GEF-7 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project two-steps
TYPE OF TRUST FUND:GEF TRUST FUND

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Strengthening capacity of institutions in The Gambia to meet transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement.		
Country(ies):	The Gambia	GEF Project ID:	10485
GEF Agency(ies):	Conservation International	GEF Agency Project ID:	
Project Executing Entity(s):	(a) Ministry of Environment, Climate Change & Natural Resources (MECCNAR) (b) Vital Signs Programme	Submission Date:	01/24/2020
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	24 Months

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	(in $)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
CCM-3-8 Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through capacity building initiative for transparency.	GEF	1,100,000	135,000
Total Project Cost	GEF	1,100,000	135,000

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

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

Project Components	Component Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in $)	
					GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
Component 1: Strengthen capacity of national institutions to manage the National Green House Gas Inventory (GHGI) and Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system to improve transparency over time	Technical Assistance	**Outcome 1.1** Strengthened coordination, data sharing and engagement of key institutions/stakeholders in managing the National GHGI and MRV system. *Outcome Indicator 1.1.1:* Number of institutions coordinating and sharing GHG sectoral data for management of the National GHGI and MRV system. *Targets:* At-least 5 national institutions (1 institution	**Output 1.1.1** A framework for inter-ministerial coordination and GHG data sharing established. **Output 1.1.2** Stakeholder roles defined in the operationalization of the GHGI, MRV system and GHG data management **Output 1.1.3** Focal points in each of the key government ministries and	GEF	550,840	40,500

		from each GHG emission sector – Energy, AFOLU, Transport, Waste, IPPU) sharing GHG sectoral data for management of the National GHGI and MRV system. At-least 5 national institutions (1 institution from each GHG emission sector – Energy, AFOLU, Transport, Waste, IPPU) each with 2 skilled focal points (10) functioning as a hub for data collection and processing. **Outcome 1.2** A functional National Green House Gas Inventory (GHGI) and Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system in-line with UNFCCC standards. *Outcome Indicator 1.2.1:* Number of functional National Green House Gas Inventories (GHGI) and Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems. *Target:* One (1) functional GHGI and One (1) online MRV system for collecting and managing NDC information. *Outcome Indicator 1.2.2:* Number of stakeholders utilizing the GHGI and MRV System. *Target:* 50 trained on management of the MRV system and GHGI (10 personnel from each GHG emitting sector - AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU and Waste) (atleast 25% of the trainees are women).	institutions identified, strengthened, institutionalized and functioning as hubs for data collection and processing **Output 1.1.4** Gender focal points on climate change in the key institutions established and strengthened **Output 1.2.1.** Technical guides on data transmission and communication in compliance with IPCC standards developed **Output 1.2.2.** Functional online MRV system for collecting and managing NDC information **Output 1.2.3**. NDC sector interactions and compliance with IPCC reporting requirements strengthened			

			Output 1.2.4: Strengthened technological capacity of key national institutions through provision of MRV equipment			
Component 2: Strengthen capacity of key stakeholders in the Gambia on GHG data management for the GHGI and MRV system	Technical Assistance	**Outcome 2.1:** Strengthened capacity of stakeholders to collect, process and feed GHG sectoral data into the GHGI. *Outcome Indicator 2.1.1*: Number of stakeholders from each GHG emission sector (AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU and Waste) collecting, processing and feeding GHG data into the GHGI *Target:* Cumulatively, 100 stakeholders trained to collect, process and transmit GHG data (20 personnel from each GHG emitting sector - AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU and Waste) (atleast 25% of the trainees are women) *Outcome Indicator 2.1.2*: Number of NCs and BURs prepared and submitted to the UNCCC by the Gambia *Targets :* At least twenty (20) people from the hubs and coordinating agency trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections (4 from each GHG Emission sector - AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU and Waste)	**Output 2.1.1** Field data teams from the key emission sectors (agriculture, forestry and land use, energy, transport, industries and waste) trained in collection, processing and transmission of GHG data (At least 100 trained, of which at least 25% women) **Output 2.1.2** At least twenty people from the hubs and coordinating agency trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections (atleast 25% of the trainees women) **Output 2.1.3:** A BUR and a NCs report submitted to the UNCCC **Output 2.1.4:** Best practices shared and scaled out through peer exchange programs/workshops for stakeholders on transparency activities	GEF	170140	40,500

		At least 2 national workshops held to share best practices At least one NCs report and one BUR submitted to the UNCCC	**Output 2.1.5:** One final project report published (outlining project achievements, lessons learnt, gaps and opportunities and way-forward for CBIT in the Gambia			
Component 3: Development of an integrated knowledge management platform for sharing transparency activities	Technical Assistance	**Outcome 3.1:** An integrated knowledge management platform linked to the Global CBIT Coordination Platform is functional and used by stakeholders as a one stop source of information for transparency related activities. *Outcome Indicator 3.1.1*: Number of knowledge management platforms for sharing information on transparency related activities *Target:* One (1) integrated knowledge management platform for for sharing information on transparency related activities	**Output 3.1.1** An integrated knowledge management platform for sharing transparency activities established and operational	GEF	219,020	35,500
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation				60,000	5,000
Subtotal				GEF	1,000,000	121,500
Project Management Cost (PMC)				GEF	100,000	13,500
Total Project Cost					1,100,000	135,000

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: ( )

C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount ($)
GEF Agency	Conservation International	Grant	Investment Mobilized	10,000
Recipient Country Government	Government of the Gambia	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	125,000
Total Co-financing				135,000

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified.

D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total (c)=a+b
CI	GEF	The Gambia	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	1,100,000	99,000	1,199,000
Total GEF Resources					1,100,000	99,000	1,199,000

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes ☒ No ☐ If no, skip item E.

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c = a + b
CI	GEF	The Gambia	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	50,000	4,500	54,500
Total PPG Amount					50,000	4,500	54,500

F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GEF 7 CORE INDICATORS

Provide the relevant sub-indicator values for this project using the methodologies indicated in the Core Indicator Worksheet provided in Annex B and aggregating them in the table below. Progress in programming against these targets is updated at the time of CEO endorsement, at midterm evaluation, and at terminal evaluation. Achieved targets will be aggregated and reported at anytime during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Project Core Indicators		Expected at PIF
1	**Terrestrial protected areas** created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	NA
2	**Marine protected areas** created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	NA
3	Area of **land restored (**Hectares)	NA
4	Area of **landscapes under improved practices** (excluding protected areas)(Hectares)	NA
5	Area of **marine habitat under improved practices** (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	NA
	Total area under improved management (Hectares)	NA

6	**Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated** (metric tons of CO2e)	NA
7	**Number of shared water ecosystems** (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management	NA
8	Globally over-exploited **marine fisheries** moved to more sustainable levels (metric tons)	NA
9	**Reduction**, disposal/destruction, phase out, **elimination** and avoidance of **chemicals of global concern** and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)	NA
10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of **POPs to air** from point and non-point sources (grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)	NA
11	Number of **direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender** as co-benefit of GEF investment	180 trainees[1] *(with atleast 25% of the total beneficiaries are women)*

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicators targets are not provided.

G. PROJECT TAXONOMY

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Influencing Models	• Transform policy and regulatory environments	-	-
	• Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making	-	-
	• Convene multi-stakeholder alliances	-	-
Stakeholders	Private Sector	• Large corporations • SMEs • Individuals/Entrepreneurs	-
	Beneficiaries	-	-
	Civil Society	• Community Based Organizations (CBOs) • Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) • Academia	-
	Type of Engagement	• Information Dissemination • Partnership • Consultation • Participation	-
	Communications	• Awareness raising • Education	-
Capacity, Knowledge and Research	Enabling Activities	-	-
	Capacity Development	-	-
	Knowledge Generation and Exchange	-	-

[1] *Refer to the results framework: Output 1.3.2 (50 trained); Output 2.1.1 (100 trained); Output 2.1.2 (20 trained); Output 3.1.3 (20 trained) Total number of trainees is 190 (Atleast 25% of the total trainees are women hence 48 women and 142 men)*

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
	Learning	• Indicators to measure change • Adaptive Management	-
	Knowledge and learning	• Knowledge Management • Capacity Development • Learning	-
	Stakeholder Engagement plan		
Gender Equality	Gender Mainstreaming	• Beneficiaries • Sex dissagregated indicators • Gender sensitive indicators	-
	Gender results areas	• Participation and leadership • Access to benefits and services • Capacity Development • Awareness raising • Knowledge generation	-
Focal Area/Theme	Climate Change	Climate change adaptation	Climate Finance
			Least Developed Countries (LDCs)
			Climate information
		Climate Change Mitigation	Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use (AFOLU)
		UN Frameworks on climate change	Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)
			Paris Agreement
			Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
		Climate Finance Rio Makers	Climate Change Mitigation 2 (Principal)
			Climate Change Adaptation 1 (Significant)

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

1a. ***Project Description.*** Briefly describe:

1) *the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description); 2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project; 4) alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies; 5) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing; 6) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and 7) innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.*

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

1. African State's commitment to global climate agenda was demonstrated in 2015 where all the 54 States signed the Paris Agreement and over 70% of these states proceeded to ratify the Agreement. Out of the 54 African countries, 40 have submitted their NDCs and only 14 have not submitted their NDCs[2]. Notably, the majority of African states are in the process of preparing for NDC implementation. Examples of actions taken include[3]:
    - Development of NDC implementation plans which clearly outline each sector's priority climate actions;
    - Strengthening institutional frameworks to support NDC work
    - Strengthening climate finance readiness
    - Designing monitoring systems (MRV) to track and measure progress towards NDC targets

2. The Paris Agreement sets the world on course for transformative climate action to cut emissions, promote clean energy, build climate resilience, and catalyze climate action investments. The Agreement's backbone is transparency and accountability on the steps countries are taking toward these goals. This transparency is vital for building international trust and confidence that action is taking place and to facilitate enhanced action. The Paris Agreement's Transparency Framework (Article 13), incorporates previous elements of the Convention's Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems. The Transparency Framework brings all countries into a common (but differentiated) process for providing enhanced data and tracking progress against their commitments on mitigation, adaptation, and support. Countries agreed to regularly submit a national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases, prepared using good practice methodologies accepted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and subsequent decisions under the Paris Agreement. Countries will also report on progress toward achieving their nationally determined contributions (NDCs) for mitigation and regularly provide updates on their adaptation efforts, with developed countries sharing information on support they have provided (including finance), and developing countries sharing information for support they have received or provided. This will provide unprecedented clarity on global emission trends, climate finance, and countries' actions.

