# GEF-8 REQUEST FOR Climate Change enabling activity

## Proposal for Funding Under the GET

## Processing Type: Non-Expedite

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## SECTION 1: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUMMARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Enabling Activity Title<br><br>Technology Needs Assessment Phase V Project | |
| Country(ies)<br><br>Global | GEF Enabling Activity ID<br><br>11099 |
| GEF Agency(ies):<br><br>UNEP | GEF Agency Enabling Activity ID |
| Submission Date<br><br>4/6/2023 | Expected Implementation Start<br><br>10/1/2023 |
| Project Executing Entity(s):<br><br>UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre (UNEP CCC) | Executing Partner Type<br><br>GEF Agency |
| GEF Focal Area (s)<br><br>Climate Change | Expected Duration (In Months)<br><br>36 |
| Type of Report(s)<br><br>UNFCCC Technology Needs Assessment | Expected Report Submission to Convention<br><br>12/31/2027 |

## A. Funding Elements

| GEF-8 Program | Trust Fund | GEF Financing ($) |
|---|---|---|
| CCM-EA | GET | 1,500,000.00 |
| CCM-1-4 | GET | 3,600,000.00 |
| **Total Enabling Activity Cost** | | **5,100,000.00** |

Does the enabling activity deviate from typical cost ranges? ⊙Yes ○No
If yes, please describe

As for the four previous global TNA projects funded by GEF, the TNA Phase V project covers multiple countries (17 in total) and each country has its own project cooperation agreement and workplan. For this reason and in line with practices from previous global TNA projects approved by the GEF, the level of PMC required is similar to that of a Medium-Size Projects, i.e. up to 10% of the Subtotal project cost. This is explained in greater detail in **Annex D**.

## B. Enabling Activity Summary

### Enabling Activity Objective

Provide participating countries targeted financial and technical support to prepare new or updated and improved TNAs, including Technology Action Plans (TAPs), for prioritized technologies that reduce Greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions, support adaptation to climate change, and are consistent with Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and national sustainable development objectives. The project has one single Outcome: Nationally endorsed TNA/TAP results available to be integrated into national planning processes, complementing the countries' climate change interventions.. Participating countries will also gain improved in-country capacity on the methodologies and process of conducting a TNA, including stakeholder engagement, multi-criteria analysis, barrier analysis, and preparation of project concepts to be funded and implemented by interested stakeholders. To achieve its overall objective and main outcome, the project will deliver two main outputs: • Output 1: Tools, methodologies and capacity building packages are further enhanced and applied to support the implementation of the TNA/TAP process. • Output 2: TNA and TAP reports completed, including project ideas, with national consensus on concrete actions for implementationTNA. The outputs of the project will be generated via a transparent participatory approach, with strong stakeholder engagement, which will enable national consensus on priority technologies and actions.

### Enabling Activity Summary

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The project has one single Outcome: Nationally endorsed TNA/TAP results available to be integrated into national planning processes, complementing the countries' climate change interventions. Participating countries will also gain improved in-country capacity on the methodologies and process of conducting a TNA, including stakeholder engagement, multi-criteria analysis, barrier analysis, and preparation of project concepts to be funded and implemented by interested stakeholders. The local consultants and TNA coordinator will be trained in three regional workshops addressing the three main components of the TNA methodology. The training is supplemented by a comprehensive collection of guidance material downloadable from the project website, as well as e-learning modules addressing all aspects of the TNA project. The local TNA consultants will be responsible for setting up and facilitating sectoral working groups, and for engaging with all relevant stakeholders, along with the TNA coordinator. Likewise, dissemination events and materials will be used to inform stakeholders and the wider public of the results of the TNA country project, arranged by the national TNA coordinator with assistance from the local consultants as required.

To achieve its overall objective and main outcome, the project will deliver two main outputs:

- Output 1: Tools, methodologies and capacity building packages are further developed and applied to support the implementation of the TNA/TAP process. Output 1 will strengthen stakeholder involvement and capabilities (skills, knowledge, and tools) of key national actors/players in developing TNAs, TAPs and project concept notes. This will lead to the delivery of quality TNAs with a robust nationally driven technology prioritization process for both mitigation and adaptation, improved Barrier Analysis and Enabling Framework reports, TAPs to support accelerated implementation of technologies, and better articulated project ideas. The main purpose is to provide participating countries with (i) methodologies, guidance and tools for conducting technology needs assessments and developing technology action plans covering both adaptation and mitigation aspects, (ii) strengthened national capacities for conducting the TNA/TAP process, and (iii) support to facilitate sharing

information and results generated through TNA/TAP processes and secure buy-in for TNAs from senior officials and potential donors/financiers.

- Previous TNA phases (I to IV) have developed tools, methodologies and packages that have proven to be effective in capacitating national teams to conduct the tasks required and produce the components of Output 2. Components of the methodology and guidance material were already added in Phase III, including the development of Concept Notes and the focus on gender issues in all three steps, supported by gender guidelines (https://tech-action.unepccc.org/publications/guidance-for-a-gender-responsive-technology-needs-assessment/ ). The "toolbox" will be further updated based on experience and extended with new guidance on NDCs, Long Term Strategies (LTS), transformational change, digital technology solutions, etc. to respond to key emerging issues in the climate change regime. Simplified templates for reports and procedures will also be developed, responding to lessons learned in previous phases. Revision and updating of guidance material is carried out in collaboration with UNFCCC Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and CTCN, taking into account emerging issues and lessons learned in foregoing TNA processes The tools are disseminated, and national teams trained at targeted workshops, both in-country and online. Country teams meet at the three regional workshops, exchanging experience, and in addition, National TNA Coordinators from all countries meet with coordinators from previous TNA phases at Global Experience Sharing Workshops, enhancing South-South exchange. In addition, UNEP-CCC and the Regional Centres provide ad hoc methodological guidance and support to all national TNA teams on request.

- Output 2: TNA and TAP reports completed, including project ideas, with national consensus on concrete actions for implementation. National teams, led by national TNA coordinators with a team of consultants, working with sectoral working groups, and with technical support from UNEP-CCC and regional centres as required, prepare the project outputs that prioritize technologies, analyse markets and enabling frameworks, develop packages of measures into technology action plans, and follow up with policy briefs, national dissemination events and project concept notes for implementation. This will enable participating countries to reach (i) a national consensus on technologies for low-carbon and climate-resilient development in priority sectors, and (ii) a nationally endorsed agreement on actions to be implemented to respond to prioritized technology needs for low carbon and climate resilient development. Participating countries will conduct an in-depth analysis of the actual barriers, including economic and social, that hinder the transfer and uptake of priority technologies, followed by an assessment of the political, institutional and financial options to overcome these barriers. On this basis, comprehensive national plans to create enabling framework conditions agreed by key stakeholders in the countries will be prepared in consistency with the domestic, regional, and global contexts.

  For countries that have previously conducted a TNA (for example under TNA I or II, or earlier), the objective is to review the earlier TNAs and enhance their strategic and operational usefulness, not least in the light of recent developments under the Paris Agreement, requirements for countries to meet the national targets set out in their NDCs, and the emphasis on transformational change

The outputs of the project will be generated via a transparent participatory approach, with strong stakeholder engagement, which will enable national consensus on priority technologies and actions.

