

**Guidelines:**

This Request Submission Form should be completed by the organisation requesting technical assistance from the Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN) in collaboration with the National Designated Entity (NDE) of the country in question

The Form must be signed by the NDE. Please see updated contact list of NDEs here:  
<http://unfccc.int/ttclear/support/national-designated-entity.html>

The Form can be submitted as a Word file containing a digital signature or as a signed and scanned PDF file in combination with an un-signed Word file

For requests submitted by multiple countries, all the NDEs of the respective countries shall sign identical Forms before official submission to the CTCN

NDEs have the opportunity to submit CTCN requests in collaboration with National Designated Authorities (NDAs) for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) if targeting the GCF Readiness Programme.

**Requesting NDE logistical support (Modality 3):** The expected maximum value for all workshops / trainings / stakeholder's consultations / events planned under the Response Plan (Section 5 – budget) will not exceed 10% of the value of the TA (i.e. max 25,000 USD).

Whenever the NDE has confirmed interest in benefitting from this modality of CTCN's logistical support at the request stage, the procurement documents and contracts with the IP mandatorily request the IP to sub-contract the organization of the workshops to the NDEs. The awarded selected partner or his local partner will subcontract the organization of agreed workshops / trainings / stakeholder's consultations / events planned under the Response Plan (Section 5 – budget) to the NDE.

<b>Requesting country or countries:</b>	The Gambia
<b>Request title:</b>	Introducing Phase Change Materials (PCM) in The Gambia's cold chain to address post-harvest loss and other waste across the primary sector
<b>NDE</b>	Ministry Of Environment Climate Change and Natural Resources (MECCNAR) Mr. Sambou Kinteh, Senior Climate Change Officer Telephone +220 2003495, E-mail:kintehsambou9@gmail.com
<b>Request Applicant:</b>	Mbolo Association

**Climate objective:**

- Adaptation to climate change  
 Mitigation of climate change  
 Combination of adaptation and mitigation of climate change

**Geographical scope:**

- Community level

- Sub-national  
 National  
 Multi-country

If the request is at a sub-national or multi-country level, please describe specific geographical areas (provinces, states, countries, regions, etc.).

**Problem statement related to climate change (up to one page):**

This section should answer the question "what is the problem?" Please summarise the problem related to climate change and/or the negative impacts of climate change in the country that the request aims to address.

The Gambia faces a critical challenge of food insecurity, exacerbated by the compounding effects of climate change and substantial post-harvest losses. Climate change is manifesting through sea level rise and saltwater intrusion, damaging coastal agricultural lands, particularly rice paddies. Reports from the National Environment Agency of The Gambia indicate that some coastal rice fields have seen yield reductions of up to 30% due to increased salinity. Additionally, data from the World Bank's Climate Change Knowledge Portal reveals a trend of increasing dry spells, severely impacting rain-fed agriculture. The National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) of The Gambia has also documented an increase in flood events, leading to crop damage and infrastructure destruction from unpredictable rainfall.

These climate-induced challenges are significantly worsened by post-harvest losses. Reports from organizations like the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development (CORAF) highlight that post-harvest losses can reach up to 40% for perishable goods like fruits and vegetables. Furthermore, according to the FAO, issues like aflatoxin contamination, due to improper storage, can cause yield losses ranging from 10% to 70%. A key factor contributing to these losses is the lack of adequate cooling infrastructure. Perishable goods deteriorate rapidly in The Gambia's hot and humid climate, and the absence of reliable cold storage facilities, particularly in rural production areas, forces farmers to sell produce immediately, often at reduced prices, or face total loss. The limited availability of reliable and affordable energy in rural areas, as evidenced by data related to rural electrification from the World Bank's Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) database, further hampers the adoption of cooling technologies.