3. A key condition for successful implementation of the Paris Agreement's Transparency Framework is the provision of adequate and sustainable financial support and capacity building. This support will enable developing countries to significantly strengthen and scale up their efforts to build robust domestic MRV systems. These accounting and reporting systems will also help countries develop improved domestic policy and regulatory processes. Countries with limited capacity may not yet be able to fully implement the new requirements for transparency. The Paris Agreement recognizes those countries will need to improve their transparency systems, provided they receive support. To build confidence and improve transparency systems over time, the Transparency Framework provides developing countries with flexibility and support for implementation based on the capacities of specific countries – especially for Least Developed Countries.

[2] UNDP. (2017). *Update of NDC Implementation in Africa.* UNDP. Retrieved from http://www.ndcs.undp.org/content/dam/LECB/events/2017/20170926-regional-africa-ndc-dialogue-rabat-morocco/presentations-day-1/undp-lecb-africa-regional-dialogue-ndc-implementation-in-africa-aliou-dia-undp-20170926.p

[3] Ibid

4. NDC implementation in Africa faces numerous challenges. Table 1 outlines key challenges facing NDC implementation in Africa (including Gambia) which will be addressed by this project:

Table 1: Key challenges facing NDC implementation in Africa

Institutional Frameworks	**Transparency and data**
• Need to strengthen inter-ministerial coordination • Foster cooperation with sub national governance, other stakeholders • Ensure clear linkages between NDCs and SDGs	• Strengthen monitoring and tracking/ accounting for NDC implementation • Strengthen availability and accessibility of data and statistics for tracking NDCs • Need to develop meaningful monitoring indicators
Financing	**Sector Approaches**
• Mobilize the private sector to participate in NDC implementation • Translate NDCs into investment plans and bankable projects • Incorporate NDCs in sector budgets	• Link sector plans and programmes with NDC implementation • Identify priority sectors • Identify best case practices • Need to communicate support received and what is required in terms of: climate change adaptation and mitigation, capacity development and building; technology development and transfer; finance

Source: International Climate Initiative (ICI), 2017[4]

Key challenges in the Gambia impeding achievement of Transparency:

5. The Gambia has a weak coordination framework and working arrangements, and low institutional engagements in GHG data collection, management and monitoring (United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), 2019)[5]. The United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) has highlighted a number of challenges affecting access and application of environment data in The Gambia. These include lack of coordination in data collection, especially between line departments and specialized institutions, low awareness level among communities and institutions concerning environmental issues, and inadequate training of field workers (enumerators and supervisors) (UNSD, 2019).

6. Additional gaps in data for MRV include, lack of appropriate and adequate equipment to measure loadings in the environment, lack of skilled personnel, in particular, at the Geographic Information System (GIS) Unit of Central Statistics Department (CSD) and National Environmental Agency (NEA), financial and technical resources (limited computerization), to collect, interpret and report environmental data, and low level of standardized and compatible data sets, and systems interoperability.

[4] International Climate Initiative (ICI) - Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety of the Federal Republic of Germany. (2017). NDC implementation challenges. Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety of the Federal Republic of Germany. Retrieved from http://www.ndcs.undp.org/content/dam/LECB/events/2017/20170926-regional-africa-ndc-dialogue-rabat-morocco/presentations-day-1/undp-lecb-africa-regional-dialogue-priorities-for-ndc-implementation-steffen-menzel-giz-20170926.pdf

[5] United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). (2019). *State of Environment Statistics in the Gambia*. United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). Retrieved from https://unstats.un.org/unsd/environment/gambia.pdf

Barriers

7. Existing barriers that need to be addressed are tabulated below:

Table 2: Existing transparency barriers in the Gambia

Barrier	Elaboration
a. Weak coordination framework and institutional arrangements, and low institutional engagements in GHG data collection, management and monitoring.	Collecting, processing and reporting data from different national sources is a major challenge especially when the sources are not fully compatible. Considerable effort in coordination of collecting and processing data for accurate reporting is required. The Gambia's Vision 2020, whose goal includes promotion of free market policies and guaranteeing a well-balanced ecosystem, is executed through a series of five-year development plans. These plans include the Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment (PAGE). The Gambia's First National Communication in 2003 and the National Adaptation Programme of Actions in 2007, serve as strategic documents to guide the implementation of climate change in The Gambia. The National Communication contains a chapter on The Gambia's National Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and a chapter on mitigation measures to be taken to reduce national emissions and enhance sinks and contribute to the global efforts to reduce the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. For the Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA), The Gambia highlights key conditional sectors for action in it's NDCs. These include agriculture, energy, transport, and waste. Two unconditional mitigation options include: the use of renewable energy sources in lighting, communication and health facilities, and for lifting water from wells and boreholes; and the Department of Forestry and local communities to continue to plant and care for trees annually. The Gambia's local Government Reform and Decentralization Programme (GRDP) supports implementation of policies and strategies on natural resources and environment at the local and district levels. The GRDP seeks to empower local communities and to strengthen community management approaches for natural resources. In that way, natural resources will be community owned. The GRDP is also supported by the decentralization policy, which places management of natural resources including forestry, fisheries, wildlife and biological diversity under the responsibility of the local communities. Despite these established enabling frameworks, The Gambia still has inadequate structures and mechanisms to effectively coordinate climate change activities and stakeholder engagements in the country. Additionally, data collection and integration policies and practices are weak, whereas communication and sharing of information on climate change related issues is quite low. This is mainly attributed to the fact that adaptation to climate change remains at its early stages of development due to a number of reasons such as insufficient financial resources, and limited technical capacity on climate change issues.

Barrier	Elaboration
b. Inadequate technical and institutional capacity for MRV and GHG data management	The National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) of The Gambia states that the studies carried out in developing the NCCP stressed the criticality of a concerted effort to develop a wide range of capacities in The Gambia to respond to climate change and promote sustainable development. Additional overarching capacity constraints include a shortage of technical skills, inadequate financial resources and absorption capacity, and lack of localised technological resources. The Second National Communication (GoTG, 2012) identified several capacity constraints in implementation of the UNFCCC and in management of climate risks in general: • Lack of an enabling environment for effective climate change management; • Lack of skills for vulnerability and adaptation assessment; • Low level of implementation of adaptation measures; • Low level of scientific and technical capacity for effective climate change management; • Inadequate national policy- and decision-making processes for climate change management; • Low national capacity for diagnosis of environmental problems; and • Inadequate, weak and ineffective research bodies and programmes.
c. Weaknesses in GHG data access and tools	The National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) of The Gambia states that a number of the data constraints that hinder the development of strong and localised climate change responses relate to the relatively weak culture of research in The Gambia. The National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA) carried out in The Gambia in 2005 recommends the following: (a) strengthen the institutional framework; (b) set up a dedicated office and staff on climate change; (c) strengthen scientific institutions; South-South collaborations on institution building; (d) establish or strengthen centres and institutions for the provision of research, training, education and scientific and technical support in specialized fields relevant to climate change. The NCCP recommends that the National Research Framework on Climate Change specifies best methods for knowledge management and sharing of information and lessons relevant to climate science and climate-resilient development, and that to promote community-based and other forms of adaptation, a national network of adaptation practitioners is created, to share their experiences and information, and initiate a national information and knowledge base. The NCCP suggests that, to develop appropriate adaptation and mitigation approaches and climate resilient infrastructure for long-term economic benefits and returns, technology contextualisation and/or development is necessary. The technologies and technology transfer requirements identified include climate monitoring and dissemination techniques and technologies.

The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects:

8. As one of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), The Gambia is among the nations that are particularly vulnerable to climate change and variability hence at the forefront of international climate action.

9. The Gambia signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1992 and ratified it in 1994, and signed the Paris agreement on 26th April 2016. By so doing, The Gambia is implementing the Climate Change Convention and the Kyoto Protocol based on its national circumstances, particularly to support its development policies and programmes. Since ratifying the Convention, The Gambia has taken very important steps to address the effects of climate change through the development, submission and implementation of National Communications, the National Adaptation Program of Actions (NAPA), the National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA) and the Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA). These documents have been developed to be in line with the national policies and programmes including VISION 2020, the Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment (PAGE) and relevant sectorial policies.

10. The Government of The Gambia (GoTG) has put in place national legislative and policy instruments to address climate change. These instruments such as the Vision 2020, the PAGE, The National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) of The Gambia (2015-2020/2030), National Energy Policy, Strategy and Action Plan (2014 – 2018) outline the country's priority GHG sectors, near-term and long-term climate change actions (Department of Water Resources, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Forestry, Water and Wildlife, 2016)[6]. Notably, these legislative instruments have informed development of key documents such as the NDC, National Communications, the National Adaptation Program of Actions (NAPA), the National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) and the Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) (Department of Water Resources, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Forestry, Water and Wildlife, 2016).

