

GEF-8 REQUEST FOR MSP (1-STEP) APPROVAL

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General Project Information

Project Information

Project Title:

Strengthening the Capacity of Senegal to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement

Region: Africa	GEF Project ID: 11961		
Country(ies): Senegal	Type of Project: MSP		
GEF Agency(ies): UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID: 161311		
Project Executing Entity(s): Ministry of the Environment and Ecological Transition, DCCTEFV	Project Executing Type: Government		
GEF Focal Area (s): Climate Change	Submission Date: 6/26/2025		
Type of Trust Fund: GET	Project Duration (Months): 42		
GEF Project Grant: (a) 1,452,550.00	GEF Project Non-Grant: (b) 0.00		
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c) 137,992.00	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d) 0.00		
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d) 1,590,542.00	Total Co-financing 260,000.00		
PPG Amount: (e) 50,000.00	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f) 4,750.00		
PPG total amount: (e+f) 54,750.00	Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f) 1,645,292.00		
Project Tags CBIT: Yes NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No			
Project Sector (CCM Only): Mixed & Others			
Taxonomy: Influencing models, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Stakeholders, Private Sector, Civil Society, Academia, Non-Governmental Organization, Information Dissemination, Type of Engagement, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Capacity Development, Focal Areas, Climate Change, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency			
Rio Markers			
Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation

Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1	No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0
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Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? (iii), how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. The explanation and justification of the project should be in section B “project description”. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Senegal has insufficient capacity to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (PA) due to restricted exposure to previous transparency initiatives. Existing challenges are:

- Weak legal and operational systems to support **systematic organization of climate data for** transparent reporting.
- Insufficient means and capacity for stakeholders to collect data for producing reports in accordance with the ETF of the PA when preparing the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR).
- Lack of an appropriate data collection and sharing framework for ETF reporting and integrating climate change information in national development.

This project objective is to enhance the National Framework for Climate Transparency for Senegal to meet the requirements of the ETF under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. The project aims to fill critical information gaps, align with sustainable development goals, including gender equality and foster transparency and good governance, enabling Senegal to manage climate-related data and more effectively prepare fully transparent reports to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

This project seeks to enhance Senegal's national Framework to comply with the ETF of the Paris Agreement. By improving the climate data management cycle—from planning and data collection to analysis and information sharing— Senegal will produce high-quality climate information for international reporting and national decision-making. The project comprises three technical components which are briefly described below:

- 1. Develop an Integrated National Transparency Platform:** The Government of Senegal will compile, curate, communicate, and track climate data through a National Transparency Platform (NTP) aligned with the ETF. This will include enhancing governance frameworks, data flows, expertise, tools, and stakeholder engagement. Institutional arrangements will be strengthened, a sustainable national capacity-building program designed, and a gender sensitive communication strategy implemented.
- 2. National Transparency Platform Modules to meet ETF requirements:** The Government of Senegal will produce more accurate and complete data for all ETF components through the NTP. Templates and databases will be made available to national stakeholders, enhancing their capacities to use the NTP's GHG Inventory, Adaptation/Vulnerability, NDC Tracking, and financial and technology development and transfer support needed and received, and capacity building needs Modules.
- 3. Incorporating the National Transparency Platform into Reporting and Planning Processes:** The Government of Senegal will prepare and take steps to submit transparency reports to the UNFCCC and integrate the NTP into national planning processes. This will involve developing and approving a roadmap, protocols, and tools for UNFCCC reporting and national planning.

The project is expected to benefit 120 individuals, with 40% of them being women. Beneficiaries will receive training and participate in various capacity-building activities designed to enhance their skills and knowledge.

This CBIT project is designed to generate global environmental and adaptation benefits that would not have been realized without GEF support. It enhances national capacities to accurately track, report, and verify climate data, thereby ensuring compliance with the ETF under the Paris Agreement. The project will transform the national reporting framework by establishing a robust NTP. The latter enables Senegal to monitor greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, assess mitigation actions, and identify adaptation needs in a gender responsive manner to deal with vulnerabilities more effectively.

Project Description Overview

Project Objective

Enhance the National Framework for Climate Transparency of Senegal to meet the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement on climate change.

Project Components

Component 1: Integrated National Transparency Platform

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
686,943.00	50,000.00

Outcome:

1. The Government of Senegal compiles, curates, communicates and tracks climate data through a National Transparency Platform (NTP) aligned with the United Nations Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF).

Output:

- 1.1. A National Transparency Platform responding to the ETF requirements is developed and made accessible to key stakeholders.
- 1.2. Institutional arrangements for the National Transparency Platform are strengthened.
- 1.3. A sustainable national capacity-building programme to use the National Transparency Platform is designed and made accessible to national stakeholders.
- 1.4. A gender-responsive stakeholder communication and engagement strategy for the National Transparency Platform is created and disseminated with key stakeholders.

Component 2: National Transparency Platform modules

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
418,943.00	50,000.00

Outcome:

2. The Government of Senegal produces more accurate and complete data for all ETF components, made available through the NTP.

Output:

2.1. Gender-responsive templates and a database are made available to national stakeholders, and their capacities are enhanced for using the National Transparency Platform GHG Inventory Module

2.2. Gender-responsive templates and a database are made available to national stakeholders and their capacities are enhanced for using the National Transparency Platform Adaptation/Vulnerability Module

2.3. Gender-responsive templates and a database are made available to national stakeholders and their capacities are enhanced for using the National Transparency Platform NDC Tracking Module

2.4. Gender-responsive templates and a database are made available to national stakeholders and their capacities are enhanced for using the National Transparency Platform support needed and received Module

Component 3: Using the National Transparency Platform

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
145,514.00	50,000.00

Outcome:

3. The Government of Senegal prepares and takes steps to submit transparency reports to the UNFCCC and undertakes national planning utilizing the new National Transparency Platform

Output:

3.1. A roadmap, protocol, and tools to use the NTP for UNFCCC reporting are submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Ecological Transition for their use.

3.2. A roadmap, protocol, and tools to integrate the NTP into national planning processes are submitted to the Cabinet/Government for approval.

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
69,100.00	50,000.00

Outcome:

4. The project is effectively monitored and evaluated.

Output:

4.1. Monitoring and evaluation products are delivered

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
Component 1: Integrated National Transparency Platform	686,943.00	50,000.00
Component 2: National Transparency Platform modules	418,943.00	50,000.00
Component 3: Using the National Transparency Platform	145,514.00	50,000.00
M&E	69,100.00	50,000.00
Subtotal	1,320,500.00	200,000.00
Project Management Cost	132,050.00	60,000.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	1,452,550.00	260,000.00

Please provide justification

N/A

PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Briefly describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

A1. Global environmental problem

Overview

Adopted in 2015, the Paris Agreement established, under its Article 13, an Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) which increases the climate change transparency ambition and reporting requirements for all Parties to the agreement. At the 24th Conference of Parties, held in Katowice in 2018, countries agreed upon modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for the ETF, which will come into force in 2024. In accordance with the Paris Agreement and the MPGs, all Parties to the Paris Agreement are required to prepare and submit BTRs, which need to include:

- An updated national inventory of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by sources and removals by sinks;
- Information on progress towards achieving their nationally determined contribution (NDC); and,
- Information on financial and technology development and transfer support needed and received, and capacity building needs for climate actions.

Moreover, in accordance with the Paris Agreement's Article 7, each Party should, as appropriate, submit and periodically update an adaptation communication, as a component of or in conjunction with other communications or documents.

The above-mentioned MPGs aim to facilitate improved reporting and transparency over time, while providing flexibility to those developing country Parties that need it in light of their capabilities. In their reports, countries need to clearly clarify capacity

constraints and estimate time frames for improvements needed. Furthermore, they should provide as part of the BTR, to the extent possible, information on areas of improvement in relation to the country's reporting.

National context

Senegal lacks capacity to conform to the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement based on past national reports submitted to the UNFCCC and namely the first Biennial Update Report (BUR1). This is further evidenced by the fact that since ratifying the Convention in 1994, Senegal has been able to only submit 3 National Communications and is presently finalizing its BUR1. The GHG inventory does not meet the Transparency, Accuracy, Completeness, Consistency and Comparability principles (the International Consultation and Analysis was not conducted yet) while tracking NDC mitigation actions, and financial and technology development and transfer support needed and received, and capacity building needs are not well covered in the BUR1. Effective monitoring and evaluation of vulnerability and adaptation are also challenging. In a nutshell, Senegal is not able to report in accordance with the ETF, that is fully conforming to decision 5/CMA.3 and the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) of decision 18/CMA.1.

Senegal faces various challenges to implement its low carbon development agenda and to build resilience of the population to the impacts of climate change. In addition to its vulnerability to the latter, the country must deal with financial, technological and capacity issues to enable its normal socio-economic development while preserving its natural ecosystems and resources, notwithstanding gender, the disabled, youth and the most vulnerable segments of the population. Without transparent most recent climate data, Senegal's socio-economic development will be constrained. Additionally, if this situation persists, Senegal will not be able to provide transparent information on climate change and its effects in a timely manner to inform the global stocktaking exercise of the UNFCCC.

Senegal will thus need to build its capacity to collect, analyze, process and share crucial climate information using the appropriate systems which are also lacking in the country. There is also the need to integrate and mainstream quality climate data into the national development process and disseminate these to the population to buy them in the climate change process for achieving long term behavioral changes. Capacity building coupled with the development and implementation of the appropriate systems will not only empower the country to progress smoothly but also to report transparently to the UNFCCC.

A2. Baseline – Senegal's current and future existing efforts

1) National transparency framework

i. Governmental framework for climate action

Senegal has been and is highly conscious of the ill effects of global warming and the ensuing climate change on the sustainable global development as well as on its own and has taken the necessary steps as per its capabilities to support addressing this challenge collectively. Senegal ratified the United Nations Framework on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1994, the Kyoto Protocol in 2001 and became a Party to the Paris Agreement (PA) in 2016. In ratifying the PA, Senegal not only renewed its commitments to contribute in the international efforts to tackle climate change but also to enhance its contributions in this endeavor. In this context, Senegal prepared and submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution which has been updated in 2020. In addition to aligning with these treaties, Senegal has constantly reviewed its policies to integrate climate change in them while concurrently revising its legislations and environmental norms to protect the environment, mitigate Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions and build resilience of the country to climate change impacts. Insufficient transparency can impede gender equality and must be an integral part of the project outcomes and outputs. The National Strategy for Gender Equality (2016 -2026) which ensures that gender issues are not left unattended was considered as key during the project development phase and will be so subsequently when implementing the project activities. To successfully implement these commitments, Senegal has reviewed and improved its climate change governance and managerial frameworks to meet its obligations under the ETF of the PA, namely its article 13.

Climate change is under the responsibility of the Ministry of the Environment and Ecological Transition (MEET). Its mandate includes the implementation of government policies in matters regarding ecology, environmental monitoring, environmental protection while also assuming the prerogatives of the country within the framework of the 3 Rio Conventions. Hence the MEET manages the mechanism for monitoring climate change trends and modification of the state of the environment, including the countries' GHG emissions. MEET also represents Senegal in international meetings devoted to the protection of environment, sustainable development, climate and biodiversity.

Aware of the multi-sectoral dimension of the climate problem, Senegal launched a national coordinating body in 1994, by creating the National Committee on Climate Change (COMNACC, acronym in French for Comité National sur les Changements Climatiques). Though it was created in 1994, it was only established in 2003 following a regulation made by the then Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature. A subsequent decree in 2017 witnessed the emergence of a real institutional framework for this committee which is under the purview of MEET. COMNACC's mission is to coordinate, consult, train, raise awareness and monitor the various activities identified for implementation under the UNFCCC. It is a collective platform comprising representatives from all ministries of state, representatives of all sectors of activity, universities and research centers, associations and local elected officials among others. It is made up of six (6) thematic groups: mitigation, adaptation, technology transfer, capacity building, financing under article 6 of the PA and finally a legal affairs group.

Furthermore, the Directorate of Climate Change, Ecological Transition and Green Finance was created under MEET with the sole responsibility of undertaking climate change activities, including the preparation of national reports to the UNFCCC.

DCCTEFV is the National Focal Point (NFP) of the UNFCCC, the Designated National Authority (AND) of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), the Adaptation Fund (FA) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

ii. Institutional arrangements and national platform

In Senegal, the legal framework for addressing climate change is based on a set of legal provisions, particularly the law on the Environment. The previous legislation, No. 2001-01 du 15 January 2001, regulating the environment was deemed not fitting with the new environmental context and has been replaced by a new one, no 2033-15 of 02 August 2023, which is more appropriate for the present circumstances. This new legislation strictly specifies its application to cater for the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), including the UNFCCC. The ministerial authority responsible for the Environment also manages a mechanism for monitoring trends in climate change, or even changes in the state of the environment. The Minister of Environment represents Senegal in international meetings relating to climate change and is responsible for the reports relating to the implementation of climate-related policies. Such data provides information on the evolution of key indicators of socio-economic sectors of Senegal, including progress in the implementation of programs and projects contributing to achieving the goal of the NDC.

The DCCTEFV is responsible for the execution of the national policy on environmental protection including the fight against climate change through strategic mitigation and adaptation actions in the GHG emitting sectors of economic development and those vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. DCCTEFV serves as secretariat of the COMNACC, and subcommittees referred to in Article 6 of Decree No. 2011-1689 of October 3, 2011, under which it was created, to ensure the necessary coordination and synergy of national actions to implement the UNFCCC. DCCTEFV is the implementing arm for meeting the objectives of the Convention at the national level. Issues related to climate change are handled by this department with the support of other structures such as the COMNACC and the National CDM Office, for which it provides the secretariat.

COMNACC is a coordination, consultation, training, awareness-raising, management and monitoring body for the various activities identified within the framework for implementation of the UNFCCC, including its legal instruments.

Regional committees on climate change (COMRECC, acronym in French for Comité Régional sur les Changements Climatiques), which have been established for all regions, are created by order of the governor. They constitute COMNACC relays at the regional level. They ensure that the regions work on the same mission as the National Committee, namely information dissemination, awareness, training, facilitating the design, financing, implementation, validation and monitoring of projects relating to climate change. The COMRECC is made up of decentralized authorities and services of the country, communities at the territorial level, the private sector, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) to collaborate on regional projects and programs. The COMRECC secretariat is provided by the Regional Divisions of Climate Change, Ecological Transition and Green Finance (DRCCTEFV).

iii. Key actors

Key stakeholders which will be involved with the CBIT project are the Ministry of the Environment and Ecological Transition, namely through the DCCTEFV and its climate change division, Ministry of Economic Planning and Cooperation, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Ministry of Energy, Oil and Mines, Ministry of Finance and Budget, Ministry of Infrastructure and Land and Air Transport, Ministry of Agriculture, Food Sovereignty and Livestock, Ministry of Fisheries, Maritime and Port Infrastructure and Ministry of Family and Solidarity to ensure gender equity in the project. Other stakeholders will be COMNACC at the national level and COMRECC at the subnational level. The latter comprises decentralized authorities and services of the country, communities at the territorial level, the private sector, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs). The Ministry of the Environment and Ecological Transition (MEET), namely through the DCCTEFV and its climate change division will act as executing agency with the support of COMNACC while COMRECC will support the dissemination of knowledge generated by the project and the ETF of the PA. The other key ministries will provide specific knowledge of national processes under their purview such as the Ministry of Energy, Oil and Mines on the Oil and Gas industry. The private sector is a privileged partner in the

development of the country and their contribution is high on the agenda to enable them to adopt cleaner production technologies while collecting good quality data using the tools that will be generated through the project for their own follow-up and also to provide vital data to DCCTEFV for incorporation in the National Transparency Platform for use in preparing the national transparency reports. The regional institutions, NGOs and CBOs are crucial partners of the project to provide well needed data and other information from the field level, gain knowledge on transparency and disseminate these to the communities.

This wide range of stakeholders will be direct beneficiaries in that they will enhance their knowledge of transparency, improve their capacity to better mitigate GHG emissions, increase removals and adapt to the impacts of climate change, thereby building resilience of the population. Overall and nationally, the project will result in improved protection of the environment through the adoption of good practices, the adoption of cleaner technologies while generating good quality data sets for the preparation of transparent reports. The transparent reports will serve the country to better implement the Convention and make its contributions towards article 2 of the PA and report in accordance with the ETF of the PA for feeding in the global stocktaking exercise to enable the international community to take the optimal decisions. Technical sectoral reports can inform national development planning.

iv. National reporting to the United Nations Climate Change Convention

To fulfill its obligations under the UNFCCC, Senegal has produced and submitted 3 National Communications (NCs) with the fourth one in the project preparation phase, a National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA), one National Adaptation Plan, one Technology Needs Assessment, the BUR1, the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution and the First NDC. A summary of reporting to the UNFCCC is presented in the Table 1. Completed/ongoing NCs and the BUR1 are funded by the GEF.

Table 1. Official reporting to the UNFCCC

Year	Report	Comments
1997	First National Communication (NC1)	National Circumstances, GHG Inventory for 1994, Vulnerability and Adaptation, Response strategies and capacity building needs.
2006	National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA)	Vulnerability and adaptation of the Agriculture, Water Resources and Coastal Zone sectors, implementation framework and sustainability strategy
2010	Second National Communication (NC2)	National Circumstances, GHG Inventory for recalculated for 1994 and 2000, Mitigation, Vulnerability and Adaptation and Other Information relevant to the Convention.
2016	Third National Communication (NC3)	National Circumstances, GHG Inventory for 2005, Mitigation, Vulnerability and Adaptation and Other Information relevant to the Convention.
2025	First Biennial Update Report (BUR1)	Inventories for the time series 1994 to 2018, as well as national circumstances, mitigation actions, financial and technology development and transfer support needed and received, and capacity building needs, and information on the description of domestic MRV arrangements.
2015	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)	Information on national context, mitigation and adaptation actions, and financial needs.
2020	First Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)	Mitigation and Adaptation actions, and macro-economic impacts
2016	National Adaptation Plan	Plan under implementation with the support of BMU and GIZ under the ProAdapta Project (2017-2022).
2024 - 2027	Fourth National Communication (NC4)	National Circumstances, GHG Inventory (year to be decided), Mitigation, Vulnerability and Adaptation and Other Information relevant to the Convention

2) Progress on the four key modules of the enhanced transparency framework

i. National greenhouse gas inventory

The latest inventory year is 2018 from the BUR1 due to data challenges resulting from the weak measurement, reporting and verification systems that this project aims at addressing. The methodology adopted is the IPCC 2006 Guidelines and software for computing emissions at the Tier 1 level with Global warming Potentials from the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report. The 4 IPCC sectors energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste are covered. Four direct GHGs CO₂, CH₄, N₂ and HFCs and four indirect GHGs CO, NO_x, NMVOCs

and SO₂ are addressed. The net aggregated GHG emissions at the national level for the year 2018 when excluding the AFOLU sector are estimated at 24,403.13 Gg CO₂ eq. The Energy sector is responsible for 9,618.31 Gg CO₂ eq. (when all gases (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O) are aggregated), Agriculture for 9,929.93 Gg CO₂ eq., Waste for 1681.2 Gg CO₂ eq. and IPPU for 3,173.67 Gg CO₂ eq. The LULUCF sector is a sink, and the trend shows a constant increase as from the year 2000 to 2018 after a reduction since 1994. In 2018, removals were 24,144.9 Gg CO₂ eq.

Table 2. Greenhouse gas inventory milestones

Year	Report	Published data
1997	NC1	Inventory for base year 1994
2010	NC2	Inventory for year 2000 with recalculations for 1994
2016	NC3	Inventory for year 2005
2025	BUR1	Inventory for the time series 1994 to 2018

ii. Mapping of vulnerability and climate change impacts

The review made in the third NC submitted in 2016, confirmed the high vulnerability of Senegal to the adverse effects of climate change, despite the policies put in place and measures implemented to adapt. This high vulnerability makes adaptation a major challenge for achieving the country's economic and social development. The vulnerability and adaptation assessments to climate change were covered the health, agriculture, fisheries, water resources and coastal zone sectors. These studies were based on climate change scenarios based on Global Circulation Models (GCMs) of that time that provided the information on the future climate. There have been significant advances of these GCMs of that time and these must now be used to update the assessments on all of these sectors and any additional ones that has cropped up since then. Generally, for Senegal, the GCMs still predict increases in temperature, but non-consistent projections for rainfall. The projections differ with indication increases while others are predicting decreases.

