Strengthening capacity of institutions in The Gambia to meet transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID
10485

Project Type
MSP

Type of Trust Fund
GET

CBIT/NGI
CBIT **Yes**
NGI **No**

Project Title
Strengthening capacity of institutions in The Gambia to meet transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement

Countries
Gambia

Agency(ies)
CI

Other Executing Partner(s)
Ministry of Environment, Climate Change & Natural Resources (MECCNAR)

Executing Partner Type
Government

GEF Focal Area
Climate Change

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Sustainable Development Goals, Climate Change, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Nationally Determined Contribution, Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, Climate Change Mitigation, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate finance, Least Developed Countries, Influencing models, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Stakeholders, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, SMEs, Large corporations, Type of Engagement, Consultation, Participation, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Communications, Awareness Raising, Civil Society, Academia, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Beneficiaries, Gender results areas, Capacity Development, Access to benefits and services, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Participation and leadership, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Learning, Indicators to measure change, Adaptive management, Enabling Activities, Knowledge Exchange, Knowledge Generation

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 2

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date

8/1/2021

Expected Implementation Start

10/1/2021

Expected Completion Date

3/31/2024

Duration

30In Months

Agency Fee($)

99,000.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
CCM-3-8	Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through capacity building initiative for transparency	GET	1,100,000.00	145,000.00
		Total Project Cost($)	**1,100,000.00**	**145,000.00**

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To strengthen institutional and technical capacity of The Gambia to respond to the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing ($)

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing ($)
Component 1: Strengthen capacity of national institutions to manage the National Green House Gas Inventory (GHGI) and Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system to improve transparency over time.	Technical Assistance	**Outcome 1.1**: Strengthened coordination, data sharing and engagement of key institutions/stakeholders in managing the National GHGI and MRV system Outcome Indicator 1.1.1: Number of institutions coordinating and sharing GHG sectoral data for management of the National GHGI and MRV system. Target 1.1.1: At-least 5 national institutions (one (1) institution from each GHG emission sector ? Energy, AFOLU, Transport, Waste, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) sharing GHG sectoral data for management of the National GHGI and MRV system. Outcome Indicator 1.1.2: Number of skilled focal points from the 5-GHG sectors and 10 sub sectors functioning as a hub for data collection and processing.	**Output 1.1.1:** The National task force on GHGI and mitigation strengthened and formalized as a framework for inter-ministerial coordination and GHG data sharing **Output 1.1.2:** Stakeholder roles defined in the operationalization of the GHGI, MRV system and GHG data management. **Output 1.1.3:** Focal points in each of the key government ministries and institutions identified, strengthened, institutionalized, and functioning as hubs for data collection and processing. **Output 1.1.4:** Gender focal points on climate change in the key institutions established and strengthened **Output 1.2.1:** Technical guides on data transmission and communication	GET	515,058.00	62,916.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing ($)
Component 2: Strengthen capacity of key stakeholders in the Gambia on GHG data management for the GHGI and MRV system	Technical Assistance	**Outcome 2.1:** Strengthened capacity of stakeholders to collect, process and feed GHG sectoral data into the GHGI. Outcome Indicator 2.1.1: Number of stakeholders from each GHG emission sector (AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU and Waste) collecting, processing, and feeding GHG data into the GHGI Targets 2.1.1: Cumulatively, 80 stakeholders trained to collect, process, and transmit GHG data At-least 20 technical personnel (with 25% of the trainee?s women) (4 from each GHG emission sector - AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU and Waste) trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections. Outcome Indicator 2.1.2:Number of sector hubs that participate in the preparation of	**Output 2.1.1:** Field data teams from the key emission sectors (agriculture, forestry and land use, energy, transport, industries and waste) trained in collection, processing and transmission of GHG data. **Output 2.1.2:** At least twenty people from the hubs and coordinating agency trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections (at least 25% of the trainees are women). **Output 2.1.3:** Sector Hubs participate in the process of preparation of the Biennial Update Report (BUR). **Output 2.1.4**: Best practices shared and scaled out through peer exchange programs/workshops for stakeholders on transparency	GET	248,425.00	37,328.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing ($)
Component 3: Development of an integrated knowledge management platform for sharing transparency activities.	Technical Assistance	**Outcome 3.1:** An integrated knowledge management platform linked to the Global CBIT Coordination Platform is functional and used by stakeholders as a one stop source of information for transparency related activities. Outcome Indicator 3.1.1: Number of knowledge management platforms for sharing information on transparency related activities Target 3.1.1: One (1) integrated knowledge management platform for sharing information on transparency related activities	**Output 3.1.1:** An integrated knowledge management platform for sharing transparency activities established and operational **Output 3.1.2:** Knowledge Management Products generated and disseminated	GET	181,140.00	23,254.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing ($)
Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation.	Technical Assistance	**Outcome 4.1:** An integrated monitoring and evaluation framework for the project.	**Output 4.1.1:** Periodic M&E reports generated and submitted to CIGEF Agency.	GET	55,377.00	7,147.00
		Outcome Indicator 4.1.1: Number of M&E Reports generated by the project	**Output 4.1.2:** A Terminal Evaluation Report generated by the project			
		Targets 4.1.1: • •Ten (10) periodic M&E reports (2 Annual Progress Implementation Reports (PIRs) submitted to the GEF and 8 Quarterly Technical and Financial reports submitted to CIGEF) •One (1) Final CBIT Tracking Tool •One Terminal Evaluation Report submitted to the GEF				
				Sub Total ($)	**1,000,000.00**	**130,645.00**

Project Management Cost (PMC)

Project Management Cost (PMC)		
GET	100,000.00	14,355.00
Sub Total($)	**100,000.00**	**14,355.00**
Total Project Cost($)	**1,100,000.00**	**145,000.00**

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($)
Recipient Country Government	The Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources (MECCNAR)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	125,000.00
GEF Agency	CI	Grant	Investment mobilized	10,000.00
Civil Society Organization	The Human Rights Advancement, Development and Advocacy Centre (HURIDAC)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	10,000.00
			Total Co-Financing($)	**145,000.00**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Investment Mobilized is defined as resources mobilized for the project, which has a specific scope of work, and is time-bound.

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($)	Fee($)
CI	GET	Gambia	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	1,100,000	99,000
				Total Grant Resources($)	**1,100,000.00**	**99,000.00**

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 **true**

PPG Amount ($)

50,000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

4,500

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)
CI	GET	Gambia	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	50,000	4,500
				Total Project Costs($)	**50,000.00**	**4,500.00**

Core Indicators

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	45	56		
Male	135	149		
Total	180	205	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 beneficiaries were estimated based on existing human resources in the country. The trained staff will act as resource persons who will further train more staff to increase the capacity within the sectors. The 205 trainees are distributed across the GHG emission sectors, namely Energy, AFOLU, Transport, Waste, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), at both national and sub-national levels. The focal points were categorized as follows from the 5 sectors of Energy (2), Transport (Road ? 2, Civil Aviation- 2, water -2), Waste (2), IPPU (3) and AFOLU (Agriculture -6 Forestry -2 Wetlands -2, Land ? 2 and Wildlife department -2). Other important sub sectors; Bureau of Statistics (2), Revenue Authority (2) National Water and Sewerage Services (2), Water department (2). Other stakeholders NGOs (4), CSOs (4), Academic institutions and research (7). (Sub-total 50) + At least 5 focal points (on climate change) (one from each of the 5 key sector hub) institutions established and trained (Sub-Total 5). Breakdown of the target number of beneficiaries is provided in the ProDoc (Table 10).

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

There are no substantial changes from the PIF. The sections below were either expanded and/or edited in the Project Document after consultations during the PPG phase. The table below summarizes the changes (elaborations) from the PIF that have been included in the CEO Approval.

Table 1: Summary of the minor changes

RELEVANT SECTION	ORIGINAL INFORMATION	SUMMARIZED CHANGES
1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description);	The country?s status in terms of submission of the National Communication (NC) was not up to date. When the PIF was approved, The Gambia had not yet submitted their NC to the UNFCCC. In the PIF, the project aimed to support the Gambia to prepare and submit a NC report and a Biennial Update Report (BUR)	? This section has been updated to communicate that The Gambia submitted its Third National Communication in July 2020. ? The Government of Gambia has requested that this project only supports the Sector Hubs to participate in the on-going process of preparation of First Biennial Update Report (BUR) for the Gambia.
2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects;	The following baseline projects were not captured: ? The Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) ? The Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA) ? The Global CBIT Coordination Platform ? CBIT Projects implemented by CI (Uganda, Liberia, Rwanda, Madagascar, CBIT COMESA Multi-Country project)	The baseline projects below have been added: ? ICAT ? PATPA ? The Global CBIT Coordination Platform ? CBIT Projects implemented by CI (Uganda, Liberia, Rwanda, Madagascar, CBIT COMESA Multi-Country project)

3) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project;	? **A detailed table is provided below showing the initial titles of the outcomes/outputs/targets that have been modified.** ? The Theory of Change did not capture assumptions and causal pathways by which the interventions are expected to have the desired effect	? Some outcomes/outputs/targets/indicators were either rephrased, added or omitted. An explanation is also provided below detailing why the respective changes occurred. ? The Theory of Change has been updated to show the assumptions and causal pathways by which the interventions are expected to have the desired effect
4) alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies	Up-to-date information	No change
5) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing	The total co-financing was US$ 135,000	Co-financing amount has increased by US$ 10,000. The new co-financing amount is US$ 145,000.
6) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)	? At PIF stage, the target number of beneficiaries was: 180 trainees (25% women): Men: 135 Women: 45 ? There was no methodology of how the number of target beneficiaries was estimated ? The Global Environment Benefits (GEBs) section did not allign with the GEF?s targeted GEBs	? The number of beneficiaries has increased to 205 trainees: Men:149 and Women:56 ? A description of how the number of target beneficiaries was estimated is provided ? The Global Environment Benefits (GEBs) section for this CBIT project has been updated to allign with the GEF?s targeted GEBs HERE
7) innovativeness, sustainability, and potential for scaling up	Up-to-date information	No change

MINOR CHANGES: The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project.	
ORIGINAL TEXT (PIF)	**CHANGE**
Output 1.1.1: A framework for inter-ministerial coordination and GHG data sharing established.	**Rephrased as follows: Output 1.1.1:** The National task force on GHGI and mitigation strengthened and formalized as a framework for inter-ministerial coordination and GHG data sharing. •The output has been rephrased because the National task force on GHGI and mitigation is already established in Gambia and it just requires strengthening to enable effective operationalization

There is no indicator 1.1.2 but there is a target	**<u>New Indicator 1.1.2:</u>** Number of skilled focal points from the 5-GHG sectors and 10 sub sectors functioning as a hub for data collection and processing. ? New indicator 1.1.2 developed because in the PIF, Target (b) under Outcome Indicator 1.1.1 did not have an indicator
Target (b) under Outcome Indicator 1.1.1: At-least 5 national institutions (1 institution from each GHG emission sector ? Energy, AFOLU, Transport, Waste, IPPU) each with 2 skilled focal points (10) functioning as a hub for data collection and processing.	**<u>Rephrased:</u> Target (b) under Outcome Indicator 1.1.1:** Indicator 1.2: Number of skilled focal points from the 5-GHG sectors and 10 sub sectors functioning as a hub for data collection and processing. ? **Indicator rephrased** to include participants from 10 sub sectors.
Output 2.1.1 Field data teams from the key emission sectors (agriculture, forestry and land use, energy, transport**, industries** and waste) trained in collection, processing and transmission of GHG data **(At least 100 trained, of which at least 25% women)**	**<u>Updated as follows:</u> Output 2.1.1:** Field data teams from the key emission sectors (agriculture, forestry and land use, energy, transport, **IPPU**, and waste) trained in collection, processing, and transmission of GHG data. ? The full name of the GHG sector as known by the IPCC is captured. Instead of ?**Industries**?, it has been updated as ?**IPPU?** ? Omitted the following statement ?At least 100 trained, of which at least 25% women)?
Target (a) under Outcome Indicator 2.1.1: **Cumulatively, 100 stakeholders trained** to collect, process and transmit GHG data (20 personnel from each GHG emitting sector - AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU and Waste) (at-least 25% of the trainees are women)	**<u>Target number reduced:</u>** Target (a) under Outcome Indicator 2.1.1: Cumulatively**, 80 stakeholders** trained to collect, process and transmit GHG data ●The Target number of beneficiaries has been reduced to **80** from 100
Outcome Indicator 2.1.2: Number of NCs and BURs prepared and submitted to the UNCCC by the Gambia	**<u>Updated as follows:</u> Outcome Indicator 2.1.2:** Number of Sector Hubs facilitated to participate in the preparatory process for the first Biennial Update Reports (BURs). ? The Gambia has already submitted a TNC and has already started development of the first Biennial Update Report (BUR) hence the project will focus on facilitating the sector hubs to participate in the process of development first Biennial Update Reports (BURs).
Target (b) under Outcome Indicator 2.1.2: At least 2 national workshops held to share best practices	**<u>Omitted:</u> Target (b) under Outcome Indicator 2.1.2:** At least 2 national workshops held to share best practices ●Omitted because it is an activity and not an output

Output 2.1.3: A BUR and a NCs report submitted to the UNCCC	**<u>Updated Output 2.1.3:</u>** Sector Hubs participate in the process of preparation of Biennial Update Report (BUR). The output has been rephrased. National Communication (Report) has been removed. The Gambia has already prepared the most recent National Communication which was submitted to the IPCC in 2020. NC is prepared every 4 years. As a requirement under Transparency Reporting of the Paris Agreement. The Gambia has already started the process of preparing First Biennial Update Report which is now a requirement under Transparency Reporting of the Paris Agreement, therefore this project is timely for facilitating the sector hubs to participates in the process. However, this project will only support the capacity building and support sectors be able to provide data during the BUR preparation process. The BUR is supported by GEF through UNEP (https://www.thegef.org/project/umbrella-programme-biennial-update-report-united-national-framework-convention-climate)
Output 3.1.2 was not in the PIF	**<u>New Output 3.1.2:</u>** Knowledge Management (KM) Products generated and disseminated •Need for an output that will ensure generation of KM products is undertaken and tracked
Component 4: M&E In the PIF, Component 4 (M&E) did not have Outcomes, Outputs, Targets.	**<u>New Outcomes, Outputs, Targets provided under Component 4 (M&E)</u>** •To clearly monitor the M&E Component and justify the budget under this Component, there is need to have clearly defined Outcomes, Outputs and Targets

OTHER SECTIONS WHERE THERE ARE CHANGES		
Relevant Section	**Original Information**	**Summarized Changes**
PART I: Project Information	•The Project duration provided under the project information table is 24 Months however, Part 6 (Co-ordination), states Terminal Evaluation (TE) will commence after the 24 months elapse. •The TE duration is not provided	There was miscommunication in the PIF regarding the project duration (*Refer to the original information column*). **Project duration has been revised from 24 Months to 30 Months.** Following consultation with stakeholders during PPG Phase, it was agreed that technical activities should be undertaken within 24 months and there is need for additional 6 months to cover Terminal Evaluation. Hence the actual project duration is 30 Months

Stakeholders	A comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan is not provided. Additionally, a detailed list of stakeholders that would be consulted during PPG Phase and stakeholders who will be engaged during Implementation Phase is not provided.	A comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been developed. The detailed SEP is provided in the ProDoc (Appendix VI (b). The SEP annexed in the ProDoc also provides a detailed list of Stakeholders that were consulted during PPG Phase and a list of stakeholders who will be engaged during Implementation Phase.
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	A comprehensive Gender Mainstreaming Plan (GMP) is not provided. Gender Analysis/Assessment was not undertaken at PIF Stage	? A gender mainstreaming plan (inclusive of a Gender Action Plan, Gender Analysis/Assessment and a gender mainstreamed results framework) has been developed and it is Annexed in the ProDoc (Appendix VIc). ? At PIF stage, the target number of beneficiaries was: 180 trainees (135 men and 45 women). The number of beneficiaries has increased to 205 trainees: Men:149 and Women: 56. **The number of women that will be involved in the project has increased.**
Private Sector Engagement	The PIF did not specify the private sector institions that would participate in the project during implementation phase.	It has been established that the key private sector institution that will participate in this project is the Gambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (GCCI). Private sector actors who are members of GCCI will be trained to improve their capacity in terms of GHG data collection, recording and sharing of GHG inventories.
Risks	Six (6) risks were identified	Two New risks have been identified and are captured in the Risk Assessment and Mitigation Planning table totalling to eight (8) risks

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination.	There are gaps in this section that needed to be filled after consulting stakeholders during the PPG Phase e.g., the specific project partners and defining their roles; cross checking if there are additional relevant transparency initiatives that the CBIT project can co-ordinate with.	? HURIDAC has been added as a partner ? This section has been expanded. Detailed ToRs of project partners have been developed. Detailed ToRs of project staff charging to both components and PMCs have also been developed. ? The implementation arrangement?s organogram has been updated ? Description of how the CBIT Gambia Project will co-ordinate with relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives is provided.The baseline projects below have been added: - The Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) - The Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA) - The Global CBIT Coordination Platform - CBIT Projects implemented by CI (Uganda, Liberia, Rwanda, Madagascar, CBIT COMESA Multi-Country project)
Consistency with National Priorities.	Some information was outdated	In the ProDoc, this section has been updated e.g., The Gambia submitted a third National Communications (NC) in 2020 before the CBIT Gambia project was approved. The Third NC is captured in this section.
Knowledge Management	A Knowledge Management budget is not provided	? A Knowledge Management budget has been prepared. ? Additional transparency initiatives have been incorporated in the ProDoc e.g., ICAT and PATPA.
Annex F: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet	At PIF stage, the target number of beneficiaries was: 180 trainees (25% women): Men: 135 Women: 45	The number of beneficiaries has increased to 205 trainees: Men:149 and Women:56

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

Global Environmental and/or adaptation problems and Root Causes:
This section describes the key global environmental problems (also known as threats) that this project will address and the respective underlying causes (indirect threats).

1. Climate change and variability is a global environmental challenge that is already causing negative impacts across several sectors. The impacts are exacerbated by human population growth, increasing pressure on natural resources, unsustainable resource use practices, poverty, and inadequate awareness of the implications of unsustainable resource use. Climate projections

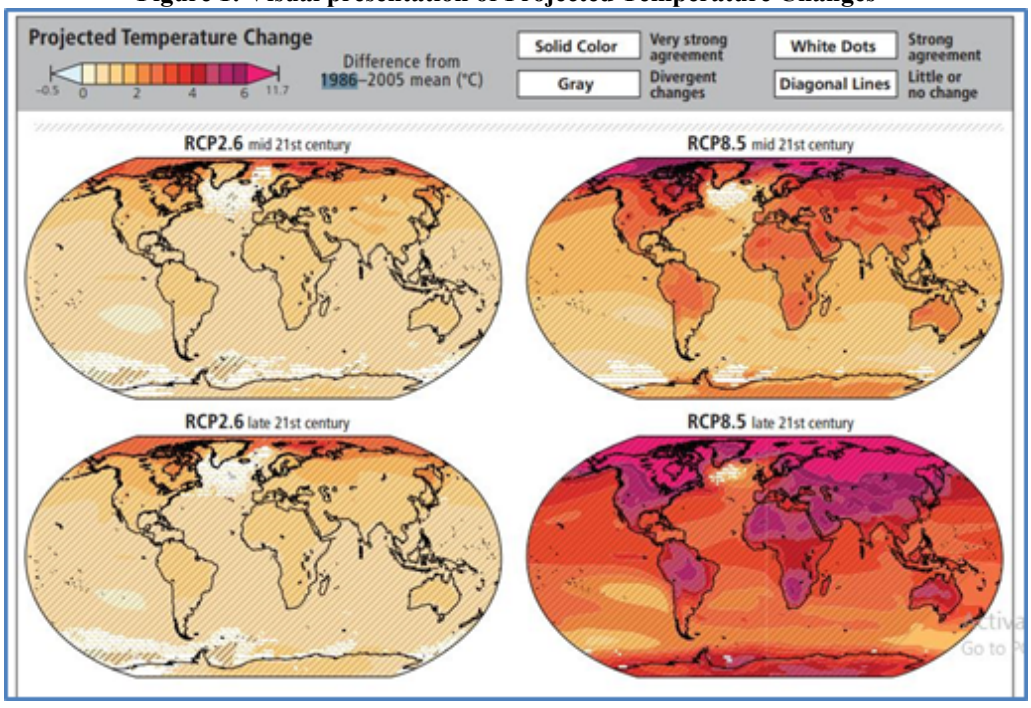
developed for The Gambia using the models of the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (IPCC AR5) indicate an increase in near surface temperatures. The values in **Table 2** that have been derived from **Figure 1** are the projected temperature changes relative to the 1986?2005 mean temperatures (?C)[1].

Table 2: Climate projections for The Gambia using the IPCC AR5 models

	Under RCP[2]		**RCP 8.5**	
Country	**2046?2065 Temp. change**	**2081?2100 Temp. change**	**2046?2065 Temp. change**	**2081?2100 Temp. change**
The Gambia	**1.5?C**	**1.5?C**	**3?C**	**5.5?C**

There is thus clear evidence of temperature changes in The Gambia at the Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 and the effect of climate change would be great with inaction. **Figure 1** which was adapted from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report [3] presents the scenario visually.

Figure 1: Visual presentation of Projected Temperature Changes[4]



The Gambia?s TNC[5] provides a summary of the country?s greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), nitrous oxide

(N2O), perfluorcarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
and hydrofluorcarbons (HFCs) for 2010, as contained in its National Inventory Report. Total GHG emissions from The Gambian territory amounted to 4,043 Gg of carbon dioxide equivalent (Gg CO2 eq) in the latest inventory undertaken in 2010. The TNC provides that whereas the national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory does not cover specific sources, overall emissions have increased by 15% since 2000, and by 70% since 1993. In the 2000 inventory, direct greenhouse gases; carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4) and nitrous oxide (N2O) account for 82% of all GHG emissions. The Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use (AFOLU) emissions category has the largest (62%), and Waste category the smallest (3%) carbon footprint. Fluxes from agricultural soils are found to be the principal sources of carbon dioxide; swamp rice cultivation, livestock production, and biodegradation of solid waste are key sources of methane; and burning of agricultural residues the key source of nitrous oxide. Residential applications constitute the most prolific source of indirect GHGs (CO, SO2, NMVOCs and NOx). Sulphur dioxide (SO2) emissions are associated with power plants, whereas road transport is the principal source of oxides of nitrogen (NOx) emissions.

GHG emissions from the energy source category is limited in scope to fuel combustion activities and indirect emissions associated with CO2 transport and storage are not considered because economic and industrial activities associated with these two source categories did not exist in The Gambia at the time of the inventory in 2010. The total CO_2 emission reported for 2010 is 620Gg CO_2 eq., with transport and energy industries releasing 89% of CO_2 emissions, whilst ?Other Sectors? generate 87% and 99% of N2O and CH4 emissions, respectively. The residential sub-category within ?Other Sectors? represents the largest source of CO (105Gg) and NMVOC (18Gg) emissions. GHG emissions from the IPPU source category totaled 778Gg CO2 eq.

Vulnerable populations, particularly the poor and the marginalized such as children, women, older persons, and people with disabilities are at risk as they are inadequately empowered to cope with and adapt to the impacts of climate change. Most people in The Gambia are subsistence farmers practicing rain-fed agriculture and rely heavily on natural resources. Rain-fed agriculture alone accounts for an average of 30 to 40 percent of the GDP on the African continent and employs around 65 to 70 percent of the population. As temperatures rise, precipitation will be erratic and uncertain blended with increased frequency[6] and intensity of droughts, floods, heat waves and landslides. Many African countries, including The Gambia, not only already experience this climate stress but also have low adaptive capacity, situation made worse by non-climatic factors including endemic poverty and chronic conflicts[7]. Climate change can impact farmers in two ways (ex-ante and ex-post). Ex-ante impacts manifest through the opportunity cost likely to occur by farmers making risky decisions such as limited or excessive use of fertilizer in fear of climate variability. Ex-post impacts are adverse impacts such as crop failure due to drought[8]. This collective impact will result in a decline in agricultural productivity which will affect economies through rising food prices, falling household

incomes and unfavorable terms of trade. It is evident that there is a need to develop appropriate adaptation and mitigation strategies in tandem with robust policies to lower the negative economic impact on the agricultural sector. However, implementing these strategies in resource poor countries comes at a cost that must be considered and explored for effective adaptation development and implementation[9].

2. Over exploitation and unsustainable use of natural resources: The Gambia is experiencing over exploitation of natural resources (such as forests, wetlands, soil, biodiversity, aquatic resources, rangelands, marine resources) which have led to biodiversity loss, soil erosion and increased GHG emissions further aggravating the impact of climate change and variability. Unsustainable and overexploitation of natural resources is a result of increasing human population, weak enforcement of environmental policies and institutional capacity gaps, among others. Inadequate policy implementation and institutional capacity gaps are mentioned as main causes of resource exploitations for The Gambia.

3. Environmental Pollution: This is the introduction of contaminants into the natural environment, and the problem continues to increase in most countries including The Gambia. Assessments have been undertaken on some aspects of environmental pollution such as on waste disposal, air pollution, vehicle, and industrial pollution which have contributed to the country?s GHG emissions. For example, a recent article that reviewed relevant publications on pollution indicated that the seashores of The Gambia are highly polluted. Similarly, there are challenges of environmental pollution in agriculture and transportation[10]. Emissions of GHGs from the AFOLU source category in 2010 added up to 2,514GgCO2 eq. About 53% of these emissions came from agricultural production activities (i.e., crop cultivation and raising livestock), and the remaining 47% from forest and land use (FOLU) changes[11]. Transport and energy industries also release substantial CO_2 emissions.

4. Land degradation is prevalent in The Gambia mainly due to ecosystem fragmentation because of human population pressure on natural resources. Land degradation is in turn a serious threat to human survival. Desertification has resulted in a loss of nearly 100,000 hectares of forested areas between 1998 and 2009 in The Gambia hence reduction in carbon sinks. Almost half of the country?s land area needs restoration[12]. The Gambian population is concentrated along the coastline[13], where intensive urban development is contributing enormously to increasing demand of sand for building and construction. Sand mining is a valuable resource for the construction industry. However, uncontrolled sand extraction results in serious environmental problems such as land degradation and loss of biodiversity.

Barriers to Addressing the Environmental Problems and Root Causes:

The key barriers that this Project will address are described below and outlined in **Table 3**.

a. Weak coordination framework and institutional arrangements, and low institutional engagements in GHG data collection, management, and monitoring.

Underdeveloped institutional arrangements and weak MRV systems are major challenges to transparent reporting. Insufficient human capacity (i.e., few well-trained experts, inadequate knowledge, and scientific expertise), limited tools and equipment, as well as weak organizational frameworks are key barriers to GHG inventory quality and bottlenecks to transparency reporting.

The Gambia has a weak coordination framework and working arrangements and low institutional engagements in GHG data collection, management, and monitoring[14]. The United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) has highlighted several challenges affecting access and application of environment data in The Gambia. These include lack of coordination in GHG data collection, especially between line departments and specialized institutions, low awareness level among communities and institutions concerning environmental issues, and inadequate training of field workers with respect to GHGI and MRV.

b. Inadequate Institutional and technical capacity at national level to collect/manage GHG data and operationalize MRV systems to meet transparency requirements as defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

The gap analysis on institutional arrangements and MRV system capacity [15] indicates existence of many gaps in developing countries and for The Gambia. The gaps in data for MRV include; lack of appropriate equipment to measure the relevant parameters, lack of skilled personnel, in particular, at the Geographic Information System (GIS) Unit of Central Statistics Department (CSD) and National Environmental Agency (NEA), limited financial and technical resources (including limited computerization) to collect, interpret and report environmental data, and low level of standardized and compatible data sets, and systems interoperability.