11. Vision 2020, which is the country's governing legislative blueprint demonstrates the government's commitment to reducing poverty and improving the wellbeing of its population through strengthening the country's resilience to climate change. The goal of Vision 2020 is "*to transform The Gambia into a financial center, a tourist paradise, a trading export-oriented agricultural and manufacturing nation, thriving on free market policies and a vibrant private sector, sustained by a well-educated, skilled, healthy, self-reliant and enterprising population, guaranteeing a well-balanced ecosystem and a descent standard of living for all, under a system of government based on the consent of the citizenry*."

12. The National Climate Change Policy represents The Gambia's determined and systematic response to the interlinked climate threats to sustainable development, human wellbeing and ecological integrity set out in the preceding sections. Accordingly, the Policy defines the following long-term vision for The Gambia: *Achieve a climate-resilient society, through systems and strategies that mainstream climate change, disaster risk reduction, gender and environmental management, for sustainable social, political and economic development.* The vision suggests that an effective Gambian climate change response requires economic, social and environmental interventions that integrate mitigation and adaptation elements within a developmental framework. This is the meaning of climate-resilient development, in the Gambian context.

13. The Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment (PAGE) is the country's medium-term development strategy and investment programme. With financial and technical support from the Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN), climate change concerns and issues have been integrated in The PAGE and a Climate Change Action Plan has been produced and included in the strategic plan in the PAGE. The PAGE specifically makes reference to and builds on the climate change implementation efforts and documents produced and submitted to the UN Secretariat of the Climate Change Convention. These include The Gambia's First National Communication in 2003 and the National Adaptation

[6] Department of Water Resources, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Forestry, Water and Wildlife. (2016). *The INDC of the Gambia*. Banjul, Gambia: Government of the Gambia, Department of Water Resources, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Forestry, Water and Wildlife. Retrieved from https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Gambia%20First/The%20INDC%20OF%20THE%20GAMBIA.pdf

Programme of Actions in 2007 which currently serve as strategic documents to guide the implementation of climate change action in The Gambia. The National Communication contains a chapter on The Gambia's National Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and a chapter on Mitigation Measures to be taken to reduce national emissions and enhance sinks and contribute to the global efforts to reduce the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

14. A number of projects have been supported by the GEF. These include:The *Action Against Desertification Project,* funded by the GEF and the European Union, that started in 2016 and is ongoing. It is implemented and executed by FAO and the Government of The Gambia (GOTG) respectively. Also, the *Community-Based Sustainable Dry Land Forest Management project*, is a 5-year project funded by the GEF and implemented and executed by the FAO and GoTG respectively. Other projects include *the Strengthening Climate Service Early Warning Systems Phase 2 project* implemented and executed by UNEP, UNDP, and GOTG; and the national environment agency's *Enhancing Resilience of Vulnerable Coastal Areas and Communities to Climate Change in The Gambia*. The Vital Signs Monitoring Programme (www.vitalsigns.org) collects and integrates data on agriculture, ecosystems and livelihoods and develops science and decision support tools. The data and information aim to guide governments, policy makers and other key stakeholders in understanding the complex trade-offs between development, climate change, ecosystems and human wellbeing. Vital signs will support Gambia's capacity building needs related to data collection and integration for the AFOLU sector. The Vital Signs Programme successfully supported Kenya to implement the CBIT project. Currently, Vital Signs programme is supporting Uganda and Rwanda to implement CBIT projects. ther projects include:

Title of Project: Umbrella Programme for Preparation of National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Reports (BURs) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) **Project location**: Global, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Benin, Dominica, Fiji, Gambia, Mauritania, Pakistan, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Suriname, Uganda, Vietnam, Yemen, Burundi **Donor:** GEF/UNEP **Duration:** June 2020 to December 2024 **Description:** The project seeks to support eighteen (18) developing countries prepare and submit National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Reports (BURs) that comply with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) reporting requirements while responding to national development goals. Total project cost is USD 9,900,360.
Title of Project: Large-scale Ecosystem-based Adaptation in the Gambia river basin: Developing a climate resilient, natural resource-based economy **Project location**: Gambia **Donor:** GCF **Duration:** January 2017 – December 2022 **Project cost:** USD 20, 546,756 **Description:** The overarching objective of the project is to build the climate-resilience of rural Gambian communities and facilitate the development of a sustainable natural resource-based (green) economy by implementing large-scale EbA within and adjacent to agricultural areas, community-managed forest reserves and wildlife conservation areas of The Gambia.
Title of Project: Climate for Development in Africa (ClimDev-Africa) Initiative Project location: Africa (including Gambia) **Project cost:** €144 million **Donor:** AfDB and UNECA **Description:** As part of the effort to address climate change challenges in Africa, the Climate for Development in Africa Program (ClimDev-Africa or the "Program") was designed as a joint initiative of the African Development Bank ("AfDB" or the "Bank"), the Commission of the African Union ("AUC") and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa ("UNECA"). The Program has been endorsed at

regional meetings of African Heads of State and Government and by Africa's Ministers of Finance, Planning, Economic Development, and the Environment. Its purpose is to explore actions required in overcoming climate information gaps, for analyses leading to adequate policies and decision-making at all levels.

15. Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs):
    a) **Adaptation:** As for all least developed countries in sub-Saharan Africa, adaptation constitutes a top priority for The Gambia. The Gambia plans to include in her proposed Low Emissions Climate Resilient Development Strategy (LECRDS) and National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP): 1) Improve the climate and climate change resilient urban and peri-urban infrastructure of The Gambia including (a) water supply infrastructure in Greater Banjul Area; (b) addressing infrastructural, deficiencies of sanitation services in Kanifing Municipality and Brikama Area Council; (c) developing and applying infrastructure construction and management codes/guidelines under climate change; (d) strengthening climate robustness of public and commercial sector buildings in Greater Banjul Area; and (e) improved road infrastructure and drainage systems. 2) Adapting the agriculture system to climate change in The Gambia, 3) The continued mainstreaming of climate change in all national development frameworks. 4) The planning, development and implementation of an effective disaster preparedness and response strategy in support of climate change adaptation and loss and damage, 5) Build and strengthen national capacities to promote and facilitate medium and long-term climate change adaptation planning and implementation. 6) Climate-proofing of the urban and peri-urban infrastructure in the Brikama and Greater Banjul Areas 7) Enhancing resilience of coastal and estuarine/riverine economies and livelihoods of the districts in the coastal zone, 8) Climate change adaptation through large scale ecosystem restoration of the river Gambia watershed, 9) Development and implementation of the National Climate Policy and Strategy of The Gambia, and, 10) Establishment of the National Climate Change Fund of The Gambia

    b) **Mitigation:** The Land Use Land Use-Change and Forestry (LULUCF) emissions category has not been considered in the NDC. The Republic of The Gambia includes two unconditional mitigation options in its NDC: Firstly, the use of renewable energy sources in lighting, communication and health facilities, and for lifting water from wells and boreholes. Secondly, the Department of Forestry and local communities will continue to plant and care for trees annually. The implementation of renewable energy sources will contribute to greenhouse gas emission reductions of 45.6 GgCO2e in 2020, 78.5 GgCO2e in 2025 and 104 GgCO2e in 2030 whilst afforestation will contribute reductions of 220.3 GgCO2e in 2020, 275.4 GgCO2e in 2025 and 330.5 GgCO2e in 2030. Under the Agriculture sector, two conditional mitigation options (New Rice for Africa (NERICA), rice production and rice efficiency) have been assessed and reported on in this NDC. For production of NERICA upland production in place of swamp rice, estimated emission reductions are 124.1 GgCO2e in 2020, 397.7 GgCO2e in 2025 and 2030. For the promotion of efficiency in rice production, estimated emission reductions are 437.8 GgCO2e in 2020, 707.0 GgCO2e in 2025 and 2030.

    The energy supply mix mainly consists of traditional biomass and petroleum products, with biomass accounting for the vast majority. Petroleum products play an important role in the country's energy supply since it is the main source of fuel for transport and electricity generation, notwithstanding its negative environmental consequences. In 2010, Total Energy Supply (TES) in The Gambia was 407,926 tons of oil equivalents (toe) according to UNIDO figures. Five conditional mitigation options have been identified and analyzed under the energy sector. Combined emissions reductions are 425.7 $GgCO_2e$ in 2020, 541.1 GgCO2e in 2025 and 629.6 GgCO2e in 2030. Of the total CO_2 (437.575 Gg) emitted from the energy sector in 2010, the transport sub-sector accounted for 46% (MoE/TNC, 2015). Only one conditional mitigation option was analyzed under the transport sector. Deployment of energy efficient vehicles will produce greenhouse gas emission reductions of 40.8 GgCO2e in 2020, 114.5 GgCO2e in 2025 and 193.3 GgCO2e in 2030.

Inadequate waste data is a major issue, regarding both GHG emissions and waste production, for both solid waste and wastewater. Current municipal solid waste generation in The Gambia amounts to approximately 438 tons/day and is expected to reach 1,295 tons/day in 2025. Waste management is a major concern for Gambian Authorities, given that roughly 90% of waste is currently disposed in open dumps (e.g. Bakoteh dump site). This leads to severe environmental consequences (Sanneh et al. 2011), which can be exacerbated by the expected growth in waste generation volume in the future. Under waste management, combined greenhouse gas emission reductions of 141 GgCO2e in 2020, 239.7 GgCO2e in 2025, and 413.7 GgCO2e in 2030 will be achieved.