Senegal has revisited its vulnerability and adaptation assessments and drawn up new policies for health, road infrastructure, floods, fisheries and coastal zone. These updates have been made further to the study completed for drawing up the country programme for the period 2018 to 2030 to address climate change more holistically. Themes 3 and 4 under the Pillar adaptation, comprising two components each with various sectoral projects are provided below.

Theme 3: Strengthening the resilience of vulnerable communities and social protection.

Component 3.1: Strengthening resilience to food, water and health insecurity.

- Promoting practices that enable rational use of water resources.
- Development of epidemiological surveillance capacities for health issues sensitive to climate change.
- Development and promotion of adapted varieties and species.
- Scaling up agro-ecology/smart agriculture in the face of climate change.

Component 3.2: Strengthening the Protection of Livelihoods of Individuals and Communities.

- Promoting social protection and disaster/climate risk management.
- Promotion of infrastructure and resources adapted to major climatic risks (tracks, dykes, boreholes, transfer equipment)

Theme 4 : Resilience of infrastructures, habitats and natural ecosystems.

Component 4.1: Promoting a sustainable housing and infrastructure environment.

- Promoting climate-resilient transport and communications infrastructures (road, rail, etc.).
- Promoting water infrastructure that is resilient to climate change.
- Promotion of pastoral infrastructure (pastoral boreholes, vaccination parks, etc.).

Component 4.2: Management and restoration of ecosystems and ecosystem services.

- Protection/exploitation and sustainable development of fishing areas.
- Protection/restoration and rehabilitation of natural ecosystems.
- Rationalisation of land use/land development.

iii. Tracking mitigation and adaptation actions to achieve the nationally determined contribution

Based on the 2018 overall national emissions of 24,403.13 Gg CO₂ eq, the Energy sector emissions represented 39% of national emissions in 2018. Emissions reduction targets in the NDC for the Energy sector are estimated at 10% (Unconditional) and 41.2% in 2030 (Conditional). Measures and actions in the Energy sector target penetration of renewable energy sources, switching to cleaner and less emitting intensive fuels in the residential sector, use of biogas, use of improved stoves and increasing energy efficiency. Emissions reductions are not always estimated and explained clearly.

In the industrial sector, estimated emissions reductions are 2,387 Gg CO₂ eq through regulatory measures, upgrading environmental norms, valorisation of agro-industrial waste, energy efficiency in cement factories, use of natural gas and replacement of clinker. The last measure should be under IPPU which indicates the need for further capacity building of national experts for meeting the ETF of the PA.

A few measures are identified in the transport sector, namely Railways for linking different regions, Rapid Bus Transit, vehicle fleet renewal and renovation of train transport system.

In the Agriculture sector, improved rice cultivation techniques, irrigation, improved management of grasslands and pastures and supporting forest regeneration have been identified. For forests and lands, measures include improved management of forests, large scale land restoration, large scale mangrove restoration, sustainable management of forests and controlled burning of grasslands. Valorisation of organic wastes through biogas production, Integrated waste management, implementation of a regulatory framework, commissioning of landfills, recycling of plastics and capacity building of stakeholders are the measures retained for addressing mitigation in the Waste sector.

iv. Reporting financial and technology development and transfer support needed and received, and capacity building needs

As per the BUR1 report, Senegal continues to mobilize the necessary resources from several donors to help meet the additional cost in the fight against climate change. The resources that the country is committed to raise aim at meeting the needs for technology transfer, technical and financial assistance at the country, sub-regional and international levels. The information on the financial and non-financial resources mobilized for the period 2018-2025 are presented in the table below. Senegal recognizes that its ability to transparently monitor and report on financial flows and non-financial resources received from development partners will not only serve for transparent reporting to the UNFCCC but also to strengthen its development cooperation and relations with donors. The national financing strategy for the period 2018 to 2025 consists of three pillars mitigation with 2 themes and 4 components, adaptation with 2 themes and 4 components and inclusive climate governance with 2 themes encompassing cross-cutting issues. Hence, no component under the governance theme. The needs amounting to some USD 6 billion for the country's development and another USD 13 billion for implementing the NDC are reproduced from the BUR1 in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Financial needs for implementing climate actions

PILLAR I: MITIGATION		
Theme 1: Energy and low carbon investment		
Component	Description	Amount (USD)
1.1	Production and access to low emitting energy sources	1,360,281,528
1.2	Low emissions transport schemes	186,300,000
1.3	Promotion of energy efficiency (development and rolling out of low emitting equipment, materials and processes)	195,886,419
Theme 2: Sustainable management and use of land and forests (Increasing sink capacity)		
2.1	Sustainable management of forests	270,749,760
PILLAR II: ADAPTATION		

Theme 3: Enhancing resilience of vulnerable communities and social protection		
3.1	Increasing food security, health and water	599,192,748
3.2	Safeguarding people's subsistence means and resilience of vulnerable segments of the population (loss, damage and compensation)	441,135,600
Theme 4: Resilience of infrastructure, natural habitats and ecosystems		
4.1	Promotion of a sustainable environment for habitats and infrastructure	225,689,200
4.2	Management and restoration of ecosystems and ecosystem services	106,903,245
PILLAR III: Inclusive climate governance		
Theme 5	Enhancing the institutional framework	8,500,000
Theme 6	Knowledge management and dissemination	2,400,000

3) National tools for facilitating long-term low-emission and climate-resilient development planning

Senegal must develop and implement appropriate systems and tools to collect data on an annual basis and report in accordance with the MPGs of Article 13 of the PA. So far, some work has been done to improve the quality of reports and integrate climate information in national development planning, but the existing framework is not robust enough and well designed for stakeholders to adopt and use. No tools have been produced and availed to national stakeholders up to now. A proper transparency platform to facilitate use of information when collected and stored is non-existent and must be developed and operationalized for centralizing information on climate actions. Hence provision of appropriate tools to decisionmakers and other key stakeholders for using climate information available on the National Transparency Platform must be completed in the least possible timeframe. It is planned to develop and operationalize a National transparency Platform to host all climate data, raw and processed as well as suitable tools for abstracting the climate information from the platform and use them to inform development planning systematically. Stakeholders will be trained on using the tools and the information accessed for mainstreaming climate change in the low emissions and climate resilient strategy of the country.

Table 4. Key recent and forthcoming baseline projects

Program / Project	Leading ministry / supporting entities	Brief description	Duration	Estimated value (USD)	Alignment with project objectives
First Biennial Update Report (BUR1)	MEET	Prepare and submit the BUR1 to the UNFCCC with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National circumstances - National GHG inventory to 2018 - Mitigation of GHG and their effects - Funding received and necessary requirements - Information on national MRV 	2017 - 2025	342,000	Enabling Senegal to enhance its capacity to report transparently to the UNFCCC
Fourth National Communication (NC4)	MEET	Prepare and submit the NC4 to the UNFCCC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National circumstances. - Update and improve the GHG inventory up to 2022 - Measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change. - Adaptation communication 	TBD	500,000	Enabling Senegal to enhance its capacity to report transparently to the UNFCCC

Program / Project	Leading ministry / supporting entities	Brief description	Duration	Estimated value (USD)	Alignment with project objectives
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change. - Constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical, and capacity needs. - Other relevant information including information on gender and climate change. 			
Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) – Project 1	MEET and Minister of Infrastructure, Land and Air Transport	Proposal for an MRV system on Road Transportation for tracking emissions from the NDC action of this sector	2018-2021	125,000	Development of required systems to conform to the ETF of the PA (for the transport sector)
Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) – Project 2	MEET	Establishment of a robust framework for tracking domestic and external climate finance	2023 - Ongoing	169,900	Mainstreaming climate change in national development; framework for tracking of support needed and received
GCF project Adaptation	National Institute of Pedology (INP, acronym in French for Institut National de Pédologie), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), African Network for Integrated Development (RADI, acronym in French for Réseau Africain pour le Développement Intégré)	Increasing the resilience of ecosystems and communities through the restoration of the productive bases of salinized lands	2020-2026	7,610,000	Enhancing adaptation of communities to adapt to climate change
GCF National Adaptation Planning	MEET	Linking National and Sub-national Adaptation Planning in Senegal	TBD 36 months duration	2,835,045	Mainstream climate change adaptation into national, sectoral and sub-national development planning
Increasing energy efficiency through the use of Improved Cook stoves to reduce fuelwood and maintain sinks	GIZ Practical Action (PA), Kenya Enda, Energie Sénégal	Promotion of Climate-Friendly Cooking: Kenya and Senegal	2020-2025	17,370,000	Mitigation and adaptation in line with the NDCs
Global capacity-building towards enhanced	MEET	CBIT-AFOLU (GEF ID 9864) – concluded	2018-2023	1,776,484	Enhancing transparency for the AFOLU sector

Program / Project	Leading ministry / supporting entities	Brief description	Duration	Estimated value (USD)	Alignment with project objectives
transparency in the AFOLU sector (CBIT-AFOLU) CBIT-AFOLU (GEF ID 9864) CBIT-AFOLU+ (GEF ID 11316)	FAO/GEF	CBIT-AFOLU+ (GEF ID 11316) – under implementation: “Global capacity building towards enhanced transparency: Countries enhance the capacity to establish the foundation of a systemic tracking and reporting framework to comply with Article 13 and sustainably scale-up ambition for their climate action	2024-2027	2,000,000 (global)	through specific tools and training
CBIT-Forest (GEF ID 10071) (GEF ID 11308)	MEET FAO/GEF	CBIT-Forest (GEF ID 10071) – concluded. CBIT-Forest (GEF ID 11308) – under implementation: “Building global capacity to increase transparency in the forest sector: accelerating capacity-building, knowledge-sharing and awareness raising”: It aims to enhance the quality, timeliness, accessibility, and usability of forest-related data, in line with the ETF requirements.	2020-2022 2024-2026	1,686,320 2,000,000 (global)	
Senegal National Adaptation Plan	MEET	Strengthen the capacity of sectoral Ministries and local governments to better assess the implications of climate change and to adjust existing policies and budgets for the integration of medium and long-term climate change risks and adaptation measures	2019-2021	Total budget: 12,013,750 GEF Project Grant 2,913,750	Develop technical and functional capacities of climate and hydrological monitoring centres research centres and decisions makers to better utilise available information on historical and future climate, biophysical, social, environmental and economic to plan short- and long-term adaptation strategies
Transforming Financial Systems for Climate	French Development Agency (AFD, acronym in French for Agence Française de Développement), MEET	Scale up climate finance in the targeted countries, to redirect financial flows, and reinforce the capacity of local partners in climate-related sectors	2019-2026	679,120,000 Global	Provision of loans and technical assistance to 17 developing countries to create self-sustaining markets in energy efficiency, renewable energy and climate resilience
Second NDC (revision)	MEET	Updating of the NDC in 2025 for increased ambition	2025	155,000	Meeting the objectives and ETF of the PA

Program / Project	Leading ministry / supporting entities	Brief description	Duration	Estimated value (USD)	Alignment with project objectives
Preparation of the First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) (bundled project proposal under development for BTR1, and combined BTR2/NC5 reports)	MEET	Reports in accordance with the MPGs on the GHG inventory, Mitigation, Adaptation and Vulnerability and support needed and received as well as other information relevant to the Convention in the combined version of the report	2025-2028	1,233,000 (total for BTR1, and combined BTR2/NC5)	CBIT capacity building and development of tools will enable Senegal to better conform to reporting in line with the ETF of the PA

A3. Barriers

The main barriers for strengthening Senegal’s transparency framework to meet the demands of the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement were identified through a comprehensive baseline analysis (see previous section) and in discussions with key country stakeholders. They can be grouped into the following categories:^[41]

Barrier 1 – Weak legal and operational systems to support systematic organization of climate data for transparent reporting

Senegal has always prepared its UNFCCC reports on a project basis with resources provided specifically for each project over a fixed period. This was possible in the past but is no longer suitable to conform to the ETF of the PA which requires an annual automatic flow of data in a timely manner for preparing thematic reports that are then included in the BTRs every 2 years. Existing challenges are:

- Data needs, sources and gaps for preparing UNFCCC transparent reports are not well documented and national stakeholders not aware of them.
- A national system for collecting and sharing climate data while capturing gender considerations is not existent.
- Legislation, procedural and institutional agreements are not robust enough to ease provision of climate data.
- The present communication and engagement strategy for the NTP needs further development and operationalization to make it gender-sensitive/responsive.
- Lack of a well-developed inclusive national capacity building programme for national stakeholders to use a national climate transparency platform.

Barrier 2 – Senegal’s climate ETF modules for GHG Inventory, Adaptation and Vulnerability, NDC tracking, and financial and technology development and transfer support needed and received, and capacity building needs are incomplete and not fully aligned with ETF requirements.

Currently, Senegal relies on limited technical capacity and tools to report to the UNFCCC on the ETF elements. Appropriate tools, templates and related capacity are needed to address the mandatory elements of the BTR, namely the GHG inventory, tracking of NDC mitigation actions and financial and technology development and transfer support needed and received, and capacity building needs, in addition to vulnerability and adaptation. The challenges relating to the BTR elements are:

- Appropriate gender sensitive tools and templates are lacking, and capacity is insufficient for stakeholders to collect and manage data for the compilation of a GHG inventory in line with the MPGs for transparency.
- Gender sensitive suitable tools are lacking and stakeholders' capacity is insufficient for tracking and reporting progress achieved on the NDC mitigation actions.
- Lack of proper gender sensitive tools and capacity for stakeholders to collect data and report transparently on progress achieved on the NDC adaptation actions.
- Non-existence of tools and insufficient capacity of stakeholders to track and report transparently on NDC financial and technology development and transfer support needed and received, and capacity building needs.

Barrier 3 – Senegal is not able to consistently use its climate change information for reporting to the UNFCCC and for national planning without project-based financing and external consultants.

Limited use of a National Transparency Platform for national reporting to the UNFCCC (and hence dependency of consultants), limited integration of climate data and information into national planning and decision-making. Inability to correct this situation will hamper the successful implementation of Senegal's long-term low emissions development strategy.

- Government officials do not have appropriate gender sensitive tools, protocols, roadmaps and capacity required to sustainably meet the ETF reporting requirements.
- Decisionmakers do not have suitable tools and sufficient knowledge for integrating climate change information into national development plans in a gender sensitive manner.

Problem tree

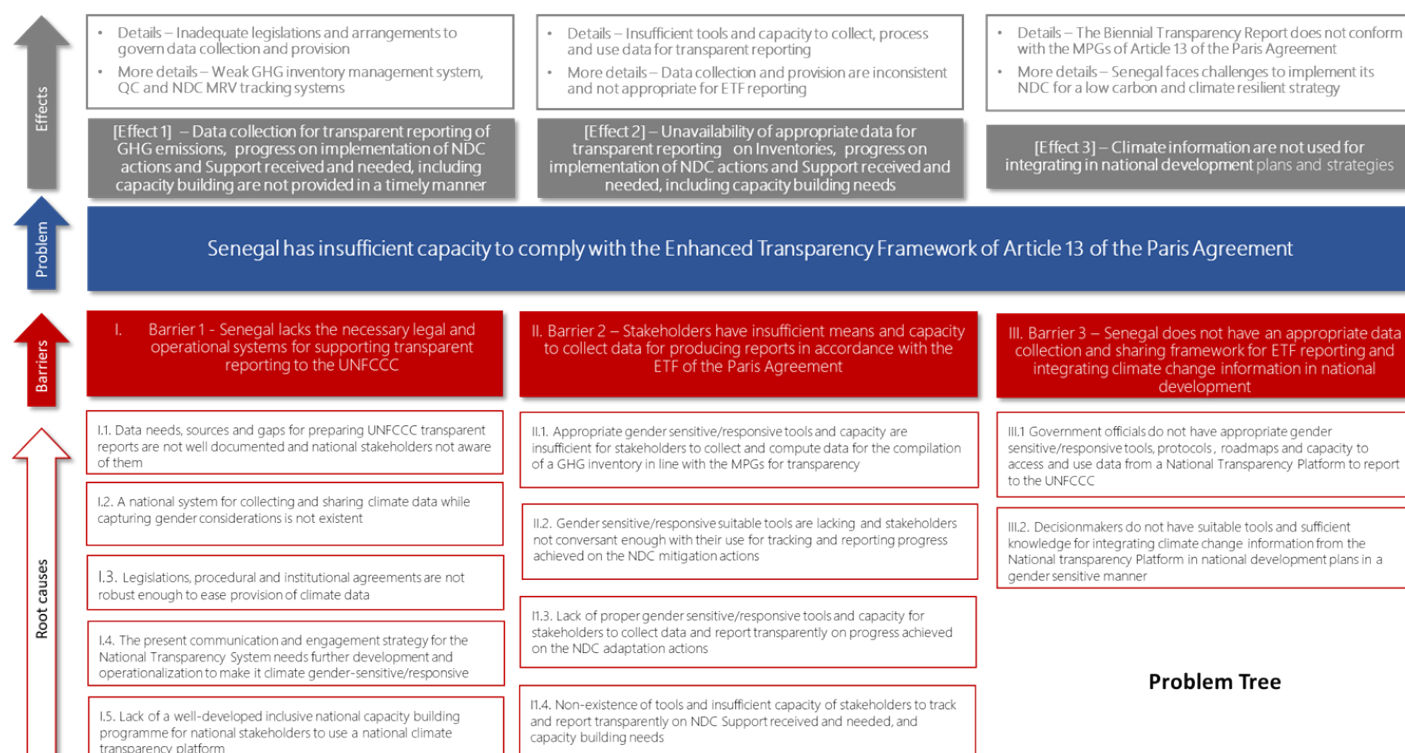


Figure 1. Problem tree

A4. Project objective

This CBIT project aims to strengthen the National Transparency Platform of Senegal to meet the requirements of the ETF under the Paris Agreement. With the aim of producing high-quality climate information, the country will improve and streamline its climate data management cycle, including data collection, data processing and analysis, climate information publishing, dissemination and sharing, data archiving, data reuse for planning purposes. Such climate information will be used for international reporting, the global stocktake and serve as an essential input for national decision-making. The project's objective is to enhance the National Framework for Climate Transparency for Senegal to meet the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement on climate change.

Previous projects supported the partial development of MRV systems, strengthening of institutional arrangements and a restricted number of tools for the AFOLU sector under the FAO global CBIT project. Additionally, some progress has been recorded in the development of technical and functional capacities of monitoring centres and decisionmakers to better use climate information in the planning of adaptation strategies. Hence, the present situation still does not fit reporting in line with Article 13 of the PA and this CBIT project will greatly enhance Senegal's capacity for improved transparent reporting to the UNFCCC upon its completion. A compendium of tools will be developed, and stakeholders trained on them for sustainable use on collection and processing of gender sensitive climate data for estimating emissions and tracking NDC mitigation and adaptation actions, including financial and technology development and transfer support needed and received, and capacity building needs for transparent reporting to the Convention. One key feature of the CBIT project is the development and commissioning of a National Transparency Platform to better manage mostly updated climate data and knowledge generated on the CBIT project and other transparency initiatives. This data bank will be very useful to inform the national development plans and update/implement its low emissions development strategy and building resilience of the country to climate change impacts. This will contribute to meeting the sustainable development goals while preserving the environment while reflecting the commitments of the country to support the global efforts to combat climate change.

The knowledge and products from the CBIT project will feed in other forthcoming transparency initiatives, namely the NC4 which is ongoing and the BTR1 in the future. All these climate change projects will be under the responsibility of the Directorate of Climate Change, Ecological Transition and Green Finance of MEET. Thus, there will be efficient management and full synergy between those projects leading to cost effectiveness. Moreover, necessary training materials and operation manuals in addition to exit strategies where needed will guarantee sustainability. The data architecture thus commissioned will be a centralized one and also serve to archive all climate information to benefit all stakeholders, support future transparent reporting and other climate change initiatives.

