

Readiness Proposal

with UNDP for Republic of Argentina

04 December 2018 | Adaptation Planning



**GREEN
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Readiness and Preparatory Support Proposal

How to complete this document?

- A [readiness guidebook](#) is available to provide information on how to access funding under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support programme. It should be consulted to assist in the completion of this proposal template.
- This document should be completed by National Designated Authorities (NDAs) or focal points with support from their delivery partners where relevant.
- Please be concise. If you need to include any additional information, please attach it to the proposal.
- Information on the indicative list of activities eligible for readiness and preparatory support and the process for the submission, review and approval of this proposal can be found on pages 11-13 of the guidebook

Where to get support?

- If you are not sure how to complete this document, or require support, please send an e-mail to countries@gcfund.org. We will aim to get back to you within 48 hours.
- You can also complete as much of this document as you can and then send it to countries@gcfund.org. We will get back to you within 5 working days to discuss your submission and the way forward.

Note: Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender

Throughout this document, when answering questions and providing details, please make sure to pay special attention to environmental, social and gender issues, in particular to the situation of vulnerable populations, including women and men. Please be specific about proposed actions to address these issues. Consult page 4 of the readiness guidebook for more information.

SECTION 1: SUMMARY	
1. Country submitting the proposal	<p>Country name: ARGENTINA Name of institution (representing National Designated Authority or Focal Point): National Directorate of projects with International Credit Organizations (DNPOIC) Name of official: Agustín Mai Position: Director of DNPOIC Telephone: 0054 11 4349-4659 Email: agumai@mecon.gov.ar Full Office address: Hipólito Yrigoyen Street 250, 10th floor, Office 1006, Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, Argentina</p>
2. Date of initial submission	28/04/2017
3. Last date of resubmission (if applicable)	<p>07/08/2018 <i>[GCF Secretariat received the final revised version of this proposal on 25 October 2018]</i></p>
4. Which entity will implement the Readiness and Preparatory Support project? (Provide the contact information if entity is different from NDA/focal point)	<p><input type="checkbox"/> National Designated Authority <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Delivery partner <input type="checkbox"/> Accredited entity Name of institution: United Nations Development Programme - UNDP Name of official: Rohini Kohli Position: Lead Technical Specialist, Climate Change Adaptation, UNDP Global Environmental Finance Unit, Bureau of Policy and Programme Support Telephone: +66 2 304 9100 Email: rohini.kohli@undp.org Full Office address: United Nations Service Building, 3rd Floor, Rajdamnern Nok Avenue Bangkok 10200, Thailand</p>
5. Title of the Readiness and Preparatory Support Proposal	Readiness for the National Adaptation Plan Process
6. Brief summary of the request (200 words)	<p>The proposed GCF project will facilitate the assessment and reduction of vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change by integrating climate change adaptation into the country's comprehensive and resilient development strategies.</p> <p>In particular, the proposed project supports the Government of Argentina to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a national process to coordinate adaptation planning at all relevant scales and with a medium- and long-term perspective; • Identify capacity gaps and strengthen capacities for adaptation planning and implementation and for integrating adaptation to climate change into national, provincial and municipal development planning processes; • Support the preparation of sectoral adaptation plans and their integration into a National Climate Change Strategy for validation by the National Climate Change Cabinet; • Establish a system for monitoring and assessing needs and adaptation measures, within the framework of the work of the National Climate Change Cabinet and the Federal Environmental Council (COFEMA), with a methodology for continuous learning and addressing emerging needs repeatedly; • Design a communication strategy on adaptation to climate change, focusing on the most vulnerable populations and improve climate information services; • Support inter-sectoral and interjurisdictional collaboration, within the framework of the National Cabinet on Climate Change, the Federal Environment Council (COFEMA), the National System for Comprehensive Risk Management (SINAGIR), and collaboration with civil society and municipalities.
7. Total requested amount and currency	USD 2,999,964
8. Anticipated duration	3 years

<p>9. Is the country receiving other Readiness and Preparatory Support related to the GCF?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
	<p>If yes, please attach the relevant scope of work, and briefly (100 words) describe the scope of support provided by other institutions.</p> <p>In year 2016, the <i>National Climate Change Cabinet</i> (NCCC) was created by Decree 891/2016, with the purpose to articulate policies on climate change and raise awareness throughout society about their relevance. The Cabinet is chaired and coordinated by the <i>Cabinet of Ministers</i> and composed of the heads of 15 National Ministers (Energy, Transport, Agroindustry, Environment and others). In this framework, the <i>National Secretary of Climate Change and Sustainable Development¹ of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development</i> is the Technical Administrative Coordinator of the Cabinet, a key element in charge of providing the necessary assistance for the functioning of the Cabinet.</p> <p>In order to fulfill its purpose, the Cabinet has, among other functions, the mandate to formulate the National Climate Change Plan, which implies the design of a National Adaptation Plan and a National Mitigation Plan. It is also desirable, as a result of this process, the development of a portfolio of projects to be implemented within the framework of national and provincial policies for mitigation and adaptation to climate change.</p> <p>It is relevant to mention that stakeholders' engagement is considered at all stages. Since the creation of the National Climate Change Cabinet, it has been possible to have a coordinating body of the highest level that articulates public policies under the perspective of climate change. A similar work is carried out with the Federal Environment Council (COFEMA), which involves provincial representatives in this area. Enlarged meetings are also held to ensure the participation of NGO's, academia and private sector.</p> <p>In this sense, Argentina requests for financial support based on the need to meet expenses related to mobility, technical assistance to provincial states, cover information gaps and strengthen institutions and mechanisms. For this reason, the country is requesting for four (4) "Readiness and Preparatory Support" proposals to the GCF:</p> <p>(1) <u>Readiness for the National Adaptation Plan Process</u>: to establish the planning process of the adaptation strategy of the country, the development of sectorial adaptation plans and the formulation of adaptation proposals for the GCF. This readiness will be implemented by UNDP and executed by the <i>National Climate Change Direction²</i> (Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development).</p> <p>(2) <u>Strengthening climate finance and NDC implementation by developing proposals through participatory federal process</u>: strengthen the NDC implementation by enhancing stakeholder engagement, particularly by developing mitigation project proposals derived from the sectorial and regional roadmaps with a federal approach and by promoting private sector engagement. This readiness will be implemented by <i>Avina</i> and executed by the <i>National Climate Change Direction³</i> from the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.</p> <p>(3) <u>Establishing and strengthening of the National Designated Authority (NDA) in Argentina</u>: to establish and strengthen the NDA in order to help fulfil its functions by establishing NDA-GCF procedures, assist institutional strengthening, support stakeholder engagement, support oversight of Fund activities at country level, and disseminate information and raise awareness.</p>

¹ The Undersecretary of Climate change became the Secretary of Climate Change and Sustainable Development under the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development according to Decree 174/2018. Retrieved from: <http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/305000-309999/307419/norma.htm>

² The Direction of Adaptation became the Coordination of Adaptation under the National Climate Change Direction of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, according Administrative Decision 311/2018 (Annex IV). Retrieved from <http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/305000-309999/307789/norma.htm>

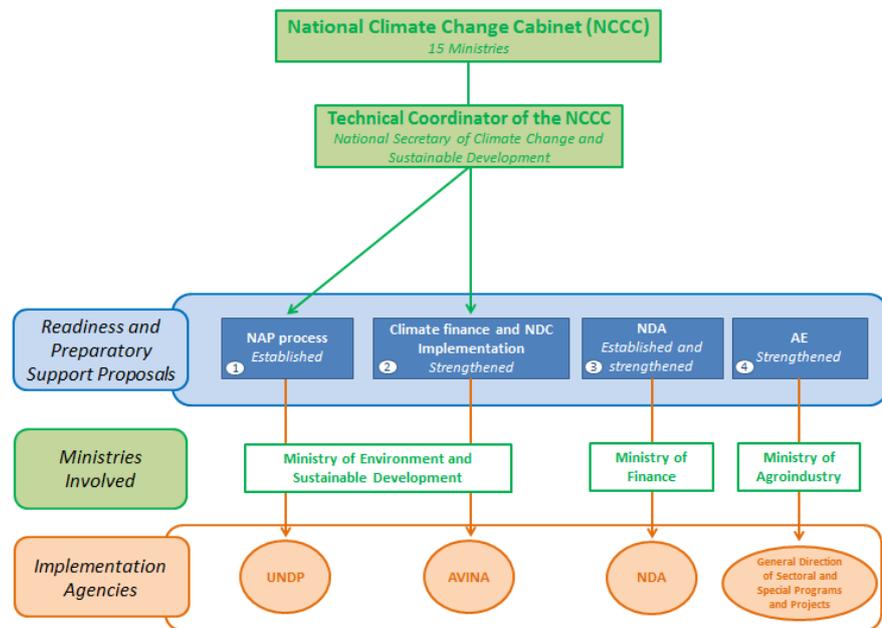
³ The Direction of Mitigation became the Coordination of Mitigation under the National Climate Change Direction of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, according to Administrative Decision 311/2018 (Annex IV). Retrieved from <http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/305000-309999/307789/norma.htm>

	<p>(4) <u>Readiness and Preparatory Support Proposal for the capacity building and pipeline development of the <i>General Direction of Sectoral and Special Programs and Projects</i></u>⁴ from the Ministry of Agroindustry: to strengthen the accredited entity and develop proposals to be presented to the GCF.</p> <p>The activities of the four Readiness and Support Proposals will complement each other and contribute to enhancing Argentina's access to the GCF and capacity to finance climate action. These Readiness Proposals will also contribute to strengthen the articulation between key stakeholders such as the NDA, Ministry of Agroindustry and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.</p> <p>By its very nature, the NAP readiness will facilitate integration of climate change adaptation into existing strategies, policies and programs and in this way facilitate the assessment and reduction of vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change. In general terms, it supports the Argentinian government to advance in the Adaptation Planning process at a national, subnational and sectorial level.</p> <p>The readiness on climate finance of the National Climate Change Direction, to be implemented by Avina, will support the NDC implementation by developing proposals to be financed by GCF (or other relevant sources), with a focus on mitigation projects and with a federal scope.</p> <p>In particular, through its Readiness, the <i>General Direction of Sectoral and Special Programs and Project (Ministry of Agroindustry)</i> will identify and develop proposals to be implemented within its accreditation categories. Through the NAP process potential adaptation proposals will be identified and in coordination with the NDA and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, the <i>General Direction of Sectoral and Special Programs and Projects (Ministry of Agroindustry)</i> could implement those identified adaptation proposals that fit the project scale and risk categories for which it is accredited. Thorough the participatory process in the context of the Climate Change Cabinet and COFEMA, it is expected that there will be more than one prioritized funding proposal for each sector and/or region, so both the National Climate Change Direction (Ministry of Environment) and the <i>General Direction of Sectoral and Special Programs and Projects (Ministry of Agroindustry)</i> can work on different proposals.</p> <p>The Readiness for the NDA will strengthen the mechanisms of project prioritization and submission in order to articulate the institutional efforts to identify develop and submit proposals that are aligned with the GCF criteria and the national strategy. The NDA will support the development of annual work programmes with Accredited Entities.</p> <p>On the other hand, regarding awareness raising activities, the four readiness support proposals will complement each other. The NAP Readiness will raise awareness on adaptation potential and needs at national, sub-national and local levels, as well as disseminate adaptation initiatives being carried out in the country and their respective impacts. In parallel, the readiness for NDC implementation will mainly publish and disseminate information about the stakeholder engagement processes in Argentina as well as build capacity about private sector engagement in NDC implementation, GCF modalities and development of GCF funding proposal, PPF and EDA. The NDA will carry out awareness raising activities to disseminate relevant information on the GCF, the NDA's role, procedures for proposal submission, and climate finance.</p> <p>Regarding stakeholder engagement, the climate finance readiness to be implemented by Avina will focus on a federal approach and private sector engagement in GCF through consultative processes and proposal development; the NDA will focus on activities to articulate climate finance in the country; UNDP will engage with specific stakeholders related to their proposal development. The activities</p>
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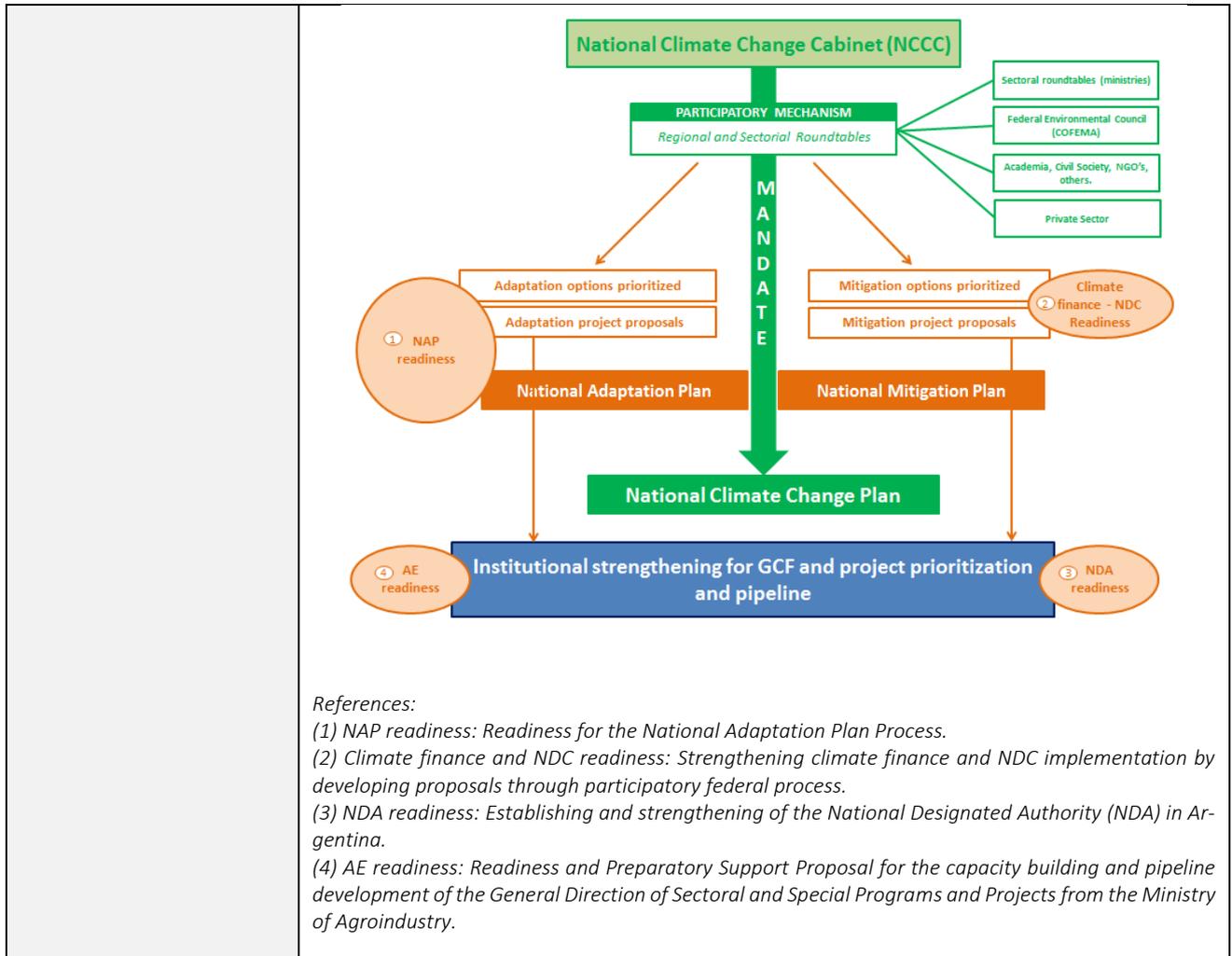
⁴ The Unit for Rural Change became the General Direction of Sectoral and Special Programs and Projects of the Ministry of Agroindustry according to Administrative Decision 324/2018. <http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/305000-309999/307849/norma.htm>. Under decree 802/2018 the former Ministry of Agroindustry is now the Secretariat of Government of Agroindustry, under the Ministry of Production and Labour. <https://www.boletinoficial.gob.ar/#!DetalleNorma/190820/20180905>

established in the NAP Readiness will be exclusively directed to support stakeholder engagement at a national and sub-national level to develop the national adaptation strategy.

Flow diagram showing linkages between readiness proposals submitted by the Argentinian government, ministries involved and implementation agencies.



Flow diagram showing how readiness proposals submitted by the Argentinian government support countries priorities.



SECTION 2: COUNTRY READINESS LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Please complete the table below, which enables a country to assess its readiness for the GCF and set targets for strengthening its readiness, including proposed outcomes and activities to improve the country's readiness. For further guidance on completing the table, please refer to the guidebook "Accessing the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme".

