



**GREEN  
CLIMATE  
FUND**

**Meeting of the Board**

16 – 19 May 2022

Antigua and Barbuda

Provisional agenda item 5

**GCF/B.32/03**

25 April 2022

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## Status of approved funding proposals: Request for Tranche 2 for FP103 - Promotion of Climate-Friendly Cooking: Kenya and Senegal

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### **Summary**

This document presents the request for approval of financing for Tranche 2 for FP103 given the AE's fulfilment of conditions set by Board in its approval decision at B.22.

## I. Introduction

1. FP103 titled “Promotion of Climate-Friendly Cooking: Kenya and Senegal” (hereinafter referred to as “the **Project**”) was submitted to the GCF by Accredited Entity (the “**AE**”) Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH (“**GIZ**”) and approved by the Board at the twenty-second meeting of the Board (B.22) via decision B.22/07 (hereafter the “**Approval Decision**”). The Approval Decision allows the AE to submit a request for Tranche 2 funding in the amount of EUR 21.851 million in GCF grants upon fulfilment of conditions set by the Board in its approval. The AE has now met these conditions and is seeking approval of Tranche 2.

## II. Project Background

2. The objective of the Project is to expand the availability and uptake of climate-friendly improved cookstoves (ICS) amongst rural and vulnerable populations in Kenya and Senegal. The Project has three Components:

- (a) **Component 1:** Accelerated market development for climate-friendly cookstoves in Kenya (GCF finance: EUR 19.91 million; co-financing: EUR 9.76 million)
- (b) **Component 2:** Accelerated market development for climate-friendly cookstoves in Senegal (GCF finance: EUR 17.50 million; co-financing: EUR 7.45 million)
- (c) **Component 3:** Sharing and replication of knowledge on climate-friendly cooking solutions and their contribution to NDC among relevant countries (GCF finance: EUR 0.95 million; co-financing: EUR 1.61 million)

3. At B.22, the Board considered the Funding Proposal and, due to limited IRM commitment authority, approved funding in the amount of EUR 16.51 million representing 43% of the total project cost of EUR 38.36 million for activities to be implemented during years 1-2 (Tranche 1), with the expectation that further requests for funding (Tranche 2) for Project activities to be implemented during years 3, 4 and 5 would be presented to the Board for approval later.

4. The Board set the following conditions to be satisfied by the AE prior to approval by the Board of further funding as set out in Annex 3 to Decision GCF/B.22/24. These conditions and the Secretariat’s assessment of fulfilment by the AE are presented below.

## III. Secretariat’s Assessment

5. The Secretariat has reviewed the AE’s request for approval of Tranche 2 funding, in the amount of EUR 21.851 million and finds it meets the Board’s conditions, as follows:

Approval Decision Condition	Secretariat Assessment
a) The GCF having resources available for commitment in respect of the amounts requested;	The Secretariat confirms that there is sufficient commitment authority from GCF-1 resources to cover funding requested in FPs proposed to the Board at B32, and the FP103 tranche 2 request of EUR 21.851 million.
b) All APRs and other reports outlined in the relevant FAA Schedule submitted by the Accredited Entity are in form and substance satisfactory to the	The Secretariat has received satisfactory APRs.



<p>GCF Secretariat, and that all changes (if any) required by the GCF Secretariat as a consequence of such APRs and reports not being satisfactory have been addressed to the satisfaction of the GCF Secretariat; and</p>	
<p>c) The Accredited Entity has delivered, in form and substance satisfactory to the GCF Secretariat, no later than one year prior to the closing date specified in the FAA:</p> <p>i) A request for approval by the Board of a further commitment for the funded activity;</p>	<p>The AE has submitted a letter, dated 10 March 2022, attached as Annex 2. Although the letter is dated within the one-year period, consultations between the Secretariat and the AE on Tranche 2 started in August 2021.</p>
<p>ii) Evidence that at least seventy per cent (70%) of the funds previously disbursed by the GCF have been cumulatively committed by the executing entities for the implementation of the funded activity; and</p>	<p>GCF has made two disbursements to the AE in the amount of EUR 16.51 million, representing 100% of Tranche 1 funding. The AE has confirmed that at least 70% of these funds have been committed and submitted a financial report as part of the APR evidencing the commitments.</p>
<p>iii) A document describing any changes required to the funding proposal and the FAA, including such changes to the activities, outputs, outcomes and impacts of the funded activity as are required to reflect the additional activities to be undertaken with the further funding requested.”</p>	<p>The AE has provided an updated document submitted on 16 March 2022 describing the Project and Tranche 2 request, see Annex 3 (the Tranche 2 Proposal).</p> <p>The AE has provided, as annexes to the Tranche 2 Proposal, an updated Theory of Change, Logical Framework, Procurement Plan, Budget, Disbursement Schedule, and Implementation Plan reflecting the activities and targets for years 3, 4 and 5 activities.</p>

6. The Secretariat confirm that the No Objection Letters from National Designated Entities in Kenya and Senegal are valid for Tranche 2 and the AE has undertaken supplementary consultations with the National Designated Authorities of Kenya and Senegal.

7. The Secretariat confirms that GCF’s review of Environmental and Social Safeguards, gender and indigenous peoples’ issues remains valid. Moreover, the disclosures made on GCF and the AE’s websites at B.22 remain valid, and can be found at link below:  
<https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/environmental-and-social-safeguards-ess-report-fp103-promotion-climate-friendly-cooking>.