The CBIT project will build on previous transparency initiatives, especially the BUR1 report and other transparency projects completed so far such as those under ICAT. Knowledge generated through the BUR1 and ICAT projects has served to improve the understanding and requirements of the ETF and build capacity of institutions, national experts and other stakeholders to better integrate them in their routine activities.

[1] These barriers are further discussed in the baseline section.

A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project description

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the PIF guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

B1. Overview

The project is expected to strengthen and operationalize a well-developed National Transparency Platform through its 10 outputs. It will build on previous transparency initiatives, particularly the NCs and BUR1 project and integrate experience gained from other initiatives such as ICAT), Climate Promise, NDC Partnership. Previous GEF national reports were not guided by the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines adopted during COP 22 held in 2016 but lessons learned served towards more transparent reporting.

The ICAT project defined the baseline through an analysis of the existing monitoring and evaluation system at strategic and sectoral levels, particularly in the Energy Waste and AFOLU sectors, to propose an institutional framework capable of meeting the MRV requirements of Senegal's NDC within the framework of ETF of the Paris Agreement. Climate Promise primarily provides funding for climate actions relating to reporting and preparation of NDCs while the NDC partnership help countries achieve their national climate commitments through financial and technical assistance to develop appropriate systems for meeting the EFT of the Paris Agreement. This project will collaborate with other ongoing initiatives and complement past ones by providing resources to address still existing gaps and challenges in the Energy and AFOLU sectors for meeting the transparency requirements.

Existing gaps that the project will address are the weaknesses in the legal framework, procedures and agreements between institutions for smooth data collection, quality control and sharing, a critical lack of tools for collecting appropriate data for meeting the needs of the GHG inventory at the mandatory tier level, and for tracking information for reporting in conformity with Articles 4, 7 and 9, 10 and 11 of the Paris Agreement. Additionally, there exist no national platform to host transparent reporting which the project will also cater for, including capacity building of national institutions and experts. This project will build on the previous ICAT project situation analysis through the preparation of robust MRV systems, including the development and provision of appropriate tools, and capacity building thereon to enable Senegal to meet the ETF of the Paris Agreement. GEF support has been preferred to ICAT because of the scale of the funding needs and most importantly the synergies that can be made when addressing the gaps in a holistic manner rather than piecemeal on isolated bases. Additionally, Senegal is not meeting its reporting commitments due to the existence of the gaps identified and to be addressed in this CBIT project in a single shot that will also enable dealing with cross-cutting issues.

Senegal has been undertaking the preparation of its climate reports by outsourcing the different elements from national and international consultants as appropriate. This approach explains the lack of capacity of Government to take over national reporting. It is moreover not sustainable taking in consideration the frequency and level of reporting coupled with the roles that Government will be called upon to play within the new reporting framework to stay in accordance with the MPGs of Decision 2018/CMA.1. The project targets capacity building of Government officers on the tools and templates earmarked for development to support implementation of the MPGs. Additionally, the National Transparency Platform will further Senegal's contributions towards the ultimate objective of the Convention through a reduction of GHG emissions, an increase in its removals while increasing the resilience of the country to climate change, extreme events and the longer-term adverse climate scenarios.

The project comprises of 3 components and 3 outcomes.

Component 1 with its four outputs aims at consolidating the existing legal and institutional frameworks, operational systems and enhancing their operationalization, backed up with an overarching data system to support it. The legal framework should make room for the full participation of the civil society for their collaboration in areas such as awareness raising and informal education/training while the private sector will be called upon to finance both adaptation and mitigation projects.

Component 2 and its four outputs target the development of appropriate tools and templates, including building of national capacities including the civil society and private sector to use these products towards improving the GHG inventory for more accurate emissions estimates, enable proper tracking of progress in implementing NDC mitigation and adaptation actions, including vulnerabilities as well as financial and technology development and transfer support needed and received, and capacity building needs. Civil society and the private sector will be privileged partners when implementing the NDC adaptation and mitigation actions. Thus, it will be critical that they are also trained to be able to contribute to the reporting process through collection and provision of data as and when required. The tools and templates will be hosted on the National Transparency Platform and this centralization process will ease up access to available information for the timely preparation of BTRs and combined BTRs/NCs for submission to the UNFCCC.

Component 3 with its two outputs focuses on the use of the National Transparency Platform for producing compliant reports to the UNFCCC and integrating updated good quality climate information into national planning processes and sectoral strategies.

The theory of change (ToC) depicts the 3 components of the project which are dependent on a series of assumptions and drivers. Assumptions refer to external conditions necessary for project outputs to translate to project outcomes. These are monitored as factors that impact success but, over which, the project has no control. Assumptions include elements such as political stability in the country, continued political will to fulfill commitments to the PA as well as sustainable provision of funding for climate actions. Drivers are defined as external conditions over which the project has a certain level of control and can influence. In this project, drivers include data flows, maintenance of expertise, tools and the willingness of stakeholders, including their engagement to share data. Each of the components in the proposed project is discussed below, including details on the expected outcomes and outputs, as well as specific details on the activities and deliverables. The relevant entities collaborating on each output and the executing agency are also provided in the tables on each output.

B2. Theory of change

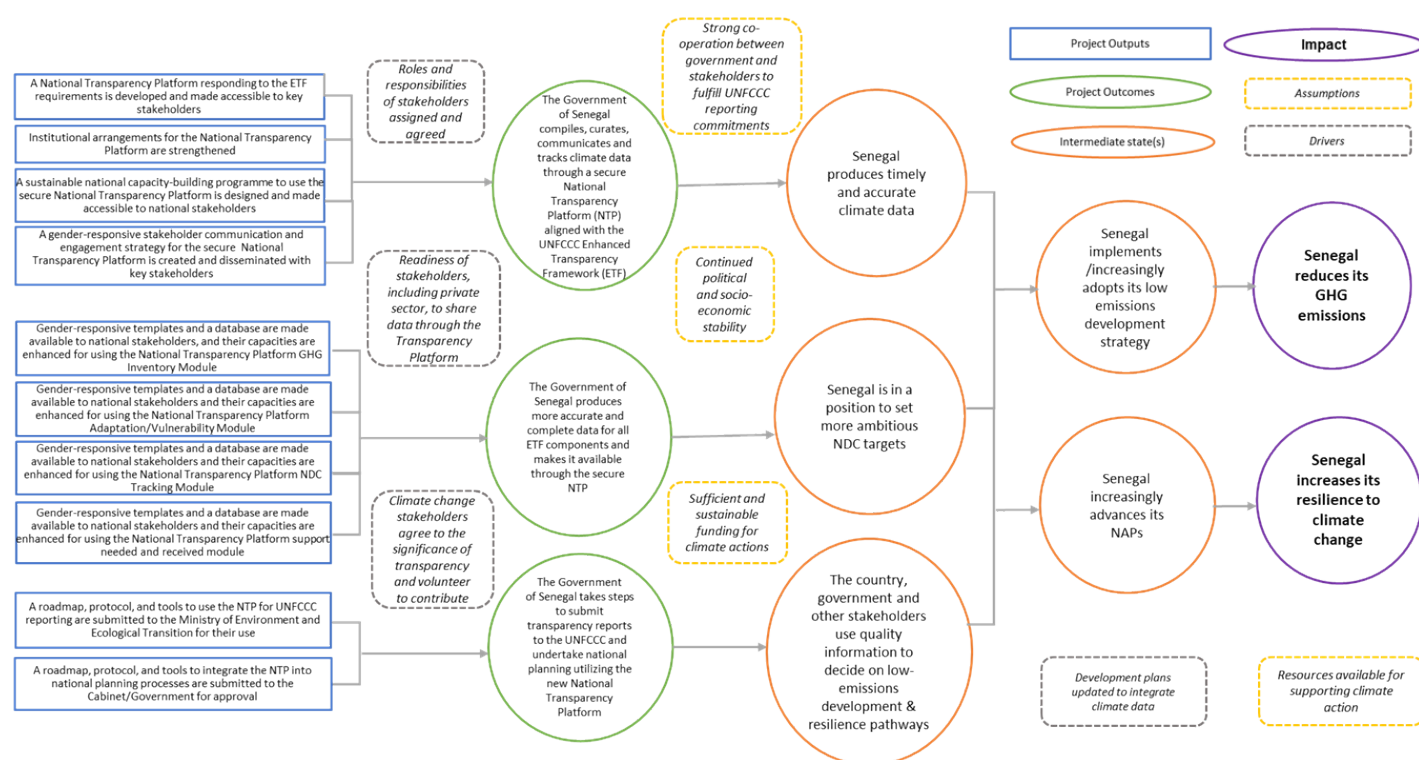


Figure 2. Theory of change

B3. Project elements

Component 1: Integrated National Transparency Platform

The baseline scenario and the recent transparency initiatives indicate that Senegal is still struggling to exhaustively engage stakeholders due to weaknesses in the legal and operational systems to collect and provide good quality data in a timely manner for preparing transparent reports and informing national planning. Some stakeholders are still not fully engaged in the transparency process while others, namely the private sector, are still not fully committed to share their data regularly. This is due to a combination of insufficient resources, capacity and weak data sharing agreements within a legal framework not exactly geared for that purpose. Hence there is a need to strengthen the existing legal framework with new legislations for all stakeholders to abide to them and provide information needed on a regular basis. The legislation can be translated into concrete action through more robust institutional arrangements supported by procedural agreements such as memorandum of agreements between MEET and other potential collaborators.

With regards to the operational systems, there is no dedicated centralized National Transparency Platform for all stakeholders to use for inputting data in a user-friendly manner, including the hardware to host the database and share the data and products such as the GHG inventory and transparent reports on tracking of the NDC actions or adaptation studies among others. This component aims at addressing this issue through the following 4 outputs.

Addressing these issues will enhance Senegal's capacity to implement the Convention through its NDC actions and report progress thereon more transparently in its BTRs and provide a more accurate situation of its contribution to the Global Environment Benefits.

Barrier addressed: Weak legal and operational systems to support systematic organization of climate data for transparent reporting

Outcome 1: The Government of Senegal compiles, curates, communicates and tracks climate data through a National Transparency Platform aligned with the UNFCCC Enhanced Transparency Framework.

This outcome comprises 4 outputs that are described below.

Output 1.1: A National Transparency Platform responding to the ETF requirements is developed and made accessible to key stakeholders.

This output focuses on the identification and documentation of data required for ETF reporting and the development and commissioning of the NTP. First, an ETF compliance strategy will be developed, then a data collection plan will be designed, in a process that will comprise stakeholders’ consultation and engagement. The NTP must have the basic capabilities to service fully transparent reporting, namely reporting to the UNFCCC with data in accordance with the MPGs in a timely manner while ensuring security against cyberattacks. The NTP must be able to host the modules with the appropriate interface for shareholders to submit their data in the required format for compiling the GHG inventory, report on NDC tracking, vulnerability and adaptation and financial and technology development and transfer support needed and received, and capacity building needs. These data can then be shared and accessed by the entity having the responsibility to prepare the BTRs in accordance with the MPGs of Decision 18/CMA.1. It must also integrate the tools developed for collecting data for compiling the GHG inventory, tracking NDC mitigation, monitoring adaptation and vulnerability, and tracking financial and technology development and transfer support needed and received, and capacity building needs, and other tools required for reporting in accordance with Decision 5/CMA.3 and the MPGs contained in Decision 18/CMA.1. A server will also be purchased and commissioned to host the NTP. The latter will ensure sustainability and gender inclusiveness, the information captured and stored being gender sensitive. Regarding sustainability, key institutions will be trained on the use and maintenance of the NTP, while a wider group of stakeholders will be trained on its use for collecting and sharing information; appropriate manuals for both groups of stakeholders will be developed and disseminated. This platform will also serve as a repository of all climate information in a transparent manner for sharing and usage by all national stakeholders as appropriate. An exit strategy has been included to ensure/maintain the operability of the NTP following project completion. Very often, the lack of an exit strategy condemns the platform to inactivity as it may lose the functionality for which it was developed. Critical issues are maintenance and improvements to fit evolving situations. The preparation of the exit strategy will inform the national institutions on ensuring sustainability and security against cyberattacks of the NTP, so that the country can plan the necessary annual actions and budget for the related costs.

Barrier 1 addressed: Senegal is not able to systematically organize climate data.

Under Output 1.1., the project will be producing the following deliverables:

Table 5. Deliverables under Output 1.1

Code / Ref.	Deliverable statement	Tentative content and required activities / work	Relevant stakeholders	Entity in charge of producing deliverable
1.1.1	ETF compliance strategy, including a listing of ETF output requirements	Conduct a comprehensive assessment of data needs and sources, including from government and private sector institutions, to adhere to ETF reporting guidelines. This activity will encompass compiling a detailed list of ETF output requirements (datasets, data providers), tools and expertise required, timing schedules, and the respective organization responsible for each output. The insights gained from the ETF compliance strategy will guide the design and development of the NTP.	Ministry of the Environment and Ecological Transition through the DCCTEFV, Ministry of Family and Solidarity (MFS), National Statistics Office (NSO), COMNACC, and data providers identified under the ICAT project	Senior Consultant 1 - Data requirements and collection
1.1.2	Data collection plan	Compile a list of datasets associated with ETF compliance outputs, identifying the organizations responsible for collecting and providing the data. This includes specifications for	MEET/ DCCTEFV, MFS, NSO and gender units of all ministries	Senior Consultant 1 - Data requirements and collection

Code / Ref.	Deliverable statement	Tentative content and required activities / work	Relevant stakeholders	Entity in charge of producing deliverable
		gender monitoring and reporting. This activity will also inform updates to the data collection needs, expertise required, and tool development, to be incorporated into the work plan under 1.1.6 below.		
1.1.3	Conceptual design of the National Transparency Platform (NTP), including cross-cutting recommendations for gender-responsiveness of the system and platform	Provide an overview of the architecture and functionality of a secure NTP, recommendations on gender-responsiveness (such as gender-disaggregated data) based on stakeholders' consultations incorporated. Identify the main users and use cases for the NTP.	MEET/ DCCTEFV, MFS, NSO and gender units of all ministries	Local or International IT/Network services Company for setting up NTP platform, supported by Gender expert, under supervision of Senior Consultant 1 - Data requirements and collection and Senior Technical Advisor
1.1.4	Detailed design of the NTP, including cross-cutting recommendations for gender-responsiveness of the system and platform	Provide a detailed design of the NTP, covering functional and non-functional requirements, use cases, schema, management and administrative procedures, security against cyber-attacks, etc. Additionally, compile thorough documentation of user requirements.	MEET/DCCTEFV, MFS, NSO and gender units of all ministries	Local or International IT/Network services Company for setting up NTP platform, supported by Gender expert, under supervision of Senior Consultant 1 - Data requirements and collection and Senior Technical Advisor
1.1.5	Development and testing of the NTP web portal, including the hardware	Implement a beta system for the NTP by conducting pre-release testing with a small group of real users in their environment before the release of the software to end users. Establish testing teams with appropriate gender representation. Prepare functional and stress testing instructions, along with test documentation templates. Collect test results and compile the required changes.	MFS, MEET/DCCTEFV, NSO, COMNACC, other relevant line MDAs) and data providers	Local or International IT/Network services Company for setting up NTP platform under supervision of Senior Consultant 1 - Data requirements and collection and Senior Technical Advisor
1.1.6	5-year workplan on Operation Management and long-term sustainability of the NTP	Develop a plan that covers the operational system and its contents, including security against cyber-attacks. Provide training for content providers and administrators. Establish a backup system and prepare test documentation. Formulate an improvement and upgrade plan to	MFS, MEET/DCCTEFV, NSO and COMNACC	Local or International IT/Network services Company for setting up NTP platform under supervision of Senior Consultant 1 - Data requirements and collection and Senior Technical Advisor

Code / Ref.	Deliverable statement	Tentative content and required activities / work	Relevant stakeholders	Entity in charge of producing deliverable
		accommodate ongoing and future transparency improvements.		
1.1.7	Operational manual and training materials for system administrators, users and content providers of the NTP	Develop operational and content provision manuals, including for cyber-security. Create training materials for system administrators, users, and content providers of the NTP.	MEET/DCCTEFV, NSO, MDAs and data providers	Local or International IT/Network services Company for setting up NTP platform under supervision of Senior Consultant 1 - Data requirements and collection and Senior Technical Advisor
1.1.8	Financing plan for long term sustainability of the NTP	Develop a financing plan that includes potential sources and a budget to ensure the long-term sustainable and secure operation and use of the NTP.	MEET/DCCTEFV and NSO	Senior Consultant 1 - Data requirements and collection

Output 1.2: Institutional arrangements for the National Transparency Platform are strengthened.

This output aims at consolidating the present legislation and arrangements between stakeholders, to stand on signed procedural agreements such as memorandum of understandings. Senegal intends to strengthen the capacity of the DCCTEFV and other key institutions that are mandated up to now to plan and implement activities for data collection, inclusive of their Quality Control (QC), processing, evaluation and archiving for the MRV of all information on climate change activities. The goal is to consolidate the arrangements in place into a more appropriate institutional framework that allows the country to efficiently manage and report climate information. Such an institutional framework will enable Senegal to enhance its response to the ETF of the PA, namely, to develop institutional and operational capacities of institutions to coordinate programmes to mitigate and build resilience to climate change as well as establish functional monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for NDC actions in addition to the compilation of Transparent, Accurate, Complete, Comparable and Consistent (TACCC) GHG inventories.

Under Output 1.2, the project will be producing the following deliverables:

Table 6. Deliverables under Output 1.2

Code / Ref.	Deliverable statement	Tentative content and required activities / work	Relevant stakeholders	Entity in charge of producing deliverable
1.2.1	Transparency Unit establishment/formalization proposal	Develop a proposal for the establishment/formalization of the NTP, outlining its structure and an appropriate framework for its use. Define the required expertise, roles, and resource needs. Establish timelines, identify risks and risk mitigation strategies while ensuring gender representation.	MEET and DCCTEFV	DCCTEFV and Senior Consultant 2 - Adoption of NTP, legal framework, procedural agreements
1.2.2	NTP data sharing agreements	Draft agreements detailing the functional mechanism for sharing data, including data	MEET, DCCTEFV and relevant	DCCTEFV and Senior

Code / Ref.	Deliverable statement	Tentative content and required activities / work	Relevant stakeholders	Entity in charge of producing deliverable
		sets, data collectors, data providers, and the legal frameworks underpinning data supply. Discuss these agreements with stakeholders for adoption.	ministries concerned with the ETF	Consultant 2 - Adoption of NTP, legal framework, procedural agreements
1.2.3	NTP formalization proposal	Draft a formal proposal on the NTP to be agreed upon with contributing organizations. This proposal will include detailed roles and responsibilities, as well as plans for training and content provision.	MEET, DCCTEFV and relevant ministries concerned with the ETF	DCCTEFV and Senior Consultant 2 - Adoption of NTP, legal framework, procedural agreements
1.2.4	Technical support and evidence of Senegal's adoption of NTP institutional arrangements	Identify the actions needed to ensure the long-term sustainability of the NTP through technical support after its adoption. Develop a support plan that includes enabling opportunities for women's participation. Document contributor engagement and the provision of one-to-one and/or group support. Analyze the completeness of contents. Provide evidence of the government's adoption of NTP institutional arrangements.	MEET, MFS, DCCTEFV and NSO, COMNACC, other relevant line MDAs and data providers	DCCTEFV and Senior Consultant 2 - Adoption of NTP, legal framework, procedural agreements
1.2.5	Updated legal framework and procedural agreements to promote collaboration between stakeholders and foster gender-balanced participation	Review the existing legal framework to identify shortcomings regarding the framework for producing the ETF reports such as the lead and collaborating institutions and develop proposals for addressing them. Draft and discuss procedural agreements to promote collaboration between stakeholders, while fostering gender-balanced participation. describe the procedures detailing the different steps such as the measurement process, quality control, processing, analysis, transfer/uploading on the NTP in the procedural agreements	MEET, MFS, DCCTEFV, NSO, COMNACC and relevant ministries concerned with the ETF	DCCTEFV and Senior Consultant 2 - Adoption of NTP, legal framework, procedural agreements

Output 1.3: A sustainable national capacity-building programme to use the National Transparency Platform is designed and made accessible to national stakeholders

This output targets the development of capacity building of stakeholders on the different elements of the ETF of the PA for the sustainable utilization of the NTP for reporting to the UNFCCC. It comprises capacity building programs for the 4 modules on the GHG inventory, tracking of adaptation, NDC mitigation action and financial and technology development and transfer support needed and received, and capacity building needs respectively, with gender aspects integrated and objectively target balanced gender representation in all trainings. To ensure sustainability, additional programs are planned to deal with management and

security against cyberattacks of the NTP and training of trainers through a cooperation agreement with the academia or a training institution for pursuing the capacity building of stakeholders in the future after the project's closure. To further support long term sustainability, the training materials developed within the framework of the CBIT project will be posted on the NTP.