**Enabling Activity Summary:** The TNA Phase V project builds on the four previous phases, and will target:

- Countries that have already conducted a TNA in a previous phase (e.g. TNA I or II), which now require updating as new technologies become relevant and more available, and new national priorities and opportunities arise. The project will support updating and re-prioritising technologies, assessing market conditions and enabling frameworks, and developing revised technology action plans with inputs to policy and implementable projects.
- Countries that have not conducted TNAs in the past (TNA I to IV) and have therefore not been through analysis of both mitigation and adaptation technologies, barriers and enabling frameworks, leading to technology action plans.

| Countries | Region | LDC or SIDS? |
|---|---|---|

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st TNA<br>(GEF CC Global Regional Set aside)<br><br>5 countries | **Bahrain** | Middle East | SIDS |
| | **Cook Islands** | Asia Pacific | SIDS |
| | **Eritrea** | Africa | LDC |
| | **Micronesia** | Asia Pacific | SIDS |
| | **Sierra Leone** | Africa | LDC |
| TNA to be updated<br>(GEF STAR allocation)<br><br>12 countries | **Azerbaijan** | Eurasia | - |
| | **Cote d'Ivoire** | Africa | - |
| | **Ghana** | Africa | - |
| | **Mali** | Africa | LDC |
| | **Mongolia** | Asia Pacific | - |
| | **Morocco** | Africa | - |
| | **Peru** | Latin America | - |
| | **Philippines** | Asia Pacific | - |
| | **Senegal** | Africa | LDC |
| | **Thailand** | Asia Pacific | - |
| | **Tunisia** | Africa | - |
| | **Venezuela** | Latin America | - |

This project will build national capacities and support the institutionalization and implementation of the TNA process for 17 developing countries (4 least developed countries, 7 lower middle income, 4 upper middle income (including 1 Small Island Developing States (SIDS)) and 2 high income/SIDS) explicitly mention in their policy documents (NDC, National Communications (NC) or national climate strategies) the need for external support to conduct technology transfer in a consistent manner, and/or a need to update the earlier TNA to take account of new issues and developments.

Additionally, the TNA process will be further enhanced and updated, providing greater linkage to recent additions to the climate change architecture, especially NDCs, Net Zero and Long-Term Strategies, as well as providing a more flexible approach for the participating countries with different starting points.

The underlying rationale for the project is that more widespread use of specific technologies is essential for mitigating and adapting to climate change. In general, a range of economic, social, technical and other factors can prevent or inhibit deployment. Key to addressing the climate-change challenges is better understanding of the potential of relevant technologies in each national context, the inhibiting factors and their market and implementation characteristics, how they can fit into the national policy and development context, and how implementation support can be secured. The TNA process in each country aims to enhance this understanding, facilitate technology action planning, and pave the way for increased technology deployment, working together with and contributing to the other initiatives that address climate change at national level, and in key sectors, such as energy, transport, agriculture, water, forestry, and coastal protection.

In general, all countries will have different starting points. The baseline situation is often an incomplete or outdated list of relevant climate-change technologies with correspondingly incomplete analyses of market conditions and enabling frameworks. The project will take account of these different starting points and tailor the support accordingly to guide each

country through a process of developing or revising the technology action plans and paving the way for implementation through project proposals. In all cases, the country support will also place increased emphasis on the new aspects of the climate change agenda that have emerged in recent years since the initial TNA phases. These include the NDCs, Long-Term Strategies and Transformational Change, into which the country TNAs can be expected to provide important new inputs. Design of the project is based on a revised Problem Tree analysis, identifying issues including the need for increased ambition, scaling up and immediate action, digital solutions, encouraging more private-sector involvement, and updating with respect to international developments in the climate-change technology fields.

Common for all countries in this phase, the TNA V project will follow the well-proven three-step methodological approach comprising: 1: Prioritizing technologies, 2: Identifying implementation barriers and proposing ways to overcome barriers and strengthen enabling environments, and 3: Developing a national TAP. In addition, countries will be supported to develop policy briefs and concept notes to submit for possible financing. In parallel to the country support, and feeding into it, the TNA guidance material will be updated and extended, considering emerging issues, including gender and indigenous people aspects, and building on lessons from previous phases. The recommendations from terminal evaluations of TNA Phase I and II are taken into consideration. The concept of Transformational Change, an essential part of the Paris Agreement and its components, will be emphasized in all steps of the TNAs and supported by recently developed guidance material.

As in previous phases, each country activity will be country-driven, led by a National TNA Coordinator nominated by the ministerial focal point, supported by national consultants who set up sectoral working groups that in-turn engage with relevant local stakeholders, including line ministries, private sector, academia and civil society. When countries are setting up their TNA process, they should ensure that there is a good gender balance in the TNA team, consider what roles are fulfilled by men and women respectively in the TNA process, and how might this affect outcomes. The gender expertise from the country team will ensure that gender targets are met nationally. Selecting team members with knowledge of gender equality issues is therefore a crucial first step to mainstreaming gender in the TNA. A TNA guidebook, which was developed under TNA Phase III on how to undertake a gender-responsive TNA[1], is used by national TNA teams throughout the TNA process.

The ultimate end-product of each country project is a TAP, endorsed by the national authorities, supplemented by policy briefs and concept notes that can lead to actual implementation, and feed into and complement other national climate change activities. Through this approach, well-proven in earlier TNAs, the project builds on, and is fully consistent with, country priorities, plans and ongoing investments within the inter-related areas of climate change.

Based on previous experience, from the TNAs and TAPs already undertaken through the Global TNA Phase I – IV projects, it is expected that countries will focus equally on technologies within mitigation and adaptation sectors. For adaptation, the data from TNA Phase I – IV shows that it can be expected that the majority of countries will focus on technologies within agriculture and water sectors, while for mitigation, the majority of countries can be expected to focus on technologies within the energy sector, and transport or agriculture, land use and forestry sector.

| Enabling Activity Component | Enabling Activity Outcomes | Enabling Activity Outputs | GEF Enabling Activity Financing (US$) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Technology Needs Assessments (TNA) and development of Technology Action Plans (TAP) | Outcome 1. Nationally endorsed TNA/TAP results available to be integrated into national planning processes, complementing the countries' climate change interventions. | Output 1: Tools, methodologies and capacity building packages are further developed and applied to support the implementation of the TNA/TAP process. | 4,687,000 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Output 2: TNA and TAP reports completed, including project ideas, with national consensus on concrete actions for implementation | |
| M&E | | | 60,000 |
| Subtotal | | | 4,747 000 |
| Project Management Cost | | | 353,000 |
| **Total Enabling Activity Cost** | | | 5,100,000 |

[1] https://tech-action.unepccc.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2019/07/web-tna-gender-guidebook-01.pdf

## ENABLING ACTIVITY COMPONENTS

### 1.Technology Needs Assessments (TNA) and development of Technology Action Plans (TAP)

GEF Enabling Activity Financing ($): 4,687,000.00

Outcome:
Outcome 1. Nationally endorsed TNA/TAP results available to be integrated into national planning processes, complementing the countries' climate change interventions.

Output:
Output 1: Tools, methodologies and capacity building packages are further developed and applied to support the implementation of the TNA/TAP process

Output 2: TNA and TAP reports completed, including project ideas, with national consensus on concrete actions for implementation

### M&E

GEF Enabling Activity Financing ($): 60,000.00

Outcome:

Output:

### Component Balances

| Project Components | GEF Enabling Activity Financing ($) |
|---|---|

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.Technology Needs Assessments (TNA) and development of Technology Action Plans (TAP) | 4,687,000.00 |
| M&E | 60,000.00 |
| **Subtotal** | **4,747,000.00** |
| Project Management Cost | 353,000.00 |
| **Total Enabling Activity Cost** | **5,100,000.00** |

Please provide justification

The TNA Phase V project will be implemented in 17 countries. Each of the 17 countries will prepare the following reports: 1. Technology Needs Assessment report (TNA reports), 2. Barrier Analysis and Enabling Framework report (BA&EF report), 3. Technology Action Plan (TAP) and policy briefs 4. Project Concept Note(s) To support the 17 project countries in conducting their TNA/TAP process, it will require the involvement of 6 to 8 people from UNEP-CCC, including a gender expert. It is estimated that over the 3 years about 235 hours are required for project management per country (see table below showing a breakdown of the corresponding management activities in terms hours and costing by country. UNEP-CCC average hourly rate is approximately US$ 90 / hour). These management activities are more intensive at the start of the project and include the following: • Conducting inception missions to 17 countries. • Drafting of agreements with 17 countries and 4 Regional Centres/Regional Consultants. • Developing terms of reference for experts (national and international). • Supporting the development of 17 national workplans for the implementation of the TNA/TAP process. • Monitor implementation of TNA/TAP process in 17 countries. • Coordination of and preparations for the organization of regional training workshops and other TNA related events. • Coordination of gender-sensitive communication of progress, results, success stories and best practices. • Day to day coordination and follow-up with 17 national TNA teams (TNA country coordinators and other local stakeholders such as national consultants, representatives from ministries and the local funding community). • Day to day coordination with the TNA experts in UNEP-CCC and the 4 Regional Centres/Regional Consultants. • Reporting on project activities to UNEP and the Project Steering Committee (this includes financial reporting, bi-annual progress reporting and preparing the annual Project Implementation Review (PIR) report for GEF in collaboration with the UNEP Task Manager. Please refer to table in Annex D of the uploaded PIF for a table with the PMC per country.