The importance of agriculture, fisheries, and livestock to The Gambia's economy and labor force cannot be overstated. According to data from the Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS), agriculture contributes approximately 20-30% to the country's GDP, and employs over 70% of the labor force, particularly in rural areas. This sector is a primary source of livelihoods, income, and food security for a significant portion of the population. Fisheries also play a crucial role, contributing substantially to both domestic food consumption and export earnings. The sector employs thousands of people, particularly in coastal communities, and fish constitutes a major source of protein in the Gambian diet. Livestock rearing is another vital component of the agricultural sector, providing meat, milk, and other products, and serving as an important asset for rural households. Therefore, the introduction of sustainable and effective cooling techniques is essential to reduce post-harvest losses, improve food preservation, enhance farmer incomes, and strengthen The Gambia's food system resilience in the face of climate change. By addressing the critical gap in cooling infrastructure, The Gambia can significantly enhance its food security and build a more sustainable agricultural sector, while simultaneously protecting the

livelihoods of its predominantly agricultural workforce.

**Past and on-going efforts to address the problem (up to half a page):**

This section should answer the question “what has been done or is currently being done to address the problem?” Please describe past and on-going processes, projects or initiatives implemented in the country or region to tackle the climate problem as described above.

The Gambian government and its development partners have initiated various programs to address climate change impacts and post-harvest losses, though significant gaps remain. The National Climate Change Policy and Action Plan (NCCPAP) guides climate adaptation efforts, focusing on resilient agricultural practices. Organizations like the FAO and UNDP have provided training on sustainable farming and soil conservation, while coastal zone management projects address sea level rise. Post-harvest loss reduction has centered on improving storage; the Ministry of Agriculture promotes ventilated granaries, and the WFP supports food storage and distribution. The FAO has also offered training on traditional preservation, like drying. In fisheries, efforts prioritize sustainable practices and improved processing, while livestock extension services focus on animal husbandry. While the government is expanding renewable energy, notably solar, widespread cooling technology adoption is limited. Despite these initiatives, a critical gap persists: the lack of accessible and affordable cooling solutions. Current methods struggle in The Gambia's climate, highlighting the urgent need for enhanced cooling to mitigate post-harvest losses amidst intensifying climate challenges.

In a promising step towards addressing this gap, the Mbolo Association has piloted the Solar Multifunctional Platform, demonstrating its potential to significantly reduce waste across the primary sector. This innovative platform utilizes solar energy to provide essential services: in agriculture, it offers cooling and preservation techniques; in poultry farming, it supports freezer storage for slaughtered chickens, on-site feed production through milling machines, and climate control to maintain optimal business cycle conditions; and in fisheries, it enables ice production for fish preservation during transport and freezer storage for catch, empowering fishers to negotiate better prices. This pilot project highlights the viability of solar-powered cooling and preservation solutions in The Gambia, offering a pathway to enhance food security and economic resilience.

**Specific technology<sup>1</sup> barriers (up to one page):**

This section should answer the questions “what are the technology barriers that hinder national efforts described above” and “how will the CTCN technical assistance complement these efforts?” Building upon the problem statement and taking into consideration the existing efforts described above, please describe the specific technology barriers encountered by the requesting applicant to identify, assess or deploy climate technology(ies) in an effort to address the problem statement. The described barriers should be within the scope of the requested CTCN technical assistance (described in the section below).

Despite ongoing efforts to address climate change impacts and post-harvest losses in The Gambia, several technology barriers impede the effective deployment of sustainable solutions, particularly in the realm of cooling technologies. A primary barrier is the limited access to affordable and context-appropriate cooling technologies, as existing refrigeration methods often rely on unreliable and

<sup>1</sup> “any equipment, techniques, practical knowledge and skills needed for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to climate change” (Special Report on Technology Transfer, IPCC, 2000)

expensive grid electricity. There's also a scarcity of information and expertise on solar-powered and other sustainable cooling solutions suitable for the Gambian climate, coupled with a lack of locally available maintenance and repair services. Knowledge and capacity gaps further hinder progress, as farmers and fishers lack the technical skills to operate and maintain advanced cooling systems. Training on best practices and access to financing information are also limited. Inadequate infrastructure and energy constraints, particularly in rural areas, make deployment difficult. The initial investment costs and limited access to affordable financing represent significant financial barriers. Moreover, there's a lack of standardization for innovative cooling technologies, hindering their wider deployment. Notably, Mbolo is developing a promising cooling technology that maintains temperature 24/7 using Phase Change Materials (PCM), without batteries or grid connectivity, with potential applications for vegetable, fruit, fish, and poultry storage.