OUTCOMES	BASELINE ⁵	TARGET	ACTIVITIES/ACTIONS (including key deliverables where applicable)
1. Institutional strengthening and coordination for the formulation and implementation of the NAP process.	1/6	6/6	
1.1. Support on normative and legal framework.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2	1.1.1. Support on normative and legal framework for Climate Change Adaptation. Identify the regulatory and normative frameworks that govern the sectoral and provincial plans with a view to revising or designing new legislation and policies, where needed, to facilitate successful adaptation. Provide support to design the regulatory framework for climate change adaptation in the long-term for national, sectoral and provincial level. It is essential to integrate adaptation into policy frameworks that guide policies at lower levels. This support consists on the formulation of guidelines and standard normative models as well as specific technical advice to those provinces/sectors that require it.
1.2. Enhance internal communication, cooperation and participatory process of the NAP.	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2	<p>1.2.1. Enrich internal communication mechanisms for better coordination of the NAP process. Definition of mechanisms for effective dissemination of the activities within the NAP process, including mechanisms for convening and awareness raising events and trainings. Roadmap of the communication strategy at the national, sectoral and provincial level. This activity must guarantee that communication mechanisms are inclusive and gender balanced and must provide the appropriate tools and guides for this.</p> <p>1.2.2. Enhance participation and consultation of stakeholders. Within the existing participatory mechanisms (sectoral meeting, cabinet meetings, expanded meetings with academia, private sector and NGOs), help to create leadership and ensure stakeholder participation and consultation. Elaboration of instruments, guides and methodologies for the participatory process of the NAP. Propose articulation mechanisms between sectors and across the different government levels. For example, elaboration of inter-ministerial protocols to share information. This activity must develop the relevant tools and guides to guarantee that participation and consultation is inclusive and gender balanced.</p>
1.3. Strategic plan and framework for the NAP process.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2	1.3.1. Guidance and institutional support for the NAP process.

⁵ Scale: 0) Non-existent to limited progress, 1) Good progress towards the output, 2) Substantial progress towards the output.

			<p>(a) six coordination meetings across the 3 years that involve all relevant stakeholders (Climate Change Cabinet, COFEMA, NGO's, academia, etc.) so as to coordinate the work, share information, make-decision, etc.</p> <p>1.3.2. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan for the NAP process. The M&E at this step focuses on the process of planning and focuses on inputs, leadership, outputs, outcomes and impacts of the NAP Process. Design an effective monitoring and evaluation system to monitor the progress, effectiveness and gaps (PEGs) of the NAP process and a schedule for updating the NAP. Identify areas of the NAP process that will be evaluated through qualitative and quantitative performance measures as part of an assessment of effectiveness of the NAP process and progress and gaps in the NAP process. Define metrics for documenting PEG: definition of objectives and targets, selection of indicators and means of verification, identifying data sources and collection methods, supporting data and information management, undertaking special assessments, and facilitating reporting and review. Collect information on support needed and support received.</p>
2. Awareness rising and capacity building.	1/6	5/6	
<p>2.1. Improve climate information services for climate change adaptation (CCA).</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2	<p>2.1.1. Improve Climate Change Risk platform. Develop a third phase of the Climate Change risk platform, with more and new content. This platform provides climate change projections as geo-services, that is to say, it allows the visualization and the downloading of the data corresponding to the projections of the climate of Argentina of the 21st century, both of the near future and the distant future, and for two available emission scenarios (moderate emissions and business as usual). These projections were developed during the Third National Communication and will be available in this Climate Change Risk Platform, making the database accessible with information relevant to the impact studies of projected climate change. The intention of this activity is to improve and expand the scope of this platform, and to include other relevant information to better understand climate change risks according different vulnerabilities.</p> <p>2.1.2. Development of a web platform on Climate Change Adaptation (CCA). This website will complement the existing CC website dependent of the National Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, and will be directly linked to it. Thus, this activity proposes to improve and increase the capacity of the website in order to be able to include all the relevant information for Climate Change Adaptation. This will include the Climate Change Risk Platform (section 2.1.1.) as well as other existing information that is not available on-line yet. In the same way, this website will be useful for all the process contemplated in this project, as well as for the subsequent years, to show the results of the process and for the monitoring and implementation of activities. The website may include: database of CC impacts, vulnerabilities, identification of initiatives of CCA measures. Capture and management of knowledge on impacts,</p>

			<p>vulnerabilities and adaptations to build up a decision-support system for future adaptation planning, including through the development of knowledge bases and expert or rule-based systems. A system can be designed that manages information related to adaptation, extreme events, impact, economic and life losses, increases in climate-related diseases, adaptation projects, etc. The website will be used for collection, analysis and dissemination of information in support of adaptation activities and will include: communication of up-to-date information on organizations, regional centers and networks that can provide support to the NAP process, including financial support, technical guides and papers, and capacity building activities.</p>
<p>2.2. Awareness rising and capacity building for policy makers and decision makers.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/>0 <input type="checkbox"/>1 <input type="checkbox"/>2</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/>0 <input type="checkbox"/>1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>2</p>	<p><i>These capacity-building efforts should be designed to equip teams and institutions involved in adaptation with the necessary skills and thus build an appropriate enabling environment. Throughout this step, the barriers for adaptation planning identified in step 3.2.1. will be addressed, as well as the capacity gaps in institutional arrangements and technical capacity. This step targets planners and policymakers and it will help to identify appropriate entry points for integrating climate change adaptation into development planning at all levels, including consideration of how certain development objectives may be adjusted to take climate change risks and vulnerabilities better into account.</i></p> <p><i>In general terms, the activities will consist of: conducting trainings at the national, provincial, municipal and sector level to promote the evaluation, planning and implementation of adaptation measures. Enable planning, prioritization and implementation of strategies, policies, legal frameworks, projects and programs aimed at reducing vulnerability to climate change, building adaptive capacity and facilitating integration of adaptation into development.</i></p> <p><i>All these workshops and trainings will be inclusive and gender balanced. They will guarantee the participation of all relevant stakeholders, from different sectors and different government levels, and women will be strongly encouraged to participate in the trainings.</i></p> <p><i>In particular, the activities proposed are:</i></p> <p>2.2.1. Write briefings for policymakers on available scientific information on climate scenarios, the impact of CC, CCA challenges and opportunities. The goal of this activity is to develop general climate change knowledge products that can be understood by non-climate specialists. This will include co-benefits, synergies between mitigation and adaptation, description of past experiences and expected impacts of climate change and the required actions to adapt. Such briefings should include a description of the experienced and expected economic and social impacts of climate change and the actions required to adapt, highlighting opportunities that the NAP process would present to the country. They should introduce and</p>

			<p>describe the NAP process to ensure all stakeholders have the same understanding of its benefits, such as its process-based approach.</p> <p>2.2.2. Workshops for ministries and specific secretaries within ministries on potential opportunity to integrate ACC into developing planning. Identification of potential opportunities for integrating climate change adaptation into development planning at different levels.</p> <p>2.2.3. Regional workshops for provinces. Carry on workshops for capacity building at provincial level.</p> <p>2.2.4. Capacity building for municipalities. Formulate and print a guide for climate change adaptation for local governments. Trainings to municipalities to use adaptation information, the guide on adaptation for local governments, climate information services, risk platform, etc.</p> <p>2.2.5. Awareness raising events for the private sector (national investment agencies, etc.) on benefits and opportunities of adaptation to climate change. These events will be an opportunity to increase the involvement of the private sector in adaptation, identify suitable incentives, potential public-private partnerships to contribute to funding the adaptation options, etc.</p>
2.3. Awareness rising and capacity building for general public.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<p>2.3.1. Awareness raising events for general public on climate change scenarios, impacts and needs of adaptation, benefits and synergies with mitigation.</p> <p>2.3.2. Educational programs (for formal and informal education). For example, scholarships, on-line courses, learning material, design and implementation of actions for public schools on climate change adaptation for awareness-raising and education, etc. Efforts will be done to transform education curricula to incorporate climate change adaptation.</p>
3. Baseline definition; formulation of NAPs; implementation, monitoring and reviewing.	1/6	6/6	
3.1. Baseline definition: identifying available information and filling information gaps.	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2	<p>3.1.1. Preparatory elements to launch the NAP process. Consulting services to compile the work done relevant to adaptation during year 2017 in the framework of the Climate Change Cabinet and COFEMA and other relevant stakeholders (adaptation actions, sectoral guidelines, commitments, priorities, etc.). This will endorse the groundwork and in this way support following activities.</p>

			<p>3.1.2. Stock take of past and/or ongoing adaptation activities and development goals. Take stock of current and past adaptation activities, development goals and strategies as well as identifying opportunities for pilot projects at national, provincial and sectorial level. Identify collected data and information, early results, existing arrangements and capacities, and to start building a community of adaptation practitioners at the national level that could become key contributors to the NAP process. The stock take will be done within the frame of Climate Change Cabinet and COFEMA. One outcome of this step will be a database of ongoing and past adaptation activities, and where available, information on results and experience learned of such activities, how these activities have been developed, the support and funding received, the timelines, and their overall effectiveness. Another outcome will be a list of development goals and strategies by sector and/or level and the potential opportunities for integrating climate change into development planning either at the national or sectoral level. This activity is of main importance for this project since the objective is to integrate climate change adaptation into the country's development strategies, so we need to know and understand which are the development goals and ongoing strategies. This is essential to have an integrated approach of climate change adaptation and development; recognizing the need to address adaptation planning in the broader context of sustainable development planning.</p> <p>3.1.3. Assess barriers to the design and implementation of climate change adaptation measures. Assessment of needs, gaps, barriers and weaknesses. Two types of barriers will be identified: those for adaptation planning (institutional, material, cultural or policy constraints) and those for the implementing adaptation. The first ones will be address during the capacity-building efforts of step 2.2. Barriers to implementing adaptation will be addressed as part of the implementation strategy of the NAP by ensuring that specific activities are targeted towards their elimination. A consultative process involving all relevant stakeholders can be used to identify obstacles and their root causes.</p> <p>3.1.4. Gap analysis and terms of reference of studies. Identify priority studies to carry out on the impact of climate change on sectors or activities. In order to analyze climate change vulnerability and the identification of needs, we have already identified that it is necessary to deepen studies of impact and adaptation on climate change that include the following sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic and social impacts: must include last 20 years and climate change and socioeconomic scenarios. • Urban sectors: should be focused on aspects related to floods and heat waves. • Migrations: both for catastrophes and for work (including seasonal). • Biodiversity: from the focus Ecosystem based adaptation.
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change and mountains: especially related to glaciers. • Adaptation and new technologies for Argentina: must include seeds, infrastructure. • Agriculture and livestock for small producers: emphasize regional economies. • Climate change and energy: impacts and adaptation in the infrastructure production and the energy generation (biomass, hydroelectric, etc.). Urban refrigeration systems. • Climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation on fishery resources. • Infrastructure (industry- transport). <p>With this preliminary identification, a participatory process will be done to identify the main gaps, needs and priorities of the different areas of study so as to define which studies are the most important ones to carry out.</p> <p>3.1.5. Analysis of vulnerabilities to climate change. In this step, the terms of reference of identified studies will be done. Economic impact, social impact at sectorial level to determine the ability to deal with climate impacts. The available information (National communications, studies, etc.) will be used and the studies identified in step 3.1.4 will be carried out to cover information gaps and assess vulnerability in terms of magnitude; timing; persistence and reversibility; likelihood; distributional aspects; importance of the at-risk systems; potential for adaptation; thresholds or trigger points that could exacerbate the change, etc.</p> <p>3.1.6. Rank climate change risks and vulnerabilities. Risks and vulnerabilities will be ranked with respect to their risks or impacts to better understand them. This ranking will be done using prioritization criteria defined in the methodology to identify the most vulnerable system (step 1.3.1) and it will be the product of a consultative process. Particular consideration will be given to the most vulnerable individuals, communities and ecosystems in the design of the adaptation plan.</p> <p>The process will engage a wide range of stakeholders, will be inclusive and gender balanced, will be made transparent to the public and will enable review and adjustment of priorities as circumstances change.</p> <p>3.1.7. Identification, evaluation and categorization of adaptation options. Adaptation options must be identified to address CC risks and vulnerabilities. Adaptation options may include management and operational strategies, infrastructural changes, policy adjustments or capacity-building. Some actions may involve adjusting current development activities (climate-proofing or building resilience), while others may be new, or require major transformations in operations. Experiences of planning processes in other regions will be considered. Good practices, ancestral, traditional and indigenous knowledge will be taken into account.</p>
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			The categorization will include technological needs in adaptation, development and application of assessment models, applicable decision support tools, and the ranking of cost-effective adaptation options (to reduce the impact of CC or exploit opportunities), and the contribution to mitigation.
3.2. Formulation of National Adaptation Plans.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2	<p>3.2.1. Appraise individual adaptation options. Selection of priority adaptation options in light of their contribution to short and long term sustainable socioeconomic development, their costs, effectiveness and efficiency. The selection of the most appropriate or relevant adaptation strategies would include considerations of a set of criteria that is in line with national goals for sustainable development. The process will take into account where climate impacts are likely to be most severe and who or which systems are most vulnerable. The criteria to be used at the national level may include: timing and urgency for action; cost, co-benefits; efficacy; flexibility or robustness; poverty reduction, social and political acceptance; feasibility; etc. It will also be important to take lessons learned from the piloting of various adaptation initiatives and projects into account, in order to ensure that the conditions for success are in place. Ranking and prioritization by sector. For this ranking, adaptation options that include good practices, ancestral, traditional and indigenous knowledge will be considered; as well as adaptation options that consider the most vulnerable individuals, communities and ecosystems.</p> <p>3.2.2. Formulation of NAP document.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation of an initial and first structure NAP document (year 2018). • Formulation of an advanced NAP DRAFT (year 2019). Compile sectoral and provincial adaptation priorities into the NAP. It must include the inputs of all relevant stakeholders. The NAP must contain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -A summary of the NAP process; -Discussion of key climate vulnerabilities in the context of main development priorities; - A list of prioritized adaptation strategies (policies, programmes, projects and other activities for adapting to climate change). The NAP will contain adaptation priorities and planned activities (policies, projects and programmes); - A M&E plan of climate change impacts (3.3.4.); - Implementation strategy for a given period (from step 3.3.1). • Revision of the Draft by an expert committee. Participatory workshops to discuss the NAP, including participation of the relevant and involved actor. • Integrate review comments into the NAP and to have a final document by the end of 2019. • Approval of the NAP by Climate Change Cabinet.

			<p>3.2.3. Presentation and communication of the NAP to all relevant stakeholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To all stakeholders in the country. Carry out at least 2 national events to present it, as well as printed versions, digital-publications on the relevant websites, etc. Provide information in national communications on progress and effectiveness of the NAP process. Translation of NAP document to English in order to disseminate internationally the NAP and related outcomes through the UNFCCC secretariat and other organizations as a way to exchange experience and lessons learned. <p>3.2.4. Provide financial and technical support for provinces interested in formulating their Provincial Adaptation Plans. It is estimated that at least 14 provinces could request for financial and technical support to develop their adaptation plans or strategies.</p>
<p>3.3. Facilitate integration of development and adaptation, implementation of adaptation activities and continuous report, monitoring, and review.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/>0 <input type="checkbox"/>1 <input type="checkbox"/>2</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/>0 <input type="checkbox"/>1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>2</p>	<p>3.3.1. Define action plan, budget, roadmaps, etc. for implementing adaptation actions.</p> <p>Design an appropriate strategy for the implementation of adaptation activities including timing, targets, beneficiaries, responsible authorities, budget and sequencing of activities. The strategy will need to be focused, have a clear sense of direction and be linked to the national vision for adaptation and development priorities, plans and programmes. Design instruments to implement the adaptation aspect at national, regional, sectoral and local level: define the methodology to implement the adaptation consideration in the elaboration of sectorial strategies and objectives, definition of guidelines and indicators that all ministries must include to their future programs and projects. Set criteria to define priority actions.</p> <p>This step should provide the necessary elements to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the integration of climate change into development planning at national, subnational and sectoral level. Integrating climate change adaptation should lead to a real transformation of planning processes and the promotion of resilience in the long-term. Build on and complement existing work on adaptation. Define national criteria for prioritizing implementation based on development needs, climate vulnerability and risk and existing plans. The criteria should help policymakers and relevant stakeholders to select the most important adaptation actions to be implemented. It will enable the identification of high-priority and feasible adaptation measures that will build on and complement existing adaptation activities. Identify synergies. Developing and enhancing the country's long-term capacity for planning and implementing adaptation. Develop a financing strategy for the implementation of the NAP process and other Climate