8. The Secretariat has informed the independent Technical Advisory Panel (TAP) of the AE’s request for further funding. The independent TAP’s original assessment was valid for the full 5-year program and the independent TAP defers to the Secretariat on assessment of the AE having fulfilled the Board’s conditions.

#### **IV. Project Changes**

9. The Project had initially experienced delays due to COVID-19 restrictions. However, the recovery of the improved cookstoves market in Kenya and Senegal has since allowed the project to

resume the expected schedule. The AE has provided an updated project risk assessment outlining remedial actions taken. The AE has also incorporated lessons learnt into the Project, which have led to revision of targets and intervention strategies for cookstove market development. These revisions are reflected as non-major changes to the project's Operations Manual and have been deemed approved by the Secretariat

10. The AE has advised that an adjustment was needed to the Project's approach for Component 1 and 2 'Accelerating Market Development for Climate-friendly Cookstoves' - Sub-component 1.1. and 2.1 'Strengthening ICS supply and delivery chain' for Kenya and Senegal respectively. The Secretariat has reviewed these changes and risk mitigation measures and finds these are in order and beneficial to the achievement of the Project's overall objectives. These adjustments are mitigating measures to address the impacts caused by the Covid-19 pandemic and changes to market dynamics in Kenya and Senegal.

11. The Secretariat confirms that while there have been changes in co-financing, these changes are not major changes and have no impact on the Project.

## **V. Recommendation**

12. Having confirmed that the conditions set by the Board in decision B.22/07, paragraph (h) and annex III thereto, have been satisfied, the Secretariat recommends that the Board approve a second (and final) tranche of funding in respect of FP103 in the amount of EUR 21,851,000 in the form of a grant, and bringing the total amount of funding for FP103 to 38,360,000. Board approval of the second tranche of funding would allow the AE to continue with implementation of the Project's activities in Kenya and Senegal as initially envisaged and without undue delays.



## Annex 1: Draft decision of the Board

The Board, having considered document GCF/B.32/03 titled “Status of approved funding proposals: Request for Tranche 2 for FP103 - Promotion of Climate-Friendly Cooking: Kenya and Senegal”:

- (a) *Recalls* decision B.22/07, paragraph (h), pursuant to which the Board decided that the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH may seek further approval of the Board of commitment of further funding in an amount when aggregated with amounts previously approved by the Board, no greater than EUR 38,360,000, subject to the conditions set by the Board in annex III to that decision;
- (b) *Takes note* of the Tranche 2 Proposal in respect of funding proposal 103 titled “Promotion of Climate-Friendly Cooking: Kenya and Senegal”, by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, as contained in annex III of document GCF/B.32/03;
- (c) *Approves* the Tranche 2 Proposal in respect of funding proposal 103 for the amount of EUR 21,851,000, submitted by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH;
- (d) *Authorizes* the Secretariat to negotiate the necessary amendments to the funded activity agreement for FP103 to give effect to the approval of the Tranche 2 Proposal in paragraph (c) above; and
- (e) *Authorizes* the Secretariat to disburse fees in respect of Tranche 2 of funding proposal 103 approved by the Board as per the disbursement schedule to be agreed in the amendments to the funded activity agreement in accordance with the policy on fees and the general principles and indicative list of eligible costs covered under GCF fees and project management costs adopted by the Board pursuant to decision B.19/09.



## Annex 2: GIZ request for Tranche 2 Funding



Deutsche Gesellschaft  
für Internationale  
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

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Head, Division of Portfolio Management  
Green Climate Fund  
175, Art Center-daero  
Yeonsu-gu, Incheon 22004  
Republic of Korea

Attn: **Division of Portfolio Management**

**FP103 “Promotion of Climate-Friendly Cooking: Kenya and Senegal”: Request for Tranche 2**

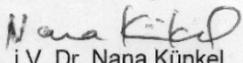
Dear Mrs. Macharia,

In relation to FP103 “Promotion of Climate-Friendly Cooking: Kenya and Senegal”, the Funding Proposal (FP) for the project refers to a five-year project. At B.22 the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Board approved the FP; however, it was requested of the Accredited Entity (AE) to split the project into two so-called tranches (Tranche 1: 2020 to 2022, Tranche 2: 2022 to 2025). Tranche 1, described in the addendum (GCF/B.22/10/Add.07) to the FP, was approved and the GCF Board decided that the AE could seek further approval for additional financing for Tranche 2 (covering the remaining three years) subject to satisfaction of the relevant conditions set by the Board.

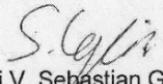
Consultations with the GCF to incorporate Tranche 2 started in August 2021. By March 2022, the AE fulfilled the conditions set by the Board which included submission of all progress reports and providing evidence that at least 70% of the Tranche 1 funds are committed. Taking this into consideration, the AE seeks GCF's approval for the subsequent Tranche 2 (EUR 21.851 million) for FP103.

GIZ looks forward to the GCF's favourable consideration of the request and remains at the GCF's disposal should there be any further questions.