Crucially, Mbolo's PCM-based cooling technology is designed to reduce the overall cost of cooling facilities. By eliminating the need for expensive batteries and grid connections, the technology lowers initial investment and operational expenses. In traditional solar-powered cold storage, batteries can account for a significant portion (up to 30-40%) of the total cost, and require periodic replacement, further increasing expenses. PCM-based systems, by contrast, store thermal energy directly, reducing the need for these costly components. This cost reduction is vital for making cooling solutions accessible to smallholder farmers and fishers, who often operate on tight budgets. The lower cost of installation and operation is expected to significantly increase the rate of adoption. In addition, the simplicity of the system will reduce maintenance costs. By making cooling more affordable, Mbolo's technology has the potential to empower rural communities, reduce post-harvest losses, and improve food security across The Gambia. Notably, women will be particularly benefited by this technology. They are heavily involved in horticulture, poultry farming, and the sale of fish catches, all sectors where effective cooling is essential. By reducing post-harvest losses and improving the quality of their products, women can increase their incomes, strengthen their livelihoods, and contribute more effectively to household food security and economic development.

**Sectors:**

Please indicate the main sectors related to the request:

- |   |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal zones        | <input type="checkbox"/> Early Warning and Environmental Assessment | <input type="checkbox"/> Human Health           | <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure and Urban planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Marine and Fisheries | <input type="checkbox"/> Water                                      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Carbon fixation                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Energy Efficiency    | <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry                                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Renewable energy       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transport            | <input type="checkbox"/> Waste management                           |   |  |

Please add other relevant sectors:

**Cross-sectoral enablers and approaches:**

Please indicate the main cross-sectoral enablers and approaches

- |  |  |  |   |
|--|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communication and awareness | <input type="checkbox"/> Economics and financial decision-making | <input type="checkbox"/> Governance and planning | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community based |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disaster risk reduction     | <input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystems and biodiversity             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender       |   |

**Technical assistance requested** (up to one page):

Founded on the problem statement, past/on-going efforts and technology barriers, please describe the requested technical assistance. The technical assistance should clearly contribute to mitigation or adaptation to climate change as described in the problem statement and contribute to overcome the specific technology barriers.

The requested CTCN technical assistance will directly address these barriers and complement existing efforts. It will provide expert guidance on technology assessment and selection, including the evaluation of Mbolo's innovative solution, and conduct feasibility studies. Capacity building and training programs will be developed for stakeholders on the operation and maintenance of cooling technologies, including the Mbolo technology. CTCN will support pilot deployments and demonstrations, facilitate knowledge transfer through partnerships, and provide policy and regulatory support to promote adoption. Technical assistance will also include data analysis of cost-benefit of the cooling solutions, and support in the standardization of Mbolo's PCM based cooling technology. Furthermore, CTCN assistance could provide expert review, and support for the scaling and standardization of Mbolo's technology, which has the potential to revolutionize cooling storage for vegetables, fruits, fish, and poultry in The Gambia.

**Expected timeframe:**

Please indicate the expected duration period for the requested technical assistance. Please note CTCN technical assistance is limited to a maximum duration of 12 months.  
12 months

**Anticipated gender and other co-benefits from the technical assistance:**

Please describe the activities with gender linkages as well as the anticipated gender and other co-benefits (e.g. biodiversity, economic, social, cultural, etc.) that are likely to be generated as a result of the technical assistance.

For more information you can find guidelines on the CTCN's website here:

<https://www.ctc-n.org/technologies/ctcn-gender-mainstreaming-tool-response-plan-development>

Further reading on gender can be found on the CTCN website here:

<https://www.ctc-n.org/technology-sectors/gender>

This technical assistance request centers on mitigating post-harvest losses in The Gambia through sustainable cooling technologies, with a strong focus on Mbolo's innovative PCM-based solution. The activities are designed to integrate gender considerations and generate diverse co-benefits. Targeted training programs will ensure equitable participation of women, addressing potential barriers and incorporating gender-sensitive content relevant to their roles in horticulture, poultry, and fisheries. Pilot technology deployments will prioritize locations where women are active, ensuring accessibility and user-friendliness. The PCM technology, with its simplicity, is particularly well-suited for women's use. Financial inclusion will be pursued by linking women to affordable financing options, and data collection will track gender-disaggregated impacts. A gender analysis will further inform future interventions.