			<p>Change Adaptation actions. This should identify suitable financing instruments/options for adaptation including identification of alternative funding sources (private, local, etc.) as well as identify, analyze and recommend policy options for scaling up financing for adaptation, including through public-private partnerships.</p> <p>3.3.2. Portfolio of priority projects on Climate Change Adaptation. Design a portfolio of priority projects in order to facilitate the implementation of concrete adaptation measures based on national adaptation plans. Identify projects and formulate at least 9 concept notes of projects to be funded by the GCF or other relevant funding sources. We will evaluate the need for PPF support. This activity also includes the development of at least 2 prefeasibility studies.</p> <p>3.3.3. Promote cooperation and synergy in South America. An important goal of the Argentinian government is to promote cooperation in order to identify, promote and strengthen synergy in assessment, planning, and implementation of adaptation at the regional level. In particular, establish relationships for cooperation with Uruguay and Brazil, both for enhancing the implementation of adaptation actions as well as for enhancing support in multilateral forums. Throughout the process, joint work with other countries of the region will be encouraged, mainly by using Skype, mail, webinars, etc. in order to establish solid and continuous cooperation among countries and to effectively work on common projects. One regional meeting per year will be held by the Argentinian government as a way to support the regional cooperation and allow expedite progress. The main idea of these meetings is to share experiences and learnings of each country in this subject as well as to promote a common regional strategy facing the future. This regional strategy will become into a portfolio of regional projects.</p> <p>3.3.4. Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation activities and continuous revision process. During year 2019: elaboration of a monitoring and evaluation plan for climate change impacts and adaptation to assess the progress achieved on adaptation and implemented adaptation measures for the periodic improvement of the NAP. The M&E of this step focuses on climate change and adaptation, and tracks changes in climate, impacts and vulnerabilities over time, with a view to showing progress in adaptation and the impact of adaptation measures that are implemented. This step will consist of defining objectives and targets, selecting indicators and means of verification, identifying data sources and collection methods, supporting data and information management, undertaking special assessments, and facilitating reporting and review. Design a plan for data collection and ongoing compilation and synthesis of new information on impacts and vulnerabilities to be used in updating the NAPs.</p>
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**READINESS AND PREPARATORY SUPPORT
PROPOSAL TEMPLATE**

			From year 2020 onwards, there will be a focus on the monitoring, evaluation and reviewing process of adaptation activities. Information on climate change impacts and vulnerabilities will be collected on an ongoing basis, inform review and updates, and guide efforts to address inefficiencies and identified gaps.
TOTAL	3/18	17/18	

SECTION 3: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Please explain how this grant will help deliver on the country's readiness needs as identified above and build on institutions, processes or existing work already underway in the country

a. General Considerations

b. Background

- National Climate Change Cabinet (NCCC)
- Federal Environmental Council (COFEMA)

c. Stakeholder engagement

d. Objectives, outputs and impact

a. General considerations:

- The gender approach will be considered in the analysis of vulnerability to climate change, design of the plan, participation and convening of workshops as well as in the stages for consultation, participation and decision-making.
- Ancestral, traditional and indigenous knowledge will be taken into account, especially in aspects related to productive practices and environmental care.
- Particular consideration will be given to the most vulnerable individuals, communities and ecosystems in the design of the adaptation plan.
- The plan will be based on the best available science and traditional and indigenous knowledge where appropriate, as well as gender-sensitive strategies, with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions, as appropriate.
- The project focuses on soft interventions, including institutional strengthening, capacity building and awareness raising, tools for policy-makers and decision makers, as well as covering information gaps. It does not include the construction of any infrastructure.

b. Background

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) established the Global Process of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) as a way to facilitate adaptation planning in developing countries. According to this strategy, Argentina considers that it is essential to take into account the adaptation aspects in the design and implementation of policies and programs.

Based on the Argentinian National Determined Contribution (NDC), revised in 2016 and presented at the COP 22 in Marrakesh, Argentina has committed to articulate actions and initiatives related to adaptation to climate change through a systematic and participatory National Adaptation Plan.

This commitment arises from the mandate established in Decree 891/2016 for the creation of the National Climate Change Cabinet, in which article 4 defines, among other objectives, the formulation of a National Plan of Response to Climate Change, which implies the design of a National Adaptation Plan.

For the particular case of Argentina, several factors hinder the development of the NAP process, which are of legal and geographical nature. In the first case, the objective of carrying out the process in a participatory manner obliges the political area at the national level to make economic efforts to ensure the full participation of all provincial representatives and to support them in parallel processes of formulating provincial plans. In the geographic aspect, the large extension of our country implies a heterogeneous set of ecosystems and social and urban systems, with very different characteristics and requirements related to adaptation.

As a precedent to highlight, the NDCs have made valuable contributions in terms of information and diagnosis, and have also made it possible to detect various information gaps. Consequently, the work carried out so far within the framework of the National Cabinet on Climate Change has identified various sectoral initiatives that are directly or indirectly linked to Adaptation to Climate Change as well as other information needs.

From the contribution of the GCF, the information obtained from these mechanisms can be consolidated and the identified gaps can be covered, so as to establish a baseline about the country's adaptation situation and implement a participatory planning process. It is also desirable, as a result of this process, the development of a portfolio of projects to be implemented within the framework of national and provincial policies for adaptation to climate change.

For this reason, the request for financial support is based on the need to meet expenses related to mobility, technical assistance to provincial states and cover information gaps that are detected throughout the process.

- **National Climate Change Cabinet (NCCC)**

Created in 2016 through decree 891/2016, with the objective of articulating policies that allow to face the consequences of climate change and to raise awareness in all the society on its relevance. The measure argues that "climate change is one of the major threats facing the international community as a whole" and, therefore, "the effort to address the current and future consequences of this phenomenon must be designed and implemented jointly."

The Cabinet aims to create policies on climate change, with an emphasis on raising awareness about its relevance within society. It shall be chaired and coordinated by the Chief of Cabinet of Ministers and composed of the heads of several National Ministers, or of officials appointed by them in their place.

The Decree provides for the creation of a National Climate Change Board (hereinafter referred to as the "Bureau"), composed of one representative and two alternates. The Bureau acts as assistant to the Cabinet, having the necessary powers to present information corresponding to their respective cards on climate change. The work is ad honorem.

The relatively new cabinet functions in the orbit of the Cabinet of Ministers and is chaired and coordinated by the holder of that portfolio or by the official designated by the latter, and composed of the top officials of the Ministries of Energy and Mining, Production, Agribusiness, Transport, Environment and Sustainable Development, Social Development, Foreign Affairs, Education and Sports, Science, Interior, Finance, Culture, others..

The new body is assisted by a National Climate Change Board and articulates the participatory and synergistic processes between the different areas of the national government, as well as between the national government, the provinces and the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires, and integrates mitigation and adaptation to climate change in the planning of different sectors and / or systems ".

It also has to "propose a National Response Plan to Climate Change as an input for the discussion of a broader national strategy", as well as "propose Sectorial Action Plans at the ministerial level for mitigation in key sectors in order to reach the National targets in this area, and for adaptation in sectors that are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change within the framework of sustainable development."

In addition, it must "contribute to the strengthening of capacities in activities of prevention and response to situations of emergency and disaster caused by extreme climatic events", and "to propose actions for the effective implementation, follow-up and update of the strategies and plans adopted".

Finally, it is underlined that this new area has as its mission "to promote awareness on climate change through educational and cultural activities that contribute to the formation and awareness of society by encouraging their participation."

- **Federal Environmental Council (COFEMA)**

When federalism must be understood as a system in which the central government and the provinces coexist and play together, the institutional figure of COFEMA emerges, as the natural federal space to address the problems and solutions of the environment of the Argentine Republic.

In every federation, the central state and the provincial states are coordinated members in the same plane of participation, of full decision and not subordinated to each other. This is the meridian axis of the new environmental institutionality in our country.

COFEMA is perhaps the most real and forceful expression of the intrinsic purposes of concerted federalism, the federalism of debate and agreements to which the National Constitution reformed in 1994 aspires.

Since the provinces are the owners of natural resources, it goes without saying that federalism of consensus is the very presence of the federal system of political organization.

On August 31, 1990 in the city of Rioja was born the COFEMA to be a body, with legal status of public law to coordinate the development of environmental policy among Member States.

The states parties undertake to adopt through the power that corresponds the regulations or general rules that the Assembly decides when it is issued in the form of a resolution.

It is not a minor fact that the initiative was taken by the provincial states, which had at that time, the clear vision of positioning environmental issues in the political agenda of the country and appreciated that the uneven evolution of local or regional environmental policies, The legal asymmetries and the exigency of the times installed the Environment as a transcendent theme.

The new environmental institutionalism of the country was defined when, in 2002, the National Congress approved the General Environmental Law No. 25,675, in which the Constitutive Act of COFEMA and the Federal Environmental Pact subscribed in Luján, July 5, 1993, are ratified Both Acts and Covenant are Annexes I and II of the General Environmental Law No. 25.675.

The goals of COFEMA are:

- Formulate a comprehensive environmental policy, both preventive and corrective, based on the corresponding diagnoses, taking into account the local, provincial, regional, national and international scales.
- Coordinate regional and national management strategies and programs in the environment, promoting policies for concertation as a permanent mode of action, with all sectors of the Nation involved in environmental issues.
- To formulate policies of conservative use of the resources of the environment.
- Promote growth planning and economic development with social equity in harmony with the environment.
- Disseminate the concept that responsibility in the protection and / or preservation of the environment must be shared between community and state.
- To promote the administrative order for the strategy and environmental management in the nation, provinces and municipalities.
- Require and control the carrying out of studies of environmental impact, in enterprises of interjurisdictional, national and international effects.
- Promote programs and actions of environmental education, both in the formal and informal education system, aimed at raising the quality of life of the population.
- Establish and update the required levels of environmental quality and carry out comparative studies, promoting the unification of variables and methodologies for the monitoring of environmental resources throughout the national territory.
- To constitute a database of data and environmental projects.
- To manage the international financing of environmental projects.

Argentinian Regions defined by COFEMA



c. Stakeholder engagement

The activities done within the National Climate Change Cabinet and COFEMA are our main instruments on the process for engaging stakeholders throughout the duration of the project. The NAP process encompasses not only government agencies and ministries, but also municipalities, communities, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and other relevant stakeholders.

Since the creation of the National Climate Change Cabinet in July 2016, it has been possible to have a coordinating body of the highest level that articulates public policies under the perspective of climate change. During that year, it was possible to obtain more solid base information and to secure sectoral commitments on climate change mitigation. This resulted in the possibility of submitting a review of national contributions submitted at COP 21 in Paris. The work methodology involved the holding of 4 meetings of ministers, several technical-level sectoral meetings and 2 extended meetings with the participation of the private sector and civil society. During the current year, and using the same methodology, several measures related to the adaptation to climate change of different sectors have been surveyed.

A similar work was carried out with the Federal Environment Council (COFEMA), which involves provincial representatives in this area, and a total of 5 meetings with provinces were done during year 2016 to articulate with provinces.

Moreover, all of this joint work has involved the consultation and participation of sectors outside the environmental theme, recognizing that the adaptation variable deserves special attention given the predicted climatic scenarios.

During 2016, Argentina has undertaken several meetings of consultation with stakeholders on the NAP process (*see figure N.1 below*). A total of 30 working meetings were held, including: meetings of Ministers, technical focal points of each Ministry, bilateral technical and sectoral meetings as well as enlarged meetings with NGO's, academia, etc. In order to achieve greater ambition in the final objective, the contributions of civil society, academics, the private sector and workers were incorporated, which were integrated into the NCCC by means of enlarged tables that have been convened with the objective of receiving their contributions, identify, validate and prioritize the measures proposed in this new review process.

Figure 1: Working layout for year 2016



During year 2017 a similar work is in process, with 6 sectoral working groups and 3 transversal groups in the framework of the Cabinet. For each working table, 4 meetings are planned for year 2017. Working sessions in the context of COFEMA, and the consequent participation of all the provinces, are also planned. Moreover, at least 2 enlarged meetings will be held with the participation of NGO's, academia and private sector. During this year, the work developed in year 2016 will be deepened, the measures resulting from the participatory process will be analyzed and we will continue with those initiatives that are pending further analysis, validation and calculation. In particular, it is expected to deepen adaptation measures, which will be worked within the framework of the process of defining the National Adaptation Plan, which is expected to be developed with a participatory and federal methodology in the coming years. Likewise, progress will be made in identifying instruments and financing to implement the measures identified. In addition, further steps will be taken to improve our contribution and achieve our 2020 target.

Figure 2: Working groups for year 2017

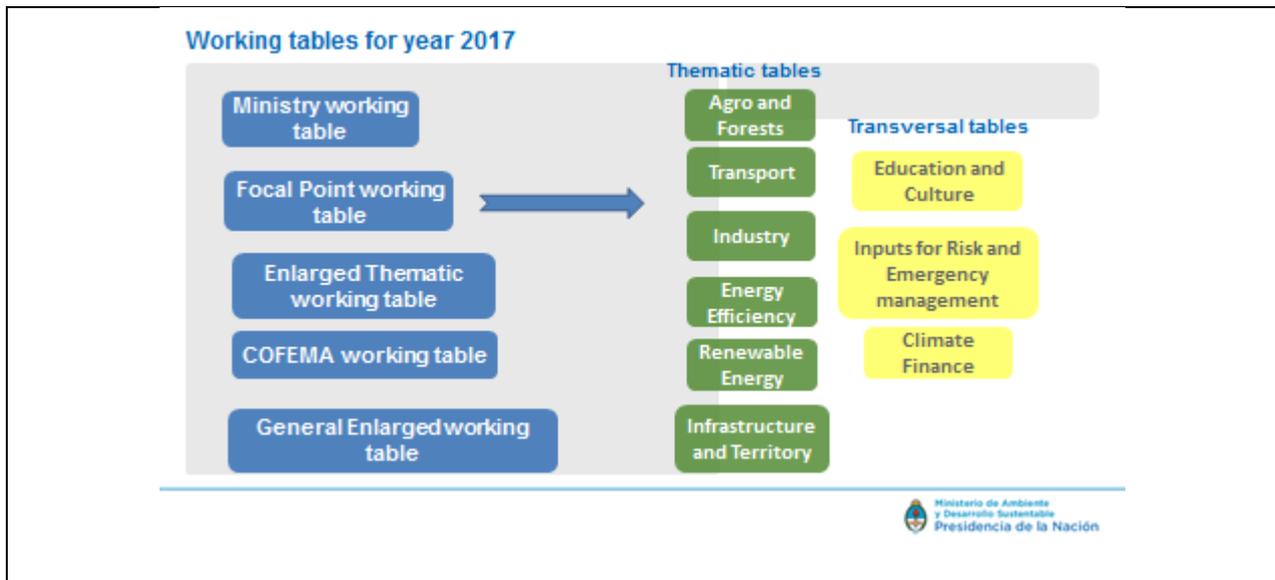
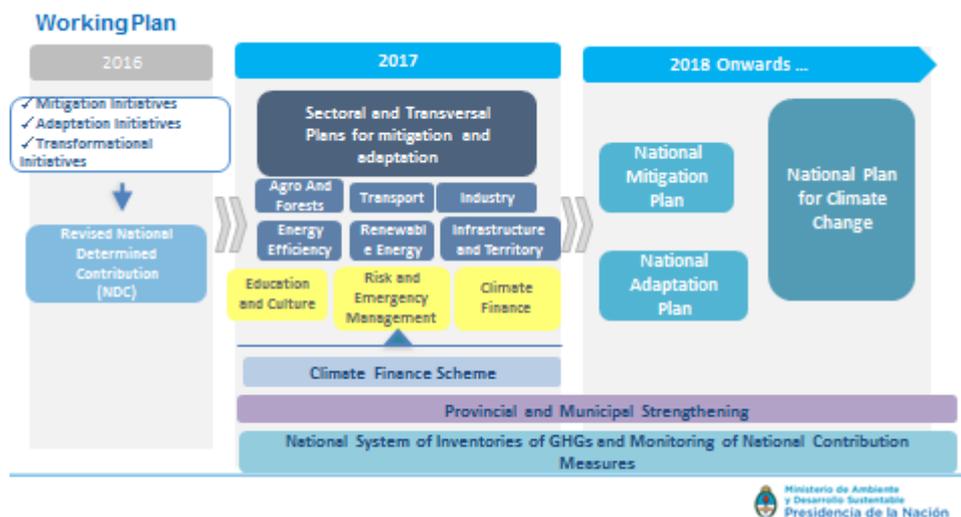


Figure 3: Working plan for year 2017



Based on the activities described above, needs have been identified at different levels linked to technical capacity, either at the national and sub-national level or at the sectoral level. These needs have different characteristics and different complexity, one of the objectives of this project being to cover these technical gaps. This will make it possible to level the capacities of sectors and provinces so that everyone can participate in equal technical conditions in the elaboration of the NAP and, in cases where they wish, in the respective sectoral and / or provincial plans.

From this process and from the work done during year 2016 is that the main gaps, needs and priorities have been identified and the main vulnerability studies have been recognized (activities 3.1.4 and 3.1.5.). Within the work of National Cabinet, the different sectors involved participated in a working group on Adaptation to climate change, where they identified the missing and/or underdeveloped information that could be of interest to apply and/or use for the sectoral public policies. With this preliminary identification, and with the work of the Cabinet during year 2017, a participatory process will be done to define priorities and to define which studies are the most important ones to carry out for the vulnerability analysis proposed in this project.

For years 2018 onwards, and for the development of this project, the shown consultation and engagement process will be used, and the structure of the Cabinet and COFEMA will be used along the Adaptation Plan Process. During year 2018, a consultative study was completed by "DiTella Foundation" on "Elements for a national adaptation strategy" in order to give support to the preparation of the Argentinean national adaptation plan. This document includes aspects related to:

- A conceptual framework for an adaptation strategy
- Methodological approach
- The governance of adaptation
- Guidelines for a national adaptation strategy, including barriers to implementation
- Going from adaptation strategy to the national adaptation plan
- The definitions that the strategy requires
- Elements for a national adaptation plan, including justification, vision, objectives, priorities for action, sectoral priorities, attributes, institutional arrangements
- Adaptation from the perspective of non-state actors, including the private sector and communities
- Conclusions and guidelines for an adaptation plan.