## SECTION 2: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUPPORTING INFORMATION

### C. Eligibility Criteria

Please provide eligibility information for this enabling activity.

The proposed project is in line with GEF-8 Objective 2.2. "Support relevant Convention obligations and enabling activities" under Pillar II: "Foster enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies". As per COP guidance the GEF continues supporting SIDS and LDCs to develop their TNAs.

The TNA V project is fully aligned with the goals of the GEF-8 Climate Change Focal Area. Specifically, with respect to the main goal, to support developing countries to make transformational shifts towards net-zero GHG emissions and climate-resilient development pathways, the alignment is clear. TNA V is catalytic. Countries are encouraged to identify, prioritise and analyse technologies that are transformative and innovative, aimed toward emission reductions and eventually net-zero, and climate resilient pathways.

On GEF-8 sub-goal (1): "Promote innovation, technology transfer, and enabling policies for mitigation options with systemic impacts" the TAPs feed into national policy for mitigation options, taking into account cross-sectoral issues and impacts. On sub-goal (2): The project is implicitly aligned since technologies are prioritised to address broad national Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), leading to enabling environments and TAPs. A broad selection of technologies will be recommended in initial screening, including nature-based solutions (NBS) where relevant, and Carbon pricing schemes (Article 6) issues will be considered *inter alia* in ways to overcome implementation barriers.

TNA V is aligned with priorities of all countries (as defined in NDCs and National Policies) and regional priorities with no identified contradictions.

| Country | Evidence of country commitments or country needs in the TNA process |
|---|---|
| Azerbaijan | Azerbaijan is an upper middle-income country and completed its TNA in 2012. In this process, the water and agricultural sectors were identified as key priorities for climate change adaptation, and the energy and commercial and residential sector for mitigation, respectively. As of the country's First NDC submitted in 2017, Azerbaijan targets a 35% reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, compared to 1990. Amongst others, the country strives to do so in alignment with the priority sectors identified in the TNA. Namely, the further development and refinement of legislation and regulatory frameworks as well as the adoption and upscaling of climate technologies e.g., in the energy; oil and gas; agricultural as well as residential and commercial sector is stated in the NDC. Further, strengthening the enabling environment in sectors such as the transport and waste sector has been identified as of key relevance in meeting the nation's CO2 reduction targets. Building on the first TNA and the NDCs, the TNA V could play a crucial role in identifying sector specific barriers and needs, as well as potential pathways to overcome them. In addition, the TNA can build and strengthen capacity amongst key actors and institutions that enable the low carbon development in the country. |
| Bahrain | Given Bahrain's position as a small island developing state in the Persian Gulf in combination with its arid/ desert like climate, the country is particularly exposed to the effects of climate change. Bahrain did not yet undergo a TNA. In its NDCs, the country focuses its efforts on the development of adaptation strategies, putting particular emphasis on the protection of coastal zones and water resources. Here, the identification of low carbon development technologies, relevant key stakeholders, institutional arrangements and frameworks, as well as the development of actions that enable the financing of adequate interventions play a crucial role. In accordance with Bahrain's NDC and the respective national adaptation and mitigation plans, the TNA can provide guidance and support in sector specific technology prioritization, as well as in the development and formulation of tangible concept notes and project pipelines. Further, the TNA can directly support and compliment the country´s aim to enhance the adaptive capacity to cope with climate change risks, as defined in the national adaptation and investment plan. (NAIP) |
| Cook Islands | The Cook Islands is a small island developing state in the South Pacific Ocean, consisting of 15 small islands. Twelve of them are inhabited. Due to their small land masses surrounded by ocean and their location in the "cyclone belt", the islands are especially vulnerable and are at the forefront of climate impacts, particularly sea level rise and ocean acidification. In 2020, the country initiated its first TNA, which prioritized transportation and solid waste for mitigation, agriculture and ecosystem-based adaptation, and coastal restoration and protection for adaptation. In 2015, the country submitted its INDC with a target of reducing emissions by 81 percent by 2030. On this basis, the country's Climate Change Country Programme (2018-2030) prioritizes electricity, transportation, deforestation, and land use changes as key mitigation sectors, as well as several adaptation sectors, such as water, waste, coastal and terrestrial ecosystems, and agriculture. The focus areas reflect those technologies and sectors identified during the TNA process. Due to funding and capacity constraints, the Cook Islands were unable to complete the full TNA process, and have not yet completed a barrier analysis and developed technology action plans that will serve as guides for institutional processes, policies, and regulations related to the development of climate-specific technologies. |
| Côte d'Ivoire | Côte d'Ivoire is located in West Africa, where it borders the North Atlantic Ocean. As the world's largest cocoa exporter and producer, as well as an important coffee and palm oil exporter, the country's economy is heavily dependent on agricultural activities. Côte d'Ivoire submitted its second NDC in 2022, committing to reduce GHG emissions by 30.41% by 2030. Priority sectors for adaptation are agriculture, water resources, forestry and land use, health, and coastal areas, while mitigation activities are focused on energy, waste, agriculture and forestry. There are major challenges facing the country when it comes to achieving its climate adaptation and mitigation goals, including a lack of expertise from national experts for developing proposals, a weak coordination and functioning of national climate bodies and key actors, and a low level of coordination of financial resources for deploying and developing climate technologies on a national scale. Two TNAs have already been developed by Côte d'Ivoire, one in 2002 and one in 2013. Sectors prioritized in 2013 include agriculture, water resources, and energy and waste. UNEP-CTCN is currently conducting a third TNA focused on the establishment of a national innovation system and an associated climate incubation hub, as well as the development of TAPs for the prioritized sectors. As part of Phase V of the TNA, Cote d'Ivoire will look at complementary sectors and technologies to complement these initiatives. As indicated in the 2022 NDC, much remains to be done concerning the mobilization of public and private stakeholders to operationalize policies and strategies for mitigation and adaptation to climate change. In this regard, the TNA process can provide institutional strengthening to facilitate the effective coordination of actions among these stakeholders, enabling the development of long-term strategies across sectors that have been identified and prioritized. |