Yours sincerely,



i.V. Dr. Nana Künkel  
Head of GCF Oversight Unit



i.V. Sebastian Gleitz  
Sr. Finance Manager  
GCF Oversight Unit

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2022-03-10

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## **Annex 3: FP103 Tranche 2 Proposal**

*FP103 Tranche 2 Proposal follows below.*

# Tranche 2 Proposal

Project/Programme title: *FP 103 Promotion of Climate-Friendly Cooking: Kenya and Senegal*

Country(ies): *Global: Kenya and Senegal*

Accredited Entity: *GIZ*

Date of first submission: *[YYYY/MM/DD]*

Date of current submission *[YYYY/MM/DD]*

Version number *[V.000]*



***Note to accredited entities on the use of the Tranche Proposal Template***

- Sections **A, B, C, D** and **E** of the Tranche Proposal Template require detailed inputs from the accredited entity.
- The total number of pages for the Tranche Proposal Template (excluding annexes) is expected not to exceed 50.

**Please submit the completed form to:**

[OPM@gcfund.org](mailto:OPM@gcfund.org); [fundingproposals@gcfund.org](mailto:fundingproposals@gcfund.org)

Please use the following name convention for the file name:

"[FP]-[Agency Short Name]-[Date]-[Serial Number]"

**A.1.1. PROJECT/PROGRAMME MILESTONES – TRANCHE I**

Date of Board Approval	28/02/2019		
Date of Signature	28/11/2019, Amendment No. 1: 12/05/2021, Side Letter No. 1: 17/11/2021		
Date of Effectiveness	<u>26/03/2020</u>		
Closing Date	<u>25/03/2022</u>		
Project Completion date	<u>25/09/2022</u>		
Number of Disbursements to date (by instrument - loans, grants, equity)	2		
Total disbursed Amounts (by instrument- loans, grants, equity) for Tranche 1	Grants: EUR 16.509 million		
Undisbursed amounts (by instrument- loans, grants, equity) for Tranche 1	Grants: 0 EUR		
Cancelled amounts (broken down by instrument - loans, grants, equity)	Grants: 0 EUR	Cancellation date	<u>Not applicable</u>

**A.1.2 PROJECT/PROGRAMME MILESTONES – TRANCHE II**

Date of Board Approval	TBD		
Date of Signature	TBD		
Date of Effectiveness	TBD		
Revised Closing Date	<u>25/03/2025</u>		
Revised Project Completion date	<u>25/09/2025</u>		
Revised Number of Disbursements (by instrument - loans, grants, equity)	5		
Requested Amount (by instrument- loans, grants, equity) for Tranche 2	Grant: EUR 21.851 million		
Total amount Tranche 1 + Tranche 2	Grant: EUR 38.360 million		

## A.2. BACKGROUND

### Project Brief (max. one paragraph)

The project “Promotion of Climate-Friendly Cooking: Kenya and Senegal” takes a holistic approach in promoting clean cooking technologies. The aim of the project is to accelerate the growth and transformation of the ICS sector in order to reduce national consumption of non-renewable biomass and thus lessen greenhouse gas emissions. The project’s market-oriented approach focuses on the demand as well as supply side, knowledge creation and exchange. Supply side interventions comprise professionalising the ICS production, expansion of the distribution and retail chains including intensive marketing and facilitating access to finance for ICS enterprises. Demand side interventions comprise awareness creation and behavioural change campaigns. Further interventions for facilitating a supportive enabling market environment are implemented. In addition, the project aims to improve awareness on ICS and their contributions to NDC targets by facilitating knowledge exchange with international sector stakeholders.

The project will significantly increase the number of ICS users amongst rural and most vulnerable populations in both countries, directly benefitting 11.23 million people. Of these beneficiaries, 1.91 million are mainly rural households, including 610,000 women-headed households and 5.57 million children. The project significantly limits consumption of non-renewable biomass for cooking. This will lead to emission reductions of 6.47 Mt of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent during the project period and to an additional reduction of about 25 Mt of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent until 2030. In addition, an increase in applied ICS technologies also reduces the likelihood of respiratory illnesses and the time spent collecting firewood and cooking, indirectly promoting income-generating activities.

### Implementation progress (max. one paragraph)

Tranche 1 completed successfully its inception phase including the finalization of all implementation arrangements and operationalization of all relevant support processes, e.g. set-up of governance structure and GAP/ ESMP roll-out. Key milestones reached so far in component 1 and 2 are: (1) the finalization of the sensitization workshops with a total of 429 ICS producers (70 female led/female owned), (2) the conclusion of the selection process of Window I: 120 eligible ICS producers (35 female led/female owned), including 103 artisanal and 17 professional producers were selected, (3) the finalization of the needs assessment of these ICS producers, and (4) the identification of 2,667 new and existing Last Mile Entrepreneurs (LMEs) (of which 1,200 were female). Of these, 1,579 LMEs (600 females) received training in distribution and retail chains. Adding to that, 2 female LMEs and 222 women’s groups already started selling ICS. However, the project experienced delays in its implementation due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic (e.g. lockdown, restrictions on physical meetings/ and field missions) affecting in particular the inception phase. More time was required to formalize implementation arrangements (i.e. subsidiary agreements) and to conduct assessments in the field. The initial delay in the project start-up and delayed start of Executing Entities led to an overall delay in the project. To this end, a six-month no cost extension was approved by the GCF on 17 November 2021.