Inadequate coordination among the GHG emission sectors further aggravates the institutional capacity challenge. The GHG emission sectors maintain their own systems and have not been able to effectively integrate their data. In addition, the amount of data produced by various initiatives require building capacities for data storage and management, and strong analytical capabilities to interpret the data and harness it for effective reporting and decision making for implementation. While capacity building is a crosscutting issue for all the NDC sectors, no centralized process currently exists to ensure coherence and coordination among the relevant sectors. In addition, no regular monitoring and review process is in place to provide the guidance needed for targeting capacity-building efforts.

c. Weaknesses in GHG data access and tools

An effective transparency mechanism under the Paris Agreement will require accurate and precise MRV of GHG emissions from all IPCC sectors for aggregation and reporting. However, there is limited data and information sharing among the sectors. In addition, the sectors have relatively little experience in GHG accounting (the process undertaken to measure amount of GHGs emitted by an entity, installation, project, or jurisdiction). Furthermore, the need for timely and quality data for domestic policy making and international reporting puts more pressure on the fragile national statistical system than ever before. The data required for monitoring progress toward the

ambitious and aspirational global and continental development agendas is unprecedented both in scope and granularity. Sharing of information among the sectors is essential for enhancing completeness and quality of information and effectiveness in transparency reporting. Consequently, there is need for arrangements to foster information access. An integrated information platform will provide an opportunity for the sectors to share information and experiences and thus enhance transparent reporting.

The existing barriers that need to be addressed in The Gambia in-order to meet transparency requirements are summarized in **Table 3** :

Table 3: Existing barriers to meeting transparency requirements in The Gambia

Barrier	Elaboration

(a)Weak coordination framework and institutional arrangements, and low institutional engagements in GHG data collection, management, and monitoring.	**Collecting, processing, and reporting data from different national sources is a major challenge especially when the sources are not fully compatible. Considerable effort in coordination of collecting and processing data for accurate reporting is required.** **The Gambia?s Vision 2020[16], whose goal includes promotion of free market policies and guaranteeing a well-balanced ecosystem, is executed through a series of five-year development plans. These plans include the Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment (PAGE). The Gambia?s recently prepared Third National Communication (TNC) submitted in 2020 and the National Adaptation Programme of Actions in 2007, serve as strategic documents to guide the implementation of climate change in The Gambia. The TNC contains a chapter on The Gambia?s GHGI progress (Chapter 3) and capacity building needs (Chapter 9). The information provided on National Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and mitigation measures indicates that there have been efforts being undertaken to reduce national emissions and enhance sinks and contribute to the global efforts to reduce the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Unfortunately, however the GHG emission sectors all show increases in emissions[17].** **The Gambia?s local Government Reform and Decentralization Programme (GRDP) supports implementation of policies and strategies on natural resources and environment at the local and district levels. The GRDP seeks to empower local communities and to strengthen community management approaches for natural resources. In that way, natural resources will be community owned. The GRDP is also supported by the decentralization policy, which places management of natural resources including forestry, fisheries, wildlife, and biological diversity under the responsibility of the local communities.** **Despite these established enabling frameworks, The Gambia still has inadequate structures and mechanisms to effectively coordinate climate change activities and stakeholder engagements in the country. Additionally, data collection and integration policies and practices are weak, while communication and sharing of information on climate change related issues is quite low. This is attributed to the fact that adaptation to climate change remains at its early stages of development due to several reasons such as insufficient financial resources, and limited technical capacity on climate change issues.**

(b)Inadequate technical and institutional capacity for MRV and GHG data management	**The National Climate Change Policy (NCCP)[18] of The Gambia states that the studies carried out in developing the NCCP stressed the criticality of a concerted effort to develop a wide range of capacities in The Gambia to respond to climate change and promote sustainable development. Additional overarching capacity constraints include shortage of technical skills, inadequate financial resources and absorption capacity, and lack of localized technological resources.** **The Third National Communication[19] indicates that there is need for strengthening both organizational and individual competencies in conducting high-fidelity research and sectoral assessments. In addition to technical training in GHGI and MRV the TNC identified group training and participatory learning on stakeholder engagement, conflict resolution, information management and quality management as needs in order to galvanize inter-agency cooperation, enhance inclusiveness, and strengthen mutual accountability. The need for data collection platforms to be automated as far as possible to enable real time data transmission to central databases was indicated as important to address in the capacity building processes.**

(c) Weaknesses in GHG data access and tools	**The National Climate Change Policy, 2016 of The Gambia states that several data constraints hinder the development of strong and localized climate change responses relate to the weak culture of research in The Gambia. The National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) carried out in The Gambia in 2005 recommends the following: (a) strengthen the institutional framework; (b) set up a dedicated office and staff on climate change; (c) strengthen scientific institutions; South-South collaborations on institution building; (d) establish or strengthen centers and institutions for the provision of research, training, education, and scientific and technical support in specialized fields relevant to climate change.** **The NCCP recommends that the National Research Framework on Climate Change specifies best methods for knowledge management and sharing of information and lessons relevant to climate science and climate-resilient development, and that to promote community-based and other forms of adaptation, a national network of adaptation practitioners is created, to share their experiences, information, and start a national information and knowledge base.** **The NCCP suggests that, to develop appropriate adaptation and mitigation approaches and climate resilient infrastructure for long-term economic benefits and returns, technology contextualization and/or development is necessary. The technologies and technology transfer requirements identified include climate monitoring and dissemination techniques and technologies.**

The key challenges facing NDC implementation in Africa (including Gambia) which will be addressed by this project are outlined in **Table 4:**

Table 4: Key challenges facing NDC implementation in Africa

Institutional Frameworks	**Transparency and data**
Need to strengthen inter-ministerial coordination **Foster cooperation with sub national governance, other stakeholders** **Ensure clear linkages between NDCs and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**	**Strengthen monitoring and tracking/ accounting for NDC implementation.** **Strengthen availability and accessibility of data and statistics for tracking NDCs** **Need to develop meaningful monitoring indicators**
Financing	**Sector Approaches**

Mobilize the private sector to participate in NDC implementation **Translate NDCs into investment plans and bankable projects** **Incorporate NDCs in sector budgets**	**Link sector plans and programmes with NDC implementation** **Identify priority sectors** **Identify best case practices** **Need to communicate support received and what is required in terms of: climate change adaptation and mitigation, capacity development and building; technology development and transfer; finance**

Source: International Climate Initiative (ICI), 2017[20]

Through the NDC and other UNFCCC submissions, The Gambia mentioned the need for technical capacity building to support implementation of the reporting requirements under the Paris Agreement. The country has submitted three National Communications (NCs) to-date. The Initial National Communication (INC) of The Gambia was presented to the UNFCCC in 2003, the Second National Communication (SNC) in 2013 and the Third National Communication (TNC) was finalised in July 2020. The Gambia also developed its National Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement 2015, and other key policy and strategic documents such as the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) 2016, Low Emission Climate Development Strategy (LECRDS) and Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (SPCR), in its efforts to address challenges and seize new opportunities presented by climate change .

The process of preparation of the NCs as well as the NDC provided an opportunity for Gambia to establish a clear baseline scenario with respect to the GHG inventory sectors as well as gaps for capacity building. The processes set in place quality assurance and Quality control measures to GHG inventory in the country. The sectors that are involved include Energy, Waste, Industrial processes, and product use (IPPU), Agriculture, Forestry, and other land use (AFOLU) and Transport sectors. The methodologies used for GHG assessments in the country followed IPPC guidance. The INDC, for example, focusing on GHG mitigation in Energy; Transport; Agriculture; and Waste Management sectors was prepared using 100-year Global Warming Potentials (GWPs) from the IPCC 4th Assessment Report (AR4) and its 2006 greenhouse gas inventory methodologies (IPCC, 2016).

An analysis of the National Communication (NC) preparation process revealed systemic and circumstantial problems including poor institutional memory, task-related capacity gaps and weak perception of country ownership which affected delivery schedules, quality of outputs, and the final TNC. The TNC, for example, does not adequately provide details of inventory information, lacks a full re-analysis of 1990 and 2000 inventory data and fails to provide an overview of institutional arrangements for GHG inventories. There is also a glaring absence of reporting on Quality Assessment/Quality Control (QA/QC) issues . Other gaps relevant to comprehensiveness of the NCs include inadequate:

(I) Harmonized socioeconomic scenarios to be used in sectoral assessments and mitigation analysis.
(ii) Address Information Technology (IT) capacity at both institutional and human resource levels.
(iii) Information on the institutional framework for implementation of the Convention, legal frameworks for stakeholder participation and public access to information, stakeholder engagement processes, level of involvement, and outcomes.
(iv) Information on scope and areas of The Gambia?s participation in the global research and observation systems and information networks.
(v) Information on the status of activities and level of participation in South-South cooperation, including capacity-building activities for building resilience.
(vi) Information on the status of activities related to coordination and sustainability of capacity-building activities, and level of public awareness and understanding of climate change issues.
(vii) Specific (sectoral) mitigation and adaptation policies and measures and where relevant, linkages to the country?s Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA), Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC), National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), and Sustainable development Goals (SDGs), and,
(viii) Measures relating to enhancing the enabling environment for the development and transfer of technologies.
This project is thus one of the initiatives to address these gaps and so enhance data collection, management, sharing and enhance reporting.

2) The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

Current Baseline (Business-as-Usual (BAU) Scenario) / Future Scenarios without the Project:

The Gambia has low technical, institutional, financial capacity to prepare robust GHG Inventories and meet the transparency requirements of the Paris agreement. The data collection by sectoral hubs is not well coordinated and thus the GHGI information is scattered. The data collection approaches of each sector are not clearly aligned to the GHG Inventory requirements and not carried out in coordinated manner. There are both completeness and quality gaps in the GHG data collected. The Third National Communication indicates that The Gambia bureau of Statistics (GBOS) is a government semi-autonomous department under the Ministry of Finance and Economic affairs responsible for collection, analysis and dissemination of Statistical data and could thus support the GHGI system, but the quality of data is dependent on the capacity at sectoral level. The involvement of the GBOS would improve institutional coordination in the collating of GHGI information and MRV systems, but even within the GBOS there is inadequate technical and technological capacity to fully operationalize MRV especially at tier two which provides reliable data; and there is thus

a need for harmonized tools and protocols for reporting both in-country and to meet international needs.

The Government of The Gambia (GoTG) has put in place national legislative and policy instruments to address climate change. These instruments such as the Vision 2020, the PAGE, The National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) of The Gambia (2015-2020/2030), National Energy Policy, Strategy and Action Plan (2014 ? 2018) outline the country?s priority GHG sectors, near-term and long-term climate change actions[21]. Notably, these legislative instruments have informed development of key documents such as the NDC, National Communications, the National Adaptation Program of Actions (NAPA), the National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) and the Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) (Department of Water Resources, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Forestry, Water and Wildlife, 2016).

The authority responsible for climate change issues is the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources (MECCNR) and coordination for GHGIs is maintained through this ministry. A review of national documentation[22] identified four capacity needs/priorities that explain the data needs and gaps for GHG MRV in The Gambia, namely: (i) weak institutional coordination (ii) inadequate institutional technical capacity, (iii) issues of data accessibility, availability, and quality, and (iv) insufficient financial resources.

(a) Weak institutional arrangement and framework for GHGI and MRV: The current institutional arrangement is weak to manage GHGI and MRV implementation needs. The linkages between sector hubs (e.g., Agriculture) and their stakeholders; and MECCNAR the MRV lead and sector leads (e.g., Energy and transport) as well as with GBOS are limited because of inadequate collaboration in GHG data management. Sectoral legislative/policy frameworks are not harmonized with regard to climate change/environmental issues and thus some of the sectors lack guidelines to support the IPCC requirements such as Article 13 of the Paris agreement to facilitate data sharing for improved transparency.

(b) Inadequate institution technical capacity: The Government staff in the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural resources (MECCNAR), which is the MRV lead organization; and the staff in sector hubs and associated stakeholders have limited capacity to develop and implement a robust MRV system. Currently, external consultant(s) are contracted to prepare the documents submitted to the UNFCCC by The Gambia. As a result, there is need to build capacity within the existing MRV institutional structure, especially in data collection and management of GHGIs and related data including data analysis, quality control/assessment, archiving and transmission.

(c) Inadequate data accessibility, availability, and quality: Lack of a formal institutional arrangement for GHG information dissemination makes sharing of data difficult as some institutional policies and practices do not allow data sharing. Issues of data availability also result from unavailability of capacity in key sources of GHG data such as AFOLU

and thus posing a key challenge. The country also lacks a database for processing and archiving GHG data, further contributing to unavailability, poor quality and lack of readily available data.

The Government of The Gambia is however progressively developing a GHGI and MRV system for GHG emission sectors to achieve the intended emission reduction targets through continuously improving on implementation of mitigation measures and their effectiveness[23]. Table 5 is an illustration of the current components/structure for MRV system for transparency reporting in The Gambia[24].

Table 5: Current components/structure for MRV system in The Gambia

MRV System Elements	**The Gambia**
Status of National Communications and BURs	**National Communications (2003, 2013, 2020)** **The Gambia is developing its first BUR. The Government of Gambia has requested that this project only supports the Sector Hubs by facilitating them to participate in the process of preparation of First Biennial Update Report (BUR) for the Gambia.**

Domestic Institutional Arrangements	**Climate Change Key Institutions**	**a. Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources (MECCNAR): oversees and coordinates the development and implementation of policies and programs relevant to environment, climate change, and natural resources. Leads inter-ministerial coordination, policy issues and controls budgetary issues for climate activities and MRV systems.** **MECCNAR supports and facilitates the work of the National Environment Agency (NEA), the Department of Forestry (DOF), and the Department of Parks and Wildlife Management (DPWM) as the operational bodies for the implementation of polices.** **MECCNAR collaborates with other MDAs, civil society organizations (CSOs), the private sector, as well as international development partners.** **b. All the inter-sectoral Ministries and agencies are data providers and have a supporting role include the Ministry of Finance.** **c. The Gambia Bureau of Statistics: Responsible for archiving national data including emission data.**

	Technical Committees	**a. National Climate Council (NCC): provides policy guidance and approval at the highest level in Government. Chaired by the Director of the Department of Water Resources. Technical oversight for the preparation and implementation of adaptation projects; as well as preparation of national climate documents. Membership includes State and None State Actors.** **b. Agriculture and Natural Resources Working Group (ANR-WG): comprises key sectoral institutions, chaired by the Permanent Secretaries of Ministries of Environment, Agriculture and Fisheries. Provides technical and policy sectoral guidance.** **c. GCF Technical Working Group: comprises several institutions within the ANR sector, including the office of the President. Delivers technical guidance to Ministry of Finance and Economics Affairs (NDA of the GCF). Supervises implementation of GCF projects. Chaired by the NDA.** **d. Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Platform: coordinated by the National Disaster Management Agency, chaired by the Minister of the MECCNAR. Organizes adaptation and DRR activities with support from UNEP and other UN institutions.**
	Inter sectoral Collaboration	**Inter-ministerial Climate Committee (ICC): Inter-ministerial coordination for sectoral collaboration in the implementation of the National Climate Change Policy**
	Subnational Action	**National Climate Change Policy established Multi'-sectoral Committees in the Regions, chaired by the Governors, to oversee climate programs for the implementation of national climate policy at the subnational level.**
MRV System Components and Status	**Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCPs)**	**Not Specified**
	Climate	**Not Specified**
Levels Involved		**Not Specified**

Registries		**Not Specified**
Legal and Governance Frameworks	**Climate Change**	**a. National Climate Change Policy (2016): overarching policy framework to transition to a climate-resilient society and thriving low emissions economy. Provides framework for managing climate risks, building institutions and capacities, and identifying new opportunities. Grounded in the country?s national development and poverty reduction frameworks including The Government of The Gambia?s Vision 2020 and the 2012-2015.** **b. Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment (PAGE): Creates enhanced institutional arrangements for coordination and mainstreaming, outlines new approach to resource mobilization, and policy direction for human resource development. Outlines the approach to develop the implementation framework for the Policy, through the subsequent National Climate Change Response Strategy and Action Plan.** **c. Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (SPCR): policy review and legislative development; strengthening institutional coordination mechanisms; mechanisms to mobilize climate finance, operationalization of The Gambia Climate Change Fund. Support to capacity development and communication; further climate services investments; and developing the monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (ME&R) systems for climate resilience.** **d. No climate change law.**
	Climate Finance	**Grant based funding available for climate actions** **Forthcoming operationalization of The Gambia Climate Change Fund**

International Collaborating Organizations	**Green Climate Fund, United Nations Environment Programme, African Development Bank, World Bank, International Institute for Environment and Development, Climate and Development Knowledge Management network, German International Cooperation (GIZ), United Nations Development Programme, United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Islamic Development Bank (ISDB)**

Due to inadequate capacity for GHGI and MRV transparent reporting, there is need for improving national formal/legal inventory arrangements, collaborative activities, continuous inventory improvement plans, and a GHGI database. Furthermore, because of inadequate financial and human resources capacity to support transparency reporting, some GHGI activities are being undertaken with inadequate accuracy.
The third national communication reports that during the inventory year 2010, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from The Gambian territory amounted to 4,043 Gg of carbon dioxide equivalent (Gg CO2 eq.). Compared with 2000 and 1993, this represents an increase of 15% and 70%, respectively[25] and the net emission is expected to increase. This increase would mainly be due to land use changes and forestry.

The Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of The Gambia[26] reports that the implementation of renewable energy sources will contribute to greenhouse gas emission reductions of 45.6 GgCO2e in 2020, 78.5 GgCO2e in 2025 and 104 GgCO2e in 2030 whilst afforestation will contribute reductions of 220.3 GgCO2e in 2020, 275.4 GgCO2e in 2025 and 330.5 GgCO2e in 2030. Under the Agriculture sector, two conditional mitigation options (New Rice for Africa (NERICA), rice production and rice efficiency) have been assessed and reported on in this NDC. For production of NERICA upland production in place of swamp rice, estimated emission reductions are 124.1 GgCO2e in 2020, 397.7 GgCO2e in 2025 and 2030. For the promotion of efficiency in rice production, estimated emission reductions are 437.8 GgCO2e in 2020, 707.0 GgCO2e in 2025 and 2030.

The energy supply mix mainly consists of traditional biomass and petroleum products, with biomass accounting for the vast majority. Petroleum products play an important role in the country?s energy supply since it is the main source of fuel for transport and electricity generation, notwithstanding its negative environmental consequences. In 2010, Total Energy Supply (TES) in The Gambia was 407,926 tons of oil equivalents (toe) according to UNIDO figures. Five conditional mitigation options have been identified and analyzed under the energy sector. Combined emissions reductions are 425.7 $GgCO_2e$ in 2020, 541.1 GgCO2e in 2025 and 629.6 GgCO2e in 2030. Of the total CO_2 (437.575 Gg) emitted from the energy sector in 2010, the transport sub-sector accounted for 46%[27]. Only one conditional mitigation

option was analyzed under the transport sector. Deployment of energy efficient vehicles will produce greenhouse gas emission reductions of 40.8 GgCO2e in 2020, 114.5 GgCO2e in 2025 and 193.3 GgCO2e in 2030.

Inadequate waste data is a major issue, regarding both GHG emissions and waste production, for both solid waste and wastewater. Current municipal solid waste generation in The Gambia amounts to approximately 438 tons/day and is expected to reach 1,295 tons/day in 2025. Waste management is a major concern for The Gambian Authorities, given that roughly 90% of waste is currently disposed in open dumps (e.g., Bakoteh dump site). This leads to severe environmental consequences[28], which can be exacerbated by the expected growth in waste generation volume in the future. Under waste management, combined greenhouse gas emission reductions of 141 GgCO2e in 2020, 239.7 GgCO2e in 2025, and 413.7 GgCO2e in 2030 will be achieved.

Implications for BAU Scenario

a) Institutional coordination: Absence of a functional overall coordination structure for GHG governance and management is a major setback to the country?s climate mitigation and adaptation efforts and ambitions. NDC sectoral data collection and reporting, and implementation of NAMA and NAPA projects will remain fragmented with the BAU scenario.

b) Compliance with UNFCCC and Paris Agreement: The Gambia is a signatory to the Paris Agreement and will continue to be subject to the transparency requirements under the UNFCCC as follows: (i) National Communications every 4 years under the UNFCCC reporting and verification requirements (ii) National GHGI reports in compliance UNFCCC reporting requirements, (iii) Biennial Update Reports; now Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) on national GHGI emissions and mitigation plus information on mitigation actions, and (iv) NDC reporting under the Paris Agreement. However, with the BAU scenario, climate change reporting will continue to be largely indicative, reporting based on Tier 1 and through a costly process. The implementation of the NDC policies without the MRV system will also remain a challenge under this scenario. The flexibility of the NDC process and the diversity of the terms and metrics involved cannot, therefore, guarantee compliance to enhanced transparency under the Paris Agreement with the BAU scenario.

c) Policy accountability: The country does not have a robust system for effectively assessing climate policy implementation and impacts resulting from implementation of the NAPAs and NAMAs. Under the BAU scenario, The Gambia will not be able to meet the enhanced and increased ambition in the post-2015 Paris Agreement climate regime that necessitates both the BURs and a national MRV system to meet the increased transparency through tracking mitigation progress and support provided on a more frequent basis. Measuring the actual progress of implementation towards the NDCs goals over time would be difficult. As such the country will not be able to track the results of climate action in terms of quality, quantity, and timing for the set targets. Under this scenario, it will remain difficult to ascertain the achievement of the expected and actual climate policy goals, and how this compare and contribute to the aggregate global outcomes.

d) Limited scope of stakeholder participation: NDC implementation in The Gambia is considered a responsibility of government institutions. The involvement of non-state actors such as private sector, academia, CSOs and forest dependent communities remains limited and their contribution to NDC implementation is not adequately captured in the country?s transparency communications. This means that some key sources of emissions remain unaddressed and may therefore not provide a comprehensive picture of emission activity thus undermining the environmental effectiveness of NDC implementation.

e) Comparability of climate reporting: The Gambia?s current capacity to report on climate actions both nationally and internationally falls along similar sector divisions as in other countries. The reporting largely remains qualitative limited to Tier 1 data, which does not allow for effective comparability between countries.

f) Credibility of climate change action: Implementing the NDC without a MRV system to produce and check the GHG information will be a challenge for the country and will limit their ability to track efforts and attract more participation, compliance, ambition, and financing.

g) Efficiency of policy action: Without the MRV system, the country will find it difficult to fully evaluate the performance of different policy designs and instruments in terms of reducing GHG emissions and costs (direct compliance costs and broader social opportunity costs), and ancillary impacts (both co-benefits and countervailing harms in other environmental, social, and economic outcomes). For example, reducing emissions from deforestation may also affect biodiversity and local human populations, while the promotion of use of renewable forms of energy-solar and wind energy may affect biodiversity.

Associated baseline projects:

There are multiple on-going global and regional initiatives already set up to support capacity building and some of which have specific activities undertaken in The Gambia. Table 6 is a snapshot of global and regional initiatives whereas Table 7 indicates those, specifically in The Gambia and Table 8 outlines other Other relevant projects and initiatives.

Table 6: Global/Regional Initiatives

Title of Project: Umbrella Programme for Preparation of National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Reports (BURs) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Project location: Global, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Benin, Dominica, Fiji, **The Gambia**, Mauritania, Pakistan, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Suriname, Uganda, Vietnam, Yemen, Burundi

Donor: GEF/UNEP

Duration: June 2020 to December 2024

Description: The project seeks to support eighteen (18) developing countries prepare and submit National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Reports (BURs) that comply with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) reporting requirements while responding to national development goals. Total project cost is USD 9,900,360.

In Gambia, the project supported the preparation of the Third National Communication and consequently contributed to capacity building through the experience gained during the development of TNC. The CBIT project will build on and benefit from lessons from this project. The CBIT project will leverage this project during the preparation of the BUR and it is thus expected that they will complement each other and capacity building will be more robust.

Title of Project: Climate for Development in Africa (ClimDev-Africa) Initiative

Project location: Africa (including **The Gambia**)

Project cost: ?144 million

Donor: AfDB and UNECA

Duration: Five Years.

Description: As part of the effort to address climate change challenges in Africa, the Climate for Development in Africa Program (ClimDev-Africa or the ?Program?) was designed as a joint initiative of the African Development Bank (?AfDB? or the ?Bank?), the Commission of the African Union (?AUC?) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (?UNECA?). The Program has been endorsed at regional meetings of African Heads of State and Government and by Africa?s Ministers of Finance, Planning, Economic Development, and the Environment. Its purpose is to explore actions required in overcoming climate information gaps, for analyses leading to adequate policies and decision-making at all levels.

The ClimDev programme is intended to create a solid foundation for an appropriate response to climate change through research and policy analysis as well as strengthen the policy response to climate change by building the capacities of sub-regional and national organizations and guiding policy formulation. The programme thus contributes to capacity building and the CBIT project will build on the activities undertaken with respect to aspects where The Gambian climate change stakeholders have been involved.

Title of Project: GEF Support to UNCCD 2018 National Reporting Process - Umbrella IV

Project location: Global, Azerbaijan, Cuba, Algeria, Ecuador, Ethiopia, The **Gambia**, Cambodia, Kiribati, Lebanon, Lesotho, Morocco, Montenegro, Mauritius, Panama, Peru, Paraguay, Rwanda, Sudan, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, Samoa

Donor: GEF/UNEP

Duration: Approved for implementation April 2018

Description: To enable country Parties to collect necessary biophysical, socioeconomic data, establish sound reporting and monitoring systems at national level and report against the UNCCD Strategy. Total project cost is USD 1,898,174.
Lessons learnt from the GEF Support to UNCCD 2018 National Reporting Process could benefit the CBIT project particularly when some hubs such as Agriculture were involved in UNCCD process. Experiences in coordination could be shared during the implementation of the CBIT project.

Title of Project: The Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT)

Project Location: over 40 countries in four regions of Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean and Pacific, including: Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ghana, India, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad, and Tobago[1][1]

Donor: The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), The United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)

Duration: 2016- September 2021

Description: ICAT aims to strengthen capacities in developing countries to assess the impacts of their climate policies and actions and to support greater transparency, effectiveness, ambition, and trust in climate policies worldwide. The Initiative works with countries to build capacities on understanding and applying tools and approaches to measure, report and verify (MRV) greenhouse gas emissions reductions and adaptation action, as well as to strengthen existing institutional arrangements and processes for MRV of policies and actions.

At the time of preparing the CBIT project, The Gambia was planning to apply to be included in the ICAT programme in response to an ICAT call for proposals and, if successful, that will provide leverage for the CBIT project activities as both have a focus on capacity building to support greater transparency.

Title of Project: The Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA).

Project Location: Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Eswatini, Georgia, Ghana, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mongolia, Niger, Philippines, South Africa, Tajikistan, Vietnam, Zambia.

Donor: Germany?s Federal Environment Ministry, Government of South Africa, and The Republic of Korea

Duration: 2013 - 2019

Description: The Partnership supports international efforts to engage in practical exchanges and political dialogue on climate transparency and helps to limit global temperature rise to well below 2?C and ideally to 1.5?C. The Partnership brings together climate experts from a variety of countries and seeks to: (a) Foster transparency, communication, networking, and trust between countries; (b) Build capacity and foster a mutual learning process within regions and among practitioners around the globe; (c) Identify and disseminate best practices and lessons learned.

PATPA has a climate change knowledge portal as well as a climate and development knowledge network that the CBIT project could benefit from and thus closer linkage to the initiative will be useful. In the case of Gambia, PATPA has documented experiences on ecotourism project activities by the Tumani Tenda community that include environmental monitoring to prevent systematic tree felling among others. The case constitutes a good practice that is replicable and such lessons can be utilized by the CBIT project in engaging communities in data collection and field level, particularly learning from experiences regarding environmental monitoring.

There are initiatives that are specific to The Gambia and implemented at national level and they are presented in Table 7.