Under Output 1.3, the project will be producing the following deliverables:

Table 7. Deliverables under Output 1.3

Code / Ref.	Deliverable statement	Tentative content and required activities / work	Relevant stakeholders	Entity in charge of producing deliverable
1.3.1	National Transparency Platform Management capacity building program	Based on an evaluation of the appropriateness and suitability of the current reporting system, develop a program aimed at building capacity on the four modules of the NTP. The program includes contents customized to stakeholder groups and country needs, delivery mechanisms and learning approaches, tracking of progress, communication, feedback and evaluation of knowledge transfer.	MFS, DCCTEFV, NSO, COMNACC and relevant ministries concerned with the ETF	Senior consultant 4 - Development of modules and agreements for training of trainers, supported by Gender expert
1.3.2	Module 1: National GHG inventory capacity building	Identify capacity needs for preparing the national GHG inventory in line with the MPGs contained in Decision 18/CMA.1 to prepare a capacity-building program for national experts. This program will focus on the adoption and use of the tools and templates developed in the project, those availed by the IPCC to conform with the MPGs, including the use of the IPCC 2006 Guidelines, its Supplements, and Refinements.	MFS, DCCTEFV, NSO COMNACC, other relevant line MDAs and data providers	Senior consultant 4 - Development of modules and agreements for training of trainers, supported by Gender expert
1.3.3	Module 2: Adaptation/vulnerability capacity building	Evaluate the current situation regarding the follow-up and reporting on adaptation and vulnerability. Identify capacity needs and develop a capacity-building program comprising the assessment of impacts, risks and vulnerabilities, development of adaptation with priorities, follow-up of adaptation activities for ETF reporting.	MFS, DCCTEFV, NSO COMNACC, other relevant line MDAs and data providers	Senior consultant 4 - Development of modules and agreements for training of trainers, supported by Gender expert
1.3.4	Module 3: NDC mitigation tracking capacity building	Develop the required capacity for tracking NDC mitigation actions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement through training of stakeholders on the tools and templates developed in this project for this purpose and conforming to the MPGs of Decision 18/CMA.1.	MFS, DCCTEFV, NSO COMNACC, other relevant line MDAs and data providers	Senior consultant 4 - Development of modules and agreements for training of trainers, supported by Gender expert
1.3.5	Module 4: Support needed and received tracking capacity building	Analyze the appropriateness of the existing situation regarding the capacity for tracking financial and technology development and transfer support	MFS, DCCTEFV, NSO COMNACC, other relevant	Senior consultant 4 - Development of modules and agreements for

Code / Ref.	Deliverable statement	Tentative content and required activities / work	Relevant stakeholders	Entity in charge of producing deliverable
		needed and received. Assess capacity-building needs for reporting in the BTR. Use the results of the assessment to prepare a capacity-building program for tracking NDC mitigation actions. The program will address the adoption and use of the tools and templates developed in the project, and the reporting of financial and technology development and transfer support needed and received, in conformity with Decision 5/CMA.3.	line MDAs and data providers	training of trainers, supported by Gender expert
1.3.6	Training cooperation agreement developed and signed with the National Committee on Climate Change for execution of the capacity building program	Develop a training cooperation agreement with an academic or technical institution, to be determined during the implementation phase, for the execution of the designed capacity building program. This agreement will define roles and responsibilities, timeframes, resources, contents and target audiences (stakeholders) with the aim to ensure long-term sustainability of transparency.	MEET, DCCTEFV, COMNACC and academia or technical training institution	MEET
1.3.7	Report on training of trainers (for teaching the four modules) and posting of the training materials on the web portal	Target the training of trainers to ensure the success and sustainability of the capacity-building program. Equip and prepare trainers to teach the four modules using training materials made available on the web portal to facilitate the program.	DCCTEFV and trainers	Senior consultant 4 - Development of modules and agreements for training of trainers, supported by Gender expert

Output 1.4: A gender-responsive stakeholder communication and engagement strategy for the National Transparency Platform is created and disseminated with key stakeholders.

The NTP being a key element for enabling Senegal to comply with ETF reporting, it is imperative that all concerned stakeholders collaborate fully with DCCTEFV in the reporting process. In view of that enhanced collaboration, the project has earmarked activities to communicate with the stakeholders to engage them on the creation of the NTP through efficient dissemination of information thereon. A gender-responsive strategy for communicating with stakeholders and engaging them will be developed.

Under Output 1.4., the project will produce the following deliverables:

Table 8. Deliverables Under Output 1.4

Code / Ref.	Deliverable statement	Tentative content and required activities / work	Relevant stakeholders	Entity in charge of producing deliverable
1.4.1	Enhanced consultation, communication and engagement strategy	Develop a gender-responsive stakeholder strategy, including detailed processes and activities, to enhance consultation, communication, and engagement.	MFS, DCCTEFV, MDAs and data providers	Senior Consultant 5 - Communication strategy, supported by Gender expert
1.4.2	Annual reports on strategy execution (minimum 2)	Produce at least two annual reports to monitor and evaluate progress in the development of the strategy while ensuring that the goals are reached.	DCCTEFV	PMU
1.4.3	NTP launch event report	Organize an event to launch the NTP once it is operationalized. Prepare a report documenting the event, including a sex-disaggregated attendance list, contents, and outcomes.	MEET, DCCTEFV and MDAs	Senior Consultant 5 - Communication strategy

Component 2. National Transparency Platform modules

Decisions 5/CMA.3 and 18/CMA.1 provide the outline for the different elements of the BTR and the MPGs to follow when preparing these elements to comply with the ETF of the PA. Senegal lacks the suitable tools and capacity to implement these decisions. This component targets the development of the gender-sensitive tools and templates required for ETF reporting, their integration in a database on the NTP, the processes for adopting the MPGs, capacity building on the tools and their usage of the NTP on them and an exit strategy inclusive of their management and improvement. Tools and templates should also provide for integration of gender in data collection and analysis, which will vary from module to module, as advised by the gender expert to be hired by the project and based on the most up to date guidance on the subject, building on resources available through the Climate Transparency Platform and other knowledge sources, including the BTR Gender Toolkit and its future updates. Some examples are developing templates for data and information submission to differentiate between male and female participants as well as making provisions for gender differentiated data; climate change impacts assessment to include a feature for measuring gender equality (in ownership, needs and access to resources), and gender differentiation in energy use and GHG emissions.

Hence, the 4 outputs under this outcome are each attached to one module associated with the 4 elements of the BTR, namely the GHG inventory, tracking of Adaptation activities, tracking NDC mitigation and tracking NDC financial and technology development and transfer support needed and received, and capacity building needs. Capacity building activities are embedded in each module as well as the preparation of an exit strategy for ensuring sustainability.

Barrier 2 addressed: Senegal's climate ETF modules for GHG Inventory, Adaptation and Vulnerability, NDC tracking, and support Needed and Received are incomplete and not fully aligned with ETF requirements.

Outcome 2: The Government of Senegal produces more accurate and complete data for all ETF components and makes it available through the NTP.

Output 2.1: Gender-responsive templates and a database are made available to national stakeholders, and their capacities are enhanced for using the National Transparency Platform GHG Inventory Module.

Senegal has not yet developed an appropriate framework for collecting gender sensitive data for the compilation of a TACCC GHG inventory. This entails putting in place an activity data management cycle which includes planning, data collection, data processing and analysis, information publishing and sharing, data preservation and data reuse to produce quality stand-alone national inventory documents in line with the climate change transparency requirements. This output aims at designing and providing tools and templates tailored for emissions sources of the country to data providers. The secure NTP will host the templates, and data providers will use the web portal to submit their data automatically on an annual basis.

This module will be gender sensitive, with the potential aspects to be considered during the design of tools and templates: (i) inclusive data collection, incorporating sex-disaggregated data where relevant, especially in sectors like agriculture, energy use, and transportation, where men and women may have different patterns of activity and resource use; (ii) gender analysis in emissions sources to understand how different groups contribute to or are impacted by emissions; (iii) ensuring women's participation in the different phases of the inventory cycle; (iv) gender-responsive indicators; (v) capacity building by training teams on gender mainstreaming and providing tools to integrate gender into the GHG inventory module; (6) alignment of GHG inventory processes with national gender and climate policies, such as gender action plans or climate-smart development strategies.

Capacity building of data providers, the GHG inventory Technical Working Group (TWG) and inventory compilers on the use of the templates are provided for in this output. The data will be databased on the secure NTP and accessible to the GHG inventory compilers and other stakeholders to use when required for estimating emissions and removals or informing mitigation assessments,. All data collected can then be easily archived for future use when reporting and for national planning inclusive of gender issues. The result of this output is to enable Senegal to compile TACCC GHG inventories in line with the MPGs. The manual on the GHG inventory processes and methodology coupled with the exit strategy will ensure sustainability of the system.

Under Output 2.1, the project will be producing the following deliverables

Table 9. Deliverables Under Output 2.1

Code / Ref.	Deliverable statement	Tentative content and required activities / work	Relevant stakeholders	Entity in charge of producing deliverable
2.1.1.	GHG Inventory Module development plan	Develop a plan for producing the GHG Inventory Module, ensuring that the required steps - data collection, quality control, compilation, estimation of emissions, quality assurance, National Inventory Improvement Plan and production of National Inventory Report, including expertise needed - are overlooked.	DCCTEFV, NSO, MFS and TWG GHG inventory	Senior Consultant 6 - GHG Inventory
2.1.2	GHG Inventory Prototype enhancements to tools and templates	Assess existing tools and templates with the aim of enhancing them to meet the TACCC principles. Design enhanced prototype tools and templates of the GHG inventory module for development and integration into the NTP for testing.	DCCTEFV, NSO, MFS and TWG GHG inventory	Senior Consultant 6 - GHG Inventory, supported by Gender expert
2.1.3	GHG Inventory Final enhanced tools and templates	Develop and finalize the enhanced tools and gender sensitive templates of the GHG Inventory Module and integrate them into the NTP.	DCCTEFV, NSO, MFS and TWG GHG inventory	Senior Consultant 6 - GHG Inventory, supported by Gender expert
2.1.4	GHG Inventory Module processes and methodology manual	Document the different steps and processes for compiling a TACCC GHG Inventory in a manual, in line with the MPGs of the ETF.	DCCTEFV, NSO, MFS and TWG GHG inventory	Senior Consultant 6 - GHG Inventory
2.1.5	GHG Inventory Module capacity-building sessions	Conduct and report on the capacity-building sessions for the GHG Inventory Module, as designed under 1.3.2	DCCTEFV, NSO, MFS, TWG GHG inventory and data providers	GHG Inventory trainers
2.1.6	GHG Inventory Module management, improvement and project exit strategy	Develop a management and improvement plan, along with a project exit strategy for the GHG Inventory Module integrated into the NTP, to ensure sustainability.	DCCTEFV, NSO, COMNACC, TWG GHG inventory and data providers	Senior Consultant 6 - GHG Inventory

Output 2.2: **Gender-responsive** templates and a database are made available to national stakeholders and their capacities are enhanced for using the National Transparency Platform Adaptation/Vulnerability Module.

Senegal has not been tracking adaptation/vulnerability in an orderly systematic manner due to lack of tools and templates within a user-friendly environment. This module will be gender sensitive, with the potential aspects to be considered during the design of tools and templates for data collection and analysis: (i) use of gender-responsive indicators that capture gender-specific dimensions of climate impacts, resilience and adaptation (e.g. the different ways in which women and men are exposed to climate threats; differences in their resilience to climate shocks on all ongoing adaptation projects for addressing vulnerabilities; (ii); disaggregating data by gender (e.g. tracking impacts of implemented adaptation actions on the livelihoods of women and men in the Senegalese population, how women and men are affected by the application of provisions on loss and damage); (iii) ensuring women's participation in the tracking of adaptation and vulnerability (e.g. list of data providers disaggregated by gender, list of beneficiaries of training on adaptation/vulnerability disaggregated by gender, and; (iii) monitoring gender-responsive policies on adaptation. Such information will be used by the country to submit BTRs to the UNFCCC and also to integrate it in national plans.

Once the tools and templates are developed and available on the secure NTP, all concerned stakeholders will be trained on their use for collecting and submitting data annually which will be databased on the secure NTP. Availability of these data will facilitate reporting annually for inclusion in the BTR. As well, decisionmakers will be able to access this information for updating Adaptation/Vulnerability assessments based on robust vulnerability studies in line with national plans and strategies. The manual on the adaptation, including vulnerability processes and methodology coupled with the exit strategy will ensure sustainability of the system.

Under Output 2.1.2., the project will be producing the following deliverables:

Table 10. Deliverables Under Output 2.2

Code / Ref.	Deliverable statement	Tentative content and required activities / work	Relevant stakeholders	Entity in charge of producing deliverable
2.2.1	Adaptation/Vulnerability Module development plan	Develop a comprehensive plan in consultation with all concerned stakeholders to cover datasets, tools and templates for monitoring and evaluation, expertise needed and, gaps and barriers for removal for the Adaptation/Vulnerability Module, ensuring it thoroughly addresses Senegal's high vulnerability and builds resilience to climate change.	DCCTEFV, NSO, MFS and (TWG) Adaptation/Vulnerability	Senior Consultant 7 - Adaptation tracking
2.2.2	Adaptation/Vulnerability Prototype enhancements to tools and templates	Design tools and templates with the aim of enhancing and integrating them into the NTP to produce a comprehensive compendium for systematically tracking Adaptation/Vulnerability.	DCCTEFV, NSO, MFS and TWG Adaptation/Vulnerability	Senior Consultant 7 - Adaptation tracking, supported by Gender expert
2.2.3	Adaptation/Vulnerability Final enhanced tools and templates	Develop and finalize the enhanced tools and gender sensitive templates of the Adaptation/Vulnerability module with all concerned stakeholders. Finalize and integrate these tools and templates into the NTP.	DCCTEFV, NSO, MFS and TWG Adaptation/Vulnerability	Senior Consultant 7 - Adaptation tracking, supported by Gender expert

Code / Ref.	Deliverable statement	Tentative content and required activities / work	Relevant stakeholders	Entity in charge of producing deliverable
2.2.4	Adaptation/Vulnerability Module processes and methodology manual	Document the different steps, methodology, and processes for monitoring and reporting on Adaptation/Vulnerability in accordance with Decision 5/CMA.3 in a manual.	DCCTEFV, NSO, MFS and TWG Adaptation/Vulnerability	Senior Consultant 7 - Adaptation tracking
2.2.5	Adaptation/Vulnerability Module Capacity-building sessions	Conduct and report on capacity-building sessions for the Adaptation/Vulnerability Module, as designed under 1.3.3.	DCCTEFV, NSO, MFS, TWG Adaptation/Vulnerability and data providers	Adaptation tracking trainers
2.2.6	Adaptation/Vulnerability Module management, improvement and project exit strategy	Develop and integrate a management and improvement plan, along with a project exit strategy for the Adaptation/Vulnerability Module into the NTP, for ensuring sustainability.	DCCTEFV, NSO, COMNACC, TWG Adaptation/Vulnerability and data providers	Senior Consultant 7 - Adaptation tracking

Output 2.3: **Gender-responsive** templates and a database are made available to national stakeholders and their capacities are enhanced for using the National Transparency Platform NDC Tracking Module.

Tracking NDC mitigation actions and their effects is a mandatory element of the BTR. Tracking NDCs in a gender-sensitive way means ensuring that climate commitments and their progress reflect and respond to the different needs, roles, and contributions of all genders. To meet this obligation, gender sensitive information on NDC mitigation actions must be collected in a well-organised and systematic manner. This output targets the development of appropriate tools and templates accessible on the secure NTP for data collection and electronic submission. The templates will, which may include in their design the following gender sensitive dimensions: (i) use of gender-responsive indicators that capture gender-specific outcomes—like the number of women-led renewable energy projects; (ii) disaggregating data by gender (e.g. tracking impacts of implemented NDC actions on the livelihoods of women and men in the Senegalese population, list of data providers and beneficiaries of training disaggregated by gender); (iii) ensuring women’s participation in NDC tracking, and monitoring how women are involved in NDC planning, implementation, and monitoring, including participation in consultations, decision-making bodies, and technical committees; (iv) tracking institutional accountability: whether institutions responsible for NDC implementation have gender expertise, training, and dedicated resources. All information will be included in the NTP database and stored for immediate and future use. Once the tools and templates are developed and available on the secure NTP, all concerned stakeholders will be trained on their use for collecting and submitting data annually which will be databased on the secure NTP. Availability of these data will ease up the preparation of transparent reports annually for feeding in the preparation of the BTR. Additionally, decision-makers will be able to access this information for updating national plans and strategies. The manual on the NDC mitigation tracking processes and methodology coupled with the exit strategy will ensure sustainability of the system.

Under Output 2.3., the project will be producing the following deliverables:

Table 11. Deliverables Under Output 2.3

Code / Ref.	Deliverable statement	Tentative content and required activities / work	Relevant stakeholders	Entity in charge of producing deliverable
2.3.1	NDC Tracking Module development plan	Begin the development of this module with a situation analysis and documentation of the current state, followed by identifying	DCCTEFV, NSO, MFS and (TWG) NDC Tracking	Senior Consultant 8 - NDC Mitigation tracking

		additional requirements such as datasets, expertise needs and gaps analysis in a plan for action.		
2.3.2	NDC Tracking Prototype enhancements to tools and templates	Assess existing tools and templates with the aim of enhancing them to meet the NDC Tracking module. Design enhanced prototype tools and templates of the NDC Tracking module for development and integration into the NTP for testing.	DCCTEFV, NSO, MFS and TWG NDC Tracking	Senior Consultant 8 - NDC Mitigation tracking, supported by Gender expert
2.3.3	NDC Tracking Final enhanced tools and templates	Deliver and integrate the enhanced final tools and gender sensitive templates of the NDC Tracking module into the NTP.	DCCTEFV, NSO, MFS and TWG NDC Tracking	Senior Consultant 8 - NDC Mitigation tracking, supported by Gender expert
2.3.4	NDC Tracking Module processes and methodology manual	Document in a manual the different processes and methodologies on the NDC Tracking Module integrated into the NTP.	DCCTEFV, NSO, MFS and TWG NDC Tracking	Senior Consultant 8 - NDC Mitigation tracking
2.3.5	NDC Tracking Module Capacity-building sessions	Conduct and report on the capacity-building sessions for the NDC Tracking Module, as designed under 1.3.4.	DCCTEFV, NSO, MFS, TWG Adaptation and data providers	NDC Mitigation tracking trainers
2.3.6	NDC Tracking Module management, improvement and project exit strategy	Develop and integrate a management and improvement plan, along with a project exit strategy for the NDC Tracking Module into the NTP, to ensure sustainability.	DCCTEFV, NSO, COMNACC, TWG NDC Tracking and data providers	Senior Consultant 8 - NDC Mitigation tracking

Output 2.4: **Gender-responsive** templates and a database are made available to national stakeholders and their capacities are enhanced for using the National Transparency Platform Support Needed and Received Module.

Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received

is also a mandatory element to be reported in the BTRs in accordance with the MPGs. Parties need to provide information on plans, needs and priorities related to technology development and transfer, including those identified in technology needs assessments and technology development and transfer related needs for the enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies such as Title (of activity, programme or project); Programme/project description; Type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting); Type of technology; Expected time frame; Sector; and Expected use, impact and estimated results. Regarding support received, countries shall provide information on case studies, including key success and failure stories; how the support contributes to technology development and transfer, endogenous capacities and know-how and the stage of the technology cycle supported, including research and development, demonstration, deployment, diffusion and transfer of technology. Additionally, information should be as detailed as for the needs as well as the recipient and implementing entity/ies and whether the activity is planned, ongoing or completed. Similar requirements apply to information on capacity building support needed and received. This output will cover the development of the appropriate gender sensitive templates and a database for data collection and management, with gender dimensions to be captured in their design, potentially including the following aspects: (i) use of gender-responsive indicators that capture gender-specific outcomes (e.g. access to climate finance by women farmers); (ii) gender-disaggregation of data (including the list of providers, beneficiaries of support needed and received, especially in capacity-building; (iii) ensuring women's participation in the tracking of support needed and received. These templates and tools will be made available on the secure NTP for use by data providers after having received training on their use for data collection, BTR reporting and national planning. The data will be stored in a database in the NTP to be managed by DCCTEFV and made accessible to all relevant institutions and the general public. The transparency reports will then be used by decisionmakers for planning climate financing while informing the global stocktake.

Under Output 2.4., the project will be producing the following deliverables:

Table 12. Deliverables Under Output 2.4

Code / Ref.	Deliverable statement	Tentative content and required activities / work	Relevant stakeholders	Entity in charge of producing deliverable
2.4.1	Support Needed and Received Module development plan	Conduct a situation analysis to identify further actions such as datasets, capacity building needs, gaps and barriers to be addressed for developing the module on tracking financial and technology development and transfer support needed and received in line with Decision 5/CMA.3.	MEET, DCCTEFV, Ministry of Economic Planning and Cooperation (MEPC), COMNACC and Ministry of Finance and Budget (MFB)	Senior Consultant 9 - Support tracking
2.4.2	Support Needed and Received Prototype enhancements to tools and templates	Design enhancement of existing tools and templates to meet the ETF reporting requirements on financial and technology development and transfer support needed and received, as well as their integration into the NTP. Support needed and received, and capacity building needs	MEET, DCCTEFV, COMNACC and MFB	Senior Consultant 9 - Support tracking, supported by Gender expert
2.4.3	Support Needed and Received Final enhanced tools and templates	Develop the enhanced tools and gender sensitive templates on financial and technology development and transfer support needed and received, as well as capacity building needs module with all concerned stakeholders. Finalize and integrate these tools and templates into the NTP.	MEET, DCCTEFV, COMNACC and MFB	Senior Consultant 9 - Support tracking, supported by Gender expert
2.4.4	Support Needed and Received Module processes and methodology manual	Document the different steps, methodologies, and processes for tracking and reporting on financial and technology development and transfer support needed and received, as well as capacity building needs in a manual.	MEET, DCCTEFV, COMNACC and MFB	Senior Consultant 9 - Support tracking
2.4.5	Support Needed and Received Module Capacity-building sessions	Conduct and report on capacity-building sessions for the Support Needed and Received Module, as designed under 1.3.5.	MEET, DCCTEFV, MFB, MFS, COMNACC and other MDAs	Support tracking trainers
2.4.6	Support Needed and Received Module management, improvement and project exit strategy	Develop and integrate a management and improvement plan, along with a project exit strategy for the financial and technology development and transfer support needed and received, as well as capacity building needs module into the NTP, to ensure sustainability.	MEET, DCCTEFV, MFB and COMNACC	Senior Consultant 9 - Support tracking

Component 3: Using the National Transparency Platform

Senegal does have substantial data for transparent reporting, but these are widely dispersed which makes it difficult to collect and organize within a relatively short period for preparing annual reports on the four modules of the ETF. These data even when processed are not readily available at the required time for preparing the ETF reports as well as informing national planning on a regular basis. This situation being inappropriate for ETF reporting and mainstreaming climate information in national development plans. The other two components are addressing the tools for collecting data under an appropriate legal framework along with

capacity building of national stakeholders. This output aims at using the products of components 1 and 2, stored on the centralized NTP to enhance the country's compliance with the ETF. Procedures for using the secure NTP through the use of appropriate tools developed in this component for reporting to the UNFCCC and mainstreaming the most updated climate information into the national planning process will be developed and availed to government. To make this an asset to the country and also for sustainability purposes, the capacity building will be provided to national experts and decisionmakers to enable them to use the gender sensitive information available on the secure NTP successfully and efficiently.

Barrier 3 addressed: Senegal is not able to consistently use its climate change information for reporting to the UNFCCC and for national planning without project-based financing and external consultants

Outcome 3: The Government of Senegal takes steps to submit transparency reports to the UNFCCC and undertake national planning utilizing the new National Transparency Platform.

Output 3.1: A roadmap, protocol, and tools to use the NTP for UNFCCC reporting are submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Ecological Transition for their use.

This output will start with the production of a roadmap and protocols for enabling the use of the platform supported by the suitable tools developed in this component and the training on these provided to stakeholders. The objective is primarily reporting to the UNFCCC in accordance with the MPGs in a timely and transparent manner through the use of the developed tools. The systematic production of the reports to the UNFCCC will provide the most updated status on achievements in the implementation of the country's commitments as per its NDC. This information can then feed into mainstreaming climate change in the development process on a regular basis.

Under Output 3.1, the project will be producing the following deliverables:

Table 13. Deliverables Under Output 3.1

Code / Ref.	Deliverable statement	Tentative content and required activities / work	Relevant stakeholders	Entity in charge of producing deliverable
3.1.1	UNFCCC reporting roadmap	Assess the level of Senegal's readiness to report to the UNFCCC in line with Decisions 5/CMA.3 and 18/CMA.1 for preparing a roadmap on roles and responsibilities of institutions for provision of data, use of tools and templates and expertise required to meet timelines and standards for UNFCCC reports.	MEET, DCCTEFV, COMNACC and other relevant ministries	Senior Consultant 10 - Roadmap and Use of NTP
3.1.2	Transparency Management System automatic generation feature: UNFCCC reporting tables	Develop an automatic generation feature on the NTP for generating Common Reporting Tables and Common Tabular Formats for reporting to the UNFCCC. The generation feature will include tools, codes, and manuals on procedures.	MEET, DCCTEFV, COMNACC and other relevant ministries	Senior Consultant 10 - Roadmap and Use of NTP

Output 3.2: A roadmap, protocol, and tools to integrate the NTP into national planning processes are submitted to the Cabinet/Government for approval

This output is adopting a similar route as the previous one with a roadmap followed with a protocol, tools and training thereon but with the target being the use of information available on the NTP for national planning processes. It also includes a system for tracking use of the platform for integration of climate information in national planning and a plan for scaling up the use of the secure NTP over and above the key actors identified in the project.

Under Output 3.2, the project will be producing the following deliverables:

Table 14. Deliverables Under Output 3.2

Code / Ref.	Deliverable statement	Tentative content and required activities / work	Relevant stakeholders	Entity in charge of producing deliverable
3.2.1	Reports from minimum 3 COMNACC meetings on use of NTP for national planning, or decisions taken to use it for national planning	Assess the reports of at least 3 COMNACC meetings to evaluate the use of the NTP for national planning, or decisions taken to use it for national planning such as in the updating of the NDC, preparation of the ADCOM and LT-LEDS.	MEET, MEFP, DCCTEFV, COMNACC and MDAs	Local consultant 6 and PMU
3.2.2	Platform mechanism for informing the development of long-term climate change strategies	Optimize the use of the NTP for integrating climate change into long-term strategies. Develop tools, procedures and methodologies integrated in the NTP for its use to inform the development of long-term climate change strategies and share it with planners	MEET, MEFP, MFS, DCCTEFV, COMNACC and MDAs	Senior Consultant 10 - Roadmap and Use of NTP
3.2.3	Methodology including activity log and indicators tracking platform's use for national (and local) policymaking	Analysis of records from the NTP activity log indicating the number of stakeholders accessing it for various services such as knowledge products, data, reports and other features for updating the NDC, ADCOM or LT-LED among others.	MEET, DCCTEFV, MFS and COMNACC	Senior Consultant 10 - Roadmap and Use of NTP
3.2.4	Strategy for scaling up the use of the NTP for national and local policymaking	Enhance the mainstreaming of climate change in national and subnational development through the development of a strategy (stakeholders, methods and procedures, capacity building) for scaling up the use of the NTP for national and local policymaking.	MEET, MEFP, MFS, DCCTEFV, COMNACC and MDAs	Senior Consultant 10 - Roadmap and Use of NTP, supported by Gender expert
3.2.5	Capacity-building approach including five sessions to enable decision makers (2 sessions) from key sectors and regional actors (3 sessions) to harness the outputs and knowledge of the platform	Provide training on how to access and use the NTP relative to climate data, transparency requirements, technical and UNFCCC reports, through five sessions: two for decision-makers from key sectors and three for regional actors. These sessions will enable them to harness the outputs and knowledge of the NTP to inform the Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategy and other national planning processes.	DCCTEFV and all Ministries	Senior Consultant 10 - Roadmap and Use of NTP

Component 4: Monitoring and evaluation

In this component, project monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in accordance with GEF and UNEP policies.

Outcome 4: Project is effectively monitored and evaluated

Output 4.1. Monitoring and evaluation products are delivered.

This output details the monitoring and evaluation process for enabling a smooth implementation of the project to objectively deliver the earmarked products and a smooth flow of funds for timely rolling out of the activities. The first activity is the inception workshop to present the project to a wide audience while serving to further consult and engage those not yet on board. Additionally, issues raised by stakeholders during this meeting will be discussed and amendments brought to the workplan, budget, monitoring and evaluation plan and roles and responsibilities as appropriate.

Annual project implementation reports (PIR), covering financial and technical progress, will be prepared and submitted to UNEP for transmitting to the GEF. Two meetings of the Project Steering Committee are planned annually to follow progress and guide on the implementation of the project activities. Annual financial audits are projected to ensure appropriate use of funds. One closure workshop is scheduled before the technical completion of the project.

Further information on monitoring and evaluation requirements can be found in Annex J of the CEO Endorsement Document.

Under Output 4.1., the project will be producing the following deliverables:

Table 15. Deliverables Under Output 4.1

Code / Ref.	Deliverable statement	Tentative content and required activities / work	Relevant stakeholders	Entity in charge of producing deliverable
4.1.1	Inception workshop report with attendance list	One (1) Inception workshop	MEET	Senior Technical Advisor and Project Manager
4.1.2	Six (6) steering committee meetings reports with attendance lists	Organization of Project Steering Committee meetings	Senior Technical Advisor, Project Manager and PSC members	Senior Technical Advisor, Project Manager
4.1.3	Progress reports, PIRs and project indicators' monitoring	Preparation of quarterly monitoring reports	Senior Technical Advisor and Project Management Unit	Project Management Unit
4.1.4	Sections of PIRs on Gender Action Plan monitoring	Monitoring of gender action plan	Gender Expert, Senior Technical Advisor, Project Management Unit and TWGs	Gender Expert, Senior Technical Advisor and Project Management Unit
4.1.5	One (1) Mid-term review report	One (1) Mid Term Review (optional)	Independent Consultant, UNEP. PMU and key stakeholders	Independent Consultant and UNEP
4.1.6	Three (3) financial audit reports	Annual auditing	Audit firm and PMU	PMU
4.1.7	One (1) final closure workshop (report, attendance list)	Final closure workshop	MEET, MFS, DCCTEFV, NSO COMNACC, other relevant MDAs and data providers	Senior Technical Advisor and Project Management Unit
4.1.8	One (1) Terminal evaluation report	Terminal evaluation	Independent Consultant, UNEP, PMU, MEET, DCCTEFV, MFS and key MDAs	Independent Consultant and UNEP

Sustainability

The project has been designed to ensure sustainability. First and foremost, the project is geared towards enhancing institutional capacities through the provisions made for training and capacity building of stakeholders, the production of manuals and training materials which will stay and be used after project closure, development of appropriate tools and their availability to users well after the project has ended. Knowledge transfer and dissemination are included in the project while the project and other transparency products will be posted and accessible on the NTP. Capacity gained by stakeholders from the project will serve in the longer term when Senegal prepares its BTRs for the UNFCCC, updating its NDC every five years and in integrating updated climate information in the national development plans towards meeting the low carbon and resilient strategy of the country. The development and commissioning of the secure NTP will facilitate data management in lieu of the present situation with information widely dispersed and not readily available and serve the country not only for reporting purposes but will also act as a repository of gender sensitive climate data, properly databased and archived for use stakeholders. The creation of a Transparency unit within DCCTEFV is anticipated to take over after project closure to maintain the activities. Exit strategies have been included as specific deliverables, namely a workplan for sustaining long term use of the secure NTP, inclusive of financing, training cooperation agreements with academia and/or training institutions for future capacity building and management of the GHG inventory, adaptation, NDC tracking, and financial and technology development and transfer support needed and received, and capacity building needs modules. Additionally, the secure NTP will incorporate a logging system that will enable tracking of the use made.

Uptake

This CBIT project is designed to generate global environmental and adaptation benefits that would not materialize without GEF support. This project will further develop the capacity of Senegal to better assess and report emissions and their reduction as well as adaptation which have associated environmental benefits. Consequently, it will enable Senegal to track NDC mitigation actions and adaptation/vulnerability in a more consistent manner. The project will support Senegal's initiatives towards sustainable development through strengthening of its legal and institutional frameworks to monitor, report and verify GHG emissions, mitigation and adaptation, notwithstanding an assessment of its financial, technological and capacity building needs, thereby ensuring compliance with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) under the Paris Agreement.

This initiative is crucial for integrating climate considerations into national policies, aligning with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and enhancing resilience of vulnerable communities that are often the hardest hit by climate change. The strengthening of institutional frameworks through the development and implementation of a national transparency unit and data management systems within the NTP. The project will ensure that climate actions are well-informed, coordinated, and transparent.

Without GEF support, the country would lack the technical expertise, institutional capacity, and resources necessary to implement this comprehensive National Transparency Platform. The additionality of this project is evident in its ability to elevate national efforts, enabling the country to contribute more effectively to global climate goals, improving the accuracy of international reporting, and fostering global cooperation on climate change. These benefits are critical for advancing global environmental stewardship and enhancing adaptation efforts in the face of escalating climate challenges.

The project has targeted national stakeholders but in view of scaling up the results and products to sub-nationals' levels, the latter have been included for sharing the knowledge generated. Training materials and manuals generated through the project will be available on the secure NTP for sub-nationals to use after appropriate training have been provided to them. In fact, the project has included training of trainers for further dissemination of knowledge for application and intends integrating academicians and/or training institutions through official agreements for continued capacity building. The project will transform the reporting approach to the Convention and the integration of climate information in national planning in a systematic manner as opposed to the present situation. Aware of achievements of the country on its NDC coupled with recent information will prompt stakeholders, namely the private sector, NGOs and CSOs to indulge in project preparation within the declared low emissions and climate resilient development agenda of the country.

Replicability

The approach adopted in the project is organized in such a way as to be replicated at different levels and in other situations. The laying down of a robust basement starts with the framework, systems and tools to support the collection of gender sensitive data, their processing and generation of transparent reports. The data and reports can then be shared at the national, regional and global levels to be used in the international collective fight against climate change. This model can also be replicated at the sub-national level, adopted at institutional, organizational and company levels also to facilitate data collection and sharing as desired and depending on the objectives and planned utilization.

Project Cost-Effectiveness

The project has been designed for cost-effectiveness. All project activities have been budgeted after an in-depth analysis of the tasks to be performed and costed accordingly. Similarly, workshops and meetings costs have been estimated based on details of number of participants, their location to the project site and other factors such as logistics, duration, etc. Actors from MDAs will support the project within their own working schedules. Most activities will take place in Dakar where most stakeholders operate thus saving on costs and maximizing time use. UNEP's intervention is also cost-effective based on its experience in similar and past initiatives, its long experience working with Senegal and the added technical support they provide in addition to the administrative and monitoring services provided as the implementing agency. UNEP is currently supporting over 30 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Caribbean regions to fulfil their reporting commitments under the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement and is active on the Climate Transparency Platform also. The project will contract a minimum of staff, namely a project Manager supported by an administrative and a financial Assistant to work strictly during the lifetime of the project. Other service providers will be competitively selected under the country procurement regulations to ensure cost effectiveness and good governance.

Innovativeness

The project is innovative as it will change the reporting approach of Senegal from the ad-hoc one adopted to date to a more organized and sustainable one. The vital innovation will be the development of a national transparency system that will be very useful to not only prepare transparent reports to the UNFCCC but also act as a repository of climate, the NTP, for data collection, management and sharing as well as knowledge dissemination to wide groups of stakeholders. Opening access of the NTP to regional actors and the global community at large will promote collaboration and sharing of lessons learned for complying with the ETF of the PA. Additionally, the project will enhance institutional memory as well as improve the capacity of national experts to perform transparent reporting.

Key innovations are:

- Development of a compendium of tools and gender responsive templates for collecting data in an automatic and timely manner for transparent reporting.
- Development and operationalization of a National transparency platform for collecting and sharing of good quality most recent gender sensitive climate information for use by a wide range of national stakeholders.
- The National Transparency Platform will enhance mainstreaming of climate information, including gender issues, in national development planning for aligning with the objectives of the PA.
- The project will address transparency at the national, subnational and regional levels.

Communication strategy and knowledge management

Communication with stakeholders will be key to the success of the project and securing their buy-in in the process. The project has an entire output 1.4 dedicated to communication and knowledge management, to disseminate the information produced by the project at the national level, as well as globally. In this context, the project team will carry out several activities for communication and knowledge management. A sum of USD 66,500 has been budgeted for communication and knowledge management. Also, a communication expert has been enlisted for contracting to perform the tasks on communication.

The knowledge management expert will identify activities within the project that must be communicated and disseminated. Knowledge products such as brochures, videos, interviews, posts on social media will be prepared for different activities and reports on specific outputs and will be disseminated on the DCCTEFV website, on the Climate Transparency Platform and through the Francophone Transparency network led by the UNDP Climate Promise Initiative.

The abovementioned global platform and regional network are part of the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency - Global Support Programme Phase II (CBIT-GSP II), GEF ID 10088 and 10128, implemented by UNEP and executed by UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre (UNEP-CCC). Senegal is a member of the Francophone network and has been actively participating in its activities, including peer-to-peer exchanges, sharing of lessons learned as well as training workshops and webinars on transparency. Products on transparency and lessons learned from this national CBIT project will be shared through the Climate Transparency Platform and peer-to-peer events organized with other countries in the region undergoing CBIT projects. Continuity will be ensured during the subsequent phase of the Global Support Programme.

MEET will be the implementing agency while the DCCTEFV will be the executing one. All the elements of the project revolve around the ETF reporting requirements, namely the MPGS contained in the Annex to Decision 18/CMA.1. The tools and templates developed will target collection, collation and preparation of data for feeding into the IPCC 2006 Guidelines, its Wetlands Supplement and the 2019 Refinements for computing GHG inventories, and tracking adaptation and mitigation actions, and support received and needed under articles 4, 7 and, 9,10 and 11 respectively. Knowledge generated through the project of the MPGs will be disseminated through the capacity building sessions scheduled to take place under component 2 project whence all Ministries including the departments and agencies under their purview will be participating. Under component 3, the same Ministries, departments and agencies will be trained for preparing the UNFCCC report, namely generation of Common Reporting Tables and Common Tabular Formats to meet the ETF. The Ministries responsible for finance and gender will also be leveraged in the knowledge dissemination process for their contribution on the financial support received and needed, and gender integration respectively. The CBIT project will add to what has been achieved in the ICAT project through the provision of appropriate tools and templates for use within the developed MRV frameworks.