### Overview of Legal Agreements

- Funded Activity Agreement dated 28 November 2019 between GIZ and GCF (the “FAA”),
- Amendment No.1 to the FAA dated 12 May 2021  
The amendment addressed changes in the implementation arrangements in Kenya and resulted in revisions of the conditions prior to the First Disbursement. The changes dealt with the drop-out of Executing Entity SNV Netherlands and co-financing partner Ministry of Health in Kenya as well as the introduction of the two new Executing Entities Energy 4 Impact and Practical Action. A further clause was added to release the First Disbursement to GIZ and thus to all Executing Entities, i.e. the three Senegalese EE whose subsidiary agreements were already concluded, to avoid further delays in implementation.
- Side letter No.1 to the FAA dated 17 November 2021  
The Accredited Entity requested a six-month no-cost extension for Tranche 1 in order to compensate for some of the time lost in the inception phase due to Covid-19 restrictions.

### NDA Consultations

In Senegal, the NDA, i.e. the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, is engaged in the project as chair of the Project Advisory Board. In the last meeting of 2021, aside from the no-cost extension and annual reporting, the way forward concerning Tranche 2 was discussed and clarifications provided (as much as possible) on what steps are required to be taken by the GIZ AE. In Kenya, the NDA, i.e. the National Treasury, has been informed by letter of the process and next steps. In consultation with the Executing Entity Ministry of Energy, an additional joint meeting has been offered to the NDA in case further information is required.

**A.3. Is there any deviation from the FAA required for this project?      Yes     No     If yes, please elaborate and justify why**

<i>Change in Implementing/Executing Agency</i>	Yes [-]	No [X]
<i>Change in Project's Objectives</i>	Yes [-]	No [X]
<i>Change in Results Framework</i>	Yes [X]	No [-]
<i>Change in Expected Impact</i>	Yes [-]	No [X]
<i>Change in Legal Terms, Conditions and Covenants</i>	Yes [-]	No [X]
<i>Change in Closing Date(s)</i>	Yes [X]	No [-]
<i>Change in Completion Date</i>	Yes [X]	No [-]
<i>Change in Technical/Project Design</i>	Yes [-]	No [X]
<i>Change in Scope</i>	Yes [-]	No [X]
<i>Any Cancellations Proposed</i>	Yes [-]	No [X]
<i>Change to Financing Plan</i>	Yes [X]	No [-]
<i>Changes to GCF Financing Amount</i>	Yes [X]	No [-]
<i>Change in Disbursement Arrangements</i>	Yes [-]	No [X]
<i>Reallocation between Disbursement Categories</i>	Yes [-]	No [X]
<i>Change in Disbursement Estimates</i>	Yes [X]	No [-]
<i>Change to Components and Cost</i>	Yes [-]	No [X]
<i>Change in Institutional Arrangements</i>	Yes [-]	No [X]
<i>Change in Financial Management</i>	Yes [-]	No [X]
<i>Change in Procurement</i>	Yes [-]	No [X]
<i>Change in Implementation Schedule</i>	Yes [X]	No [-]
<i>Change of ESS category</i>	Yes [-]	No [X]
<i>Other Changes to Safeguards</i>	Yes [-]	No [X]
<i>Change in Economic and Financial Analysis</i>	Yes [-]	No [X]
<i>Change in Technical Analysis</i>	Yes [-]	No [X]
<i>Change in Environmental and Social Analysis</i>	Yes [-]	No [X]
<i>Change in Risk Analysis</i>	Yes [-]	No [X]
<i>Other Change(s)</i>	Yes [-]	No [X]

**A.4. PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME**

The Accredited Entity requests approvals as follows:

### 1. Request to the GCF Board

#### Funding:

- GCF Proceeds: The total **GCF funding requires an increase of EUR 21.851 million** (= amount for Tranche 2 as per FAA, page 1 F) in order to incorporate the funding that is required to achieve the targets set out by year 5 as per approved Funding Proposal. That would increase the total GCF funding from EUR 16.509 million to EUR 38.360 million. This change also requires a new closing date in order to request the remaining disbursement instalments as well as an updated disbursement schedule.
- Co-Financing: The **co-financing will increase from EUR 7.131 million to EUR 16.906 million**. This includes a new contribution of EUR 0.140 million by Executing Entity Practical Action. (For details refer to A.9)

#### Logic Framework:

- The incorporation of the Tranche 2 requires an **update of the project's logic framework in order to include the targets to be achieved in year 3-5**. Please refer to Annex 2. This change also results in an updated Implementation Schedule and a new Project Completion Date. Please refer to Annex 3.

The proposed Tranche 2 financing from the GCF will ensure that the project paradigm shift objective (To accelerate the growth of ICS market and significantly increase the level of ICS sales, in particular in remote rural locations, thereby enabling two targeted countries, Kenya and Senegal, to reach their stated NDC goals on ICS coverage and GHG emission reduction in the energy-cooking sector.) of the overall Project will be achieved as originally envisaged and submitted to the GCF Board.

#### Changes to the ToC

No change to the ToC, see Annex 1.

### 2. Request to the Operations Committee

#### Proposed changes to the Operations Manual

An adjustment is required to the project's approach for Component 1 and 2 'Accelerating Market Development for Climate-friendly Cookstoves' - Sub-component 1.1. and 2.1 'Strengthening ICS supply and delivery chain' for Kenya and Senegal respectively. These adjustments are required as mitigating measures to address the impacts caused by the Covid-19 pandemic and are analyzed in detail under A.8. The project would depict these adjustments in an updated Operations Manual. Furthermore, the baselines of indicator 1.1/2.1 and indicator 1.2/2.2 have been adapted in the APR 2020/2021 to reflect the post Covid-19 ICS market situation.