Table 7: Baseline initiatives at national level in The Gambia

National and sub national initiatives			
Project/Initiative	**Objectives and Thematic Focus for addressing environment issues**	**Geographical scope, Status and linkages to CBIT project**	**Source of Funds and Budget amount (USD)**

1. Large-scale Ecosystem-based Adaptation in The Gambia river basin: Developing a climate resilient, natural resource-based economy	**The overarching objective of the project is to build the climate-resilience of rural The Gambian communities and facilitate development of a sustainable natural resource-based (green) economy by implementing large-scale EbA within and adjacent to agricultural areas, community-managed forest reserves and wildlife conservation areas of The Gambia.**	**-National level and on-going; January 2017 to December 2022** **CBIT Gambia project will benefit from the progress of conducting capacity building trainings to various state and non-state institutions in The Gambia. Such capacity will be useful in data collection and monitoring activities as CBIT hubs will also participate in this project.**	**GCF: USD 20, 546,756**
2. SPWA-BD: The Gambia Biodiversity Management and Institutional Strengthening Project	**Project objective was to improve the effectiveness and sustainability of biodiversity and protected areas management in 2 selected protected areas**	**National and completed; April 2009 to October 2014** **The CBIT project will benefit from and build on the lessons learnt in this institutional strengthening project.**	**GEF: USD 2, 254,536**

3. SIP: Participatory Integrated Watershed Management Project (PIWAMP)	**Addressed the interlinked problems of rural poverty, food insecurity, and land degradation, through the development and promotion of innovative sustainable land management technologies and community-based participatory watershed/landscape management planning approaches. This was aimed at restoring, sustaining and enhancing the productive and protective functions of The Gambia?s upland and lowland ecosystem resources.**	**National and completed; November 2007 to December 2016** **The CBIT project may utilise lessons from this project particularly with respect to engaging stakeholders for participatory information collection.**	**GEF: USD 18, 879,000**

4. National Capacity Needs Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management (NCSA)	**The objective of the National Capacity Needs Self-Assessment (NCSA) was to identify country level priorities and needs for capacity building to address global environmental issues, in particular biological diversity, climate change, and land degradation, and the synergies between them. It was aimed at catalysing domes tic and/or externally assisted action to meet those needs in a coordinated and planned manner.**	**National and completed; August 2002 to November 2008** **The CBIT project will benefit from and build on the lessons learnt in this institutional strengthening project particularly with respect to approaches to capacity needs assessment.**	**GEF: USD 174, 620**

5. Enabling activities for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs): National Implementation Plan for The Gambia	**Within the overall objective of the Stockholm Convention, which is to protect human health and the environment from Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), the project: i. Prepared the ground for implementation of the Convention in the Gambia, ii. Assisted The Gamb ia in meeting its reporting and other obligations under the Convention. iii. Strengthened The Gambia?s national capacity to manage POPs and chemicals generally.**	**National and completed; May 2002 to September 2011** **The CBIT project will benefit from and build on the lessons learnt in this project particularly with respect to facilitating sector hubs to indirectly participate in the process of developing first BUR.**	**GEF: USD 470, 000**

6. Integrated Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Management	**The project assisted the Government of The Gambia to promote active stakeholder participation in biodiversity conservation and management inside and outside key protected areas. The processes and mechanisms were initially developed in two contrasting sites. The goal of the project was to conserve and sustainably manage globally significant biodiversity in coastal, marine and wetland ecosystems in The Gambia.**	**National and completed; April 2001 to September 2008** **The CBIT project may benefit from and build on the lessons learnt in this filed based project particularly with respect to stakeholder involvement in participatory information collection.**	**GEF: USD 1,774,104**
7. Assessment of Capacity-building Needs for Biodiversity, Participation in CHM and Preparation of Second National Report	**The project was intended to assess capacity building needs for managing the use and conservation of biodiversity in The Gambia; consolidate, expand and operate an information network through the National Biodiversity Clearinghouse Mechanism.**	**National and completed; February 2001 to May 2014** **The CBIT project will benefit from lessons learnt in this project particularly with respect to approaches to capacity needs assessment.**	**GEF: USD 253,000**

8. Strengthening the Clearing House Mechanism Focal Point for the Participation in the Pilot Phase of the CHM of the CBD	**This project assisted the national Government to meet its obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity.**	**National and completed; April 1998 to December 2005** **The CBIT project will benefit from lessons learnt in this project particularly with respect to approaches to meeting obligations under an international agreement.**	**GEF: USD 13,950**
9. National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and First National Report to the CBD	**The project assisted the country with the ability to formulate and manage sectoral and cross-sectoral programmes to meet the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity through a cost-effective approach within the context of national sustainable development efforts, and to report to the Convention on progress achieved in implementing agreed commitments.**	**National and completed; October 1996 to December 2005** **The CBIT project will benefit from lessons learnt in this project particularly with respect to approaches to prepare a report under an international agreement.**	**GEF: USD 243,000**

10. Landscape Planning and Restoration to Improve Ecosystem Services, and Livelihoods, Expand and Effectively Manage Protected Areas	**To create an enabling environment for The Gambia in building national capacity to lead the reform of land use and marine spatial planning policies and to implement land/seascape level management that conserves ecosystem services in productive and protected land/seascapes**	**National and Approved for implementation; March 2020** **The CBIT project may benefit from lessons learnt in this project on creating an enabling environment particularly with respect to approaches to institutional coordination and capacity building.**	**GEF: USD 25,733,269**
11. Operationalization of the SE4All Action Agenda: Promoting Inclusive, Environment ally sound and Low-carbon Development	**To operationalize the Sustainable Energy For All Action Agenda in The Gambia by catalyzing investment in improved cook stoves and energy efficient appliances**	**National and Approved for implementation; March 2018** **The CBIT project may benefit from lessons learnt in this project particularly with respect to operationalizing the enhanced transparency requirements.**	**GEF: USD 8,244,497**
12. Adapting Agriculture to Climate Change in The Gambia	**To promote sustainable and diversified livelihood strategies for reducing the impacts of climate variability and change in agriculture and livestock sector**	**National and Approved for implementation; May 2016** **The CBIT project may benefit from lessons learnt in this project particularly with respect to monitoring the AFOLU sector.**	**GEF: USD 43,268,356**

13. Greening the Productive Sectors in The Gambia: Promoting the Use and Integration of Small to Medium Scale Renewable Energy Systems in the Productive Uses	**Promoting market-based use and integration of small to medium scale renewable energy systems in the productive sectors.**	**National and Approved for implementation; January 2015** **The CBIT project may benefit from lessons learnt in this project particularly with respect to stakeholder involvement in information collection from the Energy sector.**	**GEF: USD 4,549,823**
14. Reducing Greenhouse Gases and ODS Emissions through Technology Transfer in the Industrial Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Sector	**To reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with industrial refrigeration and air conditioning facilities in The Gambia.**	**National and Approved for implementation; November 2013** **The CBIT project may benefit from lessons learnt in this project particularly with respect to stakeholder involvement in information collection from the IPPU sector.**	**GEF: USD 2,970,000**
15. SPWA-CC: Promoting Renewable Energy Based Mini Grids for Productive Uses in Rural Areas in The Gambia	**To develop and promote a market environment that will stimulate investments in renewable energy based mini grids for productive uses in rural areas of The Gambia**	**National and Approved for implementation; July 2011** **The CBIT project may benefit from lessons learnt in this project particularly with respect to stakeholder involvement in information collection from the energy sector.**	**GEF: USD 5,794,220**

16. The Community-Based Sustainable Dry Land Forest Management project	**This a 5-year project developed and implemented to improve community-based management of dry land forests in The Gambia to reduce forest degradation and improve local livelihoods.**	**National in The Gambia** **Approved in 2014** **The CBIT project may benefit from lessons learnt in this project particularly with respect to stakeholder involvement in information collection from the AFOLU sector.**	**Funded by the GEF; Implemented and executed by the FAO and GoTG.** **USD 15, 914,447[30]**
17. Action Against Desertification	**It is implemented and executed by FAO and the Government of The Gambia (GOTG). The project promotes community forestry management by putting 1,250 hectares f forest in the hands of communities as well as promoting joint forest management of forest parks by state authorities. The project also supports improvement of rural livelihoods through development of community-based businesses; as well as capacity development and awareness raising with respect to sustainable forest management.**	**The project supports rural communities The Gambia?s North Bank Region, Central River Region, North and Upper River Region to sustainably manage forest resources and control land degradation and deforestation.** **-Started in 2016 and is ongoing** **The CBIT project may benefit from lessons learnt in this project particularly with respect to stakeholder involvement in information collection from the AFOLU sector.**	**Funded by the European Union**

18. Strengthening Climate Service Early Warning Systems Phase 2 project implemented and executed by UNEP, UNDP, and GOTG:	**To strengthen the climate monitoring capabilities, early warning systems and available information for responding to climate shocks and planning adaptation**	**National in The Gambia Started in 2014 and almost completed The CBIT project may benefit from lessons learnt in this project particularly with respect to information collection analysis and dissemination.**	**GEF; USD 8 million**
19. Enhancing Resilience of Vulnerable Coastal Areas and Communities to Climate Change in The Gambia.	**To reduce The Gambia?s vulnerability to sea level rise and associated impacts of climate change by improving coastal defences an d enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities.**	**National for The Gambia and targeting coastal areas of the country. Project approved by GEF in October 2013 and implementation started in 2014; not yet closed. The CBIT project may benefit from lessons learnt in this project particularly with respect to stakeholder involvement in information collection in the AFOLU sector.**	**GEF/UNDP: USD 8,900,000**

Table 8: Other relevant projects and initiatives

GEF Projects Other Projects/Initiatives	Linkages and Coordination
A. **Global GEF projects operating in The Gambia**	
The CBIT Global Coordination Platform Phase II B: Unified Support Platform and Program for Article 13 of the Paris Agreement	The project is to provide streamlined support and capacity building at the country, regional, and global level to establish and maintain reporting and enhanced transparency frameworks to allow developing countries to undertake commitments under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.
B. Regional GEF Projects supporting activities in The Gambia	

Umbrella Programme for Preparation of National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Reports (BURs) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	This project seeks to support eighteen (18) developing countries prepare and submit National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Reports (BURs) that comply with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) reporting requirements while responding to national development goals. Total project cost is USD 9,900,360. The CBIT Gambia project will work indirectly to facilitate activities that will contribute to deliver the first BUR for The Gambia.
Country Case Studies on Sources and Sinks of Greenhouse Gases	This project provides direct operational and financial support for development of a standard methodology that Parties to the UNFCCC may use to develop national GHG inventories. Development of national GHG inventories in 11 countries, and support for 4 regional GHG inventory methodology workshops. Total project cost is USD 4,700,000. The CBIT Gambia project will benefit from the progress made on GHG data collection, processing and management processes generated by this project.
C. National GEF Projects in The Gambia	
Landscape Planning and Restoration to Improve Ecosystem Services, and Livelihoods, Expand and Effectively Manage Protected Areas	This project was approved for implementation in March 2020, implemented by UNEP and executed by The Gambia?s National Environmental Authority (NEA). This aim of the project is to create an enabling environment for The Gambia in building national capacity to lead the reform of land use and marine spatial planning policies and to implement land/seascape level management that conserves ecosystem services in productive and protected land/seascapes. The project total cost is USD GEF: USD 8,244,497. The project targets among its outcomes to improve capacity of central and local government institutions and other stakeholders to prevent, mitigate and offset negative impacts on BD and ecosystem services, measured by increased score in adapted capacity. CBIT Gambia project will benefit from the progress of conducting capacity building trainings to various state and non-state institutions in The Gambia.
Adapting Agriculture to Climate Change in The Gambia	This projected is being executed by The Gambia?s Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), Department of Agriculture (DOA), Department of Livestock Services (DLS), National Agriculture Research Institute (NARI), National Environment Agency (NEA) and Department of Water Resources (DWR). This project was approved for implementation in March 2020 and is being implemented by Food and Agriculture Organization. The project?s objective is to promote sustainable and diversified livelihood strategies for reducing the impacts of climate variability and change in agriculture and livestock sector. Agriculture is one of the key GHG emission sectors, and this project will offer important lessons and data for CBIT Gambia project.

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

The current status of transparency arrangements and technical capabilities for GHGI and MRV systems (adaptation, mitigation and support) are briefly mentioned in Table 5 and they include MECNNAR as the coordinating entity for inter-ministerial coordination, policy issues and it controls budgetary issues for climate activities and MRV systems. The hubs that MECCNAR works with include: (i) Energy, (ii) Waste, (iii) Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Uses (AFOLU), (iv) Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) and (v) Transport. An inter-ministerial task force provides a framework for harmonization of activities. The composition of the task force includes staff from each of the sector hubs. Data collection is undertaken by the sectoral hubs and quality control is provided at the inter-ministerial task force level. The project is targeting to improve this current arrangement mainly through capacity building to enhance the transparency reporting.

This project has three components that seek to overcome the critical barriers to achievement of the requirements of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement by The Gambia. The components were identified through a consultative process and as provided in the approved Project Identification Form (PIF), they aim to strengthen institutional and technical capacity of The Gambia to respond to the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement.
The project components and their respective outcomes and outputs are described below:

Component 1: Strengthen capacity of national institutions to manage the National Green House Gas Inventory (GHGI) and Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system to improve transparency over time:

Component 1 will support capacity-building with a focus on strengthening the national Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) sectors to the GHGI and MRV system to improve transparency. Based on an in-depth capacity needs assessment carried out during the PPG phase, and in consultation with the government partners, regional institutions and experts, capacity needs were identified, and a catalogue of priority capacity building activities developed to address the gaps. Selected capacity building initiatives will focus on national Green House Gas emitting sectors/activities with the highest mitigation and adaptation ambition or potential as identified in the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). This component will focus on sector-specific training including Energy, Transport, Waste, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) and Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use?(AFOLU). This Component has two outcomes provided below:
Outcome 1.1: Strengthened coordination, data sharing and engagement of key institutions/stakeholders in managing the National GHGI and MRV system.

Output 1.1.1: The National task force on GHGI and mitigation strengthened and formalized as a framework for inter-ministerial coordination and GHG data sharing. This output seeks to strengthen institutional coordination (networking) amongst participating stakeholders from GHG sectors for GHG data sharing. The task force members will participate in all the GHG and MRV trainings to enhance their skills required for improved transparency. This output will be delivered by the following activities:

(i) **Strengthening the capacity of the National task force on GHGI and mitigation**: The National task force on GHGI and mitigation will be taken through GHG data collection, processing and MRV. The Task force members are drawn from the different ministries and the skills acquired will help sectors to report better. This will increase awareness about GHG data collection, processing and MRV.

(ii) **Establish a National Technical Coordination Committee:** The National Technical Coordination Committee will support the process of quality control and quality assurance of the works of GHGI, this committee will also participate in the workshop trainings to enhance their capacity and familiarize with MRV and GHG.

(iii) **Determining the operational modalities for the National Technical Coordination Committee:** The coordination role will be the responsibility of the secretariat; the secretariat will write to institutions requesting them to nominate members to the committee. The letters will clearly be highlighting their roles and responsibilities. To ensure ownership from committee members, members will be appointed by respective institutions and nomination letters submitted to the secretariat for record.

(iv) **Awareness by stakeholders on the role of the National Technical Coordination Committee**: An event will be organized so that stakeholders get to know the coordination role and what is expected of the various actors of the National Technical Coordination Committee.

(v) **Hold periodic meetings of the National Technical Coordination Committee:** Periodic meetings to review and support the GHGI task forces and the other MRV teams on quality control and quality assurance will be scheduled and conducted.

Output 1.1.2: Stakeholder roles defined in the operationalization of the GHGI, MRV system and GHG data management. A capacity needs assessment will be undertaken to map key stakeholders and their respective roles and identify information and capacity gaps in GHG data management. Findings from the capacity needs assessment will determine the roles played by stakeholders in the development and operationalization of the GHGI and MRV system. This output will be delivered by the following activities:

(i) **Develop Terms of Reference for GHG sectoral focal points**: These sectoral focal points will be guided by clearly defined Terms of Reference (ToRs) in their operations including provision of ancillary services to the national coordination unit for GHG data collection, processing and reporting. Terms of reference will be developed, and the governments will be expected to facilitate the functions (equipment, utilities, office space, transport and communication among others) of the sectoral focal points building on the project support.

(ii) **Identifying and appointing a national focal point:** This will involve a competitive and transparent process to procure a national focal point person with relevant experience if he/she doesn?t exist. The Ministry of Environment, climate change and Natural Resources (MECCNAR) will be responsible for the procurement and hosting of the national focal point person.

(iii) **Defining the Terms of reference:** The appointing authority will provide clearly defined Terms of Reference for the National focal point person.

(iv) **Training of national focal point person:** The national focal point will be trained to enhance the knowledge and skills in coordination of national climate change issues. He/she may be subjected to short in-service courses.

(v) **Facilitating the National focal point coordination function:** In order to have a fully functional national focal point coordination office, it will require adequate office space, furniture, equipment (e.g., computers, printers and photocopiers), utilities, transport and communication. These will be provided by the project in conjunction with the Governments.

Output 1.1.3: Focal points in each of the key government ministries and institutions identified, strengthened, institutionalized, and functioning as hubs for data collection and processing. Focal points will be identified from key government ministries and institutions and their capacity strengthened to collect, process, document, and archive GHG data. The focal points will be identified during stakeholder mapping in output 1.1.2. This output will be delivered by the following activities:

(i) **Increasing awareness:** In the context of this project, increasing awareness about the importance and key requirements for GHGI data collection, processing and reporting is a crucial element of capacity building to deliver component 1. Awareness will be a fundamental start for institutionalizing and enhancing the quality of GHG data collection, effective data processing and reporting within the sectoral agencies.

(ii) **Strengthening sectoral focal points:** The capacity of the sectoral focal points will be built by a GHG/MRV consultant through tailored courses. Two focal points will be selected for each GHGI sectors where there are many sub sectors more than two representatives can be selected. The quality of GHG data collected, processed, and reported at sectoral level determines the information output shared at national and regional levels. Strong sectoral capacity is therefore important in delivering reliable information to the platform in Component 3 of this project thereby contributing to the achievement of the CBIT project.

(iii) **Engaging IPCC GHG emission sectors to establish sectoral focal points:** Sectoral focal points (Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), AFOLU and Waste) are a major anchor for GHG data collection, processing and sharing. These will be trained to equip them with additional knowledge and skills for effective performance.

(iv) **Developing Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) for sectoral collaboration and coordination:** In order to ensure a structured collaboration between the sectors to avoid duplication and enhance quality in data collection, processing and reporting, the functions of the sectoral focal points working with each other and with the national coordination unit will be guided by a clearly defined MoU. This project provides an opportunity for climate change related sectors to work together and collaborate more effectively thereby supplementing each other?s efforts. The sectors will be engaged through consultative meetings to identify areas of collaboration and define the roles and responsibilities of each party including data sharing arrangements. The national focal point will take the lead to put in place a memorandum of understanding between the sectoral focal points. The MoUs shall be signed by the respective parties for operationalization.

Output 1.1.4: Gender focal points on climate change in the key institutions established and strengthened. Gender focal points will be identified from key government ministries and

institutions during stakeholder mapping exercise in output 1.1.2. Their capacity will be strengthened to integrate gender and climate change in projects and policies. This output will be delivered by the following activities:

(i) **Identifying and appointing Gender focal points:** This will involve a competitive and transparent process and all GHG emissions sectors will be required to nominate their representatives. This will be confirmed in writing. The list will be recorded and confirmed by the climate change Secretariat under the Ministry of Environment, climate change and Natural Resources (MECCNAR).

(ii) **Developing Gender roadmap:** Gender Road map will be developed enhance effective involvement of the identified gender focal points across the sectors. The gender roadmap will clearly define the roles and responsibilities of the gender focal points and activities for mainstreaming across the sectors. This will enhance reporting and monitoring including gender disaggregation of data across sectors.

(iii) **Gender training workshop:** The training workshop will be organized to engage sectors on mainstreaming gender in data collection, processing and sharing. Participants in this workshop will be drawn from all sectors (energy, industrial processes and product use, agriculture, land-use change and forestry, and waste) including the gender focal points.

Outcome 1.2: A functional National Green House Gas Inventory (GHGI) and Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system in-line with UNFCCC standards.

This outcome seeks to establish a functioning MRV system in which GHG data from the key IPCC sectors (energy, industrial processes and product use, agriculture, land-use change and forestry, and waste) is aggregated and analyzed to produce The Gambia?s GHG inventory. Technical guides on data transmission and communication in compliance with IPCC standards will be developed for a functional online MRV system for collecting and managing NDC information, and NDC sector interactions. Additionally, state of the art MRV equipment will be procured to strengthen technological capacity of key national institutions. At-least 2 Training of Trainers (ToTs) workshops on management of the MRV system and GHGI (to adhere to IPCC standards) will be conducted to strengthen capacity of national institutions to apply the MRV system and track NDC implementation. There will be at-least 25 participants per training, of which at least 25% women.

Output 1.2.1: Technical guides on data transmission and communication in compliance with IPCC standards developed. The existing enabling institutional arrangements will be reviewed and structured to support data collection, processing and sharing across the sectors. The review will focus on inter and intra data sharing at hub level and with the MECCNAR. A technical guide will be developed to support data sharing, and this will be informed by international best practice. This output will be delivered by the following activities:

(i) **Develop a framework for MRV data transmission and communication amongst sectors:** In order for The Gambia to comply with the reporting requirements of the IPCC, a framework for MRV that suits institutional arrangements and structures for The Gambia will be developed. This framework will be the basis to for data transmission and communication amongst sectors. The framework will generate a structure to inform technical templates and

guidelines to be developed to support data collection transmission, tracking and Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) of GHG emissions and NDC. This framework is key to guide sectoral discussions and to ensure that a robust MRV System established.

(ii) **Develop technical guidelines and templates to support data processing and storage:** Technical guidelines and templates will be developed to guide systematic data collection, processing and storage. This activity will involve training sectors on how to use the developed technical guides and templates. Institutionalizing templates and guidelines will also be discussed and agreed with all stakeholders.

(iii) **Develop a system of data tracking, quality assurance and quality control:** A formal system of data tracking will be developed through a participatory process to guarantee quality of data transmitted from the sectors to the coordinating entity.

(iv) **Establish a system of data transmission:** Building from the developed system, sector institutions will establish the system to ensure effective and timely data transmission. The system will provide for period updates and reviews for Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC). The system will be discussed and made clear to all the stakeholders.

Output 1.2.2: Functional online MRV system for collecting and managing NDC information. Technical staff at the MECCNAR will be oriented, trained and mentored on development and operationalization of the GHGI and MRV System. The CBIT Gambia project will also provide MRV equipment to the MECCNAR and key GHG players to support the development and operationalization of the GHGI and MRV System for collecting and managing NDC information. This output will be delivered by the following activities:

(i) **Develop an integrated online MRV system for collecting and managing NDC information:** The Gambia will design an integrated online MRV system using the information generated in the MRV framework developed in output 1.2.1. The integrated online MRV system will consider GHGI information, data collection, reporting and tracking NDCs. A competent consultancy firm/team will be hired to support this process. The system will be developed through a consultative process with sectors teams who will support the process through providing the required information and data. The participatory development and design of the system ensures ownership and interactive functionality of the system to meet the transparency reporting requirements in consideration of The Gambia institutional arrangements and structures. The development and operationalization of the GHGI and MRV System will also be guided by IPCC requirements and best-case practices.

(ii) **Development of the user manual to support the online MRV system for collecting and managing NDC information:** In order for the online system to be operationalized across the sectors and relevant stakeholders a user manual will be prepared to guide the users even after orientation and training. The user manual will be simplified to allow self-learning.

(iii) **Awareness and Orientation workshop on the MRV system:** The participants for this workshop will include technical staff of MECCNAR and technical staff from sectors. The workshop will be emphasizing the roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders in supporting the functionality of the GHGI and MRV system.

(iv) **Engaging the sectors MECCNAR in institutionalising the online MRV System:** Selected officers from AFOLU, energy, transport, IPPU and waste sectors and MECCNAR will be assigned to take lead in this training to ensure continuity and enhancement of capacity across

the sectors. Training will enhance management of the MRV system and GHGI and strengthening of data capture, sharing, analysis, reporting, and archiving capacities.

(v) **Procurement of MRV equipment and other technological requirements:** Rapid needs assessment will be conducted targeting the MECCNAR and key GHG players to establish and identify the equipment to be procured. Mentoring and training on the equipment procured will be done to support operationalization of the GHGI and MRV System for collecting and managing NDC information in The Gambia.

Output 1.2.3: NDC sector interactions and compliance with IPCC reporting requirements strengthened. Stakeholder?s technical capacity will be strengthened through trainings to collect, process, document, and archive GHG data in compliance with IPCC reporting requirements. The trainings will adopt a learning-by-doing technique where trainees will be given a hands-on activity and guided to learn how to solve the problem e.g., develop the GHGI, MRV System as well as developing indicators for monitoring the NDC. NDC tracking, particularly through the enhanced accessibility to information, and indicator development may be finalized during the process. This output will be delivered by the following activities:

(i) **Training sessions on IPCC reporting requirements:** This training will draw representatives from AFOLU, Energy, transport, IPPU and Waste (at least 25% of the trainees are women). Among others the sessions will engage on approaches for data collection, processing and archiving of GHG data in compliance with IPCC reporting requirements.

(ii) **Workshop session to enhance NDC Sector Interactions:** This will be a practical session on approaches and methodologies on data requirements and analysis. NDC ambitions and how they link with the GHGI will be highlighted in this session. Workshop session with The Gambia emission sectors and GHGI team will also propose strategies to enhance tracking NDCs and compliance with IPCC reporting requirements.

(iii) **Regular meetings and mentoring sessions:** Regular Interactions will be facilitated between the NDC team and the GHGI sector teams intended to update on new developments. These regular meetings will establish an opportunity to share identified gaps, lessons learnt and technical needs that can be addressed.

Output 1.2.4: Strengthened technological capacity of key national institutions through provision of MRV equipment. The hubs will be equipped to collect, process, and transmit data, and improve communication and learning on GHG and MRV. The MECCNAR will be equipped in areas of processing, interpretation, and reporting based on the identified needs. This output will be delivered by the following activities:

(i) **Training sector hubs:** The established hubs will be trained to collect, process, document, and archive GHG data in compliance with IPCC reporting requirements. The Hubs will be introduced to the IPCC software and methodologies required.

(ii) **Institutionalizing software:** The sector hubs established will be trained in software technologies for GHG computation that can be adopted operationalized. If there is any other software, it will also be guided by IPCC requirements and best-case practices.

Component 2: Strengthen capacity of key stakeholders in The Gambia on Green House Gas (GHG) data management for the GHGI and MRV system:

Component 2 focuses on strengthening capacity of stakeholders in the IPCC GHG emitting sectors to effectively and efficiently manage GHG data hence ensure quality GHG data is collected and reported by The Gambia. There is need to improve the GHG data quality that is fed into the national GHGI database. This project will expand and deepen teaching and learning by sector staff and update them on the data handling processes (e.g., higher resolution spatial data, enhanced statistics, and higher tiers of reporting) and will provide national and regional applied learning opportunities.

Outcome 2.1: Strengthened capacity of stakeholders to collect, process and feed GHG sectoral data into the GHGI.

Output 2.1.1: Field data teams from the key emission sectors (Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Use, Energy, Transport, IPPU and Waste) trained in collection, processing, and transmission of GHG data. At least 100 field data teams (25% women) from agriculture, forestry and land use, energy, transport, industries, and waste will be trained to collect, process, and transmit GHG data. The training tools will include online courses, ToT workshops. The field data teams will be the entry points for rolling out and imparting the knowledge in the institutions for sustainable operationalization. This output will be delivered by the following activities:

(i) **Identification of stakeholders:** The field level stakeholder will be identified by the sectors. The structure for data flow per sector might be different and the approach and the number of participants to be trained will not be uniform across the sectors. Identification of stakeholders will consider gender aspects and at least 25% of participants will be women.

(ii) **Conduct Training with field data teams:** In output 1.2.2 technical guides have been developed and this will provide a basis for a structured training of the field data team. Where possible the training guided will be adjusted to meet the needs and circumstances of the field data teams. This will be undertaken in a structured way including preparation of a short training curriculum, reading materials and a training program. In order to effectively deliver and transfer of knowledge a ToT will be facilitated by experts for about 20 participants at a time to last five days.

Output 2.1.2: At least twenty people from the hubs and coordinating agency trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections (at least 25% of the trainees are women). At-least 20 technical personnel (4 from each GHG emission sector - AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU and Waste) will be trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections. This will strengthen the country?s capacity to manage and operationalize the GHGI and MRV System and fulfill its commitment to international commitments through preparation and submission of NCs and BURs. This output will be delivered by the following activities:

(i) **Conduct capacity assessment on hubs and coordinating agency:** Capacity needs assessment will be a rapid exercise to establish the status and capacities that need to be enhanced. This step will be important in order to design and undertake a structured training.