The anticipated co-benefits are substantial. Economically, reduced post-harvest losses will boost incomes, particularly for women, and improve market competitiveness. Socially, enhanced food security will improve well-being, empower women, and reduce rural poverty. Environmentally, solar-powered cooling will mitigate climate change, and reduced food waste will lessen environmental impact. The PCM technology also has a positive environmental impact. Culturally, traditional food practices will be preserved, and local innovation will be fostered, all while respecting community norms. Finally, biodiversity will benefit from reduced pressure on ecosystems due to less food waste and more sustainable fisheries practices.

**Key stakeholders:**

Please list the stakeholders who will be involved in the implementation of the requested CTCN technical assistance and describe their role during the implementation (for example, government agencies and ministries, academic institutions and universities, private sector, community organizations, civil society, etc.).

Stakeholders	Role to support the implementation of the technical assistance
National Designated Entity	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources
Request Applicant	Mbolo Association
Please add as many stakeholders and lines as required.	Ministry of Fisheries Ministry of Agriculture Department of Livestock UNDP FAO

**Alignment with national priorities (up to 2000 characters including spaces):**

Please describe how the technical assistance is consistent with national climate priorities such as: Nationally Determined Contribution, national development plans, poverty reduction plans, technology needs assessments, Low Emission Development Strategies, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions, Technology Action Plans, National Adaptation Plans, sectorial strategies and plans, etc.

<b>Reference document</b> (please include date of document)	<b>Extract</b> (please include chapter, page number, etc.).
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<p>Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)</p>	<p><b>The Gambia's Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 2021.</b></p> <p>Agriculture and Food Security" are identified as priority sectors for adaptation and mitigation. The NDC emphasizes the need to enhance climate resilience in agriculture, improve post-harvest management, and reduce food losses. (Chapter 3, Page 15-18)</p> <p>Energy is also a priority sector. The NDC promotes the use of renewable energy sources, such as solar, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance energy access. (Chapter 4, Page 20-23)</p> <p>The proposed technical assistance directly contributes to NDC implementation by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reducing post-harvest losses, thereby enhancing food security and climate resilience in the agricultural sector.</li> <li>• Promoting the use of solar-powered cooling technologies, thereby contributing to the adoption of renewable energy.</li> </ul>
<p>Technology Needs Assessment</p>	<p><b>The Gambia's Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) 2018.</b></p> <p>The TNA identifies post-harvest management and renewable energy technologies as priority areas for technology transfer and deployment. (Chapter 4, Page 30-35)</p> <p>The TNA specifically highlights the need for technologies that improve food storage and preservation, particularly in the face of climate change impacts.</p> <p>The proposed technical assistance directly addresses the TNA's identified needs by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitating the transfer and deployment of sustainable cooling technologies.</li> <li>• Providing capacity building and training on the operation and maintenance of these technologies.</li> </ul>
<p>National Adaptation Plans</p>	<p><b>The Gambia's National Adaptation Plan Readiness (NAP) 2020.</b></p> <p>The NAP readiness prioritizes adaptation measures in the agriculture and fisheries sectors, focusing on enhancing resilience to climate change impacts. (Chapter 3, Page 20-25)</p> <p>The NAP emphasizes the importance of improving post-harvest management and reducing food losses to enhance food security.</p> <p>The proposed technical assistance aligns with the NAP by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting the implementation of adaptation measures in the agriculture and fisheries sectors.</li> <li>• Contributing to the NAP's goal of enhancing food security through reduced post-harvest losses.</li> </ul>
<p>Nationally Appropriate</p>	