This document shows the basis for an adaptation strategy and includes tools for decision making and planning of the NAP process, and mechanisms to include local stakeholders, community-based organizations, non-governmental organizations and the private sector.

Also, during 2018 the National Climate Change Direction has completed a consultancy activity that identifies the main guidelines and information gaps regarding educational needs for the climate change strategy. This consultancy gives also an analysis on the development of an education strategy for climate change, in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and the gender perspective. This study provides the necessary tools to ensure that the NAP process is inclusive, and gender balanced.

It is also necessary to mention that during 2018 the work under the National Climate Change Cabinet has continued and several meetings were held to work with the different actors and for consultation and validation of progress achieved. These included working meetings with the different ministries so as to advance in adaptation planning at the sectoral level namely infrastructure, risk management and agroindustry sectors.

The specificities of the framework for the NAP process, the roadmap, vision and key elements, coordination structure and other elements should be designed by representatives of the National Climate Change Direction together with UNDP, taking into account the technical aspects but also political context and existing institutional arrangements.

The present project will take advantage of the above-described mechanisms and the successful institutional arrangements established, and so it will enhance and expand the work done so far. With the funds of this donation, activities that strengthen the participation of broad sectors of society (policy makers, private sector, civil society, etc.) will be financed, the scope of the process and activities will be deepened, and the participation of actors from different regions of the large Argentinian territory will be covered.

This project document is the result of active consultation and participation of the above-mentioned stakeholders. Stakeholders' engagement is considered throughout the project implementation and at all stages of the formulation of the NAPs, from the launch of the NAP to the implementation and review of the NAP, through sensitization, consultation, and training activities.

d. Objectives, outcomes and impact

The overall objective of the proposed GCF project is to facilitate the assessment and reduction of vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change by integrating climate change adaptation into the country's comprehensive and resilient development strategies.

By its very nature, the NAP process will facilitate integration of climate change adaptation into existing strategies, policies and programs. In general terms, it supports the Argentinian government to advance in the Adaptation Planning process at a national, subnational and sectorial level, so it will support to:

- reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience;
- facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate

In particular, the proposed project supports the Government of Argentina to:

1. Establish a national process to coordinate adaptation planning at all relevant scales and with a medium- and long-term perspective;
2. Identify capacity gaps and strengthen capacities for adaptation planning and implementation and for integrating adaptation to climate change into national, provincial and municipal development planning processes;
3. Support the preparation of sectoral adaptation plans and their integration into a National Climate Change Strategy for validation by the National Climate Change Cabinet;
4. Establish a system for monitoring and assessing needs and adaptation measures, within the framework of the work of the National Climate Change Cabinet and the Federal Environmental Council (COFEMA), with a methodology for continuous learning and addressing emerging needs repeatedly;
5. Design a communication strategy on adaptation to climate change, focusing on the most vulnerable populations and improve climate information services;
6. Support inter-sectoral and interjurisdictional collaboration, within the framework of the National Cabinet on Climate Change, the Federal Environment Council (COFEMA), the National System for Comprehensive Risk Management (SINAGIR), and collaboration with civil society and municipalities.

These goals will be achieved through **3 main outcomes** and the corresponding activities (29 activities in total). The project puts a strong emphasis on elements A, B and C of the NAP process, as outlined by the UNFCCC Technical Guidelines. The 3 outcomes defined here are:

- OUTCOME 1: Institutional strengthening and coordination for the formulation and implementation of the NAP process.
- OUTCOME 2: Awareness rising and capacity building.
- OUTCOME 3: Baseline definition; formulation of NAPs; implementation, monitoring and reviewing.

OUTCOME 1: Institutional strengthening and coordination for the formulation and implementation of the NAP process.

Outcome 1 is composed of only 5 activities and involves a small part of the budget in comparison with the other 2 outcome (around USD187,000). This is mainly because we are going to build on the institutional and coordination mechanisms that already exist (Climate Change Cabinet and Federal Environmental Council COFEMA), and thus the intention of this outcome is to strengthen, improve and enrich these mechanisms.

Of the above mentioned objectives, activities under this output contribute mainly to the achievement of the objectives (1) Establish a national process to coordinate adaptation planning at all relevant scales and with a medium- and long-term perspective and (6) Support inter-sectoral and interjurisdictional collaboration, within the framework of the National Cabinet on Climate Change, the Federal Environment Council (COFEMA), the National System for Comprehensive Risk Management (SINAGIR), and collaboration with civil society and municipalities.

The activities proposed here are:

- 1.1.1. Support on normative and legal framework for Climate Change Adaptation
- 1.2.1. Enrich internal communication mechanisms for better coordination of the NAP process.
- 1.2.2. Enhance participation and consultation of stakeholders.
- 1.3.1. Guidance and institutional support for the NAP process.
- 1.3.2. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan for the NAP process.

(Each activity is better described in section 2)

Currently many governmental ministries and departments have some activities related to adaptation at national, subnational or sectoral levels, but there is still lack of knowledge and coordination of adaptation related activities. This is why we have planned activities 1.2.1.; 1.2.2.; and 1.3.1. that will try to ensure an efficient coordination system and participation of all stakeholders. Activity 1.3.2. *Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan for the NAP process* is essential to have, from the very beginning, a monitoring and evaluation system with a focus on the process of planning – and look at such factors as inputs, leadership, outputs, outcomes and impacts of the NAP process itself.

This outcome corresponds to Element A.1. of the UNFCCC Technical Guidelines: *Initiating and launching of the NAP process*, where it is highlight the importance of a strong coordination mechanism and institutional arrangements for coordinating adaptation planning at national, sub-national and sectoral levels.

The activities under this output will support the initiation of the NAP process at the national level through an appropriate strategy and the mobilization of relevant institutional arrangements and support. This step would enhance those efforts and proceed to producing a road map for steps that would still need to be undertaken, help to establish a clear vision for the NAP process including expectations and outputs. It will also help to create leadership and ensure stakeholder participation. Many of the subsequent steps depend on a country's vision of its NAP process.

As a result of these activities, there will be a clear groundwork; a strategy for the NAP process that establishes clear responsibilities for government ministries and departments, and specifies key milestones and expected outputs of the NAP process and the frequency of such outputs over time; coordinating and cooperating mechanisms will be enhanced and roles and expectations will be clear.

OUTCOME 2: Awareness rising and capacity building.

Output 2 is composed of 9 activities and involves a significant part of the budget (around USD 1,004,000). This is a very important component of the proposed project since it will support the Argentinian government to address capacity needs that have been detected along the large and heterogeneous country and to build capacity in all the involved actors.

Of the abovementioned objectives, activities under this output contribute mainly to the achievement of the objectives (2) *Identify capacity gaps and strengthen capacities for adaptation planning and implementation and for integrating adaptation to climate change into national, provincial and municipal development planning processes*; and (5) *Design a communication strategy on adaptation to climate change, focusing on the most vulnerable populations and improve climate information services*.

In particular, activities 2.1.1. *Improve Climate Change Risk platform* and 2.1.2. *Development of a web platform on Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)* answer mainly to objective 5 to improve climate information services as well as efficient dissemination of the information.

The remaining activities of OUTCOME 2 answer to the objective 2.

- 2.2.1. Write briefings for policymakers
- 2.2.2. Workshops for ministries
- 2.2.3. Regional workshops for provinces
- 2.2.4. Capacity building for municipalities.
- 2.2.5. Awareness raising events for the private sector
- 2.3.1. Awareness raising events for general public
- 2.3.2. Educational programs

In general terms, the activities will consist of: conducting trainings at the national, provincial, municipal and sector level to promote the evaluation, planning and implementation of adaptation measures. They address all relevant stakeholders (private sector, general public, educational programs, policy and decision makers at provincial and municipal level, as well as national and sectoral level. This outcome will build capacity to enable planning, prioritization and implementation of strategies, policies, legal frameworks, projects and programs aimed at reducing vulnerability to climate change, building adaptive capacity and facilitating integration of adaptation into development. These capacity-building efforts should be designed to equip teams and institutions involved in adaptation with the necessary skills and thus build an appropriate enabling environment. Throughout this step, the barriers for adaptation planning identified will be addressed, as well as the capacity gaps in institutional arrangements and technical capacity. This step targets planners and policymakers and it will help to identify appropriate entry points for integrating climate change adaptation into development planning at all levels, including consideration of how certain development objectives may be adjusted to take climate change risks and vulnerabilities better into account.

This outcome corresponds to Element A.3. of the UNFCCC Technical Guidelines: *Addressing capacity gaps and weaknesses in undertaking the NAP process* and it designs and implements projects, programmes and other actions to address gaps, weaknesses and barriers identified in the previous steps.

On the one hand, this activity targets planners and policymakers. In order to successfully integrate climate change adaptation into planning, the NAP process needs to engage stakeholders at all levels of planning and develop a good understanding of climate change adaptation early in the process. This step will help to identify appropriate entry points for integrating climate change adaptation into development planning at all levels, including consideration of how certain development objectives may be adjusted to take climate change risks and vulnerabilities better into account. On the other hand, effective and sustainable communications and awareness-raising programmes are planned to target the general public.

OUTCOME 3: Baseline definition; formulation of NAPs; implementation, monitoring and reviewing.

Outcome 3 is the most complex one, composed of 15 activities and accounts for a large part of the budget (around USD 1.300.000). This component compiles and merges the work done along the 3 years and in all the components. Outcomes 1 and 2 are necessary components, but they are parallel and complementary actions to the final objective to establish the National Adaptation Plan process of outcome 3. In fact, this output is directly linked to the general objective of the project: facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate.

Of the above mentioned objectives, activities under this output contribute mainly to the achievement of the objectives (3) *Support the preparation of sectoral adaptation plans and their integration into a National Climate Change Strategy for validation by the National Climate Change Cabinet;* and (4) *Establish a system for monitoring and assessing needs and adaptation measures, within the framework of the work of the National Climate Change Cabinet and the Federal Environmental Council (COFEMA), with a methodology for continuous learning and addressing emerging needs repeatedly.*

This outcome focuses on Elements B and C of the UNFCCC Technical Guidelines, and includes components of D. We can group all the activities of outcome 3 into 3 sub-outcomes:

3.1. Baseline definition: identifying available information and filling information gaps.

Activities involved here are:

- 3.1.1. Preparatory elements to launch the NAP process.
- 3.1.2. Stock take of past and/or ongoing adaptation activities and development goals.
- 3.1.3. Assess barriers
- 3.1.4. Gap analysis and terms of reference of studies.
- 3.1.5. Analysis of vulnerabilities to climate change.
- 3.1.6. Rank climate change risks and vulnerabilities.
- 3.1.7. Identification, evaluation and categorization of adaptation options.

These activities address mainly to component B.1. (Analyzing current climate and future climate change scenarios) and component B.2. (Assessing climate vulnerabilities and identifying adaptation options at the sector, subnational, national and other appropriate levels) of the UNFCCC Technical Guidelines. Outcome 3.1. is planned to conduct an in-depth impact, vulnerability and adaptation assessment. It is designed to involve all stakeholders in preparing a NAP that builds on, and will be integrated into, sectoral, subnational and national plans and strategies. The main outputs include a climate risk analysis, vulnerability and adaptation assessments. The results of this broad climate risk analysis would help to identify “adaptation deficits”, and would guide the selection of areas. In addition to a broad analysis, there will also be an assessment of vulnerability at specific planning levels within the national context: sectoral and/or provincial level.

3.2. Formulation of National Adaptation Plans.

Activities included here are:

- 3.2.1. Appraise individual adaptation options
- 3.2.2. Formulation of NAP document.
- 3.2.3. Presentation and communication of the NAP to all relevant stakeholders.
- 3.2.4. Provide financial and technical support for provinces interested in formulating their Provincial Adaptation Plans.

These activities address mainly to component B.3. (reviewing and appraising adaptation options) and component B.4. (Compiling and communicating national adaptation plans) of the UNFCCC Technical Guidelines.

In the step, there will be a selection of priority adaptation options in light of their contribution to short- and long-term sustainable socioeconomic development, their costs, effectiveness and efficiency. It will also be important take lessons learned from the piloting of various adaptation initiatives and projects into account, in order to ensure that the conditions for success are in place. Also, plans at national level and different subnational levels and/or sectors will be formulated.

3.3. Facilitate integration of development and adaptation, implementation of adaptation activities and continuous report, monitoring, and review.

The activities proposed here are:

- 3.3.1. Define action plan, budget, roadmaps, etc. for implementing adaptation actions.
- 3.3.2. Portfolio of priority projects on Climate Change Adaptation.
- 3.3.3. Promote cooperation and synergy in South America.
- 3.3.4. Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation activities and continuous revision process.

These activities address mainly to component B.5. (Integrating climate change adaptation into national and subnational development and sectoral planning) and components C and D in general of the UNFCCC Technical Guidelines.

This output is concerned with the design of implementation strategies of the national adaptation plans. Work during this part of the process would focus on prioritizing adaptation actions within national planning, identifying synergies and developing and enhancing the country's long-term capacity for planning and implementing adaptation. Implementation would build on existing activities to the extent possible. The main outputs would be a strategy for implementing the NAPs, concrete activities to implement priorities identified in the NAPs, and plans for ensuring and promoting synergy at the regional level.

Other outputs of this element would include a plan for monitoring and evaluation of adaptation activities, with a plan for data collection and ongoing compilation and synthesis of new information on impacts and vulnerabilities to be used in updating the NAPs. The NAPs would be disseminated internationally and through the UNFCCC secretariat. Regular progress reports would also be submitted to the UNFCCC through existing and new reporting channels, including countries' national communications and submissions.



SECTION 4: BUDGET, PROCUREMENT, IMPLEMENTATION AND DISBURSEMENT

4.1. Budget Plan

Please provide a breakdown of cost estimates and implementation schedule analysed according to the activities suggested in Section 2. Please feel free to replicate this table on Excel spreadsheet if needed.

GCF Readiness Outcome/Atlas Activity	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount US\$ (year 1)	Amount US\$ (year 2)	Amount US\$ (year 3)	Total Amount US\$	Budget note:
Outcome 1: Institutional strengthening and coordination for the formulation and implementation of the NAP process.	Local Consultants	16,056.00	94,436.00	34,012.00	144,504.00	1
	Travel	0.00	7,600.00	0.00	7,600.00	2
	Training, Workshops and Conferences	11,782.00	11,782.00	11,782.00	35,346.00	3
	Miscellaneous	1,391.90	5,690.90	2,718.69	9,801.49	4
Total Outcome 1		29,229.90	119,508.90	48,512.69	197,251.49	
Outcome 2: Awareness rising and capacity building.	Local Consultants	33,972.00	23,268.00	23,268.00	80,508.00	5
	Travel	14,235.72	25,435.02	25,435.02	65,105.76	6
	Contractual Services - Companies	238,533.30	37,333.30	37,333.30	313,199.90	7
	Training, Workshops and Conferences	178,821.82	183,509.31	183,509.31	545,840.44	8
	Miscellaneous	23,278.14	13,477.28	13,428.07	50,183.49	4
Total Outcome 2		488,840.98	283,022.91	282,973.70	1,054,837.59	
Outcome 3: Baseline definition; formulation of NAPs; implementation, monitoring and reviewing.	Local Consultants	213,454.00	286,826.00	176,066.00	676,346.00	9
	Travel	102,606.13	42,520.12	42,520.07	187,646.32	10
	Contractual Services - Companies	113,667.00	182,055.00	79,778.00	375,500.00	11

	Information Technology Equipmt	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	21,000.00	12
	Training, Workshops and Conferences	24,693.57	35,209.57	4,117.57	64,020.71	13
	Miscellaneous	23,071.03	27,680.54	15,094.07	65,845.64	4
Total Outcome 3		484,491.73	581,291.23	324,575.71	1,390,358.67	
Total operation costs (Outcome 1+2+3)		1,002,562.61	983,823.04	656,062.10	2,642,447.75	
Project Management Cost	Local Consultants	35,832.00	35,832.00	35,832.00	107,496.00	14
	Professional Services	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	15,000.00	15
Total Project management costs		40,832.00	40,832.00	40,832.00	122,496.00	
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS EXCLUDING DP FEE		1,043,394.61	1,024,655.04	696,894.10	2,764,943.75	
DP fee (8.5%)		88,688.54	87,095.68	59,236.00	235,020.22	
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS INCLUDING DP FEE		1,132,083.15	1,111,750.72	756,130.10	2,999,963.97	

Budget Note

1	6 Expert Consultant for 12 months each (USD 128,448) for the consultancy to provide support on normative and legal framework for CCA to the provinces.
	1 Expert Consultant for 3 months (USD 5,352) for the consultancy services to enrich internal communication mechanisms for better coordination of the NAP process
	1 Expert Consultant for 3 months (USD 5.352) for the consultancy services to enhance participation and consultation of stakeholders.
	1 Expert Consultant for 3 months (USD 5,352) to formulate the M&E plan for the NAP process.
2	36 NATIONAL TRIPS of 3 days each, DSA included. 6 trips for each Expert Consultant IV considering that they will have to travel to different provinces. Of the 36, 12 trips will be national flights and 24 terrestrial transport (USD 7,600).
3	6 Workshops of 2 days each for 30 people (2 per year) to support coordination and mechanisms for the NAP process. Involves Climate Change Cabinet, COFEMA, and other relevant stakeholders. Includes renting the place, equipment, complete catering (2 coffee break, 1 lunch each) and working material for the participants (USD 5,891 per workshop/35,346 in total).