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

16. The Gambia submitted its First NDC to the UNFCCC in 2016 (UNFCCC, 2019)[7]. The Government of Gambia notes that implementation of activities put forth in the NDC report will require support and collaboration on capacity building and enhancement at the individual, institutional and systemic levels (Department of Water Resources, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Forestry, Water and Wildlife, 2016)[8]. The NDC further states that capacity building on data identification, collection, processing, documentation and archiving has been highly achieved in the area of hydrology and meteorology however, there is need to build technical and institutional capacity of other climate related areas and sectors (Ibid). Notably, one of the of the short-term and medium-term activities that The Gambia plans to include in her proposed Low Emissions Climate Resilient Development Strategy (LECRDS) and National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) to implement the LECRDS include: Building and strengthening national capacities to promote and facilitate medium and longterm climate change adaptation planning and implementation (Ibid). It is anticipated that this activity will (a) identify information and capacity gaps, (b) Forge linkages with other on-going initiatives, (c) Make tools and approaches available to national partners and (c) Share lessons learned and knowledge (Ibid).

17. The CBIT Gambia project will contribute to achievement of transparency through strengthening institutional and technical capacity of The Gambia to respond to the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement. Notably, the project will undertake a capacity needs assessment of Gambia's key GHG emitting sectors and identify information and capacity gaps, build on existing transparency initiatives, liase with stakeholders to develop and operationalize tools (e.g., GHGI and MRV System) and share lessons learnt. The project will deliver a functional, well-coordinated inter-sectoral institutional arrangement (cooperation & networking) which will strengthen coordination for GHG data collection, processing and sharing; effective tracking and monitoring of GHG emissions and carbon trajectories for Gambia. This will enable The Gambia to attain best practices of Transparency, Accuracy, Consistency, Comparability and Completeness when handling climate change data. CBIT The Gambia will also result in increased skilled staff & equipment for effective GHG data collection & efficient national and international climate change reporting.

18. A description of how Transparency overtime will be achieved through the 3 components is provided below:

[7] UNFCCC. (2019). NCD Registry. Retrieved from UNFCCC: https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NDCStaging/Pages/All.aspx#collapseCOMFirst

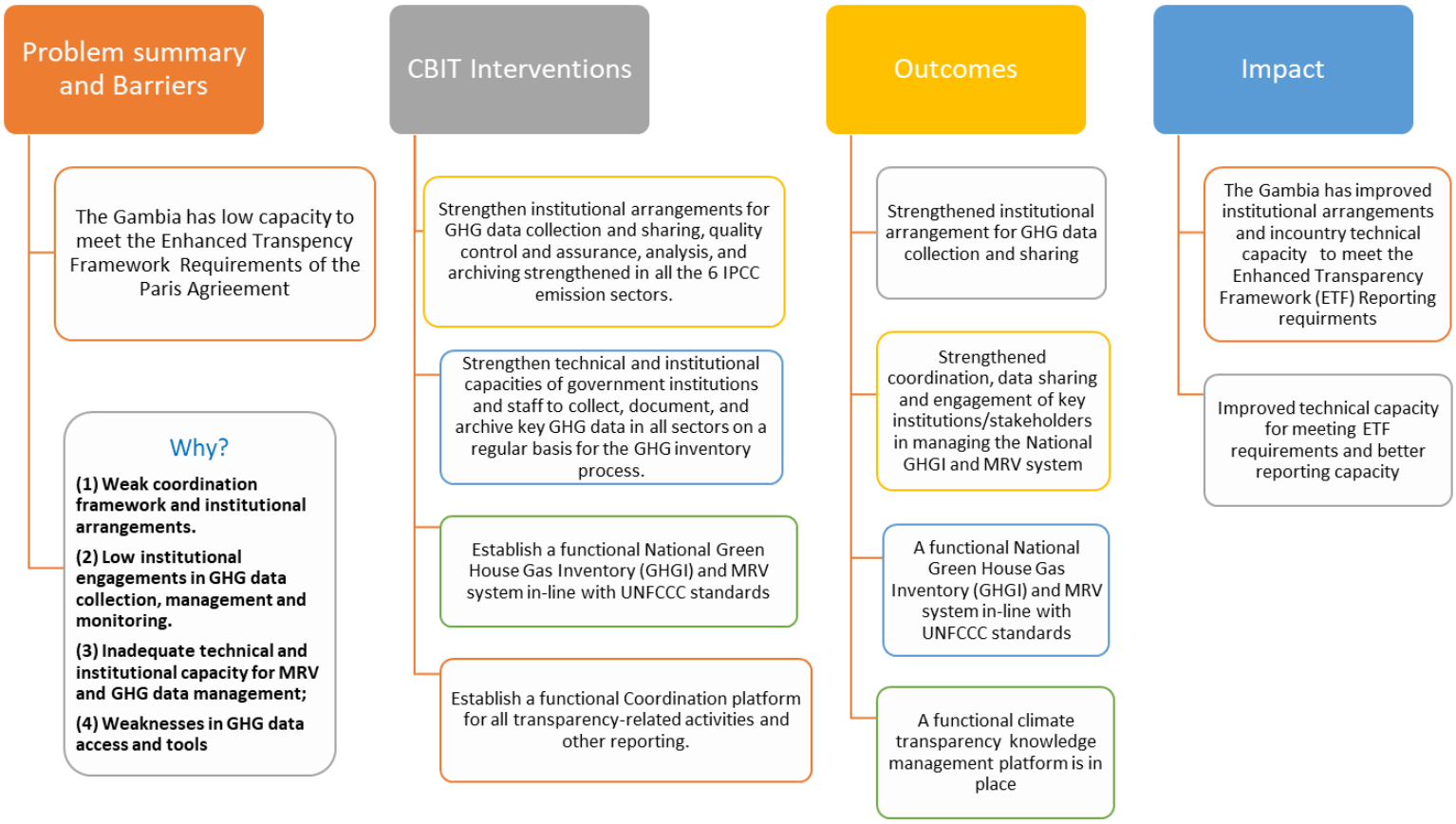
[8] Department of Water Resources, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Forestry, Water and Wildlife. (2016). The INDC of the Gambia. Banjul, Gambia: Government of the Gambia, Department of Water Resources, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Forestry, Water and Wildlife. Retrieved from https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Gambia%20First/The%20INDC%20OF%20THE%20GAMBIA.pdf

19. Component 1 will strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities through: supporting the Gambia to establish a national Green House Gas Inventory (GHGI) and MRV System; and strengthening structures for GHG data sharing amongst GHG emitting sectors through improving inter and intra-agency coordination. Component 2 will provide relevant tools, training and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement. This will be achieved through training key personnel from GHG emission sectors to develop the GHGI and utilise the GHGI to prepare their BURs and National Communications (NCs) hence ensure consistent reporting to the UNFCCC.

20. Outcomes from Component 1 and 2 will enable the Gambia to generate up-to-date relevant transparency information and reports necessary to track progress towards achieving the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). Additionally, through these 2 components the national capacity of the Gambia will be built to develop a GHGI and prepare BURs and NCs which will improve transparency over time. Notably, through component 1, inter and intra-agency coordination and GHG data sharing will be strengthened through signing GHG data sharing agreements/Memorandum of understanding (MoUs) which is integral to operationalising the GHGI and ensuring consistent reporting to the UNFCCC which will improve transparency over time.

21. Component 3 will result to an integrated knowledge management platform for sharing transparency related information. This information will improve understanding of progress made by the Gambia towards achieving the NDC and; outline support needed and received that will enable the Gambia realise the commitments provided in the NDC. Since this is a platform for sharing transparency information, results of outcome 1 and 2 will also be posted here.

THE THEORY OF CHANGE:



PROJECT COMPONENTS, OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS:

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

    This Component will strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities through: supporting the Gambia to establish a national Green House Gas Inventory (GHGI) and MRV System; and strengthening structures for GHG data sharing amongst GHG emitting sectors through improving inter and intra-agency coordination. Component 1 will have the following outcomes:

23. **Outcome 1.1**: Strengthened coordination, data sharing and engagement of key institutions/stakeholders in managing the National GHGI and MRV system.

    This outcome will support the government to coordinate, implement, monitor, and evaluate policies and programs to enhance transparency in The Gambia. Focal points within key government ministries and key institutions within the IPCC sectors will be identified and their engagement in GHG data collection and aggregation increased. The focal points will be institutionalized and supported to function as hubs of data collection and processing. Their engagement between the hubs and other stakeholders will be enhanced and their linkage with the lead institution will be strengthened for reporting and monitoring purposes. Gender focal points on climate change in the key institutions will also be established and capacity strengthened and all stakeholder roles will be defined and institutionalized.

    The targets for Outcome 1.1 are:

    - At-least 5 national institutions (one (1) institution from each GHG emission sector – Energy, AFOLU, Transport, Waste, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU)) sharing GHG sectoral data for management of the National GHGI and MRV system.

    - At-least 5 national institutions (one (1) institution from each GHG emission sector – Energy, AFOLU, Transport, Waste, IPPU) each with two (2) skilled focal points (10) functioning as a hub for data collection and processing.

    Outcome 1.1 will be achieved through the following outputs:

    Output 1.1.1: A framework for inter-ministerial coordination and GHG data sharing established.
    This output seeks to strengthen institutional coordination (networking) amongst participating stakeholders from GHG sectors through creation of a framework that will formalize GHG data sharing. Establishment of an inter-ministerial cooperation framework will increase the efficiency and effectiveness required for improved transparency as well as raise the MRV agenda in higher circles.

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

    Output 1.1.3: Focal points in each of the key government ministries and institutions identified, strengthened, institutionalized and functioning as hubs for data collection and processing.

Focal points will be identified from key government ministries and institutions and their capacity strengthened to collect, process, document and archive GHG data. The focal points will be identified during stakeholder mapping in output 1.1.2.