- 1. Merging the subdivision of professionalisation kits from separate defined steps/tranches into one: The inception phase, in particular the conclusion of the subsidiary agreements, the related First Disbursement and consequently the joint operationalization of the project, took longer than originally planned due to Covid-19. The continuous application of the steps/tranching approach in both country contexts could result in a major delay in the delivery of the items of the professionalisation kits to producers hampering the development of their business and of the ICS market. To this end, the project will deliver items of the kits that are ready for distribution to the producers as soon as the payment of the own contribution is confirmed

to avoid any further delays. This has no impact on activity 1.2/2.2 and the producer's levels outlined in the FP. Further this has no financial impact on the project. (Please refer to risk analysis in section A.8.)

- 2. Adaption of the baseline of indicator 1.1/2.1 and indicator 1.2/2.2: The baseline of indicator 1.1/2.1 annual volume of ICS sales contributing to achievement of NDC targets was adapted by utilizing the 2020 ICS sales numbers instead of the 2019 values to reflect the changes in the ICS market that were caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. Thus, for Kenya the updated baseline is 149.261 annual stove sales (in comparison to 209.254 in 2019) and for Senegal 137,339 annual stove sales (in comparison to 189,280 in 2019). Furthermore, based on this the baseline of the indicator 1.2/2.2 change in the level of producer productivity was adapted. Due to the ICS market recovery in 2021 and existing producers outside the EnDev monitoring system joining the project, the baseline of ICS producers for each category was increased in Senegal while in Kenya the baseline was decreased due to a decreased recovery of the market: for indicator 1.2 (Kenya) at Level 1 = 87 producers (15 producer less), Level 2 = 26 producer, Level 3 = 2 producers and for indicator 2.2. (Senegal) at Level 1 = 374 producer (145 producer extra), at Level 2 = 28 producer (6 producer extra), and Level 3 = 2 producers (no change). The change was also highlighted in the updated logic framework. (Refer to Annex 2.) This has no financial impact on the project. (Please refer to risk analysis in section A.8.)
- 3. Adjusting the price range of artisanal and business class producers' professionalization kits: Due to a general price increase caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, the prices of items that are part of the professionalisation kit for artisanal as well as professional ICS producers increased as well. Consequently, a general increase in the prices of professionalisation kits (artisanal and professional) of up to approximately 15% of the overall cost of kits is necessary to provide the kits as outlined in the OM. In parallel, the own contribution of the ICS producers as recipients of the kits will also be increased proportionately. (Refer to original text in FP no. 75) This has no financial impact on the project. (Please refer to risk analysis in section A.8.) In Senegal, the overall number of artisans that will receive a kit will be increased both at artisanal as well a professional level in order to accelerate further the market development. This has no financial impact on the project as there are funds for travel and international consultants not used in the first 2 years due to Covid-19 restrictions. These funds are reorientated to producer kits.
- 4. Developing standardized kits for professional ICS producers: The analysis of the individual investment plans of professional ICS producers developed under Window 1 showed a high degree of resemblance between the tools needed/requested by the professional ICS producers to scale up their production. Further, as a mitigation measure to decrease the currently experienced delays in international procurement caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, the project aims to develop standardized kits for professional producers instead of tailor-made ones. This has neither any financial impacts for the GCF nor does this have any effect on the objectives, outputs or outcomes as outlined in the FP. (Refer to original text in FP no. 75)
- 5. Omitting the workshop construction (starting from Window 2) in Senegal (Output 2: Accelerated market development for climate-friendly cookstoves in Senegal): The construction of workshops (as part of the investment package) will no longer be offered to the producers after completion of Window 1 (15 producers). This is due to the assessment that a larger proportion of professional ICS producers expressed preference to only receive support to professionalize their transport (i.e. truck) but to continue production in their existing manufacturing facility/workshop. This has neither any negative financial impacts for the GCF nor does this have any effect on the objectives, outputs or outcomes as outlined in the FP.
- 6. Extending the definition of the container to also include other types of structure (e.g. metal or wooden kiosk): Due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, shortages of used sea-freight containers were experienced in the local markets. Thus, as a mitigation measure the definition of a "container" as part of the professionalisation kit will be extended from "sea-freight containers only" to a range of prefabricated mobile units for example metal or wooden kiosks fabricated in Kenya or Senegal. This has neither any financial impacts for the GCF nor does this have any effect on the objectives, outputs or outcomes as outlined in the FP. (Refer to original text in FP no. 75)

Overview of previously approved changes:

- Funded Activity Agreement dated 28 November 2019 between GIZ and GCF (the “FAA”),
  - Amendment No.1 to the FAA dated 12 May 2021
- The amendment addressed changes in the implementation arrangements in Kenya and resulted in revisions of the Conditions prior to the First Disbursement. The changes dealt with the drop-out of Executing Entity SNV Netherlands and co-financing partner Ministry of Health in Kenya as well as the introduction of the two new Executing Entities Energy 4 Impact and Practical Action. A further clause was added to release the First Disbursement to GIZ and thus to all Executing Entities, i.e. the three Senegalese EE whose subsidiary agreements were already concluded, to avoid further delays in implementation.

### A.5. PROPOSED CHANGES TO IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

There are no changes to the implementation arrangements in both Kenya and Senegal. The Executing Entities Concept, Enda Ecopop, Enda Energies for Senegal as well as the Ministry of Energy, Practical Action and Energy 4 Impact for Kenya are under contract and carry out their assigned activities. GIZ is operating in both countries.