4	Unforeseen programme cost, such as FX gain and loss, courier service etc., which is unrelated to implementation/service fee. Any use of contingency will be reported to and agreed by the GCF Secretariat in writing (email is sufficient) in advance with sufficient justifications
5	1 Expert Consultant for 6 months to write the briefings (USD 10,704). 1 Coordinator for 36 months to design the programs and coordinate the activities (USD 69,804).
6	200 NATIONAL TRIPS. So that the participants can travel to the different workshops, we estimate 200 trips of 1 days each, DSA included. Of these trips, 25 will be National flights and 75 will be national transport by land (USD 55,996.76 in total). 18 NATIONAL TRIPS. So that the participants can travel to the different events, we estimate 18 trips of 1 day each, DSA included. National flights (USD 9,109 in total) .
7	USD 36,500 to develop the 3rd phase of the Climate Change Risk platform. USD 108,500 to develop the platform on Climate Change Adaptation. USD 3,199.90 to design, publish and/or print briefings and other relevant documents. Non-consulting services to formulate, design and print a guide for local governments (USD 53,000). Non-consulting services to formulate and design educational material and initiatives (learning material, scholarships, on-line courses, etc.). (USD 112,000)
8	3 Workshops for ministries of 50 people each (1 per year). Includes renting the place, equipment, complete catering (2 coffee break, 1 lunch each) and working material for the participants (USD 5,010 per workshop/15,030 in total). 18 Workshops for provinces (6 per year) of 2 days each for 45 people each. This budget includes renting the place, equipment, complete catering for each day (2 coffee break, 1 lunch each) and working material for the participants. It is also contemplated the fees for 54 expositors for the workshops for complete day (184 USD/day/expert). This budget also includes 630 national trips: so that the participants can travel to the different workshops, we estimate 630 trips of 2 days each, DSA included. Of these trips, 310 will be National flights and 320 will be national transport by land. (USD 475,107.44) 5 Trainings for Municipalities of one day each for 40 people each (1 training in 2018, 2 in 2019 and 2 trainings in 2020). Includes renting the place, equipment, complete catering (2 coffee break, 1 lunch each) and working material for the participants. It is also contemplated the fees for 10 expositors for the workshops for complete day (USD 4,687 per training/23,435 in total). 3 EVENTS for private sector of one day each for 50 people each (1 event per year). Includes renting the place, equipment, complete catering (2 coffee break, 1 lunch each) and working material for the participants. It is also contemplated the fees for 6 expositors for the workshops for complete day (USD 5,378 per event/16,134 in total).

	3 EVENTS for general public of one day each for 50 people each (1 event per year). Includes renting the place, equipment, complete catering (2 coffee break, 1 lunch each) and working material for the participants. It is also contemplated the fees for 6 expositors for the workshops for complete day (<i>USD 5,378 per event/16,134 in total</i>).
9	1 Expert Consultant for 3 months (USD 5,352) to lead the activity
	4 Expert Consultant for 6 months (USD 10,704 per consultant/ 42,816 in total) for the consultancy services to stock take of past and/or ongoing adaptation activities and development goals.
	1 Expert Consultant for 3 months (USD 5,352) to carry out the barrier assessment.
	2 Coordinator for 12 months each (6 months in year 2018 and 6 months in year 2019) to carry out the gap analysis and to write the terms of reference of studies (USD 23,268 per consultant, USD 46,536 in total)
	1 Expert Consultant for 4 months to lead the activity (USD 7,136).
	4 Expert Consultant for 6 months (USD 10,704 per consultant/42,816 in total) to carry out the identification, evaluation and categorization of adaptation options.
	4 Expert Consultant for 3 months to lead the activity. (USD 5,352 per consultant/21,408 in total).
	1 Expert Consultant for 36 months (USD 64,224) and 1 COORD I for 36 months (USD 69,804) to lead the activity and follow the complete process (USD 134,028 in total).
	14 Expert Consultant for 6 months to support provinces for the formulation of their provincial adaptation plans. These consultants can be hired across the 3 years, according to the demand of the provinces (USD 10,704 per consultant/149,856 in total).
10	2 Coordinator I for 12 months (<i>USD23,268 per consultant/ 46,536 in total</i>) to define action plan, budget, roadmaps, etc. for implementing adaptation actions.
	3 Coordinator I for 18 months each (approx. 6 months each year) (<i>USD 34,902 per consultant/104,706 in total</i>) to write project proposals on CCA.
	2 Coordinator I for 18 months: 6 months in year 2019 to elaborate the M&E plan and 12 months in 2020 for the active process of monitoring, report and review (<i>USD 34,902 per consultant/69,804 in total</i>).
	180 NATIONAL TRIPS. So that the participants can travel to the different participatory meetings, we estimate 180 trips of 1 day each, DSA included. Of these trips, 60 will be National flights and 120 will be national transport by land (<i>USD 60,086</i>).
	6 INTERNATIONAL TRIPS to present the progress in the NAP process in international meetings, such as COP or NAP EXPO. Around 2 trips per year, of 10 days each on average (COP may last 15 days, other events may be shorter) (<i>USD 29,904</i>).
	28 NATIONAL TRIPS. So that the consultants can travel to the different provinces, we estimate 28 trips (around 2 trips per consultant) of 2 days each, DSA included. National flights (<i>USD 17,605</i>).

	36 INTERNATIONAL TRIPS. So that the participants from countries in South America can travel to the different meetings, we estimate 36 trips of 2 days each, international DSA included. International flights (<i>USD 80,051.32</i>).
11	USD 305,000 to carry out the vulnerability studies required. Including design, printing and publishing the studies. Studies of impact and vulnerability to climate change will be done through the 3 years of the project, and the main priority studies will be better identified when the NAP process starts in year 2018. This budget also includes the money needed for edition, publishing, printing of studies if necessary, buying software, patents, GIS, etc. For more details of this activity, see <i>Complementary Budget Note for Activity 3.1.5. Analysis of vulnerabilities to climate change</i> .
	USD 13,500 to design, publish and/or print relevant documents.
	USD 36,000 to design, publish and/or print all the relevant NAP documents.
	USD 21,000 to translate the NAP document to English. Design, publish and/or print.
12	USD 21,000 to buy equipment to support the NAP process (computers, printers, office material, etc.)
13	6 Trainings/meetings of one day each for 30 people each so as to have a consultative and participatory process for the ranking. Includes renting the place, equipment, complete catering (2 coffee break, 1 lunch each) and working material for the participants. It is also contemplated the fees for 6 expositors for the workshops for complete day (<i>USD 3,429 per meeting/20,576 in total</i>).
	5 Trainings/meetings of one day each for 30 people each so as to have a consultative and participatory process for the periodization Includes renting the place, equipment, complete catering (2 coffee break, 1 lunch each) and working material for the participants. It is also contemplated the fees for 6 expositors for the workshops for complete day (<i>USD 3,466 per meeting/17,331 in total</i>).
	1 EVENT for the official presentation of NAP document for 200 people. Includes renting the place, equipment, catering (1 coffee break, 1 lunch each) and working material for the participants (<i>USD 13,762.71</i>).
	3 WORKSHOPS for regional cooperation (1 per year) of 2 days each for 30 people each. Includes renting the place, equipment, complete catering (2 coffee break, 1 lunch each) and working material for the participants. It is also contemplated the fees for 6 expositors for the workshops for complete day (<i>USD 4,118 per workshop/12,354 in total</i>).
14	PROJECT MANAGER: 1 COORD I for 36 months (<i>USD 69,804 in total</i>).
	PROJECT ASISTANT: 1 CI for 36 months (<i>USD 37,692 in total</i>)
15	Project audit will be conducted by external audit firm hired competitively

Complementary Budget Note for Activity 3.1.5. Analysis of vulnerabilities to climate change

Studies of impact and vulnerability to climate change will be done through the 3 years of the project implementation, and the main priority studies will be better identified and prioritized during year 2018 and will continue when the NAP process starts, through the consultation process and gap analysis. The scope, cost and length of each study will be defined according to the relevance and requirements for each particular case. So far, it has been identified that the studies proposed include one or more of the following sectors:

- Economic and social impacts. Study of the impact of climate change on Argentina's economy, deepening the risks this phenomenon generates for sustainable development and poverty reduction together with an economic assessment of losses and damages. Must include last 20 years and climate change and socioeconomic scenarios.
- Urban sectors: Study of the impacts of climate change on cities, as it affects urbanization processes, especially in those aspects related to the structural and social heterogeneity of urban and suburban centers. Should be focused on aspects related to floods and heat waves. The study will also propose tools for spatial planning to reduce vulnerability to climate change.
- Migrations: Study of the effects of climate change on internal migrations due to catastrophic events involving permanent and temporary migrations (refugees). The study will include migrations related to the effects of climate change in the labor sector (including seasonal). It will also have a chapter aimed at possible external migrations by catastrophes.
- Biodiversity: The study of the effects of climate change on biodiversity will include in its development chapters aimed at the state of conservation and loss of biodiversity, conservation strategies including the Ecosystem based adaptation EbA approach, establishment of protected areas and biological corridors and economic valuation of biodiversity.
- Climate change and mountains: Especially related to glaciers. Its impact on water supply, mountain biodiversity, energy generation and also on agricultural activities and tourism. Adaptive measures.
- Adaptation and new technologies for Argentina: The study will detail the importance and opportunity in the development of new technology related to adaptation (must include seeds, infrastructure, vulnerability reduction and risk management). Lines of research that would favor the development of the country in adaptation.
- Agriculture and livestock for small producers: The study will develop the problem in different sectors of small producers emphasize regional economies. Agriculture and livestock for small producers. It will have a chapter with recommendations for adaptation to climate change that will provide public policy tools for policy makers.
- Climate change and energy: impacts and adaptation in the infrastructure production and the energy generation (biomass, hydroelectric, etc.). Urban refrigeration systems.
- Climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation on fishery resources: The study will develop the impacts of climate change on fish resources by analyzing the environmental influence on species, vulnerabilities and adaptation capacities, identifying the various case studies. It will have a chapter on the socio-economic situation of the sector (jobs, trade, fishing infrastructure).
- Infrastructure (industry- transport)

This budget assigned to this activity (305.000 USD) contemplates hiring consultants to conduct the research activities, and also includes the money needed for edition, publishing, and printing of studies if necessary, buying software, patents, GIS, etc.

Consultants (225.000 USD)

For each study, a multidisciplinary group of consultants will be in charge of conducting the research, which may include: 1 coordinator of the research activities; 1 specialist on climate change adaptation policies; 1 specialist on the specific sector (cities, biodiversity, infrastructure, etc.); 1 specialist in modelling if required; 2 technical assistants; and other experts on gender, public policies, economic instruments, social vulnerability, indicators, etc.

It is necessary for the consultants to have seniority and proven experience in climate change with a strong emphasis on adaptation, public policies and analysis of economic instruments; which has worked with national and/or international public bodies; that it has developed adaptation programs, projects and/or studies related to national adaptation plans; (books, documents, working papers) related to climate change; which has produced studies or contributed to the National Communication on Climate Change.

Under this activity, the budget contemplates hiring the consultants as well as buying software, patents, GIS, and other resources needed to carry out the studies.

The activities that consultants may complete are:

- Development, documentation and presentation of a detailed work plan that includes realistic and achievable objectives and timelines for carrying out the studies involved.
- Presentation of a road map detailing the procedures for the identification of current and estimation of future impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change.
- National adaptation strategy guidelines: Elaboration of a conceptual framework with adaptation as a mechanism for transformation. Contextualize the adaptation against risks and threats, its scope of action. Identification and proposals of institutional arrangements aimed at creating a governance regime. Propose normative and policy frameworks, planning and coordination processes. Identification of budget needs, economic instruments, with development of cost-benefit analysis.
- For each sector, if relevant: collection of available information, including all possible sources of data, processing and interpretation of this data; characterize direct impacts and indirect impacts of climate change; identify the impacts identified in the previous objective; distinguishing the regions most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change; make projections in different climatic scenarios;
- Conduct meetings, telephone calls, interviews and other interpersonal activities that are identified as necessary to compile the information necessary to comply with the terms of this consultancy.
- Identification of potential barriers to data collection and possible solutions.
- Conduct an evaluation that identifies, describes, analyzes and proposes measures and recommendations to overcome the barriers encountered.
- Identification of alternative ways to generate or collect data in case they are not available.
- Development and registration of a network of contacts agreed with the actors involved, identifying national, regional or international experts who can be the recipients of queries and sources of information. Perform a description and registration of roles and responsibilities.
- Analysis, adoption and documentation of the methodologies that will be used prioritizing the use of those that offer more accurate information.
- Comprehensive, robust and systematic quality planning, development, implementation, and documentation of information, estimates, procedures for identifying current and estimated future impacts, vulnerability and health adaptations to climate change.
- Development, implementation and documentation of the corresponding uncertainty analyzes.
- Development of a future implementation improvement plan that includes recommendations collected in all parts of the study development process: data collection, definition and choice of methodologies, filing system, quality control, major category analysis, etc.
- Execution and presentation of the necessary reports to ensure the monitoring of the evolution of the studies in accordance with the dates and contents agreed.

Suggested working groups for the different studies⁶.

⁶ Suggested working group. The number of consultants, their expertise and the number of months will vary for each particular study. These will be defined according to the relevance and requirements for each particular case.

Profile/Subject	Number of people	Months/person	Hours/week
Project coordinator	1	4	40
Specialist in climate change adaptation public policy.	1	3	40
Specialist in modelling	1	3	20
Advisor in economic and/or legal aspects related to climate change adaptation	1	3	20
Specialist in specific sector (cities, infrastructure, etc.)	1	3	20
Expert in other relevant subjects: indicators, gender, etc.	1	3	20
Expert in climate change public policy	1	3	20
Technical assistance	2	4	40

Final Documents (30.000USD)

The final documents that result from the research activities should contain a study that links the impacts of climate change on each sectors defined, highlighting their importance as input for the formulation of a National Adaptation Plan.

Each study should include:

- An executive summary presenting the main conclusions of the evaluation.
- A summary for decision makers, which will present the methodology, results of the study focused on all relevant information for decision making regarding the applicable policies and adaptation measures.
- The complete list of references used will be included, indicating authors, year of publication and name of the publication.
- It will be accompanied with the basic files used to obtain data and the forms used to perform the calculations with free access to the formulas and data used. In the case of using analyzes based on Geographic Information Systems, the layers will be delivered.

Under this activity, the budget contemplates the services for final redaction, edition and publishing of the documents,

Dissemination material (50.000USD):

In addition to the final documents, dissemination material will be produced so as to communicate, inform, and share the main results and conclusions of the studies that have been complete. Some of the alternatives for disseminating are:

- Presentations in Power Point format, one for civil society and another with contents for experts, with access to editing with the most relevant information for each of the reports made.
- Training module in "webinar" format, containing segments with the results of the project. The specific characteristics of this product will depend on the results thereof.
- A questionnaire "Quiz" to upload in "Moodle" format for use in training municipalities and other actors.
- Printing of relevant material.

For all cases the design and contents of this material will be defined along a process of consultation with technicians and authorities within the activities of the National Climate Change Cabinet.

Further description of Non-consulting services activities

2.1.1 The Platform for Visualization of Risk Maps is an interactive web service developed during 2017 that allows, through the crossing of maps of risks and vulnerabilities, to obtain risk maps in different climatic scenarios. In this activity a dynamic database will be developed and the stock of available maps on different themes (territorial vulnerability, infrastructure, transport, agriculture, production, etc.) will be increased.

2.1.2 The Web Platform will be a dynamic reservoir of information on adaptation to climate change aimed at decision-makers, academics and the public in general. It will allow centralization and exchange of information from different sources, governmental at all levels, provincial, university and the scientific system. It will be the virtual hosting site of the Risk Visualization platform (2.1.1), and can be enriched with information on extreme events, climatic scenarios, climatic series, production data, etc. It will also contain information on mitigation aspects, which will allow synergies to be established through a dual approach to the Climate Change issues. Publications such as the Guide for the Formulation of Adaptation Plans for Local Governments (2.2.4), the studies provided for in 3.1.5 or the National Adaptation Plan (3.2.2) will be incorporated.

2.2.1 The budget foreseen in this activity is for the edition and printing of the expected products of the consultancy.

2.2.4 Development, design, edition and printing of a Guide for the Formulation of Adaptation Plans for Local Governments. This guide will be presented at training days scheduled in this same activity.