Output 1.1.4 : *Gender focal points on climate change in the key institutions established and strengthened.* Gender focal points will also be identified from key government ministries and institutions during stakeholder mapping exercise in output 1.1.2. Their capacity will strengthened to intergrate gender and climate change in projects and policies.

24. **Outcome 1.2**: A functional National Green House Gas Inventory (GHGI) and MRV system in-line with UNCCC standards:

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

The targets for Outcome 1.2 are:

- One (1) functional GHGI and one (1) online MRV system for collecting and managing NDC information.

- 50 trained on management of the MRV system and GHGI (10 personnel from each GHG emitting sector

- AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU and Waste) (at least 25% of the trainees are women).

Outcome 1.2 will be achieved through the following outputs:

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

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

Output 1.2.3: NDC sector interactions and compliance with IPCC reporting requirements strengthened:
Stakeholder's technical capacity will be strengthened through trainings to collect, process, document and archive GHG data in compliance with IPCC reporting requirements. The trainings will adopt a learning-by-doing technique where trainees will be given a hands-on activity and guided to learn how to to solve

the problem e.g., develop the GHGI, MRV System. Additionally, development and operationalization of the GHGI and MRV System will also be guided by IPCC requirements and best case practices.

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

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

Although this project may not fill all the capacity gaps, a capacity needs assessment to identify priority capacity needs will be undertaken prior to implementing capacity building activities. A number of trainings on MRV systems and production of a GHG inventory for the Gambia will be conducted. However, due to high institutional turnover, trained officers may leave from time to time. There is therefore need for continued capacity building on greenhouse gas inventories and MRV systems for different institutions. This component will strengthen the capacity of stakeholders and sharing of best practices on data collection and processing protocols. Some state-of-the art equipment and tools will be procured to facilitate or strengthen the current MRV systems and GHG emission inventories. Field data teams from key emission sectors (agriculture, forestry and land use, energy, transport, industries and waste sectors) will be convened and trained in collection, processing and transmission of GHG data and people from the hubs and main implementing agency trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections. Lastly, capacity of stakeholders will be strengthened to measure and report on key emission sectors in line with good practice methodologies accepted by the IPCC. To achieve this, the project will facilitate sharing of best practices and scaling out through peer exchange programs/workshops for stakeholders on transparency activities.

This component will have the following outcomes:

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

Field data teams from the key emission sectors (agriculture, forestry and land use, energy, transport, industries and waste) will be convened and trained in collection, processing and transmission of GHG data (At least 100 trained). At-least 20 people of which at least 25% women from the hubs and coordinating agency will also be trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections.

The targets for Outcome 2.1 are:

- Cumulatively, 100 stakeholders trained to collect, process and transmit GHG data (20 personnel from each GHG emitting sector - AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU and Waste) (atleast 25% of the trainees are women).

- At least twenty (20) people from the hubs and coordinating agency trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections.

- At least 2 national workshops held to share best practices.

- At least one NCs report and one BUR submitted to the UNCCC

Outcome 2.1 will be achieved through the following outputs:

Output 2.1.1 Field data teams from the key emission sectors (agriculture, forestry and land use, energy, transport, industries and waste) trained in collection, processing and transmission of GHG data.
Atleast 100 field data teams (25% women) from agriculture, forestry and land use, energy, transport, industries and waste will be trained to collect, process and transmit GHG data. The training tools will include online courses, ToT workshops.
Output 2.1.2: At least twenty people from the hubs and coordinating agency trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections (atleast 25% of the trainees women).
At-least 20 technical personnel (4 from each GHG emission sector - AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU and Waste) will be trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections. This will strengthen the country's capacity to manage and operationalize the GHGI and MRV System and fulfill its commitment to international commitments through preparation and submission of NCs and BURs.

Output 2.1.3: A Biennial Update Report (BUR) and a National Communications (NCs) Report submitted to the UNCCC.
The project will support the government of Gambia to prepare and submit to the UNCCC a BUR and a NCs Report.

Output 2.1.4: Best practices shared and scaled out through peer exchange programs/workshops for stakeholders on transparency activities.
At-least 2 national workshops will be held to share best practices.

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

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

This component will result to an integrated knowledge management platform for sharing transparency related information. This information will improve understanding of progress made by the Gambia towards achieving the NDC and; outline support needed and received that will enable the Gambia realise the commitments provided in the NDC. Since this is a platform for sharing transparency information, results of outcome 1 and 2 will also be posted here.This component will have the following outcome:

28. **<u>Outcome 3.1</u>: An integrated knowledge management platform linked to the Global CBIT Coordination Platform is functional and used by stakeholders as a one stop source of information for transparency related activities.**

An integrated knowledge management platform will be built and established at the MECCNAR. The National inventory of greenhouse gas emissions will then be established and made publically available.

The targets for Outcome 3.1 are:

- One (1) integrated knowledge management platform for for sharing information on transparency related activities

Outcome 3.1 will be achieved through the following outputs:

Output 3.1.1: An integrated knowledge management platform for sharing transparency activities established and operational
An An integrated knowledge management platform for sharing transparency activities will be established and operationalised

Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies:

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

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

31. The table below demonstrates this project's alignment with the GEF Climate Change focal area:

Table 3: Project's alignment with GEF Climate Change focal area

GEF FOCAL AREA	GEF PROGRAMMING AREAS	SELECTED GEF INFLUENCING MODEL	OBJECTIVES OF CBIT	PROJECT COMPONENTS (CBIT GAMBIA)
Climate Change	1. NDC preparation and implementation 2. Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency.	1. Strengthen institutional capacity and decision making 2. Convene multi-stakeholder alliances	1. Strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities; 2. Provide relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement; 3. Assist in the improvement of transparency over time. *Source: GEF,2018*	1. Strengthen capacity of national institutions to manage the National Green House Gas Inventory (GHGI) and MRV system and track Implementation of The Gambia's NDC 2. Strengthen capacity of key stakeholders in the Gambia on gender disaggregated data management for the GHG emissions inventory and MRV system 3. A national integrated platform for data sharing and decision making

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

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

Business as Usual (without project)	Incremental Benefits (with project –contributions to the baseline)
	comparing datasets and harmonizing definitions. • Monitoring and reporting from multiple sources and types of data (i.e. national forest monitoring system, independent monitoring, private sector commitment tracking) will co-exist in a platform that will be integrated into a multi-level, flexible and diverse system. • Knowledge sharing platforms will be established including development of expert community-consensus guidance and training materials to make the best use of available data and information sources. This will increase opportunities for participation, transparency and stakeholder maturity. • The project will promote a transdisciplinary approach which will lead to much-needed transformational changes to realize the full potential of the Paris Agreement, and beyond.

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

32. This project will greatly support The Gambia's effort in tracking its agenda towards sustainable development and the various national and international frameworks on transparency and reduction of emissions. It will enhance technical capacity for monitoring, reporting and verification of Green House Gas emissions in The Gambia and help the country to track its progress towards its national and international commitments.

33. This project will inform decision making and guide formulation and implementation of multi-sectoral climate proof legislative frameworks hence transition The Gambia to a resilient and low carbon economy.

Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up:

34. Innovativeness: Through this project, The Gambia will implement an integrated monitoring and reporting system. Rather than report on each sector's emissions separately, the project funds will put in place one platform. This platform will have the ability to integrate data sets from various sources including external ones. Transparency in data sources, definitions, methodologies and assumptions will build trust and increase engagement among stakeholders. Data sources, definitions, methodologies and assumptions will be clearly documented to facilitate replication and assessment. Free and open access to methods, data, and tools with detailed documentation on data processing and creation will create many opportunities to provide better data for various stakeholders. State of the art science in monitoring and new technologies (e.g. machine learning, remote sensing) to realize higher efficiencies will be introduced. Independent monitoring will be allowed for support – but will not be a substitute for – countries' mitigation planning and implementation. Independent monitoring provides an opportunity to integrate datasets to fill data gaps and encourage continuous improvements. Data integration approaches will reduce bias at the local level, by combining independent reference data with regional and global datasets. Independent monitoring will also build trust with donors and the general public, to stimulate and compensate for mitigation actions at local, national and landscape scales.