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|---|---|
| Eritrea | Eritrea is among the most vulnerable group of countries to the adverse effects of climate change, due to its low adaptive capacity as a LDC and its semi-arid and arid climate conditions that are likely to aggravate the impacts and vulnerabilities of climate change. As part of its first NDC submitted in 2018, Eritrea focuses on sectors that have a direct impact on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, as well as sinks such as forestry, and renewable energy sources. Five mitigation sectors are prioritized: energy, industry, transportation, forestry, and waste; as well as five adaptation sectors: agriculture, maritime resources, land, water and services. As of yet, no TNA has been conducted in the country. To support Eritrea's NDC, the TNA can provide guidance and support in prioritizing sector specific technologies and TAPs that will guide the TNA implementation. The concept notes developed for the TAP implementation will inform the country's project pipeline that will spur national and multilateral climate financing to enable the country to fulfil its NDC ambitions. |
| Ghana | Over the past decades, Ghana's wealth in natural resources as well as its strong focus on the development of human capital have secured the countries stark economic growth. However, like many West African nations, Climate change is threatening Ghana's growth by affecting some of its key economic sectors, such as agriculture, tourism and energy. In 2013, the upper middle-income country completed its first TNA and, in the process, selected the agricultural and water resources sector as key sectors for climate change adaptation. As highlighted in the country´s NDC, Ghana has a strong focus on strengthening its enabling environment, policies, and regulatory frameworks to set the foundation for an accelerated sustainable energy transition. Further, the NDC identifies the urge to enhance early warning and disaster risk management practices. These focus areas reflect the technologies and sectors previously identified during the TNA process. Ghana strives to reach its NDC ambition by identifying and overcoming its technology and capacity needs. As capacity development, stakeholder engagement and the assessment of enabling environments is a core component of the TNA process, the proposed project can play a critical role in supporting Ghana's climate ambitions. |
| Mali | In 2012, Mali completed its first TNA, identifying agriculture, water and energy as priority sectors when finding solutions to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change. Given the vast deserts accounting to approximately 65% of the countries land area, Mali climate is shaped by low rates of precipitation and extended dry seasons. These weather conditions are expected to further intensify with climate change, putting pressure on the country's agricultural sector. In order to build residence amongst rural communities and to strengthen their ability to adapt to climate change, the TNA recommended several agricultural technologies striving to reduce water run-off while simultaneously improving yields and productivity. Furthermore, the TNA identified the need to rapidly increase renewable energy ambition in the country. In line with the TNA, Mali's NDC recognizes the need to drive low-carbon development, striving to reduce national emissions by 39% by 2023. Similar to the TNA, the NDCs set strong focus on the establishment of renewable energy capacities, as well as on the further uptake and proliferation of smart climate technologies to make the agricultural sector climate fit. Here, the proposed TNA V can be of great value, assessing and identifying technology options that pose highest potential in the specific country context. In addition, the NDC states that the development of project portfolios, mobilizing stakeholders to take climate action as well as building capacity amongst relevant actors is of key relevant to meeting the national targets. These ambitions represent the very core of the TNA process and can therefore be of great value for Mali. |
| Federated States of Micronesia | The Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) is an archipelagic nation in the Western Pacific Ocean spread over 607 islands, of which 74 are inhabited. The FSM is a highly vulnerable Small Island Developing State (SIDS) in the Pacific; extreme weather events, including droughts, typhoons, storm surges, flooding, and landslides, are being exacerbated by climate change and sea-level rise. As part of its updated NDC submitted in 2022, the FSM describes its contributions, including adaptation and mitigation co-benefits, across eight key economic and policy areas: (i) energy security, (ii) short-lived climate pollutants, (iii) food security, (iv) water security, (v) ecosystem management, (vi) resilient transport systems, (vii) public health, and (viii) emergency response and management. As part of strengthening mitigation and adaptation measures and building resilience to climate change, technology is an important aspect to consider. The country has yet to carry out a TNA; a comprehensive TNA for the country would make determining the level and extent of support required for the implementation of the NDCs and other priorities for national development easier. The TNA outputs will be of substantial interest for the country to improve synergies between relevant stakeholders in climate change, prioritize technologies in identified sectors guided by the NDC as well as identify the main barriers related to the deployment of climate technologies. In addition, it will outline a group of measures for addressing barriers and accelerating the development and transfer of prioritized technologies through TAPs. |

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|---|---|
| Mongolia | With its fragile ecosystems, a high reliance on pastoral animal husbandry and rain-fed agriculture, and the growing urbanizing population; the lower middle-income Mongolia is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Mongolia completed its TNA in 2013 and further submitted its NDC in 2020. Based on the TNA process, agriculture was identified as a priority sector for climate adaptation, and the energy and commercial sector for mitigation, respectively. This sector prioritization has later informed the country's NDC. As of Mongolia's climate ambition, the nation aims to apply measures that ultimately lead to a total GHG emission reduction of 44.9% by 2030. This target is envisioned to be reached by accelerating the development of finance low carbon energy projects. Already in 2013, the TNA set the foundation for several project proposals, out of which three project proposals received funding from the GCF e.g., leading to the establishment of a 10 MW Solar PV power plant. Further, in connection to the relevance of animal farming in the country, early-warning systems for severe weather events were amongst the technologies recommended under the TNA. This demand was re-emphasized in the NDC, highlighting the urge to swiftly develop technical and institutional capacity to overcome barriers and challenges. Here, the TNA can be of high relevance, building on the first TNA, further strengthening and deepening capacity that enable an environment that drive Mongolia's low carbon development. |
| Morocco | Morocco was part of the first round of countries that undertook a TNA and completed its assessment in 2012. As part of the process, renewable energy and energy efficiency were identified as key sectors for climate change mitigation, and the water and agriculture sector for adaptation, respectively. Amongst others, the TNA recommended introducing additional renewable energy capacities, particularly focusing on Solar PV and thermodynamic solar power plants. In the years to follow, Morocco became one of the leaders of renewable energy development in Africa and the Middle East. Building on the TNA and a number of national climate policies and plans, Morocco submitted its first NDC in 2021, highlighting amongst others the relevance of the water, energy and agriculture sector of paramount importance when meeting the national carbon-emissions reduction targets. Until 2030, the country aims to reduce CO2 emissions by 45.5%. This is envisioned to be supported by further upscaling climate technologies, as well as by increasing capacity amongst key institutions and stakeholders of the nation's green transition. The TNA process can be of great significance in meeting these ambitions by engaging with the respective stakeholders to identify barriers and potential pathways, as well as in strengthening capacity amongst regulatory institutions and policy makers. |
| Peru | Peru is regionally diverse, with coastal plains in the West, Andean uplands in the centre and a tropical region in the East where it encompasses a large part of the Amazon. The TNA process mirrored these regions particularities, as they each face specific challenges. Conducted in 2012, the TNA identified a number of technologies from the water and waste sector to be of vital importance when mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change. Solid waste management was the sector chosen as the priority for mitigation technologies where it was projected that reducing the emissions from open-air dumps by 20% by 2023 would reduce the methane released to such an extent that it would be equivalent to a reduction of 200,499 tCO2. Feeding into this sector prioritization, Peru´s NDC identified the waste sector as one of the sectors that bare the highest potential in reducing CO2 emissions. Overall, the country´s NDC - submitted in 2020, define the target to limit national carbon emissions to 179 MtCO2eq by 2030. In addition to the waste sector, the NDC considers the energy, LULUCF and agriculture sector to be of importance to meet this goal. The TNA can help to reach this target by supporting in identifying challenges and opportunities, e.g., in improving and updating regulatory frameworks and capacity developments. |
| Philippines | Located in Southeast Asia, the Philippines is a cluster of islands surrounded by the South China Sea, the Philippine Sea and the Celebes Sea. Located in the Tropical Cyclone belt and Pacific Ring of Fire, as well as being an archipelagic country, the country is particularly vulnerable to climate-related and geological hazards because of its exposure to increasingly frequent extreme weather events, including tropical cyclones, droughts, floods, and irregular precipitation. In 2018, the Philippines completed the first phase of its TNA; biogas was selected as a priority technology due to its potential for mitigation and its link to both the transportation and waste sectors. With its updated NDC of 2021, the Philippines committed to reducing and avoiding GHG emissions by 75% between 2020 and 2030, of which 2.71% is unconditional. This represents the country's goal of mitigating GHG emissions in agriculture, waste, industry, transport, and energy from 2020 to 2030. Adaptation measures will be taken across all sectors, including agriculture, forestry, coastal and marine ecosystems, biodiversity, health, and human security. Additionally, the NDC emphasizes the importance of strengthening the country's resilience and adaptability through mitigation actions, including enhanced access to climate finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity building. Under Phase V of the TNA project, the country will update its TNA, identifying additional technologies for priority sectors based on the updated NDC, and analyzing costs and benefits of technologies within the national context. Various stakeholders and key institutions will participate in the sectoral TNA process of identifying and prioritizing climate technologies in a consultative manner. By doing so, stakeholder capacity will be enhanced to support the planning and programming of climate change activities in the country. |