2.3.2 The expected budget includes the design and edition of educational material, as well as the development of different virtual didactic tools. This material will be defined throughout the execution process.

3.1.5 Studies of impact and adaptation on climate change will be done through the 3 years of the project, and the main priority studies will be better identified in the activity 3.1.4 (analysis of information gaps and terms of reference in various specific topics). In order to analyze climate change vulnerability and the identification of needs, it is necessary to deepen studies of impact and adaptation on climate change that include the following sectors:

- Economic and social impacts. Study of the impact of climate change on Argentina's economy, deepening the risks this phenomenon generates for sustainable development and poverty reduction together with an economic assessment of losses and damages. Must include last 20 years and climate change and socioeconomic scenarios.
- Urban sectors: Study of the impacts of climate change on cities, as it affects urbanization processes, especially in those aspects related to the structural and social heterogeneity of urban and suburban centers. Should be focused on aspects related to floods and heat waves. The study will also propose tools for spatial planning to reduce vulnerability to climate change.
- Migrations: Study of the effects of climate change on internal migrations due to catastrophic events involving permanent and temporary migrations (refugees). The study will include migrations related to the effects of climate change in the labor sector (including seasonal). It will also have a chapter aimed at possible external migrations by catastrophes.
- Biodiversity: The study of the effects of climate change on biodiversity will include in its development chapters aimed at the state of conservation and loss of biodiversity, conservation strategies including the Ecosystem based adaptation EbA approach, establishment of protected areas and biological corridors and economic valuation of biodiversity.
- Climate change and mountains: Especially related to glaciers. Its impact on water supply, mountain biodiversity, energy generation and also on agricultural activities and tourism. Adaptive measures.
- Adaptation and new technologies for Argentina: The study will detail the importance and opportunity in the development of new technology related to adaptation (must include seeds, infrastructure, vulnerability reduction and risk management). Lines of research that would favor the development of the country in adaptation.
- Agriculture and livestock for small producers: The study will develop the problem in different sectors of small producers emphasize regional economies. Agriculture and livestock for small producers. It will have a chapter with recommendations for adaptation to climate change that will provide public policy tools for policy makers.
- Climate change and energy: impacts and adaptation in the infrastructure production and the energy generation (biomass, hydroelectric, etc.). Urban refrigeration systems.
- Climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation on fishery resources: The study will develop the impacts of climate change on fish resources by analyzing the environmental influence on species, vulnerabilities and adaptation capacities, identifying the various case studies. It will have a chapter on the socio-economic situation of the sector (jobs, trade, fishing infrastructure).
- Infrastructure (industry- transport)

This budget also includes the money needed for edition, publishing, and printing of studies if necessary, buying software, patents, GIS, etc.

3.1.7 The budget foreseen in this activity is for the edition and printing of the expected products of the consultancy.

3.2.2 The budget foreseen in this activity is for the edition and printing of the expected products of the consultancy: the preliminary version of the NAP and the latest version (within the framework of this project), together with the edition for media dissemination Digital images.

3.2.3 The budget is for the English translation of the document defined in 3.2.2 and the development of a short edition for decision-makers.

4.2. Procurement Plan							
OUTCOME/ATLAS ACTIVITY	Action	ITEM	ITEM DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST (USD)	PROCUREMENT METHOD	ESTIMATED START DATE (YEAR/QUARTIER)	PROJECTED CONTRACTING DATE
Goods and non-consulting Services							
Outcome 1: Institutional strengthening and coordination for the formulation and implementation of the NAP process.	1.1.1.	Support on normative and legal framework for Climate Change Adaptation	36 NATIONAL TRIPS of 3 days each, DSA included. 6 trips for each EC IV considering that they will have to travel to different provinces. Of the 36, 12 trips will be national flights and 24 terrestrial transport	\$7,600.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1/Y3	Y1/Q4
	1.3.1.	Coordination workshops.	1 Workshop (per year) of 2 days for 30 people to support coordination and mechanisms for the NAP process. The first meeting will be in Y1/Q1 (month 3) to launch the NAP activities, define the goals for the year in the framework of the NAP process, brief the work done, achievements, conclusions, etc. Involves Climate Change Cabinet, CO-FEMA, and other relevant stakeholders such as academia, NGO's, etc. Includes renting the place for 30 people, equipment, complete catering (2 coffee break, 1 lunch each) and working material for the participants.	\$17,673.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1/Y3	Y1/Q1

	1.3.1.	Coordination workshops.	1 Workshop (per year) of 2 days for 30 people to support coordination and mechanisms for the NAP process. The first meeting will be in Y1/Q4 (month 10) to brief the work done, achievements, conclusions, etc. Involves Climate Change Cabinet, COFEMA, and other relevant stakeholders such as academia, NGO's, etc. Includes renting the place for 30 people, equipment, complete catering (2 coffee break, 1 lunch each) and working material for the participants.	\$17,673.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1/Y3	Y1/Q4
Outcome 2: Awareness rising and capacity building.	2.1.1.	Improve Climate Change Risk platform.	Develop a third phase of the Climate Change risk platform, with more and new content.	\$36,500.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1/Y2	Y1/Q3
	2.1.2.	Development of a web platform on Climate Change Adaptation (CCA).	Develop a database of CC impacts, vulnerabilities, identification of initiatives of CCA measures. A system will be designed that manages information related to adaptation, extreme events, impact, economic and life losses, increases in climate-related diseases, adaptation projects, etc. The website will be used for collection, analysis and dissemination of information in support of adaptation activities.	\$108,500.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1	Y1/Q1
	2.2.1.	Design, publish and print briefings for policymakers.	The briefings for policymakers developed during the year, will be designed, published and/or printed.	\$3,199.90	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1	Y1/Q4

			The briefings will be on available scientific information on climate scenarios, the impact of CC, CCA challenges and opportunities. The goal of this activity is to develop general climate change knowledge products that can be understood by non-climate specialists.				
	2.2.2.	3 Workshops for ministries.	3 Workshop for ministries and specific secretaries within ministries to build capacity on Climate Change Adaptation. Identify potential opportunities to integrate ACC into developing planning. Give briefings to policymakers on relevant subjects for each sector. Workshop for 50 people, one per year Includes renting the place, equipment, complete catering (2 coffee break, 1 lunch each) and working material for the participants. This will also be an important event to strengthen the relationship and coordination across sectors.	\$15,030.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1/Y3	Y1/Q3
	2.2.3.	3 Workshop for provinces of region "NUEVO CUYO".	3 Regional Workshops for provinces of region NUEVO CUYO (Mendoza, San Juan, La Rioja and San Luis). Workshop of 2 days for 45 people. Includes renting the place, equipment, complete catering for each day (2 coffee break, 1 lunch each) and working material for the participants. It is also contemplated the	\$47,630.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1/Y3	Y1/Q2

			fees for 3 expositors for the workshops for complete day. The objective is to create capacity at provincial level on relevant subjects to CCA and to strengthen the work National-subnational level.				
	2.2.3.	3 Workshop for provinces of region "NEA"	3 Regional Workshops for provinces of region NEA (Chaco, Corrientes, Entre Ríos, Formosa, Misiones and Santa Fe). Workshop of 2 days for 45 people. Includes renting the place, equipment, complete catering for each day (2 coffee break, 1 lunch each) and working material for the participants. It is also contemplated the fees for 3 expositors for the workshops for complete day. The objective is to create capacity at provincial level on relevant subjects to CCA and to strengthen the work National-subnational level.	\$38,104.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1/Y3	Y1/Q2
	2.2.3.	3 Workshop for provinces of region "NOA"	3 Regional Workshops for provinces of region NOA (Catamarca, Jujuy, Salta, Santiago del Estero and Tucuman). Workshop of 2 days for 45 people. Includes renting the place, equipment, complete catering for each day (2 coffee break, 1 lunch each) and working material for the participants. It is also contemplated the fees for 3 expositors for the workshops for complete day. The objective is to create capacity at	\$38,104.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1/Y3	Y1/Q2

			provincial level on relevant subjects to CCA and to strengthen the work National-subnational level.				
	2.2.3.	3 Workshop for provinces of region "CENTRO".	3 Regional Workshops for provinces of region CENTRO (Buenos Aires, Ciudad de Buenos Aires and Córdoba). Workshop of 2 days for 45 people. Includes renting the place, equipment, complete catering for each day (2 coffee break, 1 lunch each) and working material for the participants. It is also contemplated the fees for 3 expositors for the workshops for complete day. The objective is to create capacity at provincial level on relevant subjects to CCA and to strengthen the work Nacional-subnational level.	\$38,104.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1/Y3	Y1/Q3
	2.2.3.	3 Workshop for provinces of region "PATAGONIA NORTE".	1 Regional Workshops for provinces of region PATAGONIA NORTE (La Pampa, Neuquén and Río Negro). Workshop of 2 days for 45people in Y1/Q2. Includes renting the place, equipment, complete catering for each day (2 coffee break, 1 lunch each) and working material for the participants. It is also contemplated the fees for 3 expositors for the workshops for complete day. The objective is to create capacity at provincial level on relevant subjects	\$47,630.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1/Y3	Y1/Q3

			to CCA and to strengthen the work National-subnational level.				
	2.2.3.	3 Workshop for provinces of region "PATAGONIA".	1 Regional Workshops for provinces of region PATAGONIA (Chubut, Santa Cruz, Tierra del Fuego and Islas del Atlántico Sur). Workshop of 2 days for 45 people in Y1/Q2. Includes renting the place, equipment, complete catering for each day (2 coffee break, 1 lunch each) and working material for the participants. It is also contemplated the fees for 3 expositors for the workshops for complete day. The objective is to create capacity at provincial level on relevant subjects to CCA and to strengthen the work National-subnational level.	\$47,630.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1/Y3	Y1/Q3
	2.2.3.	35 National Trips for Workshop for provinces of region "NUEVO CUYO"	So that the participants from different provinces of Mendoza, San Juan, La Rioja and San Luis can travel to the workshops for region NUEVO CUYO, we estimate 35 trips of 2 days each. Of these trips, 17 will be National flights and 18 will be national transport by land. No DSA included in this procurement plan.	\$43,805.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1/Y3	Y1/Q2
	2.2.3.	35 National Trips for Workshop for	So that the participants from different provinces of Chaco, Corrientes, Entre Ríos, Formosa, Misiones and	\$35,044.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1/Y3	Y1/Q2

		provinces of region "NEA"	Santa Fe can travel to the workshops for region NEA, 35 trips of 2 days each. Of these trips, 17 will be National flights and 18 will be national transport by land. No DSA included in this procurement plan.				
	2.2.3.	35 National Trips for Workshop for provinces of region "NOA".	So that the participants from different provinces of Catamarca, Jujuy, Salta, Santiago del Estero and Tucuman can travel to the workshops for region NOA, we estimate 35 trips of 2 days each. Of these trips, 17 will be National flights and 18 will be national transport by land. No DSA included in this procurement plan.	\$30,372.44	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1/Y3	Y1/Q2
	2.2.3.	35 National Trips for Workshop for provinces of region "CENTRO".	So that the participants from different provinces of Mendoza, San Juan, La Rioja and San Luis can travel to the workshops for region CENTRO, we estimate 35 trips of 2 days each. Of these trips, 15 will be National flights and 20 will be national transport by land. No DSA included in this procurement plan.	\$35,044.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1/Y3	Y1/Q3
	2.2.3.	35 National Trips for Workshop for provinces of region "PATAGONIA NORTE".	So that the participants from different provinces of La Pampa, Neuquén and Río Negro can travel to the workshops for region PATAGONIA NORTE, we estimate 35 trips of 2 days each. Of these trips, 17 will be National flights and 18 will be national transport by land. No DSA included in this procurement plan.	\$38,596.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1/Y3	Y1/Q3



	2.2.3.	35 National Trips for Workshop for provinces of region "PATAGONIA".	So that the participants from different provinces of Chubut, Santa Cruz, Tierra del Fuego and Islas del Atlántico Sur can travel to the workshops for region PATAGONIA, we estimate 35 trips of 2 days each. Of these trips, 17 will be National flights and 18 will be national transport by land. No DSA included in this procurement plan.	\$35,044.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1/Y3	Y1/Q3
	2.2.4.	Guide for local governments.	Non-consulting services for the development, design, edition and printing of a Guide for the Formulation of Adaptation Plans for Local Governments. This guide will be presented at trainings for municipalities and local governments scheduled in this same activity.	\$53,000.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1	Y1/Q2
	2.2.4.	5 Training for Municipalities.	Five Training for Municipalities of one day for 40 people. Includes renting the place, equipment, complete catering (2 coffee break, 1 lunch each) and working material for the participants. It is also contemplated the fees for 2 expositors for the workshop for complete day. This training is targeted to local governments and expects to build capacity on adaptation to climate change; present the guide for local governments (from activity 2.2.4.), show the climate change risk plat-	\$23,435.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1/Y3	Y1/Q4

			form (activity 2.1.1.) and other relevant tools. This will also be an important event to strengthen the relationship and coordination between the National and local level.				
	2.2.4.	Capacity building for municipalities	200 NATIONAL TRIPS. So that the participants can travel to the different workshops, we estimate 200 trips of 1 days each, DSA included. Of these trips, 25 will be National flights and 75 will be national transport by land	\$55,996.76	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1/Y3	Y1/Q4
	2.2.5.	Three events for private sector.	Three events for private sector of one day for 50 people in. Includes renting the place, equipment, complete catering (2 coffee break, 1 lunch each) and working material for the participants. It is also contemplated the fees for 2 expositors for the workshop for complete day, with expertise in subjects such as climate-finances, climate-insurance, benefits and opportunities of adaptation to climate change, etc. This event will be an opportunity to increase the involvement of the private sector in adaptation, identify suitable incentives, potential public-private partnerships to contribute to funding the adaptation options, etc.	\$16,134.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1/Y3	Y1/Q3

	2.2.5.	18 NATIONAL TRIPS for the event for the private sector.	The event for private sector (activity 2.2.5.) will be preferably held in Buenos Aires, but it is expected to cover some travel costs to invite relevant actors from the private sector that may not live in Buenos Aires. So that the participants can travel to the event for private sector we estimate 6 national trips of 1 day each. National flights will be needed so as to bring relevant actors to the event in Buenos Aires. No DSA included in this procurement plan.	\$9,109.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1/Y3	Y1/Q3
	2.3.1.	3 EVENTS for general public.	Three events for general public of one day for 50 people. Includes renting the place, equipment, complete catering (2 coffee break, 1 lunch each) and working material for the participants. It is also contemplated the fees for 2 expositors for the workshop for complete day. No travel costs expected. The subjects will be on climate change scenarios, impacts and needs of adaptation, benefits and synergies with mitigation. It will be mainly addressed to general public, universities, etc.	\$16,134.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1/Y3	Y1/Q4
	2.3.2.	Educational Material and programs.	Non-consulting services to formulate and design educational material and initiatives (learning material, scholarships, on-line courses, etc.) for the year 2018. This material will	\$112,000.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1/Y3	Y1/Q1

			be defined throughout the execution process.				
Outcome 3: Baseline definition; formulation of NAPs; implementation, monitoring and reviewing.	3.1.5.	Analysis of vulnerabilities to climate change.	Studies of impact and adaptation on climate change will be done through the 3 years of the project, and the main priority studies will be better identified when the NAP process starts in year 2018. However, we can estimate that during year 2018, USD 102.000 USD will be used to carry out studies. This budget also includes the money needed for edition, publishing, printing of studies if necessary, buying software, patents, GIS, etc.	\$305,000.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1/Y3	Y1/Q2
	3.1.6.	6 meetings for the participatory and consultative process to rank the climate change risks.	6 Trainings/meetings of one day each for 30 people each so as to have a consultative and participatory process for the ranking. Includes renting the place, equipment, complete catering (2 coffee break, 1 lunch each) and working material for the participants. It is also contemplated the fees for 6 expositors for the workshops for complete day. Travel costs are expected since the meeting should be held in different provinces so as to get a participatory process from the different sectors and from a vast part of the territory.	\$20,576.36	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1	Y1/Q2 and Y1/Q3

	3.1.6.	180 National trips for the meetings for the participatory and consultative process to rank the climate change risks.	180 NATIONAL TRIPS. So that the participants can travel to the different participatory meetings, we estimate 180 trips of 1 day each. Of these trips, 60 will be National flights and 120 will be national transport by land. No DSA included in this procurement plan.	\$60,086.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1/Y3	Y1/Q2 and Y1/Q3
	3.1.7.	Identification, evaluation and categorization of adaptation options	Design, publish and/or print relevant documents.	\$13,500.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y3	Y3
	3.2.1.	Appraise individual adaptation options	5 Trainings/meetings of one day each for 30 people each so as to have a consultative and participatory process for the periodization Includes renting the place, equipment, complete catering (2 coffee break, 1 lunch each) and working material for the participants. It is also contemplated the fees for 6 expositors for the workshops for complete day	\$17,331.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y2/Y3	Y2/Y3
	3.2.2.	Equipment and good to support the NAP process.	Equipment to support the activities of the NAP process (computers, printers, camera, etc.) as well as office material (paper, ink, etc.).	\$21,000.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1/Y3	Y1/Q1
	3.2.2.	Design, publish and/or print NAPs.	Design, publish and/or print all the relevant NAP documents elaborated so far by 2018. This may include the first version of the NAP document, provincial or sectoral adaptation plans achieved so far, etc.	\$36,000.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1/Y3	Y1/Q3