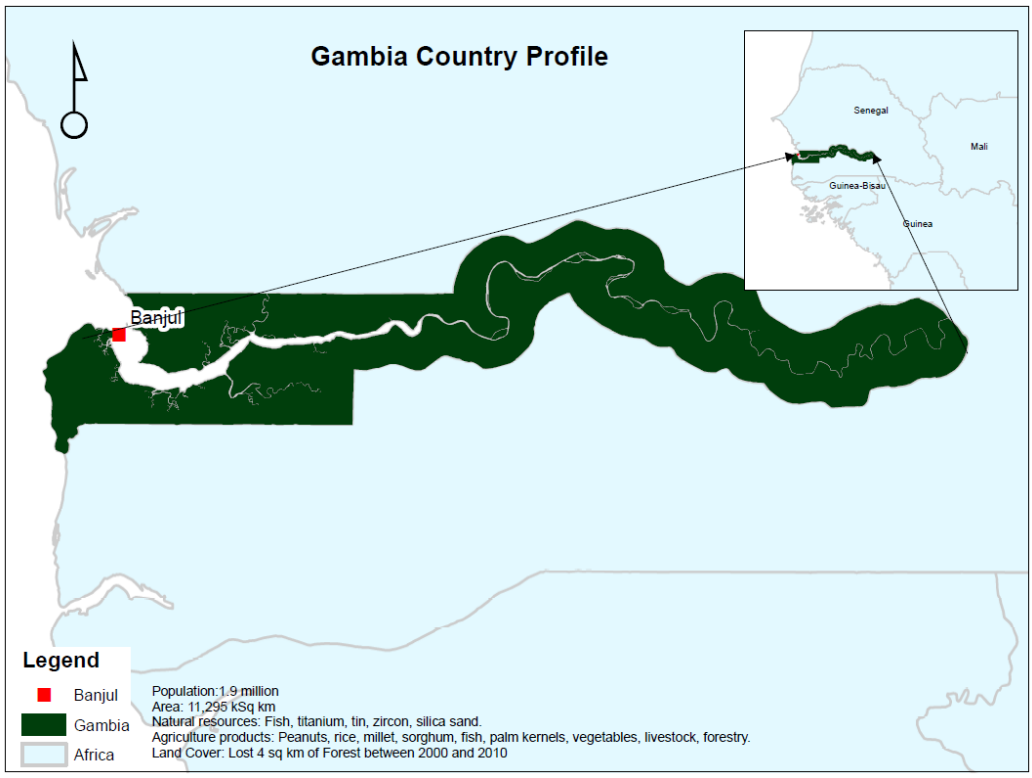
35. **Sustainability**: The increased participation and accountability of multiple stakeholders (e.g. the private sector, local communities, and non-government organizations) in mitigation actions, decision-making and monitoring will ensure sustainability. The strengthened capacity for coordination by Government and the increased engagement by stakeholders will facilitate continued interest in transparency related activities and the institutionalization of the MRV system and data collection and integration platform. This project will support the hosting of the system within government structures and its integration into the government plan and budget system. The interventions under this project will therefore help build a case for sustained

government investment in maintaining this system, facilitating full integration of this system into the national planning and budgeting process. The government within its reporting obligations already has provisions which will compel other stakeholders (focal points) to submit data to the central MRV system regularly. This project will help to justify the value added through enhanced institutional linkages- improved and consistent flow of high quality data as well as feedback, use and data reporting.

36. **Potential for scaling up**: The measurement of compliance with the Paris agreement is a critical need in many African countries. An increased capacity and sharing of lessons learnt in the implementation of this project in The Gambia will provide important information for future projects. This project will also offer an opportunity to improve existing data protocols in The Gambia's MRV approaches, tools and capacity, and to support adoption of green economy interventions for sustainable development. Due to the similarity between The Gambia's challenges and its regional neighbors, important lessons learnt during implementation will support scaling up. The engagement of partners with global and regional presence like Vital Signs will also enhance opportunities for scaling up of these interventions.

1b. ***Project Map and Coordinates***. Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

Figure 1: Map of The Gambia



2. ***STAKEHOLDERS.*** **SELECT THE STAKEHOLDERS THAT HAVE PARTICIPATED IN CONSULTATIONS DURING THE PROJECT IDENTIFICATION PHASE:**

☐ **INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES;**

☐ **CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS;**

☐ **PRIVATE SECTOR ENTITIES;**

☐ **IF NONE OF THE ABOVE, PLEASE EXPLAIN WHY.**

37. To date, only The Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources officials have been engaged extensively and been involved in co-developing the PIF. They have therefore provided insights on the priorities of The Gambia for this project, and which relevant partners will be key to achieving the project goal. They have also read and agreed with the PIF prior to submission. Since we anticipated a PPG phase where we would have an in-country consultation process to actively interact with, and gather opinion and feedback from representatives of all stakeholders in country; CI only engaged the Gambia's Ministry of Environment, Climate Change & Natural Resources (MECCNAR) to design the CBIT PIF and reflect the country's priorities. The Ministry has some highly experienced and qualified personnel who lead the country's climate action. They also regularly engage other stakeholders in the country and understand very well, not only their national priorities, but stakeholder perspectives. We realize this engagement is not enough, but hope to add to it during the PPG phase by holding two stakeholder feedback workshops and having the PPG process to include extensive stakeholder interactions.

38. The Stakeholder engagement will be undertaken during the PPG Phase and Project implementation phase.
    - **PPG Phase:** Stakeholder mapping and analysis will be undertaken to identify the target multi-sectoral stakeholders and define their roles during the PPG phase and implementation phase. During the PPG phase, stakeholder's will provide input in the design of the ProDoc hence ensure the project responds to the country's key needs, priorities and is well aligned with national development blue prints.
    - **Implementation Phase:** At this point, the target stakeholders will be known based on findings from the Stakeholder Analysis done in the PPG Phase. Their main role is to actively participate in implementation of project activities hence ensure longterm impact.

39. In both these phases, the purpose of the engagement will be:
    a. Inform: To provide objective, accurate and consistent information to assist stakeholders to understand the importance and role of this project in transtioning The Gambia to a resilient and low carbon pathway.
    b. Consult: To obtain input and feedback from stakeholders regarding the ProDoc and Implementation progress.
    c. Involve: To involve stakeholders in project design and implementation in-order to ensure their concerns and needs are understood and addressed.
    d. Collaborate: To forge partnerships with stakeholders in-order to work towards achieving a common goal hence longterm impact.
    e. Empower: To build capacity of stakeholders to contribute to the achievement of the outcomes hence ensure project sustainability.

40. The methods that will be used to engage stakeholders are outlined below:
    a. Meetings with Project executing agencies
    b. Online communication including emails and skype meetings
    c. Stakeholder consultation Workshops
    d. Trainings/ Capacity building workshops
    e. Key Informant Interviews
    f. Bilateral meetings with NDC Sector institutions
    g. Telephone

41. The table below provides an indicative list of target stakeholders:

Table 4: Indicative list of target stakeholders

Name of Institution	Role
The Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources	TBD
National Environment Agency	TBD
Ministry of Energy and Petroleum	TBD
Ministry of Agriculture	TBD
Ministry of Lands and Regional Governement	TBD
University of the Gambia	TBD

42. The table a template that will be adopted for Stakeholder mapping and assessment

Table 5:Stakeholder mapping and assessment

ENGAGEMENT			MAPPING STAKEHOLDERS			
			Government institutions	**Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)**	**Private Sector**	**Others**
WHO	**1. Stakeholders**	Who are the stakeholders and what is their role in the project?[9]	Government institutions working in the GHG sectors *(To be completed during PPG)*	CSOs working in the GHG sectors *(To be identified during PPG)*	Private Sector institutions working in the GHG sectors *(To be identified during PPG)*	
HOW	**2. Level of Engagement** *(Tbd during PPG)*	What level of engagement is required? e.g., consult, collaborate, empower, involve?	• Consult • Involve • Empower • Collaborate	• Consult • Involve • Empower • Collaborate	• Consult • Involve • Empower • Collaborate	
	3. Proposed method of engagement *(Tbd during PPG)*	What method of engagement will be used? e.g., workshops, interviews?	• Meetings • Workshops • Interviews • Capacity building • FGDs	• Meetings • Workshops • Interviews • Capacity building • FGDs	• Meetings • Workshops • Interviews • Capacity building • FGDs	

43. The section below provides key tasks that will be undertaken to ensure adequate stakeholder engagement and gender mainstreaming during the process:

[9] The specific stakeholder per category will be identified during the PPG Phase

44. How the beneficiaries will be selected:
Stakeholder mapping and assessment will be undertaken during PPG to identify the key stakeholders and their roles and potential contribution and involvement in the CBIT Project (see Table 4).

A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will be developed, and it will ensure involvement of all sub-groups of stakeholders. The SEP will:

- Ensure representation from the 5 GHG sectors (Energy, AFOLU, Transport, Waste, IPPU)
- From the each GHG sectors ensure representation from Government Institutions, CSOs, Private Sector and Academia

The selected organizations will be requested to recommend a staff who will be the main contact and will be committed to participating in the CBIT project activities e.g., trainings

PPG Phase:

1. A *Gender Mainstreaming Plan* will be developed during PPG Phase. The gender mainstreaming plan will have the following minimum gender indicators:

    a) Number of men and women that participated in project activities (e.g. meetings, workshops, consultations)
    b) Number of men and women that received benefits (e.g. employment, training, equipment, leadership roles etc) from the project
    c) Number of strategies, plans and policies derived from the project that include gender considerations (where relevant)

2. A *Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)* will be developed, and it ensure involvement of all sub-groups of stakeholders within and around PAs including communities and potentially marginalized groups. The SEP will have the following minimum indicators:

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

Implementation Phase:

1. Implementation, monitoring and quarterly reporting of the minimum gender indicators outlined in the Gender Mainstreaming Plan
2. Implementation, monitoring and quarterly reporting of the minimum indicators outlined in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)
3. The project will prioritize selection of female personel during project

45. During the PPG phase, additional information on specific private sector stakeholders will be provided and all the potential relevant key partners will be adequately involved in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan so that they can participate in the project implementation as needed.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. Briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis). Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment? yes ☒ /no ☐ / tbd ☐ ; If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality: (a) Participation and leadership; (b) Access to benefits and services; (c) Capacity development; (d) Awareness raising; (e) Knowledge generation

☐ closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;
☒ improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or
☐ generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Will the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators? yes☒ /no ☐ / tbd ☐

46. The government of The Gambia recognizes that gender inequality is a major obstacle to socio-economic and political development of its people. Gender inequality is one of the underlying causes of low productivity as it does, among other things, hamper the participation of at least half of the country's population. The Gambia has thus taken various measures to ensure equality of all its citizens and, in particular, gender equality and gender equity. The Gambia has a policy that ensures that the gender perspective is mainstreamed into all policies, programs and strategies. In order to support this objective, the national government has been conducting gender mainstreaming in their respective plans and programs. The Gender Policy is now part of every government development program and provides a firm foundation for all action to be based on gender responsive strategies.