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| Senegal | In 2012 Senegal completed its TNA, prioritizing water and agriculture for adaptation, and the energy sector of high relevance for climate mitigation. Amongst others, Senegal's TNA identified biomass technologies as a priority for electricity generation. Further, the TNA suggested climate technologies that improve drip irrigation and rainwater harvesting practices to increase sustainability and to improve climate change resilience. Based on a recommendation from the TNA, the increasing uptake of biomass combustors is contributing to Senegal's Energy Transition Program, as well as reaching the energy goals set out in its NDC. In alignment with the TNA, Senegal's NDC prioritize the agriculture, water and energy sectors as crucial to meet the countries climate targets. Under the new TNA Phase V, existing strategies and frameworks could be revised and reassessed, to increase national policy alignment, to increase climate ambition and to identify barriers and obstacles to the process. |
| Sierra Leone | Sierra Leone is a an LDC and one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change. Its population is highly vulnerable to climate change, particularly because rain-fed agriculture and natural resources-based livelihoods are heavily affected by the global warming associated with it, including frequent flooding, changes in precipitation patterns, and rising sea levels. As part of its updated NDC submitted in 2021, the country intends to reduce CO2 emissions by 25% by 2050, moving toward a low-emission development pathway. Mitigation priority sectors include energy, industry, and waste, while adaptation sectors include AFOLU, water resources, and coastal zone management. The sectors prioritized for mitigation and adaptation provide a pathway for strengthening local knowledge systems and improving access to technical knowledge. The NDC emphasizes improving energy efficiency and increasing renewable energy access. In addition, it emphasizes removing barriers to the adoption of low-carbon technologies in the transport, agriculture, and waste sectors, as well as development and transfer of climate-resilient technologies. Having not conducted a TNA before, Sierra Leone's first TNA will complement the national processes and enable technology transfer to aid in the realization of the country's climate change and development strategies contained in the NDC and other climate strategies. As a result of this work, technology action plans and project concept notes will be developed, which will provide a framework to channel climate investment and funding. |
| Thailand | Thailand is located in Southeast Asia. In the north and centre the country shares borders with Myanmar, the Lao PDR and Cambodia, while the southern peninsula consists of a narrow strip of land with long coastlines. During the last four decades, Thailand has made remarkable progress in economic and social development, moving from a low-income to a middle-income country. Thailand's long coastlines, fragile agriculture system and susceptibility to extreme weather events make it vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Thailand completed its TNA in 2012 prioritizing the sectors of agriculture, water, modelling and energy. The TNA identified precision farming as a priority technology for the agriculture sector, with decision support systems and training being key components for technology transfer. Among other inputs from the TNA, this was incorporated into the Thailand Climate Change National Plan for 2015-2050. As part of Thailand's second NDC, the country aims to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 30% from the projected BAU level by 2030. If adequate and enhanced technology development and transfer, financial resources, and capacity-building support are available, the contribution level could increase up to 40 percent. Considering that the TAPs date back to 2012 largely addressed the agriculture and water sectors, an update of the TNA would provide valuable information about new technology development options, aligned with the NDC priority sectors. |
| Tunisia | Situated in North Africa, Tunisia is in one of the world's most water-scarce and dry regions and is highly dependent on climate-sensitive agriculture. Climate change has led to increasing droughts, threatening large areas of agriculture production, and increasing sea levels. A large share of the country's population and economic activity is in low-lying and flood-prone coastal zones. Tunisia completed its TNA in 2017. Among the prioritized technologies identified by the TNA was the establishment of a new Information and Decision Support System. To reduce Tunisia's industrial emissions, the TNA also highlighted the potential for co-processing technology in energy-intensive industries, such as cement. Tunisia's updated NDC submitted in 2021 raises the country's GHG mitigation ambition through an increase of the national carbon intensity reduction target to 45% by 2030 in the targeted sectors of energy, industrial processes, AFOLU and Waste. In its report, the NDC emphasizes the need for technology transfer programs to facilitate Tunisia's access to the key technological innovation niches related to the low-carbon transition, including renewable energy technologies, energy practices for the building sector, sustainable mobility, and carbon capture. The updated NDC incorporates a cross-sectoral approach to adaptation. The sectoral actions affect the six most vulnerable sectors: water resources, agriculture, ecosystems, the coastline, health and tourism, while taking into account three new cross-cutting areas of intervention: gender, land use planning and natural disaster risk reduction. By updating its TNA, the country can better understand the potential of new technologies across priority sectors, as well as the nature and scope of efforts required to deploy these technologies to ensure the implementation of the updated NDC. In particular, the country would benefit from assessing progress since the 2017 TNA, prioritize the major sectors and subsectors of action, prioritize key technologies, and define specific action plans for enabling their scale-up. |
| Venezuela | In Venezuela, mounting evidence suggests that chronic climate shocks and stresses are accelerating across a diverse geographic landscape spanning coastal zones to fragile mountain ecosystems. Venezuela has experienced severe and prolonged droughts, a rise in average temperatures, and a sharp decline in rainfall over the past decade. In addition, the country is experiencing rapidly rising sea levels, resulting in severe flooding along the coast. It is also regarded as one of the world's most biodiverse countries and preserves a substantial area of natural forest. By 2030, Venezuela aims to reduce its GHG emissions by 20% under its updated NDC submitted in 2021. The country aims to achieve this by undertaking actions in various sectors, including adaptation and mitigation, with adaptation being the national priority. Mitigation measures will be aimed at the energy, industrial, forestry, and waste sectors, while adaptation measures are aimed at agriculture, water, ecosystems, and biodiversity. The country has not yet conducted a TNA. It is expected that the TNA process will contribute to the country's objectives regarding technology development and transfer at different stages of the technology cycle, as well as promoting the implementation of prioritized technologies. |

## D. Institutional Framework

Describe the institutional arrangements for implementation of the enabling activity.

As the GEF Implementing Agency, UNEP GEF Climate Change Mitigation Unit (CCM-U) will be responsible for project oversight and compliance with GEF and UNEP policies and procedures. The implementing oversight and supervisory role is performed by the CCM-U, within the UNEP Climate and Energy Branch. The programming is led by a Task Manager who reports to the Portfolio Manager (CCM-U) head. The financial management is done through a dedicated Financial Management Officer (FMO) who reports to the Division head of Administration, who reports to the Division Director.

The UNEP-CCC will act as the project's Executing Agency at the global level. UNEP-CCC will assign a project manager who will report to the head of the Global Climate Action Unit within the UNEP Climate and Energy Branch. The financial management will be done through UNOPS and approved by the FMO of the Global Climate Action Unit. UNEP-CCC main task is to provide guidance to countries (i) on setting up national project implementation structures using the existing model from TNA I to IV, and (ii) on conducting the TNA process. In this task, UNEP-CCC will work with selected regional institutions, having similar set-up as in the previous four phases of the project.

To achieve the outputs and outcome of the TNA process at the country level, national TNA teams must be formed. The national TNA team will, under the leadership of a National TNA Coordinator, conduct the TNA process as a stakeholder-driven approach. This institutional structure in the participating countries will enable the engagement of key sectoral actors, including experts and decision makers, in the TNA process, and facilitate their use of its results.

The Global TNA Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be composed of a representative from the GEF, UNEP in its Implementing Agency role and UNEP-CCC in its Executing Agency role, but also from representatives from other organizations and institutions. This includes, for example, the Word Bank, Green Climate Fund (GCF), Adaptation Fund, UNFCCC Secretariat, UNFCCC Technology Executive Committee, Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), NDC Partnership, the Least Developed Countries Technology Bank, GIZ, and United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). Further, the aim is to include representatives from governmental and/or civil society organizations working on gender and/or women's empowerment/rights. Also, gender balance of PSC members would be sought. The Steering Committee and its meetings will be jointly organised by UNEP-CCC and UNEP.

UNEP Buildings and Construction unit (Industry and Economy Division) will provide in-kind backstopping services to UNEP-CCC through strategic, technical and methodological support for project implementation; it will support the dissemination of results and engagement of donors/development partners to foster TAP implementation; and facilitate synergies and links between the project and other UNEP programmes and projects.

The project will coordinate with and support or build on the country activities/results from the following programmes where operational:

The Global Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) Platform Phase IIB, funded by GEF which provides support to non-Annex I Parties in order to prepare National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Reports (BURs) that are submitted to the UNFCCC.

NDC support programmes.

GCF activities (notably readiness activities) in the countries; TNA being recognized by GCF as a tool to support pipeline development.

The CTCN and UNEP-CCC will continue their close collaboration to increase opportunities related to technical assistance, gender-sensitive knowledge sharing and networking activities related to the TNA project. In this regard, the project will encourage the nomination of TNA coordinators to be within the same office as the National Designated Entities (NDEs) of the CTCN.

The role of the main involved institutions are described below.

Implementing Agency:

- 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 project manager or equivalent;
- Attend and facilitate inception workshops, field visits where relevant, and selected steering committee meetings;
- Assess project risks, and monitor and enforce a risk management plan;
- Regularly monitors project progress and performance and rates progress towards meeting project objectives, project execution progress, quality of project monitoring and evaluation, and risk;

- Monitor reporting by project executing partners and provides prompt feedback on the contents of the report;
- Promptly informs management of any significant risks or project problems and takes action and follows 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;
- Clearance of 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 organised by GEF and UNEP to disseminate information on project results and lessons;
- Manage relations with GEF.

Executing Agency:

- Timely availability of financing to support project execution;
- Run the required procurement processes, ensuring that the goods and services are made available on time. Alert the IA of any issues preventing the timely procurement of goods or services required by the project.
- Ensure that good-practices and any internal standards and procedures for transparent procurement are followed.
- Support the base team in ensuring that the project meets its objectives and achieves expected outcomes and day-to-day project management;
- Appoint a focal point that is available for coordination with the base team.
- Ensure timely compilation and submission of progress, financial and audit reporting to the implementing agency (IA);
- Submit of budget revisions to IA for approval;
- Address and rectifying any issues or inconsistencies raised by the IA;
- Bring issues raised by or associated with clients to the IA for resolution;
- Facilitate Steering Committees and other oversight bodies of the project;
- Follow-up and submit progress, procurement, financial and audit reportswork directly with participating countries, and facilitated the TNA process through several activities including, but not limited to:
  - guidance and assistance to the participating countries to set-up institutional structures for conducting the TNA process;

- development and provision of methodologies;
- training in methodological tools and methodologies through national and regional capacity building workshops.

Regional Centres:

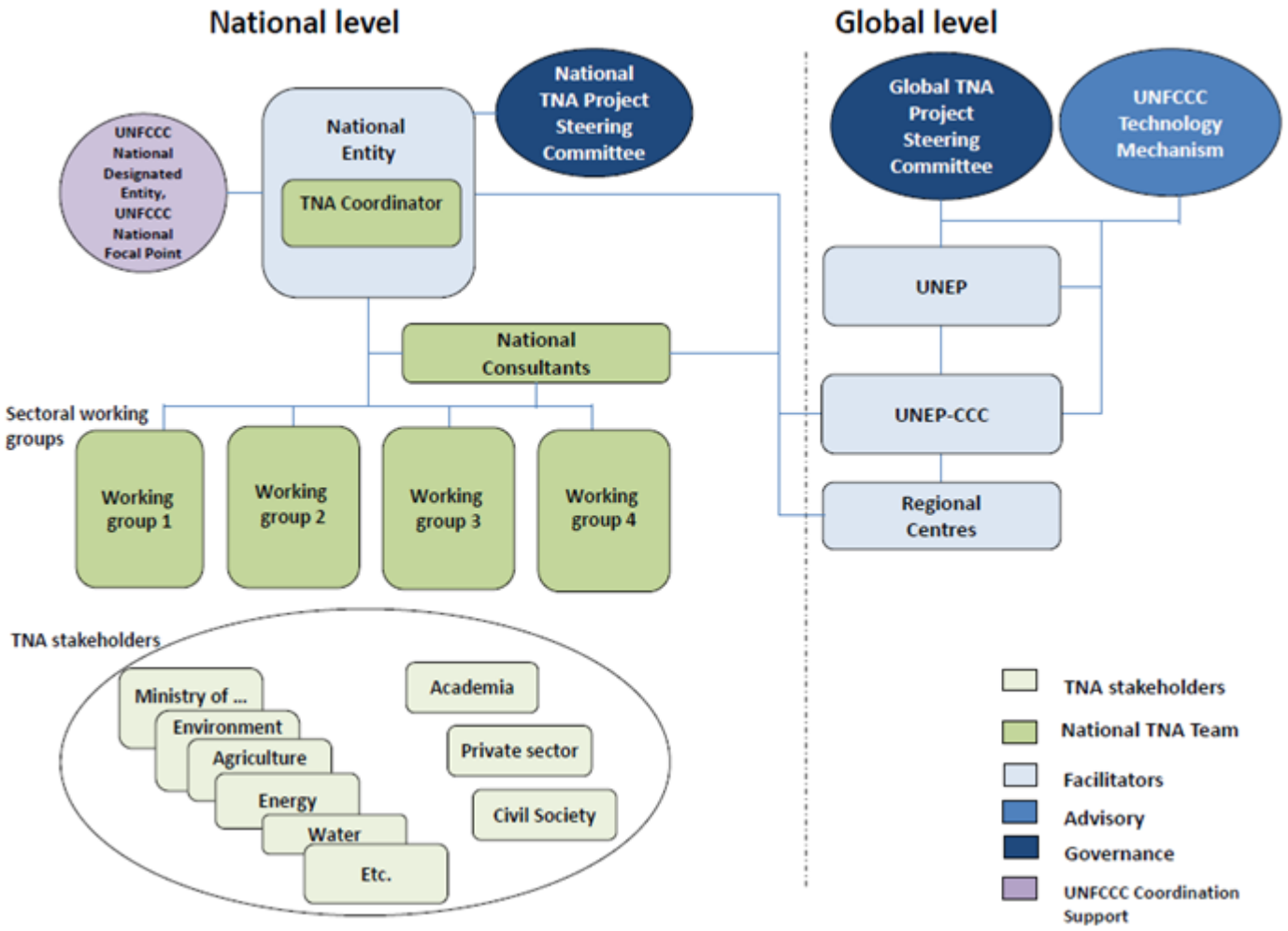
To create a greater awareness about technology needs of the countries at the regional level, and to enhance capacities within the region, UNEP and UNEP-CCC collaborates with regional centers in each of the regions covered by the project The regional centers will thus play a substantial role in providing technical support to the national TNA teams. The main responsibilities of the Regional Centres include:

- Partner with UNEP-CCC in the organization and facilitation of regional training workshops where participants from countries will be trained in the methodology for conducting the TNA;
- Provide technical and process support to the countries within the region during the whole project implementation;
- Provide participating countries with support through the help desk upon request from the countries throughout project implementation;
- Review country deliverables to help improve quality of reports and compile a synthesis report.

National Entities:

The typical institutional structure for carrying a successful TNA is shown in the figure below. The National TNA Team will consist of a National TNA Coordinator, the National Consultants, and Working Groups. Roles for each of them are clearly defined. Once the national team has been established, national capacity will be strengthened through national and regional capacity building workshops, in which the TNA coordinator and two consultants will participate. The national consultants will receive training on methodologies and tools for conducting the TNA.

The appointment of the National TNA Coordinator is the responsibility of the Signing entity (responsible ministry). The National TNA Coordinator will be the focal point for the effort and manager of the overall TNA process. In view of the role of National Designated Entities (NDEs) to the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism, it is strongly recommended that countries select their NDEs as their National TNA Coordinators. This will involve providing vision and leadership for the overall effort, facilitating the tasks of communication with the National TNA Committee members, National Consultants and stakeholder groups, formation of networks, information acquisition, and coordination and communication of all work products. The leadership of the National TNA coordinator is crucial for the success of the TNA in each country. It is therefore recommended that the skill set of the TNA Coordinator include facilitation skills, project management, and some familiarity with technology aspects.




## E. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Describe the budgeted M&E plan.

A detailed Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) planhas been prepared, in line the GEF's M&E policy and UNEP's Evaluation Policy and Programme Manual and is inserted below. In addition, a Project Results Framework with SMART indicators for each expected outcome and end-of-project targets will be developed as part of the CEO Endorsement Document. These indicators along with the key deliverables and benchmarks included in the workplan will be the main tools for assessing project implementation progress and whether project results are being achieved. A gender action plan will also be included in the CEO Endorsement Document and monitored during implementation.

The M&E plan will be reviewed and revised as necessary following the project inception missions in the 17 new TNA countries to ensure project stakeholders understand their roles and responsibilities vis-à-vis project monitoring and evaluation. Indicators and their means of verification may also be

fine-tuned following the project inception missions in the 17 countries. Day-to-day project monitoring will be the responsibility of the project management team but other project partners will have responsibilities to collect specific information to track the indicators. It will be the responsibility of the Project Manager to inform UNEP and the PSC of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely fashion.

As for TNA Phase I to IV, the Project Manager and UNEP will have regular consultations with the PSC. The PSC will receive periodic reports on progress and will be asked to make recommendations to UNEP concerning the need to revise any aspects of the Results Framework or the M&E plan.

Project oversight to ensure that the project meets UNEP and GEF policies and procedures is the responsibility to the Task Manager in UNEP CCM-U. The Task Manager will also review the quality of draft project outputs, provide feedback to the project partners, and establish peer review procedures to ensure adequate quality of scientific and technical outputs and publications.

Findings from the Mid-Term Reviews and Terminal Evaluations of previous TNA phases will also be considered whenever relevant and applicable to the TNA Phase V project as soon as the results from these evaluations are available to the project team.

In-line with UNEP's Evaluation Policy and the GEF's M&E Policy the project will be subject to a Terminal Evaluation (TE) or Terminal Review (TR). Additionally, a Mid-Term Review (MTR) will be launched by the Project Manager before the project reaches its mid-point. If the project is rated as being at risk, a Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) will be conducted by the Evaluation Office instead of an MTR. The MTR and TE/TR will take into account the recommendations and findings from the Terminal Evaluations of previous TNA phases.

## M&E Budget and Workplan

| M&E Activity | Description | Responsible Parties | Timeframe | Indicative budget (USD) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inception Workshop (IW) | Report prepared following the IW; which includes:<br><br>- A detailed workplan and budget for the first year of project implementation,<br><br>- An overview of the workplan for subsequent years, divided per component, output and activities.<br><br>- A detailed description of the roles and responsibilities of all project partners<br><br>- A detailed description of the PMU and PSC, including an organization chart<br><br>- Updated Procurement Plan and a M&E Plan, Gender Action Plan<br><br>- Minutes of the Inception Workshop | Execution:<br><br>UNEP-CCC<br><br>Support: UNEP | 1 report to be prepared following the IW, to be shared with participants 4 weeks after the IW (latest) | GEF: 0<br><br>Co-finance: 1,000 |

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| Steering Committee Meeting | Prepare minutes for every Steering Committee Meeting. | Execution:<br><br>UNEP-CCC<br><br>Support:<br><br>UNEP | At least 1 per year<br><br>Minutes to be submitted 1 week following each PSC meeting | GEF: 0<br><br>Co-finance: 900 |
| Half-yearly progress report | Part of UN Environment requirements for project monitoring.<br><br>- Narrative of the activities undertaken during the considered semester<br><br>- Analyzes project implementation progress over the reporting period;<br><br>- Describes constraints experienced in the progress towards results and the reasons. | Execution:<br><br>UNEP-CCC<br><br>Support:<br><br>UNEP | Two (2) half-yearly progress reports for any given year, submitted by July 31 and January 31 (latest) | GEF: 0<br><br>Co-fin: 3,000 |
| Quarterly expenditure reports | Detailed expenditure reports (in excel) broken down per project component and budget line, with explanations and justification of any change | Execution:<br><br>UNEP-CCC<br><br>Support:<br><br>UNEP | Four (4) quarterly expenditure reports for any given year, submitted by January 31, April 30, July 31 and October 31 (latest) | GEF: 0<br><br>Co-fin: 5,000 |
| Technical and thematic reports; Communication of lessons learnt | Technical and thematic periodic reports could also be prepared to focus on specific issues or areas of activity covered by the project. | Execution:<br><br>UNEP-CCC<br><br>Support:<br><br>UNEP | As necessary for the thematic reports | GEF: 0<br><br>Co-fin:3,000 |
| Project Implementation Review (PIR) | Analyzes project performance over the reporting period. Describes constraints experienced in the progress towards results and the reasons. Draws lessons and makes clear recommendations for future orientation in addressing the key problems in the lack of progress.<br><br>The PIRs shall be documented with the evidence of the achievement of end-of-project targets (as appendices). | Execution:<br><br>UNEP-CCC, UNEP<br><br>Support: | 1 report to be prepared on an annual basis, to be submitted by 15 July latest | GEF: 0<br><br>Co-fin: 6,000 |
| Co-financing Report | Report on co-financing (cash and/or in-kind) fulfilled contributions from all project partners that provided co-finance letters. | Execution: UNEP-CCC<br><br>Support: UNEP | 1 annual report from each co-finance partner, and 1 consolidated report, to be submitted by 31 July latest | GEF: 0<br><br>Co-fin: 300 |

| | | | | |
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| Medium-Term Evaluation / Medium-Term Review (MTE/MTR) | The purpose of the Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) or Mid-Term Review (MTR) is to provide an independent assessment of project performance at mid-term, to analyze whether the project is on track, what problems and challenges the project is encountering, and which corrective actions are required so that the project can achieve its intended outcomes by project completion in the most efficient and sustainable way. It will verify information gathered through the GEF tracking tools. | Execution: UNEP-CCC<br><br>Support: UNEP | At mid-point of project implementation if deemed needed by the Task Manager | GEF: 10,000<br><br>Co-fin: 5,000 |
| Final Report | The project team will draft and submit a Project Final Report, with other docs (such as the evidence to document the achievement of end-of-project targets).<br><br>Comprehensive report summarizing all activities, achievements, lessons learned, objectives met or not achieved structures and systems implemented, etc. Lays out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure the sustainability and replication of project activities. | Execution: UNEP-CCC<br><br>Support: UNEP | Final report to be submitted no later than three (3) months after the technical completion date | GEF: 0<br><br>Co-fin: 8,000 |
| Terminal Evaluation (TE) | Further review the topics covered in the mid-term evaluation.<br><br>Looks at the impacts and sustainability of the results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental goals. | Execution:<br><br>Independent evaluator<br><br>Support: UNEP-CCC, UNEP | Can be initiated within six (6) months prior to the project's technical completion date | GEF: 50,000<br><br>Co-fin: 0 |
| Audits | Annual financial audits | Execution:<br><br>Independant auditor<br><br>Support: UNEP-CCC | Annually, to be submitted within 6 months of the end of a calendar year (i.e. before 30 June latest) | GEF: 0<br><br>Co-fin: 5,000 |
| Publication of Lessons Learnt and other project publications | Lessons learned and other project documents are published for the benefit of on-going and future projects | Execution: UNEP-CCC<br><br>Support: UNEP | Annually, part of half-yearly progress reports and Final Report | GEF: 0<br><br>Co-fin: 2,000 |
| **TOTAL M&E COST** | | | **GEF: US$ 60,000**<br>**Co-fin: US$ 39,200** | |

## SECTION 3: INFORMATION TABLES

### F. GEF Financing Resources Requested by Agency, Country and Programming of Funds

| GEF Agency | Trust Fund | Country/ Regional/ Global | Focal Area | Programming of Funds | GEF Enabling Activity Financing ($) | Agency Fee ($) | Total ($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNEP | GET | Azerbaijan | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4 | 300,000.00 | 28,498.00 | 328,498.00 |
| UNEP | GET | Bahrain | Climate Change | CC Set-Aside | 300,000.00 | 28,500.00 | 328,500.00 |
| UNEP | GET | Cook Islands | Climate Change | CC Set-Aside | 300,000.00 | 28,500.00 | 328,500.00 |
| UNEP | GET | Cote d'Ivoire | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4 | 300,000.00 | 28,500.00 | 328,500.00 |
| UNEP | GET | Eritrea | Climate Change | CC Set-Aside | 300,000.00 | 28,500.00 | 328,500.00 |
| UNEP | GET | Ghana | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4 | 300,000.00 | 28,500.00 | 328,500.00 |
| UNEP | GET | Mali | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4 | 300,000.00 | 28,500.00 | 328,500.00 |
| UNEP | GET | Micronesia | Climate Change | CC Set-Aside | 300,000.00 | 28,500.00 | 328,500.00 |
| UNEP | GET | Mongolia | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4 | 300,000.00 | 28,500.00 | 328,500.00 |
| UNEP | GET | Morocco | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4 | 300,000.00 | 28,500.00 | 328,500.00 |
| UNEP | GET | Peru | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4 | 300,000.00 | 28,500.00 | 328,500.00 |
| UNEP | GET | Philippines | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4 | 300,000.00 | 28,500.00 | 328,500.00 |
| UNEP | GET | Senegal | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4 | 300,000.00 | 28,500.00 | 328,500.00 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNEP | GET | Sierra Leone | Climate Change | CC Set-Aside | 300,000.00 | 28,500.00 | 328,500.00 |
| UNEP | GET | Tunisia | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4 | 300,000.00 | 28,500.00 | 328,500.00 |
| UNEP | GET | Venezuela | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4 | 300,000.00 | 28,500.00 | 328,500.00 |
| UNEP | GET | Thailand | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4 | 300,000.00 | 28,500.00 | 328,500.00 |
| **Total GEF Resources** | | | | | **5,100,000.00** | **484,498.00** | **5,584,498.00** |

**Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation**

| GEF Agency | Trust Fund | Country/ Regional/ Global | Focal Area | Sources of Funds | Total($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNEP | GET | Ghana | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation | 328,500.00 |
| UNEP | GET | Mali | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation | 328,500.00 |
| UNEP | GET | Mongolia | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation | 328,500.00 |
| UNEP | GET | Peru | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation | 328,500.00 |
| UNEP | GET | Philippines | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation | 328,500.00 |
| UNEP | GET | Tunisia | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation | 328,500.00 |
| UNEP | GET | Venezuela | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation | 328,500.00 |
| UNEP | GET | Thailand | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation | 328,500.00 |
| UNEP | GET | Morocco | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation | 328,500.00 |
| UNEP | GET | Senegal | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation | 328,500.00 |
| UNEP | GET | Cote d'Ivoire | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation | 328,500.00 |
| UNEP | GET | Azerbaijan | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation | 328,498.00 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total GEF Resources** | **3,941,998.00** |

## G. Rio Markers

| Climate Change Mitigation | Climate Change Adaptation | Biodiversity | Desertification |
|---|---|---|---|
| Principal Objective 2 | Significant Objective 1 | No Contribution 0 | No Contribution 0 |

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

Please attach the *Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s)* with this template.

| Name | Position | Ministry | Date (MM/DD/YYYY) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Emin Garabaghli | Head of division of International Cooperation | Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources (Azerbaijan) | 9/7/2022 |
| Mohamed Bin Mubarak Bin Daina | Minister of Oil and Environment | Ministry of Oil and Environment (Bahrain) | 4/3/2023 |
| Halatoa Fua | Director of National Environment Service | National Environment Service (Cook Islands) | 3/31/2023 |
| Alimata Kone | Permanent Secretary | Ministry in Charge of Economy and Finances (Cote d'Ivoire) | 4/11/2023 |
| Kibrom Asmerom | Acting Director General at Department of Environment | Ministry of Land, Water and Environment (Eritrea) | 1/24/2023 |
| Andrew Yatilman | Secretary | Department of Environment, Climate Change and Emergency Management (Micronesia) | 1/20/2023 |
| Isaac Charles Acquah Jnr. | Chief Programme Officer Environmental Protection Agency | Environmental Protection Agency (Ghana) | 4/4/2023 |
| Amidou Goita | Chef Section Données sur l'Environnement | Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Mali) | 4/3/2023 |
| Tserendulam Shagdarsuren | Director General, Climate Change Department | Ministry of Environments and Tourism (Mongolia) | 5/9/2023 |
| Rashid Firadi | Directeur du Partenariat de la Communication et de la Cooperation | Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development (Morocco) | 4/5/2023 |
| Ines Pando Avila | Vice-minister of Strategic Development and Natural Resources | Ministry of Environment (Peru) | 4/10/2023 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atty. Analiza Rebuelta-The | Undersecretary Finance, Information Systems, and Climate Change | Department of Environment and Natural Resources (Philippines) | 4/3/2023 |
| Baba Drame | Director of Environment and Classified Establishments | Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Senegal) | 4/25/2023 |
| Sheku Mark Kanneh | Assistant Director, National Climate Change Secretariat | Ministry of the Environment (Sierra Leone) | 8/30/2022 |
| Sabria Bnouni | Director General for External Relations | Ministry of Environment (Tunisia) | 4/5/2023 |
| Miguel Alberto Serrano Orta | Director of Integration and International Affairs for the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela | Ministry of Ecosocialism (Venezuela) | 1/26/2023 |
| Jatuporn Buruspat | Permanent Secretary Thailand | Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (Thailand) | 3/9/2023 |

## ANNEX A: RESPONSES TO STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS

Describe how the enabling activity has addressed comments from stakeholders, including Council Members, Convention Secretariats, and STAP (if applicable).

## ANNEX B: PROJECT BUDGET TABLE

Attach the project budget table.

| **Expenditure Category** | **Detailed Description** | **Component (USDeq.)** | | | | | **Total (USDeq.)** | **Responsible Entity** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ***Component 1 / Outcome 1*** | | ***Sub-Total*** | ***M&E*** | ***PMC*** | | (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) |
| | | ***Output 1.1*** | ***Output 1.2*** | | | | | |
| **Works** | | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | |
| **Goods** | | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| **Vehicles** | | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| **Grants/ Sub-grants** | | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| **Revolving funds/ Seed funds / Equity** | | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| **Sub-contract to executing partner/ entity** | Country sub-contracts | 0 | 2,465,000 | 2,465,000 | 0 | 0 | 2,465,000 | National Entities (USD 145,000 each) |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Regional centres | 889,920 | 109,355 | 999,275 | 0 | 0 | 999,275 | Regional Centres (to be confirmed during Project Preparation) |
| **Contractual Services – Individual** | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| **Contractual Services – Company** | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| **International Consultants** | Communication and Outreach experts | 17,000 | 0 | 17,000 | 0 | 0 | 17,000 | UNEP CCC |
| | Peer experts | 12,600 | 0 | 12,600 | 0 | 0 | 12,600 | UNEP CCC |
| | Evaluator (MTR/TE) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60,000 | 0 | 60,000 | UNEP Evaluation Office |
| **Local Consultants** | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| **Salary and benefits / Staff costs** | Project Manager - staff | 47,437 | 47,436 | 94,873 | 0 | 204,456 | 299,329 | UNEP CCC |
| | Capacity building & methodology development - staff | 218,120 | 0 | 218,120 | 0 | 0 | 218,120 | UNEP CCC |
| | Dissemination - staff | 35,895 | 0 | 35,895 | 0 | 0 | 35,895 | UNEP CCC |
| | Country support - staff | 0 | 596,451 | 596,451 | 0 | 0 | 596,451 | UNEP CCC |
| | Financial and Legal Assistant/s | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 148,544 | 148,544 | UNEP CCC |
| **Trainings, Workshops, Meetings** | Global Knowledge sharing & kick-off Workshops - venue and catering | 31,440 | 0 | 31,440 | 0 | 0 | 31,440 | UNEP CCC |
| **Travel** | Travel Capacity Building | 107,209 | 0 | 107,209 | 0 | 0 | 107,209 | UNEP CCC |
| | Travel Dissemination | 9,540 | 0 | 9,540 | 0 | 0 | 9,540 | UNEP CCC |
| | Global Knowledge sharing& kick-off Workshops - travel and DSA | 84,597 | 0 | 84,597 | 0 | 0 | 84,597 | UNEP CCC |
| | Travel Project staff | 7,500 | 7,500 | 15,000 | 0 | 0 | 15,000 | UNEP CCC |
| **Office Supplies** | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| **Grand Total** | | 1,461,258 | 3,225,742 | 4,687,000 | 60,000 | 353,000 | 5,100,000 | |

## ANNEX C: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

Attached any screening documents or other ESS related documents (if applicable). ESS screening is not required for EAs but should be included if its available.

☑ Check this box is ESS screening is not required per Agency's regulations