Communication and knowledge sharing activities will be undertaken on a regular basis over the three and a half years of the project life cycle. Deliverable 1.4.1, *“Enhanced consultation, communication and engagement strategy”* under Output 1.4: A gender-responsive stakeholder communication and engagement strategy for the National Transparency Platform is created and disseminated with key stakeholders comprises 3 official annual reports for wide circulation, diffusion of information through the media, pamphlets and other communication means and sharing of knowledge products through the National Transparency Platform portal after its launching. During the launching event, stakeholders will be invited to using the NTP as a communication channel.

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this project, including financial management and procurement. If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The CBIT project will complement previous transparency activities and ongoing initiatives in furthering Senegal’s capabilities to meet the ETF requirements of the Paris Agreement. One key project among others is the one implemented under the ICAT framework. The latter is providing support for Senegal to set up a climate finance tracking framework which will help to partly cater for Article 9 of the Paris Agreement. The CBIT project will deliver and complement by developing the necessary tools and templates, including capacity building on these for Senegal to collect the required information on finance support received and needed under this ICAT framework.

The institutional setup and project management structure for the execution of this CBIT project will follow those adopted for previous transparency initiatives, namely the BUR1. The main institutions involved include:

- as Executing Agency, the DCCTEFV under the Ministry of the Environment and Ecological Transition.
- as Implementing Agency (IA), UNEP will hold the supervisory role and consolidate all reporting to the GEF.
- The Project Steering Committee (PSC) will comprise COMNACC, plus representatives from Ministry of Energy, Petroleum and Mines, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry for Infrastructure, and Land and Air Transport, Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation, Ministry for Town and Country Planning and Regional Development, Ministry for Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Health and Social Action, Ministry for Agriculture, Food Sovereignty and Livestock, Ministry for Fisheries, Maritime and Port Infrastructure, Ministry of Finance and Budget and Ministry for the Economy, Planning and Cooperation. The PSC will be chaired by MEET and oversees high-level governance and decision-making. DCCTEFV will act as Secretary of the PSC. The Technical Committees of COMNACC will oversee and guide the Technical Working Groups (TWGs).
- The TWGs are composed of experts from government agencies, academia, civil society, and sometimes the private sector. They collect and analyze data on their respective elements of reporting to the UNFCCC. Their respective mandates and elements of reporting covered need to be adjusted to transition from BUR to BTR reporting under the ETF, as they will support the implementation of project activities under the guidance of the Senior Technical Advisor.
 - Through this project, Senegal will also actively participate in the GEF financed CBIT Global Support Programme Phase II (CBIT-GSP II), implemented by UNEP.

Implementing Agency

UNEP is the Implementing Agency (IA) for this project and will provide overall supervision and guidance in line with GEF and internal requirements. UNEP supervised the development of the project proposal given its experiences, good practices and lessons learned in developing and implementing other CBIT projects. As an implementing agency, UNEP will ensure that the project builds on previous experiences and lessons learned in the implementation of CBIT projects and will ensure coordination with regional activities and with efforts lead through the Climate Transparency Platform.

Executing Agency

The Executing Agency of this CBIT project will be the Ministry of the Environment and Ecological Transition, through the Directorate of Climate Change, Ecological Transition and Green Finance (DCCTEFV), which also acts as the Focal Point to the Convention. DCCTEFV has ample experience in executing climate transparency projects, namely the NCs and BTRs among others. Key responsibilities of DCCTEFV will be to ensure execution of project activities and quality deliverables in accordance with the workplan, ensure timely compilation and submission of progress reports, and oversee the day-to-day project execution including timely delivery of all products. In this capacity, the Ministry will oversee procurement activities, manage funds, and ensure accurate and timely reporting. It will also provide overall leadership by appointing a National Project Director, who will be the main point of contact for the project team. Additionally, the Ministry will chair the Project Steering Committee (PSC), which will act as the primary authority for the project.

Project Steering Committee (PSC)

The PSC will provide strategic guidance, monitor project progress, approve annual work plans and budgets, and ensure alignment with national priorities. As chair, the Ministry will also act as the Secretary to the PSC. This Committee will meet twice yearly to ensure that the project is progressing smoothly, share information and provide leadership for the key institutions involved, and will ensure the integrated coordination of activities. The Project Steering Committee (PSC) will comprise COMNACC, plus representatives from Ministry of Energy, Petroleum and Mines, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry for Infrastructure, and Land and Air Transport, Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation, Ministry for Town and Country Planning and Regional Development, Ministry for Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Health and Social Action, Ministry for Agriculture, Food Sovereignty and Livestock, Ministry for Fisheries, Maritime and Port Infrastructure, Ministry of Finance and Budget and Ministry for the Economy,

Planning and Cooperation. The PSC will be chaired by MEET and oversees high-level governance and decision-making. DCCTEFV will act as Secretary of the PSC. This Committee will receive technical support from the Senior Technical Advisor and the project management unit.

The PSC will be responsible for the strategic leadership of this project, taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. The PSC will also ensure full and proper coordination of this CBIT project with other transparency related projects as listed in Table 17, List of key ongoing projects and initiatives.

The technical committees of COMNACC will oversee that the deliverables of each output, outcome and component are of good quality and reflect the objective behind each activity. COMNACC technical committees will be supported in this task by the senior technical advisor, who will review the quality of deliverables under all three components and ensure the aligned scheduling and integration of outputs between the consultants to meet the project's objective (as per Terms of Reference for budget line 110112).

Project Management Unit

The project management unit will comprise a Project Manager (PM) and administrative and financial assistants. It will be responsible for the day to day running of the project, organizing activities and arranging for procurement of consultants and contractors, preparing reports as per the monitoring and evaluation workplan and supporting financial management.

Table 16 below sets out the project implementing arrangements and roles and responsibilities. This is supported by Figures 3, 4 and 5 below which illustrate the relationships between the various bodies involved in implementing this project. Detailed terms of reference for staff and consultants are available in Annex I.

Project implementation organogram:

The project management structure, Flow of funds diagram and financial management structure are provided in the following figures 3,4 and 5 respectively.

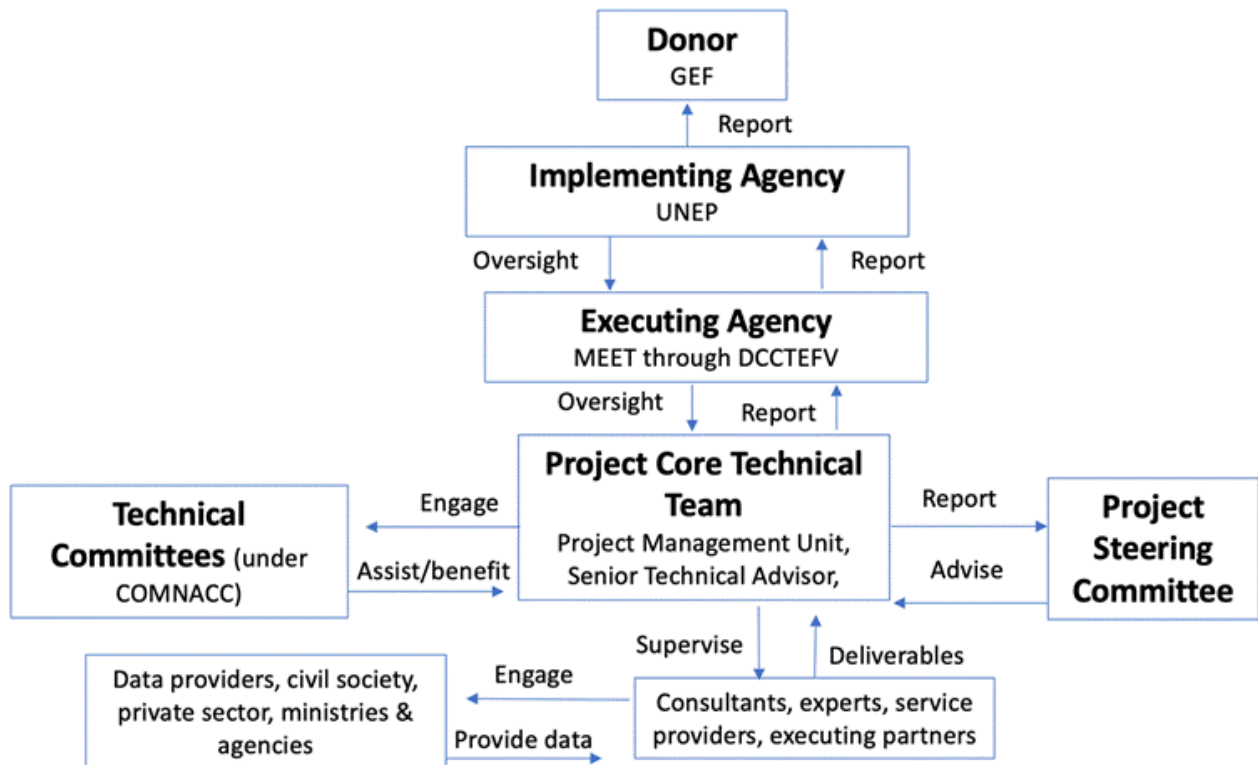


Figure 3: Project management structure

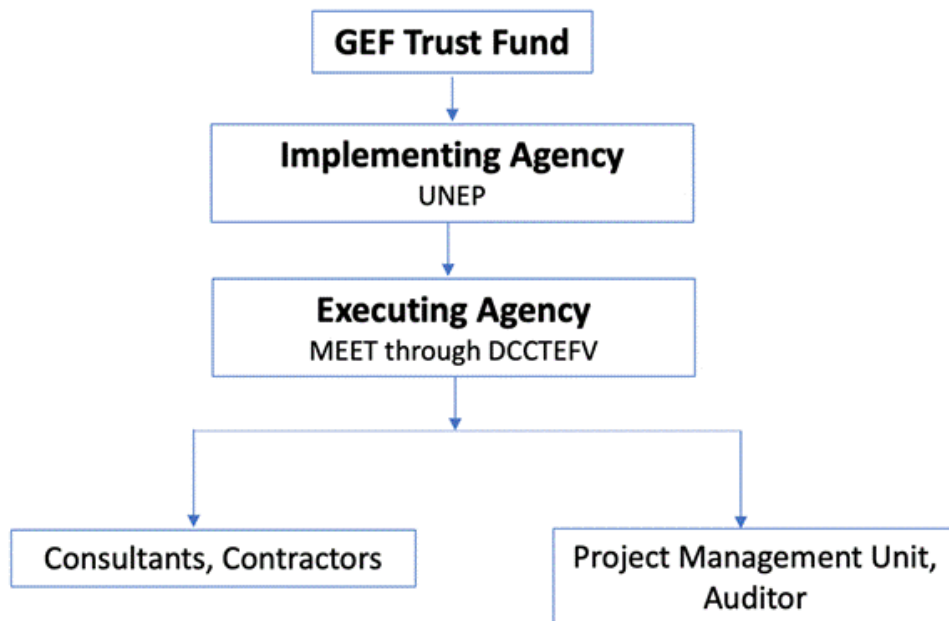


Figure 4. Flow of funds

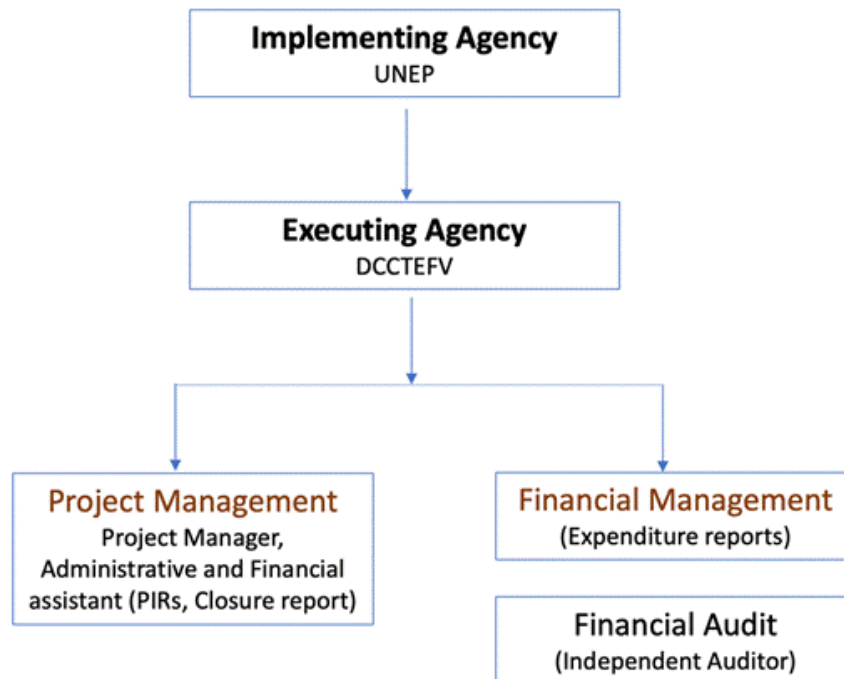


Figure 5. Financial management structure

Roles and responsibilities of each body are detailed in the following table:

Table 16. Project Implementing Arrangements Roles and responsibilities

Body	Composition	Role and description	Frequency of meetings
Project Steering Committee (PSC)	COMNACC, plus representatives from ministry of Environment and Ecological Transition, Ministry of Energy, Petroleum and Mines, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry for Infrastructure, and Land and Air Transport, Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation, Ministry for Town and Country Planning and Regional Development, Ministry for Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Health and Social Action, Ministry for Agriculture, Food Sovereignty and Livestock, Ministry for Fisheries, Maritime and Port Infrastructure, Ministry of Finance and Budget and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversight of the project progress and implementation of Outputs; • Approve workplans and budget revisions; • Approve management decisions to ensure timely delivery of quality outputs; • Provide overall guidance and strategic direction; • Enhance and optimize the contributions of various partner 	Twice a year

Body	Composition	Role and description	Frequency of meetings
	Ministry for the Economy, Planning and Cooperation	<p>organizations through coordination of all activities and inputs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DCCTEFV will appoint a National Project Director (PD) that will act as the PSC Chairperson • The Project Manager (PM) will act as the PSC Secretary <p>The member institutions will need to ensure that at least 40% female representatives are appointed to the PSC.</p>	
Implementing GEF Agency (IA)	UNEP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure timely disbursement/sub-allotment to executing agency based on agreed legal document and in accordance with UNEP and GEF fiduciary standards; • Follow-up with Executing agency for progress, equipment, financial and audit reports; • Provide consistent and regular oversight on project execution and conduct project supervisory missions as per Supervision Plans and in doing so ensures that all UNEP and GEF criteria, rules and regulations are adhered to by project partners; • Technically assess and oversee quality of project outputs, products and deliverables – including formal publications; • Provide no-objection to main TORs and subcontracts issued by the project, including selection of the Project Manager (PM); • Attend and facilitate inception workshops, field visits where relevant, and selected steering committee meetings; • Asses project risks, and monitor and enforce a risk management plan; • Regularly monitor project progress and performance and rate progress towards meeting project objectives, 	Periodic meetings (calls) with the EA's Project Management Unit (PMU), at least once per month

Body	Composition	Role and description	Frequency of meetings
		<p>project execution progress, quality of project monitoring and evaluation, and risk;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor reporting by project executing partners and provide prompt feedback on contents of the report; • Promptly inform the management of any significant risks or project problems and take action and follow up on decisions made; • Apply adaptive management principles to the supervision of the project; • Review of reporting, checking for consistency between execution activities and expenditures, ensuring that it respects GEF rules; • Clear cash requests, and authorization of disbursements once reporting found to be complete; • Approve budget revision, certify fund availability and transfer funds; • Ensure that GEF and UNEP quality standards are applied consistently to all projects, including branding and safeguards; • Certify project operational completion; • Link the project partners to any events organized by GEF and UNEP to disseminate information on project results and lessons; <p>Manage relations with GEF.</p>	

Body	Composition	Role and description	Frequency of meetings
Executing Agency (EA)	DCCTEFV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the project meets its objectives and achieves expected outcomes; • Ensure technical execution according to the execution plan laid out in the project document; • Ensure technical quality of products, outputs and deliverables; • Ensure compilation and submission of progress, financial and audit reporting to IA; • Submit budget revisions to IA for approval; • Address and propose solutions to any problem or inconsistency raised by the IA; • Bring issues raised by or associated with clients to the IA for resolution; • Facilitate meetings of Steering Committees and other oversight bodies of the project; • Day to day oversight of project execution; • Submit all technical reports and completion reports to IA (realized 	Periodic meetings (calls) with the IA's Task Manager, at least once per month

Body	Composition	Role and description	Frequency of meetings
		<p>outputs, inventories, verification of co-finance, terminal reporting, etc.);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring and evaluation of the project outputs and outcomes; • Effective use of both international and national resources • Timely availability of financing to support project execution; • Proper coordination among all project stakeholders; in particular national parties; • Timely submission of all project reports, including work plans and financial reports, <p>Follow-up with, or progress, procurement, financial and audit reports.</p>	
Project Management Unit (PMU)	National Project Director (NPD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be a national/governmental officer appointed by DCCTEFV • Act as the PSC’s Chairperson; • Report to and receive advice from the PSC; • Identify and secure partner support for the implementation of project activities; • Advise on hiring processes. • Act as the project’s entry point within the government of Senegal 	Regular meetings with the PM, at least twice per month
	Project Manager (PM)	<p>The PM will be hosted within the DCCTEFV premises and have the following duties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take responsibility for day-to-day project operations; • Take responsibility for the execution of the project in accordance with the 	Regular meetings with the NPD, at

		<p>project objectives, activities and budget;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver the outputs and demonstrate its best efforts in achieving the project outcomes; • Coordinate project execution and liaison with national counterparts (relevant ministries, national agencies, private sector, NGOs etc.); • Manage financial resources and processing all financial transaction relating to sub-allotments; • Prepare all annual/year-end project revisions; • Attend and facilitate inception and other workshops and national PSC meetings; • Assess project risks in the field, monitor risk management plan; • Ensure technical quality of products, outputs and deliverables; • Coordinate the project team of consultants and subcontractors; • Coordinate with strategic taskforces (i.e. thematic or technical working groups); • Act as Secretary of the PSC; • Plan and organize the PSC bi-annual meetings; • Periodic reporting to UNEP and the PSC for allocation of the GEF grant according to the approved workplan and budget, in coordination with UNEP and DCCTEFV; • Notify UNEP and the PSC in writing if there is need for modification to the agreed implementation plan and budget, and to seek approval; 	<p>least twice per month</p> <p>Quarterly meeting with the project's Financial Officer</p> <p>Ad-hoc meetings with project team members (consultants, subcontractors, etc.)</p>
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Body	Composition	Role and description	Frequency of meetings
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address and rectify any issues or inconsistencies raised by the Implementing Agency; • Support compilation and submission of progress, financial and audit reporting to the Implementing Agency; • Prepare, at the end of the project, the project Final Report. 	
	Financial Assistant	<p>The Financial assistant will be hosted within DCCTEFV and have the following duties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budgetary control and processing of all financial transactions • Support to process procurements and other administrative tasks. • Assist in the production of financial reports • Assist with the annual audit exercise / reports • Help in the production of progress reports 	Regular meetings with the PM, at least once weekly
	Administrative Assistant	<p>The Administrative and Financial assistant will be hosted within DCCTEFV and have the following duties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in administrative tasks • Support the PM in communicating with stakeholders • Assist in organization of events • Help in the production of progress reports • Assist during PM during meetings and follow up of actions 	Regular meetings with the PM, at least once weekly
Technical Committees	Technical Committee on GHG inventory	Assess the quality of the deliverables earmarked under this thematic area, identify shortcomings, arrange for improvements and validate final products	Regular meetings with the PM, at least once every six months prior to the PSC meeting
	Technical Committee on Adaptation	Assess the quality of the deliverables earmarked under this thematic area,	Regular meetings with the PM, at least

Body	Composition	Role and description	Frequency of meetings
		identify shortcomings, arrange for improvements and validate final products	once every six months prior to the PSC meeting
	Technical Committee on NDC tracking	Assess the quality of the deliverables earmarked under this thematic area, identify shortcomings, arrange for improvements and validate final products	Regular meetings with the PM, at least once every six months prior to the PSC meeting
	Technical Committee on Tracking support needed and received	Assess the quality of the deliverables earmarked under this thematic area, identify shortcomings, arrange for improvements and validate final products	Regular meetings with the PM, at least once every six months prior to the PSC meeting

Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this project?

