



Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation criteria in sectoral and intersectoral public policies and programs to safeguard threatened wildlife in Argentina

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10085

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT

NGI

Project Title

Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation criteria in sectoral and intersectoral public policies and programs to safeguard threatened wildlife in Argentina

Countries

Argentina

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s)

Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MAyDS)

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Biodiversity

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Biomes, Grasslands, Wetlands, Tropical Rain Forests, Mainstreaming, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Infrastructure, Species, Threatened Species, Illegal Wildlife Trade, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Productive Landscapes, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Demonstrate innovative approaches, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Stakeholders, Type of Engagement, Participation, Communications, Public Campaigns, Awareness Raising, Behavior change, Beneficiaries, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Community Based Organization, Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, Private Sector, Large corporations, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender-sensitive indicators, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender results areas, Access and control over natural resources, Participation and leadership, Capacity Development, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Learning, Adaptive management

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 0

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 0

Submission Date

10/3/2018

Expected Implementation Start

10/20/2020

Expected Completion Date

10/20/2024

Duration

48In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

256,804.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
BD-1-1	Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors	GET	1,811,141.00	11,204,942.00
BD-1-2a	Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through global wildlife program to prevent extinction of known threatened species	GET	892,055.00	5,602,470.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			2,703,196.00	16,807,412.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To mainstream conservation criteria in sectoral and intersectoral public policies and contribute to their effective implementation to safeguard threatened wildlife.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing (\$)
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing (\$)
Component 1: Strengthening federal and provincial governance frameworks for effective mainstreaming of BD conservation in public policies.	Technical Assistance	<p>1. Cross-sectoral governance of threatened BD strengthened, as measured by:</p> <p>(i) UNDP's Capacity Development Scorecard adapted for these purposes.</p> <p>(ii) strengthened national sectoral and provincial policies for wind energy, road infrastructure, livestock management, hunting and wildlife trafficking, and clear enforcement and monitoring mechanisms:</p> <p>(a) # Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans developed through a participatory process for each one of the prioritized sectors.</p> <p>b) # Actions prioritized and implemented as a result of the Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans.</p> <p>c) # Instruments prioritized in Output 1.3, developed or updated to integrate biodiversity considerations in targeted sectoral policies</p> <p>d) % of wildlife trafficking control posts in operation in the departments of Alvear, La Paz and Lavalle in the Province of Mendoza, applying updated and standardized action</p>	<p>1.1. National Biodiversity Inventory (NBI) is consolidated, consisting of: a) unification of existing databases; b) updated environmental statistics; c) key environmental indicators for BD; d) GIS and maps on key national data for BD; e) analysis of sectoral threats and risks; f) operation and financing plan for permanent update/maintenance.</p> <p>1.2. Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans to mainstream BD conservation within key sectoral policies and programs are developed, with emphasis on maximizing existing/potential synergies and reducing overlap/conflicts.</p> <p>1.3. Portfolio of instruments is developed for coordination and integration of BD conservation in selected sectoral and intersectoral public policies related to wind energy, road</p>	GE T	769,750.00	3,585,806.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing (\$)
Component 2: Application of coordinated tools and procedures for mainstreaming	Technical Assistance	<p>2.Sector policies harmonized with BD conservation policies, resulting in reduced threats on selected ecoregions, ecosystems, habitats and species, as indicated by the presence/populations of selected endangered species in 4 pilot cases of key sectors, as follows:</p> <p>(i) Maintenance or increase in populations of target species in project sites by project end:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ruddy-headed Goose - <i>Chloephaga rubidiceps</i> (Case 1); - Hooded Grebe - <i>Podiceps gallardoi</i> (Case 1); - Jaguar - <i>Panthera onca</i> (Case 2); - Yellow Cardinal - <i>Gubernatrix cristata</i> (Case 3); - Pampas Deer - <i>Ozotoceros bezoarticus</i> (Case 4) <p>(ii) Degree of implementation/application of models in priority sectors, indicated by:</p> <p>a: # legal hunting and trade permits issued.</p> <p>b: # vehicle strikes on animals at pilot sites per year.</p> <p>c: % decrease in the mortality rate associated with wind</p>	<p>2.1. Set of validated / applied instruments is tested for the harmonization and coordination of public policies that affect BD conservation for the following 4 pilot cases:</p> <p>Case 1: Promotion of the conservation of birds and bats in the development of wind energy.</p> <p>Case 2: Harmonization of road development with wildlife conservation policies to reduce road kill and habitat fragmentation</p> <p>Case 3: Prevention of illegal hunting, degradation of associated habitats and trafficking of wildlife.</p> <p>Case 4: Implementation of incentives to reduce pressure and threats of livestock on endangered species .</p>	GE T	1,633,071.00	11,416,374.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 3: Knowledge Management and Learning Framework for mainstreaming BD conservation in public policies and programs.	Technical Assistance	<p>3. Knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation carried out, facilitating the integration of BD conservation in sectoral and intersectoral public policies in other areas of the country and internationally, as measured by:</p> <p>(i) Level of awareness of key sectoral Ministries raised about threats and appropriate mitigation measures to increase wildlife conservation in the wind energy, road infrastructure development, livestock management, hunting and illegal wildlife trafficking sectors (target: 25% increase in awareness among key sectoral Ministries);</p> <p>(ii) % implementation of the communication strategy and knowledge management (best practices, lessons learned);</p> <p>(iii) % implementation of community-based BD monitoring plans.</p>	<p>3.1: Communication strategy and knowledge management system are established to promote mainstreaming of BD conservation criteria in public policies and disseminate best practices and lessons learned to a wider audience via websites, information networks, publications, etc.</p> <p>3.2. Participatory monitoring, evaluation and learning strategy is implemented:</p> <p>i) M&E of the project facilitates adaptive management</p> <p>ii) M&E System to monitor the adoption and effective mainstreaming of BD and its conservation in new public policies</p>	GE T	171,675.00	964,861.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing (\$)
				Sub Total (\$)	2,574,496.00	15,967,041.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
		GET	128,700.00		840,371.00	
		Sub Total(\$)	128,700.00		840,371.00	
		Total Project Cost(\$)	2,703,196.00		16,807,412.00	

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Argentina	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	5,578,884.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Argentina	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,279,366.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Production Development of Argentina - Secretariat of Energy	Grant	Investment mobilized	3,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Science and Technology of Argentina	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	25,806.00
Recipient Country Government	National Parks Administration	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	83,155.00
Recipient Country Government	National Parks Administration	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	35,293.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Ecology of the Province of Misiones	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	103,361.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Ecology of the Province of Misiones	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	103,361.00
Recipient Country Government	Road Infrastructure Directorate of the Province of Misiones	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,893,727.00
Recipient Country Government	Secretariat for Environment and Land Use Planning of the Province of Mendoza	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	906,192.00

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Secretariat for Environment and Land Use Planning of the Province of Mendoza	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	208,941.00
Recipient Country Government	Provincial Agriculture Council of the Province of Santa Cruz	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	453,346.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment and Control of the Sustainable Development of the Province of Chubut Ministry of Environment and Control of the Sustainable Development of the Province of Chubut	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	688,733.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Industry and Commerce of the Province of Chubut	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	280,173.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Industry and Commerce of the Province of Chubut	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	54,280.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Production of the Province of Corrientes	Grant	Investment mobilized	266,667.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Production of the Province of Corrientes	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	282,618.00
Recipient Country Government	Sustainable Development Agency of the Province of Buenos Aires (OPDS)	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	611,661.00
Recipient Country Government	Sustainable Development Agency of the Province of Buenos Aires (OPDS)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	33,948.00

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agrarian Development of the Province of Buenos Aires	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	867,900.00
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	50,000.00
Total Co-Financing(\$)				16,807,412.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

*The Investment Mobilized refers to resources to be invested by the RenovAr program for wind energy related to Case 1, the Road Infrastructure Directorate's investment inside Iguazu NP for Case 2, as well as programs within the Ministry of Production of the Province of Corrientes related to sustainable livestock production in Case 4, as follows: Institution: Ministry of Production Development of Argentina ? Secretariat of Energy Investment Mobilized: RenovAr Programme Amount (\$): 3,000,000 Institution: Road Infrastructure Directorate of the Province of Misiones Investment Mobilized: Road Infrastructure such as wildlife passages and ecoducts Amount (\$): 1,893,727 Institution: Ministry of Production of the Province of Corrientes Investment Mobilized Livestock Activity Stimulus Fund Amount (\$): 266,667 Total 5,160,394

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	GET	Argentina	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,703,196	256,804
Total Grant Resources(\$)					2,703,196.00	256,804.00

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required

PPG Amount (\$)

91,324

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

8,676

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programmin g of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	GET	Argentina	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	91,324	8,676
Total Project Costs(\$)					91,324.00	8,676.00

Core Indicators

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	45,357.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDP A ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	45,357.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDP A ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
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Name of the Protected Area	WDA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park Iber? Provincial Reserve	125689	SelectOthers		25,000.00					
Akula National Park Iguaz? National Park	125689	SelectNational Park		3,380.00					
Akula National Park ?acu? an Natural Protected Area	125689	SelectNational Park		12,880.00					
Akula National Park Peninsula Provincial Park	125689	SelectOthers		737.00					

Name of the Protected Area	WDA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park Uruguaya? Provincial Park	125689	Select Others		3,360.00					

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
2800000.00	4531425.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
2,800,000.00	4,531,425.00		

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes that meets national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations (hectares)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title	Submitted
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Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)	10000000	38400	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)	0	5238374.4	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)		38,400		
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)		5,238,374.4		
Anticipated start year of accounting		2020		
Duration of accounting		4		

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)	10000000			
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
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Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				
Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)				
Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)
Wind Power select	5,000.00	561.00		

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	2,770	3,626		
Male	2,660	3,348		
Total	5430	6974	0	0

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

*The amount for Core Indicator 6 reflects mitigation of GHG emissions associated directly with sustainable livestock management in grasslands (38,400 tons) and indirectly from specific pilot case wind parks (5,238,374.4 tons). The project will guide the planning and construction process of wind parks, enhance the EIA process, reduce approval times, and prevent interruptions to energy generation associated with collisions and thus ensure timely and consistent generation of wind energy in the pilot case sites. It is estimated that the wind parks in the pilot cases will produce 561 MW during the project's lifetime, which in turn will avoid 5,238,374.4 metric tons of CO₂e greenhouse gas emissions. The project will contribute to the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework to be adopted at the 15th Conference of the Parties of CBD. In particular, it is expected to support the goals and targets that replace current Aichi Biodiversity Targets 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 12, 14, 19 and 20. It also incorporates innovative approaches to improve the implementation of international conventions, such as CBD, CMS and CITES. For example, activities related to the National Biodiversity Inventory in Component 1 will contribute to the fulfillment of the CBD and the

implementation of Axis 2 and Goals 13 and 18 of the National Strategy on Biodiversity. This project is fully aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular with: (i) Goal 7: to promote access to renewable sustainable (wind) energy; (ii) Goal 9: to promote the construction of sustainable infrastructure, and to promote innovation (BD-friendly roads; (iii) Goal 15: to promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, fight against deforestation, stop and reverse land degradation, and stop the loss of BD. This project follows up on articles of the Convention on Biological Diversity that call upon the mainstreaming of biodiversity, namely Article 6(b), 10(a) (c), 14, 11, 7 (c) and 8 (I). It is also aligned with the Cancun Declaration on Mainstreaming the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity for Well-Being, as well as with the Long-Term Strategic Approach to Mainstreaming established at the fourteenth Conference of the Parties of CBD.

*Core Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use This refers to the interventions related to BD-friendly road infrastructure: Section 1 RN 101: Iguazú NP (3,380 ha); Section 2 RN 12: PP Peninsula (737 has); Section 3 RP N° 19: Uruguá Provincial Park (3,360 has) Improved livestock management: Iberá Provincial Reserve (25,000 has) Strengthened control of traffic and hunting in ANP Yacaré (12,880 h) Due to COVID-related restrictions, it is not possible to provide a completed METT at this time as some of the data is not readily available. However, the relevant institutional departments understand the need for this important baseline information and are committed to ensuring the METT will be completed within the first 6 months of implementation.

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

describe any changes in alignment with the project design with the original pif

1a. *Project Description.*

1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description);

No changes from PIF.

2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects;

Compared to the PIF, the Project Document identifies a wider range of partners and baseline initiatives that will contribute to the project's results. In particular, the changes in pilot site locations (see table below) afforded the inclusion of new provincial partners and baseline programs, such as the development of regulations for the minimum requirements for consideration of biodiversity conservation in wind energy projects by provincial agencies of Santa Cruz and Buenos Aires (Case 1); ecoducts and road maintenance by Misiones Provincial Roads Directorate (Case 2); the control of trade and hunting of wildlife by the Province of Mendoza (Case 3); and livestock models in the provinces of Buenos Aires and Corrientes (Case 4). Kindly refer to Sections II "Development Challenge" and IV "Results and Partnerships" of the GEF-UNDP project document.

3) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project;

No changes were made to the project's objectives, intentions or scope since the PIF stage. The project maintains alignment with the GEF focal area strategies as stated in the PIF. The PIF identified four pilot cases to develop and implement action plans, instruments and procedures. However, during the PPG, the following adjustments were made:

PIF Outputs	ProDoc Outputs
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<p><i>1.1. National Biodiversity Information System (NBIS) is consolidated</i></p>	<p><i>1.1. National Biodiversity Inventory is consolidated.</i></p> <p>The Project will provide support to the ongoing efforts of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MAyDS) to update the existing Open Data Portal to include standardized information on BD from other national and provincial information systems and complement the Environmental Information System to be supported by the ELUP project. As such, rather than develop a separate BD information system, it is more efficient to consolidate all the information on the country's BD in what will be the first National Biodiversity Inventory and integrate this information into the National Environmental Information System and the Biological Data Portal (SNDB- run by MinCyT) in a systematized way for public access.</p>
<p><i>1.4. Capacity development program is carried out for strengthened coordination and cooperation to mainstream wildlife conservation in sectoral work with the national institutions responsible for the intersectoral and interjurisdictional articulation of BD conservation, such as CONADIBIO, COFEMA and ECIF[1]¹.</i></p>	<p>The same objective set in the PIF is maintained, but it was decided to integrate this Output 1.4 into Output 1.2 since the project will strengthen coordination and cooperation to incorporate biodiversity conservation in public policies and sectoral and intersectoral programs selected through the processes of (i) elaboration of the Intersectoral Plans, which will be participatory and will engage the main actors from federal coordination organizations such as CONADIBIO, COFEMA and ECIF; and (ii) training for the implementation of said Intersectoral Plans.</p>
<p><i>2.1. Set of validated / applied instruments is tested for the harmonization and coordination of public policies that affect BD conservation for the following 4 pilot cases:</i></p> <p><i>Case 1: Promotion of the conservation of birds in the development of wind energy.</i></p>	<p><i>Case 1. Wind Energy: Promotion of the conservation of birds and bats in the development of wind energy through the harmonization of wind energy generation policies with bird and bat conservation policies.</i></p> <p>The same objective set in the PIF is maintained while the territorial focus of the pilot case has been expanded from the Province of Santa Cruz to also cover the Provinces of Chubut and Buenos Aires, and the project will consider the migratory routes of both birds and bats. As such, the project's reach will (i) completely cover the area of the Ruddy-headed goose migratory route as well as the Hooded grebe (<i>Podiceps gallardoi</i>); and (ii) achieve a greater project impact in terms of regulations and capacity building of the provincial authorities that intervene in the processes of Environmental Impact Assessment, approval, control and monitoring of wind energy parks as well as harmonize wind energy generation policies with bird conservation policies.</p>

<p><i>Case 2. Road Infrastructure: Harmonization of road development policies with wildlife conservation policies to reduce road kill and habitat fragmentation.</i></p>	<p><i>Case 2. Road Infrastructure: Harmonization of road development policies with wildlife conservation policies to reduce road kill and habitat fragmentation.</i></p> <p>The same objective set forth in the PIF is maintained, but the location of the intervention sites has changed from the Federal Road Plan site 'G' to the following three sites along national and provincial routes in Misiones Province:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? National Route 12 (crossing of RN 101 and Gendarmería); ? National Route 101 (crossing of RN12 and the access to Cataratas International Airport); and ? Provincial Route 19 (section of Uruguaya Provincial Park). <p>These routes were chosen because they traverse an ecosystem of global importance for BD conservation, namely the Atlantic Forest of Alto Paraná. Misiones is a province with massive tourism flow (especially in the Iguazú National Park), and thus presents an urgent opportunity to minimize the impact of heavily-travelled roads on native fauna, such as the jaguar (<i>Panthera onca</i>). These routes are slightly modified from the PIF and consequently no longer address the maned wolf (<i>Chrysocyon brachyurus</i>) or wildlife displacement during flooding of the Paraná River.</p>
<p><i>Case 3. Prevention of illegal hunting, degradation of associated habitats and trafficking of wildlife.</i></p>	<p><i>Case 3: Wildlife trafficking and illegal hunting: Prevention of illegal hunting, degradation of associated habitats and trafficking of wildlife through the harmonization of wildlife trafficking and hunting policies with BD conservation policies.</i></p> <p>The same objective set forth in the PIF is maintained, but the specific activities have been adjusted with regards to the regulations and protocols for the control of wildlife trafficking and hunting and the strengthening of traceability and control systems. In particular, the project will support the development and implementation of the Biodiversity Administration, Control and Verification System (SACVEBIO), which was not considered at the time of the PIF. Through Case 3, the project will implement the SACVEBIO in Mendoza and later facilitate its expanded implementation across all provinces in order to cover all of the country's wild flora and fauna.</p> <p>The site location has changed since the PIF. Instead of La Pampa Province, the pilot will take place in the Province of Mendoza, where the Yellow Cardinal is declared of interest for its conservation and the actions will have a higher potential for replicability and / or adaptability to other provinces of the country.</p>

Case 4: Implementation of incentives to reduce pressure and threats of livestock on species at risk of extinction, especially large cats.

Case 4. Livestock management: Implementation of incentives to reduce pressure and threats of livestock on species at risk of extinction through the harmonization of BD conservation policies with sustainable livestock management practices to reduce the pressure of rural producers on wildlife, especially on the Pampas deer.

The same objective set in the PIF is maintained. This case will focus on the development and promotion of tax and financial instruments for livestock production systems in grassland areas to reduce the pressure of rural producers on wildlife, especially on the Pampas deer, rather than conflict with large cats. As such, the pilot sites have changed from the province of Misiones to the Provinces of Buenos Aires and Corrientes, where experiences with sustainable livestock production models have already been carried out and the actions will allow replicability and / or adaptability to other provinces of the country that are currently suffering from degradation due to livestock production under traditional schemes that do not consider the habitat of threatened species in a comprehensive manner.

Project indicators and targets have been fine tuned. Please refer to Annex A Results Framework of the CEO Endorsement Request.

4) alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies;

The project maintains the same alignment with the GEF focal area strategies as stated in the PIF.

5) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCE, SCCF, and co-financing;

No changes from PIF. Baseline projects as well as other contributions to the project's baseline and co-financing are presented in detail in the description of the outcomes and outputs in Section IV "Results and Partnerships" as well as in Section VIII "Financial Planning and Management" of the GEF-UNDP Project Document. Co-financing institutions and their contributions have been fine-tuned and the total amount of co-financing committed in the PIF has been slightly increased to USD 16,807,412 with USD 13,617,526 contributed as grants and USD 3,189,886 as in-kind.

Section VIII "Financial Planning and Management" shows significant investments will be made by the key relevant institutions in the four pilot cases to be implemented by the project. These investments will mainly be allocated to: costs of staff assigned to project activities; development of the multi-stakeholder dialogue spaces; investments in programs and projects related to BD conservation (i.e. investment in policies and programs of the National Directorate for Biodiversity and the National Directorate for Impact Evaluation); training; infrastructure (wind energy and roads); publications and dissemination of information; project monitoring and evaluation; and project management.

GEF resources will be used to mainstream BD conservation at federal and provincial levels to reduce biodiversity loss and generate multiple benefits for the long-term protection of global and local environmental values in Argentina. This includes the mainstreaming of BD conservation in priority sectoral and intersectoral policies, and participatory strategies that improve inter-institutional and intersectoral coordination, ultimately culminating in the form of an Intersectoral Biodiversity Plan for

each targeted sector; capacity building of national and provincial stakeholders; and development and implementation of BD- friendly and sustainable practices (i.e., wind energy, road infrastructure, hunting and trafficking, and livestock management). This will be done through the provision of incremental funding to add on to investments already being made by the project partners, such as the National Program for the Conservation of Endangered Species and the National Conservation Plan of the Yaguaret? Natural Monument, RenovAr Programme for wind energy, and the Livestock Activity Stimulus Fund. As such, the project can be deemed as entirely incremental.

6) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCE/SCCF):

The project's global environmental benefits have been assessed in more detail. The project will provide the following benefits:

- a) 4,576,782 hectares total area under improved management, corresponding to:
- b) 45,357 hectares of terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use;
- c) 4,531,425 hectares of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas);
- d) 5,276,774.4 metric tons of CO₂e Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated corresponding to:
- e) 38,400 tons directly from sustainable livestock management in grasslands
- f) 5,238,374.4 tons indirectly from pilot interventions in the planning and monitoring of the target wind parks, which will generate 561 MW during the project lifetime.
- g) 6,974 (3,626 women + 3,348 men) direct beneficiaries as co-benefit of GEF investment.

7) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up. ?

The project's innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up remains the same and have been expanded with more detail. Kindly refer to Section IV Results and Partnerships of the GEF-UNDP Project document.

[1] CONADIBIO (National Advisory Commission for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity), COFEMA (Federal Council of the Environment) and ECIF (Interjurisdictional Coordinating Body for Fauna).

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

Project Map[1] and Geospatial Coordinates of project sites



[1] Note that the designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Geospatial Coordinates of Pilot Sites:

Latitude and longitude are provided in decimal format. With respect to the pilot sites of Road Infrastructure, Sustainable Livestock Management, Illegal wildlife trafficking and hunting, their coordinates represent points that delimit their respective polygons. Meanwhile, the coordinates for the Wind Energy sites represent the points of each wind farm.

Pilot Cases		Latitude	Longitude
Road Infrastructure	RN 101	- 25.667693	-54.500309
		- 25.716923	-54.432742
	RN 12	- 25.668801	-54.498615
		- 25.809583	-54.539177
	RN 19	- 25.926525	-54.277605
		- 25.744090	-54.106270
Sustainable Livestock	Corrientes	- 27.575887	-56.529039
		- 27.767916	-56.239596
		- 28.433654	-56.975011
		- 28.525031	-56.663792
	Buenos Aires	- 36.175816	-57.233315
		- 36.355293	-57.368494
		- 36.436379	-56.697006
		- 36.296586	-56.773205
Illegal wildlife trade and Hunting	Mendoza	- 32.267942	-68.118468
		- 32.351671	-67.329332
		- 35.032235	-68.372472
		- 35.503277	-66.522026
		- 35.503277	-66.522026
Wind Energy	Buenos Aires PE Corti	- 38.657526	-61.987821
	Buenos Aires PE Wayra	- 38.672848	-62.037492
	Chubut PE Chubut Norte	- 42.580235	-65.162586

Chubut P.E. Rawson	- 43.353145	-65.183564
Santa Cruz PE Ca?ad?n Le?n	- 46.590807	-67.641440
Santa Cruz PE Vientos Aike	- 51.526626	-72.211321

1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

N/A

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Please refer to the file Stakeholder Engagement Plan

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

During the PPG phase, key stakeholders participated in project planning and design workshops and focus group meetings. These participative fora included: a) PPG inception workshop; b) provincial level workshops with local authorities and other stakeholders in the provinces of Buenos Aires, Chubut,

Corrientes, Mendoza, Misiones and Santa Cruz; c) individual meetings and consultations with key national and local institutions, UNDP Argentina and MAyDS authorities; and d) meetings with national and local CSOs and research institutions to gather information.

The project strategy is built upon the active participation of public, private and civil society partners through workshops, conferences, seminars, work groups, and spaces for dialogue such as CONADIBIO and ECIF. At a broad level, participation and representation of stakeholders will be conducted through the governance structures to be put in place by the project as outlined and depicted in the organization structure in Section VIII Governance and Management Arrangements of the GEF-UNDP Project Document. Participation in project planning, implementation and monitoring will be fostered through several components and mechanisms that have been identified to ensure full, effective and meaningful stakeholder participation and avoid negative human rights impacts. Furthermore, there is a strategy for generating capacities and information and communication to maximize participation and engagement of key stakeholders from all sectors and levels.

Project activities aimed at combining, consolidating and systematizing information on biodiversity distribution and conservation status are believed to increase the quantity, quality and distribution of existing data and its proper dissemination is expected to ensure equitable access, strengthening the capacities of institutions and the general public. The communication strategy is to be implemented broadly and inclusively focusing on the need to drive a change of mindset in terms of the relationship among social stakeholders, their livelihoods and their connection with biodiversity conservation.

The project proposes a set of actions linked to increasing coordination, dialogue and consensual decision-making among different areas and jurisdictions, and also actions of a multisectoral nature, including local on-the-ground interventions. These actions are expected to be beneficial not only to institutional structures but also to key stakeholders from academia and civil society, increasing knowledge management and strengthening links among them. Local communities or producers involved in the pilot cases (e.g., in the promotion of sustainable livestock management practices) will also be engaged in knowledge management and monitoring activities.

The abovementioned activities are all considered within the project's budget provided in the TBWP of the ProDoc with support from co-financing.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

Women play a key role in the social dynamics of the target communities. Even though the project is not specifically focused on women, but rather on the communities they belong to, it will address key gender issues in order to mainstream gender as well as promote gender equality and the empowerment of women. In particular, the project will provide an opportunity to tackle gender disparities by encouraging women's participation in project activities and decision-making fora, while taking into

consideration the fact that men and women play different roles in the management, use and conservation of biodiversity in relation to their livelihoods.

The project mainstreams the gender approach in its activities and will consider a gender balance in the composition of the teams, committees and groups involved in its delivery. Some of the strategies devised for the project on the basis of a gender approach are summarized below (more detail can be found in Annex 10 of the ProDoc):

- ? In fact-finding activities: include sex-disaggregated data.
- ? In the identification of criteria applicable to the analysis of socio-economic information: specify criteria based on a gender approach, e.g. differentiated roles of women on BD use and conservation.
- ? In the definition of instruments or tools, consider that their development and implementation should include gender mainstreaming criteria, such as:
 - o In the identification of criteria and standards for integrating BD conservation concerns including gender considerations on different roles for men and women in use and conservation.
 - o Improving and implementing regulations (e.g. Strategic Environmental Assessment, Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) for infrastructure projects and others) ensure gender aspects are included. On the development of clear guidance for implementation of mandatory and voluntary legal instruments consider aspects of gender mainstreaming related to, for example, gender balance in teams, gender sensitivity when dealing with participatory activities, among others.
 - o Ensure the effective engagement of women - experts, stakeholders, or end users - in any discussion activities and in other participatory actions. Specifically ensure that women, groups of women or women institutions are properly convened, and have the opportunity to express their perspective and to influence decision-making processes, such as: participatory and multisectoral meetings and workshops for the elaboration of Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans; congresses or exhibitions of national or international experts for the elaboration of the Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans or meetings of ECIF and COFEMA that are pertinent to this project, among others.
- ? In training activities: the specific inclusion of training elements on gender equality and mainstreaming of the gender approach for officers, technical teams, and key stakeholders of the project, such as: training of national and provincial authorities responsible for the implementation and dissemination of the BD-friendly sustainable livestock production models; the training plan for relevant personnel in the control of wildlife trafficking and illegal hunting; training for road staff, park rangers and technicians for data collection of wildlife road-kill and wildlife records close to major roadways; include gender considerations regarding the role of women in BD conservation; refer to the gender issues in livestock production or trafficking and illegal hunting; as well as other considerations of gender sensitivity when implementing actions.
- ? Ensure the cross-cutting participation of the Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity in interinstitutional coordination activities for permanent participation or consultation to ensure the inclusion of the gender approach in the analysis of information and in the design and implementation of instruments, protocols, guides, etc.
- ? In specific pilot case activities, foster equal participation in the implementation of actions to reduce the allocation of roles based on stereotypes and gaps in equitable treatment, such as: in the

dissemination of sustainable production models through demonstration site visits in Buenos Aires and Corrientes; promote equal participation of men and women producers, or other stakeholders; when implementing a virtual complaints network in Mendoza that involves the competent authorities of the national and provincial government for illegal wildlife trafficking and hunting and rapid response actions, consider gender aspects that can affect the management and end-use of the network; consider gender balance in the assembly of a network related to prevention of road kill.

? In the implementation of the project, gender balance in project team must be ensured; and the selection process of consultants must have adequate gender considerations (rosters with gender balance, gender balance disclaimer on communications of TORs).

? In monitoring and evaluation activities: the design of mechanisms sensitive to the observation and analysis of issues related to different impacts for men and women, and tools for strengthening the specific capacities of institutional parties responsible for their implementation.

During project preparation, gender considerations were incorporated into the project strategy through a full gender analysis, development of a project gender mainstreaming plan (Annex 10) and assigning of a UNDP gender marker (GEN 2). The project includes gender disaggregated indicators as part of the Project Results Framework. Furthermore, the project's design ensures that financial and human resources are set aside for gender mainstreaming during project implementation and for monitoring the effectiveness of this mainstreaming.

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources; Yes

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women

Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

The project envisions that the private sector will play a fundamental role, particularly in each of the Pilot Cases, as follows:

Case 1 will engage energy companies from the wind sector in the elaboration process of Terms of Reference (ToRs), Environmental Technical Specifications (ETAs) for Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) as well as the identification of good practices for the design, operation and maintenance of wind parks. By following the guidelines of good practice, companies stand to avoid environmental conflicts and delays in the execution of projects, thereby increasing profitability, and ultimately generating further interest in the project. Furthermore, the involvement of the private sector is essential to achieve proper planning and zoning of the wind farms so as to avoid negative impacts on

biodiversity and in particular the conservation of endangered species. During the PPG, several meetings were held with representatives of wind energy operators/companies.

Case 2 will be developed together with the business (i.e., construction) sector linked to road development ETAs for the ESIA's, compensation measures and proposals to avoid accidents with fauna in the road corridors. The private sector will benefit from reduced risks associated with road accidents, floods, and deterioration of infrastructure. Climate change scenarios will be incorporated into the guides and manuals.

Case 3 envisions the involvement of the tourism sector as a fundamental partner to achieve the objectives of the pilot and the implementation of a unified set of procedures (i.e., in the form of a Single Guide), especially with regards to compliance with sport hunting licensing and quotas.

Case 4 will engage private livestock producers in the implementation of sustainable management practices at the interface of livestock areas with wild habitats, particularly in the provinces of Corrientes and Buenos Aires. Producers will participate in consultations and workshops to develop positive incentive policies and good livestock management practices to reduce the loss and degradation of habitat of threatened species, such as the Pampas Deer and other grassland species.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
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#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
1	Insufficient implementation of proposed changes to public policies and/or instruments developed due to weak intersectoral coordination, missing information on BD in relation to targeted sectors and/or weak capacity to implement harmonized policies and programs.	Political	Low I 2 P 2	<p>The government is committed to strengthening and enforcing a regulatory framework that supports BD conservation and sectoral mainstreaming. In particular, the government has ratified a large number of international conventions (such as CBD, CITES) and has put in place various supporting national policies (see Baseline Programs). The harmonization of BD conservation criteria within public policies is key to these commitments and the project will develop measures to ensure continuity of this process through:</p> <p>a) promotion of the consolidation of a regulatory framework for the internalization of BD conservation in key sectoral policies; b) continuous management of the National Biodiversity Inventory (NBI) by the corresponding national and provincial authorities, initially driven by the project and supported by BD policies agreed upon and accepted by different actors; c) the project will carry out a communication campaign with decision makers to increase support for the policy changes that the project will propose and ensure continuous dissemination of good practices and lessons learned; d) the institutionalization of the administrative, regulatory and financial instruments linked to BD conservation and their integration into the management framework of the relevant government sectors.</p> <p>The project will strengthen institutional management through: a) strengthening of ECIF and other inter-institutional coordination mechanisms such as COFEMA and CONADIBIO; b) participation of different governmental institutions in the project, thus reinforcing the internalization of their commitment and participation through the co-elaboration and co-implementation of Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans, key legal instruments and regulatory procedures and baseline information; c) strengthening of institutional capacities.</p>	UND P CO

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
2	Prioritization of sectoral interests (energy, transport, etc.) over harmonization with BD policies; stakeholders from productive sectors focus on production challenges with little interest in conservation.	Political	Moderate I 3 P2	<p>The project provides an opportunity for MAYS to demonstrate the value of harmonized public policy management as a vital component of the country's model for sustainable development. The project will create or strengthen interinstitutional and interjurisdictional coordination mechanisms (i.e., participatory roundtables and intersectoral governance spaces for the co-elaboration and co-implementation of Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans) and bring together different sectors (with varying levels of resources and influence) to participate in them to define effective mechanisms for the harmonization of sectoral policies with BD conservation criteria and support the implementation of selected instruments from each pilot case. These roundtables will provide an opportunity to establish specific measures for full and effective participation of these groups.</p> <p>Furthermore, the project will develop and implement strategies for capacity-building and communication, creating incentives and arguments for market responsiveness to biodiversity conservation standards. Furthermore, the implementation of pilot activities in each of the cases will provide on-the-ground demonstrations to garner interest for further replication and uptake of the promoted models/practices.</p>	UND P CO

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
3	The COVID-19 pandemic could impact project implementation.	Organizational	Moderate I3 P2	<p>The workplan reflects the new reality of hosting virtual meetings rather than large-scale public events and training workshops during Year 1. This "virtual and socially-distanced <i>modus operandi</i>" has been put to trial during the PPG phase and thus the ProDoc reflects adjustments in project design to take into account this shift from in-person activities to virtual, socially-distanced events, as well as potential delays in delivery. The project budget includes the purchase of videoconferencing equipment and IT support to facilitate this. It is important to note that the pandemic underscores the relevance, importance and timeliness of a project of this magnitude, as the proposed Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans and pilot cases will be vital to Argentina's efforts to conserve globally-important biodiversity through mainstreaming and as the project tackles illegal wildlife trade, which can be a conduit for the transmission of zoonotic diseases.</p> <p>UNDP is carrying out contingency planning in order to measure the potential impact of Covid-19 on the whole portfolio and will continue to do so periodically. Even though it is expected to have significant impact on activities planned for 2020, it is not yet clear what the impacts will be beyond this period. Adaptive management will be employed as needed.</p>	UNDP CO

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
4	<p><u>SESP Risk 1</u> <u>Gender</u></p> <p>The design and implementation of intersectoral biodiversity plans and instruments for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into prioritized policies might reinforce gender-based discrimination against women, as well as their access to any opportunities and benefits which might arise for such purpose. If during the implementation of the project the possibility of equal participation of men and women is not facilitated, the access of men and / or women to the benefits / opportunities offered by the project could be limited.</p>	Social and Environmental	Moderate I3 P2	The Gender Analysis and Action Plan (Annex 10) establishes specific assessment and management measures for each project outcome, and the project budget ensures resources are allocated for this purpose. Some of the main measures to reduce risk of negative gender impacts include: Gender consideration in data collection and information gathering; Gender sensitive approach in participatory activities and dialogue processes; and engaging the Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity in interinstitutional coordination activities.	UNDP CO

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
5	<p>SESP Risk 2</p> <p>Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</p> <p>Activities related to small-scale road infrastructure for wildlife passages could adversely impact endangered species, critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. Iguazú National Park and Uruguá Provincial Park).</p>	Social and Environmental	Low: I2 P1	<p>Risk to endangered species and habitats is considered low because the project proposes small road infrastructure works to put in place wildlife passages/ecoducts and speed limits (not constructing actual roads per se) and these are specifically designed to help wildlife displace itself safely and reduce roadkill. Furthermore, the project will comply with the General Environmental Law to avoid potential impacts on the conservation of critical habitats, as follows:</p> <p>According to the guideline for the EIA: https://www.argentina.gob.ar/ambiente/sostenibilidad/evaluacion-ambiental/impacto/guia-elaboracion-esia, the EIA is a technical-administrative procedure provided for in General National Environmental Law No. 25,675, which allows informed decision-making by the competent environmental authority regarding the environmental viability of a project and its environmental management. The General National Environmental Law No. 25,675 establishes the EIA as a mandatory environmental policy instrument for the entire country. The MAgDS 'Guide for the Preparation of Environmental Impact Studies' has a specific section on 'Methodological considerations associated with the study of biodiversity' for the assessment of the impact on species and habitats. It also indicates the components to be taken into account by projects in terms of potential impacts, which include the 'critical habitats and areas of importance for the conservation of biodiversity', and special attention must be paid to key species (rare, endemic, endangered).</p> <p>At the local level, in accordance with national legislation, the Province of Misiones' Law XVI N°35 establishes the requirement of an EIA for road works, among others. The ministerial resolution 464/2008 of the Ministry of Ecology of Misiones establishes a Technical Committee for EIA processes.</p>	UNDP CO

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
6	<p>SESP Risk 3</p> <p>Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</p> <p>Activities related to sustainable livestock production models could adversely impact endangered species, critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. Iber? Provincial Reserve).</p>	Social and Environmental	Low: I2 P 1	Risk to endangered species and habitats is low because the project will support existing livestock producers to put in place more sustainable production models and natural grassland management, which would benefit endangered species by providing a richer habitat.	UND P CO

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
7	<p><u>SESP Risk 4</u></p> <p><u>Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</u></p> <p>There is a risk that climate change will degrade ecosystems and put at risk populations of target species, thereby challenging the success of project activities and achievement of objective.</p>	Social and Environmental	Low: I 2 P 1	<p>The project interventions are designed to address the effects of increasing climate variability and change, including extreme weather events, as follows:</p> <p>In Case 1, actions implemented to avoid and mitigate the impacts of wind farms on biodiversity will strengthen the sector against potential environmental risks, including CC.</p> <p>In Cases 2 and 3, actions related to road infrastructure, the prevention of roadkill, and strengthening of controls over trafficking and illegal hunting will ensure the maintenance or increase of endangered species populations, thereby increasing their resilience to climate change.</p> <p>The sustainable livestock management models implemented in Case 4 will restore and strengthen the habitat of endangered species in Corrientes and Buenos Aires provinces, thereby resulting in increased resilience of the sector against climate change.</p>	
8	<p><u>SESP Risk 5</u></p> <p><u>Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</u></p> <p>Participation in project activities could pose a potential risk of exposure to COVID-19.</p>	Social and Environmental	Low: I2 P1	<p>This is considered a low risk due to strong national policies to protect worker health and safety. In recognition of current health restrictions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, the project will employ videoconferencing equipment for virtual meetings and workshops, when necessary; adjust the workplan so that some activities in the field or related to consultations take place later, as necessary; and/or provide personal protective equipment (PPE) to prevent exposure among project stakeholders and participants. Budget has been included for IT support and PPE.</p>	UND P CO

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
9	<p>SESP Risk 6</p> <p>Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</p> <p>The capture and management of illegally hunted/trafficked species could pose a health and safety risk to workers with respect to exposure to zoonotic diseases (such as COVID-19) or injury (from beaks, talons/claws, etc).</p>	Social and Environmental	Low: I2 P1	<p>The trafficking of wildlife and its byproducts is not only a global threat to its conservation and survival but also establishes a way of transporting invasive exotic species and zoonotic diseases, such as COVID-19 virus. However, this is considered a low risk due to strong national policies to protect worker health and safety.</p> <p>The project will be implemented in compliance with applicable national and provincial regulations, including ILO Conventions No. 155, 184 and 187 ratified by Argentina, as well as Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) as per relevant standards.</p> <p>With regards to risks associated with the handling of confiscated animals (i.e. physical and health safety such as with regards to zoonotic viruses like COVID-19), the review and update and/or elaboration of national and provincial protocols and procedures for Rescue Centers will ensure they include suitability and management standards and procedures for confiscated animals, including the use of personal protection equipment (PPE). The project will work together with DNBio and ECIF to update protocols and procedures to ensure the safety and health of the workers performing control tasks.</p>	UNDP CO

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
10	<p>SESP Risk 7</p> <p>Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</p> <p>The use of heavy machinery (i.e. steamroller, mechanical shovel, crane, among others) for small-scale infrastructure construction to facilitate wildlife passages could pose a potential risk of injury to workers.</p>	Social and Environmental	Low: I2 P1	This is considered a low risk due to strong national policies to protect worker health and safety. The project will be implemented in compliance with applicable national and provincial regulations, including ILO Conventions No. 155, 184 and 187 ratified by Argentina, as well as Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) as per relevant standards.	UNDP CO

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
11	<p>SESP Risk 8</p> <p>Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</p> <p>In order to address illegal hunting and trafficking of wildlife, the project's capacity building activities will work with security personnel, and this may pose a potential risk to the safety of communities and/or individuals.</p>	Social and Environmental	Low: I3 P1	<p>The project will strengthen capacity and tools to enable security forces responsible for the control of wildlife hunting/trafficking to fulfill their existing mandate. The project will not engage in field operations.</p> <p>The Ministry of National Security has several protocols that address conflict resolution/negotiation. A regulatory framework exists to manage potential risks associated with human rights.</p> <p>The project will support capacity building on gender awareness to decrease the risk of gender-based violence, both institutionally and when dealing with the public. Institutionally, Argentina has decentralized organizations such as the Public Prosecutor's Office that has a Prosecutor on Institutional Violence for the prevention and pertinent judicial action in cases of institutional violence by the security forces.</p> <p>The standards that are followed already in Argentina meet the UNDP's principles on Human Rights. This is a low risk, but the existing conflict resolution protocols in place minimize the probability of this risk. The project team will monitor the situation, as described in the ESMF (Annex 9).</p>	UNDP CO

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
1 2	<p>SESP Risk 9</p> <p>Indigenous Peoples</p> <p>The project will support the elaboration of Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans at the national level through participatory processes. There is a risk that Indigenous Peoples would not be adequately consulted during the elaboration of these Plans.</p>	Social and Environmental	Moderate: I3 P2	<p>The project carried out an analysis of the regulatory framework and policies on Indigenous Peoples, and prepared an Indigenous Peoples Framework (Annex 11) with guidelines to ensure that consultations or engagement of indigenous peoples will be carried out in accordance with all standards and legislation, and employing culturally appropriate techniques, as mentioned in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (Annex 9).</p> <p>Activities in Component 1 will promote the development of different instruments for national application and capacity building to increase the integration of BD conservation in public policies. These are not expected to affect rights, lands, resources or territories of IP. Consequently, it is determined that an IPP is not required. Furthermore, in accordance with the UNDP Checklist for appraising whether an activity may require an FPIC process, it was determined that there is no need for FPIC either.</p> <p>CONADIBIO will be one of the relevant platforms for deliberation on plans and programs, since it has representation from indigenous organizations. Likewise, the National Institute of Indigenous Affairs has been identified as a key actor to be consulted on relevant issues in all components of the project.</p>	UND P CO

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
13	<p>SESP Risk 10</p> <p>Indigenous Peoples</p> <p>There is an indigenous community in the vicinity of the project's area of influence for Case 2, where measures will be assessed and implemented to prevent wildlife-vehicle collisions. There is a risk that these communities might be excluded from the decisions that may affect them (directly or indirectly).</p>	Social and Environmental	Moderate I2 P2	<p>During Year 1, prior to implementation of pilot actions in each site, the specific intervention in this pilot site will be confirmed and based on this decision, the required steps to engage and consult with IPs will be followed as per the ESMF (Annex 9) and the Indigenous Peoples Framework (Annex 11). Particular consideration will be given to the indigenous population present in the surrounding area of the Section of National Route N° 12 between the intersection with NR 101 and the Uruguai Lake post of <i>Gendarmes? a Nacional</i>.</p> <p>The Project will first generate an analysis to determine whether there will be an ecoduct in that particular sector or only speed control. The national regulations will be complied with and an EIA will be carried out, as described in the ESMF (Annex 9). The EIA will determine if there is a need for further consultation and participation of the communities. It should be noted that even if an ecoduct is built, this intervention does not trigger FPIC.</p> <p>The project will establish a comprehensive grievance mechanism (System for Prevention and Management of Consultations and Conflicts - SGCC, in Spanish). This system will comprise a specific structure for all cases in addition to a mechanism with best practices to address potential grievances, consultation or conflicts with Indigenous Peoples (IP) in connection with project activities. For these cases, the mechanisms of the indigenous communities will be considered to address grievances and implemented in accordance with national and international laws related to IPs.</p> <p>None of the pilot sites in Component 2 are located within indigenous territory. Therefore there is no expected impact on rights, lands territories, resources or traditional livelihoods and there will be no cause for resettlement or impairment of cultural heritage. Consequently, it is determined that an IPP is not required. Furthermore, in accordance with the UNDP Checklist for appraising whether an activity may require an FPIC process, it was determined that there is no need for FPIC either.</p>	UNDP CO

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
14	<p>SESP Risk 11</p> <p><u>Pollution</u></p> <p>The pilot interventions to build ecoducts for safe wildlife passage and use of construction machinery may lead to an increase in pollution and production of non-hazardous waste such as construction debris.</p>	Social and Environmental	Moderate I3 P2	<p>The construction of road infrastructure (removal of dirt/pavement, etc), such as ecoducts to permit wildlife to traverse roads safely, will be carried out in compliance with EIA and associated environmental legislation (General Environmental Law No. 25676). The province is responsible for compliance with the Law and the project will monitor this, as described in the ESMF (Annex 9).</p> <p>Preventive/mitigation measures include the following:</p> <p><u>Excavation:</u></p> <p>Impact 1: Excavation machinery is generally very noisy.</p> <p>Mitigation: Schedule the work to take into account the times of migration or reproduction of species.</p> <p>Impact 2: Dust clouds produced by excavations and earthworks.</p> <p>Mitigation: Wetting of the land to be excavated.</p> <p>Impact 3: Generation of construction debris</p> <p>Mitigation: Waste management will be carried out according to national regulations. It will be transported to landfill sites as indicated by regulations for the management and movement of land.</p>	UNDP CO
15	<p>Low awareness, distrust and low motivation among key stakeholders and low capacity of different stakeholders to manage any project-related challenges</p>	Social and Environmental	Low: I2 P1	<p>Components 2 and 3 of the project will support communication and capacity building strategies to keep key stakeholders informed, demonstrate the utility of project actions and their benefit to the environment and to the stakeholders. For example, the sustainable livestock management models are expected to increase production while ensuring conservation of grassland habitat and species. The project's stakeholder engagement plan highlights opportunities to build and strengthen participation and trust among key stakeholders.</p>	UNDP CO

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
16	Argentina's financial crisis may affect timely availability of co-financing for project implementation or may reduce the co-financing due to budgetary restrictions	Financial	Moderate I 5 P 3	<p>The project will prioritize key strategic interventions. The UNDP CO will monitor the co-financing contributions to the project. UNDP, MAyDS, and provincial governments are the Project Board members and will hold regular dialogues at the highest political level on cofinancing issues and will seek to develop alternative strategies (e.g., partnerships with private sector or other stakeholders working in the target landscapes to mobilize additional resources) to reduce impacts on the project interventions in case the institutional cofinancing contributions are reduced. The stakeholder mapping will be updated in PY1 so new potential partners and co-financiers may be identified.</p> <p>Contributions of cofinancing from all counterparts will be monitored on a quarterly basis by the CO. Any significant deviation will be addressed on a case by case scenario.</p> <p>The local currency devaluation against the dollar as well as the inflation rate will be monitored regularly and reported to the Regional Hub.</p>	UNDP CO

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism:

Implementing Partner:

The Implementing Partner for this project is the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Argentina (MAyDS).

The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed Project Document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- ? Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- ? Risk management as outlined in this Project Document;
- ? Procurement of goods and services, including human resources;
- ? Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets;

- ? Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;
- ? Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- ? Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

Responsible Parties:

The Responsible Parties of the Project will be identified and confirmed at project start.

Project stakeholders and target groups:

Stakeholders and target groups of the project will be incorporated through a National Technical Committee and Provincial Committees / Working Groups that will provide support to the project to coordinate the execution of actions to achieve the established results and objectives. See Annex 8 Stakeholder Engagement Plan for details.

Strategic project partners were selected on the basis of their capacities to regulate, promote or implement the prioritized sectoral policies at the national level as well as at the local level for the pilots, including:

- Secretaria de Energí#a de la Naci#n
- Ministerio de Transporte de la Naci#n (Direcci#n Nacional de Vialidad)
- Ministerio de Seguridad de la Naci#n
- Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganaderí#a y Pesca de la Naci#n
- Administraci#n de Parques Nacionales
- Ministerio de Ambiente - Santa Cruz (Direcci#n de Evaluaci#n de Impacto)
- Consejo Agrario Provincial - Santa Cruz (Fauna)
- Ministerio de Desarrollo Agrario Buenos Aires Province - Direcci#n de Ganaderí#a y Direcci#n de Fauna
- Ministerio de Ambiente - Chubut (Direcci#n de Evaluaci#n de Impacto)
- Ministerio de Producci#n - Chubut (Direcci#n de Fauna)
- OPDS - Buenos Aires (Direcci#n Provincial de Impacto y Direcci#n Provincial de Recursos Naturales)
- Secretaria de Ambiente y Ordenamiento Territorial - Mendoza (Direcci#n de Recursos Naturales)
- Ministerio de Producci#n - Corrientes (Plan Ganadero)
- Ministerio de Turismo - Corrientes (Direcci#n de Fauna, Direcci#n de Parques y Reservas y Comit# Iber?)
- Ministerio de Ecologí#a - Misiones (Fauna y Áreas Protegidas)
- Direcci#n Provincial de Vialidad ? Misiones

The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Argentina (MAyDS) might sign letters of agreement with the identified Strategic Project partners so that they become Responsible Parties. Furthermore, MAyDS may engage other specialized institutions to undertake the necessary field activities to guarantee compliance with the project objectives. Among the specialized institutions identified, are the following:

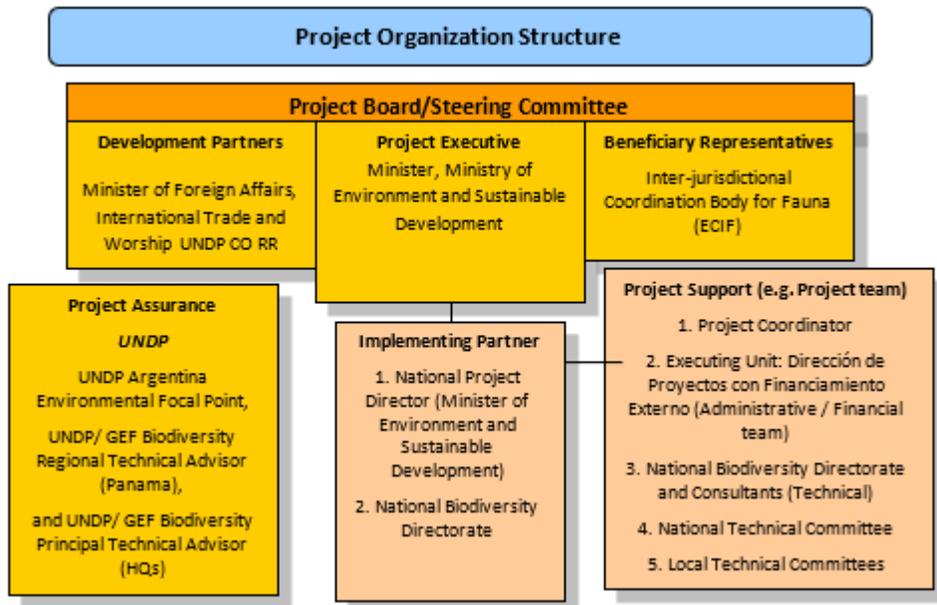
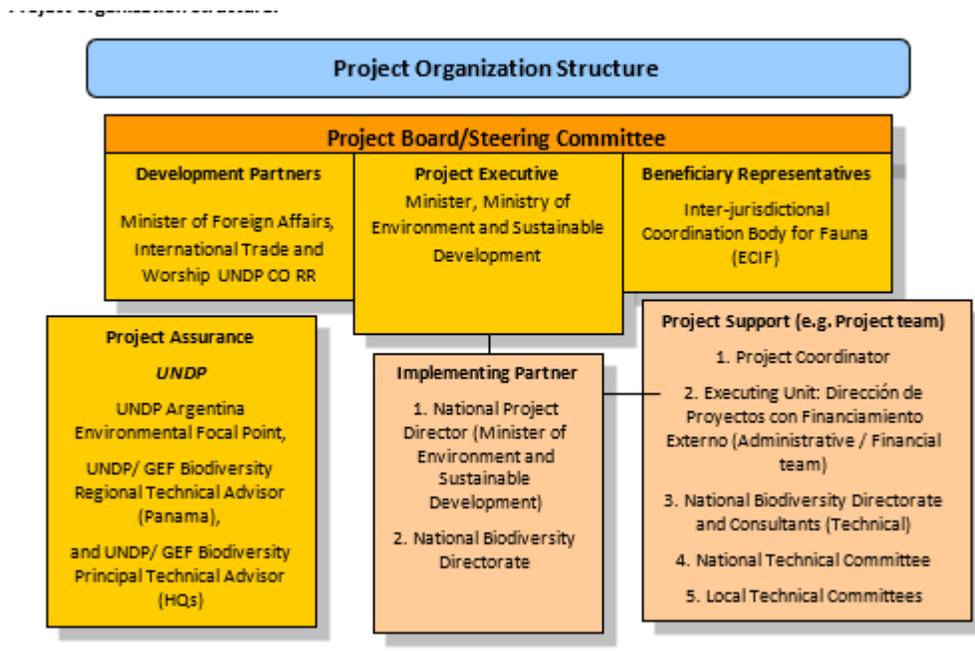
- National Council for Scientific and Technical Research (CONICET): Governmental agency with nationally renowned researchers and institutes specialized, among others, in local biodiversity. It might support the project in the elaboration of the National Biodiversity Inventory.
- The Instituto de Botánica Darwinion might support the elaboration of the vascular flora chapter of the National Biodiversity Inventory.
- Argentine Herpetological Association: Non-governmental institution specialized in herpetofauna studies. It might support the project in the elaboration of the National Biodiversity Inventory.
- Argentine Association of Ecology: Non-governmental institution specialized in ecological studies. It might support the project in the elaboration of the National Biodiversity Inventory.
- National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA): Governmental agency that supports the agricultural industry and farmers on the development of new and better technologies and methodologies for agricultural production. It might support the project in the development and dissemination of sustainable livestock management models.

UNDP:

UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. UNDP is also responsible for the Project Assurance role of the Project Board/Steering Committee.

Project organization structure:

Project Organization Structure



The project team will also work in close coordination with the following ongoing projects to ensure complementarity and avoid overlap:

a) WB/GEF project: ?Rural Corridors and Biodiversity? (2015-2020): The project will benefit from the experiences and lessons learned from working with provincial environmental agencies in the province of Misiones.

b) WB/UNDP project: ?Native Forests and the Community?. This initiative began in 2015 and is ongoing. This Project supports the use of alternative energy forms that are friendly with the environment and biodiversity, benefitting communities.

c) UNDP/GEF project: ?Mainstreaming sustainable use of biodiversity in production practices of small producers to protect the biodiversity of high value conservation forests in the Atlantic Forest, Yungas and Chaco? (2015-2020): The project will benefit from the lessons learned from engaging the NTFP sector in mainstreaming of BD conservation criteria in its practices.

d) UNDP/GEF project: ?Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management (SLM) into development planning: Making Environmental Land Use Planning (ELUP) Operational in Argentina?: This project focuses on the application of economic and financial instruments to evaluate ecosystem services and their consideration in ELUP. Both the ELUP and the new wildlife project will contribute to BD Program 9 through a coordinated and synergistic approach, however, the new project is also linked to BD Program 3 with a strong focus on priority endangered wildlife. The projects will address different needs and threats within their respective target sectors so as to provide a complementary set of instruments for the integral management of BD conservation: the ELUP project focuses on urban expansion/ tourism, mining, and agriculture, while the proposed project focuses on infrastructure (road and wind energy), sport hunting and poaching, and livestock. Within the agriculture sector, the ELUP project will define appropriate land use zones for livestock and promote less damaging production practices, such as use of native species, fire management, herd stocking, etc., whereas the new project is specifically focused on the development and evaluation of instruments and mechanisms of economic and financial incentives for the promotion of models of sustainable livestock production in habitats of endangered species, particularly natural grasslands in Corrientes and the Bah?a Samborombon area of Buenos Aires where Pampas Deer and other grassland species are found. The implementation of both projects will be carried out in strict coordination to maximize complementarity. Output 1.1 of the Wildlife project will consolidate the National Biodiversity Inventory, which will be an integral tool to support decision making on development and productive initiatives. This will complement the Environmental Information System to be supported by the ELUP project; the ELUP focuses on land use and productive practices, while the wildlife project will focus on priority endangered wildlife and habitats.

e) Jaguar 2030 Roadmap: this relates to Conservation Units and their corridors, which are also referred to in Argentina?s Yaguarete (Jaguar) National Plan, an important baseline initiative of this GEF project. Argentina?s participation in the Roadmap is coordinated by MAyDS through the National Directorate of Biodiversity responsible for the Yaguarete National Plan. As such, the project?s contributions to jaguar conservation will contribute directly towards this Roadmap and MAyDS will ensure the effective coordination of both initiatives.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assesments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) under CBD: Argentina ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in 1994. The project is consistent with the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2016-2020 and will contribute to its implementation, particularly through: Strategic Axis 1, Conservation and sustainable uses of biodiversity through projects that promote the conservation of endangered wildlife; Strategic Axis 2 and Goals 13 and 18 through the establishment of a National Biodiversity Inventory; Strategic Axis 8, Inter-institutional articulation through the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation in plans and projects of the livestock, energy and road development sectors; and Strategic Axis 4, sustainable production and consumption through the promotion of sustainable livestock in coexistence with endangered fauna. Added to this is the incorporation of innovative financial mechanisms to support the implementation of the NBSAP through the development of innovative tax proposals and economic incentives for sustainable livestock production. It is envisaged that the project will contribute to a new NBSAP, reviewed and updated following the adoption of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework at CBD COP-15.

Furthermore, the Project is consistent with the MAYDS? National Program for the Conservation of Endangered Species, which implements a series of endangered species conservation projects. The MAYDS 2016-2020 Action Plan sets out 21 national goals for the conservation and sustainable use of BD, to which this project will contribute in terms of Goals 11, 12, 13, 14 and 20. The project will support Argentina's efforts to comply with the provisions of the General Law on the Environment and Sustainable Development. It is also consistent with the application of National Law 22,421 on Wildlife Conservation and National Law 24,375. Likewise, the project's objectives will support the implementation of National Law No. 26,331 on Native Forests (2007). The coordination of national BD conservation policies, regulatory frameworks and programs with similar provincial environmental policies and plans is consistent with the objectives and coordination fostered by federal agencies such as COFEMA, CONADIBIO, ECIF and COFELMA. At the regional level, the project is aligned with the MERCOSUR Regional Strategy on Biodiversity, which promotes and supports a set of instruments and joint measures for ecosystems and BD conservation.

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA): The Project contributes to Argentina's NDC and NAMA through the promotion of wind energy projects in harmony with the conservation of wildlife in Case 1. While RenovAr will be implemented with or without the project, the project will mainstream considerations of BD habitat/ecosystems (i.e. migratory routes of birds and bats) in RenovAr's site planning and develop good practices that will reduce delays in construction and decrease risks in operations, ultimately facilitating more timely implementation and ability to reduce emissions. It is expected that the total GHG emissions avoided by generating 5,000 MW via RenovAr's wind energy parks would reach 10 million tons of CO₂ per year. Of this, the wind parks targeted in the project's Case 1 will generate 561 MW and thereby avoid 5,238,374.4 metric tons of CO₂ greenhouse gas emissions during the project's lifetime. An additional 38,400 tons of GHG emissions will be mitigated directly by the implementation of sustainable livestock management practices in Case 4.

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

Component 3 "Knowledge Management and Learning framework for mainstreaming BD conservation in public policies and programs," aims to establish a robust communication, knowledge management and M&E strategy to support the implementation of the project as well as to systematize best practices and lessons learned so as to facilitate upscaling and replicability within Argentina and beyond. The project will develop and implement a communication strategy to raise awareness about the threats to BD and the barriers to mainstreaming BD conservation in public policies, as well as the mechanisms to address them through the project's components. The communication strategy will be developed for different audiences, taking into consideration age, gender, socioeconomic factors, location, government level, sector, etc. as appropriate to achieve the project's objective. Project lessons and good practices will be systematized and linked to the NBIS from Component 1, thereby making them readily available for use in other areas and sectors for upscaling and replication throughout the country and internationally. This will enable the

Terminal Evaluation															X	X
Conduct a baseline analysis of current BD monitoring systems in place and opportunities for integration at site and national levels.					X	X										
Develop a simple but robust community-based BD monitoring system and interphase with the National Biodiversity Monitoring System to assess long-term impact on BD.					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Implement community-based BD monitoring system within the pilot cases.								X		X		X		X		X

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. The Monitoring Plan included in Annex 4 of the ProDoc details the roles, responsibilities, and frequency of monitoring project results.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy. The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project monitoring, quality assurance, risk management, and evaluation requirements.

Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the [GEF Monitoring Policy](#) and the [GEF Evaluation Policy](#) and other [relevant GEF policies](#)[1]. The costed M&E plan included below, and the Monitoring plan in Annex 4, will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report. Please see Section VI. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan of the ProDoc for further detail. The following table presents the different M&E activities and corresponding budget:

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:			
GEF M&E requirements	Responsible Parties	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Inception Workshop	Implementing Partner Project Coordinator	15,000	Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Inception Report	Project Coordinator	None	Within 90 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	Project Coordinator/ Monitoring Assistant	26,000	Annually prior to GEF PIR. This will include GEF core indicators.
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	RTA UNDP Country Office Project Coordinator	None	Annually typically between June-August
Monitoring all risks (UNDP risk register)	UNDP Country Office Project Coordinator/ Monitoring Assistant	6,000	On-going
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None ^[2] ²	Annually
Oversight/troubleshooting missions	RTA and BPPS/GEF	None	Troubleshooting as needed
Mid-term GEF Core Indicators	Implementing Partner Project Coordinator/ Monitoring Assistant	6,000	Before mid-term review mission takes place.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:			
GEF M&E requirements	Responsible Parties	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR) (includes international and national consultants and associated travel costs)	Independent evaluators (International and National)	29,000	July, 2022
Terminal GEF Core Indicators	Implementing Partner Project Coordinator/ Monitoring Assistant	6,000	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) (includes international and national consultants and associated travel costs)	Independent evaluators	24,800	July, 2024
TOTAL indicative COST		112,800	

[1] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

[2] The costs of UNDP CO and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCE/SCCF)?

The project is expected to directly benefit 6,974 people (3,626 women + 3,348 men) through training/capacity building and the implementation of Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans within the targeted sectors, including on-site interventions in 4 pilot cases, yielding a variety of benefits as explained below.

In general, by mainstreaming biodiversity into productive sector policies in Component 1, the project will enable long-term production while ensuring the integrity of populations of globally important species, their habitats, and associated ecosystem services, resulting in important socioeconomic benefits. The project will help to build the capacities of the beneficiaries through training and technical assistance. To ensure effectiveness and uptake, the programming of activities will take into account the work schedules of producers and their families, and communities, for minimum interference with the daily chores of men and women in order to ensure their participation in the activities organized by the project, especially with regards to BD monitoring related to each sector as well as sustainable livestock management practices in Case 4. Specific training will be developed targeting women beneficiaries (indigenous and non-indigenous) in the pilot sites to promote gender equality in the management, use and conservation of biodiversity and in sustainable practices promoted by the project to ensure that both women and men's needs are addressed through the project interventions. Capacity building will also take into account cultural and traditional knowledge associated with biodiversity.

In particular, the 4 pilot cases are expected to produce the following socioeconomic benefits:

Case 1. Government officials will be trained on EIA and monitoring to ensure no negative impacts on BD related to wind energy infrastructure. By supporting the planning and construction process of wind parks, thereby reducing possible delays in approval due to lack of consideration of BD, energy users will have access to a cheaper alternative source of energy that pollutes less and ultimately decreases risks related to health and associated costs.

Case 2. Government officials trained on EIA and monitoring for road infrastructure The improved road infrastructure is expected to directly benefit approximately 2,302 visitors to provincial and national parks where the project will be involved in the design and monitoring of road infrastructure. By removing the risk associated with vehicle-animal collisions and deterioration of infrastructure, these visitors avoid the costs associated with accidents in terms of vehicle repairs and hospital/medical treatments.

Case 3. Government and judiciary officials (1,730 by project end) will be trained on wildlife trafficking and illegal hunting control. Furthermore, an estimated 400 people will have access to legal transport and wildlife hunting permits issued by SACVEBIO. By strengthening capacity and control measures, the project will decrease the safety risks associated with illicit trafficking and hunting, and provide opportunities for community engagement through monitoring and control activities.

Case 4. Livestock production will directly benefit 24 ranchers in Corrientes and BA, with an additional 400 benefiting from demonstration activities. The project will promote socioeconomically and BD-friendly and sustainable production practices that will help to maintain and improve the biodiversity value of the grasslands and to reduce productive and extractive pressures affecting threatened species, such as the Pampas Deer. By adopting these sustainable practices, producers will benefit from long-term and increased productivity of their rangelands, as well as from financial incentives, thereby providing the opportunity for increased incomes.

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification *

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Medium/Moderate			

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
Wildlife Conservation SES Master File	CEO Endorsement ESS	

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

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): (i) Goal 7: to promote access to renewable sustainable (wind) energy; (ii) Goal 9: to promote the construction of sustainable infrastructure, and to promote innovation (BD-friendly roads); (iii) Goal 15: to promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, fight against deforestation, stop and reverse land degradation, and stop the loss of BD.

This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): National priority or goal (UNDAF outcome 4): By 2020, the country will have reinforced the sustainable management of natural resources and implemented adaptation and mitigation policies with respect to climate change and man-made damage, using a gender and intercultural approach.

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target

Project Objective: To mainstream conservation criteria in sectoral and intersectoral public policies and contribute to their effective implementation to safeguard threatened wildlife.	<u>Mandatory Indicator 1 / GEF</u> <u>Core Indicator 11:</u> # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people) measured by:	Total: 0 a) 0 b) 0 c) 0 d) 0 e) 0 f) 0 g) 0	Total: 1010 a) 500 b) 50 c) 50 d) 300 e) 100 f) 10 g) 0	Total: 6,974 (3,626 women + 3,348 men) a) 1730 b) 400 c) 118 d) 2302 e) 400 f) 24 g) 2000
	<u>Mandatory Indicator 2 / GEF</u> <u>Core Indicator 1:</u> Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (hectares), as measured by: GEF Sub-Indicator 1.2: Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness.	0	5,000 has	45,357 has

	<p><u>Mandatory Indicator 3 / GEF Core Indicator 4:</u> Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Million Hectares), as measured by:</p> <p>GEF Sub-indicator 4.1: Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (qualitative assessment, non-certified)</p>	0	1,083,600 has[1]	4,531,425 has
	<p><u>Mandatory Indicator 4/ GEF Core Indicator 6:</u> Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (million metric tons of CO2e)</p>	0 tn	3,395,500 tn	5,276,774.4 tn
Project component 1	Strengthening federal and provincial governance frameworks for effective mainstreaming of BD conservation in public policies			
Outcome 1. <u>Cross-sectoral governance of threatened BD strengthened</u>	<p><u>Indicator 5:</u> UNDP's Capacity Development Scorecard adapted to measure effectiveness of cross-sectoral governance and or strengthened policy framework:</p> <p>1 - Indicator 9: Extent of the environmental planning and strategy development process.</p> <p>2 - Indicator 10: Existence of an adequate environmental policy and regulatory frameworks.</p> <p>3 - Indicator 11: Adequacy of the environmental information available for decision-making.</p>	<p>Applied 13/03/2020</p> <p>I9: 1</p> <p>I10: 1</p> <p>I11: 1</p>	<p>I9: 2</p> <p>I10: 2</p> <p>I11: 1</p>	<p>I9: 3</p> <p>I10: 3</p> <p>I11: 3</p>

	<p><u>Indicator 6:</u> Strengthened national sectoral and provincial policies for wind energy, road infrastructure, livestock management, hunting and wildlife trafficking, and clear enforcement and monitoring mechanisms, as measured by:</p> <p>a) # Intersectoral Action Plans developed through a participatory process for each one of the prioritized sectors.</p> <p>b) # Actions prioritized and implemented as a result of the Intersectoral Action Plans.</p> <p>c) # Instruments prioritized in Output 1.3, developed or updated to integrate biodiversity considerations in targeted sectoral policies</p> <p>d) % of wildlife traffic control posts in operation in the departments of Alvear, La Paz and Lavalle in the Province of Mendoza, applying updated and standardized action procedures.</p> <p>e) % Integration of National Biodiversity Inventory into the National Environmental Information System and the National Biological Data Portal.</p> <p>f) # Endangered Species Conservation Plans developed.</p>	<p>a) 0</p> <p>b) 0</p> <p>c) 0</p> <p>d) 0</p> <p>e) 0</p> <p>f) 3</p>	<p>a) 2</p> <p>b) 0</p> <p>c) 2</p> <p>d) 20%</p> <p>e) 0</p> <p>f) 3</p>	<p>a) 4</p> <p>b) 12[2]</p> <p>c) 6</p> <p>d) 100%</p> <p>e) 1</p> <p>f) 5</p>
<p>Outputs to achieve Outcome 1</p>	<p><u>1.1. National Biodiversity Inventory (NBI) is consolidated</u>, consisting of: a) unification of existing databases; b) updated environmental statistics; c) key environmental indicators for BD; d) GIS and maps on key national data for BD; e) analysis of sectoral threats and risks; f) operation and financing plan for permanent update/maintenance.</p> <p><u>1.2. Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans to mainstream BD conservation within key sectoral policies and programs are developed</u>, with emphasis on maximizing existing/potential synergies and reducing overlap/conflicts.</p> <p><u>1.3. Portfolio of instruments is developed for coordination and integration of BD conservation in selected sectoral and intersectoral public policies related to wind energy, road infrastructure, livestock management, hunting and wildlife trafficking</u>, including: a) criteria and standards for integration of wildlife considerations; b) protocols; c) national sector guides for wind energy, road infrastructure, livestock management, hunting and wildlife trafficking; d) regulations (i.e., SEA and improved EIA).</p>			
<p>Project component 2</p>	<p>Application of coordinated tools and procedures for mainstreaming</p>			

<p>Outcome 2. Sector policies harmonized with BD conservation policies, resulting in reduced threats on selected ecoregions, ecosystems, habitats and species</p>	<p><u>Indicator 7:</u> Maintenance or increase in populations of target species in project sites by project end:</p> <p>a) Ruddy-headed Goose - <i>Chloephaga rubidiceps</i> (Case 1);</p> <p>b) Hooded Grebe - <i>Podiceps gallardoi</i> (Case 1);</p> <p>c) Jaguar: <i>Panthera onca</i> (Case 2);</p> <p>d) Yellow Cardinal - <i>Gubernatrix cristata</i> (Case 3);</p> <p>e) Pampas Deer - <i>Ozotoceros bezoarticus</i> (Case 4)</p>	<p>a) 630[3]³</p> <p>b) 776[4]⁴</p> <p>c) approx 78 - 120 (Misiones)[5]⁵</p> <p>d) 140[6]⁶</p> <p>e) 1,495 (Cuenca del R?o Aguapey Corrientes).[7]⁷</p> <p>120 (Parque Nacional Iber?, Corrientes)[8]⁸</p> <p>149 ? 48 (Bah?a de Samboromb?, Provincia de Buenos Aires)[9]⁹</p>	<p>a) equal or greater</p> <p>b) equal or greater</p> <p>c) equal or greater</p> <p>d) equal or greater</p> <p>e) equal or greater</p>	<p>a) equal or greater</p> <p>b) equal or greater</p> <p>c) equal or greater</p> <p>d) equal or greater</p> <p>e) equal or greater</p>
	<p><u>Indicator 8:</u> Degree of implementation/application of models in priority sectors, indicated by:</p> <p>a: # legal hunting and trade permits issued.</p> <p>b: # vehicle strikes of animals at pilot sites per year.</p> <p>c: % decrease in the mortality rate associated with wind farms.</p> <p>d: # Livestock producers applying sustainable livestock production practices.</p>	<p>a) 0</p> <p>b) 3760</p> <p>c) 0</p> <p>d) 0</p>	<p>a) 200</p> <p>b) 3760</p> <p>c) 0</p> <p>d) 2</p>	<p>a) 300</p> <p>b) 2632</p> <p>c) 25%</p> <p>d) 24</p>

Outputs to achieve Outcome 2	<p><u>2.1. Set of validated / applied instruments is tested for the harmonization and coordination of public policies that affect BD conservation for the following 4 pilot cases:</u></p> <p>Case 1: Promotion of the conservation of birds in the development of wind energy.</p> <p>Case 2: Harmonization of road development with wildlife conservation policies to reduce road kill and habitat fragmentation</p> <p>Case 3: Prevention of illegal hunting, degradation of associated habitats and trafficking of wildlife.</p> <p>Case 4: Implementation of incentives to reduce pressure and threats of livestock on endangered species.</p>			
Project component 3	Knowledge Management and Learning Framework for mainstreaming BD conservation in public policies and programs.			
Outcome 3: Knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation carried out, facilitating the integration of BD conservation in sectoral and intersectoral public policies in other areas of the country and internationally	<u>Indicator 9:</u> % of awareness of key sectoral Ministries about threats and appropriate mitigation measures to increase wildlife conservation in the wind energy, road infrastructure development, livestock management, hunting and illegal trafficking sectors	Survey will be applied to key sectoral Ministries at the outset of project implementation.		25% increase in awareness among key sectoral Ministries
	<u>Indicator 10:</u> % implementation of the communication strategy and knowledge management (best practices, lessons learned)	0	20%	100%
	<u>Indicator 11:</u> % de implementation of community-based BD monitoring plans.	0	30%	100%
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3	<p><u>3.1: Communication strategy and knowledge management system are established to promote mainstreaming of BD conservation criteria in public policies and disseminate best practices and lessons learned to a wider audience via websites, information networks, publications, etc.</u></p> <p><u>3.2. Participatory monitoring, evaluation and learning strategy is implemented:</u></p> <p>i) M&E of the project facilitates adaptive management</p> <p>ii) M&E System to monitor the adoption and effective mainstreaming of BD and its conservation in new public policies</p>			

[1] This surface area corresponds to the distribution area of Yellow Cardinal in the department of Alvear in the Province of Mendoza.

[2] An action will be implemented for each strategic line (regulations, measures to avoid, mitigate and compensate, monitoring, basic information) of each Intersectoral Action Plan.

[3] SAyDS 2019. Informe del Estado del Ambiente 2018.
<https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/compiladoiea2018web.pdf>

[4] Buchanan P. & I. Roesler. (2019). Situación poblacional del Macrotobiano. Censos 2017-2018. Aves Argentinas.

[5] Paviolo, Agustín; De Angelo, Carlos; de Bustos, Soledad; Perovic, Pablo G.; Quiroga, Verónica A.; Lodeiro Ocampo, Nicolás; Lizarraga, Leonidas; Varela, Diego; Reppucci, Juan I. (2019). *Panthera onca*. Categorización 2019 de los mamíferos de Argentina según su riesgo de extinción. Lista Roja de los mamíferos de Argentina. Versión digital: <http://cma.sarem.org.ar>.

[6] Aves Argentinas. Datos no publicados.

[7] Zamboni, T., A. Delgado, I. Jiménez Pérez, C. De Angelo. 2015 How many are there? Multiple-covariate distance sampling for monitoring pampas deer in Corrientes, Argentina. *Wildlife Research* 42:291-301.

[8] Merino, Mariano L.; Cirignoli, Sebastián; Perez Carusi, Lorena ; Varela, Diego; Kin, Marta Susana; Pautasso, Andres; Demarza, Manuel; Beade, Mario Santos; Uhart, Marcela (2019). *Ozotoceros bezoarticus*. Categorización 2019 de los mamíferos de Argentina según su riesgo de extinción. Lista Roja de los mamíferos de Argentina. Versión digital: <http://cma.sarem.org.ar>

[9] Perez Carusi, L. C., M. S. Beade, & D. Bilenca. 2017. Spatial segregation among pampas deer and exotic ungulates: a comparative analysis at site and landscape scales. *Journal of Mammalogy* 98:761-769

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

STAP comments	UNDP response	Reference
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STAP comments	UNDP response	Reference
<p>Project component: A brief description of the planned activities. Do these support the project's objectives?</p> <p>Yes in general. However, the project seems quite ambitious by proposing to work across several sectors, scales (national/regional), and through a variety of proposed mechanisms (coordination, policy reform, guidance documents, etc.). The project might benefit from narrowing the focus to target just one industry in depth since each one is complex and faces multiple unique issues.</p>	<p>The project's strategy is built on the premise that by mainstreaming BD conservation within prioritized sectoral and intersectoral public policies, and encouraging specific activities that demonstrate the viability of development models that integrate BD conservation, the project will reduce the threats to globally-important wildlife and ultimately ensure their long-term survival. It will accomplish this by building upon existing initiatives and programs within the targeted sectors in order to mainstream BD conservation criteria and standards, culminating in Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans and on-the-ground interventions. As such, the GEF increment will help address and close gaps, rather than develop something completely new.</p>	<p>ProDoc Sections III Strategy and IV Results and Partnerships</p>
<p>Outcomes: A description of the expected short-term and medium-term effects of an intervention.</p> <p>As above, there are multiple interventions so some information is provided on short-term and medium term effects but not in a comprehensive or systematic manner.</p>	<p>The project is expected to generate the following Global Environmental Benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? 4,576,782 hectares of area under improved management, corresponding to: ? GEF Core Indicator 1: 45,357 hectares of terrestrial protected areas under improved management for conservation and sustainable use; ? GEF Core Indicator 4: 4,531,425 hectares of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas); ? GEF Core Indicator 6: 5,276,774.4 metric tons of CO_{2e} greenhouse gas emissions mitigated. ? GEF Core Indicator 11: 6,974 (3,626 women + 3,348 men) direct beneficiaries as co-benefit of GEF investment. <p>Furthermore, short-term, medium-term and end-of-project impacts are provided in the Results Framework in Annex A of this document, while a Theory of Change is provided in ProDoc Section III ?Strategy?.</p>	<p>CEO EndReq Table F and Annex A.</p> <p>Theory of Change in ProDoc Section III Strategy</p>

STAP comments	UNDP response	Reference
<p>Part II: Project justification: A simple narrative explaining the project's logic, i.e. a theory of change.</p> <p>No clear theory of change is presented.</p>	<p>The project's Theory of Change revolves around the expectation that by mainstreaming biodiversity conservation within prioritized sectoral and intersectoral public policies and programs and encouraging specific activities that demonstrate the viability of development models that integrate BD conservation, the project will ensure the long-term survival of threatened wildlife. Please see the Strategy section of the ProDoc for more detail, as well as the Theory of Change diagram.</p>	<p>ProDoc Section III Strategy</p>
<p>1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description) Is the problem statement well-defined?</p> <p>Main threats to Argentina's biodiversity include 1) habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation caused by agricultural expansion; 2) large transport and energy infrastructure (resulting in habitat loss?); and 3) overexploitation of wildlife through hunting and poaching. While each of these threats are valid, more information is necessary to connect them to each other and present a comprehensive picture of the impact these threats have on biodiversity and their relative importance.</p>	<p>The Threats section has been updated and expanded to provide further information to present a comprehensive picture of the impact these threats have on biodiversity and their relative importance. The three threats mentioned by STAP that will be tackled by this project affect biodiversity in different ways - through habitat loss, road kills and extraction through hunting and illegal trade. While they affect different endangered species, all of these already have very low populations, so the impact of these threats is particularly dire. While no specific data is available on the relative importance of the three threats on biodiversity, it is clear that habitat loss is the largest threat, as in all countries of LAC. At the core of these threats is a sector-based public policy framework that does not adequately recognize and address the environment.</p>	<p>ProDoc Section II Development Challenge</p>