(ii) **Conduct Training on MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections:** This straining will be structured and will involve preparation of a short training curriculum, reading materials and a training program. The training will be scheduled periodically to allow continuous learning.

Output 2.1.3: **Sector Hubs participate in the process of preparation of the Biennial Update Report (BUR).**The project will support Sector hubs in The Gambia to participate in the ongoing process of development of its first BUR. The sector hubs will have received training under output 2.1.2 on GHG data requirements including coloration, archiving and calculation of GHG emissions. In this output the sector hubs will be facilitated to enhance their capacity to develop tools/templates for data collection and to put together necessary information and documentation for MRV and GHGI. This will indirectly support sustainability of data for BUR development at sector level. This output will be delivered by the following activities:

(i) **Enhance the capacity of sector hubs to develop templates for data collection at sector level:** In order for The Gambia to be able to continuously receive data from the sector hubs, the hubs need tailored templates for GHG data collection. The development of the templates will be guided by IPCC data requirements. The project will support such a process.

(ii) **Data and information structures established at sector level:** The CBIT project through the sector hubs will facilitate and establish coordination structures for GHG data in the relevant institutions which will act as centres for information in the MRVs and GHG inventory.

Output 2.1.4: Best practices shared and scaled out through peer exchange programs/workshops for stakeholders on transparency activities. At least 2 national workshops will be held to share best practices. Documenting lessons learned and best practices will be facilitated among the key beneficiaries. The lessons learned will be scaled out with peer exchange programs for stakeholders on transparency activities. The requisite tools for capacity development including training manuals and materials will be developed to facilitate the delivery of the planned trainings. At least 2 national workshops for learning and sharing experiences will be conducted. This output will be delivered by the following activities:

(i) **Establish CBIT Communication Framework with Media/MOICI:** Organize for a meeting to introduce the project and work with stakeholders like MOIC.

(ii) **Documenting lessons learned on transparency activities:** A study will be commissioned to document Lessons learned and best practices on transparency activities across the sectors and key stakeholders. The study will publish a report capturing lessons learnt, best case practices, challenges, and opportunities from implementing the project. The results of the study will also summarize the key lessons on fact sheets and policy briefs to enable easy transfer and sharing of information during peer exchange programmes.

(iii) **National workshop Sessions:** Project beneficiaries will be mobilized to participate in the national workshop to share lessons and best practices with other stakeholders.

(iv) **Peer exchange programs conducted:** Selected beneficiaries from the sectors and coordinating entity will be taken for an exchange visit to an outstanding activity that demonstrated a practice that can be duplicated and scaled up.

Output 2.1.5: One final project report published (outlining project achievements, lessons learnt, gaps and opportunities and way-forward for CBIT in The Gambia. A project report documenting

project results, lessons learnt, gaps and opportunities and way-forward for CBIT in The Gambia will be published. This output will be delivered by the following activities:

(i) **Compiling the final project report:** The Climate Specialist/Project Lead will be responsible for compiling the final project report in consultation with the Project Management Unit. The table of contents of the report should be clearly stated and agreed upon by both the donor/GEF and the Project Management Unit.

(ii) **Final Project Report:** The final project report will be designed in the desirable format and after approval by the donor/GEF the report will be published.

Component 3: ***Development of an integrated knowledge management platform for sharing transparency activities***:

This component is designed to support the establishment and strengthening of a national web-based information sharing platform to enhance transparency of data sharing activities. Linkages and partnerships will be strengthened between government institutions and other stakeholders who will be involved in implementation of the project at national and subnational levels during and after the project life. The purpose of the platform is to enhance access to vital data or information to support climate related interventions by stakeholders. One aspect of the Paris Agreement?s Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) is enabling countries to share information related to climate change adaptation and mitigation so that they can learn, track, compare, build an understanding of national, regional, and international commitments to fight climate change. At national level, the target stakeholders include Government sectoral agencies (GHG emission sectors), relevant civil society involved in climate change activities and the private sector who utilize data to address climate change issues. Regional and international climate related agencies such as UNFCCC, IPCC and CBIT are also target beneficiaries of the information so as to enhance informed decision making. The information to be shared on the platform may include GHGI inventory data, lessons learnt in implementing climate related interventions and Climate data to support early warning among others. This information will empower stakeholders and improve understanding of progress made by The Gambia towards achieving the NDC. The information will inform policy and influence the planning framework at national level and subnational levels. The platform would also be an avenue outlining support needed and received that will enable The Gambia to realise the commitments provided in the NDC.

Outcome 3.1: An integrated knowledge management platform linked to the Global CBIT Coordination Platform is functional and used by stakeholders as a one stop source of information for transparency related activities.
Output 3.1.1: An integrated knowledge management platform for sharing transparency activities established and operational. An integrated knowledge management platform for sharing transparency activities will be established and operationalized. This output will be achieved by the following activities:

(i) **Establish an integrated on-line platform and create awareness** on its use; that will be linked to all the sectors. Regular communications and outreach will be provided through the online web portal. Quarterly newsletters highlighting current and pertinent policy issues, and capacity building and funding opportunities will also be published and shared. The platform will also provide status updates of the progress made in implementing the NDC.

(ii) **Develop a Sustainability Plan for this platform** to ensure it continues to operate beyond the lifetime of the project. In the second year of the project, the project management unit will start to actively engage the sectors and government and other donors to support the platform. Governments and other stakeholders will be encouraged to look beyond capacity building, but also support efforts to increase the ambition of NDCs overtime and SDG implementation, monitoring, and reporting.

(iii) **Establish a platform that links GHGI activities and MRV at national and subnational level**: This will be a deliberate platform to ensure data flow and regular updates for national coordinating entity, sectors, and sub sectors. This platform will enhance quality control and quality assurance in the MRV system. This plat form will also act as a link to operationalize the GHGI, MRV system and tracking of NDCs. The network will demystify the challenges of data sharing among government institutions and other stakeholders.

(iv) **Establish linkages with other online platforms:** With a focus on ensuring sustainability of the national online platform the CBIT project will work to achieve compatibility and complementarity of the existing online platforms. The comparative advantage of online platforms resides in their ability to match users on different sides of market by means of the personal and business data that they collect and exploiting the economies of scope inherent to large data sets. Compatibility will assure effective data sharing whenever need arises.

Output 3.1.2: Knowledge Management Products generated and disseminated. This output will ensure that knowledge management products produced in component 3 are published to the relevant audience. At least one comprehensive policy brief and five fact sheets (one for each GHG emission sector) will be prepared and disseminated. This output will be achieved by the following activities:

(i) **Prepare a dissemination plan for knowledge management products**: The PMU will prepare a dissemination plan for knowledge management products. The plan will highlight key target stakeholders for the products to be disseminated. The channel for dissemination the products. The plan will also include the times lines. This will help the project to be able to track the level of stakeholder engagement.
(ii) **Disseminate the knowledge management products:** Since the dissemination plan will be prepared dissemination will be done according to the plan. Where appropriate some knowledge management products will also be used during trainings and workshops.

Component 4: ***Monitoring and Evaluation:***

This component is designed to support project monitoring systems providing systematic information on progress in meeting project outcomes and output targets. The monitoring and evaluation framework will be used as a tool to ensure the effective and timely implementation of the CBIT project.

Outcome 4.1: An integrated monitoring and evaluation framework for the project.

Output 4.1.1: Periodic M&E reports generated and submitted to CIGEF Agency. An Improved monitoring and evaluation framework for the project will be developed and implemented through initially reviewing the current M&E framework in the project document, during the inception period, by the PMU and key stakeholders. The project will be required to conduct periodic monitoring and evaluation and prepare reports. The generated reports will be shared (Quarterly,

Annually, Mid Term and End of Project Reports). The project management unit and stakeholders may adjust upon review of the proposed monitoring and evaluation framework in the project document before implementation. This output will be achieved by the following activities:

(i) I**nception workshop and report:** This output is inclusive of the inception workshop and launch of the project as well as inception workshop.
(ii) **Reviewing monitoring and evaluation Framework:** The Project Management Unit (PMU) will review the monitoring and evaluation framework at the start of the project implementation to ensure that the proposed targets and indicators are realistic or proposed where they need to be adjusted.
(iii) **Implement the monitoring and evaluation framework:** The agreed upon monitoring and evaluation framework will be effectively and efficiently implemented.
(iv) **The CBIT Tracking Tool** will be updated and submitted to the GEF at the end of the project.
(v) **Other activities:** Quarterly progress reporting and Work planning, Discussion and refinement of the M&E Plan, Information collection and synthesis on M&E Indicators (M&E plan), Annual progress and implementation reporting (APR/PIR), Documentation of lessons learned and best practices, Project Steering Committee Meetings (bi-annually), CI-GEF Project Agency Field Supervision Missions, Terminal Evaluation Review ? commissioned by CI-GEF Starts after project implementation officially ends ? Year 3) and Financial Statements Audit. Specifically, Closure activities include Technical Reporting - PIR and other Technical Reports (A Comprehensive consolidated final CBIT Project report and policy brief developed), Financial Reporting ?Final Financial Report and terminal Evaluation Report Reviewed and submitted.

Output 4.1.2: A Terminal Evaluation Report generated by the project. Knowledge Management Products will be generated and disseminated, and a final evaluation undertaken to further document lessons. This output will ensure that knowledge management products produced in component 3 are consolidated and published to the relevant audience in one document. This output will be achieved by the following activities:

i. **Prepare Terms of Reference and procure an external evaluation service provider:** The PMU will prepare terms of reference and share with CI-GEF for approval, who will then be involved in procuring the service provider.

ii. **Support the Evaluation service provider:** The Terminal evaluation will be undertaken with support from the PMU, Executing agency and all key stakeholders, preferably in a participatory manner.

The Project?s theory of change:

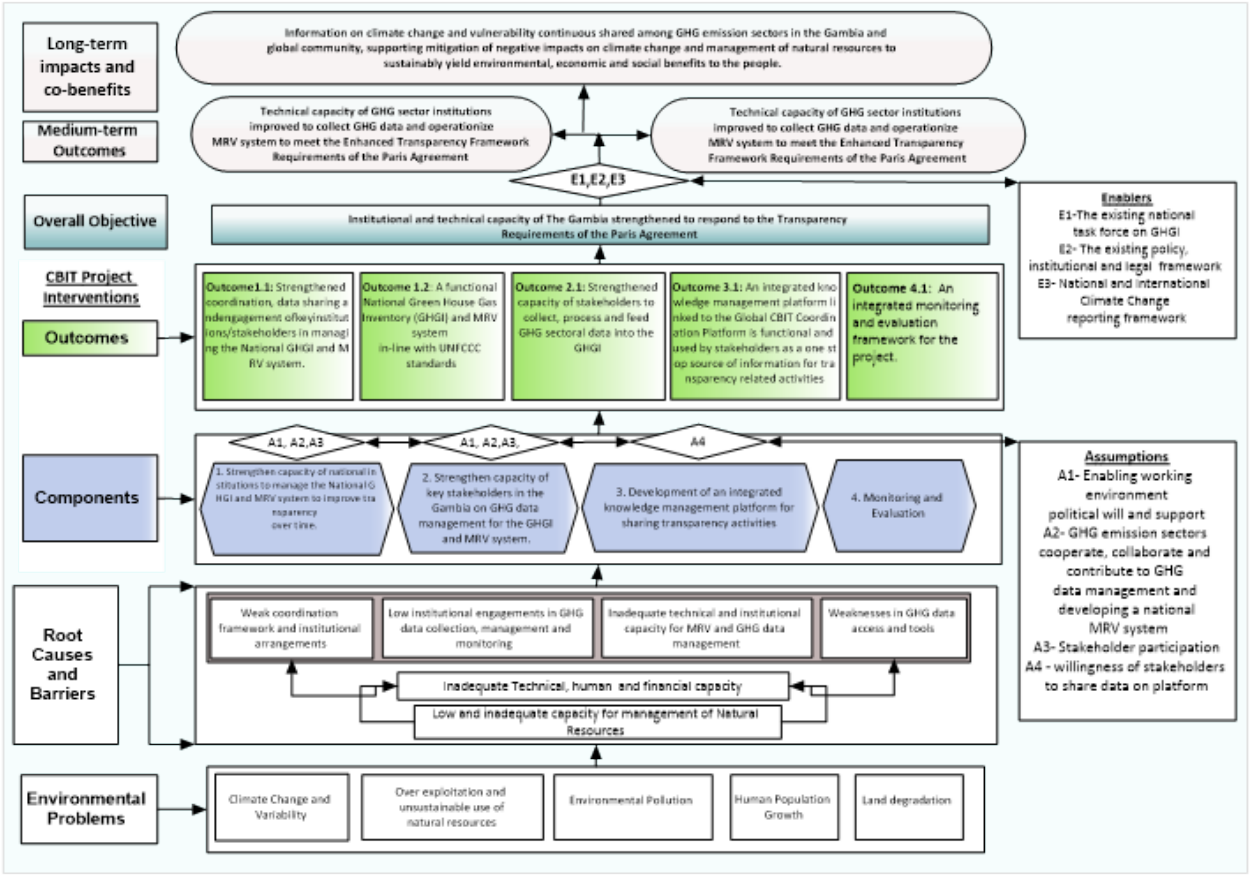
In the logical pathway, there are several drivers of change, both enablers (indicated in Figure 4 as E1, E2, E3) and underlying assumptions (A1, A2 etc.,) that contribute to the success of the project; The main enablers include, the existence of relevant policies, legislations and regulations and robust institutional structures in government that are implementing activities related to all the IPCCC GHG emission sectors. The Gambia has the willingness to embrace capacity building approaches to enhance their capacity in addressing climate change. The Gambia has an active National Task Force on GHG inventory and Mitigation which will facilitate quick learning and implementation of the project activities (E1), and (ii) Supportive

national policies, strategies, and existing related projects to learn from (E2) and finally the National and international climate change reporting framework is a low hanging fruit for this project (E3). The main assumptions are:

? A1 - that there is sufficient political will and support for project activities.
? A2 ? the GHG emission sectors cooperate, collaborate, and contribute to GHG data management and developing a national MRV system
? A3 - stakeholder participation is effectively harnessed, and,
? A4 - that capacity building will be accepted by the country level IPCC sector stakeholders and the focal points will apply it to ensure quality data collection and sharing is undertaken sustainably.

The project?s impact pathway includes enhanced information sharing and strengthened collaboration and partnerships between the public and private sector actors engaged in GHG data collection and sharing. The interventions have been designed to address the main barriers and the project design is cognizant of the pre-conditions to achieve the desired impact.

Figure 2: Theory of Change for the CI-GEF CBIT Gambia project



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

This project falls under the GEF Climate Change Focal Area and is under the umbrella of two GEF7 programming areas (a) NDC preparation and implementation; and (b) Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency.

The Gambia, being a LDC remains most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and variability due to low adaptive capacity, high exposure and sensitivity attributed to interlinked factors such as high poverty levels, economic dependence on climate sensitive sectors, degraded ecosystems, among others. Therefore, this project seeks to transition The Gambia towards a resilient and low carbon pathway through strengthening the country?s institutional and technical capacity to respond to the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement. It is imperative to note that the climate change section of the Paris Agreement is anchored on the NDCs submitted by Countries party to the UNFCCC- including The Gambia. Notably, the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) was created to ?help strengthen the institutional and technical capacities of developing countries to meet the enhanced transparency requirements defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement? (GEF 2018). It is expected that this project will enable The Gambia to regularly generate information that will: track implementation progress of the NDC and inform national GHG inventory reports hence improve transparency over time. Table 9 below demonstrates this project?s alignment with the GEF Climate Change focal area.

Table 9: Project?s alignment with GEF Climate Change focal area

GEF focal area	GEF Programming areas	Selected GEF Influencing Model	objectives of CBIT	Project Components (CBIT Gambia)

GEF focal area	GEF Programming areas	Selected GEF Influencing Model	objectives of CBIT	Project Components (CBIT Gambia)
Climate Change	1. NDC preparation and implementation 2. Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency.	1. Strengthen institutional capacity and decision making 2. Convene multi-stakeholder alliances	1. Strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities. 2. Provide relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement. 3. Assist in the improvement of transparency over time. *Source: GEF,2018*	Project activities have been designed to support capacity-building with a focus on strengthening the national level IPCC sectors (GHGI and MRV systems) to improve transparency. The selected capacity building and data sharing initiatives focusing activities with the highest mitigation and adaptation potential as identified in the NDC will also enhance NDC implementation as well as strengthen stakeholder collaboration and build partnerships. The key elements of this project are: 1. Strengthen capacity of national institutions to manage the National Green House Gas Inventory (GHGI) and MRV system and track Implementation of The Gambia?s NDC 2. Strengthen capacity of key stakeholders in The Gambia on gender disaggregated data management for the GHG emissions inventory and MRV system 3. A national integrated platform for data sharing and decision making

5) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing

The proposed activities in this CBIT project will thus harness existing data and strengthen partnerships for better reporting and policy making which include, but not limited to:

(i) Multiple dynamic and growing data communities, which range from official national statistics and private-sector, civil society, and citizen-based data groups to scientific, open, and big data communities. These communities will choose the types of support they wish to receive and thus, will be country owned, managed, and internalized.

(ii) Support the country to build the necessary system/institutional framework to conduct transparency requirements and reporting.

(iii) Develop capacity building activities that are flexible and country-driven aimed at ensuring that interventions and activities are directly useful for NDC implementation and tracking.

The NDC aims at an overall reduction of emissions (excluding LULUCF?s and for low emissions scenario) by about 44.4 percent by 2025 and 45.4 percent by 2030. The Republic of The Gambia includes two unconditional mitigation options in its INDC: First, implementation of the use of renewable energy sources which was to reduce emissions by 45.6 $GgCO_2e$ in 2020; 78.5 $GgCO_2e$ in 2025 and 104 $GgCO_2e$ in 2030. Secondly, afforestation (growing of trees by the Department of Forestry and local communities) will contribute to reductions by 220.3 $GgCO_2e$ in 2020, 275.4 $GgCO_2e$ in 2025 and 330.5 $GgCO_2e$ in 2030. Mitigation options were also identified in the NDC (including emission reduction targets) in the sectors of: (i) Agriculture (NERICA rice production ? estimated emission reductions at 124.1 $GgCO_2e$ in 2020, 397.7 $GgCO_2e$ in 2025 and 2030); (ii) Energy (combined emissions reductions estimated at 425.7 $GgCO_2e$ in 2020, 541.1 $GgCO_2e$ in 2025 and 629.6 $GgCO_2e$ in 2030); (iii) Transport (emission reductions estimated at 40.8 GgCO2e in 2020, 114.5 GgCO2e in 2025 and 193.3 GgCO2e in 2030); and, (iv) Waste management (combined greenhouse gas emission reductions estimated at 141 $GgCO_2e$ in 2020, 239.7 $GgCO_2e$ in 2025,and 413.7 $GgCO_2e$ in 2030).

With respect to adaptation, the country?s NDC notes that the Government intended to adopt specific enabling conditions in the short-term consisting of national regulations, policies, subsidies and incentives, as well as international market and legal infrastructure, trade and technical cooperation. In the medium and long-term, climate change will be mainstreamed into national planning frameworks such as the Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment (PAGE) and some sectoral policies and strategies such as the Agriculture and Natural Resources policy, Forest policy, Fisheries strategic action plan among others. With appropriate changes in policies, the overall goal is for government to facilitate the greening of all sectors.

This project will bring additional benefits both at the national and regional level including:

(i) Putting in place a deeper and richer professional class of competent GHG accountants and users (in government and private sector players). This will help alleviate ?brain drain? by creating a critical mass of professionals with advanced skills in multiple ministries and agencies, even if some of the top talents are recruited from outside the national agencies.

(ii) Transparent communication of priorities in adaptation and mitigation needs and actions.

(iii) Transparent progress towards national GHG goals and identification of areas for additional support.

Expected contributions from the baseline

a) ***Institutional coordination:*** Absence of a functional overall coordination structure for GHG governance and management is a major setback to the country?s climate mitigation and adaptation efforts and ambitions. NDC sectoral data collection and reporting, and implementation of NAMA and NAPA projects will remain fragmented with the BAU scenario.

b) ***Compliance with UNFCCC and Paris Agreement:*** The Gambia is a signatory to the Paris Agreement and will continue to be subject to the transparency requirements under the UNFCCC as follows: (i) National Communications every 4 years under the UNFCCC reporting and verification requirements (ii) National GHGI reports in compliance UNFCCC reporting requirements, (iii) Biennial Update Reports; now Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) on national GHGI emissions and mitigation plus information on mitigation actions, and (iv) NDC reporting under the Paris Agreement. However, with the BAU scenario, climate change reporting will continue to be largely indicative, reporting based on Tier 1 and through a costly process. The implementation of the NDC policies without the MRV system will also remain a challenge under this scenario. The flexibility of the NDC process and the diversity of the terms and metrics involved cannot, therefore, guarantee compliance to enhanced transparency under the Paris Agreement with the BAU scenario.

c) ***Policy accountability:*** The country does not have a robust system for effectively assessing climate policy implementation and impacts resulting from implementation of the NAPAs and NAMAs. Under the BAU scenario, The Gambia will not be able to meet the enhanced and increased ambition in the post-2015 Paris Agreement climate regime that necessitates both the BURs and a national MRV system to meet the increased transparency through tracking mitigation progress and support provided on a more frequent basis. Measuring the actual progress of implementation towards the NDCs goals over time would be difficult. As such the country will not be able to track the results of climate action in terms of quality, quantity, and timing for the set targets. Under this scenario, it will remain difficult to ascertain the achievement of the expected and actual climate policy goals, and how this compare and contribute to the aggregate global outcomes.

d) ***Limited scope of stakeholder participation:*** NDC implementation in The Gambia is considered a responsibility of government institutions. The involvement of non-state actors such as private sector, academia, CSOs and forest dependent communities remains limited and their contribution to NDC implementation is not adequately captured in the country?s transparency communications. This means that some key sources of emissions remain unaddressed and may therefore not provide a comprehensive picture of emission activity thus undermining the environmental effectiveness of NDC implementation.

e) ***Comparability of climate reporting:*** The Gambia?s current capacity to report on climate actions both nationally and internationally falls along similar sector divisions as in other countries. The reporting largely remains qualitative limited to Tier 1 data, which does not allow for effective comparability between countries.

f) ***Credibility of climate change action:*** Implementing the NDC without a MRV system to produce and check the GHG information will be a challenge for the country and will limit their ability to track efforts and attract more participation, compliance, ambition, and financing.

g) ***Efficiency of policy action:*** Without the MRV system, the country will find it difficult to fully evaluate the performance of different policy designs and instruments in terms of reducing GHG emissions and costs (direct compliance costs and broader social opportunity costs), and ancillary impacts (both co-benefits and countervailing harms in other environmental, social, and economic outcomes). For example, reducing emissions from deforestation may also affect biodiversity and local human populations, while the promotion of use of renewable forms of energy-solar and wind energy may affect biodiversity.

National reporting of mitigation and adaptation activities to the UNFCCC will have clear and immediate applications, such as the Global Stock take. In addition, it will attract international support for proposed actions or plans. The increased availability of information, as a result of innovative capacity building activities, will be beneficial to the regional and global community by helping in

the identification and dissemination of lessons learned and best practices in planning, implementation and funding of climate actions. Enhanced accounting will provide higher resolution (temporal and spatial) outputs that focus on adaptation and mitigation activities in areas with interventions based on application of scientific techniques. A summary of incremental benefits by the project intervention is provided in Table 10.

Table 10: A summary of incremental benefits of the project intervention

Business as Usual (without project)	Incremental Benefits (with project ? contributions to the baseline)

Business as Usual (without project)	Incremental Benefits (with project ? contributions to the baseline)
Inadequate coordination and institutional engagements in GHG data collection, management, and monitoring	This project will facilitate the lead institution to coordinate, lead, plan, implement, monitor, and evaluate programs, strategies, and policies to enhance transparency. It will enable monitoring and reporting of GHG emissions in The Gambia to be more accurate and to harmonize data collection and climate action activities. Stakeholder engagements will be increased to encourage participation in data collection and monitoring.
Inadequate stakeholder technical capacity for GHG data management, and operationalization of the MRV System	For the first time in The Gambia, there will be a GHG Inventory. The inventory will be displayed through an online integrated platform that will be accessible to the public. This project will strengthen capacity of key personnel from public and private sector institutions on transparency-related activities. This will enable The Gambia to monitor, report and verify national GHG emissions.
Weaknesses in GHG data access, harmony, and lack of a system or tools to integrate data	This project will also increase awareness on the need for transparency, strengthen stakeholder capacity to collect and report GHG emissions data and broaden stakeholder engagement, participation, and confidence by providing free and open methods, data, and tools that are complementary to mandated reporting by national governments. The reporting system will be guided by the following principles: ? A framework for assessing and communicating the readiness levels of monitoring methods will be developed to track progress and inform countries on maturity, characteristics (precision, accuracy) and trade-offs of technologies, transparency in data sources, definitions, methodologies, and assumptions. ? Regular and open data user?producer dialogue will be established to improve independent monitoring practices. ? Free and open methods, data, and tools, which are truly ?barrier free? to all stakeholders. ? Increased participation and accountability of stakeholders. ? Complementarity to mandated reporting by countries. ? Promotion of accuracy, consistency, completeness, and comparability of greenhouse gas (GHG) emission estimates. ? Harmonized reference data and modalities for transparency and accountability in the land-use sector that acknowledge the abundance of available data and tools. ? Good practice guidelines will be updated to reflect the availability of information derived from high- resolution global remote sensing images that can be used to complement national and local monitoring efforts for mitigation purposes. ? Given the diversity of methods, data and definitions, specific attention will be given to safeguarding interoperability between approaches to enable convergence toward common estimates (such as actual emission reductions to be compensated for). ? Datasets and services will be compatible with definitions and standards used in Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) GHG accounting and resulting uncertainties will be quantified and reduced by comparing datasets and harmonizing definitions. ? Monitoring and reporting from multiple sources and types of data (i.e., national forest monitoring system, independent monitoring, private sector commitment tracking) will co-exist in a platform that will be integrated into a multi-level, flexible and diverse system. ? Knowledge sharing platforms will be established including development of expert community-consensus guidance and training materials to make the best use of available data and information sources. This will increase opportunities for participation, transparency, and stakeholder maturity.

Implications for BAU Scenario

The BAU scenario has great implications for the country?s ability to meet the enhanced and increased ambition in the post-2015 Paris Agreement climate regime that necessitates both the BURs and a national MRV system to meet the increased transparency through tracking mitigation progress and support provided on a more frequent basis. The country does not have a robust system for effectively assessing climate policy implementation and impacts resulting from implementation of the NAPAs and NAMAs. Measuring the actual progress of implementation towards the NDCs goals over time would be difficult. As such the country will not be able to track the results of climate action in terms of quality, quantity, and timing for the set targets. Under this scenario, it will remain difficult to ascertain the achievement of the expected and actual climate policy goals, and how this compare and contribute to the aggregate global outcomes.
Under the BAU scenario, climate change reporting will therefore be largely indicative, and reporting based on Tier 1. The implementation of the NDC policies without a robust MRV system will present great challenges. The flexibility of the NDC process and the diversity of the terms and metrics involved cannot, therefore, guarantee compliance to enhanced transparency under the Paris Agreement with the BAU scenario.

6) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

The GEF support to The Gambia will contribute to delivery of global environmental benefits (GEB) in climate change mitigation, land degradation and Sustainable Forest Management/REDD+. The GEF supported alternative will provide the following GEBs (Table 11):

Table 11: Global Environment Benefits for this CBIT project

Baseline	Project Alternative (With the GEF funds)	Global Environment Benefits (GEBs)
1. Inadequate institutional framework for GHGI and MRV at national levels	Institutional GHGI and MRV coordination framework established and strengthened	Due to improved capacity The Gambia will have opportunity for increased adoption of innovative technologies and management practices for GHG emission reduction and carbon sequestration
2. Inadequate capacity to collect, analyze and report climate change data and actions	Capacity building undertaken	Since training is across sectors, the capacity building will assist in ensuring the GHG sectors adopt innovative technologies and management practices for GHG emission reduction and carbon sequestration.