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

Not applicable.

Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Senegal is engaged in other ongoing projects geared at meeting the ETF of the PA and supporting its low carbon and climate resilient development agenda. There are several areas where synergies exist, especially the operationalization of a National Transparency Platform, including agreed institutional arrangements with official procedural agreements and well-defined roles and responsibilities, and building and strengthening capacity of institutions and national experts in Senegal. Complementarity and synergies between these ongoing projects and CBIT will be exploited to the maximum for efficiency while avoiding duplication. The projects will feed into each other with regards to transparency within the climate change framework and enhancing national capacities for implementing the PA towards meeting global goals of limiting the temperature increase to below 2°C. Most of these projects will be implemented by DCCTEFV and apart from staff from this agency, all projects will leverage staff time from most MDAs to enable concerted efforts towards removing the barriers to meeting the climate change challenges, ensure cost-effectiveness, engage and buy them in the process to integrate climate change information and action within their respective domains. Additionally, Senegal is providing in-kind co-financing for these projects. The most relevant projects having synergies with CBIT are given in the following table.

Table 17. List of key ongoing projects and initiatives

Project	Objectives and relevance to this project	Implementing/ Executing Agencies	Donor	Timeline	Intended coordination and synergies
First Biennial Update Report (BUR1)	Prepare and submit the BUR1 to the UNFCCC	UNEP and DCCTEFV	GEF	BUR1 submitted in January 2025	Lessons learned, gaps and constraints encountered on the GHG inventory, tracking mitigation actions and their

Project	Objectives and relevance to this project	Implementing/ Executing Agencies	Donor	Timeline	Intended coordination and synergies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Update and improve the GHG inventory to 2018 and prepare an NID - Track and report on progress achieved on the implementation of the NDC Mitigation and Adaptation actions - Track and report on financial and technology development and transfer support needed and received, and capacity building needs 				<p>effects, and financial and technology development and transfer support needed and received, and capacity building needs will feed into the CBIT project and ensure delivery of quality products for meeting the ETF of the PA</p>
<p>Fourth National Communication (NC4)</p>	<p>Prepare and submit the NC4 to the UNFCCC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National circumstances. - Update and improve the GHG inventory up to 2022 - Measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change. - Adaptation communication - Programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change. - Constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical, and capacity needs. - Other information relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention including information on gender and climate change. 	<p>UNEP and DCCTEFV</p>	<p>GEF</p>	<p>2024-2026</p>	<p>The CBIT project will provide an improved legal framework and more robust institutional arrangements as well as tools and a centralized NTP for raising the standard of the NC4 to meet the ETF requirements.</p>

Project	Objectives and relevance to this project	Implementing/ Executing Agencies	Donor	Timeline	Intended coordination and synergies
Second NDC	Updating of the NDC in 2025 for increased ambition	DCCTEFV	NA	2025	CBIT outputs will both build upon and inform NDC updates, depending on the timelines of such revisions.
First Biennial Transparency Report	<p>Prepare and submit the BTR1 to the UNFCCC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Update and improve the GHG inventory to 2 years from date of submission and prepare a National Inventory Report (NIR), and Common Reporting Tables (CRTs) - Track and report on progress achieved on the implementation of the NDC and submit Common Tabular Format (CTF) tables - Track and report on Vulnerability and Adaptation - Track and report on support needed and received 	UNEP and DCCTEFV	GEF	Planned for 2025-2027	The NTP, tools and templates developed within this CBIT project will be tested with regards to the level of conformity in aligning to the reporting requirements of the ETF of the Paris Agreement
Climate change data ecosystem	Identify the multiple actors contributing to the data ecosystem, the regulatory and policy framework in which they can operate, and the infrastructure and technologies required to create, transform and use climate change-related statistics and data	TBD	TBD	TBD	Mapping data producers and users will give countries and the international community a clearer picture of what data is available and what data gaps still exist.
Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) – Project 2	Establishment of a robust framework for tracking domestic and external climate finance	UNEP and DCCTEFV	GEF	2023 Ongoing	ICAT Project 2 will provide input on a framework for tracking support needed and received.
GCF Adaptation project	The project will focus on addressing the increased salinization of agricultural lands.	Institut National de Pédologie (INP), Union internationale pour la conservation de la nature Réseau	GCF	2020-2026	CBIT will build upon results of this project and coordinate on M&E of adaptation, especially concerning Output 2. “The

Project	Objectives and relevance to this project	Implementing/ Executing Agencies	Donor	Timeline	Intended coordination and synergies
Increasing the resilience of ecosystems and communities through the restoration of the productive bases of salinized lands	It will develop an information and knowledge management system for the supervision and monitoring of the evolution, as well as the continuous evaluation, of the productive capacities of salinized lands.	Africain pour le Développement Intégré (UICN), Réseau Africain pour le Développement Intégré (RADI)			knowledge base on salinized lands is improved”, where knowledge tools are planned such as (i) maps of salinized lands for specialized users; and (ii) local system for disseminating climate information to communities and raise awareness on salinized lands.
GCF National Adaptation Planning Linking National and Sub-national Adaptation Planning in Senegal	Objective: Mainstream climate change adaptation into national, sectoral and sub-national development planning. The proposed GCF project will support the establishment of an adaptation M&E framework at the sub-national level, as a continuum of the national M&E framework.	MEET	GCF	Planned (approved Readiness Proposal)	CBIT will coordinate with the initiative especially on the following outputs: Output 3.2.2: National adaptation M&E system is linked to the sub- national level, to ensure that local results and lessons learned are captured and inform future adaptation planning and assist in increasing adaptation finance Output 3.4.1: Long-term adaptation planning capacities of sub-national organizations are enhanced to increase adaptation finance and facilitate NAP implementation.
Promotion of Climate-Friendly Cooking: Kenya and Senegal	Increasing energy efficiency through the use of Improved Cook stoves (ICS) to reduce fuelwood and maintain sinks. Objective: to accelerate the growth of ICS market and significantly increase ICS sales, enabling Senegal to reach NDC goals on ICS coverage and emission reduction in the energy-cooking sector.	Accredited entity: GIZ National designated authority (NDA): MEET Executing Entities in Senegal: ENDA ENERGIE, ENDA ECOPOP,	GCF	2020-2025	CBIT will build upon results of the project concerning MRV for the sector. The project will support the development and application of a joint monitoring system for the sector, as well as its linkage with national MRV for NDC. (Activity 3.1 on MRV of energy-cooking sector)

Project	Objectives and relevance to this project	Implementing/ Executing Agencies	Donor	Timeline	Intended coordination and synergies
		CONCEPT, GIZ			
Transforming Financial Systems for Climate	Scale up climate finance in the targeted countries, to redirect financial flows, and reinforce the capacity of local partners in climate-related sectors	AFD, MEET	GCF	2019-2026	Provision of loans and technical assistance to 17 developing countries to create self-sustaining markets in energy efficiency, renewable energy and climate resilience. It is expected to provide input to CBIT on tracking of support needed and received.

Core Indicators

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		48		
Male		72		
Total	0	120	0	0

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The estimated number of direct beneficiaries has been obtained by determining the tentative number of individuals to benefit from the trainings and workshops organized as part of the CBIT project. As such, based on a potential of 50 participants from MDAs, 10 key decisionmakers, 10 representatives from NGOs/CSOs and 50 from sub-national institutions, the total number of beneficiaries at project completion is expected to be 120. Of these, the target is to have a participation of women 40% of and 60% men.

Key Risks

Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures

CONTEXT

Climate	Low	<p>Assessment: Senegal is a country with various climate profiles and often affected by droughts and flash floods due to intense excessive rainfall in some very specific areas. While droughts will not impact on the project, flash floods can if they occur in Dakar where most of the activities will take place. The impact of flash floods is easily mitigable taking into consideration the weather forecasting system in place to avoid having events coinciding with them and through postponing any meeting or workshop to periods when these are not anticipated. Mitigation measures: Supporting Senegal’s capacity development on transparency issues includes the systems for data collection, storage and archiving aiming at mitigating climate risks. Enhanced capacity for climate reporting will help the country to use limited resources more efficiently.</p>
Environmental and Social	Low	<p>Assessment: Social: MRV systems design using proprietary software or restricted access to data exacerbates inequalities in access to information, especially access to environmental information relevant for decision-making. Gender norms may limit women's access to project-related resources and opportunities. Environment: Support provided under this project will focus on climate data collection, compilation, curation, communication and management through a National Transparency Platform. Thus, it will not involve any recommendation or activity on environmental components such as land use, ecosystems, resource management and infrastructure Mitigation measures: Project development mitigation strategy: consultations conducted to ensure stakeholders understand challenges and project deliverables determined jointly with stakeholders to ensure buy-in and ownership of project activities. Outputs 1.2 and 1.4 designed so that the knowledge products developed and disseminated incorporate a rights-based approach to access to environmental information and principles guiding this work clearly specified. Component 1 formulated to guarantee that technical support promotes open data, non-proprietary software, and public access to data and information. Women participation in project activities was privileged when designing the Gender Action Plan (GAP) Project execution mitigation strategy: Carry out stakeholder engagement activities and collect feedback from project beneficiaries through surveys and other means. Adjust project deliverables as required based on stakeholder consultations.</p>
Political and Governance	Low	<p>Assessment: Senegal has a stable political situation with an all-inclusive development agenda. Moreover, Senegal ranked 9th out of the 54 African countries, under the Mo Ibrahim index (a composite Index published every two years and providing a statistical measure of governance performance) in 2022 with a score of 62.4 over 100. This score is higher than the African average (48.9) and higher than the regional average for Western Africa (52.5). Variability in stakeholder participation due to high turnover of political appointees and civil servants. Mitigation measures: Make knowledge products and information on transparency available through the NTP. Provide</p>

		“onboarding” support to new participants, as required. Undertake training of trainers to build institutional capacity. Continuously collect feedback from project beneficiaries to adjust support provided considering their national circumstances.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Low	Assessment: No direct impact is expected on the project which on the other hand will lead to improvements as per the results from Output 3.2: “A roadmap, protocol, and tools to integrate the NTP into national planning processes are submitted to the Cabinet/Government for approval” Mitigation measures: Training of decisionmakers and planners to use the NTP for national planning or decisions taken to use it for national planning. Develop a mechanism for using the NTP to inform the development of long-term climate change strategies.
Technological	Low	Assessment: There is no new technology to be developed or transferred except for information technologies that are proven and easily absorbed. Risks associated with the development and maintenance of the digital platform for knowledge and information sharing. Challenges associated with implementing digital tools and systems to accurately collect, manage and report climate data and information. Mitigation measures: To address the technological risks, the project will: maintain high levels of data security and privacy, protect against unauthorized access and data breaches; invest in capacity building of its stakeholders, providing them with the necessary training and support to effectively use digital tools disseminated
Financial and Business Model	Low	Not applicable to this project.
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Low	Assessment: the intended capacity of DCCTEFV of the MEET is not sufficiently developed at all levels to implement the project, even though it has a lot of experience in implementing transparency projects, namely 3 NCs, 1 BUR, the ICAT and the ongoing NC4. Mitigation measures: UNEP will oversee and monitor the implementation post its assessment during the project development phase and should problems arise, UNEP in collaboration with the PSC will analyse the situation, identify the cause and correct it. Should the situation persist, a change in the executing agency can be resorted to.
Fiduciary	Low	Assessment: Financial management and Procurement will be as per existing legislation with MEET and UNEP overseeing the process Mitigation measures: UNEP will ensure that MEET adheres strictly with procurement procedures as per national legislation.
Stakeholder	Moderate	Assessment: There is a moderate risk that some stakeholders, especially the private sector, may not fully collaborate considering that this is a sole Government responsibility. Stakeholder engagement will continue throughout

		the life cycle of the project as per the stakeholder engagement plan to mitigate this risk Mitigation measures: Disseminate communication and outreach materials; disseminate successful cases of beneficiary countries which implemented national transparency platforms, contributing to ease the workload of country experts by providing solutions for climate transparency framework that concurrently responds to multiple reporting commitments. Employ technology solutions to minimize the time burden of sharing information.
Other		Not applicable.
Overall Risk Rating	Low	The overall risk is rated as low since the CBIT project is geared towards creating systems and tools for supporting transparent reporting and capacity building of institutions and national experts on the EFT and MPGs

A. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Alignment with GEF-8 Programming Directions

Enhancing Senegal’s capacity to establish a comprehensive Transparency Framework for the Measurement, Reporting and Verification of climate actions under the PA is fully aligned with the CBIT Programming Directions. Specifically, as per paragraph 85 of the COP decisions adopting the Paris Agreement, it will contribute to:

- a) strengthening national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities;
- b) providing relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement;
- c) assisting the improvement of transparency over time.

The project is aligned with Objective 2.1. “Support capacity-building needs for transparency under the Paris Agreement through the CBIT” under Pillar II: Foster enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies of the GEF-8 programming directions Climate Change focal area strategy.

This CBIT project aligns with these objectives by:

Strengthening National Institutions for Transparency-Related Activities in Line with National Priorities

The project will enhance national institutions by integrating the National Transparency Platform into the coordination entities responsible for development planning activities in Senegal. Reports generated by the NTP will be incorporated into the evaluation mechanisms of these leading entities, ensuring that improved institutional arrangements are established. These arrangements will feature an integrated NTP for long-term planning that is aligned with Senegal's regional and international reporting obligations.

The CBIT project will also include tailored capacity-building activities to meet the specific needs of Senegal's national institutions. These activities will ensure stakeholder engagement in the adoption of the NTP, guaranteeing that this platform effectively informs decision-making processes across all sectors and at all levels within the country. Through the national capacity-building program, national institutions and key stakeholders, with emphasis on gender equality, will gain strengthened technical knowledge and resources.

Providing Relevant Tools, Training, and Assistance for Meeting Article 13 Provisions

To manage the large amounts of climate data that need to be classified, analyzed, summarized, checked, and archived, the CBIT project will establish and refine necessary procedures, tools, protocols, and guides. This will develop Senegal's National Transparency Platform, ensuring it meets the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). The project aims to fully operationalize the NTP, making it a robust knowledge platform where data providers, decision-makers, and the public can access climate data and reports. The implementation of these tools and procedures will be supported by comprehensive capacity-building activities, equipping government officials and other key stakeholders, with emphasis on gender equality, with the knowledge required to manage and apply these tools effectively.

Assisting in the Improvement of Transparency Over Time

The CBIT project will ensure that Senegal's National Transparency Platform is capable of measuring, monitoring, reporting, and verifying information related to climate finance flows, GHG inventories, and mitigation and adaptation measures. It will also help evaluate the country's contribution to national and international climate change targets. By integrating this information into public and private decision-making processes, the project will promote a holistic approach to data collection and management, ensuring the long-term dissemination of information and alignment with global initiatives such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The incorporation of a sustainable capacity-building mechanism will ensure institutional memory, the development of specialized technical staff, and the continuity of knowledge transfer after the project's completion.

Furthermore, the CBIT project will position Senegal as an active partner in the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency – Global Support Programme (CBIT-GSP), and other cooperation networks by facilitating the sharing of lessons learned and best practices. Senegal will actively participate in CBIT workshops, sharing the data, information, and knowledge generated by the project activities. This continuous engagement will ensure that Senegal's CBIT project remains aligned with other national, regional, and global transparency initiatives, contributing to the ongoing improvement of transparency practices over time.

Alignment with national priorities, strategies and plans

Senegal 2050 vision is the agenda for national transformation, the new framework of reference for the economic and social development policy with a 25-year horizon. The overall objective of the Senegal National Development Strategy 2025-2029, in its five-year phase, is to promote endogenous and sustainable development driven by empowered, viable and competitive territories, and laying the foundations for economic sovereignty. Its four (4) strategic areas are: Competitive Economy; Quality Human Capital and Social Equity; Sustainable Planning and Development and Good Governance and African Commitment. This project is aligned in particular to strategic objective 3.2. Promote sustainable management of natural ecosystems, expected effect 3.2.1. Conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services, (vii) combat invasive species, pollution and climate change.

In line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF) 2024-2028 and the national development priority “Structural transformation of the economy and growth” Objective 1.7 of Agenda 2063 “Economies and communities in a sustainable

environment and resilient to climate change”, Outcome 1.2: “Development plans and strategies at national and subnational levels incorporate the management of environmental priorities and to combat the effects of climate change, including risk and disasters”.

Senegal is socially and economically very vulnerable to global warming and its accompanying climate change. This CBIT project will contribute significantly once completed to put Senegal on a much more environment friendly development path. Once the systems and gender sensitive tools and templates are developed within a centralized data architecture and completed with capacity building of stakeholders to use them, Senegal will be empowered to collect quality climate data to make improved estimates of its emissions which will enhance the mitigation and vulnerability assessments to feed in the NDC updating exercise. This will raise the contribution of Senegal to the global objective. At the national and local levels, the climate data will inform decision-making to address mitigation and vulnerability/adaptation problems for the overall socio-economic benefit of the population in the short and medium term. The longer-term perspective socio-economic benefits will stem from behavioural changes to boost reductions of emissions and removals of greenhouse gases while adapting to the impacts of climate change.

This project is aligned with UNEP’s 2022- 2025 Medium-Term Strategy and Programme of Work (PoW). It contributes to the Climate Stability Outcome 1C: State and non-state actors adopt the ETF arrangements under the Paris Agreement, by helping countries to meet their transparency and other reporting obligations. The project contributes to the 2030 outcome: Government and non-government development action are compatible with the Paris Agreement’s long-term objectives of “holding the increase in global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C” and “increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change”.

In particular, the project will support UNEP in meeting the PoW direct outcomes listed below:

- 1.1. Policymaking and decision making for climate action are informed by the latest science-based analysis and data generation,
- 1.3. Transparency and accountability of government and non-government climate action, including from the private sector and the financial community, are strengthened,
- 1.7. Public support and political engagement for climate action are catalysed.

Because the implementation of the SDGs is conducted at the national level, and national reports under the international climate regime can be a valuable source of information for the implementation of SDG targets, UNEP will support the Government of Senegal in progressing regarding SDGs within this project, particularly regarding SDG 13. It will contribute to the specific target 13.3 *Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning* and indicator 13.3.2 *Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions*.

UNEP will facilitate coordination with the UN Country Team and Resident Coordinator, ensuring they are informed of the project’s progress and that it aligns with the country’s UNDAF, specifically through UNEP Regional Office for Africa.

The project will facilitate Senegal’s participation in the CBIT Global Support Programme (CBIT-GSP). Sharing lessons learned and experiences under the platform will ensure alignment of this CBIT project with other national, regional, and global transparency initiatives. Furthermore, through south – south cooperation, the project will also draw on experiences, good practices and lessons learned of countries in the region executing their CBIT projects, as made available on the Global Transparency Platform, such as webinars and workshops. South-South cooperation can be realized through participation in the Francophone network to which Senegal is a member. Transparent reporting, namely tracking NDC actions, will enhance triangular cooperation by encouraging development partners to support the implementation of the NDC. Per to per exchanges are becoming more common and Senegal can resort to this approach also to enhance its institutional and technical capacities.

B. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment:

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

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

Yes

If the project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

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

Improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

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

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes has been clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement.

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

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

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in the section B project description?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	Low		

C. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted.

Yes

Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate and these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF, SCCF). This section identifies the direct beneficiaries from the project.