Furthermore, there are no changes to the monitoring and oversight arrangements.

### A.6. PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND PROCUREMENT

The implementation schedule (Annex 3) has been updated to incorporate the timing for milestones to be achieved under Tranche 2. The procurement plan (Annex 4) has been updated as well to reflect the current status of Executing Entities to which it applies. The overall procurement processes and AE’s oversight and monitoring arrangements remain unchanged.

### A.7. SAFEGUARDS

There are no changes to these safeguards as originally envisaged in the FP, its addendum and/or the FAA. The project’s risk categorization remains B as stated in the FP. The original ESIA, ESMP, GA and GAP already address the full five-year project, thus include activities for Tranche 1 and Tranche 2.

### A.8. RISKS

As communicated in the APR 2020, the Covid-19 pandemic caused new risks to emerge during Tranche 1 implementation. These risks can be expected to continue during Tranche 2 and will therefore need to be monitored and managed throughout implementation. The below risk assessments were carried out in view of potential project impacts. For each risk, the project devised mitigation measures. These assessments correspond to the proposed associated minor changes under A.4.

**Risk Assessment for proposed OM change: 1. Suspending the subdivision of professionalisation kits into separate defined steps/tranches**

**Cause:** The inception phase, in particular the conclusion of the subsidiary agreements, the related First Disbursement and consequently the joint operationalization of the project, took longer than originally planned due to Covid-19. Start-up activities such as the implementation of the need’s assessment (A 1.1.1./ A 2.1.1) were slowed down as project staff

was only allowed to travel with special permission of the GIZ country office. The original delay caused a subsequent delay in project implementation.

**Risk:** Insufficient time for ICS producers under the three Windows to scale up their productions due to delay in receiving parts of the kits.

**Impact:** Impact indicators and KPIs, i.e. stove sales and relating GHG emission reductions, might not be reached fully or within the given project duration.

**Mitigation Measures:**

- In order to speed up implementation, the distribution of items procured for the kits will no longer follow a strict division in steps with a growth target for each step but will follow a 'just-in-time' delivery concept to maximise the time the items can help the producers to scale their production. Since the project follows a market-based approach, this will not negatively affect targets but instead support scaling-up efforts.

**Risk Assessment for proposed OM change: 2. 'Adaption of the baseline of indicator 1.1/2.1 and indicator 1.2/2.2' and 3. 'Adjusting the price range of artisanal and business class producers' professionalization kits'**

**Cause:** Due to the economic downturn caused by the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic, the ICS market framework changed and a decrease in ICS sales was registered in 2020 with only a partial recovery in 2021. In general, market prices increased.

**Risk:** The baseline figures from 2019 as per submitted Funding Proposal no longer correspond to the ICS market situation in 2020 at project implementation start.

**Impact:** The attribution of sales figures to the project becomes blurred since the baseline is false. (Addressed in APR 2020)

**Mitigation Measures:**

- The adaption of the baselines for indicator 1.1/2.1. and indicator 1.2/2.2 to reflect the ICS sales values of 2020 instead of 2019 and thus the ICS market at implementation start (instead of prior to the Covid-19 pandemic) was implemented. This is to ensure the correct measurement of targets reached due to the project's contribution.
- Furthermore, the price range of artisanal and business class producers' professionalization kits is proposed to be increased to accommodate increased costs for the kits. The number of kits will remain unchanged. In Senegal, it is even foreseen to procure a higher number of kits compared to the quantities mentioned in the FP103 in order to generate additional acceleration of market development. There is no negative impact for the GCF neither in terms of kits or finances. Due to Covid-19 restrictions, funds allocated to travel or international consultants remained unused. These funds are reorientated to producer kits.

**Risk Assessment for proposed OM change: 4. 'Developing standardized kits for professional ICS producers' and 5. 'Omitting the workshop construction (starting from Window 2) in Senegal (Output 2: Accelerated market development for climate-friendly cookstoves in Senegal)'**

**Cause:** The implementation of activities under A 1.1.1 and A 2.1.1 include that the composition of professionalisation kits for professional producers shall be based on the development of individual business plans for each of the professional producers. As a result from the implementation and subsequent analysis of the produced documents, it became apparent that the differences in the composition of the kits between the different professional producers is negligible. They do not require tailored kits. Likewise, the needs assessment revealed that not all professional

producers require a new workshop. A large number actually preferred just to have a truck in the investment package but would not like to invest into a new workshop building.

**Risk:** Resources, i.e. time and funding, would be spent on activities that are obsolete.

**Impact:** Implementation of project activities is unnecessarily delayed and the project investments will not be used effectively.

**Mitigation Measures:**

- The project is providing only standardized kits to professional producers as of Window 2.
- The construction of workshops (as part of the investment package) will no longer be offered to the producers after completion of Window 1.
- Both measures have no negative financial implications for the GCF.

**Risk Assessment for proposed OM change: 6. 'Extending the definition of the container to also include other types of structure (e.g. metal or wooden kiosk)'**

**Cause:** Due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, shortages of used sea-freight containers were experienced in the local markets.

**Risk:** The delivery of the professionalisation kits and investment packages is delayed.

**Impact:** Producers may experience additional delay in the delivery of the professionalisation kits and/or construction of the workshop building (investment package). Hence the increase in productivity as well as the security of the delivered goods from the professionalisation kits will be lowered.