Baseline	Project Alternative (With the GEF funds)	Global Environment Benefits (GEBs)
3. Inadequate information and policy implementation	The project will facilitate generation of and enhance access to valuable information needed to enrich the formulation of climate and development policy.	- Increased adoption of innovative technologies and management practices for GHG emission reduction and carbon sequestration - Mitigated GHG emissions due to better planning of development initiatives to ensure widescale mitigation
4. Inadequate human, financial and physical resources to coordinate, gather, analyze, store and disseminate information on other transparency-related initiatives.	The project will enhance the capacity of institutions in The Gambia to coordinate, gather, analyze, store and disseminate information on transparency-related initiatives.	Increased adoption of innovative technologies and management practices for GHG emission reduction and carbon sequestration due to better planning and data availability for decision making.
5. Inadequate capacity to implement and report on the NDC targets for the different sectors	Training of sectoral staff for efficient MRV systems will strengthen the capacity for collecting information, improve the reporting on climate actions and activities implemented in the country.	Increased adoption of innovative technologies and management practices for GHG emission reduction and carbon sequestration
6. Inadequate capacity to green growth economy orientation	Support the country to track and report progress on the NDC targets and provide opportunity for the country to reflect on progress made considering equity which is fundamental to the GST?s design.	Increased adoption of innovative technologies and management practices for GHG emission reduction and carbon sequestration

The target number of beneficiaries per outcome is outlined in **Table 12.**

Table 12: The breakdown of direct beneficiaries

OUTCOME	END OF PROJECT TARGET	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL (DIRECT BENEFICIARIES)

Outcome 1.1: Strengthened coordination, data sharing and engagement of key institutions/stakeholders in managing the National GHGI and MRV system	**Target 1.1.3:** At least 2 skilled focal points from each of the 5-sectors and 10 sub sectors functioning as hubs for GHG data collection and processing with at-least 25% being women (**Total is 50**).	37	13	**50**
	Target 1.1.4: At least 5 gender focal points on climate change in the key institutions established and trained (**Total is 5**).	-	5	**5**
Outcome 1.2: A functional National Green House Gas Inventory (GHGI) and MRV system in-line with UNFCCC standards.	**Target 1.2.3:** At-least 10 trainees from each of the 5 GHG emission Sectors (with at- least 25% of the trainees being women (**Total is 50 trainees**).	37	13	**50**

Outcome 2.1: Strengthened capacity of stakeholders to collect, process and feed GHG sectoral data into the GHGI.	**Target 2.1.1:** At least **eighty (80) people f**rom the GHG sector institutions and coordinating agency trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections (At-least 25% women)	60	20	**80**
	Target 2.1.2: At-least 4 technical personnel from each of the 5 GHG emission sector (AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU and Waste) trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections (***In total 20 Trainees of which 25% are women***)	15	5	**20**
	TOTAL	**149**	**56**	**205**

7) Innovativeness, sustainability, and potential for scaling up

Innovativeness:

Through this project, The Gambia will implement an integrated monitoring and reporting system. Rather than report on each sector?s emissions separately, the project funds will put in place one platform. This platform will have the ability to integrate GHG data sets from various sources including external ones. Transparency in data sources, definitions, methodologies, and assumptions will build trust and increase engagement among stakeholders. Data sources, definitions, methodologies, and assumptions will be clearly documented to facilitate replication and assessment.

Stakeholders will be trained and empowered to conduct independent monitoring at sector specific levels, and capacity will be built at national and regional levels to ensure continued training in the post project period. The independent monitoring process will increase transparency, strengthen data integration approaches, and reduce bias at the local level, by combining independent reference data with regional and global datasets.

Free and open access to methods, data, and tools with detailed documentation on data processing and creation will create many opportunities to provide better data for various stakeholders. State of the art science in monitoring and new technologies (e.g., machine learning, remote sensing) to realize higher efficiencies will be introduced. Independent monitoring will be allowed for support ? but will not be a substitute for ? countries? mitigation planning and implementation. Independent monitoring provides an opportunity to integrate datasets to fill data gaps and encourage continuous improvements. Data integration approaches will reduce bias at the local level, by combining independent reference data with regional and global datasets. Independent monitoring will also build trust with donors and the public, to stimulate and compensate for mitigation actions at local, national and landscape scales.

Sustainability:

Building Technical capacity of national stakeholders:

- The participation of multiple stakeholders such as the inter-ministerial coordination will lead to increased accountability and monitoring to ensure sustainability. The proposed GHG data sharing MoUs will lead to a clear framework for regular sharing of information among the sectors and sub sectors which will be sustainable even after project implementation.
- The existing arrangement of MECCNR hosting the GHGI and coordinating the MRV framework implementation will ensure sustainability of integration and tracking of information in the GHGI at national level. The MRV System will facilitate continued interest in transparency related activities, and this will be facilitated by institutionalization of MRV equipment for data collection and regular integration of information in the GHGI platform.
- Peer learning is integrated in the capacity building approaches (component 1 and 2) - The project will not rely on external consultants/technicians, rather the national technicians across the participating GHG sector institutions will be trained and supported to consolidate institutional methodologies and protocols. These protocols will be well documented and readily available. The capacity building exercises will not be standalone activities participants for the training will be picked from sectors and sub sectors in government institutions and non-state sectors including academia and research institutions[1] this multi sectoral approach will ensure sustainability in GHG and MRV in The Gambia. Participants will be given training certificates from a recognized institution.

Facilitating Sector Hubs to participate in the process of development of the BUR: The Project will support and facilitate enhancement of capabilities and structures for implementation of BUR and future tracking of transparency related activities such as NDCS and priority mitigation actions for the country. This will be Gambia?s milestone towards the process of sustainable GHG data collection and achieving. This will indirectly lead to sustainable enhanced institutional linkages, improved and consistent flow of high-quality data as well as feedback for reporting on UNFCCC transparency requirements.

The CBIT Gambia project will liaise with already existing capacity building projects and leverage on some of the specific activities. The established IMCC will be strengthened and the capacity of the national technical committee on mitigation will be enhanced to achieve sustainable structure for effective quality assurance and quality control of GHGI.

The increased participation and accountability of multiple stakeholders (e.g., the private sector, local communities, and non-government organizations) in mitigation actions, decision-making and monitoring will ensure sustainability. The strengthened capacity for coordination by Government and the increased engagement by stakeholders will facilitate continued interest in transparency related activities and the institutionalization of the MRV system and data collection and integration platform. This project will support the hosting of the system within government structures and its integration into the government plan and budget system. The interventions under this project will therefore help build a case for sustained government investment in maintaining this system, facilitating full integration of this system into the national planning and budgeting process. The government within its reporting obligations already has provisions which will compel other stakeholders (focal points) to submit data to the central MRV system regularly. This project will help to justify the value added through enhanced institutional linkages namely: improved and consistent flow of high-quality data as well as feedback, use and data reporting.

Replicability and Potential for Scaling Up:

The measurement of compliance with the Paris agreement is a critical need in many African countries. An increased capacity and sharing of lessons learnt in the implementation of this project in The Gambia will provide important information for future transparency projects. This project will also offer an opportunity to improve existing data protocols in The Gambia?s MRV approaches, tools and capacity, and to support adoption of green economy interventions for sustainable development. Due to the similarity between The Gambia?s challenges and its regional neighbors, important lessons learnt during implementation will support scaling up. The engagement of partners with global and regional presence will also enhance opportunities for scaling up of these interventions. Training of Trainers (ToTs) will ensure that each sector experiences long- term continuity of capacity building activities and this capacity will be involved in future national transparency trainings.

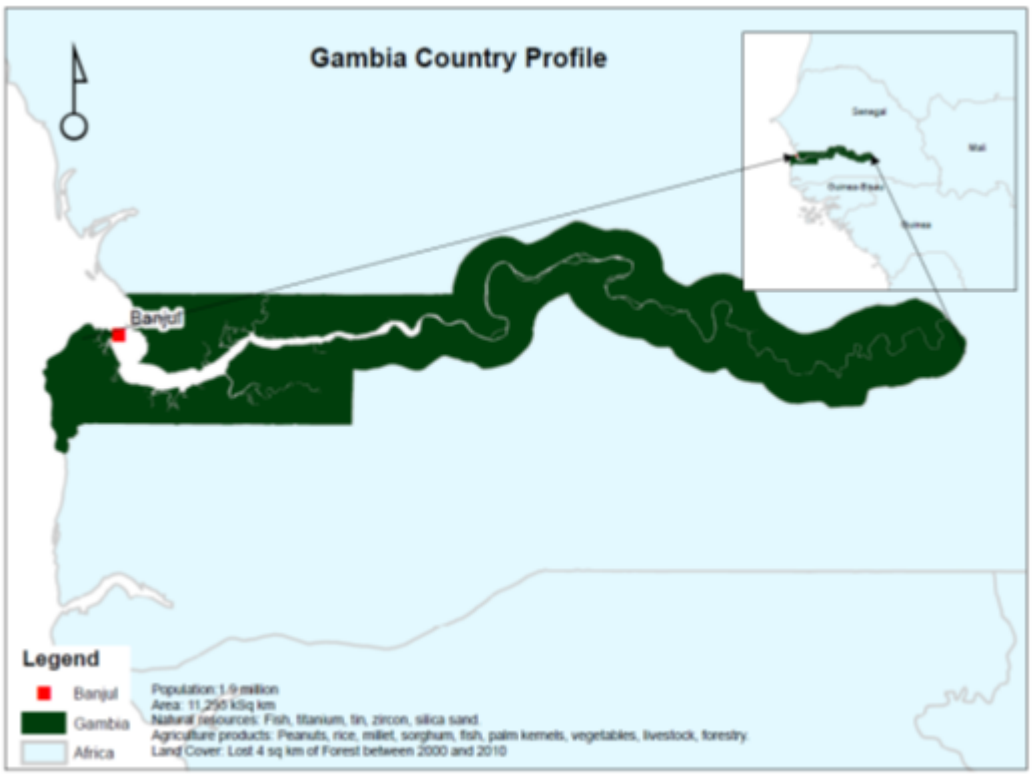
GHGI and MRV system will contribute to future large-scale outcomes expected because of project contributions to the enabling environment (climate transparency and climate finance). The project outcomes are in alignment with the Paris Agreement of 2015 which puts the economy on a ?green growth? pathway and will be integrated in the national decision-making and policy priorities.Table 8: Other relevant projects and initiatives

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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

No change from the PIF. The project location is provided in **Figure 3.**

Figure 3: Map of The Gambia



1c. Child Project?

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

No, this is not a child project.

2. Stakeholders

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

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Private Sector Entities

If none of the above, please explain why:

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

To ensure that the project complies with the GEF?s Stakeholders? Engagement Policy, a **Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been developed.** The detailed SEP is provided in the ProDoc **(Appendix VI (b)**. The SEP annexed in the ProDoc also provides a detailed list of Stakeholders that were consulted during PPG Phase and a list of stakeholders who will be engaged during Implementation Phase, Stakeholder interests, capacity and information needs that are necessary for effectiveness in participating in the project development and implementation process, stakeholder engagement approaches, strategies and interventions. The SEP covers the following:

(i) Mapping of the stakeholders in the climate change sectors of the country.
(ii) Strategies and actions for ensuring effective and inclusive engagement at all levels and across sectors.

The overall goal of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is ?Climate Change stakeholders in The Gambia effectively contributing to the project document formulation process and development of a GHG data sharing framework?. This goal obligates CI-GEF and MECCNAR to; i) ensure that stakeholders are adequately mobilized and facilitated to participate in the entire ProDoc development process and project implementation ii) objectively listen to stakeholders aiming at securing ownership of the outputs from the project development process and project outcomes during implementation phase. Therefore, the purpose of the SEP is to provide a roadmap for ensuring an effective structured engagement of stakeholders during project development process and implementation phase, enhance inclusivity and ensure improved understanding of priority intervention areas within the climate change sectors in the country for enhancement of GHG data collection, processing and reporting. The SEP recognizes that involvement of stakeholders, (CI-GEF, climate change stakeholders at national and sub national levels in climate change issues), is critical for strengthening ownership and ensuring relevance to the recommended project objectives and priorities.

The SEP recommends several engagement approaches that include face to face meetings, Focused Group Discussion meetings, dialogue platforms/workshops and via electronic communications at successive stages of the project development process. Different approaches will be applied for purpose of:

a) Information sharing for effective participation in consultative and dialogue sessions of the project development process. This approach aims to ensure that stakeholders are prepared for participation and are provided opportunity to participate and provide knowledge and or ideas.
b) Analysis of issues through dialogue platforms (workshops, meetings) or through providing comments and inputs into various reports.
c) Securing stakeholder commitments to own and implement the project Strategy and actions through negotiations and consent platforms aiming at ensuring that the project strategy options and actions reflect institutional/stakeholder interests and consent.
d) Providing technical and policy oversight and monitoring role (by the CI-GEF and MECCNAR respectively) during the project development process.

The Executing Agency will monitor and report on the minimum stakeholder engagement indicators provided below:

i. Number of government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector, indigenous peoples and other stakeholder groups that have been involved in the project implementation phase on an annual basis.
ii. Number persons (sex disaggregated) that have been involved in project implementation phase (on a quarterly basis); and
iii. Number of engagement (e.g. meeting, workshops, consultations) with stakeholders during the project implementation phase (on a quarterly basis)

Lessons Learned during PPG:

1. Stakeholder selection process: Stakeholder selection was important to get a variety of participants from a range of stakeholders in the Gambia and this was good planning for meaningful participation especially for a multi stakeholder project such as this CBIT project.
2. Communication: Prior communication with identified participants was helpful to reduce on the time for the meeting since consultations were conducted online due to COVID-19.
3. Sector by sector consultative meetings with stakeholders helped to increase understanding, acceptance and ownership of the project.
4. National workshops enhance galvanization of a common vision and understanding of implementation approaches and ownership for a project.

5. Early consultations with focal points provide opportunity to plan for a project?s sustainability.
6. Sector representation during consultation was very key to shape the activities that will directly address the capacity gaps
7. Considering the COVID-19 Physical meeting challenges telephone communication was helpful for coordinating with stakeholders and flexibility of the meeting times made consultations with the key stakeholders successful.

Table 13: Stakeholder Engagement for Implementation Phase

Stakeholder Name	**Method of Engagement**	**Location and Frequency**	**Resources Required**	**Budget**
Name the key stakeholder and group type to be engaged. Add columns as necessary.	***How will you involve and engage this stakeholder? (meeting, consultation, workshop, discussion, etc)***	***Where and When will you engage with this stakeholder?***	***What materials (presentations, websites, brochures, surveys, translation) are needed? What personnel are needed to lead and monitor these engagements?***	***How much will this engagement cost? Consider resources required, staff, transportation, etc.***
Executing Agency				

Ministry of Environment, Climate Change & Natural Resources (MECCNAR)	**EC** **IMCC member** **PSC member** **NTCC member** **Mode:** **? Meetings**	**Bi-annual**	**CBIT policy documents**	**Workshops and meetings:** **Awareness workshop USD 2,000** **IMCC meetings USD 1,000** **NTCC meetings USD 2,000** **Steering Committee meetings USD 1,400** **Total USD 6,400**[34]
Vital Signs	**EC support** **PSC member** **Mode:** **?Workshops** **? Meetings** **? Discussions** **? Telephone** **? Email**	**Quarterly**	**Presentations** **Manuals**	**Workshops and meetings:** **PSC meetings USD 8,760** **Project result framework implementation? monitoring and oversight**
Human Rights Advancement, Development and Advocacy Centre (HURIDAC)	**EC support** **PSC member** **Mode:** **?Workshops** **? Meetings** **? Discussions** **? Telephone** **? Email**	**Monthly**	**Presentations** **Manuals**	**Workshops and meetings:** **Awareness workshop USD 2,000** **Steering Committee meetings USD 1,400** **Total USD 3,400**
Implementing Agency				

Conservation International	**Implementing Agency PSC member Mode: ?Workshops; ? Meetings ? Discussions; ? Telephone ? Email**	**Quarterly**	**Presentations Manuals**	**Oversight meetings and project monitoring ? USD 3000**
Agriculture				
Ministry of Agriculture	**IMCC member PSC member NTCC member Mode: ?Workshops ? Meetings ? Discussions ? Telephone ? Email**	**Monthly**	**Presentations Manuals**	**Workshops and meetings: Awareness workshop USD 2,000 IMCC meetings USD 1,000 NTCC meetings USD 2,000 Steering Committee meetings USD 1,400 Total USD 6,400**
Department of Livestock Services	**NTCC member Mode: ?Workshops ? Meetings ? Discussions ? Telephone ? Email**	**Monthly**	**Presentations Manuals**	**Workshops and meetings: Awareness workshop USD 1,000 IMCC meetings USD 1,000 NTCC meetings USD 1,000 Total USD 3,000**

National Coordinating Organization for Farmers Association (NACOFAG)	**Training Mode: ?Workshops ? Meetings; ? Discussions ? Telephone; ? Email**	**Workshop - based**	**Presentations Manuals**	**Attendance at consultative meetings ? USD 500**
Energy				
Ministry of Energy	**IMCC member PSC member NTCC member Mode: ?Workshops ? Meetings ? Discussions ? Telephone ? Email**	**Monthly**	**Presentations Manuals**	**Workshops and meetings: Awareness workshop USD 1,000 IMCC meetings USD 1,000 NTCC meetings USD 1,000 Steering Committee meetings USD 1,400 Total USD 4,400**
Transport				
Ministry of Transport	**IMCC member PSC member NTCC member Mode: ?Workshops ? Meetings ? Discussions ? Telephone ? Email**	**Monthly**	**Presentations Manuals**	**Workshops and meetings: Awareness workshop USD 1,000 IMCC meetings USD 1,000 NTCC meetings USD 1,000 Steering Committee meetings USD 1,400 Total USD 4,400**

Waste				
Ministry of Wealth and Social Welfare (Planning Unit)	**IMCC member PSC member NTCC member Mode: ?Workshops ? Meetings ? Discussions ? Telephone ? Email**	**Monthly**	**Presentations Manuals**	**Workshops and meetings: Awareness workshop USD 1,000 IMCC meetings USD 1,000 NTCC meetings USD 1,000 Steering Committee meetings USD 1,400 Total USD 4,400**
IPPU				
Ministry of Trade, Industry, Regional, Integration and Employment	**IMCC member PSC member NTCC member Mode: ?Workshops ? Meetings ? Discussions ? Telephone ? Email**	**Monthly**	**Presentations Manuals**	**Workshops and meetings: Awareness workshop USD 1,000; IMCC meetings USD 1,000 NTCC meetings USD 1,000 Steering Committee meetings USD 1,400 Total USD 4,400**
AFOLU				

Department of Agricultural Planning	**NTCC member Mode: ?Workshops ? Meetings ? Discussions ? Telephone ? Email**	**Workshop Based**	**Presentations Manuals**	**Workshops and meetings: Awareness workshop USD 2,000 NTCC meetings USD 2,000 Total USD 4,000**
National Agricultural Research Institute	**NTCC member Mode: ?Workshops ? Meetings ? Discussions ? Telephone ? Email**	**Workshop Based**	**Presentations Manuals**	**Workshops and meetings: Awareness workshop USD 2,000 NTCC meetings USD 2,000 Total USD 4,000**
Ministry of Land, Regional Governance and Religious Affairs	**NTCC member Mode: ?Workshops ? Meetings ? Discussions ? Telephone ? Email**	**Workshop Based**	**Presentations Manuals**	**Workshops and meetings: Awareness workshop USD 2,000 NTCC meetings USD 2,000 Total USD 6,400**
Department of Physical Planning and Lands	**NTCC member Mode: ?Workshops ? Meetings ? Discussions ? Telephone ? Email**	**Workshop Based**	**Presentations Manuals**	**Workshops and meetings: Awareness workshop USD 2,000 NTCC meetings USD 2,000 Total USD 4,000**

Department of Forestry	**NTCC member Mode: ?Workshops ? Meetings ? Discussions ? Telephone ? Email**	**Workshop Based**	**Presentations Manuals**	**Workshops and meetings: Awareness workshop USD 2,000 NTCC meetings USD 2,000 Total USD 4,000**
Cross-cutting				
Ministry of Information and Communication Infrastructure	**IMCC member PSC member NTCC member Mode: ?Workshops ? Meetings ? Discussions ? Telephone ? Email**	**Workshop Based**	**Presentations Manuals**	**Workshops and meetings: Awareness workshop USD 1,000 IMCC meetings USD 1,000 NTCC meetings USD 1,000 Steering Committee meetings USD 1,400 Total USD 4,400**
Ministry of Local Government	**IMCC member PSC member NTCC member Mode: ?Workshops ? Meetings ? Discussions ? Telephone ? Email**	**Workshop Based**	**Presentations Manuals**	**Workshops and meetings: Awareness workshop USD 1,000 IMCC meetings USD 1,000 NTCC meetings USD 1,000 Steering Committee meetings USD 1,400 Total USD 4,400**

The?Gambia Bureau of Statistics?(GBOS)?	**PSC member NTCC member Mode: ?Workshops ? Meetings ? Discussions ? Telephone ? Email**	**Workshop Based**	**Presentations Manuals**	**Workshops and meetings: Awareness workshop USD 2,000 IMCC meetings USD 1,000 NTCC meetings USD 2,000 Steering Committee meetings USD 1,400 Total USD 6,400**
Department of Water Resources	**IMCC member PSC member NTCC member Mode: ?Workshops ? Meetings ? Discussions ? Telephone ? Email**	**Workshop Based**	**Presentations Manuals**	**Workshops and meetings: Awareness workshop USD 1,000 NTCC meetings USD 1,000 Steering Committee meetings USD 1,400 Total USD 3,400**
National Environmental Agency	**PSC member NTCC member Mode: ?Workshops ? Meetings ? Discussions ? Telephone ? Email**	**Workshop Based**	**Presentations Manuals**	**Workshops and meetings: Awareness workshop USD 1,000 Steering Committee USD 1,400 Total USD 2,400**

The?Gambia?Chamber of Commerce and Industry (GCCI)	**Training Mode: ?Workshops ? Meetings; ? Discussions ? Telephone; ? Email**	**Workshop Based**	**Presentations Manuals**	**Workshops and meetings: Awareness workshop USD 1,000**
The Association of Non-Governmental Organizations in the?Gambia?(TANGO)	**Training Mode: ?Workshops ? Meetings ? Discussions ? Telephone; ? Email**	**Workshop Based**	**Presentations Manuals**	**Workshops and meetings: Awareness workshop USD 1,000**
			TOTAL	**90,960**

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;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier; Yes

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

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain) No

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

The following updates have been done:

A Gender Mainstreaming Plan (inclusive of a Gender Action Plan, Gender Analysis/Assessment and a gender mainstreamed results framework) has been developed and it is Annexed in the ProDoc (Appendix VIc). The Gender Mainstreaming Plan consists of two parts: (1) a Gender Analysis/Assessment, and (2) a Gender Action Plan.

a) The Gender Analysis/Assessment identifies the entry points and constraints for introducing gender considerations, the engagement of stakeholders, and establishes understanding of the technical capacity and political commitment for effective planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the project. For this project, the gender analysis helped to ensure that there are no skewed gender roles and responsibilities in project implementation. The GMP has a detailed section on Gender Analysis/Assessment. The key finding during the assessment is:

- During stakeholder consultations at PPG stage, it emerged that cultural practices are also a barrier to women access and use of productive land. Men hold land, and women do not. Instead, men tend to leave degraded lands to women, as the former move on to more productive lands for use. This relegation of women to users of exhausted and degraded land is exacerbated by the fact that there is no land policy in force now to lawfully protect the interest of women in the use and access of land. Finally, land in rural areas is traditional land, therefore has no economic value in markets, and cannot be used as collateral to allow its users to access financial services. To address gender-responsive measures and support closing gender gaps, the project will deliberately involve women in all aspects of project implementation.

b) The Gender Action Plan which details any corresponding gender-responsive measures to address those differences, impacts and risks, and opportunities.

Table 14: The Gender Action Plan

Component 1: Strengthen capacity of national institutions to manage the National Green House Gas Inventory (GHGI) and Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system to improve transparency over time				
Outputs	**Activities to Mainstream Gender into Output**	**Target**	**Resources Required**	**Budget (USD)**

Output 1.1.1: The National task force on GHGI and mitigation strengthened and formalized as a framework for inter-ministerial coordination and GHG data sharing	**Strengthen the Inter-Ministerial Climate Committee (IMCC). Stakeholders? workshop to increase awareness of the coordination framework - Deliberate efforts will be undertaken to ensure the number of stakeholders is gender balanced.**	**The IMCC consists of serving Permanent Secretaries. The number of men and women will be determined by default as those appointed by the president and currently serving.**	**Lead: MECCNAR and PMU Resources: Legal statutes Legal experts (ministry legal focal points)**	**4,056**
Output 1.1.2: Stakeholder roles defined in the operationalization of the GHGI, MRV system and GHG data management.	**Identifying and strengthening sectoral focal points**	**At least 25% of stakeholders engaged are women (as far as possible depending on personnel appointed in those positions)**	**Lead: MECCNAR and PMU Resources: Legal statutes Legal experts (ministry legal focal points)**	**4,200**

Output 1.1.3: Focal points in each of the key government ministries and institutions identified, strengthened, institutionalized, and functioning as hubs for data collection and processing.	**Increasing overall awareness of stakeholders on GHGI and MRV as well as Training of CBIT sector hubs and increasing their awareness**	**At least 25% of stakeholders engaged are women**	**Lead: MECCNAR and PMU Resources: Legal statutes Legal experts (ministry legal focal points)**	**2,000**
Output 1.1.4: Gender focal points on climate change in the key institutions established and strengthened	**Conduct climate change training workshop for gender focal points at a time and venue suitable for men and women to attend.**	**At least 25% of training workshop participants are women**	**Lead: MECCNAR and PMU Resources: Manuals Data Reports GHG expert and trainers**	**4,500**
Output 1.2.1: Technical guides on data transmission and communication in compliance with IPCC standards developed.	**Develop technical guidelines and system to support data processing, transmission and storage**	**At least 25% of the team (s) involved in drafting technical guidelines and system to support data processing and storage are women.**	**Lead: MECCNAR and PMU Resources: Manuals Data Reports GHG expert and trainers**	**1,000**

Output 1.2.2: Functional online MRV system for collecting and managing NDC information.	**Team (s) involved in Developing an integrated online MRV system and user manual to support the online MRV system for collecting and managing NDC information should have at least 25% women membership.** **At least 25% of orientation workshop participants on MRV systems should be women.**	**At least 25% of orientation workshop participants are women**	**Lead: MECCNAR and PMU** **Resources: Manuals Data Reports GHG experts and trainers**	**2,000**
Output 1.2.3: NDC sector interactions and compliance with IPCC reporting requirements strengthened.	**Design training course(s) that meet the needs of men and women as identified in the assessment. Conduct the training at a time and venue suitable for men and women to attend.**	**At least 25% of training beneficiaries are women**	**Lead: MECCNAR and PMU** **Resources: Manuals Data Reports GHG experts and trainers**	**3,500**

Output 1.2.4: Strengthened technological capacity of key national institutions through provision of MRV equipment.	**Selection process will ensure 25% of beneficiaries are women by encouraging institutions taking part in the project to identify and nominate women.**	**At least 25% of beneficiaries are women**	**Lead: MECCNAR and PMU Resources: Manuals Data Reports GHG experts and trainers**	**1000**
Component 2: Strengthen capacity of key stakeholders in the Gambia on GHG data management for the GHGI and MRV system				
Output 2.1.1: Field data teams from the key emission sectors (agriculture, forestry and land use, energy, transport, industries and waste) trained in collection, processing and transmission of GHG data.	**Assess the training needs of men and women[35] Design training course(s) that meet the needs of men and women as identified in the assessment. Conduct the training at a time and venue suitable for men and women to attend.**	**At least 25% of training beneficiaries are women**	**Lead: MECCNAR and PMU Resources: Manuals Data Reports GHG experts and trainers**	**1500**

Output 2.1.2: At least twenty people from the hubs and coordinating agency trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections (at least 25% of the trainees are women).	**Assess the training needs of men and women[36] Design training course(s) that meet the needs of men and women as identified in the assessment. Conduct the training at a time and venue suitable for men and women to attend.**	**At least 25% of training beneficiaries are women**	**Lead: MECCNAR and PMU Resources: Manuals Data Reports GHG experts and trainers**	**2000**
Output 2.1.3: Sector Hubs participate in the process of preparation of the Biennial Update Report (BUR).	**Facilitate Sector Hubs to participate in the process of preparation of Biennial Update Report (BUR).**	**At least 25% of the proposed members from Sector Hubs to participate in the process of preparation of Biennial Update Report (BUR) are women**	**Lead: MECCNAR and PMU Resources: Legal statutes Legal experts (ministry legal focal points)**	**5,654**
Output 2.1.4: Best practices shared and scaled out through peer exchange programs/workshops for stakeholders on transparency activities.	***Conduct* Knowledge sharing workshops *at a time and venue suitable for men and women to attend***	**At least 25% of workshop participants are women[38]**	**Lead: MECCNAR and PMU Resources: Manuals Data Reports GHG experts and trainers**	**1000**

Output 2.1.5: One final project report published (outlining project achievements, lessons learnt, gaps and opportunities and way-forward for CBIT in the Gambia.	**Compile the final project report that captures the total number of project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender**	**Target number of beneficiaries is 205 (Men:149 and Women:56)**	**Lead: MECCNAR and PMU Resources: Consultants reports. Workshop reports.**	**1000**
Component 3: Development of an integrated knowledge management platform for sharing transparency activities				
Output 3.1.1: An integrated knowledge management platform for sharing transparency activities established and operational	**Training on use of The established on-line platform and linkages with other online platforms should be gender balanced.**	**Target number of beneficiaries is 205 (Men:149 and Women:56)**	**Lead: MECCNAR and PMU Resources: Consultants Online platform Data GHG inventory Workshop reports.**	**1000**
Output 3.1.2:?Knowledge Management?Products generated and disseminated?	**Periodically, prepare and disseminate knowledge management reports that captures project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender**	**Target number of beneficiaries is 160 (Men:120 and Women:40)**	**Lead: MECCNAR and PMU Resources: Workshop and progress reports Online platform Data GHG inventory**	**1000**
Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation				

Output 4.1.1:?Periodic M&E reports generated and submitted to CIGEF Agency.?	**Team(s) involved in preparing these reports should be gender balanced**	**Target number of beneficiaries is 205 (Men:149 and Women:56)**	**Lead: MECCNAR and PMU Resources: Consultants Consultant reports Data GHG inventory Workshop reports.**	**1000**
Output 4.1.2:?A?Terminal Evaluation Report generated by the project	**Team involved in preparing Terminal Evaluation report should be gender balanced**	**Target number of beneficiaries is 205 (Men:149 and Women:56)**	**Lead: MECCNAR and PMU Resources: Consultants Consultant reports Data GHG inventory Workshop reports.**	**1000**
			TOTAL	**37,410**

The Gender Analysis/Assessment identifies and describes relevant gender differences, gender differentiated impacts and risks, and opportunities to address gender gaps and promote the empowerment of men and women within the project context. The Gender Action Plan details any corresponding gender-responsive measures to address those differences, impacts and risks, and opportunities.

This project?s target gender results areas are: Capacity development; Awareness raising; knowledge generation; participation and leadership; and access to benefits and services. In this project, gender will be mainstreamed by (a) ensuring men and women are beneficiaries of the capacity building activities, as well as information sharing; (b) monitoring and reporting on the sex disaggregated indicators and Gender sensitive indicators in-order to determine the extent of participation of women and men in project activities, including consultations, meetings, workshops, trainings and GHG data processing and knowledge sharing activities. At PIF stage, the target number of beneficiaries was: 180 trainees (135 men and **45 women**). The number of beneficiaries has increased to 205 trainees: Men:149 and **Women: 56. The number of women that will be involved in the project has increased.**

Table 15: Outcomes and outputs with gender targets

OUTCOME	END OF PROJECT TARGET	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL (DIRECT BENEFICIARIES)
Outcome 1.1: Strengthened coordination, data sharing and engagement of key institutions/stakeholders in managing the National GHGI and MRV system	**Target 1.1.3: At least 2 skilled focal points from each of the 5-sectors and 10 sub sectors[39] functioning as hubs for GHG data collection and processing with at-least 25% being women (Total is 50).**	**37**	**13**	**50**
	Target 1.1.4: At least 5 gender focal points on climate change in the key institutions established and trained (Total is 5).	**-**	**5**	**5**
Outcome 1.2: A functional National Green House Gas Inventory (GHGI) and MRV system in-line with UNFCCC standards.	**Target 1.2.3: At-least 10 trainees from each of the 5 GHG emission Sectors (with at- least 25% of the trainees being women (Total is 50 trainees).**	**37**	**13**	**50**

Outcome 2.1: Strengthened capacity of stakeholders to collect, process and feed GHG sectoral data into the GHGI.	**Target 2.1.1: At least eighty (80) people from the GHG sector institutions and coordinating agency trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections (At-least 25% women)**	**60**	**20**	**80**
	Target 2.1.2: At-least 4 technical personnel from each of the 5 GHG emission sector (AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU and Waste) trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections (*In total 20 Trainees of which 25% are women*)	**15**	**5**	**20**
	TOTAL	**149**	**56**	**205**

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;

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 PIF did not specify the private sector institution (s) that would participate in the project during implementation phase. It has been established that the key private sector institution that will participate in this project is the Gambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (GCCI). Private sector actors who are members of GCCI will be trained to improve their capacity in terms of GHG data collection, recording and sharing of GHG inventories. Other private sector actors will also be selected to participate in the trainings based on their previous involvement and engagement in climate change initiatives.

The Gambia has been focusing on turning private sector into the engine of growth (of the economy) and over the past three years, MECCNAR has engaged more than 50 business leaders drawn from climate-sensitive industries to exchange information on risks posed by climate variability and trends, potential roles for Gambian private sector entities in implementing the UNFCCC, and new opportunities for business and industry players under the UNFCCC. Private sector will mainly participate in the training to support government in development of emission reduction strategies and designing carbon projects in collaboration with relevant sectors expected to meet the project objectives.

The Gambia has a long-term climate change capacity development strategy (LT-CCCDS) that caters for the capacity development needs of both private and public sector employees at national and sub-national levels. This project capacity building training activities will support implementation of this strategy by considering private sector institutions in this training to enhance their capacity in GHG data collection, recording and sharing of GHG inventories. Organisations such as National Women?s Farmers Association of Trade Unions have members implementing projects and enterprises in climate resilient sustainable agriculture and are also members of the technical committee for extension agricultural policy. Other private sector organisations like the Renewable Association Energy for The Gambia (REAGAM) have interest in creating a carbon credit programmes since they are implementing projects on cleaning cooking, charcoal, solar water pumping schools and residences and energy

efficiency. The participation of REAGAM in the training on GHG data collection, recording and sharing of GHG inventories will enhance the working relationship with Ministry of works and Energy under their collaborations of build-operate-transfer (BOT), build-own-operate-transfer (BOOT), and public-private partnership (PPP) investments.

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):

The project could face the risk of low expert retention. This risk is rated modest since the trained staff will be a human resource pool for sustainable capacity building. Low enrollment in trainings has also been identified as a high risk since the current level of skilled staff to undertake GHG measurements and reporting is still low. These are two risks that had not been envisaged during PIF development.

Corona Virus Pandemic (COVID-19)

The project recognizes the enormous risk posed by the Corona Virus Pandemic (COVID-19) which has prolifically spread in the world including in the Gambia thereby disrupting several socio-economic activities. The effects of the pandemic may cause delays and/or slow down implementation of project activities such as set-up of the project, recruitment of project staff, procurement and delivery GHGI hardware to the project countries and low stakeholder engagement/ turn out among others. In-order to mitigate the risks arising from the COVID-19 pandemic, a **CI-GEF COVID-19 Guideline** (attached separately to the project document) will be followed during the project implementation in the participating countries.

Additionally, the project proposes the following mitigation measures: (a) Preparation and implementation of relevant safeguard plans which will clearly indicate activities being put in place to address risks sparked off by COVID-19. These safeguards include compliance with Labor and Working Conditions, Accountability and Grievance Mechanism and a Stakeholder Engagement Plan, (b) Preparation and submission of quarterly technical and financial reports to CI-GEF by the project team. The reports will clearly indicate project implementation progress, any delays and adaptive measures being put in place by project teams. These measures will enable the CI-GEF Agency to provide guidance on how best to adapt to the situation on the ground from a technical and financial perspective, (c) Development and implementation of the project?s Adaptive Management Plan to the COVID19 situation by the project team (d) Budget provisions for procurement of and recurrent costs for personal protection equipment (PPE) and utilities such as hand sanitizers, face masks and gloves among others for project staff and (e) Creation of a COVID-19 repository and preparation of a communication strategy for disseminating information related to COVID-19 with project teams and stakeholders. This measure will also entail communicating to stakeholders the impact that COVID-19 will have on the project and the adaptive measures required.

The outbreak of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) comes with many unexpected challenges that cause stress and adversity to many people, such as infections and sometimes loss of loved ones due to the disease, loss of jobs, closure of schools and disrupted social relationships due to the practice of social distancing. The Corona virus pandemic has also negatively impacted economic growth. For instance, jobs have been lost resulting to increased unemployment rates and closure of businesses. During project

life, project staff and consultants will be recruited hence this project will create an employment opportunity (income generation) for Gambians.

The project will also contribute to building up and strengthening resilience through innovative management approaches such as improving internet access and promoting phone calls, e-mails and virtual meetings to conduct business and hence limit in-person visits or face-to-face meetings hence reduce transmission of the virus. These facilities can be both cost effective and reduce the stress to project staff and other stakeholders caused by physical distance with families and friends imposed by the pandemic. The project staff, implementing partners and other stakeholders will also be encouraged to exercise self-care and health and wellbeing practices and thus contribute to increasing management system resilience.

Climate risk

Moderate risk: The project areas are projected to experience increased temperatures, variable precipitation and sea-level rise which could lead to more intense tropical cyclones and storm surges, landslides, flooding, drought, desertification, land degradation, coral bleaching, loss of biodiversity, climate-sensitive diseases, and water and food insecurity. All the project countries have limited adaptive capacity (financial and technical) to respond to climate change. The project is specifically designed to strengthen the institutional and technical capacity of the project beneficiaries, as well as identified a number of mitigation measures for the implementation phase so as to ensure that the project achieves its objectives and outputs.

Table 16: Risk Assessment and Mitigation Planning

Risks	Rating (High (H), Substantial (S), Modest (M) Low (L))	Risk Mitigation Measures

Risks	Rating (High (H), Substantial (S), Modest (M) Low (L))	Risk Mitigation Measures
1. Corona Virus Pandemic (COVID-19) which will cause delays and/or slow implementation of project activities including: - Delays to set-up the project - Delays recruiting project staff - Delay/long periods before procurement and delivery of GHGI hardware. - Low stakeholders turn-out/involvement	High (H)	1. The project will follow CIGEF?s COVID19 guidelines, prepare and implement other safeguard plans to address risks as outlined here: 2. The project will prepare the following safeguard plans which will clearly indicate activities being put in place to address risks brought about by COVID-19: - Labor and Working Conditions - Accountability and Grievance Mechanism - Stakeholder Engagement Plan 3. Quarterly technical and financial reports submitted to CI-GEF Agency should clearly indicate project implementation progress, any delays and adaptive measures being put in place by project teams. This measure will enable the Agency to provide guidance on how best to adapt to the situation on the ground from technical and financial perspectives. 4. The project team will develop and implement the project?s Adaptive Management Plan to the COVID-19 situation. This plan will also include activities that will be implemented by project managers (leads) to ensure that their teams deliver selected project activities while working remotely. 5. During implementation, the project budget will cover procurement and recurrent costs of PPE and utilities such as hand sanitizers, face masks, gloves among others, for project staff. 6. Creation of a COVID-19 repository and preparing a communication strategy for disseminating information related to COVID19 with project teams and stakeholders. This measure will also entail communicating to stakeholders the impact that COVID-19 will have on the project and the adaptive measures required.

Risks	Rating (High (H), Substantial (S), Modest (M) Low (L))	Risk Mitigation Measures
2. Inadequate participation of all stakeholders and partners, poor cooperation between participating institutions, and stakeholders remain engaged and supportive of the program	Medium (M)	1. Continuous engagement of institutions, regular reporting, monitoring of progress, and acknowledgement of efforts and achievements by each institution 2.Participating institutions will be actively involved from the beginning in design, implementation, and management decisions 3.Roles and responsibilities will be explicit, and participants allowed to transparently implement while sharing regular updates on progress 4.Communication plans and stakeholder requirements and expected outputs will be fully developed 5. Regular progress and monitoring meetings will be held
3. Political risks associated with changes in governance, security, and/or government policies	Medium (M)	1. Continuous awareness and dialogue with stakeholders will also ensure minimal impacts on the project in case of any political changes. 2. Establishment of an inter-ministerial coordinating committee will also ensure sustainability of this project in case changes occur in the institutions.
4. Low expert retention	Modest (M)	The project will train a pool of staff at the national levels that will serve as focal points.
5. Lack of Data	High (H)	Establish partnerships with national and regional bodies that may have access to relevant data
6. Low enrollment in trainings	High (H)	Design deliberate outreach and awareness creation schemes at the start of the project focusing on the value and anticipated positive impacts of the project.
7. Climate Change: The Gambia, as with many developing countries suffer greatly from effects of climate change with frequent floods, storms, droughts affecting infrastructure and disrupting services	Medium (M)	1. Procurement and installation of climate proof equipment and technology 2. Integration and implementation of climate sensitive activities and green technologies •Raising awareness on risks of climate change on the project •Development of climate risk mitigation strategies

Risks	Rating (High (H), Substantial (S), Modest (M) Low (L))	Risk Mitigation Measures
8. Insufficient resources are made available by the Gambia government, and other partners to support implementation of the project leading to low uptake of GHG emission MRV technologies/approaches by the sectors	Medium (M)	**1. Develop a project exit strategy and action plan:** (Development of a future of action for sustaining financial resources for the project as well as efficient and effective expenditure to attract more support and donor interest): A project exit strategy and action plan will be developed in consultation with stakeholders. The Strategy will provide actions which will ensure the project?s long-term impact ? including identification of measures to mitigate the risk of no uptake of GHG emission MRV technologies/approaches. 1. **Identify and empower sector specific ?influential champions?:** The project will identify sector specific ?*influential champions*? from operational, strategic and political levels across various key stakeholders. The champions will be empowered to communicate and raise awareness about the project at various national forums. 2. **Active involvement of GHG sectoral teams from government institutions and other state and non-state actors throughout the project cycle:** GHG sectoral teams from government institutions and other state and non-state actors will be involved throughout the project cycle (including involvement in planning and decision making among others) ? PIF, PPG and Implementation Phase. 3. **Capacity building activities responsive to country needs:** Trainings and other capacity building activities/content will be tailored to respond to stakeholders? needs. 4. **Packaging of information tailored to specific audience:** Capacity building material/content will be simplified and packaged in a language understood by target stakeholders and tailored to each target audience e.g., government, CSOs, private sector, academia etc.

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.

The following updates have been done:

Project Duration: The project duration is 30 months. It is anticipated that project set-up will take approximately 3 months, actual implementation will take 24 months and Project close-out and handover will take 3 months. Terminal Evaluation will commence after the end of 24 months project implementation period as indicated in Appendix II.

Implementing Agency:

Conservation international (CIGEF) is the GEF Agency of this project. The overall role of the CI-GEF Implementing Agency includes technical and financial project oversight and supervision, assuring compliance of the project with GEF policies and procedures as well as monitoring and evaluation. Specifically, CI-GEF will undertake the following tasks:

- Facilitate interactions with the GEF
- Provide technical and financial oversight to the Executing Agency (MECCNAR) and the PMU.
- Oversee and monitor implementation of the project including reviewing annual and quarterly technical and financial project reports, undertaking annual project site visits and monitoring implementation of and compliance with safeguards.
- Ensure that project management practices (technical, financial and administration) comply with GEF requirements.
- Monitor the project?s implementation and achievement of the project outputs, ensure proper use of GEF funds and review, and approve any changes in budgets or work plans.
- Support the UNDP Global CBIT team through attending workshops/forums organized by UNDP as well as following up with the PMU and CBIT country focal points to ensure that the CBIT platform is updated.
- Quality assurance including ensuring that audits are undertaken by external auditors
- Oversee preparation of the annual project implementation report (PIR) for submission to GEFSEC.
- Commission terminal project evaluation.

Executing Agency:

As the Executing Agency (EA), The Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources (MECCNAR) will be responsible for overall project management and execution during implementation.

The MECCNAR will host the Project Management Unit (PMU) for the duration of the project. As the host of the PMU, MECCNAR will, in close collaboration with other partners, directly manage the project staff, supervise PMU project activities, support monitoring of project progress and safeguard implementation, manage project staff schedules and carry out other project management functions.

The MECCNAR will coordinate implementing partners including government institutions and departments, and research institutions and universities who will participate in GHG data collection and information sharing to feed into the MRV system. Each key government institution or stakeholder will also have a focal point for data collection.

The execution services that will be provided by The Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources (MECCNAR) include:

a. Host and manage the Project Management Unit (PMU) including the provision of technical input across components and guidance on operations.

b. Manage the project?s financial resources and carry out other project management functions as well as facilitating project steering committee functions.

c. Support due diligence of partner institutions that will receive project funds

d. Management of output deliverables

e. Management of Consultant/Grantee activities

f. Monitoring and evaluation of the Project through:

- Preparation of technical and financial periodic reports e.g., annual work plans and budgets, technical and financial progress reports at a reporting frequency required by the GEF Agency.

- Safeguards monitoring and reporting.

- Chair the Project Steering Committee (PSC).

g. Preparation of procurement plans

h. Preparation of Terms of reference and procurement packages

i. Maintenance of records of all project-related documentation

j. Preparation and dissemination of knowledge management products

k. Financial auditing for the project.

The Project Management Unit (PMU):

The Project Management Unit (PMU) consists of the personnel listed below. Detailed ToRs are provided in the ProDoc?s Appendix X.

a. Climate Specialist/Project Lead.
b. Green House Gas Specialist.
c. Finance Officer.

In general, the PMU will be responsible for technical and day-to-day monitoring and reporting on the project and will receive overall guidance and support from MECCNAR. The PMU will be responsible for project implementation and management, administration, and performance against set plans and budgets, and reporting. The PMU will also provide any support required to the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and the project partners.

Executing Partner ? Vital Signs

Vital Signs, a CI Africa Field Division program, supports processes that link environment to development and livelihoods through real-time data collection and analysis to inform decision making and planning. The Vital Signs programme was developed to provide near real-time decision support tools to policy makers, investments, and communities to support development in a way that protects the environment, while also improving human livelihoods in the face of climate change and associated uncertainties. Vital Signs will therefore be responsible for providing support for key data collection, processing, and analytical tools for decision-making. The Vital Signs programme will also support the development of the Data Integration Platform for the MRV systems (Component 3) in The Gambia. Vital signs will share its knowledge and data integration tools (trends.earth and Resilience Atlas) and adapt them to the needs of this project in collecting, processing, and reporting on transparency related data.

Vital Signs will also be responsible for providing support for key data collection, processing, and analytical tools for decision-making in Component 1 and 2. The programme will support national capacity building for environmental monitoring at the sectoral and national focal points. In collaboration with HURIDAC, Vital Signs will provide support to national capacity building related to data collection, processing, storage and sharing especially within the AFOLU sector.

Key execution tasks that will be undertaken by Vital signs are:

a. Support finance and operational tasks such as procurement, grants management, financial audits, build the capacity of the Government, project staff, and partners on financial management and reporting in-order to ensure compliance with the GEF?s fiduciary standards.

b. Management of selected consultancies and respective activities based on Vital Sign?s experience.

c. Support technical coordination and training of the five NDC sectors in The Gambia for increased capacity to meet the Enhanced Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement. With its portfolio of CBIT projects in the region (CBIT Kenya, CBIT Uganda, CBIT Liberia, CBIT Rwanda, CBIT Madagascar and CBIT COMESA), CI will offer learning opportunities and staff mentorship from other projects in the region.

Other Partners:

Other support needed will include enhancing networking and partnerships for collaboration in data sharing at the regional level. An organization that, for example, works in partnerships and networks with many organizations and institutions in West Africa could provide great networking opportunities for the project.

Any partners that are identified will have to work closely with the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources (MECCNAR) to provide support for national capacity building related to data collection, processing, storage and sharing with respect to the IPPCC sector hubs.

The Project Steering Committee (PSC)

A PSC comprising of the key stakeholders (representing the 5 IPCCC sectors) and implementing partners will be set up. The PSC will meet bi-annually to review project progress and provide overall guidance and strategic direction for the project.

The PSC will be chaired by MECCNAR and Co-chaired by one of the project partners as will be agreed during the inception period. The potential members of the PSC include the relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies of Government responsible for GHGI and MRV as well as other project implementation partners such as HURIDAC. The PMU will be the Secretariat of the PSC.

National Technical Coordination Committee (NTCC)

The NTCC comprising the key stakeholders (representing the GHG emission sectors) will be set up at national level. The NTCC will meet quarterly to review project activity progress and provide overall guidance and strategic direction for the implementation of activities at national and field level. This is part of the national climate change institutional framework at national level consisting of technical experts drawn from the emission sectors. The NTCC will be chaired by a commissioner or Director in charge of climate change issues in The Gambia and the secretary will be the national CBIT focal point.

National CBIT Focal point

This project will support the country to identify a CBIT focal point who will be the country?s representatives in various meetings and forums organized by the CBIT Global Coordination Platform.

The selected focal point will register on the online CBIT Co-ordination platform (https://www.cbitplatform.org/user/login) and continually liaise with CI-GEF project Agency, PMU and UNDP contact persons to update information on the portal.

CBIT Sector Hubs

The CBIT sector hubs comprise (i) Energy, (ii) Waste, (iii) Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Uses (AFOLU), (iv) Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) and (v) Transport presented in figure below. These sector hubs will be constituted as part of the project implementation structure and considered as the sectoral focal points for project implementation. The number of CBIT Sector Hubs corresponds to the IPCCC GHG sectors outlined as follows:

- **Energy:** is one of the major GHG emission sectors accounting for 40 percent of global emissions of CO_2. Energy supply systems and fossil-fuel systems are the dominant contributors to the emissions of these gases.
- **Waste:** waste management activities account for approximately 4% of the global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, particularly from the release of methane from organic waste decomposition in landfills. It is important to understand carbon emissions of different waste management operations as part of GHG assessments.
- **Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land uses (AFOLU)**: The agricultural sector is the world's second-largest emitter, after the energy sector (which includes emissions from power generation and transport). In the last 30 years, global agricultural emissions increased by 8 percent and are expected to increase 15 percent above 2010 levels by 2030, when reaching nearly 7 billion tons per year. In addition to agriculture the sector also includes what is defined by the United Nations Climate Change Secretariat as a "greenhouse gas inventory sector that covers emissions and removals of greenhouse gases resulting from direct human-induced land use such as settlements and commercial uses, land-use change, and forestry activities.
- **Industrial processes and Product use (IPPU)**: The IPPU sector covers the greenhouse gas emissions resulting from various industrial activities that produce emissions other than energy consumed during the process and the use of man-made greenhouse gases in products. While the IPPU sector is considered less significant compared to Energy and AFOLU, the situation varies from country to country. IPPU emissions need to be assessed as it is important for GHG abatement.
- **Transport:** The transportation sector has the greatest annual growth in terms of GHG emissions. Understanding the nature of these emissions is essential for developing efficient strategies to reduce them.

Transport emissions ? which primarily involve road, rail, air, and marine transportation ? accounted for over 24% of global CO_2 emissions in 2016. The transportation sector will pose a major challenge to efforts to reduce emissions in line with the Paris Agreement and other global goals.

The GEF Operational Focal Point (OFP)

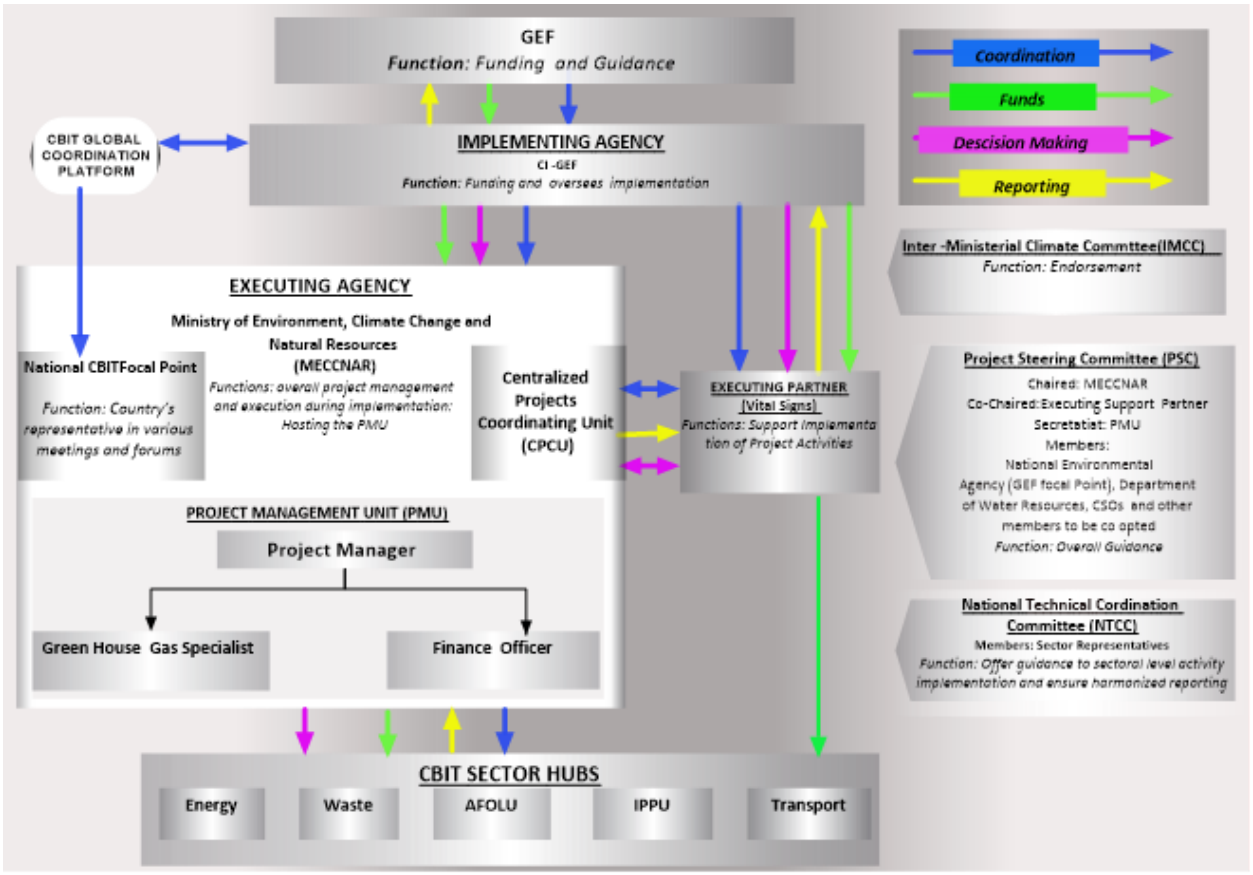
The GEF OFP for the country should be updated about the project progress in-order to ensure country ownership. The contact information of the GEF OFP for each country can accessed from the following page: GEF OFP contacts.

- Via email or physically, the Executing Agency (MECCNAR) will send to the GEF OFP a copy of the bi-annual published report and policy briefs detailing lessons learnt, best case practices, challenges and opportunities (copy CI-GEF).
- The Final comprehensive report and policy brief summarizing the lessons learnt and way forward for transparency activities in the country should also be sent to the OFP at the end of the Project via email (copy CI-GEF).

Project Execution Organizational Chart:

As indicated in the partner description, CI-GEF oversees the implementation partners. The implementing partners will be sub grantees while MECCNAR will host the PMU and overall guidance will be provided by a project steering committee of which implementing partners will be members as well. There will be a National Technical Coordination Committee (NTCC) to offer guidance to sectoral level activity implementation and ensure harmonized reporting.

Figure 4: Project implementation arrangements



Planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives:

During PPG, additional transparency initiatives were incorporated in the ProDoc e.g., The ICAT and PATPA.

Coordination with other relevant projects/initiatives will be effectively undertaken utilising the project management framework, particularly through the project steering committee and the national coordination committee that includes the various sector agencies that are the project implementation hubs for project.

The Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources (MECCNAR) will be responsible for overall project management and execution during implementation. The MECCNAR will coordinate implementing partners including government institutions and departments, and research institutions and universities who will participate in GHG data collection and information sharing to feed into the MRV system. Each key government institution or stakeholder will also have a focal point for data collection.

The MECCNAR hosts the Centralised Projects Coordinating Unit (CPCU) where multiple sector specific projects under implementation are coordinated. The planned coordination with other GEF financed projects and other initiatives will be through enhancing the capacity of staff in specific sectors taking lead in the implementation of the projects. For instance, GEF financed projects such as Landscape Planning and Restoration to Improve Ecosystem Services and Livelihoods, Expand and Effectively Manage Protected Areas is under forestry sector, Operationalization of the SE4All Action Agenda: Promoting Inclusive, environmentally sound and Low-carbon Development falls under energy sector and Adapting Agriculture to Climate Change in The Gambia under agricultural sector.

Knowledge management and continuous sharing of transparency information nationally, regionally, and globally as follows:
•CBIT Global Coordination Platform: This project will support identification of a CBIT focal point from the government who will be the country?s representatives in various meetings and forums organized by the CBIT Global Coordination Platform. The selected focal point will register on the online CBIT Co-ordination platform (https://www.cbitplatform.org/user/login) and continually liaise with CI-GEF project Agency, PMU and UNDP contact persons to feed information about this project on the CBIT portal.
•CI has a portfolio of CBIT Projects in Uganda, Rwanda, Liberia, and Madagascar, CBIT Multi Country and CI supports these countries to coordinate and share lessons.
•Publication of project reports and policy briefs: Through project implementation, this Project will publish policy briefs capturing lessons learnt, best case practices, challenges, and opportunities. These reports will be circulated widely including on the CBIT Global Coordination Platform.

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.

This project is in alignment with additional national policy documents that were not captured during PIF deveopment. These Policy documents have been added and description updated as indicated in **Table 3** below. The policy documents that have been added are listed below:

1. The Gambia?s Third National Communication, 2020.
2. The Gambia National Climate Change Policy, 2018
3. The Gambia National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Policy

4. The Gambia National Gender Policy 2010- 2020
5. The Gambia National Adaptation Programme of Action on Climate Change (NAPA)

Table 17: Consistency with National Priorities, Plans, and Policies

National Priorities	Project Consistency
Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC): The Gambia offers to conditionally reduce its greenhouse gas emissions, excluding the land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector, by 1.4 MtCO2e in 2025 compared to business-as-usual (BAU). This is equivalent to a 44.4% reduction below a ?low BAU? scenario excluding LULUCF in 2025. The Gambia is offering to reduce emissions by 0.08 MtCO2e in 2025 (or 2.4%) below BAU unconditionally; the additional emission reductions are conditional on international finance and technical support.	These ambitious targets will benefit from a robust MRV system that helps the country to monitor and guides climate action and helps the country to monitor its progress. The CBIT project will contribute to the attainment of Gambia?s National Determined Contribution through: a) Improved MRV system for tracking progress in implementation of the NDC. b) Development of a robust transparency framework for measuring and tracking mitigation and adaptation efforts, thus contributing to attainment of climate change action targets.
The Third National Communication (NC), 2020 The Gambia?s Third National Communication (TNC) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) follows in the footsteps of its Second National Communication (SNC) in 2013, in accordance with reporting requirements stipulated in Articles 4 and 12 of the said convention. Similar to its predecessor, the TNC documents the status of socio-economic and ecological conditions as they relate to greenhouse gas emissions and vulnerability to climate change as well as steps taken by The Gambia toward implementation of the UNFCCC which the country ratified in 1994.	The CBIT project will contribute to strengthening the capacity of the institutions of The Gambia in collecting data for reporting and GHGI and NDC.

National Priorities	Project Consistency
The National Environmental Management Act (NEMA): The NEMA was enacted in 1994, provides the legal framework for the control and management of the environment. NEMA makes provisions for the overall management of the coastal zone and all other wetlands. The priorities identified for a sound environmental management can be summarized as: (i) improvement and strengthening the institutional framework for environmental management; (ii) mainstreaming environment issues in policy and planning processes; (iii) strengthening environmental regulatory framework and enforcing the regulatory codes, and environmental regulations fully; (iv) Ensuring the functioning of institutional and legal frameworks for sustainable management and protection of the coastal zone and its resources; (v) strengthening environmental advocacy and sensitization for sustainable development; (vi) ensuring the participation of the private sector, CSO, Non-Governmental Organization, and youth and women?s groups in sustainable natural resource consumption; (vii) supporting decentralization and Local Government Reform for community based natural resource management and sustainable development planning; and (viii) improving environmental quality monitoring and enforcement and solid waste management.	The CBIT project will contribute to the attainment of Gambia?s NEMA through: a) Improved technical capacity of government departments and GHG sectors in to inform environment management. b) Improved data sharing arrangements among the sectors will strengthen decision making in environmental management c) The MRV system will provide information for mainstreaming environmental issues in policy. d) Development of a robust transparency framework for measuring and tracking mitigation and adaptation efforts, thus contributing to attainment of climate change action targets e) The capacity building will facilitate collection of data and development of indicators for budgeting and planning in local governments. f) The trainings will proved knowledge base beyond government institutions to private sector and none state actors and thus encouraging public private sector partnership in environment and natural resources management.
The Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment (PAGE): is the current medium-term development strategy and investment programme for 2012 to 2015. The principal objective of the PAGE is to accelerate growth and employment to sustain economic growth and reinforce gains in welfare. Climate change is fully integrated into all the five pillars in the PAGE that encourages and promotes sustainable development and low carbon pathways.	The project will contribute to the aspirations of the PAGE by: a) Improving the capacity of institutions for GHGI and MRV of climate change actions, which contributes to building the human resource capacity and enhancing application of science, technology, and innovations (Economic and Employment thematic area). b) Enhancing information collection, management and utilization among the climate-sensitive sectors will support decisions making processes related to climate change policies, strategies, and actions to ensure and sustainable development. c) Furthermore, strengthening institutional cooperation and coordination will contribute to good governance of environment and natural resources in the various sectors.

National Priorities	Project Consistency
The Agriculture and Natural Resources (ANR) Policy (2009 ? 2015) (GOTG/ANR, 2009) is the medium-term policy for the Agriculture (Crops, Livestock, Horticulture, etc.) and Natural Resources (Environment, Fisheries, Forestry, Parks and Wildlife and Water Resources) sectors. It combines policy, institutional, infrastructure and technology related measures to address the multiplicity of supply-side constraints of Gambian agriculture. The overall objective of the ANR is to increase the agriculture sector?s contribution to the national economy by increasing productivity through commercialization and greater private sector participation predicated on a sound macroeconomic framework aimed at enhanced growth and employment creation. *In 2014, climate change was integrated into the ANR Policy and efforts are underway to revise the Policy.*	
A Climate Change Priority Action Plan (PAP) 2012-2015 was developed as an annex to the PAGE; however, not all the priority actions identified in this have been implemented. Climate change adaptation is fully mainstreamed into the policy framework for disaster management, including through the National Disaster Management Policy and The National Disaster Management Act. In addition, climate change has been mainstreamed into some sectoral policies and strategies, namely the Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy, the Forest Policy and the Fisheries Strategic Action Plan.	The project will build the capacity of institutions of relevant sectors in GHGI and MRV of climate change actions, and thus contribute to generation and sharing of information to guide adaptation and mitigation of climate change impacts.

National Priorities	Project Consistency
The Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs): focus on implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation (EBA) approaches within a well-managed afforestation and reforestation programme, including restoration of degraded mangrove systems, to reduce soil degradation, erosion risks and enhancement of CO2 sinks; and mainstreaming of climate change risks into key decision-making processes on land use and forestry, contributing to improved sustainable forest management. More so, The Gambia?s forestry sector strategic priorities include implementation of strategies for reducing the demand for firewood including improved fuel-efficient cook stoves and alternative fuels and techniques for cooking, which may also have a significant impact on GHG emissions.	The CBIT project will contribute to addressing climate change challenges through: a) Improving the capacity of institutions for GHGI and MRV of climate change actions, which contributes to building the human resource capacity and availability of trained personnel to develop climate change proposals, manage MRV and implement climate actions. b) Facilitation of data collection, analysis, storage and sharing through a regional platform.
National Climate Change Policy of The Gambia: The National Climate Change Policy is a framework policy that was developed in 2016 and was approved by Cabinet in 2018. The National Climate Change Policy represents "The Gambia?s determined and systematic response to the interlinked climate threats to sustainable development, wellbeing and ecological integrity". It defines the long-term vision for the country: "to achieve a climate-resilient society, through systems and strategies that mainstream climate change, disaster risk reduction, gender and environmental management, for sustainable social, political and economic development". "The goal of the Policy is, by 2025, to achieve the mainstreaming of climate change into national planning, budgeting, decision-making, and programme implementation, through effective institutional mechanisms, coordinated financial resources, and enhanced human resources capacity".	The CBIT Gambia project will contribute to strengthen the implementation of policy goals and their strategic approaches, including adherence to the following principles of the policy: •***Precautionary and preventive***: minimizing the known causes of climate change and offsetting predicted impacts through risk-averse approaches. •***Informed participation***: enabling stakeholder participation in decision-making and enhanced action at all levels, through capacity building and enhanced communication of climate change impacts and responses. •***Evidence-based***: climate change responses should be guided by proactive planning that is based on credible scientific information.

National Priorities	Project Consistency
National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Policy: The overall objective of the policy is to build safe and resilient communities by enhancing the use of and access to knowledge and information in disaster prevention and management at all levels of society.	Recent report issued by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) shows that over the last 20 years, 90 per cent of major disasters have been caused by climate and weather-related events. Climate change is projected to increase the occurrence of these disasters. The CBIT Gambia project will contribute reduction in GHG emission thus slowing down the rate of global warming in line with targets set in the Paris Agreement. The policy emphasizes the use of knowledge and information for disaster prevention and CBIT Gambia project will contribute to this via component 3 dealing with integrated knowledge management.
The Gambia National Gender Policy 2010- 2020: The overall goal of this policy is to achieve gender equity and women empowerment as an integral part of the national development process through enhancing participation of women and men, girls and boys for sustainable and equitable development and poverty reduction.	The CBIT Gambia project contributes to attainment of this policy by ensuring participation of women in all project implementation activities by least 25 percent. Furthermore, the appointment of sectoral gender focal point persons in all GHG sectors participating the project will further mainstreaming of gender issues in these sectors.
The Gambia National Adaptation Programme of Action on Climate Change (NAPA): NAPA was developed in 2007 to addresses climate-related threats through actions that deliver immediate adaptation benefits, help build local and national adaptive capacity, increase awareness, and maximize long-term benefits.	The Gambian NAPA set out three goals to address climate-related threats: (1) deliver immediate adaptation benefits; (2) contribute to building local and national adaptive capacities; and (3) create awareness and build foundations for maximizing long-term adaptation benefits. Goal number two and three are consistent with the three components of CBIT Gambia project.

[1] The human cost of weather-related disasters. https://www.unisdr.org/2015/docs/climatechange/COP21_WeatherDisastersReport_2015_FINAL.pdf (accessed on 11th December 2020 at 1950hours)

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.

Effective knowledge management for the project will be achieved through the relevant outputs with activities and targets focused on information collation and sharing. The details are provided by component in **Table 18** below:

Table 18: Knowledge management outputs with associated timelines and indicative budget allocation

Component 1: Strengthen capacity of national institutions to manage the National Green House Gas Inventory (GHGI) and Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system to improve transparency over time				
Relevant KM Outputs	**Activities for knowledge management**	**Target**	**Timing[1]**	**Budget (USD)**
Output 1.1.1	Awareness by stakeholders and the public about the coordination framework Printing awareness materials	The stakeholder awareness meeting will provide initial information about the project and its implementation	? During project inception	-Workshop costs- 3,350 -Printing materials ? 3,260 **Total 6,610**
Output 1.1.3: Focal points in each of the key government ministries and institutions identified, strengthened, institutionalized, and functioning as hubs for data collection and processing.	Training of the sectoral hubs Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), AFOLU and Waste)	Training will promote knowledge sharing for the GHG emission sectors (Training materials shared)	? Within Year 1 of project implementation	**10,000**
Output 1.2.1: Technical guides on data transmission and communication in compliance with IPCC standards developed.	Develop a framework for MRV data transmission and communication amongst sectors	The framework will guide the sectors on how to transmit and communicate MRV data (Technical guides shared)	? Within Year 1 of the Project	**10,000**
Output 1.2.2: Functional online MRV system for collecting and managing NDC information.	Develop an integrated online MRV system for collecting and managing NDC information Development of the user manual to support the online MRV system for collecting and managing NDC information	The on-line MRV systems will promote collecting and managing data for use by different stakeholders, who will be brought on board through the awareness workshop (information shared)	? During the second year of project implementation	Online MRV system - 5,000 Manual ? 7,000 **Total 12,000**

Output 1.2.3: NDC sector interactions and compliance with IPCC reporting requirements strengthened.	Conduct the training on IPCC reporting requirements	Training sessions will provide opportunity for knowledge sharing among the stakeholders (Knowledge shared and reporting enhanced)	? During second year of project implementation	**5,000**
Component 2: Strengthen capacity of key stakeholders in the Gambia on GHG data management for the GHGI and MRV system				
Output 2.1.1: Field data teams from the key emission sectors (agriculture, forestry and land use, energy, transport, industries and waste) trained in collection, processing and transmission of GHG data.	1.Assess the training needs of men and women[2][2] 2. Design training course(s) that meet the needs of men and women as identified in the assessment. 3. Conduct the training at a time and venue suitable for men and women to attend.	Training sessions will provide opportunity for knowledge sharing among the stakeholders (*Training modules developed and shared)*	? During year 1 implementation	**1,500**
Output 2.1.2: At least twenty people from the hubs and coordinating agency trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections (at least 25% of the trainees are women).	Conduct Training on MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections.	Training sessions will provide opportunity for knowledge sharing among the stakeholders	? Year one and two	**5,000**
Output 2.1.3: Sector Hubs participate in the process of preparation of the Biennial Update Report (BUR).	Enhance participation in the process of developing the first BUR including data analysis and Provision	Participation of Sector Hubs in the process of preparation of Biennial Update Report (BUR) is sustainable mechanism to support reporting on Paris Agreement and UNFCCC requirements.	? First year of project implementation	**5,654**

Output 2.1.4: Best practices shared and scaled out through peer exchange programs/workshops for stakeholders on transparency activities.	Documenting lesson learned on transparency activities. National workshop to share lessons learned. International travel UNFCCC ? sharing lessons International travel - CBIT workshop Regional Africa travel ? peer learning exchange	These are all vehicles of knowledge sharing	? Year 1 and mostly in Second year of project implementation	Documentation ? 5,500 National Workshops 5,481 UNFCCC Cop 26 workshop 12,646 CBIT workshop ? 6,544 Peer learning ? 7,383 **Total 37,554**
Output 2.1.5: One final project report published (outlining project achievements, consolidating lessons learnt, gaps and opportunities and way-forward for CBIT in the Gambia.	Compiling the final project report. Dissemination of the project report	This is a vehicle for knowledge sharing	? Last quarter of the project	**3,500**
Component 3: Development of an integrated knowledge management platform for sharing transparency activities				
Output 3.1.1: An integrated knowledge management platform for sharing transparency activities established and operational	The established on-line platform and linkages with other online platforms Establish a platform that links GHGI activities and MRV at national and subnational level	A functional on-line knowledge sharing platforms	Year 1 and 2	**4,150**
Output 3.1.2: Knowledge Management Products generated and disseminated	Developing and disseminating knowledge management reports	Knowledge management products	? Both year 1 and 2	**3,000**
Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation				
Output 4.1.1: Periodic M&E reports generated and submitted to CIGEF Agency.	Preparation and sharing of reports	Progress Reports	? All quarters	**5,000**
Output 4.1.2: A Terminal Evaluation Report generated by the project	Preparation and sharing of reports		? Last quarter of the project	**18,000**
			TOTAL	**126,968**

The following updates have been done**:**

1. **Website of the government institutions involved in the Project and CI?s Website**: This project is anchored in the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources (MECCNAR). The Ministry and other relevant sector institutions already have some approaches they use for communication and outreach such as websites which are avenues for users to obtain information about the project. Other than the websites, increasing awareness about the project amongst relevant government institutions and departments as well as private sector will be continuously done during the implementation phase of the GEF project. Project updates and implementation progress will thus be communicated through various platforms such as The Gambia?s Ministry of Environment Website, Conservation International?s website and Vital Signs Website.
2. **CBIT Global Coordination Platform**: This project will support the country to identify a CBIT focal point who will be the country?s representatives in various meetings and forums organized by the CBIT Global Coordination Platform. The selected focal points will register on the online CBIT Co-ordination platform (https://www.cbitplatform.org/user/login) and continually liaise with CI-GEF project Agency, PMU and UNDP-DTU contact persons to feed information about this project on the CBIT portal. A public online national integrated platform for data sharing linked to the Global CBIT Coordination Platform will be developed.
3. **Publication of project reports and policy briefs**: Through project implementation, this Project will publish at-least 5 publications (policy briefs, project reports etc.) annually to share knowledge. These documents will be capturing lessons learnt, best case practices, challenges and opportunities and will be circulated widely including on the CBIT Global Coordination Platform.
4. **Trainings (workshops):** Trainings workshops, meetings, and conferences will be held to build capacity of stakeholders. The project will also arrange technical trainings and awareness sessions with relevant government entities and departments at national level. With the trainings, the project will get feedback from participants on how the project is performing, their expectations and suggestions on how to make the project achieve greater success in the country. Notably, bi-annual stakeholder lesson sharing meetings will also be held.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established Conservation International and GEF procedures by the project team and the CI-GEF Project Agency. The project's M&E plan will be presented and finalized at the project inception workshop, including a review of indicators, means of verification, and the full definition of project staff M&E responsibilities.

Monitoring and Evaluation Roles and Responsibilities

1. **The Project Management Unit (PMU)** on the ground will be responsible for initiating and organizing key monitoring and evaluation tasks. This includes the project inception workshop and report, quarterly progress reporting, annual progress and implementation reporting, documentation of lessons learned, and support for and cooperation with the independent external evaluation exercises.

2. **The project Executing Agency** is responsible for ensuring the monitoring and evaluation activities are carried out in a timely and comprehensive manner, and for initiating key monitoring and evaluation activities, such as the independent evaluation exercises.

3. **Key project executing partners** are responsible for providing all required information and data necessary for timely and comprehensive project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary and appropriate.

4. **The Project Steering Committee** plays a key oversight role for the project, with regular meetings to receive updates on project implementation progress and approve annual workplans. The Project Steering Committee also provides continuous ad-hoc oversight and feedback on project activities, responding to inquiries or requests for approval from the Project Management Unit or Executing Agency.

5. **The CI-GEF Project Agency** plays an overall assurance, backstopping, and oversight role with respect to monitoring and evaluation activities.

6. **The CI General Counsel?s Office with the Grants and Contracts Unit** is responsible for contracting and oversight of the planned independent external evaluation exercises at the mid-point and end of the project.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Project Management Costs Activities

The Project M&E and PMC Plan will include the following components (see table 18 and 19 for details):

a. **Inception workshop**

Project inception workshop will be held within the first three months of project start with the project stakeholders. An overarching objective of the inception workshop is to assist the project team in understanding and taking ownership of the project?s objectives and outcomes. The inception workshop will be used to detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of the CI-GEF Project Agency and the Executing Agency.

b. **Inception workshop Report**

The Executing Agency should produce an inception report documenting all changes and decisions made during the inception workshop to the project planned activities, budget, results framework, and any other key aspects of the project. The inception report should be produced within one month of the inception workshop, as it will serve as a key input to the timely planning and execution of project start-up and activities.

c. **Project Results Monitoring Plan** (Objective, Outcomes, and Outputs)

A Project Results Monitoring Plan will be developed by the Project Agency, which will include objective, outcome and output indicators, metrics to be collected for each indicator, methodology for data collection and analysis, baseline information, location of data gathering, frequency of data collection, responsible parties, and indicative resources needed to complete the plan. Appendix IV provides the Project Results Monitoring Plan table that will help complete this M&E component.

In addition to the objective, outcome, and output indicators, the Project Results Monitoring Plan table will also include all indicators identified in the Safeguard Plans prepared for the project, thus they will be consistently and timely monitored.

The monitoring of these indicators throughout the life of the project will be necessary to assess if the project has successfully achieved its expected results.

Baseline Establishment: in the case that all necessary baseline data has not been collected during the PPG phase, it will be collected and documented by the relevant project partners ***within the first year*** of project implementation.

d. **GEF Core Indicator Worksheet**

The relevant section of the GEF Core Indicator Worksheet was updated for the CEO endorsement submission. This worksheet will also be updated i) prior to mid-term review, and ii) prior to the terminal evaluation.

e. **Project Steering Committee Meetings**

Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings will be held annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, as appropriate. Meetings shall be held to review and approve project annual budget and work plans, discuss implementation issues and identify solutions, and to increase coordination and communication between key project partners. The meetings held by the PSC will be monitored and results adequately reported.

f. **CI-GEF Project Agency Field Supervision Missions**

The CI-GEF PA will conduct annual visits to the project country and potentially to project field sites based on the agreed schedule in the project's Inception Report/Annual Work Plan to assess firsthand project progress. Oversight visits will most likely be conducted to coincide with the timing of PSC meetings. Other members of the PSC may also join field visits. A Field Visit Report will be prepared by the CI-GEF PA staff participating in the oversight mission and will be circulated to the project team and PSC members within one month of the visit.

g. **Quarterly Progress Reporting**

The Executing Agency will submit quarterly progress reports to the CI-GEF Project Agency, including a budget follow-up and requests for disbursement to cover expected quarterly expenditures.

h. **Annual Project Implementation Report** (PIR)

The Executing Agency will prepare an annual PIR to monitor progress made since project start and in particular for the reporting period (July 1st to June 30th). The PIR will summarize the annual project result and progress. A summary of the report will be shared with the Project Steering Committee.

i. **Final Project Report**

The Executing Agency will draft a final report at the end of the project.

j. **Independent Terminal Evaluation**

An independent Terminal Evaluation will take place within six months after project completion and will be undertaken in accordance with CI and GEF guidance. The terminal evaluation will focus on the delivery of the project?s results as initially planned (and as corrected after the mid-term evaluation, if any such correction took place). The Executing Agency in collaboration with the PSC will provide a formal management answer to the findings and recommendations of the terminal evaluation.

k. **Financial Statements Audit**

Annual Financial reports submitted by the executing Agency will be audited annually by external auditors appointed by the Executing Agency. This is part of the PMC budget.

The Terms of References for the evaluations will be drafted by the CI-GEF PA in accordance with GEF requirements. The procurement and contracting for the independent evaluations will handled by CI?s General Counsel?s Office. The funding for the evaluations will come from the project budget, as indicated at project approval.

The funding for the evaluations will come from the project budget.

Table 19: M&E Plan Summary

Type of M&E	Reporting Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Budget from GEF (USD)
a. Inception workshop	Within three months of signing the CI Grant Agreement for GEF Projects	? Project Team ? Executing Agency ? CI-GEF PA	19,486
b. Inception workshop Report	Within one month of inception workshop	? Project Team ? CI-GEF PA	11,668
c. Project Results Monitoring Plan (Objective, Outcomes and Outputs)	Annually (data on indicators will be gathered according to monitoring plan schedule shown on Appendix IV)	? Project Team ? CI-GEF PA	(time for project staff)
d. GEF Indicator Tracker	i) Project development phase;	? Project Team	

	ii) prior to project mid-term evaluation; and iii) project completion	? Executing Agency ? CI-GEF PA	5,573
e. CI-GEF Project Agency Field Supervision Missions	Approximately annual visits	? CI-GEF PA	(covered by agency fees)
f. Annual Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Annually for the fiscal year ending June 30	? Project Team ? Executing Agency ? CI-GEF PA	(time for project staff)
g. Project Completion Report	Upon project operational closure	? Project Team ? Executing Agency	(time for project staff)
h. Independent External Mid-term Review	Approximate mid-point of project implementation period	? CI Evaluation Office ? Project Team ? CI-GEF PA	N/A
i. Independent Terminal Evaluation	Evaluation field mission within three months prior to project completion.	? CI Evaluation Office ? Project Team ? CI-GEF PA	18,650
Summary M&E total			**55,377**
Type of PMC	**Reporting Frequency**	**Responsible Parties**	**Indicative Budget From GEF (USD)**
j. Project Steering Committee Meetings	Annually	? Project Team ? Executing Agency ? CI-GEF PA	53,236
k. Quarterly Progress Reporting	Quarterly	? Project Team ? Executing Agency	32,046
l. Financial Statements Audit	Annually	? Executing Agency ? CI-GEF PA	14,718
Summary PMC total			**100,000**

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 (LDCF/SCCF)?

The Government of The Gambia (GoTG) acknowledges climate change as critical threat to both the environment and the wellbeing of its people. Building human capacities through training and technical

support to identify, respond and manage the current and future threats of climate change is therefore a valuable contribution to the future of the Gambia. Improvements in data collection, monitoring and analysis will support policy decisions and implementation, and the prediction of weather-related events and impacts of climate change. GHG data and information generated will help government agencies to design appropriate measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change. This early intervention will help make communities improve on their resilience and adapt to climate related shocks. In addition, increased reporting and data-based decision-making will enhance climate resilience and coping strategies of the citizens.

The CBIT project brings to light Gambia?s efforts to reduce emissions and enhance its sinks despite the domestic circumstances and capabilities. It reflects how Gambia will adapt to climate change impacts and what other additional support they need from other countries to adopt low-carbon pathways and to build climate resilience through multi-sectoral and programmatic interventions. The coordination in planning and execution of climate change and development projects will greatly improve owing to the multi-sectoral focus of the project. Through the formalization and operationalization of working arrangements between government agencies and with non-state actors, more openness in addressing climate change issues and information exchanges are key ingredients to inclusive and integrated development, as well as gender mainstreaming in Gambia?s transparency agenda

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
	Low		

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.

There are no substantial changes from the PIF. The sections below were either expanded and/or edited in the Project Document after consultations during the PPG phase. The table below summarizes the changes (elaborations) from the PIF that have been included in the CEO Approval.

Table 1: Summary of the minor changes

RELEVANT SECTION	ORIGINAL INFORMATION	SUMMARIZED CHANGES
1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description);	The country?s status in terms of submission of the National Communication (NC) was not up to date. When the PIF was approved, The Gambia had not yet submitted their NC to the UNFCCC. In the PIF, the project aimed to support the Gambia to prepare and submit a NC report and a Biennial Update Report (BUR)	? This section has been updated to communicate that The Gambia submitted its Third National Communication in July 2020. ? The Government of Gambia has requested that this project only supports the country to prepare and submit its first BUR
2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects;	The following baseline projects were not captured: ? The Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) ? The Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA) ? The Global CBIT Coordination Platform ? CBIT Projects implemented by CI (Uganda, Liberia, Rwanda, Madagascar, CBIT COMESA Multi-Country project)	The baseline projects below have been added: ? ICAT ? PATPA ? The Global CBIT Coordination Platform ? CBIT Projects implemented by CI (Uganda, Liberia, Rwanda, Madagascar, CBIT COMESA Multi-Country project)
3) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project;	? **A detailed table is provided below showing the initial titles of the outcomes/outputs/targets that have been modified.** ? The Theory of Change did not capture assumptions and causal pathways by which the interventions are expected to have the desired effect	? Some outcomes/outputs/targets/indicators were either rephrased, added or omitted. An explanation is also provided below detailing why the respective changes occurred. ? The Theory of Change has been updated to show the assumptions and causal pathways by which the interventions are expected to have the desired effect
4) alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies	Up-to-date information	No change

5) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing	The total co-financing was US$ 135,000	Co-financing amount has increased by US$ 10,000. The new co-financing amount is US$ 145,000.
6) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)	? At PIF stage, the target number of beneficiaries was: 180 trainees (25% women): Men: 135 Women: 45 ? There was no methodology of how the number of target beneficiaries was estimated ? The Global Environment Benefits (GEBs) section did not allign with the GEF?s targeted GEBs	? The number of beneficiaries has increased to 205 trainees: Men:149 and Women:56 ? A description of how the number of target beneficiaries was estimated is provided ? The Global Environment Benefits (GEBs) section for this CBIT project has been updated to allign with the GEF?s targeted GEBs HERE
7) innovativeness, sustainability, and potential for scaling up	Up-to-date information	No change

MINOR CHANGES: The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project.	
ORIGINAL TEXT (PIF)	**CHANGE**
Output 1.1.1: A framework for inter-ministerial coordination and GHG data sharing established.	**Rephrased as follows: Output 1.1.1:** The National task force on GHGI and mitigation strengthened and formalized as a framework for inter-ministerial coordination and GHG data sharing. •The output has been rephrased because the National task force on GHGI and mitigation is already established in Gambia and it just requires strengthening to enable effective operationalization
There is no indicator 1.1.2 but there is a target	**New Indicator 1.1.2:** Number of skilled focal points from the 5-GHG sectors and 10 sub sectors functioning as a hub for data collection and processing. ? New indicator 1.1.2 developed because in the PIF, Target (b) under Outcome Indicator 1.1.1 did not have an indicator
Target (b) under Outcome Indicator 1.1.1: At-least 5 national institutions (1 institution from each GHG emission sector ? Energy, AFOLU, Transport, Waste, IPPU) each with 2 skilled focal points (10) functioning as a hub for data collection and processing.	**Rephrased: Target (b) under Outcome Indicator 1.1.1:** Indicator 1.2: Number of skilled focal points from the 5-GHG sectors and 10 sub sectors functioning as a hub for data collection and processing. ? **Indicator rephrased** to include participants from 10 sub sectors.

Output 2.1.1 Field data teams from the key emission sectors (agriculture, forestry and land use, energy, transport**, industries** and waste) trained in collection, processing and transmission of GHG data **(At least 100 trained, of which at least 25% women)**	**Updated as follows: Output 2.1.1:** Field data teams from the key emission sectors (agriculture, forestry and land use, energy, transport, **IPPU**, and waste) trained in collection, processing, and transmission of GHG data. ? The full name of the GHG sector as known by the IPCC is captured. Instead of ?**Industries**?, it has been updated as ?**IPPU?** ? Omitted the following statement ?At least 100 trained, of which at least 25% women)?
Target (a) under Outcome Indicator 2.1.1: **Cumulatively, 100 stakeholders trained** to collect, process and transmit GHG data (20 personnel from each GHG emitting sector - AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU and Waste) (at-least 25% of the trainees are women)	**Target number reduced:** Target (a) under Outcome Indicator 2.1.1: Cumulatively**, 80 stakeholders** trained to collect, process and transmit GHG data •The Target number of beneficiaries has been reduced to **80** from 100
Outcome Indicator 2.1.2: Number of NCs and BURs prepared and submitted to the UNCCC by the Gambia	**Updated as follows: Outcome Indicator 2.1.2:** Number of Biennial Update Reports (BURs) prepared and submitted to the UNFCCC by the Gambia •The Gambia has already submitted a NC hence the project will focus on supporting the Gambia to prepare and submit its first BUR
Target (b) under Outcome Indicator 2.1.2: At least 2 national workshops held to share best practices	**Omitted: Target (b) under Outcome Indicator 2.1.2:** At least 2 national workshops held to share best practices •Omitted because it is an activity and not an output
Output 2.1.3: A BUR and a NCs report submitted to the UNCCC	**Updated Output 2.1.3:** A Biennial Update Report (BUR) prepared and submitted to the UNFCCC. •The output has been rephrased. National Communication (Report) has been removed. •The Gambia has already prepared the most recent National Communication which was submitted to the IPCC in 2020. NC is prepared every 4 years. The Gambia has never prepared Biennial Update Report which is now a requirement under Transparency Reporting of the Paris Agreement, therefore this project is timely for this report. However, this project will only support the capacity building and support sectors be able to provide data during the BUR preparation process. The BUR is supported by GEF through UNEP https://www.thegef.org/project/umbrella-programme-biennial-update-report-united-national-framework-convention-climate
Output 3.1.2 was not in the PIF	**New Output 3.1.2:** Knowledge Management (KM) Products generated and disseminated •Need for an output that will ensure generation of KM products is undertaken and tracked
Component 4: M&E In the PIF, Component 4 (M&E) did not have Outcomes, Outputs, Targets.	**New Outcomes, Outputs, Targets provided under Component 4 (M&E)** •To clearly monitor the M&E Component and justify the budget under this Component, there is need to have clearly defined Outcomes, Outputs and Targets

OTHER SECTIONS WHERE THERE ARE CHANGES		
Relevant Section	**Original Information**	**Summarized Changes**
PART I: Project Information	●The Project duration provided under the project information table is 24 Months however, Part 6 (Co-ordination), states Terminal Evaluation (TE) will commence after the 24 months elapse. ●The TE duration is not provided	There was miscommunication in the PIF regarding the project duration (*Refer to the original information column*). **Project duration has been revised from 24 Months to 30 Months.** Following consultation with stakeholders during PPG Phase, it was agreed that technical activities should be undertaken within 24 months and there is need for additional 6 months to cover Terminal Evaluation. Hence the actual project duration is 30 Months
Stakeholders	A comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan is not provided. Additionally, a detailed list of stakeholders that would be consulted during PPG Phase and stakeholders who will be engaged during Implementation Phase is not provided.	A comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been developed. The detailed SEP is provided in the ProDoc (Appendix VI (b). The SEP annexed in the ProDoc also provides a detailed list of Stakeholders that were consulted during PPG Phase and a list of stakeholders who will be engaged during Implementation Phase.
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	A comprehensive Gender Mainstreaming Plan (GMP) is not provided. Gender Analysis/Assessment was not undertaken at PIF Stage	? A gender mainstreaming plan (inclusive of a Gender Action Plan, Gender Analysis/Assessment and a gender mainstreamed results framework) has been developed and it is Annexed in the ProDoc (Appendix VIc). ? At PIF stage, the target number of beneficiaries was: 180 trainees (135 men and 45 women). The number of beneficiaries has increased to 205 trainees: Men:149 and Women: 56. **The number of women that will be involved in the project has increased.**
Private Sector Engagement	The PIF did not specify the private sector institions that would participate in the project during implementation phase.	It has been established that the key private sector institution that will participate in this project is the Gambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (GCCI). Private sector actors who are members of GCCI will be trained to improve their capacity in terms of GHG data collection, recording and sharing of GHG inventories.

Risks	Six (6) risks were identified	Two New risks have been identified and are captured in the Risk Assessment and Mitigation Planning table totalling to eight (8) risks
Institutional Arrangement and Coordination.	There are gaps in this section that needed to be filled after consulting stakeholders during the PPG Phase e.g., the specific project partners and defining their roles; cross checking if there are additional relevant transparency initiatives that the CBIT project can co-ordinate with.	? HURIDAC has been added as a partner ? This section has been expanded. Detailed ToRs of project partners have been developed. Detailed ToRs of project staff charging to both components and PMCs have also been developed. ? The implementation arrangement?s organogram has been updated ? Description of how the CBIT Gambia Project will co-ordinate with relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives is provided.The baseline projects below have been added: - The Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) - The Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA) - The Global CBIT Coordination Platform - CBIT Projects implemented by CI (Uganda, Liberia, Rwanda, Madagascar, CBIT COMESA Multi-Country project)
Consistency with National Priorities.	Some information was outdated	In the ProDoc, this section has been updated e.g., The Gambia submitted a third National Communications (NC) in 2020 before the CBIT Gambia project was approved. The Third NC is captured in this section.
Knowledge Management	A Knowledge Management budget is not provided	? A Knowledge Management budget has been prepared. ? Additional transparency initiatives have been incorporated in the ProDoc e.g., ICAT and PATPA.
Annex F: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet	At PIF stage, the target number of beneficiaries was: 180 trainees (25% women): Men: 135 Women: 45	The number of beneficiaries has increased to 205 trainees: Men:149 and Women:56

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted

Title	Module	Submitted
20200602 CBIT Gambia Preliminary Safeguard Screening Analysis Results	**Project PIF 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).

Objective:	To strengthen institutional and technical capacity of The Gambia to respond to the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement
Indicator(s):	1. Number of institutions strengthened and equipped to coordinate and share GHG sectoral data for management of the National GHGI and MRV system. 2. One Functional National Green House Gas Inventory (GHGI) and Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system. 3. Number of stakeholders trained on management of the MRV system and GHGI (*Target: 205 trainees of which 25% Female*)[1] 4. Number of sector Hubs facilitated to participate in the process of preparation of Biennial Update Report (BUR) of The Gambia[2]. 5. Number of knowledge management platforms for sharing information on transparency related activities.

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
Component 1: Strengthen capacity of national institutions to manage the National Green House Gas Inventory (GHGI) and Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system to improve transparency over time			

Outcome 1.1: Strengthened coordination, data sharing and engagement of key institutions/stakeholders in managing the National GHGI and MRV system. Outcome Indicator *1.1.1: Number of institutions coordinating and sharing GHG sectoral data for management of the National GHGI and MRV system.* Outcome *Indicator 1.1.2: Number of skilled focal points from the* 5-GHG sectors and 10 sub sectors *functioning as a hub for data collection and processing.*	The Government of The Gambia (GoTG) has an enabling national legislative and policy framework to address climate change. The institutional framework is also in place. For instance, The Ministry of Environment, Climate Change & Natural Resources (MECCNAR) is the coordinating body for GHGIs. There exists a national task force on GHGI and MRV. The Gambia has five emission sectors currently reporting on GHG emissions through National Communications and providing information for the national GHG inventory. The country however lacks transparent reporting, national formal/legal inventory arrangements, continuous inventory improvement plans, and a GHGI database. Furthermore, there is inadequate formal coordination arrangements between institutions, as well as inadequate financial and human resources capacity to support transparency reporting.	- At-least 5 national institutions (one (1) institution from each GHG emission sector ? Energy, AFOLU, Transport, Waste, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) sharing GHG sectoral data for management of the National GHGI and MRV system. - At-least **fifty-five (55) skilled** focal points from each of the 5 GHG sectors and 10 sub sectors functioning as a hub for GHG data collection and processing (25% women).	**Output 1.1.1:** The National task force on GHGI and mitigation strengthened and formalized as a framework for inter-ministerial coordination and GHG data sharing. *Indicator 1.1.1:* Number of institutions party to the framework for inter-ministerial coordination and GHG data sharing. Target 1.1.1: At-least one (1) national institution from each of the 5 GHG emission sectors (Energy, AFOLU, Transport, Waste, IPPU) sharing GHG sectoral data for management of the National GHGI and MRV system. **Output 1.1.2:** Stakeholder roles defined in the operationalization of the GHGI, MRV system and GHG data management. *Indicator 1.1.2: Number of Stakeholders actively participating in GHG, MRV system and GHG Data management.* Target 1.1.2: At least 10 institutions participating in operationalization of the GHGI and MRV system documented. **Output 1.1.3:** Focal points in each of the key government ministries and institutions identified, strengthened, institutionalized, and functioning as hubs for GHG data collection and processing. *Indicator 1.1.3: Number of Focal points from sector hubs participating in GHG data collection and processing.* Target 1.1.3: At least 2 skilled focal points from each of the 5-sectors and 10 sub sectors [3]functioning

Outcome 1.2: A functional National Green House Gas Inventory (GHGI) and MRV system in-line with UNFCCC standards. *Outcome Indicator 1.2.1: Number of functional National Green House Gas Inventories (GHGI) and Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems.* *Outcome Indicator 1.2.2: Number of stakeholders utilizing the GHGI and MRV System.* .	- The signing and ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as well as the signing of the Paris agreement requires regular reporting, and the government has been attempting to fulfil the requirements through preparation and submission of the National Communications. - The inefficiency in the National Green House Gas Inventory (GHGI) has been accelerated by lack of appropriate and adequate equipment to measure loadings in the environment, inadequate technical and institutional capacity for MRV and GHG data management. - There is limited utilization of the GHG information at national level among the stakeholders. Currently, The Gambia has just submitted its Third National Communication in 2020 it is already developing its First Biennial Update Report (BUR) and the Government institutions are not integrating/mainstreaming GHG information in the national reports including policy documents.	- One (1) functional GHGI and one (1) online MRV system for collecting and managing NDC information. - **50 trained** on management of the MRV system and GHGI (10 personnel from each GHG emitting sector - AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU and Waste) (at-least 25% of the trainees are women).	**Output 1.2.1:** Technical guides on data transmission and communication in compliance with IPCC standards developed. *Indicator 1.2.1: Number of Technical guides on data transmission and communication in place* Target 1.2.1: At least 1 technical guideline on GHG data transmission and communication developed. **Output 1.2.2**: Functional online MRV system for collecting and managing NDC information. *Indicator 1.2.2: Number of functional Integrated online MRV systems collecting and managing NDC information developed.* Target 1.2.2: At least one functional Integrated online MRV system collecting and managing NDC information developed. **Output 1.2.3:** NDC sector interactions and compliance with IPCC reporting requirements strengthened. *Indicator 1.2.3: Number of trainees in each of the GHG emission sectors.* Target 1.2.3: At-least 10 trainees from each of the 5 GHG emission Sectors (with at- least 25% of the trainees being women (Total is 50 trainees) **Output 1.2.4:** Strengthened technological capacity of key national institutions through provision of MRV equipment *Indicator 1.2.4.: Number of key national institutions provided with MRV equipment.* Target 1.2.4: At least 1 institution from each of the 5 GHG emission sectors

Component 2: Strengthen capacity of key stakeholders in The Gambia on data management for the GHG emissions inventory and MRV system.

Outcome 2.1: Strengthened capacity of stakeholders to collect, process and feed GHG sectoral data into the GHGI. *Outcome Indicator 2.1.1: Number of stakeholders from each GHG emission sector (AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU and Waste) collecting, processing, and feeding GHG data into the GHGI* *Outcome Indicator 2.1.2: Number of Sector Hubs with ability to participate in the preparatory process for the first Biennial Update Reports (BURs).*	- The Gambian government has inadequate technical and institutional capacity for MRV and GHG data management. There are few skilled personnel who can collect, interpret, and report GHG data. - Gambia is currently developing it First BUR.	- Cumulatively, **80 stakeholders** trained to collect, process, and transmit GHG data - At-least **20 technical personnel** (*with 25% of the trainee?s women*) (4 from each GHG emission sector - AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU and Waste) trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections. - At least five sector hubs with enhanced ability to participate in the process of preparation of the BUR.	**Output 2.1.1:** Field data teams from the key emission sectors (AFOLU, energy, transport, Industry Processing and Product Use (IPPU), and waste) trained in collection, processing, and transmission of GHG data. *Indicator 2.1.1: Number of field teams trained in collection, processing, and transmission of GHG data* Target 2.1.1: At least eighty (80) people from the GHG sector institutions and coordinating agency trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections (At-least 25% women) **Output 2.1.2:** At least twenty people from the hubs and coordinating agency trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections (at least 25% of the trainees are women). *Indicator 2.1.2: Number of people utilizing the GHGI, MRV System and equipped to track NDCs.* Target 2.1.2: At-least 4 technical personnel from each of the 5 GHG emission sector (AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU and Waste) trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections (*In total 20 Trainees of which 25% are women*) **Output 2.1.3:** Sector Hubs participate in the process of preparation of Biennial Update Report (BUR). *Indicator 2.1.3* Number of

Component 3: Development of an integrated knowledge management platform for sharing transparency activities.			
Outcome 3.1: An integrated knowledge management platform linked to the Global CBIT Coordination Platform is functional and used by stakeholders as a one stop source of information for transparency related activities. *Outcome Indicator 3.1.1: Number of knowledge management platforms for sharing information on transparency related activities*	Stakeholders do not have a platform to access information on progress made towards realizing the Gambia?s NDC, status of MRV and updates on the country?s national GHG emissions.	- One (1) integrated knowledge management platform for sharing information on transparency related activities	**<u>Output 3.1.1</u>:** An integrated knowledge management platform for sharing transparency activities established and operational *Indicator 3.1.1: Number of integrated knowledge management platform for sharing transparency activities established and operational* Target 3.1.1: At least 5 sectors sharing aggregated data in the integrated knowledge management platform periodically. **<u>Output 3.1.2:</u>** Knowledge Management Products generated and disseminated *Indicator 3.1.2: Number of policy briefs and fact sheets prepared and disseminated.* Target 3.1.2: At least one comprehensive policy brief and five fact sheets (one for each GHG emission sector) prepared and disseminated during project life.
Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)			

Outcome 4.1: An integrated monitoring and evaluation framework for the project. *Outcome Indicator 4.1.1: Number of M&E Reports generated by the project*	- Need to put in place, implement and monitor a project M&E Framework in-order to improve project management and ensure realization of the project?s target results	- Ten (10) periodic M&E reports *(2 Annual Progress Implementation Reports (PIRs) submitted to the GEF and 8 Quarterly Technical and Financial reports submitted to CIGEF)* - One (1) Final CBIT Tracking Tool - One Terminal Evaluation Report submitted to the GEF	**Output 4.1.1:** Periodic M&E reports generated and submitted to CIGEF Agency. *Indicator 4.1.1:* Number of periodic M&E Reports submitted to CIGEF Target 4.1.1: *Eight* (8) Quarterly Technical and Financial Reports; Two (2) Annual Progress Implementation Reports (PIRs) **Output 4.1.2**: A Terminal Evaluation Report generated by the project *Indicator 4.1.2:* Number of Terminal Evaluation Reports generated by the project Target 4.1.2: One Terminal Evaluation Report by the project

[1] This tallies with the Core Indicator.

[2] The Gambia has just submitted the Third National Communication in July 2020. The focus of this project is to enhance the ability of sector hubs to participate in the preparation First Biennial Update Report (FBUR)

[3] The focal points will be cauterised as follows from the 5 sectors of **Energy** (2), **Transport** (Road ? 2, Civil Aviation- 2, water -2), **Waste** (2), **IPPU** (3) and **AFOLU** (Agriculture -6 Forestry -2 Wetlands -2, Land ? 2 and Wildlife department -2). Other important sub sectors; **Bureau of Statistics** (2), **Revenue Authority** (2) **National Water and Sewerage Services** (2), **Water department** (2). Other stakeholders **NGOs** (4), **CSOs** (4), **Academic institutions and research** (7). **(Total 50).**

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).

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: **$50,000**			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	***GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)***		
	Budgeted Amount	***Amount Spent Todate***	***Amount Committed***
During PPG Phase, the following activities were conducted: stakeholder mapping and engagement; gender analysis; development of safeguard plans; Preparation of the ProDoc and budget; desk study including policy analysis baseline assessment, socio-economic assessment; grantee/partner due diligence and budget	50,000	41,989	8,011
Total	**50,000**	**41,989**	8,011

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

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

ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							
		Component 1		Component 2	Component 3	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC	Total
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 3.1				
Personnel and Professional Services	Staff-Finance Officer					$0		$32,618	$32,618
	Staff-GHG Specialist	$13,047	$19,570	$19,571	$13,048	$65,236			$65,236
	Staff-Climate Specialist and Project Lead	$10,455	$10,454	$20,909	$20,909	$62,727		$18,818	$81,545
	Staff- Finance and Grants Officer[1]	$4,017	$5,464	$4,017	$4,017	$17,515	$2,088	$20,961	$40,564
	Staff- Climate Transparency Specialist	$26,622	$27,539	$32,037	$19,630	$105,828	$14,171		$119,999
	Contractual services -Online portal				$111,225	$111,225			$111,225
	Contractual Services- Overall Project Audit					$0		$14,718	$14,718
	International Consultant - Project Final Evaluation					$0	$18,650		$18,650
	International Consultant-GHG Specialist (Develop a framework for MRV data transmission and communication amongst sectors		$209,705			$209,705			$209,705
	International Consultant-GHG Specialist(Conduct capacity assessment of GHG sector hubs and coordinating agency on MRV system, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections)			$13,425		$13,425			$13,425
	International Consultant-GHG Specialist(Facilitate a training workshop to institutionalise online MRV system in at least 5 sectors)	$5,375				$5,375			$5,375
	International Consultant-GHG Specialist(Facilitate a training workshop to institutions online MRV system in at least 5 sectors)	$35,893				$35,893			$35,893
	Local Consultant-(Facilitating workshop on awareness by stakeholders and the public about the coordination framework)	$26,520				$26,520			$26,520
	Local consultant-(Media/MOICI coverage and communication of National CBIT activities)			$40,055		$40,055			$40,055
	Local Consultant-Facilitating regular mentoring meetings with IPCC sector hubs		$5,410			$5,410			$5,410
Travel, Meetings and Workshops	Workshop- Conduct Training with Data field Teams from the GHG sector hubs			$73,774		$73,774			$73,774
	Workshop- Hold periodic meetings of the National Technical Coordination Committee	$15,244				$15,244			$15,244
	Workshop- Inception workshop and report - M&E					$0	$3,450		$3,450
	Workshop- National workshop Sessions to share Lessons Learned			$5,481		$5,481			$5,481
	Workshop- Strengthening the capacity of the National task force on GHGI and mitigation	$8,729				$8,729			$8,729
	Workshop- Training of National focal point, CBIT sectors and other institutions in GHG MRV		$49,183			$49,183			$49,183
	Workshop/Training_ Training in Gender and climate change	$4,017				$4,017			$4,017
	International Travel- CBIT workshop in Europe			$6,544		$6,544			$6,544
	International Travel- UNFCCC Sharing Lessons			$12,646		$12,646			$12,646

[Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency][1]
MECNNAR
Vital Signs
Vital Signs on behalf of MECNNAR to provide Third Party Sub-contracts [2]
MENCCAR

	Regional Africa Travel- Peer Learning Exchange			$7,383		**$7,383**			**$7,383**	
	Travel- Inception Workshop - M&E					**$0**	$5,576		**$5,576**	
	Travel- Project Results Monitoring Plan (Objective, Outcomes and Outputs) - M&E					**$0**	$10,181		**$10,181**	VITAL SIGNS
	Travel- Quarterly progress reporting and Work planning - Objective, Outcomes and Outputs	$4,185		$2,092	$2,092	**$8,369**		$8,369	**$16,738**	
Grants and Agreements						**$0**			**$0**	
						$0			**$0**	
Equipment[3]	Equipment- Printer /Copier for the Project	$750	$750	$750	$750	**$3,000**			**$3,000**	
	Equipment- Six Computers for IPCC sectoral hubs		$6,000			**$6,000**			**$6,000**	
	Equipment- Software for establishing on-line platform linked to the Global CBIT platform		$4,060			**$4,060**			**$4,060**	MECNNAR
	Equipment-Computers for Project	$1,650	$1,650	$1,650	$1,650	**$6,600**			**$6,600**	
	Office Furniture-Desk and Chairs					**$0**		$1,800	**$1,800**	
Other Direct Cost	COVID-19 PPE(Masks)[6]				$409	**$409**			**$409**	
	Office operational supplies[4]	$1,440	$1,440	$1,440	$1,440	**$5,760**			**$5,760**	
	Printing awareness materials on Accountability and Grievance mechanism	$3,641				**$3,641**			**$3,641**	MECNNAR
	Telephone and internet costs[5]	$720	$720	$720	$720	**$2,880**			**$2,880**	
	Rent and Operations[2]	$5,246	$5,562	$5,931	$5,250	**$21,989**	$1,261	$2,716	**$25,966**	Vital Signs
Grand Total		$167,551	$347,507	$248,425	$181,140	**$944,623**	$55,377	$100,000	**$1,100,000**	

[1]Finance and Grants Officer contributes to technical outputs through capacity building of the technical staff, the EA and service providers to comply with GEF minimum fiduciary standards and other policies and procedures, including providing training on prohibited practices to assure that everyone understands their responsibilities in carrying out this project. Their full ToR is found in the ProDoc.

[2]Rent and Operations or Country office support costs are costs such as office rent, utilities, office supplies, certain office equipment, and support staff that benefit the country office's portfolio of projects. CI country office support costs are allocated to projects using a consistent 'best practices' methodology as described below in order to equitably allocate the costs to Donors. Applying this 'best practices' methodology, office rent costs are utilized for the delivery of all project components including providing technical oversight for the delivery of the Green House Gas (GHG) data management for the GHGI and MRV system , facilitating strategic engagement, monitoring, building the technical and financial capacities of MECNNAR. 1) Calculation of the ratio of project support costs in the previous fiscal year to the country program's total non-administrative salary expenses for the same period; 2) Allocation of the project support costs each month by multiplying the ratio calculated above by the non-support salary charges; and 3) Monitoring of the rate throughout the year by CI's HQ Finance and adjustment of the rate as necessary. Thus, these costs do not fall under the staff costs that are directly charged to the projects and it is based on the level of effort of those positions charged across all technical components, M&E and PMC. This is an essential cost that directly relates to supporting the delivery of the project. by each executing partner staff person.

[3]Equipment to collect, process, coordinate and share technical information and data. The project deploys a capacity building approach that includes development of a national GHG inventory by participants during training. This ensures they emerge as experts having experience of practically developing at least one national GHG Inventory. Since national level GHG datasets will be collated from different sectors, and machines capable of managing this heavy load of data are required, specialized equipment will be purchased that direct supports the delivery of the technical components

[4] Operational supplies are required during technical project delivery especially during GHG data management (data collation, analysis and reporting) for the support of the development of the national GHG Inventory, and development and reproduction of training and communication materials for partners and stakeholders. This is an essential cost that is directly related to the technical outcomes of the project and have been budgeted as such.

5Telephone and internet cost are communication costs for participants attending virtual GHG trainings remotely if travel will note be feasible for physical trainings. Budget for travel reflects the fact that some participants will be partially remote for these trainings.

[6]The Personal protective equipment is going to be used during the development of the knowledge management platforms for sharing information on transparency related activities. It is during this knowledge management activities that human interaction is going to be most pronounced and protective equipment is going to be needed and therefore have been budgeted under this outcome

[7]As detailed in the ProDoc these funds will go to hire sub-contractors, which will be selected competitively following CI's Procurement Policy in line with the GEF Minimum Fiduciary Standards in partnership with MECNNAR. Vital Signs will be responsible for the procurement of these sub-contractors.

Budget Summary by Funding Recipient	US$ Amount	Percent of Total
Vital Signs in-house	$ 219,024.00	20%
Sub-contracts passing through Vital Signs[1]	$ 480,976.00	44%
MECNNAR	$ 400,000.00	36%
Total Budget	**$ 1,100,000.00**	**100%**

1As detailed in the letter 'Justification for Vital Signs Programme as an Execution Support Partner for the Gambia CBIT Project', during the project preparation with the support from the Government of Gambia, a capacity assessment of potential execution partners was carried out. The results of the assessment showed weak financial management systems and low financial capacities within MECCNAR and alternative options. Therefore, to ensure proper disbursement of the $480,976 in sub-contracts, the procurement funds will flow through Vital Signs. Vital Signs follows CI's procurement process which aligns with the GEF minimum fiduciary standards. The procurement process however will be carried through a capacity building partnership with the Ministry via the PMU. Specifically, the Ministry will be responsible for the following (1) providing inputs in development of the ToRs and approving the final ToRs/RFPs with the necessary GEF flow downs; (2) having at least one representative on each procurement evaluation panel, certifying CI's conflict of interest clause; (3) being involved in the contracting, following CI's contracting policies and guidelines.

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on

Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agencys is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies? capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).