Senegal is socially and economically very vulnerable to global warming and its accompanying climate change. This CBIT project will contribute significantly once completed to put Senegal on a much more environment friendly development path. Once the systems and gender sensitive tools and templates are developed within a centralized data architecture and completed with capacity building of stakeholders to use them, Senegal will be empowered to collect quality climate data to make improved estimates of its emissions which will enhance the mitigation and vulnerability assessments to feed in the NDC updating exercise. This will raise the contribution of Senegal to the global objective. At the national and local levels, the climate data will inform decision-making to address mitigation and vulnerability/adaptation problems for the overall socio-economic benefit of the population in the short and medium term. The longer-term perspective socio-economic benefits will stem from behavioural changes to boost reductions of emissions and removals of greenhouse gases while adapting to the impacts of climate change.

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional / Global	Focal Area	Programm ing of Funds	Grant / Non- Grant	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
UNEP	GET	Senegal	Climate Change	CBIT Set- Aside	Grant	1,452,550.0 0	137,992 .00	1,590,542.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)						1,452,550.0 0	137,992 .00	1,590,542.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount (\$)

50000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

4750

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional / Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
UNEP	GET	Senegal	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	50,000.00	4,750.00	54,750.00
Total PPG Amount (\$)					50,000.00	4,750.00	54,750.00

Please provide justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
Total GEF Resources (\$)					0.00

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
CCM-CBIT	GET	1,452,550.00	260,000.00
Total Project Cost (\$)		1,452,550.00	260,000.00

Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment and Ecological Transition	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	260,000.00
Total Co-financing (\$)				260,000.00

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

N/A

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator		Ersin Esen (UNEP)		ersin.esen@un.org
Project Coordinator		Madelaine Rose Diouf SARR (DCCTEFV)		madelainerosediouf.sarr@environnement.gouv.sn

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Name of GEF OFF	Position	Ministry	Date (Month, day, year)
Mr Baba Drame	Director of Environment and Classified Establishments	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable	7/23/2025

Developm
ent

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document.

Objective indicators:

Project Objective	Objective Level Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks
<i>Lasting and significant changes to which the project is expected to contribute</i>	<i>How contributions to the objective will be measured including quantity, quality, time</i>	<i>Initial-Baseline for Objective indicator(s)</i>	<i>End of project Target Mid-Point Target</i>	<i>How the information required to measure the indicator will be collected, when, and by whom</i>	<i>Assumptions and Risks that affect objective level</i>
Objective: Senegal complies with the requirements of the transparency framework of the Paris Agreement on climate change	Indicator A: # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	Baseline A: 0	Mid-term target A: Not applicable End target A: 120 of which 48 women and 72 men	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of persons participating in the training workshops Data collected by Project Management Unit (PMU) 	Risk: Stakeholders do not respond to the request for participation in the project Assumption: Stakeholders participate actively
	Indicator B: Improvement in the quality of institutional capacity for transparency based on GEF score 1 to 4 as per Annex IV of CBIT programming directions ¹	Baseline B: 2	Mid-term target B: Not Applicable End target B: 3 (= +1)	New organigram of DCCTEPV with regard to the creation and staffing of the transparency unit	Risk: Low interest and commitment of institutions Assumption: Continued political will to fulfil commitments under the Paris Agreement

Outcome indicators:

Project Outcomes	Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks
<i>Capacity or behavioral changes to which the project is expected to contribute</i>	<i>How the outcome will be measured including quantity, quality, time</i>	<i>Initial Baseline for Outcome Indicator(s)</i>	<i>End of project Target Mid-Point Target</i>	<i>How the information required to measure the indicator will be collected, when, and by whom</i>	<i>Assumptions and Risks that affect processes by which outcomes contribute to objectives</i>
Outcome 1: The Government of Senegal compiles, curates, communicates and tracks climate data through a secure National Transparency Platform (NTP) aligned with the UNFCCC Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF).	Indicator 1: The National Transparency Platform aligned with the ETF is adopted by the government of Senegal	Baseline 1: No	Mid-term target 1: NTP proposal is reviewed by the Project Steering Committee End target 1: Yes	Mid-Term target: Deliverable D 1.2.3 End target: Official Government document of MEET's adoption of the NTP (such as a bulletin/decree), included as an Annex of Deliverable 1.2.4.	Assumption: Consultants abide to the workplan Risk: Consultants are not hired in time
Outcome 2: The Government of Senegal produces more accurate and complete data for all ETF components and makes it available through the NTP	Indicator 2: Improvement in the quality of the National Transparency Platform of the four thematic modules based on GEF score 1 to 10 as per adapted Annex III of CBIT programming directions.	Baseline 2: Score = 3 (GHG inventory score = 3, Risks and vulnerabilities score = 2, NDC tracking score = 3, Support tracking score = 2)	Mid-term target 2: Score = N/A End target 2: Score = 6 (+3) (GHG inventory score = 6, Risks and vulnerabilities score = 5, NDC tracking score = 6, Support tracking score = 5)	Quality of data collected for the preparation of the Fourth National Communication (NC4) reported in the PIRs	Assumption: Consultants make timely delivery of the products Risk: Consultants are not hired in time
Outcome 3: The Government of Senegal takes steps to submit transparency reports to the UNFCCC and undertake national planning utilizing the new secure National Transparency Platform	Indicator 3: The NTP is officially used to support the preparation of ETF reports and national planning/policy-making processes	Baseline 3: No	Mid-term target 3: NTP Portal is operational. End target 3: Yes The combined Second BTR and Fifth National Communication report and the updated NDC (4.0) expected for 2030 utilize and make reference to the National Transparency Platform as a supporting tool for its preparation and the NDC planning process.	The first BTR and Fourth National Communication report and the updated NDC (4.0) include a direct reference to the NTP as a supporting tool for providing data for the report/s and the NDC planning process. Contribution in the form of compiled estimates, peer review and reports. Contributions are referenced in relevant plans and strategies. The above information is reported in the PIRs.	- Political and governance - Stakeholder Engagement - Institutional and Policy

ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

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

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
National consultant	7,500.00	2,272.00	5,204.00
Scoping / consultation / validation workshops	10,100.00	10,080.00	0.00
International CBIT expert	22,500.00	20,000.00	2,500.00
Travel costs	5,000.00	4,921.00	123.00
Project Stakeholder Facilitator	4,900.00	0.00	4,900.00
Total	50,000.00	37,273.00	12,727.00

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

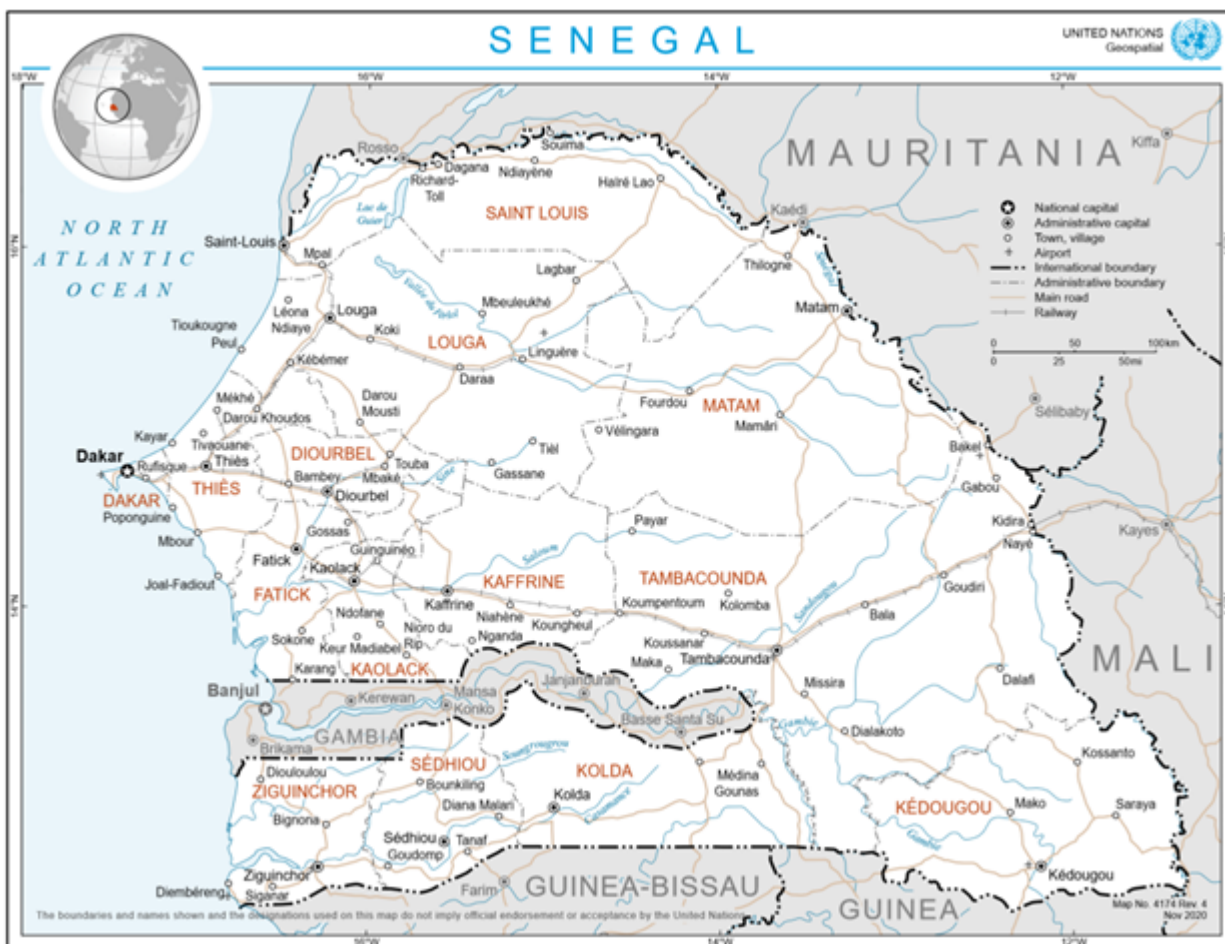
Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Dakar	14.716677	-17.467686	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where project interventions are taking place as appropriate.



Map of Senegal (source: <https://www.un.org/geospatial/content/senegal-0>)

ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

Attach agency safeguard screening/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts.

Title

CBIT Senegal_Annex F_SRIF_2025-06-25

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

The budget is included in the Word file attached.

CBIT Senegal – GEF budget

GEF budget category & detailed description	Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Subtotal	M&E	PMC	Total	Responsible entity
02. Goods	\$ 28,500	\$ 6,000		\$ 34,500		\$ 4,000	\$ 38,500	
Hardware and software for NTP	\$ 28,500			\$ 28,500			\$ 28,500	DCCTEFV
Laptops for use during training sessions		\$ 6,000		\$ 6,000			\$ 6,000	DCCTEFV
Equipment for PMC						\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	DCCTEFV
07. Contractual services (company)	\$ 75,000			\$ 75,000		\$ 14,000	\$ 89,000	
Auditing firm						\$ 14,000	\$ 14,000	DCCTEFV
Local or International IT/Network services Company for setting up NTP platform	\$ 75,000			\$ 75,000			\$ 75,000	DCCTEFV
08. Contractual services (individuals)						\$ 111,150	\$ 111,150	
Project Manager						\$ 72,150	\$ 72,150	DCCTEFV
Administrative Assistant						\$ 19,500	\$ 19,500	DCCTEFV
Financial Assistant						\$ 19,500	\$ 19,500	DCCTEFV
09. International Consultants	\$ 186,743	\$ 116,743	\$ 50,514	\$ 354,000	\$ 50,000		\$ 404,000	
Senior Consultant 1 - Data requirements and collection plan	\$ 28,000			\$ 28,000			\$ 28,000	DCCTEFV
Senior Consultant 2 - Adoption of NTP, legal framework, procedural agreements	\$ 32,000			\$ 32,000			\$ 32,000	DCCTEFV
Senior Consultant 3 - Gender Expert	\$ 19,600	\$ 5,600	\$ 2,800	\$ 28,000			\$ 28,000	DCCTEFV
Senior consultant 4 - Development of modules and agreements for training of national experts	\$ 48,000			\$ 48,000			\$ 48,000	DCCTEFV
Senior Consultant 5 - Communication strategy	\$ 24,000			\$ 24,000			\$ 24,000	DCCTEFV
Senior Technical Advisor	\$ 35,143	\$ 35,143	\$ 11,714	\$ 82,000			\$ 82,000	DCCTEFV
Senior Consultant 6 - GHG Inventory		\$ 24,000		\$ 24,000			\$ 24,000	DCCTEFV
Senior Consultant 7 - Adaptation tracking		\$ 20,000		\$ 20,000			\$ 20,000	DCCTEFV
Senior Consultant 8 - NDC Mitigation tracking		\$ 16,000		\$ 16,000			\$ 16,000	DCCTEFV
Senior Consultant 9 - Support tracking		\$ 16,000		\$ 16,000			\$ 16,000	DCCTEFV
Senior Consultant 10 - Roadmap and Use of NTP			\$ 36,000	\$ 36,000			\$ 36,000	DCCTEFV
International consultant for terminal evaluation - Inclusive of travel					\$ 34,000		\$ 34,000	UNEP
International consultant for mid-term review - Inclusive of travel					\$ 16,000		\$ 16,000	UNEP
10. Local Consultants	\$ 32,000	\$ 88,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 128,000			\$ 128,000	
Local Consultant 1 - Support Senior consultant 1	\$ 10,000			\$ 10,000			\$ 10,000	DCCTEFV
Local Consultant 2 - Support Senior consultant 2	\$ 10,000			\$ 10,000			\$ 10,000	DCCTEFV
Local Consultant 5 - Support Senior consultant 5	\$ 12,000			\$ 12,000			\$ 12,000	DCCTEFV
GHG Inventory trainers		\$ 22,000		\$ 22,000			\$ 22,000	DCCTEFV
Adaptation tracking trainers		\$ 22,000		\$ 22,000			\$ 22,000	DCCTEFV
NDC Mitigation tracking trainers		\$ 22,000		\$ 22,000			\$ 22,000	DCCTEFV
Support tracking trainers		\$ 22,000		\$ 22,000			\$ 22,000	DCCTEFV
Local consultant 6 - Support SC 10			\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000			\$ 8,000	DCCTEFV
12. Training, Workshops, Meetings	\$ 326,000	\$ 186,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 587,000	\$ 13,500		\$ 600,500	
Inception workshop					\$ 5,000		\$ 5,000	DCCTEFV
PSC meetings					\$ 3,500		\$ 3,500	DCCTEFV
Consultation for data requirements and data collection plan	\$ 25,000			\$ 25,000			\$ 25,000	DCCTEFV
Validation of data requirements and data collection plan	\$ 25,000			\$ 25,000			\$ 25,000	DCCTEFV
Stakeholder consultation for data sharing agreements	\$ 13,000			\$ 13,000			\$ 13,000	DCCTEFV
Stakeholder validation for data sharing agreements	\$ 30,000			\$ 30,000			\$ 30,000	DCCTEFV
Formalisation of NTP	\$ 30,000			\$ 30,000			\$ 30,000	DCCTEFV
Validation of updated legal framework and procedural agreements	\$ 13,000			\$ 13,000			\$ 13,000	DCCTEFV
Workshop for validating design of NTP	\$ 13,000			\$ 13,000			\$ 13,000	DCCTEFV
Workshop for testing of NTP	\$ 13,000			\$ 13,000			\$ 13,000	DCCTEFV
Workshop for operationalisation of NTP	\$ 13,000			\$ 13,000			\$ 13,000	DCCTEFV
Stakeholder engagement and training on NTP - 1	\$ 30,000			\$ 30,000			\$ 30,000	DCCTEFV
Stakeholder engagement and training on NTP after backstopping	\$ 30,000			\$ 30,000			\$ 30,000	DCCTEFV
Workshop on communication strategy for NTP	\$ 30,000			\$ 30,000			\$ 30,000	DCCTEFV
Training of trainers sessions (12)	\$ 36,000			\$ 36,000			\$ 36,000	DCCTEFV
Launching of NTP	\$ 25,000			\$ 25,000			\$ 25,000	DCCTEFV
Training of trainers sessions on developed tools and templates for GHG inventory		\$ 7,000		\$ 7,000			\$ 7,000	DCCTEFV
Training at regional level for use of tools and templates for AD collection and GHG inventory		\$ 30,000		\$ 30,000			\$ 30,000	DCCTEFV
Capacity building of national experts for producing GHG inventory using IPCC		\$ 10,000		\$ 10,000			\$ 10,000	DCCTEFV
Training of trainers sessions on developed tools and templates for tracking and reporting		\$ 7,000		\$ 7,000			\$ 7,000	DCCTEFV
Training at regional level for use of tools and templates for AD collection for reporting		\$ 30,000		\$ 30,000			\$ 30,000	DCCTEFV
Capacity building of national experts for using collected information to report		\$ 10,000		\$ 10,000			\$ 10,000	DCCTEFV
Training of trainers sessions on developed tools and templates for Mitigation		\$ 7,000		\$ 7,000			\$ 7,000	DCCTEFV
Training at regional level for use of tools and templates for AD collection and mitigation		\$ 30,000		\$ 30,000			\$ 30,000	DCCTEFV
Capacity building of national experts for using collected information to report		\$ 10,000		\$ 10,000			\$ 10,000	DCCTEFV
Training of trainers sessions on developed tools and templates for Support national experts		\$ 7,000		\$ 7,000			\$ 7,000	DCCTEFV
Training at regional level for use of tools and templates for AD collection on support national experts		\$ 30,000		\$ 30,000			\$ 30,000	DCCTEFV
Capacity building of national experts for using collected information to report		\$ 8,000		\$ 8,000			\$ 8,000	DCCTEFV
Training working for National experts on use of automated UNFCCC reporting			\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000			\$ 25,000	DCCTEFV
Capacity building sessions (5) for decision makers from key sectors to use NTP			\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000			\$ 50,000	DCCTEFV
Project closing workshop					\$ 5,000		\$ 5,000	DCCTEFV
13. Travel	\$ 38,700	\$ 22,200	\$ 12,000	\$ 72,900	\$ 5,600		\$ 78,500	
Travel and DSA for participants to inception workshop					\$ 5,600		\$ 5,600	DCCTEFV
Travel for SC1 and LC1	\$ 4,800			\$ 4,800			\$ 4,800	DCCTEFV
Travel for SC 2 and LC2	\$ 3,800			\$ 3,800			\$ 3,800	DCCTEFV
Travel for SC3	\$ 3,800			\$ 3,800			\$ 3,800	DCCTEFV
Travel for SC4	\$ 3,800			\$ 3,800			\$ 3,800	DCCTEFV
Travel for SC5 and LC5	\$ 5,000			\$ 5,000			\$ 5,000	DCCTEFV
Travel for Senior Technical Advisor - Comp 1	\$ 5,000			\$ 5,000			\$ 5,000	DCCTEFV
Travel for Senior Technical Advisor - Comp 2		\$ 5,000		\$ 5,000			\$ 5,000	DCCTEFV
Travel for Senior Technical Advisor - Comp 3			\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000			\$ 5,000	DCCTEFV
Travel for SC6		\$ 3,300		\$ 3,300			\$ 3,300	DCCTEFV
Travel for SC7		\$ 3,300		\$ 3,300			\$ 3,300	DCCTEFV
Travel for SC8		\$ 3,300		\$ 3,300			\$ 3,300	DCCTEFV
Travel for SC9		\$ 3,300		\$ 3,300			\$ 3,300	DCCTEFV
Travel for Trainers for regional training		\$ 4,000		\$ 4,000			\$ 4,000	DCCTEFV
Travel for SC10 and LC6			\$ 7,000	\$ 7,000			\$ 7,000	DCCTEFV
Travel for sharing CB experience at regional (1), global (1), SB (1) and COP (1)	\$ 12,500			\$ 12,500			\$ 12,500	DCCTEFV
14. Office supplies					\$ 2,900		\$ 2,900	
Office supplies for PMC					\$ 2,900		\$ 2,900	DCCTEFV
Grand Total	\$ 686,943	\$ 418,943	\$ 145,514	\$ 1,251,400	\$ 69,100	\$ 132,050	\$ 1,452,550	