47. COP 22 also reaffirmed the need to give gender issues visibility from the composition of the COP teams, staffing of the national institutions, and local actions. This project will support capacity building of the focal points in collecting and disseminating gender disaggregated data.

48. This project will promote affirmative action and non-discrimination in the treatment and enjoyment of human rights irrespective of gender and age while promoting public awareness and acceptance of the equal opportunities and gender equality and treatment in employment and occupation. It will be cognizant of and use the national Gender Policy in its implementation, engagements and work with stakeholders and partners. to establish appropriate institutional coordination mechanisms for ensuring gender responsiveness during implementation.

4. Private sector engagement. Will there be private sector engagement in the project? (yes ☒ /no ☐). Please briefly explain the rationale behind your answer.

49. The Gambia's Initial National Communications proposes increase of private sector engagements in achieving mitigation targets. This is an excellent opportunity as it demonstrates political will. During development of the GHG inventory and MRV systems for The Gambia, focal points shall be established in IPCCC sectors (energy, industrial processes, agriculture, land-use change and forestry, and waste), and supported to function as hubs for data collection. A focal point from the private sector will also be established and private sector will be represented in all meetings and trainings. Apart from public/government participants, private sector contributers of GHG emissions from the IPCCC sctors will be extensively engaged to participate in capacity building activities and data production, producing, analysis and transmission for the MRV system in The Gambia.
50. Additional information will be provided on specific private sector stakeholders by the time we submit the ProDoc for CEO Endorsement

5. Risks. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved or may be resulting from project implementation, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable).

Risk screening: See attached separately: the completed risk screening form and the Safeguard screening analysis and results report with the overall risk classification of the project (Category C) and Safeguards triggred by the project: Accountability and Grievance Mechanism (AGM), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Gender Mainstreaming Plan (GMP).

Corona Virus Pandemic (COVID19):

The project recognises that the Corona Virus Pandemic (COVID19) may cause delays and/or slow down implementation of project activities such as: delays to set-up the project; delays to recruit project staff; delay/long periods before the imported GHGI hardware arrive in the country and low stakeholder engagement/ turn out.

In-order to mitigate the risks outlined above, the project proposes the following mitigation measures: (a) The project will prepare and implement relevant safeguard plans which will clearly indicate activities being put in place to address risks triggered by COVID19. These safeguards include: Labor and Working Conditions; Community Health, Safety and Security; Accountability and Grievance Mechanism and a Stakeholder Engagement Plan; (b) The project team will prepare and submit quarterly technical and Financial reports to CIGEF. The reports will clearly indicate project implementation progress, any delays and adaptive measures being put in place by project team. This will enable the Agency to provide guidance on how best to adapt to the situation on the ground from a technical and financial perspective.; (c) The project team will develop and implement the project's Adaptive Management Plan to the COVID19 situation. This plan will also provide activities that will be implemented by the project manager (lead) to ensure the team delivers selected project activities while working remotely; (d) During implementation phase, the project budget will cover recurrent costs for purchasing hand sanitisers, face masks, gloves etc for project staff.; and (e) The project will create a COVID19 repository and prepare a communication strategy for disseminating information related to COVID19 with project teams and stakeholders. This will also entail communicating to stakeholders the impact COVID19 will have on the project and the adaptive measures that will be put in place by the project.

Table 6: Risks

Risk	**Risk rating (Low, Medium, High)**	**Mitigation**
1. Corona Virus Pandemic (COVID19) which will cause delays and/or slow implementation of project activities including: - Delay to set-up the project - Delay to recruit project staff - Delay/long periods before the imported equipment arrive in the country - Low stakeholder turn-out/involvement	High	a) The project will follow **CIGEF's COVID19** guidelines and prepare the following safeguard plans which will clearly indicate activities being put in place to address risks triggered by COVID19: - Labor and Working Conditions - Community Health, Safety and Security - Accountability and Grievance Mechanism - Stakeholder Engagement Plan b) Quarterly technical and Financial reports submitted to CIGEF should clearly indicate project implementation progress, any delays and adaptive measures being put in place by project teams. This will enable the Agency to

Risk	Risk rating (Low, Medium, High)	Mitigation
		provide guidance on how best to adapt to the situation on the ground from a technical and financial perspective. c) The team will develop and implement the project's Adaptive Management Plan to the COVID19 situation. This plan will also provide activities that will be implemented by project manager (lead) to ensure the team delivers selected project activities while working remotely. d) During implementation phase, the project budget will cover recurrent costs for purchasing hand sanitisers, face masks, gloves etc for project staff. e) Creation of a COVID19 repository and preparing a communication strategy for disseminating information related to COVID19 with project teams and stakeholders. This will also entail communicating to stakeholders the impact COVID19 will have on the project and the adaptive measures that will be put in place by the project.
2. Political risks associated with changes in governance, security, and/or government decisions	Medium	• Continuous awareness and dialogue with stakeholders will also ensure minimal impacts on the project in case of any political changes. • Establishment of an inter-ministerial coordinating committee will also ensure sustainability of this project in case changes occur in the institutions.
3. Climate Change: The Gambia, as with many developing countries suffer greatly from effects of climate change with frequent floods, storms, droughts affecting infrastructure and disrupting services	Medium	• Procurement and installation of climate proof equipment and technology • Integration and implementation of climate sensitive activities and green technologies • Raising awareness on risks of climate change on the project • Development of climate risk mitigation strategies
4. Inadequate participation of all stakeholders and partners, poor cooperation between participating institutions, and stakeholders remain engaged and supportive of the program	Medium	• Continuous engagement of institutions, regular reporting, monitoring of progress, and acknowledgement of efforts and achievements by each institution • Participating institutions will be actively involved from the beginning in design, implementation and management decisions • Roles and responsibilities will be explicit and

Risk	Risk rating (Low, Medium, High)	Mitigation
		participants allowed to transparently implement while sharing regular updates on progress • Communication plans and stakeholder requirements and expected outputs will be fully developed • Regular progress and monitoring meetings will be held
5. Insufficient resources are made available by the Gambia government, and other partners to support implementation of the project	Medium	• Development of a future plan of action for sustaining financial resources for the project • Efficient and effective expenditure to attract more support and donor interest
6. Lack of Data	High	• Establish partnerships with national and regional bodies that may have access to relevant data

6. Coordination. Outline the institutional structure of the project including monitoring and evaluation coordination at the project level. Describe possible coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

The project will be implemented for 24 months. Terminal Evaluation will commence after the 24 months elapse.

51. **The Executing Agency** is MECCNAR and will be responsible for overall project management and execution during the Implementation Phase. Partners on the ground who will support the EA are Vital Signs, government agencies, selected NGOs. During PPG, MECCNAR will work with CI-GEF and CI's Africa Field Division to define and describe roles of organizations involved in this project and the project management structure. MECCNAR will lead establishment of institutional arrangements for a robust national system for GHG emission inventories and MRV systems. Vital Signs is the lead partner that will support MECCNAR. The MECCNAR will run the day-to-day implementation, administration, and monitoring of the project. The MECCNAR will also hold meetings, communications and information flow among partner institutions and other stakeholders. The MECCNAR will coordinate implementing partners including government institutions and departments, and research institutions and universities who will participate in GHG data collection and information sharing to feed into the MRV system. Each key government institution or stakeholder will also have a focal point for data collection. These will comprise up to 20 people who will be trained from different key sectors in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections. **A Project Management Unit (PMU) comprising of three (3) personnel (Project Manager, GHG Specialist and Finace officer) will be established. The ToRs of the proposed project staff will be developed during PPG Phase**.

52. **Partner:** The Vital Signs Programme is a partner in the project and will support the Executing Agency. The Vital Signs programme was developed to provide near real-time decision support tools to policy makers, investments, and communities to support development in a way that protects the environment, while also improving human livelihoods in the face of climate change and associated uncertainties. The

Vital Signs programme will also support the development of the Data Integration Platform for the MRV systems (Component 3) in The Gambia. Vital signs will share its knowledge and data integration tools (*trends.earth* and Resilience Atlas) and adapt them to the needs of this project in collecting, processing, and reporting on transparency related data.

53. The Vital Signs Monitoring Programme (www.vitalsigns.org) collects and integrates data on agriculture, ecosystems and livelihoods, and develops science and decision support tools. The data and tools aims to guide governments, policy makers and other key stakeholders in understanding the complex trade-offs between development, climate change, ecosystems and human wellbeing. Vital signs will support Gambia's capacity building needs related to data collection and integration for the AFOLU sector.

During PPG Phase, a Terms of Reference detailing the roles and responsibilities of participating organizations will be developed. The ToRs will clearly indicate the specific tasks among organizations, which require resources (for representation, management, fulfilment of specific tasks).

54. During the PPG phase, the project will design the linkages with the **UNDP CBIT Global Coordination Platform.** Lessons learned, data and information from modelling derived from the MRV system based on the data integration tools will be shared with the Global Coordination Platform.

7. Consistency with National Priorities. Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessements under relevant conventions? (yes ☒ /no ☐). If yes, which ones and how:

55. **The National Environmental Management Act (NEMA)** was enacted in 1994 and provides the legal framework for the control and management of the environment. NEMA makes provisions for the overall management of the coastal zone and all other wetlands. The priorities identified for a sound environmental management can be summarized as: (i) improvement and strengthening the institutional framework for environmental management; (ii) mainstreaming environment issues in policy and planning processes; (iii) strengthening environmental regulatory framework and enforcing the regulatory codes, and environmental regulations fully; (iv) Ensuring the functioning of institutional and legal frameworks for sustainable management and protection of the coastal zone and its resources; (v) strengthening environmental advocacy and sensitisation for sustainable development; (vi) ensuring the participation of the private sector, CSO, Non-Governmental Organization, and youth and women‟s groups in sustainable natural resource consumption; (vii) supporting decentralisation and Local Government Reform for community based natural resource management and sustainable development planning; and (viii) improving environmental quality monitoring and enforcement and solid waste management.

56. **The Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)** focus on implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation (EBA) approaches within a well-managed afforestation and reforestation programme, including restoration of degraded mangrove systems, to reduce soil degradation, erosion risks and enhancement of CO2 sinks; and mainstreaming of climate change risks into key decision making processes on land use and forestry, contributing to improved sustainable forest management. Moreso, The Gambia's forestry sector strategic priorities include implementation of strategies for reducing the demand for firewood including improved fuel-efficient cook stoves and alternative fuels and techniques for cooking, which may also have a significant impact on GHG emissions,

57. **A Climate Change Priority Action Plan (PAP)** 2012-2015 was developed as an annex to the PAGE; however, not all the priority actions identified in this have been implemented. Climate change adaptation is fully mainstreamed into the policy framework for disaster management, including through the National Disaster Management Policy and The National Disaster Management Act. In addition, climate change has been mainstreamed into some sectoral policies and strategies, namely the Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy, the Forest Policy and the Fisheries Strategic Action Plan.

58. **The Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment (PAGE)** is the current medium-term development strategy and investment programme for 2012 to 2015. The principal objective of the PAGE is to accelerate growth and employment in order to sustain economic growth and reinforce gains in welfare. Climate change is fully integrated into all of the five pillars in the PAGE that encourages and promotes sustainable development and low carbon pathways.

59. **The Agriculture and Natural Resources (ANR) Policy** (2009 – 2015) (GOTG/ANR, 2009) is the medium term policy for the Agriculture (Crops, Livestock, Horticulture, etc.) and Natural Resources (Environment, Fisheries, Forestry, Parks and Wildlife and Water Resources) sectors. It combines policy, institutional, infrastructure and technology related measures to address the multiplicity of supply-side constraints of Gambian agriculture. The overall objective of the ANR is to increase the agriculture sector‟s contribution to the national economy by increasing productivity through commercialization and greater private sector participation predicated on a sound macroeconomic framework aimed at enhanced growth and employment creation. *In 2014, climate change was integrated into the ANR Policy and efforts are underway to revise the Policy.*

60. **Nationally Determined Contributions**: The Gambia offers to conditionally reduce its greenhouse gas emissions, excluding the land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector, by 1.4 MtCO2e in 2025 compared to business-as-usual (BAU). This is equivalent to a 44.4% reduction below a "low BAU" scenario excluding LULUCF in 2025. The Gambia is offering to reduce emissions by 0.08 MtCO2e in 2025 (or 2.4%) below BAU unconditionally; the additional emission reductions are conditional on international finance and technical support.

In addition to the emission reduction targets for 2025, The Gambia's NDC submission also mentions its emission reduction ambition for 2030, namely to unconditionally reduce emissions by 0.10 MtCO2e (or 2.7%) below BAU excluding LULUCF and to conditionally reduce emissions by 1.8 MtCO2e (or 45.4%) below BAU excluding LULUCF. The Gambia's NDC also includes abatement in the LULUCF and agriculture sectors: it plans to unconditionally abate 0.28 MtCO2e by 2025 and 0.33 MtCO2e by 2030 through afforestation as well as 0.69 MtCO2e in 2025 and 0.67 MtCO2e in 2030 by replacing flooded rice fields by dry upland ones, and by using efficient cook stoves to reduce the overuse of forest resources, conditional on international support.

These ambitous targets will benefit from a robust MRV system that helps the country to monitor and guides climate action and helps the country to monitor its progress.

61. **Paris agreement:** The Gambia signed the Paris agreement on 26 April 2016, and is bound to implement its objectives and aims. The Gambia ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Articles 4 paragraph 1 (a) and (b) and 12 of the Convention commits all parties to the UNFCCC to prepare and submit an inventory of GHGs, mitigation options of GHG emissions, an assessment of its vulnerability to adverse effects of climate change and adaptation measures to the Conference of Parties through the UNFCCC Secretariat.

8. Knowledge Management. Outline the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project and how it will contribute to the project's overall impact, including plans to learn from relevant projects, initiatives and evaluations.

62. This project seeks to strengthen institutional and technical capacity of The Gambia to respond to the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement. In-order to achieve this, the project will support (a) development of MRV and GHGI; (b) implementation of activities that will strengthen coordination, data sharing and engagement of key institutions/stakeholders in managing the national GHGI and MRV system and (c) build technical capacities of stakeholders in relation to the MRV and GHGI. Notably, a capacity needs assessment to identify specific capacity needs will be undertaken prior to implementing capacity

building activities. Several trainings on MRV systems and production of a GHG inventory for The Gambia will be conducted.

63. This project will support development of an online national integrated platform for data sharing linked to the Global CBIT Coordination Platform. It is expected that the online platform will be a one stop source of information for transparency reporting. In addition, the project will also support development of a National Green House Gas Inventory for the Gambia which will be accessible to the public. The Vital Signs programme will support development of this online Platform through providing its data integration tools (trends.earth and Resilience Atlas) and tailoring them to the needs of this project. It is expected that the lessons learnt from this project will be shared with the Global Coordination Platform.

64. The key **knowledge management activities** will include (this section will be updated during PPG Phase):
    - Trainings: workshops, meetings, and conferences will be held to build capacity of stakeholders. Notably, bi-annual stakeholder lesson sharing meetings will also be held.
    - Products and services:
        - Websites: Project updates and implementation progress will be communicated through various platforms such as The Gambia's Ministry of Environment Website; Conservation International's website; Vital Signs Website.
        - Web portal: a public online national integrated platform for data sharing linked to the Global CBIT Coordination Platform will be developed.
    - Publications: The project will publish at-least 5 publications (policy briefs, project reports etc.) annually to share knowledge

65. The **knowledge management indicators of this project** include (this section will be updated during PPG Phase):

    - Number of workshops/ Trainings/Meetings conducted
    - Number of participants who have successfully completed the trainings
    - Number of knowledge management documents written and published
    - Number of knowledge management articles posted on the websites
    - Number of times a knowledge management document is accessed
    - Number of actionable project findings, experiences and lessons learned captured, evaluated, synthesized and packaged
    - Number of operational guidelines developed and adopted to facilitate partnership activities

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S)

A. 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. For SGP, use this SGP OFP endorsement letter).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE *(MM/dd/yyyy)*

Annex A

PROGRAM/PROJECT MAP AND GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES
(when possible)

Not Applicable

Annex B

GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Core Indicator 1	**Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use**					***(Hectares)***
			Hectares (1.1+1.2)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 1.1	Terrestrial protected areas newly created					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum				
Indicator 1.2	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score		
				Baseline		Achieved
					Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)					
		(select)					
		Sum					
Core Indicator 2	**Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use**					***(Hectares)***
			Hectares (2.1+2.2)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	*TE*
Indicator 2.1	Marine protected areas newly created					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum				
Indicator 2.2	Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score		
				Baseline		Achieved
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)					
		(select)					
		Sum					
Core Indicator 3	**Area of land restored**					***(Hectares)***
			Hectares (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 3.1	Area of degraded agricultural land restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Indicator 3.2	Area of forest and forest land restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 3.3	Area of natural grass and shrublands restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 3.4	Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 4	**Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)**					***(Hectares)***
		Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)				
		Expected		Expected		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 4.1	Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.2	Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.3	Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.4	Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided					
Include documentation that justifies HCVF			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 5	**Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity**					***(Hectares)***
Indicator 5.1	Number of fisheries that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	

			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 5.2	Number of large marine ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollution and hypoxial					
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 5.3	Amount of Marine Litter Avoided					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 6	**Greenhouse gas emission mitigated**					***(Metric tons of CO_2e)***
			Expected metric tons of CO_2e (6.1+6.2)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)					
	Expected CO2e (indirect)					
Indicator 6.1	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector					
			Expected metric tons of CO_2e			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)					
	Expected CO2e (indirect)					
	Anticipated start year of accounting					
	Duration of accounting					
Indicator 6.2	Emissions avoided Outside AFOLU					
			Expected metric tons of CO_2e			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)					
	Expected CO2e (indirect)					
	Anticipated start year of accounting					
	Duration of accounting					
Indicator 6.3	Energy saved					
			MJ			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 6.4	Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology					
		Technology	Capacity (MW)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
Core Indicator 7	**Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management**					***(Number)***
Indicator 7.1	Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Indicator 7.2	Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional Management Institutions to support its implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.3	Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministerial Committees					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.4	Level of engagement in IWLEARN through participation and delivery of key products					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			Rating		Rating	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 8	**Globally over-exploited fisheries Moved to more sustainable levels**					***(Metric Tons)***
Fishery Details			Metric Tons			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 9	**Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products**					***(Metric Tons)***
			Metric Tons (9.1+9.2+9.3)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	PIF stage	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.1	Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)					
POPs type			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
Indicator 9.2	Quantity of mercury reduced					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.3	Hydrochloroflurocarbons (HCFC) Reduced/Phased out					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.4	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.5	Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities					

		Technology	Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.6	Quantity of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided					
			Metric Tons			
				Expected		Achieved
			PIF stage	Endorsement	PIF stage	Endorsement
Core Indicator 10	**Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources**					***(grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)***
Indicator 10.1	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 10.2	Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented					
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 11	**Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment**					***(Number)***
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Female	45			
		Male	*135*			
		Total	***180***			

Annex C

Project Taxonomy Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to list down the taxonomic information required under Part I, item G by ticking the most relevant keywords/ topics/themes that best describe this project.

Refer to section G above