	3.2.3.	6 International trips to present and communicate progress on NAPs.	6 INTERNATIONAL TRIPS. In order to present and communicate progress on NAPs, we estimate 2 international trips of 10 days each on average to expose/present the progress in the NAP in different international events, such as COP or NAP EXPO. International flights. No DSA included in this procurement plan.	\$29,904.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1/Y3	Y1/Q4
	3.2.3.	1 event to present and communicate NAP to all relevant stakeholders	1 EVENT for the official presentation of NAP document for 200 people. Includes renting the place, equipment, catering (1 coffee break, 1 lunch each) and working material for the participants	\$13,762.71	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y3	Y3
	3.2.3.	1 event to present and communicate NAP to all relevant stakeholders	Translate the NAP document to English. Design, publish and/or print.	\$21,000.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y3	Y3
	3.2.4.	8 National trips for consultants to provide support to provinces for their Adaptation Plans	Provide financial and technical support for provinces in formulation of plans. It is estimated that at least 14 provinces could request for financial and technical support to develop their adaptation plans or strategies along the 3 years of the project. This support will be given according to the demand for the provinces, but we can estimate that at least 4 provinces will get support in year 2018, which implies 8 national trips (around 2 per consultant). National	\$17,605.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1/Y3	Y1/Q1 to Y1/Q4



			flights, trips of 2 days each. No DSA included in this procurement plan.				
	3.3.3.	3 Workshop to promote cooperation and synergy in South America	3 WORKSHOPS for regional cooperation of 2 days for 30 people each. Includes renting the place, equipment, complete catering (2 coffee break, 1 lunch each) and working material for the participants. It is also contemplated the fees for 2 expositors for the workshops for complete day. This regional meeting will be held by the Argentinian government in order to identify and promote synergy in assessment, planning, and implementation of adaptation at the regional level. Establish relations for cooperation with Uruguay and Brazil, both for enhancing the implementation of adaptation actions as well as for enhancing support in multilateral forums.	\$12,354.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1/Y3	Y1/Q2
	3.3.3.	36 international trips to promote cooperation and synergy in South America	36 INTERNATIONAL TRIPS. So that the participants from countries in South America can travel to the different meetings to promote the Synergy in South America, we estimate 12 international trips of 2 days each. International flights. No DSA included in this procurement plan.	\$80,051.32	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1/Y3	Y1/Q2

	FA	Financial Audit	1 Financial Audit.	\$15,000.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1/Y3	Y1/Q4
	REFERENCE ACTIVITY	ITEM	ITEM DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED CONTRACT VALUE (USD)	PROCUREMENT METHOD	ESTIMATED START DATE (YEAR/QUARTIER)	PROJECTED CONTRACTING DATE
Consulting Services							
Outcome 1: Institutional strengthening and coordination for the formulation and implementation of the NAP process.	1.1.1.	Six expert consultants for 12 months each	Professionals to provide support on normative and legal framework for CCA to the provinces.	\$128,448.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1/Y3	Y1/Y3
	1.2.1.	1 expert consultant to enrich internal communication for better coordination of the NAP process.	Professional with relevant experience in planning, organization and management, with knowledge in CC.	\$5,352.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1	Y1/Q1
	1.2.2.	1 expert consultant to enhance participation and consultation of stakeholders.	Professional expert in participatory processes, with knowledge in institutional articulation and knowledge in CC	\$5,352.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1	Y1/Q1
	1.3.2.	1 expert consultant for M&E plan of the NAP process.	Professional expert in planning, with knowledge in monitoring and evaluation and in designing indicators and collecting data.	\$5,352.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1	Y1/Q1

Outcome 2: Awareness rising and capacity building.	2.2.1.	1 expert consultant to write briefings for policymakers.	Professional expert in communication, with knowledge in CC and decision-making processes.	\$10,704.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1	Y1/Q2
	2.3.2.	1 Coordinator to design the programs and coordinate the activities of the educational program.	Professional expert in environmental education, with knowledge in educational tools and didactic platforms.	\$69,804.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1/Y4	Y1/Q1
Outcome 3: Baseline definition; formulation of NAPs; implementation, monitoring and reviewing.	3.1.1.	1 expert consultant to formulate the preparatory arrangements to launch the NAP process.	Professional expert in participatory processes, with knowledge in institutional articulation and knowledge in CC.	\$5,352.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1	Y1/Q1
	3.1.2.	1 expert consultant to stock take of past and/or ongoing adaptation activities and development goals.	Professional expert on climate change, with knowledge in infrastructure, transport, energy.	\$10,704.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1	Y1/Q2
	3.1.2.	1 expert consultant to stock take of past and/or ongoing adaptation activities and development goals.	Professional expert on climate change, with knowledge in production, industry.	\$10,704.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1/Y2	Y1/Q2
	3.1.2.	1 expert consultant to stock take of past and/or ongoing	Professional expert on climate change, with knowledge on biodiversity, forests and agriculture.	\$10,704.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1	Y1/Q2



		ing adaptation activities and development goals.					
	3.1.2.	1 expert consultant to stock take of past and/or ongoing adaptation activities and development goals.	Professional expert on climate change, with knowledge in urban systems.	\$10,704.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1	Y1/Q2
	3.1.3.	1 expert consultant for the barrier assessment.	Professional expert on climate change, with knowledge in management systems or planning processes.	\$5,352.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1	Y1/Q3
	3.1.4.	1 coordinator each for the gap analysis and writing terms of reference.	Professional expert on climate change, with emphasis on adaptation and training in exact sciences.	\$23,268.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1/Y2	Y1/Q1
	3.1.4.	1 coordinator for the gap analysis and writing terms of reference.	Professional expert on climate change, with emphasis on adaptation and training in the social sciences.	\$23,268.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1	Y1/Q1
	3.1.6.	1 expert consultant to lead the activity to rank climate change risks and vulnerabilities.	Professional expert on climate change with training or knowledge in climate sciences and risk management.	\$7,136.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1	Y1/Q2
	3.1.7.	4 experts consultants Identification, evaluation and categorization	Four professionals to carry out the identification, evaluation and categorization of adaptation options.	\$42,816.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y2/Y3	Y2/Y3
	3.2.1.	Four experts to appraise individual adaptation options	Four professionals with leading competencies to facilitate the activity.	\$21,408.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y2/Y3	Y2/Y3

	3.2.2.	1 expert consultant to lead and follow the complete NAP process. Formulation of NAP.	Professional expert on climate change, with knowledge in planning and decision-making processes.	\$64,224.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1/Y3	Y1/Y3
	3.2.2.	1 coordinator lead and follow the complete NAP process. Formulation of NAP.	Professional expert on climate change, with knowledge in project management.	\$69,804.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1/Y3	Y1/Q1
	3.2.4.	14 expert consultant to provide support to provinces for the formulation of adaptation plans.	Professional expert on climate change, with knowledge of the local reality of the region that is assigned.	\$149,856.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1/Y3	Y1/Q1 to Y1/Q4
	3.3.1.	Two coordinators to define action plan, budget, roadmaps, etc. for implementing adaptation actions	Two coordinators to lead the activities regarding definitions of action plan, budget, roadmaps, etc. for implementing adaptation actions.	\$46,536.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y2/Y3	Y2/Y3
	3.3.2.	Three coordinators to identify priority expert consultants on Climate Change Adaptation and write the concept notes.	Professional experts in the discipline that involves the project, with knowledge on adaptation to climate change and experience in project formulation.	\$104,706.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1/Y3	Y1/Q3
	3.3.4.	Two coordinators for monitor and evaluate adaptation activities and	Two coordinators to elaborate the M&E plan and active process of monitoring, report and review	\$69,804.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1/Y3	Y1/Q3



**READINESS AND PREPARATORY SUPPORT
PROPOSAL TEMPLATE**

		continuous revision process.					
Project Management Cost	PMU	1 COORD I for 12 months to be the project expert consultant leader.		\$69,804.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1/Y3	Y1/Y3
	PMU	1 C I for 12 months to be the project expert consultant assistant.		\$37,692.00	UNDP Rules and Regulations	Y1/Y3	Y1/Y3
	Subtotal 1	Non-consulting		1,630,262.49			
	Subtotal 2	Consulting		1,008,854.00			
	TOTAL			2,639,116.49			



4.3. Disbursement schedule

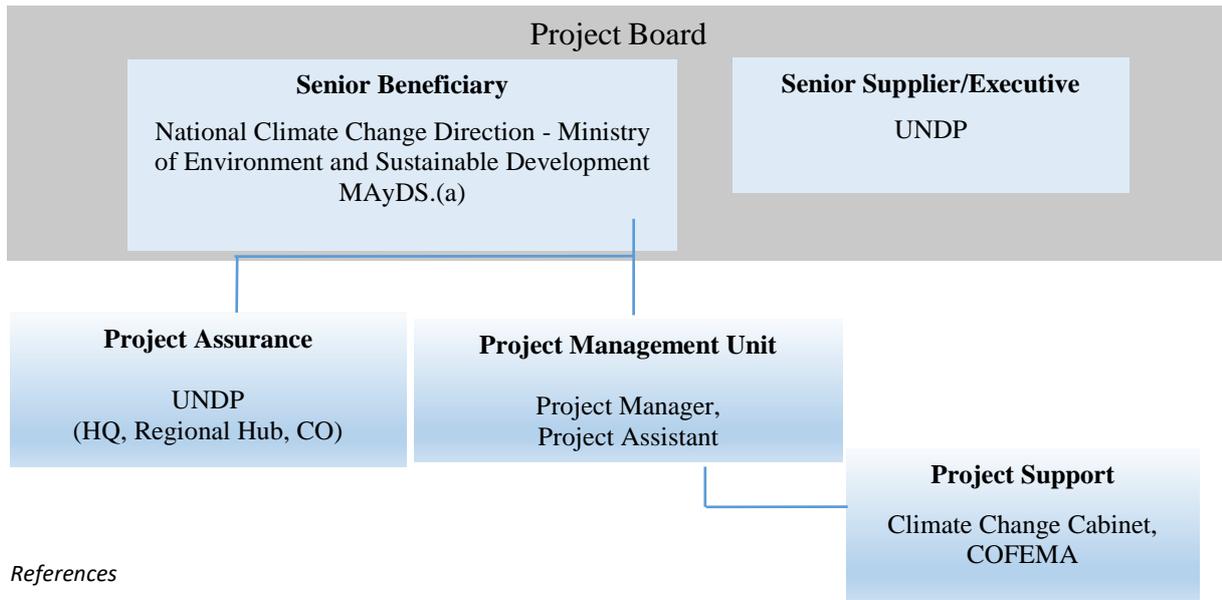
Specify the proposed schedule for requesting disbursements from the GCF, including amounts and periodicity. For amounts requested, keep to multiples of USD 5,000, and for periodicity, specify whether it's quarterly, bi-annually or annually only.

Disbursement request will be managed at portfolio level by UNDP-GEF MPSU in NY, as agreed in the "Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement" between GCF and UNDP. Under Clause 4 of said Framework Agreement, "the Delivery Partner shall be entitled to submit two Requests for Disbursement each year. Each such Request for Disbursement must be submitted to the Fund within 30 days of receipt by the Fund of the Portfolio Report referred to in Section 9.02.

SECTION 5: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS AND OTHER INFORMATION

5.1. Please attach an “implementation map” or describe how funds will be managed by the NDA/FP or delivery partner

The project will be implemented following UNDP’s Direct Implementation Modality (DIM), according to the Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Framework Agreement between UNDP and the GCF. The management arrangements for this project are summarized in the chart below:



References

- (a) Under Decree 802/2018 regarding organizational and management design National Secretariats of Government are created. Former Ministry of Environment and Sustainable development is now the Secretariat of Government of Environment and Sustainable Development under the General Secretariat of Presidency of the Nation. <https://www.boletinoficial.gob.ar/#!DetalleNorma/190820/20180905>

UNDP has the tripartite role in the project, as Executive (responsible of execution and implementation); Senior Supplier (responsible of providing technical expertise and management of funds); and Project Assurance (responsible for quality and financial oversight). More details included below.

Project Board: The Project Board is responsible for making by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including recommendations for UNDP in regards approval of project plans and revisions, and addressing any project level grievances. In order to ensure UNDP’s ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.

Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

- Provides overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Addresses project issues as raised by the project manager;
- Provides guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible countermeasures and management actions to address specific risks;
- Agrees on project manager’s tolerances as required;
- Reviews the project progress, and provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Appraises the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report; make recommendations for the work-plan;
- Provides ad hoc direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager’s tolerances are exceeded; and

- Assesses and decide to proceed on project changes through appropriate revisions.

The composition of the Project Board includes the following roles:

Executive: The Executive (UNDP) is ultimately responsible for the project, supported by the Senior Beneficiary and Senior Supplier. The Executive's role is to ensure that the project is focused throughout its life cycle on achieving its objectives and delivering outputs that will contribute to higher level outcomes. The Executive has to ensure that the project gives value for money, ensuring a cost-conscious approach to the project.

Senior Supplier: The Senior Supplier (UNDP) is an individual or group representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project (designing, developing, facilitating, procuring, implementing). The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. The Senior Supplier role must have the authority to commit or acquire supplier resources required.

Senior Beneficiary: The Senior Beneficiary (National Climate Change Direction) is an individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary's primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. The Senior Beneficiary is the National Climate Change Direction within the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Argentina.

The Senior Beneficiary is responsible for validating the needs and for monitoring that the solution will meet those needs within the constraints of the project. The Senior Beneficiary role monitors progress against targets and quality criteria. This role may require more than one person to cover all the beneficiary interests.

Project Assurance: UNDP provides a three – tier oversight and quality assurance role involving UNDP staff in Country Offices and at regional and headquarters levels. The quality assurance role supports the Project Board by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. Project Assurance must be independent of the Project Management function; the Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. The project assurance role is covered by the accredited entity fee provided by the GCF. As a Delivery Partner to the GCF, UNDP is required to deliver GCF-specific oversight and quality assurance services including: (i) Day-to-day oversight supervision, (ii) Oversight of project completion, (iii) Oversight of project reporting.

The project results will be monitored and reported annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation to ensure the project effectively achieves these results.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy and in line with the Framework Agreement on Readiness signed between UNDP and the GCF. While these UNDP requirements are not outlined in this project document, the UNDP Country Office will work with the relevant project stakeholders to ensure UNDP M&E requirements are met in a timely fashion and to high-quality standards. Additional mandatory GCF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with relevant GCF policies.

I. **M&E oversight, results monitoring and reporting responsibilities:**

Project Manager: The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day project management and regular monitoring of project results and risks, including social and environmental risks. The Project Manager will ensure that all project personnel maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in M&E and reporting of project results. The Project Manager will develop annual work plans to support the efficient implementation of the project.

Project Board: The Project Board will take corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. The Project Board will hold project reviews to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year. In the project's final year, the Project Board will hold an end-of-project review to

capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to highlight project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.

UNDP: will retain all project records for this project for up to seven years after project financial closure in order to support any ex-post reviews and evaluations undertaken by the UNDP Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) and/or the GCF. UNDP is responsible for complying with all UNDP project-level M&E requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP. Any quality concerns flagged during these M&E activities (e.g. Annual Project Report quality assessment ratings) must be addressed by the Project Manager. UNDP will also ensure that the standard UNDP and GCF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality.

UNDP Country Office: The UNDP Country Office will support the Project Manager as needed, including through annual supervision missions. The annual supervision missions will take place according to the schedule outlined in the annual work plan. Supervision mission reports will be circulated to the project team and Project Board within one month of the mission.

The UNDP Country Office and the project team will support GCF staff (or their designate) during any missions undertaken in the country, and support any *ad-hoc* checks or ex-post evaluations that may be required by the GCF.

UNDP-Global Environmental Finance Unit (UNDP-GEF): Additional M&E and implementation oversight, quality assurance and troubleshooting support will be provided by the designated UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor and the UNDP-GEF Directorate as outlined in the management arrangement section above.

II. **Audit:**

The project will be audited according to UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies on DIM implemented projects.⁷ Additional audits may be undertaken at the request of the GCF.

III. **Additional monitoring and reporting requirements:**

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within two months after the project document has been signed by all relevant parties to, amongst others:

- a) re-orient project stakeholders to the project strategy and discuss any changes in the overall context that influence project strategy and implementation;
- b) discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms;
- c) review the results framework and finalize the indicators, means of verification and monitoring plan;
- d) discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities, and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E;
- e) identify how project M&E can support national monitoring of SDG indicators as relevant;
- f) update and review responsibilities for monitoring the various project plans and strategies, including the risk log (*Ref to pre-identified "Risk Assessment Summary" included at the end of this Section*);
- g) review financial reporting procedures and mandatory requirements, and agree on the arrangements for the audit; and
- h) plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.