<p>Mitigation Actions</p> <p>Add others here as relevant</p>	<p><b>The Gambia's Long-Term Climate-Neutral Development Strategy 2050 (LTS).</b></p> <p>The LTS emphasizes a transition to a climate-neutral economy by 2050, prioritizing renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and efficient resource management. (Executive Summary, Paragraph 2, Page 5-6). It highlights the need for technological innovation and capacity building to achieve long-term climate goals. (Chapter 3, Paragraph 3, Page 20-22). The LTS recognizes the importance of reducing food loss and waste as a key strategy for achieving sustainable consumption and production patterns. (Chapter 4, Paragraph 2, Page 28-30)</p> <p>The proposed technical assistance aligns with the LTS by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting the deployment of solar-powered cooling technologies, which directly contributes to the LTS's renewable energy goals.</li> <li>• Supporting the adoption of sustainable post-harvest management practices, which aligns with the LTS's focus on efficient resource management and reduced food loss.</li> <li>• By supporting Mbolo's technology, the technical assistance supports the technological innovation portion of the LTS.</li> </ul> <p><b>The Gambia's Recovery Focused National Development Plan (RF-NDP) 2023-2027.</b></p> <p>The RF-NDP places a strong emphasis on building climate resilience and promoting sustainable agriculture as key pillars for economic development. (Strategic Priority 3: Building Climate Resilience and Sustainable Environment, Section 3.1).</p> <p>It explicitly recognizes the need to enhance food security and reduce post-harvest losses through improved technologies and practices. (Section 3.1.2: Enhancing Agricultural Productivity and Food Security).</p> <p>The RF-NDP also prioritizes the expansion of renewable energy access, particularly in rural areas, to support sustainable development. (Strategic Priority 5: Enhancing Energy Access and Promoting Green Growth, Section 5.1)</p> <p>The RF-NDP also addresses the need to empower women in the economic development of the country.</p> <p>Alignment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The proposed technical assistance directly contributes to the RF-NDP's goal of enhancing food security and reducing post-harvest losses through the deployment of sustainable cooling technologies.</li> <li>• It supports the RF-NDP's focus on expanding renewable energy access by promoting solar-powered cooling solutions.</li> </ul>
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- It contributes to the goals of gender equality.

**Development of the request (up to 2000 characters including spaces):**

Please describe how the request was developed at the national level and the process used by the NDE to approve the request before submitting it (who initiated the process, who were the stakeholders involved and what were their roles?) and describe any consultations or other meetings that took place to develop and select this request, etc.

The development of this CTCN technical assistance request was a collaborative and consultative process, fundamentally rooted in the observed successes of the Solar Multifunctional Platform (SMFP) and the critical need to address post-harvest losses in The Gambia. Mbolo Association initiated the SMFP in 2018, supported by the European Union through two consecutive two-year project cycles, demonstrating the viability of solar-powered solutions for agriculture, poultry, and fisheries. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) co-funded the cooling and ice-making components, particularly in Kartrong. From the project's inception, a Steering Committee, comprising the National Environment Agency (NEA), the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources (MECCNAR), the Focal Point of the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy (MOPE) on Gender, Local Government representatives, and co-funding partners, ensured national-level oversight.

Crucially, it was the MECCNAR Focal Point, who is currently the National Designated Entity (NDE) Focal Point for the CTCN, who witnessed firsthand the SMFP's positive impact. Recognizing the potential for scaling up these solutions, especially for artisanal fisheries along the Gambia River, the NDE Focal Point became a strong advocate for expanding access to sustainable cooling technologies. However, the high cost of solar systems posed a significant barrier to widespread adoption. This proposal aims to address this financial barrier by exploring and supporting the implementation of cost-effective solar cooling solutions, including Mbolo's innovative PCM-based technology, making the technology more accessible across the country. Based on the SMFP's lessons and the NDE Focal Point's advocacy, consultations were held with stakeholders, including the Ministry of Agriculture, fisheries representatives, women's groups, and the NDE. These consultations informed the CTCN request, ensuring alignment with national needs. The NDE reviewed and approved the request, ensuring consistency with national climate priorities and sustainable development goals. The NDE was informed from the start of the project, and was a key part of the approval process.

**Background documents and other information relevant for the request:**

- Please list all relevant documents that will help the CTCN analyse the context of the request and national priorities. Please note that all documents listed/provided should be mentioned in this request in the relevant section(s), and that their linkages with the request should be clearly indicated. For each document, please provide web-links (if available) or attach to the submission form. Please add any other relevant information as required.
- Please indicate if this request has been developed with the support of the CTCN Request Incubator.

**OPTIONAL: Linkages to Green Climate Fund Readiness and Preparatory Support**

The CTCN is collaborating with the GCF in order to facilitate access to environmentally sound technologies that address climate change and its effects, including through the provision of readiness and preparatory support delivered directly to countries through their GCF NDA. These actions are in line with the guidance of the GCF Board (Decision B.14/02) and the UNFCCC, particularly paragraphs 4

and 7 of 14/CP.22 that addresses Linkages between the Technology and the Financial Mechanisms<sup>2</sup>. The CTCN is therefore implementing some of its technical assistance using GCF readiness funds accessed via the country's NDA. Any application for GCF support, including the amount of support provided, is subject to the terms and conditions of the GCF and should be developed in conjunction with the NDA.

Please indicate whether this request has been identified as preliminarily eligible by the NDA to be considered for readiness support from the GCF.

**Initial engagement:** The GCF NDA of the requesting country has been engaged in the design of this request and the NDA will be involved in the further process leading to an official agreement for accessing GCF readiness support.

**Advanced engagement (preferred):** The GCF NDA of the requesting country has been directly involved in the design of this request and is a co-signer of this request, the signature indicating provisional agreement to use readiness national funds to support the implementation of the technical assistance.

NDA name:

Date:

Signature:

**Monitoring and impact of the assistance:**

By signing this request, I affirm that processes are in place in the country to monitor and evaluate the technical assistance provided by the CTCN. I understand that these processes will be explicitly identified in the CTCN Response Plan and that they will be used in the country to monitor the implementation of the technical assistance following standard CTCN procedures.

I understand that, after the completion of the requested assistance, I shall support CTCN efforts to measure the success and effects of the support provided, including its short, medium and long-term impacts in the country.

**OPTIONAL: Requesting logistical support to ease the implementation of the Technical Assistance:**

By signing this request, I affirm that I would like to request Logistical Support to CTCN.

While requesting this modality of CTCN logistical support related to the implementation of a TA<sup>3</sup>, the NDE will be deemed responsible for:

- Supporting the stakeholder mapping process by identifying national, regional as well as

<sup>2</sup> Please see:

[https://unfccc.int/files/meetings/marrakech\\_nov\\_2016/application/pdf/auv\\_cop22\\_i8b\\_tm\\_fm.pdf](https://unfccc.int/files/meetings/marrakech_nov_2016/application/pdf/auv_cop22_i8b_tm_fm.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> Please, kindly refer to the definition and description of CTCN logistical support modalities by following this link:

By signing this request, I affirm that I would like to request Logistical Support to CTCN.

While requesting this modality of CTCN logistical support related to the implementation of a TA<sup>3</sup>, the NDE will be deemed responsible for:

- Supporting the stakeholder mapping process by identifying national, regional as well as international institutions that should be informed of this Technical Assistance (including governmental institutions as well as financial institutions).
- Defining, in collaboration with the IP, the role of each stakeholder mapped.
- Helping the awarded Implementing Partner in identifying relevant focal points (one physical person) for each of the stakeholders mapped.
- Informing the relevant stakeholders of the Technical Assistance and reporting on these activities (through emails, minutes of calls, minute of physical meetings, recordings, or else).
- Conveying the respective stakeholders to the relevant events organized under the TA.
- Ensuring the involvement and the participation of the relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the TA.
- Managing the budget associated with each workshop, training, stakeholder's consultation or other any other events defined in the Response Plan of the TA.<sup>4</sup>
- Organizing the logistics around any events u defined in the Response Plan of the TA (including the booking of the venue, drinks, lunch, internet connection, light, and any other aspects required)
- Disbursing the DSA, transportation allowance, support to local participants associated with the organization of the events defined in the signed Response Plan of Technical Assistance.
- Follow up on post TA implementation to provide inputs to CTCN's bi-annual survey.

- Yes, I confirm I would like to request logistical support.  
 No, I do not want to request logistical support.

Signature:

NDE name: Sambou Kinteh

Date: 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2025

Signature:



THE COMPLETED FORM SHALL BE SENT TO THE [CTCN@UNEP.ORG](mailto:CTCN@UNEP.ORG)

The CTCN is available to answer all questions and provide guidance on the application process.

<sup>3</sup> Please, kindly refer to the definition and description of CTCN logistical support modalities by following this link:

<sup>4</sup> Please refer to the "Section 4 – Logframe" of the Response Plan signed by the NDE, the CTCN and (if applicable) the Project Proponent(s).