

## Views of ARGENTINA, BRAZIL and URUGUAY on guidance to the Global Environment Facility

Elements	Sub-elements	Proposed inputs	To be considered:	(1) Commonly by the COP and the CMA or; (1) Specifically by the CMA.	Rationale for the inputs	Source of information / reference
Policies	Implementation – Adequate and Predictable Funding	<p>Reiterates the call to participants of the 8<sup>th</sup> Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund to ensure a robust next replenishment in order to assist developing country Parties in assessing their needs and priorities, in a country-driven manner, including technological and capacity-building needs, to translate climate finance needs into action.</p> <p>Also requests to ensure that the provision of financial support to the developing country Parties is balanced between adaptation and mitigation activities.</p> <p>Requests to allocate provisions in the climate change focal area of its 8th Replenishment for supporting developing country Parties in undertaking and updating technology needs assessments and piloting priority technology projects to foster innovation and investment.</p>	To be considered by the COP and the CMA, as appropriate	<p>Noting the importance of the existing allocation for climate change, the GEF should be requested to further consider the needs and priorities of developing countries in the allocation for the climate change focal area in the next replenishment period.</p> <p>GEF should continue to provide resources for the CBIT, TNAs, and other initiatives such as expanded constituency workshops (ECWs), in an effort to enhance the abilities of developing countries to assess their needs and priorities and to translate climate finance needs into action.</p>		
	Fiduciary Standards	Welcomes the GEF Council's decision to begin the process of developing improved fiduciary standards, including anti-money-laundering and counter-terrorism finance policy.		To be considered by the COP and the CMA, as appropriate	There is a need of measures to improve the management of GEFs funds towards the projects in order to collaborate with the transparency of the agency's operations and the agency alliance.	Policy: GA/PL/02, latest update on December 20, 2018
STAR		Urges to maintain an ambitious STAR allocation at a level that allows the developing country Parties to comply with the conventions commitments and implement projects that address the global environmental benefits within the framework of the national priorities.	To be considered by the COP and the CMA, as appropriate	Among the multiple benefits of STAR are the predictability of funding and the flexibility of its programming, which contributes to countries' ownership of this financial mechanism and the proper preparation of GEF projects and programs in terms of budgets and capabilities.	Policy: GA/PL/01 Guidelines: GA/GN/01, approved on June 26, 2018	
		Takes note that indicators outside the environmental conventions, such as GDP per capita to determine country allocations, do not		The STAR formula the weight of the parameter GDP results in insufficient allocations of funds for the developing countries, which is a		

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		reflect the challenges and needs that our countries are facing in terms of mitigation and adaptation to climate change, conservation and sustainable uses of biodiversity, land degradation, pollution and waste management, among others.				
	Co-Financing	Highlights that co-financing depends on the capabilities of the developing country Parties.	To be considered by the COP and the CMA, as appropriate	Co-financing in projects depends on the capabilities of the countries and the co-finance ratio should not be taken as mandatory rule.	Policy on Co-Financing, FI/PL/01, approved on June 26, 2018	
	Environmental and Social Safeguards	Highlights that the implementation of an environmental and social policy should be focused on training/capacity building for Agencies and Executing partners in order to reach a strengthen risk management system on environmental and social aspects and to improve the sustainability and efficiency of the institutions.	To be considered by the COP and the CMA, as appropriate	Agencies should be involved with the project executors and interested stakeholders to such extent that they consider whether all or part of the environmental and social framework that is available can be used.	Policy on Environmental and Social Safeguards D/PL/03, approved on December 20, 2018, latest update on June 13, 2019.	
Programme priorities	Agency Accreditation	Highlights the importance of enhancing country ownership and open a new round of accreditation of implementing agencies, so that new national and regional agencies can join the current portfolio of GEF agencies.				

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Eligibility criteria						
Others	Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT)	Urges and requests the participants of the 8 <sup>th</sup> Replenishment to make arrangements to support the establishment and operation of the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency as a priority reporting-related need, including through voluntary contributions to support developing country Parties in the eight replenishment of the GEF and future replenishment cycles, to complement existing support under the GEF	To be considered by the COP and the CMA, as appropriate	Developing countries can request resources to implement the need to build capacity at the national level to meet enhanced transparency requirements as defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement:	1. Activities to strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities; 2. Activities to provide relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13; 3. Activities to assist with improvement of transparency over time.	Programming Directions for the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency, GEF/C.50/06, May 18, 2016