The Project Manager will prepare the inception workshop report no later than one month after the inception workshop. The inception workshop report will be cleared by the UNDP CO and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor, and will be approved by the Project Board.

Bi-annual Project Report: The Project Manager, the UNDP Country Office, and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor will provide objective inputs to the project reports. The Project Manager will ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored quarterly in advance so that progress can be included in the report.

Lessons learned and knowledge generation: Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to

⁷ See guidance here: <https://info.undp.org/global/popp/frm/pages/financial-management-and-execution-modalities.aspx>

the project. The project will identify, analyse and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region, and globally.

Terminal Evaluation (TE): An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terminal evaluation process will begin at least three months before operational closure of the project allowing the evaluation mission to proceed while the project team is still in place, yet ensuring the project is close enough to completion for the evaluation team to reach conclusions on key aspects such as project sustainability.

The Project Manager will remain on contract until the TE report and management response have been finalized. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO for GEF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center](#). As noted in this guidance, the evaluation will be ‘independent, impartial and rigorous’. The consultants that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Additional quality assurance support is available from the UNDP-GEF Directorate. The final TE report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor, and will be approved by the Project Board. The TE report will be publicly available in English on the UNDP ERC.

Final Report: The project’s final Project Report along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package.

To avoid any possible conflicts of interest deriving from the Delivery Partner’s role as an Accredited Entity, the prioritization of investments and projects in the context of this readiness grant, will be made through a broad consultation process with relevant stakeholders, including other potential implementing entities for Argentina. The final validation of these priorities will be carried out through the countries’ own relevant coordination mechanism and institutional arrangements, with the participation of other government agencies, as well as representatives from civil society and private sector as the NDA deems relevant, to ensure chosen priorities are fully aligned with national plans and strategies and adequately includes inputs from consulted stakeholders.”Risk Assessment Summary

Risk description	Importance	Mitigation measures
Political: National institutions and ministries are immersed in a dynamic political context which may cause delays in the project implementation	Low	National Climate Change Direction within the Secretariat of Climate Change is a stable result-oriented dependency with extensive experience in project implementation as well as leading working relations with provinces.
Operational: Currency risk and inflation effects are a variable in Argentina macroeconomics. Currency devaluation makes daily monitoring of project balance highly relevant.	Medium	UNDP monitors expenditure on a day to day basis. Further UNDP HQ provides global oversight of project delivery minimizing the risk of operational risk due to currency risks

5.2. Other relevant information

This box provides an opportunity to include any important information you wish to bring to the attention of the GCF Secretariat, but did not have an opportunity to provide in the sections above.

- a. Flowchart of the National Adaptation Plan Process by year
- b. Strategy for Sustainability of the process
- c. Gender Approach

a. Flowchart of the National Adaptation Plan Process by year

Below please find a flowchart that describes the interaction between the proposed activities of the National Adaptation Plan Process.

YEAR 1			
EN-FEB-MAR	ABR-MAY-JUN	JUL-AG-SEPT	OCT-NOV-DIC
1. Institutional strengthening and coordination for the formulation and implementation of the NAP process.			
<p>1.2.1 Mechanisms to enhance internal communication.</p> <p>1.2.2. Mechanisms to enhance participation and consultation of stakeholders.</p>			
1.3.1. Guidance and institutional support for the NAP process (including workshops and coordination meetings with Climate Change Cabinet).			
1.3.2. Monitoring and Evaluation plan of the NAP process.			
2. Awareness rising and capacity building.			
	2.3.2. Educational programs		
	2.2.1. Briefings for policymakers		
		2.1.1. Third phase of risk platform.	
		2.1.2. Web platform on Climate Change Adaptation.	
	2.2.4. Formulation and printing of Guide for local governments		2.2.4. (1) Workshop for municipalities.
		2.2.2. (1) Workshop for ministries.	2.2.6. (1) Event for general public.
		2.2.5. (1) Event for private sector.	
	2.2.3. (6) Regional Workshops		
3. Baseline definition; formulation of NAPs; implementation, monitoring and reviewing.			
3.1.1. Preparatory elements to launch the NAP process.			
3.1.4. Gap analysis and terms of reference of studies.		3.1.5. Studies of vulnerability START	
	3.1.2. Stocktake of past and ongoing Adaptation activities and development goals.		
	3.1.6. Rank climate change risks and vulnerabilities		
	3.1.3. Assess Barriers		
	3.3.2. Portfolio of Priority projects on CCA		
3.2.2. Formulation of NAP		NAP 1	
3.2.4. Support for provinces for the elaboration of Provincial AP.			
3.3.3. Synergy in South America			

YEAR 2			
EN-FEB-MAR	ABR-MAY-JUN	JUL-AG-SEPT	OCT-NOV-DIC
1. Institutional strengthening and coordination for the formulation and implementation of the NAP process.			
	1.1.2. Support on normative and legal framework for Climate Change Adaptation.		
1.3.1. Workshop			1.3.1. Workshop.
2. Awareness rising and capacity building.			
2.3.2. Educational programs			
	2.2.4. (1) Workshop for municipalities.	2.2.2. (1) Workshop for ministries.	2.2.4. (1) Workshop for municipalities.
		2.2.5. (1) Event for private sector.	2.2.6. (1) Event for general public.
	2.2.3. (6) Regional Workshops		
3. Baseline definition; formulation of NAPs; implementation, monitoring and reviewing.			
3.1.4. Gap analysis and terms of reference of studies.			
3.1.5. Studies of vulnerability CONTINUE			
3.1.7. Characterization of Adaptation activities			
3.2.1. Appraise individual adaptation options			
3.3.1. Define action plan, budget, roadmaps, etc. For implementing adaptation actions.			
3.3.2. Portfolio of Priority projects on CCA			
3.3.4. Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation activities and continuous revision process.			
3.2.2. Formulation of NAP		FINAL NAP (includes M&E and action plan)	3.2.3. Presentation of NAP
3.2.4. Support for provinces for the elaboration of Provincial AP.			
3.3.3. Synergy in South America			



YEAR 3			
EN-FEB-MAR	ABR-MAY-JUN	JUL-AG-SEPT	OCT-NOV-DIC
1. Institutional strengthening and coordination for the formulation and implementation of the NAP process.			
1.1.2. Support for normative and legal framework			
1.3.1. Workshop			1.3.1. Workshop
2. Awareness rising and capacity building.			
2.3.2. Educational programs			
	2.2.4. (1) Workshop for municipalities.	2.2.2. (1) Workshop for ministries	2.2.4. (1) Workshop for municipalities.
		2.2.5. (1) Event for private sector	2.2.6. (1) Event for general public.
	2.2.3. (6) Regional Workshops		
3. Baseline definition; formulation of NAPs; implementation, monitoring and reviewing.			
3.1.5. Studies of vulnerability FINISH			
		3.3.2. Portfolio of Priority projects on CCA	
3.3.4. Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation activities and continuous revision process.			
3.2.3. Presentation and Communication of NAP			
3.2.4. Support for provinces for the elaboration of Provincial AP (STRENGTHEN)			
3.3.3. Synergy in South America			

b. Strategy for Sustainability of the process

Institutional Sustainability:

In order to understand the sustainability strategy of the project, it is necessary to refer to the progress made prior to its development and implementation. The approach taken so far implied the constitution of the National Climate Change Cabinet at ministerial level, which ensures the commitment of the highest decision-making areas at the national level. From the work on thematic tables, it is expected to obtain during this year and prior to the start of the project, the different sectoral guidelines that will constitute a fundamental part of the NAP. This implies a "bottom-up" approach, and this mechanism will continue once the 3-year project finishes, ensuring the sustainability of the process.

It is the same strategy that has been put forward with the representatives of the Climate Change areas of the provinces with the Federal Environmental Council COFEMA. The participation of the referents at the level of the national state and the provinces ensure, from the outset, a double approach to the theme: on the one hand, sectoral, including the national government management issues (energy, transport, agriculture, infrastructure, etc.) and, on the other hand, a territorial approach that contemplates the different situations of a very heterogeneous geography.

The problem posed implies the need to articulate all actions, proposals and policies in a single scheme (the NAP), in a participatory way, including also civil society actors and the private sector. To this end, the present project will make it possible to carry out this articulation and spread the theme of adaptation to climate change even to the local scale.

Throughout the development process, the national government areas linked to the National Cabinet have allocated human resources to the working tables and, therefore, have strengthened their structures with the aim of incorporating this dimension into their strategic plans. A different situation is expressed at the provincial level, where in many cases the climate change representative at the Federal Environment Council is the only person with technical capacity in the environmental areas of the provinces.

As a result of the proposed project, a National Adaptation Plan will be formulated, several institutions will be strengthened and capacities will be built. Through the financing of the GCF, the strengthening of provincial capacities is foreseen, starting with the provision of consulting services in the field of regulations, human resources training, diagnostic tasks, etc., to those provinces that require it.

For all the above, it is expected to count towards the end of the project, with an institutional architecture strengthened at all levels that will continue with a work model based on the approach that has initiated this process (sectoral and territorial approach). The three key axes of this strengthening will be: training, awareness and articulation. This institutional construction will ensure the ability to perform dynamically the periodic revisions and adjustments typical of any strategic planning model.

Finally, as part of the commitments the country has assumed under the Paris agreement, a process for the elaboration of the long-term low-carbon resilience strategy toward 2050 has started. This long-term strategy will include the periodic update of the National Adaptation Plan, as stated before. Moreover, the 5-year cycle of the update and revision of the Nationally Determined Contribution to the UNFCCC also include the strengthened of the national resilience and low-carbon plans.

Financial sustainability of the NAP and CCA:

The sustainability strategy requires financial resources to ensure the continuity of the process once the support period of this project has ended. To ensure the availability of resources, a diversified array of funding sources is expected.

First, the creation of the National Climate Change Cabinet is an indication that the subject of Climate Change ranks among the government's priorities. This institutional manifestation also translates in terms of the national budget, since it is expected to have **funds from the national treasury** for the tasks envisaged. This channel will be reinforced from the initiative of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development to present to the National Congress a "**legislative proposal on minimum standards for the response to climate change**", which will involve the creation of a resource fund for this challenge.

Another important axis that is under development is the public-private articulation, from which it is expected to achieve the entrepreneurial commitment in two ways: on the one hand, integrating climate change issues to its processes and business strategy. On the other hand, considering climate change as a key issue for Social Responsibility activities.

In another sense, the present project is complementary to those presented by the country under the same readiness scheme through various agencies and institutions (General Direction of Sectoral and Special Programs and Projects, NDA and AVINA), which have a strong financing component. Thus, the **coordination and synergies** between the projects constitutes an important framework for the post-readiness financial matrix.

Finally, the NAP process proposed here is a framework to promote, facilitate and organize investments in adaptation and structure domestic and international funding, from public and private entities. Some activities of the project (3.1.2; 3.1.7; 3.2.1) will enable costing and prioritizing adaptation options and identifying implementation strategies. Also, **activity 3.3.2**, expresses the intention to carry out various projects in the CCA field; for which it is expected to develop a portfolio of priority projects for its implementation. In addition, in **activity 3.3.1**, of the implementation strategy, a financing strategy will be developed for the implementation of the NAP process and other adaptation options. This should identify suitable financing instruments/options for adaptation including identification of alternative funding sources (private, local, etc.) as well as identify, analyze and recommend policy options for scaling up financing for adaptation, including through public-private partnerships.

c. Gender Approach

Gender considerations were included in the formulation of the present project, and will be considered in all the components of the NAP and for the subsequent activities. Throughout the design and implementation of the present project, there will be an emphasis on addressing gender inequality and ensuring all the processes are inclusive and gender balanced. In general terms, this project will be aligned with the gender policy of the GCF mentioned below. In addition, it is expected that new and efficient guidelines will be designed during some of the activities proposed here (*activities 1.2.1, 1.2.2. and 1.3.1.*) in order to define specific and concrete tools to integrate gender dimensions in this process in particular.

This project will be aligned with the gender policy of the GCF, with the overall objective to adopting a gender sensitive approach as a way to efficiently contribute to gender equality and achieve greater and more sustainable climate change results, outcomes and impacts. To operationalize the gender policy, we will consider the six priority areas proposed by the GCF: (i) Governance and institutional structure; (ii) Operational guidelines; (iii) Capacity building; (iv) Outputs, outcomes, impacts and paradigm-shift objectives used for monitoring, reporting and evaluation; (v) Resource allocation and budgeting; and (vi) Knowledge generation and communications.

In particular, gender dimensions will be integrated into the overall project process through:

- Transversalize the gender perspective with the ultimate goal to achieve gender equality. Interests of men and women are an integrated dimension in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs in all political, social and economic fields.
- Disaggregating data on vulnerability by gender where possible, which will provide valuable insight on how to address gender in adaptation options.
- Developing training tools on integrating the gender perspective into their national policies and action plans with the aim of enhancing the capacity of government official for planning, budgeting and implementation of adaptation with a gender sensitive approach.
- Conducting gender analysis, collecting and using information disaggregated by sex, establishing gender-sensitive indicators, increasing and strengthening their capacities, and developing practical tools to increase focus towards gender perspective as well as participation and consultation of women.
- Strengthening the capacity and knowledge of institutions on gender mainstreaming in environmental policies and implementing gender-responsive climate change policies.
- Improving the use of gender data and indicators in the field of climate change adaptation.
- Design and promote participatory processes to involve both women and men in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the actions this program.
- Recognize, develop and guide the conception that communities are made up of diverse groups and complex social networks, such as gender relations, that determine the appropriation and differential uses of natural resources.
- Ensure that the principles of equality and equity, and the mechanisms that contribute to their achievement, are elements that must be coherent, cross-cutting (constant attention to gender equality in development policies, strategies and interventions) throughout the participatory processes.

In a similar way, gender integration contributes substantially to the achievement of the project as it is considered that integrating the gender perspective into national policies and action plans is a necessary link to achieve sustainable development. It is known the importance of women's participation in management of ecosystems and the fight against environmental degradation. Women have a direct relationship with natural resources, because in all societies most domestic tasks still remain the responsibility of women, due to the distribution of differentiated and gender-based roles.

Among other things, what can be gained from integrating gender issues in the NAP process is:

- Specific knowledge, skills and experiences of women, the different roles and rights of men and women.

- Accurate information on drivers and impacts of climate change, main vulnerabilities and priorities.
- Efficient measures for climate change adaptation, good practices, traditional practices and knowledge.
- Guaranteed consistency with the human rights-based approach of development.
- Increase participation of women in decision-making processes
- Ensure the sustainability and effectiveness of the NAP process.

SECTION 6: ANNEX

ANNEX I GLOSSARY OF TERMS

AAFC	Administration, Finance and Accounting Area
ACG	Management Control Area
ACM	Trading and Market Area
AFPS	Sub-Projects Writing and Preparation Area
AGN	National General Audit Office
AJ	Legal Affairs
ANR	Non-reimbursable Contributions
ARRII	Institutional Relations Area
ARRHH	Human Resources Area
ASE	Follow-up and Evaluation Area
AST	Technical Supervision Area
A/US	Core Area and/or Unit
BAPIN	Public Investment Projects database system
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
CAF	Development Bank of Latin America

CE	Managing Coordinator
CI	Internal Control
COFEMA	Federal Environment Council
CT	Technical Coordinator
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
MINAGRO	Ministry of Agroindustry
MEyFP	Ministry of Economy and Public Finance
NCCC	National Climate Change Cabinet
NCCD	National Climate Change Direction
OCT	Technical Cooperation Agency
OEI	Organization of Ibero-American States
OFI	International lending organization
PAC	Procurement and contracting plan
POA	Annual operating plan
RT	Technical Manager
ROP	Operating Rules
PROY	Program/Project
SEPA	Procurement Plans Management System
SIIG	Integrated and Comprehensive Management System
SUBEJEC	Project's or Sub-project's Implementation Sub-Unit (Provincial Implementation Unit or Project Implementation Unit)
UAI	Internal Audit Unit
UEC	Central Implementation Unit (or National Coordination Unit)
UEP	Provincial Implementation Unit



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	UEPEX	Accounting management system for loan execution units	
	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme	

ANNEX V GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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CI	Internal Control
COFEMA	Federal Environment Council
CT	Technical Coordinator
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
MINAGRO	Ministry of Agroindustry
MEyFP	Ministry of Economy and Public Finance
NCCC	National Climate Change Cabinet
NCCD	National Climate Change Direction



OCT	Technical Cooperation Agency
OEI	Organization of Ibero-American States
OFI	International lending organization
PAC	Procurement and contracting plan
POA	Annual operating plan
RT	Technical Manager
ROP	Operating Rules
PROY	Program/Project
SEPA	Procurement Plans Management System
SIIG	Integrated and Comprehensive Management System
SUBEJEC	Project's or Sub-project's Implementation Sub-Unit (Provincial Implementation Unit or Project Implementation Unit)
UAI	Internal Audit Unit
UEC	Central Implementation Unit (or National Coordination Unit)
UEP	Provincial Implementation Unit
UEPEX	Accounting management system for loan execution units
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme