



GEF-8 REQUEST FOR Climate Change enabling activity

Proposal for Funding Under the GET
Processing Type: Expedite

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SECTION 1: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Enabling Activity Title

GEF 8 Umbrella Programme for development of Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) and combined Biennial Transparency Reports and National Communications (BTRs/NCs) to the UNFCCC for Cabo Verde, Montenegro and Somalia

Country(ies)	GEF Enabling Activity ID
Global	12308
GEF Agency(ies):	GEF Agency Enabling Activity ID
UNDP	10513
Submission Date	Expected Implementation Start
3/17/2026	5/1/2026
Project Executing Entity(s):	Executing Partner Type
United Nations Development Programme	GEF Agency
GEF Focal Area (s)	Expected Duration (In Months)
Climate Change	56
Type of Report(s)	Expected Report Submission to Convention
UNFCCC Biennial Transparency Report (BTR)	12/31/2026
UNFCCC Biennial Transparency Report (BTR)	12/31/2027
UNFCCC Biennial Transparency Report (BTR)	12/31/2027
UNFCCC Biennial Transparency Report/ National Communication (BTR/NC)	12/31/2028
UNFCCC Biennial Transparency Report/ National Communication (BTR/NC)	9/30/2030
UNFCCC Biennial Transparency Report/ National Communication (BTR/NC)	9/30/2030

A. Funding Elements

GEF-8 Program	Trust Fund	GEF Financing (\$)
CCM-EA	GET	3,699,000.00
Total Enabling Activity Cost		3,699,000.00

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

B. Enabling Activity Summary

Enabling Activity Objective

The project supports Cabo Verde, Montenegro and Somalia to each prepare and submit standalone Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) and combined Biennial Transparency Report/ National Communication (BTR/NCs). This enables compliance with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement (PA) reporting requirements, while responding to their national development goals. The project shall produce a total of six reports: three standalone BTRs and three combined BTR/NC reports.

Enabling Activity Summary

This project supports the governments of Cabo Verde, Montenegro and Somalia to meet their reporting obligations under the UNFCCC and the PA. The project applies a “bundled” approach, allowing each country to access funding for both a standalone BTR (US\$600,000) and a combined BTR/NC (US\$633,000) under a single enabling activity (EA). Over the 56 months’ project duration, a total of six reports will be produced: three standalone BTRs and three combined BTR/NC reports.

The project is structured to ensure efficiency, continuity, and strengthened national ownership of the transparency process. During the first two years, participating countries will focus on preparing their BTRs, including data collection, institutional coordination, and technical analysis. In the subsequent two years, countries will build on this work to prepare their combined BTR/NC reports, ensuring continuity, enhanced reporting quality, and improved national ownership of the transparency process.

Recognizing that Cabo Verde, Montenegro and Somalia have different national circumstances, institutional capacities and levels of flexibility under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), the project accommodates differing submission timelines to the UNFCCC. Montenegro, which does not benefit from flexibility provisions, is expected to submit its BTRs by 31 December 2026 and 31 December 2028. Cabo Verde and Somalia benefit from flexibility and therefore have longer timelines for submission, which will be reflected in their respective reporting schedules under this project.

The project is designed around following outcomes:

Outcome 1.1 Participating countries meet reporting requirements under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the UNFCCC

Outcome **2.1** Project regularly monitored, inception workshop organized, lessons learned compiled and disseminated

These outcomes will be achieved through following key outputs:

1.1.1 Three BTR reports (BTR2 for Cabo Verde, BTR2 for Montenegro, BTR1 for Somalia) prepared in a gender-sensitive manner and submitted to UNFCCC

1.1.2 Three combined BTR/NC reports (BTR3/NC5 for Cabo Verde, BTR3/NC5 for Montenegro and BTR2/NC3 for Somalia) prepared in a gender-sensitive manner and submitted to UNFCCC.

2.1.1 Monitoring and evaluation products delivered in line with the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan.

The project will be implemented by UNDP under the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM). This modality is appropriate given the multi-country nature of the project, the technical complexity of ETF reporting, and the need for consistent quality assurance, fiduciary oversight and timely delivery across countries with varying institutional capacities. UNDP's extensive experience in supporting transparency reporting under the UNFCCC will ensure efficient coordination, adherence to GEF and UNFCCC requirements and strengthened national capacities through hands-on technical support.

This request contributes to Objective 2.2 of Pillar II under the GEF-8 Climate Change Focal Area Strategy. The project will be implemented on an agreed full-cost basis, with costing for BTR and BTR/NC preparation guided by current GEF policy as outlined in GEF/C.62/Inf.15 (June 2, 2022), as presented in Table F under Section 3.

ENABLING ACTIVITY COMPONENTS

1. Preparation of Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) and/or National Communications (NCs)

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 3,323,727.00

Outcome:

1.1 Participating countries meet reporting requirements under the enhanced transparency framework (ETF) of the UNFCCC

Output:

1.1.1 Three BTR reports (BTR2 for Cabo Verde, BTR2 for Montenegro, BTR1 for Somalia) prepared in a gender-sensitive manner and submitted to UNFCCC

1.1.2 Three combined BTR/NC reports (BTR3/NC5 for Cabo Verde, BTR3/NC5 for Montenegro and BTR2/NC3 for Somalia) prepared in a gender-sensitive manner and submitted to UNFCCC.

M&E

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 39,000.00

Outcome:

3.1 Project regularly monitored, inception workshop organized, lessons learned compiled and disseminated

Output:

3.1.1 Monitoring and evaluation products delivered in line with the M&E plan

Component Balances



Project Components	GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$)
1.Preparation of Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) and/or National Communications (NCs)	3,323,727.00
M&E	39,000.00
Subtotal	3,362,727.00
Project Management Cost	336,273.00
Total Enabling Activity Cost	3,699,000.00

Please provide justification

The project will be implemented on an agreed full-cost basis, with costing for BTR and BTR/NC preparation guided by current GEF policy as outlined in GEF/C.62/Inf.15 (June 2, 2022). Therefore, PMC is allocated 10% per country.

SECTION 2: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUPPORTING INFORMATION

C. Eligibility Criteria

Please provide eligibility information for this enabling activity.

The project enables compliance with the UNFCCC and the PA reporting requirements by supporting Cabo Verde, Montenegro and Somalia to each prepare and submit BTRs and combined BTR/NC reports to UNFCCC. All three countries ratified both the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, forming the basis for this enabling activity support. While all three countries are subject to the same international transparency framework, they are at different stages of implementation and face distinct national circumstances, institutional capacities and development priorities. The project is therefore designed to provide tailored technical and institutional support that reflects each country's specific context, while strengthening national transparency systems in a sustainable manner.

- Cabo Verde is expected to submit its BTR1 to the UNFCCC by April 2026 and requests funding for preparation of BTR2 and BTR3/NC5 reports. Funding for this project will be disbursed by UNDP to the Country after the BTR1 report is submitted to the UNFCCC.
- Montenegro submitted its BTR1 to the UNFCCC in February 2025 and requests funding for preparation of BTR2 and BTR3/NC5 reports.
- Somalia requests funding for preparation of BTR1 and BTR2/NC3 reports.

A brief overview of the eligibility of the three participating countries to access GEF resources is provided below:

PARTY	RATIFICATION OF		TRANSPARENCY INFORMATION				REPORTS REQUESTED
	[date]		[type of report and submitted in]				
	UNFCCC	PARIS AGREEMENT	BTR	NC	BUR	NDC	
Cabo Verde	25 November 2022	25 November 2022	BTR1 under development (with their own resources)	NC1 (2000) NC2 (2011) NC3 (2018) NC4 under development (GEF ID 10226)	BUR1 (2024)	NDC1 (2017) NDC2 (2021) NDC3 (2025)	BTR2 BTR3/NC5
Montenegro	23 October 2006	20 December 2017	Combined BTR1/NC4 (2025)	NC1 (2010) NC2 (2015) NC3 (2020) Combined BTR1/NC4 (2025)	BUR1 (2016) BUR2 (2019)	NDC1 (2017) NDC2 (2021)	BTR2 BTR3/NC5

					BUR3 (2022)	NDC3 (2025)	
Somalia	11 September 2009	22 April 2016	/	NC1 (2019) NC2 under development (GEF ID 10167)	BUR1 (2023)	NDC1 (2015) NDC2 (2021) NDC3 (2025)	BTR1 BTR2/BC5

The content of all reports produced under these outputs will be guided by Articles 4, 7, 9, 11 and 13 of the Paris Agreement and the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) for the enhanced transparency framework for action and support (FCCC/PA/CMA/2018/3/Add.2). In addition, consistent with Decision 5/CMA.3, the reports will adhere to: (i) the agreed outlines for the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) and the National Inventory Document (NID) and (ii) the common reporting tables (CRTs) and common tabular formats (CTFs) for reporting greenhouse gas inventories, progress towards NDCs, and financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support provided and mobilized, as well as support needed and received (FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/10/Add.2).

The project allocates an extended implementation period of 56 months for submission of reports to the UNFCCC, rather than the standard 48 months. This additional time is critical to ensuring continuity in capacity building at two levels: it enables national teams to actively engage in the Technical Expert Review (TER) process and to undertake a structured stocktaking exercise to identify lessons learned and priority areas for improvement in subsequent reporting cycles. The results of this process will feed into the Lessons learned report (see Section E), consolidating key achievements, challenges and lessons learned.

A description of project outputs is presented below:

OUTPUT 1.1.1 Three standalone BTR reports (BTR2 for Cabo Verde, BTR2 for Montenegro, BTR1 for Somalia) prepared in a gender-sensitive manner and submitted to UNFCCC

The three BTR reports submitted under this output shall include following content:

- National inventory report (NIR) of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases
- Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement,
- Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement

- Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement
- Other relevant information (such as education, training, knowledge management, public awareness, gender), as relevant.

SCOPE OF REPORTS FOR PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

CABO VERDE: Cabo Verde has officially submitted greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories to the UNFCCC covering the period 1995 - 2023 (NDC3, using a Tier 1 approach. Within this project output, the GHG inventory time series in the Cabo Verde's BTR2 will be extended to 2025. Country-specific or regionally appropriate emission factors for fuels used in Cabo Verde will be developed or adopted to enable applying Tier 2 methodologies to selected energy subsectors.

Cabo Verde faces two main categories of challenges: 1) economic and financial barriers and 2) non-financial barriers. Economic and financial barriers include the high cost of implementing climate measures and limited access to international climate finance. Non-financial barriers include limited technical capacity, such as shortages of skilled human resources, specialised equipment and technical know-how; institutional and organisational weaknesses, including poor coordination and unclear roles and responsibilities; legal and regulatory constraints due to underdeveloped or unclear frameworks, including those related to climate transparency and MRV; as well as information and awareness barriers, such as limited access to climate-related data and low awareness among key stakeholders of available technologies and support mechanisms. This output will address barriers across the development of all BTR2 chapters (GHG inventories, NDC tracking, adaptation, and financial, technology and capacity-building support reporting) through strengthened technical skills, improved institutional coordination, enhanced access to climate and sectoral data, as well as limited guidance on legal or regulatory frameworks to facilitate more accurate and consistent reporting.

MONTENEGRO: Montenegro has recently submitted its combined BTR1/NC4 to the UNFCCC, covering its GHG inventory for 2016–2022 and recalculated time series back to 1990 using current IPCC/UNFCCC methodologies. Under this project output, Montenegro's GHG inventory in BTR2 will be updated and extended to include emissions up to 2024, with improvements in inventory completeness and consistency where data allow.

Montenegro's reporting to UNFCCC faces several challenges. Financial constraints limit resources for data collection, modelling, and technical support. Non-financial barriers include limited technical capacity to apply ETF tools and formats, difficulties in preparing structured reporting tables (CTFs and CRTs), and incomplete operationalisation of institutional coordination arrangements established under CBIT1 (GEFID 10021). While previous BTR preparation and the CBIT1 project (GEFID 10021) have strengthened the reporting framework, several critical technical gaps remain insufficiently addressed. In particular, the ETF reporting tool represents a major challenge. Although Montenegro submitted its BTR1 in February 2025, it was done without the CTF and CRT tables due to substantial technical difficulties in using the ETF reporting tools. External support was later engaged to assist in completing these tables; however, sustained national capacity for their preparation is still lacking and requires targeted training and continued hands-on support.

In addition, modelling and technical support for the national GHG inventory remain pressing needs. The GHG Unit has experienced a significant loss of experienced staff, and currently relies on several new team members who require further technical training and mentoring. Institutional coordination also remains weak. While the CBIT1 project (GEFID 10021) has addressed coordination issues to some extent, gaps persist in data-sharing arrangements, and systematic collaboration among institutions.

This output shall address key gaps identified in Montenegro's BTR1/NC4 and build on previous support. These include incomplete or inconsistent GHG data, limited capacity in preparing CRTs and CTFs, as well as weak

coordination among institutions. Challenges in tracking NDC implementation and reporting adaptation and support shall also be addressed. The project shall strengthen technical skills, enhance access to data, data management and improve institutional coordination. It shall provide hands-on guidance for ETF reporting tools and procedures to ensure more complete, consistent, and accurate BTR2 submissions.

SOMALIA: Somalia submitted its Third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC3) to the UNFCCC in 2025, outlining updated mitigation and adaptation priorities, while its Second National Communication (NC2) is currently under preparation and the Initial National Communication (NC1) remains its most recently submitted NC. A major gap is that Somalia has not yet prepared or submitted its BTR1. As a Least Developed Country (LDC), Somalia is entitled to flexibility under the Enhanced Transparency Framework, including submitting its BTR at its discretion and applying flexibility in several reporting elements. Within this project output, Somalia's BTR1 shall be developed, including compilation of the GHG inventory extended to cover emissions and climate actions from 2020 (BUR1) up to 2025.

Somalia faces multiple challenges affecting transparency reporting. Economic and financial barriers include limited access to climate finance and constrained national fiscal capacity. Non-financial barriers include very limited technical capacity for GHG inventory and ETF reporting, gaps in institutional coordination and operational capacity, weak data management and archiving systems, low stakeholder awareness of climate reporting requirements and the fact that the most recent official GHG inventory only covers emissions through 2020. This output shall address these gaps by establishing the foundations for BTR preparation, updating and extending the GHG inventory to 2024, strengthening technical skills, improving data access and management, enhancing institutional coordination and role clarity, and providing guidance on standardised templates and reporting procedures to ensure complete, consistent, and accurate BTR1 submissions.

OUTPUT 1.1.2 Three combined BTR/NC reports (BTR3/NC5 for Cabo Verde, BTR3/NC5 for Montenegro and BTR2/NC3 for Somalia) prepared in a gender-sensitive manner and submitted to UNFCCC

The three BTR reports submitted under this output shall include following content:

- National inventory report (NIR) of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases;
- Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement;
- Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement;
- Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement;
- Information on Article 6, where applicable, including reporting elements required for cooperative approaches and consistency with ETF reporting provisions;
- Other relevant information (e.g. gender) including supplemental NC chapters (research and systemic observation; and education, training and public awareness).

SCOPE OF REPORTS FOR PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

CABO VERDE: Cabo Verde's BTR3/NC5 shall build on the BTR2 and include updated GHG inventories through 2028, NDC3 tracking, climate change impacts and adaptation reporting financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support needed and received. Information on other relevant information (gender, research and systemic observation, education, training and public awareness) shall be also provided. The report shall

integrate enhanced methodologies and country-specific emission factors, where applicable, for energy and other sectors. Barriers previously identified, such as limited technical capacity, institutional coordination challenges and gaps in access to climate and sectoral data, shall continue to be addressed. This output shall strengthen technical skills, improve data management, and provide guidance on reporting procedures to ensure the BTR3/NC5 is complete, consistent and aligned with ETF requirements.

MONTENEGRO: Montenegro’s BTR3/NC5 shall update and extend the GHG inventory to 2026 and expand reporting on adaptation measures, NDC3 tracking, climate change impacts and adaptation reporting financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support needed and received. Information on other relevant information (gender, research and systemic observation, education, training and public awareness) shall be also provided. It shall also address gaps identified in BTR2, including incomplete data in certain sectors, challenges in preparing CRTs and CTFs and weak coordination among institutions. This output shall provide technical guidance, enhance access to sectoral and climate data, improve institutional coordination, and strengthen capacity for compiling comprehensive and accurate ETF-aligned reports.

SOMALIA: Somalia’s BTR2/NC3 shall establish the foundation for combined reporting, updating the GHG inventory through 2028 and including NDC3 tracking, climate change impacts and adaptation, reporting financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support needed and received. Information on other relevant information (gender, research and systemic observation, education, training and public awareness) shall be also provided. Key gaps to be addressed include limited technical capacity, weak institutional coordination, gaps in data management and archiving, and low stakeholder awareness. This output shall strengthen technical skills, improve data systems and access, enhance coordination and role clarity, and provide guidance on standardised templates and reporting procedures to ensure a complete, consistent, and accurate BTR2/NC3 submission.

OUTPUT 2.1.1 Monitoring and evaluation products delivered in line with the M&E plan

Under this output, project results and outcomes will be closely monitored in accordance with the M&E Plan (Section E), and lessons learned and best practices will be systematically documented and shared with other Parties.

KEY STAKEHOLDERS

STAKEHOLDERS	PROSPECTIVE ROLE IN THE PROJECT
CABO VERDE	
Ministry of Agriculture and Environment (MAA)	Overall national authority for climate change policy and UNFCCC reporting. Provides strategic leadership for BTR/NC preparation, ensures alignment with national environmental and climate policies, oversees coordination among institutions, and formally endorses submissions to the UNFCCC.
Inter-ministerial Council for Climate Action (CIAC)	High-level policy oversight, coordination across ministries, approval of reporting strategies and key documents, alignment of BTR/NC with national climate goals.
National Council for the Environment and Climate Action (CNAAC)	Advisory role on environmental/climate policy integration, providing strategic guidance and stakeholder perspectives to ensure national ownership of transparency reports.
National Secretariat for Climate Action (SNAC)	Technical coordination of BTR/NC preparation, MPGs implementation, data verification, formatting for ETF requirements, and engagement with UNFCCC processes.

National Directorate for Industry, Trade and Energy (DNICE)	Lead development of GHG inventory data for energy and industrial sectors, support emission factor improvements, and coordinate sectoral data contributions.
National Statistics Institute (INE)	Provide official activity data for emissions sectors, assist with data quality and consistency for GHG inventories and socio-economic indicators.
National Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics (INMG)	Supply climate and meteorological data needed for adaptation reporting, vulnerability assessments, and extreme event analysis.
Sectoral Ministries (Energy, Transport, Water)	Provide sector-specific data, activity statistics, and technical inputs for GHG inventories, NDC tracking, adaptation reporting, and support reporting. Support data validation, participate in technical working groups, and contribute to sector-level review of BTR/NC content.

STAKEHOLDERS	PROSPECTIVE ROLE IN THE PROJECT
MONTENEGRO	
The Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and North Region Development (MESDNRD)	The MESDNRD is the main national entity responsible for national environmental and climate change policy and the National Focal Point to the UNFCCC.
Directorate for climate change and sustainable development, Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and North Region Development (DCC)	The Directorate for climate change and sustainable development will take the leading role in engaging wider stakeholders including the Council. The DCC will be involved in all training activities, overseeing the quality of the MRV system's data, using the MRV system's data and tools to build climate awareness and play a key role in the collection and integration of data. This includes enabling the flow of data, assumptions, and perspectives on mitigation and adaptation from sector leads. As the key managers and coordinators of the MRV system, the DCC's technical experts will be key to making the system and platform user-friendly and keeping it up to date.
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	The EPA oversees the GHG inventory development and will take the lead for the compilation of projections with data supplied by DCC. The EPA's expertise, systems, and tools will be an important part of the overall MRV system. The EPA will be responsible for designing its data collection, analysis, and QA/QC systems and for recruiting and training its own (and potentially other institutions') experts. The EPA will also contribute to the building of awareness of the National Council and other bodies on GHG trends, indicators, and reports.

<p>Statistical Office of Montenegro (MONSTAT)</p>	<p>MONSTAT is the institution in charge of producing Montenegro's official state statistics. MONSTAT collects, processes, and disseminates highquality, transparent statistics in accordance with contemporary European Standards. A wide range of data and statistics is produced by MONSTAT (including GDP, the annual energy balance, and environmental surveys) which can be used by the Government, scientific research institutions, citizens, and the media. Due to its significant reach to generate data on a national level, it will be the main partner to process and supply data for GHG inventory calculations.</p>
<p>Institute for Hydrometeorology and Seismology (IHMS)</p>	<p>The IHMS has a network of observation stations which measure meteorological, hydrological, ecological, and agrometeorological parameters. Weather stations, for example, constantly measure parameters such as air temperature, pressure, humidity, precipitation quantity, wind speed and direction, and insolation. The institute is responsible for maintaining and enhancing this network of stations and for archiving their measurements. Their research activities include analysis of the data, utilising numerical models over short time ranges (up to 5 days) to produce weather forecasts, and the production of relevant studies (e.g. evaluation of soil, water, and air quality on the territory of Montenegro).</p>
<p>Institute for Marine Biology, University of Montenegro</p>	<p>The Institute for Marine Biology is one of three scientific research institutes at the University of Montenegro. The research conducted at this institute spans a range of sectors, including fishery biology, aquaculture, environmental protection, and sustainable development. The researchers also have an active role in coastal adaptation projects.</p>
<p>Directorate for Energy Efficiency, Ministry of the Energy</p>	<p>The Directorate should be the main source of official strategic planning on energy production and consumption in the future, as well as historical data on energy production and consumption. The Department for Energy Efficiency should collect detailed information on energy efficiency projects in Montenegro.</p>

<p>Directorate for Industry and Entrepreneurship, Ministry of the Economic Development</p>	<p>The Directorate for Industry and Entrepreneurship oversees the country's industrial policy and will be important in designing industrial policy and innovative responses to GHG mitigation and adaptation challenges. This Directorate will need to contribute to and review assumptions on future industrial consumption, production, and economic trends and projections. It may also provide information on the performance of industry to date and statistics on industrial production and consumption. It will also oversee industry's response to the GHG mitigation needs of the NDC and other national GHG mitigation targets. This Directorate is also likely to oversee the expected emissions from facilities under the EU's Industrial Emissions Directive and be able to provide information on industry's expected response to this directive.</p>
<p>Directorate for Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management</p>	<p>The Directorate for Agriculture oversees the country's agricultural policy and will be important in designing agricultural policy and responses to GHG mitigation and adaptation challenges. This Directorate will need to contribute to and review assumptions on future agricultural production and economic trends and projections. It may also provide information on the performance of agriculture to date and statistics on agricultural production and consumption.</p>
<p>Directorate for Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management</p>	<p>The Directorate for Forestry oversees the country's forestry policy and will be important in designing forestry policy and responses to GHG mitigation and adaptation challenges. This Directorate will need to contribute to and review assumptions on future forestry production and economic trends and projections. It may also provide information on the performance of forestry to date and statistics on forestry production and consumption. It will also oversee forestry's response to the GHG mitigation needs of the NDC and other national GHG mitigation targets.</p>

<p>Directorate for Waste Management and Communal Development, Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and North Region Development</p>	<p>The Directorate for Waste Management and Communal Development, which oversees the country’s waste policy, will be important in designing waste policy and responses to GHG mitigation and adaptation challenges. This Directorate will need to contribute to and review assumptions on future waste disposal strategies, including the regulation of solid and liquid waste facilities under the EU’s Industrial Emissions Directive. It will also oversee waste response to the GHG mitigation needs of the NDC and other national GHG mitigation targets. The Directorate for Waste Management and Communal Development also provides the Ministry of Finance with all financial information for its waste projects.</p>
<p>Directorate for EU Integration and International Cooperation, Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and North Region Development</p>	<p>The Directorate for EU Integration and International Cooperation oversees the country’s climate change finances, including GEF and GCF, and acts as the focal point of the Adaptation Fund. It will be important in understanding the financial flows necessary to implement GHG mitigation and adaptation options. This Directorate will help to indicate if certain GHG mitigation actions will receive funding and their implementation status for consideration in the projections.</p>
<p>Ministry of Finance</p>	<p>The Ministry of Finance also has relevant data on budget spending from the national budget. This Ministry has information on the amount of funding available for climate change projects and can open dedicated accounts for individual projects.</p>

<p>Ministry of Transport and and Ministry of Internal Affairs</p>	<p>Ministry of Transport and the Ministry of Internal Affairs are responsible for sector-level transport policies that are the subject of the Effort Sharing Decision and policymaking and legislation, regulating terms and conditions for the placement and use of cars and vans. These will be important inputs for the GHG inventory and projections, and need to be considered in combination with the projected energy demand balances for transport which will be the responsibility of Directorate for Energy, of the Ministry of the Economic Development.</p>
<p>The Accreditation Body of Montenegro</p>	<p>The Accreditation Body of Montenegro is Montenegro's competent body for accreditation and for bilateral and multilateral agreements on mutual recognition and the recognition of foreign licences. The Accreditation Body of Montenegro is responsible for the accreditation of laboratories to measure fuel quality and measurement related to ozone layer protection and fluorinated gases. This body will be important for defining and supporting Montenegro's measurement activities and the generation of country-specific emission factors for its GHG inventory.</p>
<p>Institute for Public Health (IPH)</p>	<p>The institution in charge of public health will be important in gathering, managing, and sharing information on the health-related impacts of climate change and the positive and potentially negative impacts of climate change actions. The IPH's experts will need to be trained in data quality improvement, evaluation, monitoring, and reporting of adaptation actions relating to public health. This includes working with the IHMS on early warning systems and strengthening links between climate change action and air quality.</p>
<p>Directorate for Emergency Situations, Ministry of Internal Affairs</p>	<p>The Directorate has reporting obligations related to the SDGs and the Sendai Framework. It is working to classify climate-related hazards and related data that can be useful for tracking action. The Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy Action Plan was recently approved and will provide some material relevant to climate adaptation actions.</p>

Union of Young Entrepreneurs of Montenegro	Provide information on green entrepreneurship initiatives; contribute private-sector mitigation data; support youth-inclusive consultation processes.
Montenegro Chamber of Economy	Facilitate engagement of private sector actors; provide data on industrial mitigation actions; support consultation on climate finance flows.
Elektroprivreda Crne Gore	Provide energy production and emissions data; contribute to national GHG inventory and mitigation analysis.
Major industrial operators (cement, aluminum, waste management facilities)	Provide facility-level emissions data; support sectoral reporting and EU-aligned emissions monitoring.
Koalicija 27	Civil society coalition focused on environmental protection and climate governance in Montenegro (EU Chapter 27 – Environment and Climate Change). Will participate in stakeholder consultations for BTR and BTR/NC preparation; provide independent inputs on mitigation, adaptation and environmental governance; contribute to transparency and public participation processes; support review and validation workshops; assist in dissemination of results and awareness-raising activities; provide civil society perspective on NDC implementation and climate finance reporting.
STAKEHOLDERS	PROSPECTIVE ROLE IN THE PROJECT
SOMALIA	
The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC)	The federal institution responsible for climate policy formulation and coordination and serving as UNFCCC National Focal Point and GEF NDA. MoECC will lead and coordinate the overall preparation of BTR1 and BTR2/NC3, oversee technical working groups, ensure compliance with MPGs and ETF requirements, coordinate stakeholder consultations and national validation, and support institutionalization of transparency systems across federal and sub-national levels.
National Climate Change Committee (NCCC)	The NCCC has the mandate for coordinating and supervising the implementation of the climate change policy. The NCCC is a multi-stakeholder, high level policy coordination committee and is responsible for the overall coordination and supervision of climate change activities in Somalia.
Cross-Sectoral Committee on Climate Change (CSCC)	CSCC is a cross-sectoral platform that brings together Sectoral Ministries’ departmental directors for consultation and information sharing to drive climate change policies implementation.
Federal Member State Governments (FMS)	Somalia’s federal system has established seven FMS and one special status region which are Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Jubaland, Puntland, Somaliland, Southwest State, Northeastern State and the special region of Banadir. The FMSs have mandates and responsibilities over natural resources and local environmental issues and

	oversee policy development and implementation in their respective regions. It will contribute to sub-national data collection, provide region-specific climate impact and adaptation and mitigation information, participate in validation processes, and contribute to institutionalizing climate reporting systems at state level
Sectoral Ministries and Agencies (e.g., Water, Agriculture and Livestock, Energy, Transport, Forestry, Waste)	Institutions responsible for sector-specific policy development, service delivery, and data generation. These ministries and agencies will supply sector-specific activity data for GHG inventories, contribute mitigation and adaptation measures, and input into CRTs/CTFs and NDC tracking
Somali National Bureau of Statistics / Data Providers	The national authority coordinating the production of official statistics. The agency will provide official statistics and data (e.g., socio-economic, demographic, activity data) essential for GHG inventory and reporting.
Simad University	An academic and research institution with experience in applied policy and development research. SIMAD University will contribute research inputs, support GHG inventory analysis, and assist in capacity-building activities targeting government staff and young professionals.
Somali National University	The national public university supporting research, training, and knowledge development. The university will participate in academic validation, development of training materials, and strengthening long-term institutional memory for climate transparency reporting.
Somali Chamber of Commerce and Industry	The umbrella body representing private sector interests in Somalia. The Chamber will facilitate engagement with businesses, support data provision on mitigation actions, energy use, transport, waste, and investments, and contribute to reporting on private-sector participation and support received.
Somalia Youth Climate Platform (SYCP)	A youth and women-led national platform bringing together a network of more than 100 youth- and women-led organizations working on climate action. The platform will support inclusive engagement of youth and young women in the BTR1 and BTR2/NC3 process through consultations, validation workshops, awareness raising, and contribution of youth perspectives on climate impacts, adaptation, mitigation and support needed.
Somali Women in Environment and Climate Change (SWECC)	A women-led organization advocating for women's leadership and participation in environmental protection and climate action in Somalia. SWECC will support meaningful engagement of women in the BTR1 and BTR2/NC3 process, contribute gender-responsive perspectives on climate impacts, adaptation priorities, and support needed and received, and participate in national and sub-national consultations and validation workshops.

<p>Somali National Women Organization (SNWO)</p>	<p>Organization representing women’s groups advocating for women’s rights, participation, and leadership in development and governance processes. The organization will support meaningful participation of women in the BTR1 and BTR2/NC3 preparation through consultations and validation workshops, contribute gender-specific information on climate impacts, adaptation and mitigation priorities, and access to climate finance and support, and help validate gender-responsive indicators and reporting. SNWO will also assist in outreach and dissemination of BTR findings to women’s groups at national, sub-national and local levels, strengthening gender inclusion and accountability within Somalia’s transparency and reporting framework</p>
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D. Institutional Framework

Describe the institutional arrangements for implementation of the enabling activity.

The Executing Entity for this project is UNDP. The project will be implemented under DIM, at the request of the GEF Operational Focal Points of all three countries. This modality is appropriate given the multi-country nature of the project, technical complexity of reporting under the ETF and the varying institutional capacities of the participating countries.

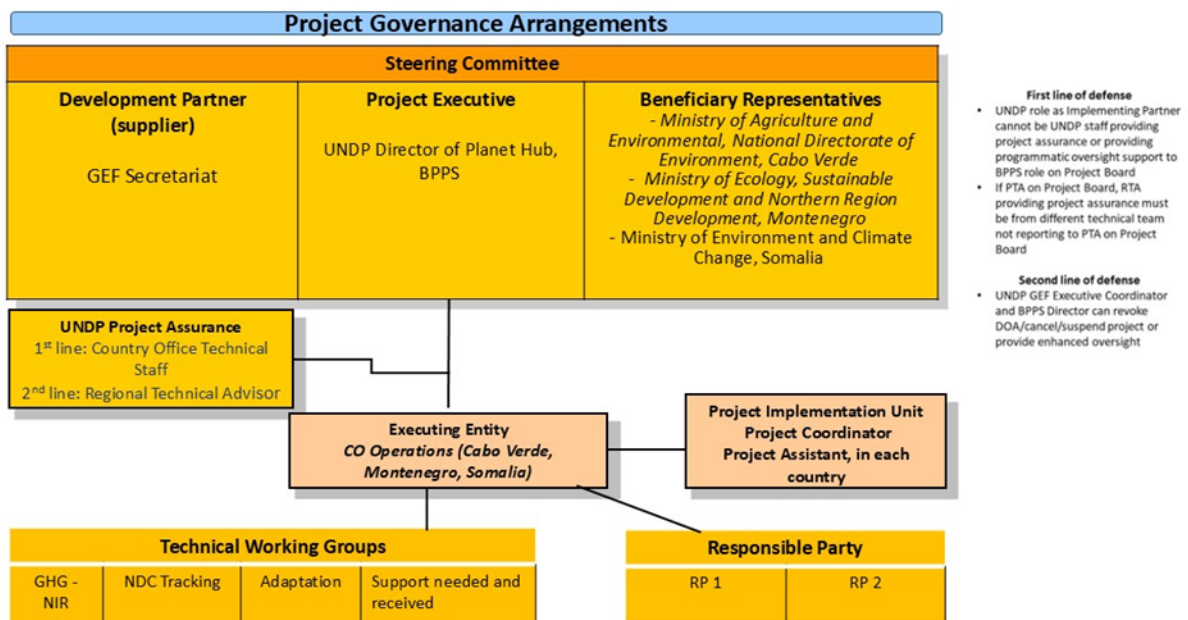
Specific tasks of the Executing Entity include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Executing Entity will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems;
- Overseeing the management of project risks as included in this project document and new risks that may emerge during project implementation;
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources;
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets;
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

As noted in the [Minimum Fiduciary Standards for GEF Partner Agencies](#), in cases where a GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) carries out both implementation oversight and execution of a project, UNDP must separate its project implementation oversight and execution duties and describe this in the project document. UNDP Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS) assumes full responsibility and accountability for oversight and quality assurance of this Project and ensures its timely implementation in compliance with the GEF-specific requirements and UNDP’s Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures, its Financial Regulations and Rules and Internal Control

Framework. A UNDP BPPS Planet Hub representative will assume the assurance role and will present assurance findings to the Project Board and therefore attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member. At the country level, UNDP Country Offices will manage the project and will provide execution support to recruit consultants and select vendors, manage contracts, and make payments. However, execution of actual technical activities will be implemented in close cooperation with government officials, i.e. the relevant Ministries. Each country shall appoint Project Manager and Assistant (Project Management Unit or PMU), responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the project, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, consultants and sub-contractors, as well as coordination with stakeholders.

A detailed stakeholder consultation and engagement process will be developed and reflected in Global Umbrella BTR Project Document, ensuring inclusive participation and alignment with national priorities. The governance model suggested below will be replicated in each of the three participating countries and implemented independently at the national level. Each country will establish and operate its own Project Management Board. There will be no joint or shared Board across Cabo Verde, Montenegro and Somalia.



E. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Describe the budgeted M&E plan.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP](#) (including guidance on GEF project revisions) and [UNDP Evaluation Policy](#). **The UNDP Country Offices are responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project M&E requirements including project monitoring, UNDP quality assurance requirements, quarterly risk management, and evaluation requirements.**

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

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Monitoring and Evaluation Budget for project execution:	
GEF M&E requirements to be undertaken by Project Management Unit (PMU)	Indicative costs (US\$)
Inception Workshop and Report <i>(2 months after project start)</i>	US\$ 21,000 (3 countries with US\$ 7,000/workshop) The preparation of the Inception reports are covered under respective Project manager (PM) salary.
Monitoring of progress of the Project Implementation Plans (Technical progress reports & Expenditure statements)	None (covered under the respective PM and Project Assistant (PA) salaries)
Monitoring of gender action plan	US\$ 18,000 (3 countries with US\$ 2,000/workshop 3 times)
Monitoring of stakeholder engagement plan	None (covered under the Project Manager salary)
Audit	US\$ 14,000 (4 years*US\$ 3,500/audit)
Completion Memorandum <i>(within six months of completion of an enabling activity)</i>	None (covered under the Project Manager salary)
TOTAL indicative COST	53,000

[1] See <https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/policies-guidelines>

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 (\$)

UNDP	GET	Cabo Verde	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000.00	117,135.00	1,350,135.00
UNDP	GET	Montenegro	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000.00	117,135.00	1,350,135.00
UNDP	GET	Somalia	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000.00	117,135.00	1,350,135.00
Total GEF Resources					3,699,000.00	351,405.00	4,050,405.00

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

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)
Mr. Alexandre Nevsky Medina Rodrigues	National Director of Environment	Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, Cabo Verde	1/19/2026
Mr. Zoran Dabetić	Secretary of State	Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Northern Region Development. Montenegro	12/10/2025
Mr. Abdullahi Godah Barre	Principle Advisor	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Somalia	11/2/2025

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).

N/A

ANNEX B: PROJECT BUDGET TABLE

Attach the project budget table.

Attached file

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)					Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)
		Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		
Equipment	Total cost for communications related expenses US\$43,000 (acquisition of audio-visual equipment, telephone charges, e-mail subscription, postage etc.)	43,000		43,000			43,000	UNDP
Equipment	Total cost for various IT equipment US\$60,000 (such as laptops, printers, PCs etc.)	60,000		60,000			60,000	UNDP
Contractual Services - Individ	Total cost for three Project Managers US\$453,280 to provide managerial (817,74*56 months = 45,793,44USD per country) and technical assistance to Component 1 (1,880.357*56 months per country) ; This equals to monthly alary of total US\$ 2698 per PM.	315,900		315,900		137,380	453,280	UNDP
Contractual Services - Individ	Salary for part time Project Assistants (3 countries*US\$42,000=US\$126,000) (part time PA: monthly cost 750 USD*56 months = 42,000USD)					126,000	126,000	UNDP
Contractual services-Company	Companies to support for national GHG inventory development and sectoral analysis. Total of US\$540,000 (3*US\$180,000)	540,000		540,000			540,000	UNDP
Contractual services-Company	Companies supporting MRV and ETF-related data systems and reporting tools. Total of US\$360,000 (3*US\$120,000)	360,000		360,000			360,000	UNDP
Contractual services-Company	Companies to develop and maintain knowledge-management systems and digital repositories to support ETF reporting and to prevent institutional memory loss Total of US\$180,000 (3*US\$60,000)	180,000		180,000			180,000	UNDP
Contractual services-Company	Companies supporting sectoral data collection and validation frameworks. Total of US\$155,400 (3*US\$51,800)	155,400		155,400			155,400	UNDP
Contractual services-Company	Companies for report design, visualization and communication products. Total of US\$240,000 (3*US\$80,000)	240,000		240,000			240,000	UNDP
International Consultants	Total cost for Loss and Damage consultant US\$82,500 (3*US\$27,500). These funds shall be utilised for contracting international experts to support development of the BTRs and BTR/MC in areas where local expertise is not available (one expert per country*US\$550 daily fee*50 days in 5 years).	82,500		82,500			82,500	UNDP

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)					Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)
		Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		
International Consultants	Total cost for Climate finance consultant US\$82,500 (3*US\$27,500). These funds shall be utilised for contracting international experts to support development of the BTRs and BTR/MC in areas where local expertise is not available (one expert per country*US\$550 daily fee*50 days in 5 years).	82,500		82,500			82,500	UNDP
International Consultants	Total cost for Knowledge Management consultant US\$82,500 (3*US\$27,500). These funds shall be utilised for contracting international experts to support development of the BTRs and BTR/MC in areas where local expertise is not available (one expert per country*US\$550 daily fee*50 days in 5 years).	82,500		82,500			82,500	UNDP
Local Consultants	Adaptation experts Total of US\$288,000 (3* US\$96,000). US\$200 daily fee*80 days * 6 experts per sector (water, agriculture, forestry, finance, DRR and biodiversity) in 5 years per country	288,000		288,000			288,000	UNDP
Local Consultants	GHG experts Total of US\$240,000 (3* US\$80,000). US\$200 daily fee*80 days * 5 experts per sector (energy, transport, industrial processes, AFOLY and waste) in 5 years per country	240,000		240,000			240,000	UNDP
Local Consultants	Legal expert Total of US\$48,000 (3*US\$16,000) US\$200 daily fee*80 days in 5 years per country	48,000		48,000			48,000	UNDP
Local Consultants	IT expert Total of US\$48,000 (3*US\$16,000) US\$200 daily fee*80 days in 5 years per country	48,000		48,000			48,000	UNDP
Local Consultants	MRV expert Total of US\$48,000 (3*US\$16,000) US\$200 daily fee*80 days in 5 years per country	48,000		48,000			48,000	UNDP
Local Consultants	Gender expert Total of US\$48,000 (3*US\$16,000) US\$200 daily fee*80 days in 5 years per country	48,000		48,000			48,000	UNDP
Local Consultants	Communication expert Total of US\$48,000 (3*US\$16,000) US\$200 daily fee*80 days in 5 years per country	48,000		48,000			48,000	UNDP
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Total cost for Training Workshop and Conference US\$180,000: Stakeholder consultation workshops (21*US\$3,000=US\$63,000); Sectoral analyses presentation workshops (15*US\$3,000=US\$45,000); Coordination and training (10*US\$3,000=US\$30,000); Launch	180,000		180,000			180,000	UNDP

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)					Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)
		Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		
	of BTR and combined BTR/NC report with key stakeholders (3*US\$7,000=US\$21,000); Lessons learned workshops (3*US\$7,000=US\$21,000);							
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Total cost for M&E Training Workshop and Conference US\$39,000: Inception workshops* (3*US\$7,000=US\$21,000); Annual workshops with key stakeholders for monitoring of gender action plan (3*US\$2,000*3 times=US\$18,000);			-	39,000		39,000	UNDP
Travel	Total cost for travel US\$73,067 (to support multi-country implementation over 56 months, including travel for drafting, review and validation of sectoral reports; participation in national review and validation meetings; attendance at working and training sessions; peer-to-peer learning through regional and international workshops with associated subsistence and logistical support; and participation in the Facilitative Multilateral Consideration of Progress (FMCP) following submission of reports to the UNFCCC).	73,067		73,067			73,067	UNDP
Travel	Total cost for Travel of PMU teams US\$ 22,273(US\$ 4,273,for the first year and 4,500 per year for the remaining 4 years)			-		22,273	22,273	UNDP
Rental & Maintenance	Total for Rental & Maintenance-Premises for Somalia and Montenegro US\$ 36,620 (US\$ 25,420 Somalia and US\$11,200 for Montenegro). Note: due to security issues, the project premises in Somalia must be located at the airport and thus the higher rental cost.			-		36,620	36,620	UNDP
Other Operating Costs	Total Audio Visual & Print Prod US\$160,860 (3*US\$53,620). These funds shall be utilised for publication/submission of the BTRs and BTR/NCs, design/usage of various communication materials or tools (such as videos, infographics, on-line surveys, PowerBi etc.) to collect data and translation costs.	160,860		160,860			160,860	UNDP
Other Operating Costs	Total cost for Audits: US\$ 14,000 (4 years* \$3,500 per year)			-		14,000	14,000	UNDP
Grand Total		3,323,727	-	3,323,727	39,000	336,273	3,699,000	

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

Title

SESP EA Umbrella BTRs