STAP comments	UNDP response	Reference
<p data-bbox="272 260 498 562">2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects Is the baseline identified clearly? Does it provide a feasible basis for quantifying the project's benefits?</p> <p data-bbox="272 627 498 1108">A scientific baseline is not provided in detail, apart from some information on threatened species. For example, it would be useful to have an overview of quantified trends in land cover and land use since one of the major threats is habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation.</p>	<p data-bbox="521 260 1229 470">Baseline information has been updated to include detailed information on the impact of road infrastructure on wildlife, particularly in national and provincial parks, as well as the impact of land use changes associated with agricultural production and tree plantations to justify supporting the development and implementation of sustainable livestock production models.</p>	<p data-bbox="1252 260 1401 380">ProDoc Section II Development Challenge</p>

STAP comments	UNDP response	Reference
<p>Does it provide a feasible basis for quantifying the project's benefits?</p> <p>Information is provided regarding total expected area of improved management, as well as avoided greenhouse gases mitigated, and carbon sequestered. It is not clear how proposed activities will directly result in these benefits. The connections need to be made more clear.</p>	<p>The project's Strategy, Results and Partnerships, Results Framework and Monitoring Plan have all been fully developed during the PPG with the participation of national and provincial agencies, as well as research institutions and CSOs. Medium and End of Project Targets and indicators have been established in order to quantify and monitor the project's outcomes throughout the project's lifetime to better ensure effective implementation in order to reach the targets.</p> <p>The total area of improved management in the selected pilot sites comprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The surface area of Natural Protected Areas implementing improved measures of prevention of road kill in PN Iguaz?, PP Uruguay? and PP Peninsula (45,357 ha). - Areas where the project will implement sustainable livestock management models related to the habitat of endangered species in Corrientes and Buenos Aires provinces. (Buenos Aires = 59,200 has), Alianza Pastizal Corrientes = 55,000 has), Area of Pampas Deer in Corrientes (231,000 has), Iber? Provincial Reserve (25,000 has) - Area of wind parks applying biodiversity conservation measures (pilot sites 34,636 has) - Route surface area (length of road and buffer area) under wildlife roadkill prevention measures (Area of Influence) (17,000 has) - Area under control of strengthened security force agencies for the conservation of biodiversity: 4,134,589 has (area of the 3 departments with the distribution area of the yellow cardinal: Alvear, La Paz and Lavalle) and ANP ?acu?an (12,880 ha) <p>The wind parks at the project's pilot sites will generate 561 MW, equivalent to avoiding 5,238,374.4 tons of CO₂eq during the life of the Project (4 years). Since the project will guide the planning and construction process of these wind parks, this will reduce the risk of interruptions to energy generation associated with collisions with birds and bats, and thus ensure consistent generation of energy in the pilot case sites. Furthermore, the sustainable livestock management models that will be promoted by the project are expected to ensure the rehabilitation and/or maintenance of the integrity of grasslands, ultimately contributing to the sequestration of 38,400 tn of CO₂eq.</p>	<p>ProDoc Sections III Strategy, IV, Results and Partnerships, V. Results Framework, and Annex 4 Monitoring Plan.</p>

STAP comments	UNDP response	Reference
<p>3) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project</p> <p>Are the mechanisms of change plausible, and is there a well-informed identification of the underlying assumptions?</p> <p>Mechanisms are plausible but each sector has own issues that will require tailor-made solutions. Also not clear how the project will handle trade-offs that will inevitably arise across sectors, development objectives, national/regional priorities, etc.</p>	<p>As mentioned in the Barriers section of the ProDoc (Section II Development Challenge), while the project addresses threats across different sectors, they are all rooted in Argentina's efforts to reactivate its economy and provide basic services to its population. As such, during the PPG, national and provincial governmental agencies, as well as key stakeholders (i.e. CSOs and research institutions), representing both sectoral development and biodiversity conservation participated in meetings and workshops in order to establish clear and achievable actions that would foster greater knowledge and improved policy instruments to mainstream BD conservation in the prioritized sector policies. As described in Component 1 (ProDoc Section III Strategy), basic information applicable to all sectors will be generated by the National Biodiversity Inventory. This will be essential for the development of Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans that will outline tailor-made solutions based on specific information and instruments that will be developed through participative processes with key stakeholders from each sector. These Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans will develop specific strategies for each sector and will be implemented in the pilot cases. Within these Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans, the project will help each sector determine how to handle trade-offs that will inevitably arise, such as development objectives and priorities. This is particularly true as Argentina looks to reactivate its economy post-Covid-19. In this regard, this project is considered strategic because food production, especially in a sustainable way, is a priority in the context of COVID. Please see Section IV Results and Partnerships of the ProDoc for further detail.</p>	<p>ProDoc Sections II Development Challenge, III Strategy and IV Results and Partnerships</p>

STAP comments	UNDP response	Reference
<p>6) global environmental benefits (GEF trust fund) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)</p> <p>Is the scale of projected benefits both plausible and compelling in relation to the proposed investment?</p> <p>No. The project is too ambitious given the limited resources. Better to focus on one sector or one geographic area for project demonstration (Component 2)</p>	<p>As mentioned in the response to the first comment, the project will focus and build upon existing initiatives and programs within the targeted sectors and within various geographic areas in order to mainstream BD conservation criteria and standards. As such, the GEF increment will help address and close gaps, rather than develop something completely new, thereby ensuring the most effective use of limited resources. Table 1 of Annex 13 in the ProDoc provides a summary of site characteristics for the selection of the pilot cases. These include distribution of priority endangered species, governance with local authorities, and replicability, among others. For example, Case 1 covers the entire migratory route of the Ruddy-headed goose; in Case 2, Misiones Province has massive tourism flow (especially in the Iguazú National Park), and thus presents an urgent opportunity to minimize the impact of heavily-travelled roads on native fauna, such as the jaguar (<i>Panthera onca</i>); in Case 3, the Province of Mendoza is where the Yellow Cardinal is declared of interest for its conservation and the actions will have a higher potential for replicability and / or adaptability to other provinces of the country; and in Case 4, the Provinces of Buenos Aires and Corrientes have experience with sustainable livestock production models thus ensuring replicability and / or adaptability to other provinces of the country.</p>	<p>ProDoc Sections III Strategy and IV Results and Partnerships ProDoc Annex 13, Table 1</p>

STAP comments	UNDP response	Reference
<p>2. Stakeholders. Have all the key relevant stakeholders been identified to cover the complexity of the problem, and project implementation barriers?</p> <p>Most of the stakeholders identified are at the national level (ministries, etc.) which will be important for coordinating sectoral plans. However, for the site specific projects, the local and provincial agencies will likely play a far greater role in terms of approving (or blocking) projects. Also as the focus is on key sectors such as agriculture, transport, energy, hunting, it would seem that private sector groups and communities will need to be engaged early on in the process to better understand what incentives will be required to make necessary changes to business-as-usual operations. This is referred to in the PIF as something that will be further elaborated during PPG phase.</p>	<p>A full Stakeholder Engagement Plan was elaborated based on consultations during the PPG. Please refer to Annex 8 of the ProDoc and the table provided in Section 2 of this CEO EndReq document. In addition to the National level stakeholders identified in the PIF, for the site-specific interventions, the local and provincial agencies were engaged in the project design process through bilateral meetings, workshops (inception and validation). These interactions led to the definition of their roles and responsibilities in implementation and future replication. The proponents also reached out to private sector groups and communities to engage them in the project design process to better understand what incentives will be required to make necessary changes to business-as-usual operations. In particular, meetings have been held with wind energy companies for Case 1, as well as livestock producers for Case 4.</p>	<p>ProDoc Annex 8</p>

STAP comments	UNDP response	Reference
<p>5. Risks: Are there social and environmental risks which could affect the project?</p> <p>More information is needed on the potential impacts of projects on local communities who might be impacted by siting of wind farms, roads, etc.</p>	<p>A full Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) was applied during the PPG, as per UNDP and GEF standards. The SESP (ProDoc Annex 5) identifies risks as well as mitigation activities and plans to be implemented by the project. Furthermore, an Environmental Social Management Framework (ProDoc Annex 9) was elaborated to guide these actions and is bolstered by a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (ProDoc Annex 8), a Gender Analysis and Action Plan (ProDoc Annex 10) as well as an Indigenous Peoples Analysis and Participation Plan (ProDoc Annex 11). A summary of the risks is provided in this CEO EndReq document. It is worth noting that there are no local communities associated with the wind farms (the closest is approx. 20 km). Furthermore, as mentioned in the SESP and IP Analysis, there is an indigenous community in the vicinity of one of the sites related to road infrastructure, but it is deemed far enough removed to not have any impact. The IP Participation Plan provides guidance with respect to ensuring adequate engagement with IP through dialogue and project activities.</p>	<p>CEO EndReq Risk section ProDoc Annexes 5, 8, 9, 10, 11</p>
<p>6. Coordination. Are the project proponents tapping into relevant knowledge and learning generated by other projects, including GEF projects?</p> <p>Many other projects (GEF and non-GEF) are listed. However, this project should also tap into the recently announced Jaguar 2030 Roadmap" since this is one of the species the project is targeting in terms of supporting stable or increased numbers.</p>	<p>The Jaguar 2030 Roadmap relates to Conservation Units and their corridors, which are also referred to in the Jaguarete National Plan, an important baseline initiative of this GEF project. Argentina's participation in the Roadmap is coordinated by MAyDS through the National Directorate of Biodiversity responsible for the Yaguarete National Plan. As such, the project's contributions to jaguar conservation will contribute directly towards this Roadmap and MAyDS will ensure the effective coordination of both initiatives.</p>	<p>Section IV Results and Partnerships, ProDoc pg. 33</p>

ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG).

(Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: US\$91,324			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To Date	Amount Committed

<u>Project preparation grant to finalize the project</u> Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation criteria in sectoral and intersectoral public policies and programs to safeguard threatened wildlife in Argentina	91,324	58,513	32,811
Total	91,324	58,513	32,811

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

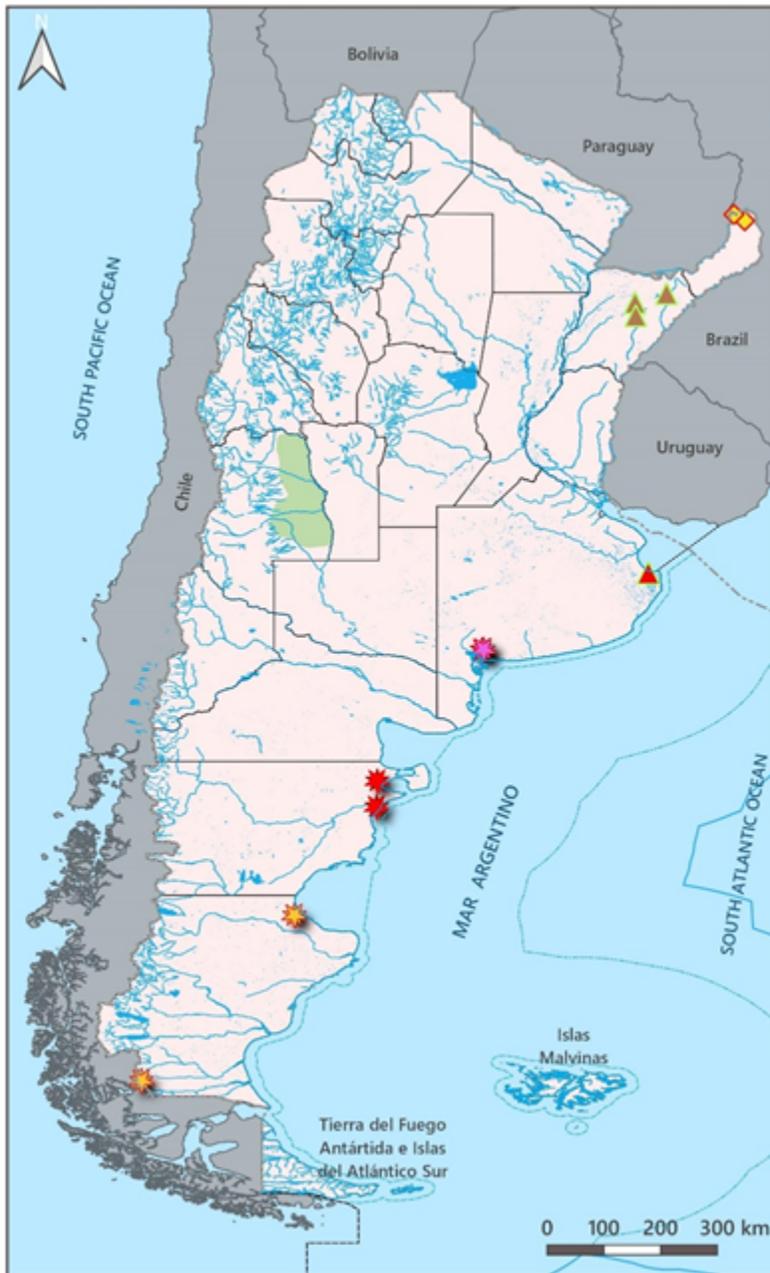
Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

N/A

ANNEX E: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.

Annex E: Project Map^[1] and Geospatial Coordinates of project sites



Pilot Cases Map

Referencias

- Water body
- Water courses
- Political and administrative boundary
- Argentina
- South America

Wind energy

- Pilot case - Buenos Aires Province
- Pilot case - Chubut Province
- Pilot case - Santa Cruz Province

Road infrastructure

- Pilot case - Misiones Province

Illegal wildlife trade and hunting

- Pilot case - Mendoza Province

Sustainable livestock management

- Pilot case - Buenos Aires Province
- Pilot case - Corrientes Province



0 100 200 300 km

Geospatial Coordinates of Pilot Sites:

Latitude and longitude are provided in decimal format. With respect to the pilot sites of Road Infrastructure, Sustainable Livestock Management, Illegal wildlife trafficking and hunting, their coordinates represent points that delimit their respective polygons. Meanwhile, the coordinates for the Wind Energy sites represent the points of each wind farm.

Pilot Cases		Latitude	Longitude
Road Infrastructure	RN 101	- 25.667693	-54.500309
		- 25.716923	-54.432742
	RN 12	- 25.668801	-54.498615
		- 25.809583	-54.539177
	RN 19	- 25.926525	-54.277605
		- 25.744090	-54.106270
Sustainable Livestock	Corrientes	- 27.575887	-56.529039
		- 27.767916	-56.239596
		- 28.433654	-56.975011
		- 28.525031	-56.663792
	Buenos Aires	- 36.175816	-57.233315
		- 36.355293	-57.368494
		- 36.436379	-56.697006
		- 36.296586	-56.773205
Illegal wildlife trade and Hunting	Mendoza	- 32.267942	-68.118468
		- 32.351671	-67.329332
		- 35.032235	-68.372472
		- 35.503277	-66.522026
		- 35.503277	-66.522026
Wind Energy	Buenos Aires PE Corti	- 38.657526	-61.987821
	Buenos Aires PE Wayra	- 38.672848	-62.037492
	Chubut PE Chubut Norte	- 42.580235	-65.162586

Chubut P.E. Rawson	- 43.353145	-65.183564
Santa Cruz PE Ca?ad?n Le?n	- 46.590807	-67.641440
Santa Cruz PE Vientos Aike	- 51.526626	-72.211321

[1] Note that the designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

ANNEX F: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USD)	Responsible Entity
		<i>Component 1</i>	<i>Component 2</i>	<i>Component 3 (KM aspects)</i>	<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>M&E (also included in Component 3)</i>	<i>PMC</i>		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)
		<i>Sub-component 1.1</i>	<i>Sub-component 2.1</i>	<i>Sub-component 3.1</i>		<i>Sub-component 3.2</i>			

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USD)	Responsible Entity
Contractual services-Company	<p>Output 1.1 Consultancy on herpetofauna through an agreement with AHA (\$70,000 total: \$50,000 during year 1 and \$20,000 during year 2).</p> <p>Consultancy on vascular flora (\$30,000 during Year 1, \$30,000 during year 2 and \$10,000 during year 3).</p> <p>Consultancy on ecosystems (\$20,000 during Year 1, \$10,000 during year 2).</p> <p>Consultancy on odonotans: (\$10,000 during year 1 and \$10,000 during year 2)</p> <p>Consultancy on maps and technical sheets (\$10,000 during year 1).</p> <p>Output 1.1 - Support for the registration and consolidation of the information for NBI.</p> <p>Consultancy during 2 months, \$900 per month.</p> <p>Output 1.1 - Design of the NBI. 2 month consultancy, \$900 per month.</p> <p>Output 1.1 -</p>	234,900.00			234,900.00			234,900.00	MAyDS

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USD eq.)						Total (USD)	Responsible Entity
Contractual services-Company	<p>Output 2.1 Case 1 - Consultancies / agreements - to collect and develop basic information regarding migratory routes of - Mac? Tobiano: Agreement with FCEyN of the University of Buenos Aires UBA / CONICET; Cauqu?n: to be defined (e.g.,: INTA, UNICEN). 2 Agreements for 2 years each, with a monthly cost of \$3,125: \$150,000</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 1 - Consultancies / agreements - Logistic support for specialized institutions to generate information (\$20,000).</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 2 - Contractual services (Enterprises / companies) ? Design and monitoring of construction work to strengthen ecoducts and fauna passages (\$100,000).</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 2 - Consultancies / agreements for</p>		400,000.00		400,000.00			400,000.00	MAyDS

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USD)	Responsible Entity
Equipment	<p>Output 1.1 Materials and goods required to do field work, which allow the evaluation and categorization of the state of conservation of herpetofauna, vascular flora, and ecosystems present in Argentina - camera traps (80): \$27200; bioaquatic recorder (5): \$5000; (1): \$1000; underwater photographic camera (1):\$2000; laptop (2):\$2400; drone with extra battery (2):\$12,000; personal protection equipment (1 kit of 5 sets of reusable PPE): \$400.</p> <p>Output 1.1 - Materials and goods- Purchase of books and guides on fauna and flora to strengthen the information of competent provincial authorities.</p> <p>Output 1.3 ? IT equipment to evaluate monitoring mechanisms and</p>	126,750.00			126,750.00			126,750.00	MAyDS

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USD)	Responsible Entity
Equipment	<p>Output 2.1 Case 1 - GPS satellite transmitters powered by solar energy, including shipment and customs expenses. 17 units. Cost per unit: \$1000. Total cost: \$17,000</p> <p>Camera Traps (cameras, safety equipment, import expenses). 200 units. Cost per unit: \$340. Total cost: \$68,000</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 2 - Equipment to guarantee the connectivity of control mechanisms and speed reduction through radar upon entry and exit. \$150,000</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 4 - Lighting and other equipment (for field demo sites) \$80,000</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 2 - Camera Traps (cameras, safety equipment, import expenses) 140 units, Cost per unit:\$340. Total cost: \$47,600</p> <p>Rechargeable batteries (aa</p>		574,136.00		574,136.00			574,136.00	MAyDS

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USD)	Responsible Entity
Vehicle	Output 2.1 Field vehicle (utility 4x4): Considering the long distances to reach project implementation sites, a field vehicle will be required. This vehicle will enable the project team and the National Environmental Authority (MAyDS) to carry out the project's actions in order to achieve the defined outputs and outcomes, as detailed in the Workplan (Annex 3). 1 unit, \$15,000. Total cost: \$15,000.		15,000.00		15,000.00			15,000.00	MAyDS
International Consultants	Output 3.2 International consultant for Mid-term Review (8 weeks x \$2500) 20,000 Output 3.2 International consultant for Terminal Evaluation (6 weeks x \$3000) 18,000				-	38,000.00		38,000.00	MAyDS

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USD)	Responsible Entity
Local Consultants	<p>Output 1.1 Geographical Information System Specialist with a salary of \$1,216.68 x month x 4 years</p> <p>Output 1.1 Information Systems and Computer Programmer Specialist to coordinate with the Ministry of Science and Technology, in order to incorporate the NBI into the SNDB, as well as to coordinate with the systems department of the MAyDS, in order to incorporate the NBI into the Environmental Information System (salary of \$1,216.66 per month per 4 years).</p> <p>Output 1.2 Stakeholder Engagement, Indigenous People Plan and Gender Specialist with a salary of \$1,216.66 per month for 4 years.</p>	175,200.00			175,200.00			175,200.00	MAyDS

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USD)	Responsible Entity
Local Consultants	<p>Output 2.1 Case 1 - Coordination and technical support for the implementation and evaluation of the activities required to achieve the objectives of the case. Salary for 2 consultants, experts on aviary fauna and wind energy (\$14,600 per year for 4 years, each).</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 2 - Coordination and technical support for the implementation and evaluation of the activities required to achieve the results and objectives of the case. Salary of 2 consultants, experts on route ecology and biodiversity monitoring (\$14,600 per year for 4 years, each).</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 3 - Coordination and technical support of implementation and evaluation of the activities required to achieve the</p>		467,200.00		467,200.00			467,200.00	MAyDS

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USD)	Responsible Entity
Local Consultants	Monitoring Assistant to support the monitoring of KM activities project during the 4 years of implementation (\$13,375) Implementation of the Gender Action Plan (\$8,000), Indigenous Peoples Framework (\$8000), and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (\$8,500)			37,875.00	37,875.00			37,875.00	MAyDS

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USD)	Responsible Entity
Local Consultants	<p>Output 3.2 Monitoring Assistant to support the monitoring of project activities, indicators in project results framework, risks and GEF Core Indicators during the 4 years of implementation (\$44,000)</p> <p>Output 3.2 National consultant for Mid-term Review (6 weeks x USD 1,000) 6,000</p> <p>Output 3.2 National consultant for Terminal Evaluation (6 weeks x USD 1,000) 6,000</p>					56,000.00		56,000.00	MAyDS

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USD)	Responsible Entity
Local Consultants	PMC: Project Coordinator for the 45 months of project implementation (\$1960 per month for 45 months) PMC: Finance Assistant to support the implementation of the project during the 4 years of implementation (half-time @ \$500 per month for 41 months)				-		108,700.00	108,700.00	MAyDS

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (US\$)						Total (USD)	Responsible Entity
Other Operating Costs	Output 1.1 - Printing of 250 copies of the NBI for dissemination among national and provincial entities, research institutions and key actors - \$16 per copy. Output 1.3 - Printing (publications) of sustainable livestock production models - Digital and printed document to be distributed among relevant national and provincial authorities, national and private universities with academic programs in agricultural sciences, as well as among other institutions of interest (250 issues, \$10 each).	6,500.00			6,500.00			6,500.00	MAyDS

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USD)	Responsible Entity
Other Operating Costs	Output 2.1 Case 1 - Printing material (publications) - Posters, brochures and similar printed material, for dissemination of information. Output 2.1 Case 3 - Printing (publications) - Posters and brochures for demo sites.		12,100.00		12,100.00			12,100.00	MAyDS
Other Operating Costs	Publications on project best practices and lessons learned (at least 1 on gender mainstreaming) and project communication and information materials.			10,000	10,000.00			10,000.00	MAyDS
Other Operating Costs	PMC: Annual audits, \$5,000 each per year, for 3 years beginning in Year 2. PMC: Miscellaneous expenses, such as office materials				-		20,000.00	20,000.00	MAyDS

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USD)	Responsible Entity
Training, Workshops, Meetings	<p>Output 1.1 - Workshops/meetings related to the generation of information about the conservation state of herpetofauna, vascular flora and ecosystems present in Argentina - Training workshop at the beginning (\$10,000), Progress workshop (\$5,000), Progress workshop 2 (\$5,000) and Validation workshop at the end (\$10,000). Output 1.1 - Workshops / meetings - a validation workshop with key actors (SNDB and information generators from INB) \$3,400. Output 1.2 - Workshops/meetings - 1 introductory workshop for all sectors and 4 participative workshops to elaborate Intersectoral BD Plans for each of the 4 prioritized sectorial policies. In total there will be 17</p>	206,400.00			206,400.00			206,400.00	MAyDS

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USD)	Responsible Entity
Training, Workshops, Meetings	<p>Output 2.1 Case 1 WORKSHOPS / MEETINGS - compilation of existing information through DNBio work and a workshop with experts and key actors (\$ 3,500 for the workshop) and workshop for elaborating migratory routes for Case 1 (\$4,000)</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 2 Workshops / Meetings - 3 participative workshops, \$4000 each.</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 3 Workshops / Meetings - Work and training meetings, \$2,500. Output 2.1 Case 3 Workshops / Meetings - Development, implementation and evaluation at the local level, a workshop at the provincial level (\$4000) and another one at the regional level for Provinces where the yellow cardinal inhabits (\$5000).</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 2 Workshops / Meetings - 3 participative workshops, \$4000 each.</p>		104,635.00		104,635.00			104,635.00	MAyDS

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USD)	Responsible Entity
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops / Meetings - inception workshop with key partners and stakeholders				-	15,000.00		15,000.00	MAyDS

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USD)	Responsible Entity
Travel	<p>Output 1.1 - Trips related to consultancies and field work, which allow the evaluation and categorization of the state of conservation of the herpetofauna, vascular flora and ecosystems present in Argentina - 4 trips to do field work, 2 people, \$625 per trip.</p> <p>Output 1.2 - Trips - Technical consultants' trips in order to conduct studies for the elaboration of intersectoral plans.</p> <p>Output 1.3 - Trips - from the project team and execution partners, to elaborate a guide or minimum standard regulation on monitoring the operation of wind parks; systematization of public access to information already being generated by the companies operating wind parks. 3 trips each for 8 consultants (2 national and 6 international).</p>	20,000.00			20,000.00			20,000.00	MAyDS

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USD)	Responsible Entity
Travel	Output 2.1 Case 1 - 10 trips for each of 2 consultants (\$500 per trip) to support the elaboration of migration maps of Ruddy-headed Goose - Chloephaga rubidiceps and Hooded Grebe - Podiceps gallardoi to be prepared by the project team / DNBIO. Output 2.1 Case 1 - 30 trips of 2 consultants (\$500 each) to support the elaboration of bird and bat migration maps by the project team / DNBIO Output 2.1 Case 2 - 10 trips of 4 consultants (\$500 per trip) to support the monitoring conducted by the project team / DNBIO		60,000.00		60,000.00			60,000.00	MAyDS
Travel	Output 3.1 - Trips to the pilot sites for KM activities \$11,000			11,000	11,000.00	1		11,000.00	MAyDS

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USD)	Responsible Entity
Travel	Outputs 3.2 - Evaluation trips to the pilot sites for the MTR and TE \$3,800					3,800.00		3,800	MAyDS
Grand Total		769,750.00	1,633,071.00	58,875.00	2,461,696.00	112,800.00	128,700.00	2,703,196.00	