p> <p>2.2.4 Assessment of gaps, constraints and needs to adopt the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for NGHGI developed.</p> <p>2.2.5 Training on 2006 IPCC Guidelines at relevant Ministries carried out.</p> <p>2.3.1 Country specific training and peer exchange programs on transparency activities, such as establishment of domestic MRV system, tracking NDC, enhancement of GHG, and economic and emissions projections, among others, developed.</p>			
Subtotal					1,000,000	700,000
Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁴				CBIT	100,000	60,000

⁴ For GEF Project Financing up to \$2 million, PMC could be up to 10% of the subtotal; above \$2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

Total Project Cost	1,100,000	760,000
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For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: ()

C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	Government of Uruguay	In-kind	750,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	10,000
Total Co-financing			760,000

D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS ^{a)}

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) ^{b)}	Total (c)=a+b
UNDP	CBIT	URUGUAY/	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	1,100,000	104,500	1,204,500
Total GEF Resources					1,100,000	104,500	1,204,500

a) Refer to the [Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies](#).

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)⁵

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes No If no, skip item E.

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

Project Preparation Grant amount requested: \$25,000					PPG Agency Fee: 2,375		
GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee ⁶ (b)	Total c = a + b
UNDP	CBIT	URUGUAY	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	25,000	2,375	27,375
Total PPG Amount					25,000	2,375	27,375

⁵ PPG requested amount is determined by the size of the GEF Project Financing (PF) as follows: Up to \$50k for PF up to \$2m (for MSP); up to \$100k for PF up to \$3m; \$150k for PF up to \$6m; \$200k for PF up to \$10m; and \$300k for PF above \$10m. On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

⁶ PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the Agency fee over the GEF Project Financing amount requested.

F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS⁷

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	<i>Hectares</i>
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	<i>Hectares</i>
3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins;	<i>Number of freshwater basins</i>
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	<i>Percent of fisheries, by volume</i>
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO _{2e} mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	<i>metric tons</i>
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)	<i>metric tons</i>
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	<i>metric tons</i>
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	<i>ODP tons</i>
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries:</i>
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries:</i>

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

1. *Project Description.* Briefly describe: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area⁸ strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) [incremental/additional cost reasoning](#) and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and [co-financing](#); 5) [global environmental benefits](#) (GEFTF) and/or [adaptation benefits](#) (LDCF/SCCF); and 6) innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

A) Global Environmental Problems, Root Causes, and Barriers

The Paris Agreement in Article 13 establishes the transparency framework for action and support, in order to build mutual trust and confidence and to promote effective implementation. In that sense, according to paragraph 91 of Dec 1/CP.21, all Parties (except for LDC and small islands developing states) shall submit the information referred to in Article 13 (par. 7,8,9 and 10) no less frequently than on a biennial basis.

Therefore, in order to start preparing for undertaking this commitments, this support project offers a valuable and timely opportunity and is extremely useful for strengthening capacities in the country.

⁷ Provide those indicator values in this table to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the [GEF-6 Programming Directions](#), will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF, SCCF or CBIT.

⁸ For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project's consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which [Aichi Target\(s\)](#) the project will directly contribute to achieving.

With regard to barriers, the following ones were identified:

In order to enhance transparency and improve existing information, a MRV system is crucial to deepen public awareness on climate change impacts, causes and related actions for promoting ambitious national climate policies. There is a considerable asymmetry among public sector institutions regarding the level of involvement and commitment towards climate change issues. These differences hinder the process of integrating climate change aspects into public policies at certain levels, while, in other public organizations, climate change is highly considered.

On the other hand, further capacity building in relevant institutions is needed to strengthen capacities related to MRV systems and other relevant tools and methodologies to enhance transparency. In particular, MVOTMA should be well prepared and capable of designing, communicating, implementing, leading and coordinating an overall MRV process, as well as centralizing and managing all relevant information and indicators from different sources and institutions. Specific tools and methodologies should be developed, and existent ones should be adjusted to national circumstances.

Economic aspects constitute also a barrier for enhancing transparency, since there are limited resources for establishing an overall MRV system for policies and actions, and strengthening capacities in related fields.

B) Baseline Scenario

Since early stages of the UNFCCC, Uruguay has had an active role in defining and implementing mitigation and adaptation measures in different economic sectors. The country has adopted the diverse instruments and mechanisms available in the framework of the Convention (such as CDM and NAMAs, and also the Adaptation Fund) additionally to the GEF support and other channels, for improving the country's response to and management of climate change issues.

In that context, some tools to monitor and follow up the different measures and actions were established, in general of different scope and sources, and in some cases in a non-articulated way. Nonetheless, the country has elaborated an extensive series of GHG National Inventories (from 1990 to 2012) submitted in subsequent National Communications and in the FBUR. More recently, the Technical Analysis of the FBUR was finalized, where some aspects for improving transparency and the MRV mechanisms were identified, and were considered here in order to improve the transparency framework of the country. For example, it was identified the need to represent land-use and land-use change in the six categories defined by the IPCC as well as research on soil organic content in land converted to croplands and croplands converted to grasslands. Another conclusion of the International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) process stated that it was desirable to design and implement a methodology for identifying gaps, constraints and needs.

Without the full involvement of relevant institutions regarding the adoption of methodologies and tools for enhancing transparency, MRV systems, indicators and plans, programs, actions and projects assessments with focus on or related to climate change would continue being partly analyzed and not integrated into a coherent and overall tracking and evaluating system. This fact translates into a weakness for the country, since the efficiency of climate change actions and possible synergies with other related actions or policies would be reduced and would hinder the path towards an integral, resilient and low-carbon development.

C) Proposed Alternative Scenario

With the support of this project, the country will strengthen its capacities regarding methodologies and tools to enhance transparency, as requested in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. This will help Uruguay to be more efficient in the definition, development and implementation of different policies and measures, through timely and more accurate information, monitoring and assessment of the instruments that the country selects to face climate change. This will also help to raise awareness and to integrate the entire society into national decisions and actions regarding this cross-cutting subject.

In order to build and strengthen capacities in national institutions to enhance transparency, the project is structured in two components, which have related outcomes to reach the objective of the project.

The first component focuses on strengthening national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities. The related outcome of this component is the establishment of an efficient and articulated institutionality that allows the development of transparency-related activities. This will comprise the establishment of a National Transparency Task Force for transparency-related activities, building on existent institutionality. Also, a capacity building needs and gaps assessment of the institutional enabling environment for transparency will be developed. In an enhanced transparency framework, it is crucial to have a strong coordination among the actors involved. Moreover, this outcome seeks to strengthen capacities at MVOTMA and other relevant institutions through the design and implementation of a Capacity Building Program for developing climate change-related initiatives to enhance transparency. Finally, a knowledge sharing information system from transparency initiatives will be implemented and integrated into policy and decision making.

The second component of the project focuses on the provision of tools, training and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement. In this regard, three outcomes were defined.

The first one relates to the design and establishment of a domestic MRV system, including adaptation, technology transfer, financing, capacity building and mitigation. The MRV system is being defined in the scope of the second BUR, so this project will build on that experience and outputs. The country is committed to elaborate a protocol for developing the technical inputs needed for updating Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), and a software tool to calculate the estimations for targets defined in the NDC based on official databases and for tracking the progress towards achieving the targets. These instruments will be considered in the scope of the PNCC (National Policy on Climate Change), giving them the political and institutional support needed to be adopted. This also implies that the process for each NDC carried out by the country will have established guidelines to be organized and developed. Beyond the NDC, the country will identify and adopt methodologies for assessing and reporting mitigation actions, policies and their effects, with a gender-sensitive approach. This capacity building need was identified in the technical analysis of the FBUR, and the country is very interested in improving these aspects, which will be included in the second BUR.

As in the case of mitigation, the country is highly committed to adaptation and loss and damage aspects. In fact, climate change adaptation constitutes a national priority, and therefore it is very relevant to identify and adopt methodologies for assessing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation actions, policies and their effects and for communicating them (including cost-benefit analysis and impact assessment, with a gender sensitive approach). Uruguay is a highly vulnerable country to climate change and variability. Since national and international economic resources are insufficient to address the enormous adaptation needs, it is important to assign those resources in an efficient way. It in this sense, it is also relevant to communicate those actions and policies internally, in an effective and adequate manner, in order to make actions the most synergic as possible, with the knowledge/participation of the population and actors involved, and contributing to a cultural change of the society towards a climate friendly behavior. It is also relevant to strengthen capacities related to how the country communicates those adaptation measures to the international community, and this project will contribute to that end. Adaptation aspects will be included as part of the overall MRV system, in a coherent and integral manner. The consideration of adaptation aspects in the MRV system to enhance transparency will also contribute to strengthen technical capacities regarding adequate methodologies to assess climate change and variability risks and impacts, with a gender-sensitive approach. Once again, these assessments will contribute to build awareness not only at a social level but also to enhance it at a political level for the decision-making process, having in mind implications of climate change and variability but also helping understand the implications of the absence of adaptation measures, and considering how those impacts may affect men and women in a different way. Based on those analyses, this will lead to identify and implement other actions and/or policies which have this bias included and are more adequate than other possible measures. This outcome also seeks to identify and implement methodologies for assessing and reporting support needed, received and provided by the country.

The second outcome refers to the improvement of the National GHG Inventories. Uruguay has made important efforts to continuously enhance the transparency, accuracy, consistency, comparability and comprehensiveness of its National GHG Inventories. However, there is still significant improvements that can be made in the estimation of national GHG emissions and removals and the elaboration of inventory reports, specially taking into account the new reporting challenges that have arisen in the framework of the UNFCCC.

The availability of good quality activity data and national emission factors are key elements to achieve this goal. Therefore, this outcome includes activities that will allow the country to enhance the quality, robustness and transparency of its National GHG Inventories. In this sense, developing country-specific emission factor for carbon dioxide from cement manufacture and updating the existing national emission factors for key sources categories (such as enteric fermentation in the Agriculture sector and carbon sequestration in forest lands in the LULUCF sector) are included in the Project as important activities that can guide national GHG emissions and removals estimations towards transparency. In addition to this and in the framework of this project, efforts in assessing available information will be done to include in GHG emission estimations other carbon pools included in the IPCC Guidelines (currently not estimated in the National GHG Inventory such as soil organic carbon and litter), in close coordination with other initiatives under implementation in the country (FCPF – REDD+ and GEF – Climate Smart Agriculture). Furthermore, the Project aims to improve the generation of reliable activity data of specific sectors for the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory, such as the consistent representation of the country’s land-use through the elaboration of a land-use and land-use change matrix.

Other fundamental factor in developing accurate GHG emission and removals estimations relates to the IPCC Guidelines that are applied. For this purpose, an assessment of gaps, constraints and needs to adopt the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for NGHGI will be developed. Moreover, in the framework of this Project the country will seek to strengthen national capacities at relevant Ministries on such Guidelines through training activities.

The third and last outcome for this component focuses on capacity building for enhancing transparency, taking into account country specific circumstances. This also includes learning from other experiences through regional peer exchange programs on transparency activities, and involves tools and instruments such as MRV systems, tracking of NDC, economic and emissions projections and GHG inventories. The capacity building and peer exchanges may include methodological approaches, data collection, and data management, and adaptation monitoring, evaluation, and communication of measures. At the moment, Uruguay takes part of a Latinamerican Network for National GHG Inventories, where regional common interests, needs and peer views are shared. This constitutes a framework for regional articulation and will provide the countries a wider range of methodologies and tools for the improvement of national transparency.

D) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions to the baseline.

The project objective is to build and strenghten institutional and technical capacities to meet enhanced transparency requirements, as defined in article 13 of the Paris Agreement. For this purpose, it is structured in three components and a number of activities to achieve the goal.

The country has been making progress in the coordination mechanisms regarding information sharing, analysis and quality control and assurance, in particular regarding GHG Inventories. There is a GHG Inventory System designed to be implemented, and this has been possible through the national continuous process of elaborating National Communications and more recently the first BUR. The country counts on a long series of National GHG Inventories. However, several barriers in the way to enhanced transparency were identified. In a more general sense, there are other aspects of MRV to be improved, not only regarding GHG Inventories but also mitigation and adaptation actions, as well as support received through means of implementation.

Without the support of the project, the process of enhancing transparency related to climate change aspects would be slower, although climate change constitutes one of the political priorities for the country. The focus would be on defining and implementing actions that, even if coordinated, would not have the necessary information/data analysis

and systematization. The project gives the opportunity to increase efforts in mitigation and adaptation actions having, at the same time, the mechanisms and tools to make them more efficient and transparent.

E) Global environmental benefits

This project will contribute to the improvement of local and global environmental conditions through enhancing transparency related to GHG emissions, impacts of climate change, mitigation and adaptation actions in the country.

On the other hand, the project, along with the National Policy on Climate Change and the existent coordinated mechanisms, will facilitate and collaborate in the elaboration and implementation of the NDC of the country. In that sense, the improvement in the institutional framework, technical capacities and the development of diverse analysis will make climate change measures more effective and efficient. The process of implementation and analysis will also lead to a permanent feedback to the National Policy to Climate Change, allowing to ratify or rectify the path of the lines of action of the Policy, according to the enhanced transparency mechanisms reinforced by the project.

The enhanced coordination and the systematized information will also collaborate in achieving wider cobenefits from defined and implemented actions.

F) Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up

The existent institutional arrangements and technical capacities regarding in particular GHG Inventories, BURs and NC are a fundamental input to build on for the success of this project. Moreover, the National Policy on Climate Change gives the ideal innovative framework for developing all the aspects and activities included in this project. Being developed under a wide consultative process with public, private and civil society sectors, the NPCC will assure the permanence of the processes, methodologies and tools derived and improved by this project. As stated, the NPCC will also frame the NDC, which will be defined and implemented considering enhanced transparent mechanisms. Along with these aspects, the Policy includes a chapter related to MRV and evaluation of the lines of work and actions taken under the policy and all initiatives related to climate change. This MRV system will be part of the wider transparency framework improved by the project.

The National Transparency Task Force for transparency to be established, along with the knowledge sharing information system, constitute other innovative elements which will strenghten the sustainability of the project outcomes.

The scope of the MRV system and transparency framework is national and relates to all sectors and actions related to climate change. However, there may be room to expand the transparency framework to new areas, making links with other indicators and MRV systems, reaching a more integrated transparency framework which would capture the country path to a sustainable, resilient and low emission economy.

On the other hand, the activities related to regional peer exchanges and regional capacity building are additional ways to scaling up, since the exchange of experiences may be extremely useful and in that sense, Uruguay's experience in institutional arrangements related to GHG emissions and data could serve other neighbor countries to consider into their own institutional and transparency frameworks.

2. Stakeholders. Will project design include the participation of relevant stakeholders from [civil society organizations](#) (yes /no) and [indigenous peoples](#) (yes /no)? If yes, identify key stakeholders and briefly describe how they will be engaged in project preparation.

The Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment (MVOTMA) will perform a leadership and coordination role for the development of those actions needed for the application of the Paris Agreement, in meeting enhanced transparency requirements as defined in Article 13, and facilitating the participation of key stakeholders.

The National Climate Change Response System (SNRCC), chaired by the MVOTMA, is integrated by other seven national Ministries (Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining, Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Tourism, and Ministry of National Defense), the Planning and Budgetary Office, the Local Governments Congress and the National Emergencies System. The SNRCC coordinates all national climate change policies, plans and actions.

Currently, the SNRCC is dedicated to elaborate the National Policy on Climate Change (PNCC), a new milestone on the way to consolidate and integrate climate change into national development policies. It will also provide a regulatory framework within which climate change issues are managed, and it will include guidelines for monitoring the progress of the policy, as well as the implementation and progress towards achieving the objectives established in the NDC. In that framework, the monitoring of this project will be in the scope of the SNRCC, since it will transversally involve all relevant Ministries and institutions.

The Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining and the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries play a key role in the elaboration of the National GHG Inventories, as they are responsible for the estimation of the respective sectorial emissions according to the IPCC guidelines and under the guidance and coordination of MVOTMA. Other bodies, such as the National Statistics Institute (INE), the National Power Utility (UTE), the National Water Utility (OSE) and the local governments have an important role as information providers for the GHG Inventories.

The National University (UDELAR), the National Agency for Innovation and Research (ANII), the National Institute for Agricultural Research (INIA), the Uruguayan Technological Laboratory (LATU), among others, will also participate in training activities and capacity building, given their role in fostering science, technology and innovation initiatives.

Nation-wide confederations and civil society organizations may also participate in capacity-building activities and in the process of development and implementation the National Policy on Climate Change. The stakeholders identified are: environmental and social organizations, Uruguayan networks of Environmental NGOs, farmers organizations, indigenous people organizations, sectorial chambers as the Uruguayan Industrial Chamber, the Uruguayan Rural Association, the Commerce Chamber, and other sectorial chambers and associations. These organizations may provide important feedback to the government regarding adaptation and mitigation options and actions.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. Are issues on [gender equality](#) and women's empowerment taken into account? (yes /no). If yes, briefly describe how it will be mainstreamed into project preparation (e.g. gender analysis), taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men.

The project "Building institutional and technical capacities to enhance transparency in the framework of the Paris Agreement in Uruguay" will be a meaningful entry point for training, awareness-raising and capacity-building efforts to ensure women's equal engagement in and benefit from climate change action. Understanding how both men and women are involved in managing their environments, including what they know, how they work and how they participate in decision-making, helps to clarify the overall picture of the effects of climate change on different groups of citizens, and therefore increasing the transparency of the whole process. (adapted from the publication "Gender Responsive National Communications Toolkit, UNDP. 2015)

As in National Communications and Biennial Update Reports, the integration of gender issues in the transparency related activities seeks to make the process of reporting more transparent in terms of who is involved, whose views are represented, gender-differentiated risks, and the types of support men and women need to influence climate adaptation, mitigation, policymaking and reporting. Both the Fifth National Communication and the Second Biennial Update Report of Uruguay (UNDP-GEF projects) will be prepared with a gender-responsive approach, involving a wide range of male and female stakeholders and including the integration of gender analysis in many components of the reports, such as the climate change impacts analysis and the adaptation and mitigation options analysis.

In this project, gender issues are addressed in its two components. Under Project Component 1, training activities on gender mainstreaming, gender analysis and tools for integrating gender and climate change will contribute to

strengthen the capacities of MVOTMA and other relevant institutions to lead, plan, coordinate, implement, monitor and evaluate climate change related policies to enhance transparency with a gender-responsive approach. Under Project Component 2, gender analysis will be done when developing methodologies for: i) assessment and reporting mitigation actions, policies and their effects, ii) adaptation actions and iii) climate change impacts.

4 Risks. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable).

Type of Risk: Organizational / Political

Risk description: lack of political support for the development of each output of this project.

Probability: low

Impact: medium

Measures to mitigate the risk: Promote sustained political support during the project

Responsible: MVOTMA

Type of Risk: organizational/strategic

Risk description: The institutions involved in some sectors do not work in coordination with the MVOTMA

Probability: low

Impact: medium

Measures to mitigate the risk: Develop mainstreaming and engagement spaces of institutions.

Responsible: MVOTMA

Type of Risk: organizational/operational

Risk description: Lack of current capacities and willingness to carry out the project activities.

Probability: low

Impact: medium

Measures to mitigate the risk: capacity building

Responsible: MVOTMA

5. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed and other initiatives.

There are a number of GEF- financed and other initiatives in Uruguay currently under implementation or in the approval process, which could offer some synergic opportunities with this proposal: Uruguay's Second Biennial Update Report, recently started, after submission of the FBUR by the country. GEF/UNDP project for the preparation of the Fifth National Communication of Uruguay to UNFCCC is already under way. It is envisaged that some synergies could be developed between the proposal and these two projects, based on the shared spirit of strengthening capacities for the country, and in particular related to transparency and enhancement of MRV systems. The country is also about to implement a GEF project to reduce emissions in transport, a key sector for mitigation policies and actions. There are also specific initiatives for adaptation, as the National Coastal Adaptation Plan, and other adaptation projects under elaboration.

6. Consistency with National Priorities. Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions? (yes /no). If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

The project is consistent with national and local priorities, and highly aligned in particular with the NPCC, defined and elaborated in a participatory way, under the coordination of the SNRCC. The NPCC includes and specifies a

framework for monitoring and evaluating the progress of the policy, and this will provide the right scope for consolidating and enhancing transparency.

The Energy Policy 2005-2030 constitutes another relevant national policy for this project. Through the implementation of measures derived from the policy, such as the changes in the energy matrix and the promotion of the energy efficiency, the national energy balanced was enhanced, and so did the national greenhouse gas inventory related to this sector.

The project will contribute to the enhancement and accuracy of the GHG national inventories, which are crucial for a transparent MRV system.

The project also contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular SDG 13 on climate change action

7. Knowledge Management. Outline the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.

The objective of this project is to build institutional and technical capacities to meet enhanced transparency requirements as defined in article 13 of the Paris Agreement, therefore it will greatly benefit from the experience of other projects and initiatives in the country, such as NC, NDC and BUR. In this sense, the capacity building needs, identified in the international consultation and analysis of BUR to facilitate transparency-related activities will be taken into account.

A part of the budget will be dedicated to knowledge management as it is in an output of the first component, including the documentation of the results in a user-friendly form and providing access to the knowledge generated by the project, through workshops. Also, the project will consider identifying and sharing best practices and lessons learned to all the stakeholders.

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


A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT⁹ OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):
 (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter](#)(s) with this template. For SGP, use this [SGP OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
ALEJANDRO NARIO CARVALHO	National Director of Environment	MINISTRY OF HOUSING, LAND PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT	10/07/2016

⁹ For regional and/or global projects in which participating countries are identified, OFP endorsement letters from these countries are required even though there may not be a STAR allocation associated with the project.

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies¹⁰ and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Adriana Dinu, UNDP GEF, Executive Coordinator		01/30/2017	Yamil Bonduki	+1-212-906- 6659	Yamil.bonduki@undp.org

C. ADDITIONAL GEF PROJECT AGENCY CERTIFICATION (APPLICABLE ONLY TO NEWLY ACCREDITED GEF PROJECT AGENCIES)

For newly accredited GEF Project Agencies, please download and fill up the required [GEF Project Agency Certification of Ceiling Information Template](#) to be attached as an annex to the PIF.

¹⁰ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF and CBIT