**Mitigation Measure:**

- The definition of a "container" as part of the professionalisation kit and investment package will be extended from "sea-freight containers only" to a range of prefabricated mobile units for example metal or wooden kiosks fabricated in Kenya or Senegal. This has neither any financial impacts for the GCF nor does this have any effect on the objectives, outputs or outcomes as outlined in the FP.

**Additional Risk Assessment: Co-Financing "Own Contribution" of ICS Producers**

**Cause:** The effects of the Covid-19 pandemic weakened the ICS markets leading to reduced ICS sales and thus to a reduced ICS producers' financial capacity. Further, the general market price increase caused a price increase in the professionalization kit and thus respectively in the own contribution.

**Risk:** The ICS producers might not be able to cover the own contribution of 20% (including the proportional increase due to the price increase in the kits) required to receive the professionalization kit.

**Impact:** The ICS producers might not receive the kit and thus are not in a position to change their producer class. Thus, impact indicators and KPIs, i.e. stove sales and relating GHG emission reductions, might not be reached fully.

**Mitigation Measures:**

- During the needs assessment the ICS producers were asked to evaluate their financial capacity concerning the affordability of the own contribution.
- In Kenya and in Senegal the kits sizes are staggered (small, medium, large). This enables ICS producers to choose the kit according to their financial capacity considering the own contribution required by them.

- In Senegal, the project supports selected ICS producers in the development of a savings plan and a savings strategy to ensure the availability of co-financing.

## A.9. REVISED BUDGET, DETAILED COST ESTIMATES, AND DISBURSEMENTS

The project consists of 2 national-level outputs and 1 global output:

- **Component 1:** Accelerated market development for climate-friendly cookstoves in Kenya (GCF finance: EUR 19.91 million; co-financing: EUR 7.67 million)
- **Component 2:** Accelerated market development for climate-friendly cookstoves in Senegal (GCF finance: EUR 17.50 million; co-financing: EUR 7.63 million)
- **Component 3:** Sharing and replication of knowledge on climate-friendly cooking solutions and their contribution to NDC among relevant countries (GCF finance: EUR 0.95 million; co-financing: EUR 1.61 million)

The total project costs are estimated at EUR 55.27 million, including EUR 38.36 million GCF grant and EUR 16.91 million in confirmed co-financing: EUR 12.79 million from BMZ and EUR 4.12 million from a range of project partners. Compared to the FP, the list of co-financing partners as well as the amount of co-financing changed (details are listed in Section B.5). In Kenya, the Kenyan Ministry of Health and SNV Kenya are no longer co-financing partners for the project as reflected in Amendment No. 1 – executed on 12 May 2021 and made effective on 20 May 2021. However, the EE Practical Action is contributing own funds as additional co-financing. In Senegal, the co-financing partners did not change. However, the level of their contribution will be likely lower than in the FP, as their own contribution is based on working time of staff and their office space and they will have less time for implementation, due to the delayed project start.

A change in the financing amounts is required in order to reflect the requested amount of EUR 21.851 million in the FAA budget. Annex 3 reflects the current budget allocation under Tranche I, the newly requested funding for Tranche II as well as the totals of Tranche I and Tranche II. There are no changes concerning components compared to the original FP for Tranche 2.

An updated breakdown of costs as well as an updated disbursement schedule can be found in Annex III and Annex IV respectively.

### Overview of Co-Financing:

	Financial Instrument <sup>1</sup>	Amount	Currency	Tenor
(a) Total project financing	(a) = (b) + (c)	55.266	<u>Options</u>	
(b) GCF financing to recipient			<u>Options</u> <u>Options</u>	
* Please provide any changes to original economic and financial justification for the concessionality that GCF is expected to provide, particularly in the case of grants. Please specify difference in tenor and price between GCF financing and that of accredited entities. Please note that the level of concessionality should correspond to the level of the project/programme's expected performance against the investment criteria.				

<sup>1</sup> Broken down by instrument i.e. (i) Senior Loans; (ii) Subordinated Loans; (iii) Equity; (iv) Guarantees; (v) Reimbursable grants & (vi) Grants

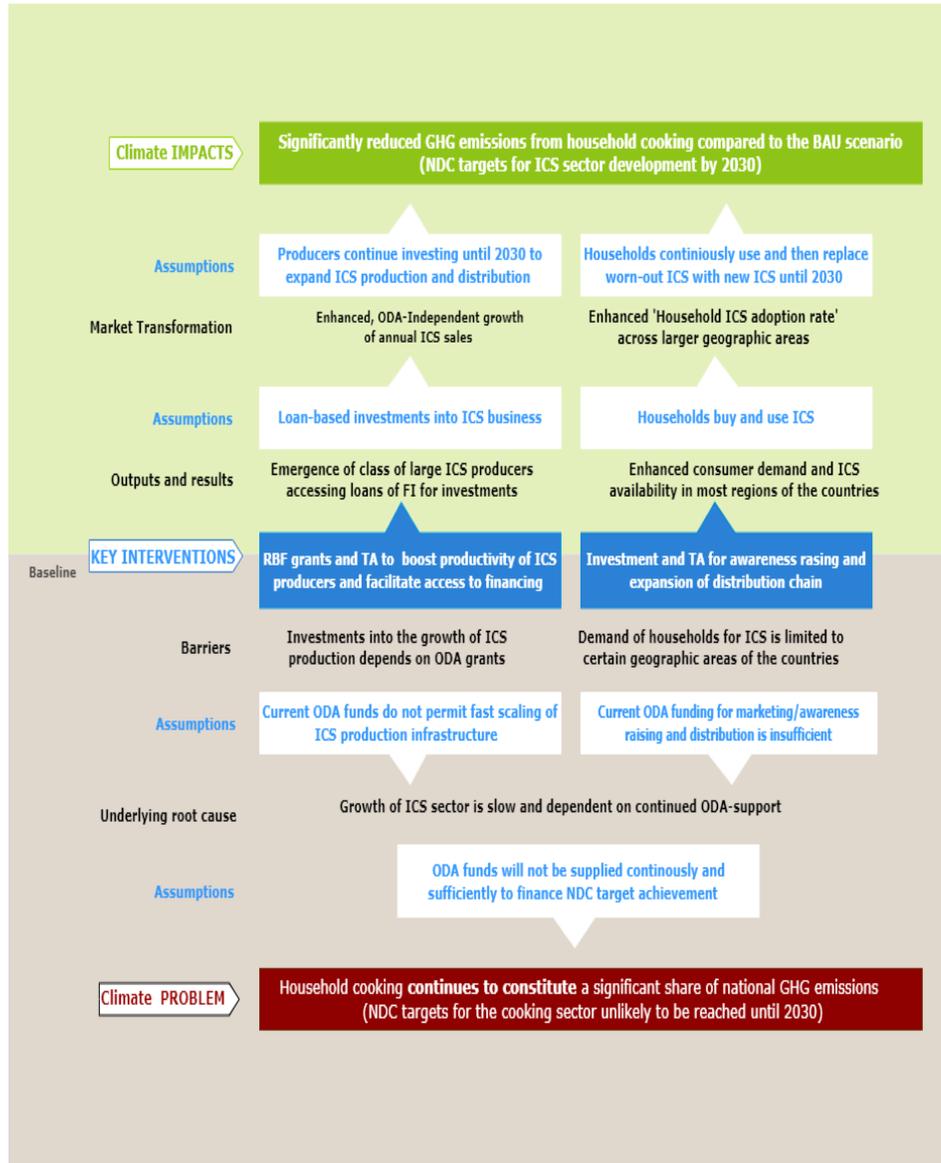
	Total requested	38.360	million euro (€)	
	Financial Instrument	Amount	Currency	Name of Institution
(c) Co-financing to recipient	Grant	<u>12.783</u>	million euro (€)	<u>BMZ</u>
		<u>1.037</u>		<u>Gov. of Kenya (National Treasury and Planning)</u>
		<u>0.140</u>		<u>Kenya: Practical Action</u>
		<u>0.533</u>		<u>Kenyan Implementing Partners</u>
		<u>0.284</u>		<u>Senegal: ENDA ENERGIE</u>
		<u>0.301</u>		<u>Senegal: ENDA ECOPOP</u>
		<u>0.211</u>		<u>Senegal: CONCEPT</u>
		<u>0.191</u>		<u>Senegal: Ministère du Pétrole et des Énergies</u>
		<u>0.427</u>		<u>Senegal: Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable</u>
		<u>0.999</u>		<u>Senegal: Chambres des Métiers (12)</u>

Annexes:

1. ToC (included below)
2. Updated logic framework (included below)
3. Updated Implementation schedule (already submitted as separate document)
4. Updated procurement plan (already submitted as separate document)
5. Updated budget and cost estimates
6. Updated disbursement schedule
7. AE Fee

**ANNEX 1 – THEORY OF CHANGE**

As per FP, no changes.



## ANNEX 2 – UPDATED LOGIC FRAMEWORK

H.1.1. Paradigm Shift Objectives and Impacts at the Fund level						
Paradigm shift objectives						
<i>Increased climate-resilient sustainable development</i>	The project paradigm shift objective is to accelerate the growth of ICS market and significantly increase the level of ICS sales, in particular in remote rural locations, thereby enabling two targeted countries, Kenya and Senegal, to reach their stated NDC goals on ICS coverage and GHG emission reduction in the energy-cooking sector.					
Expected Result	Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions
				Mid-term (if applicable)	Final	
Fund-level impacts						
M3.0 Reduced emissions from buildings, cities, industries and appliances	M3.1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO <sub>2</sub> eq) reduced as a result of the project	Monitoring Report of Executing Entities and EnDev & NDC Monitoring reports of GoK and GoS	0	0.88 mln (KE 0.71 mln, SE 0.17 mln)	6.47 mln (KE 5.39 mln, SE 1.08 mln)	Support to producers and other stakeholders results in projected sales and use of stoves as calculated in the impact model, and that each stove in use saves at least 30% of fuel.
Social, environmental, economic co-benefit index/indicator at impact level	Number of new jobs created in ICS sector	Monitoring Report of Executing Entities and EnDev	0	N/a	2,745 jobs (KE 1,980; SE 765)	New jobs in ICS production and distribution (LMEs) rise with consumer demand and sales increase. At least 60% of trained LMEs will continue to be employed.

H.1.2. Outcomes, Outputs, Activities and Inputs at Project/Programme level						
Expected Result	Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions
				Mid-term (if applicable)	Final	
<b>Project/programme outcomes</b>	<b>Outcomes that contribute to Fund-level impacts</b>					
M6.0 Increased number of small, medium and large low-emission power suppliers	M 6.2 Number of households, and individuals (males and females) with improved access to low-emission energy sources	EnDev monitoring for number of households, energy access data from SEforAll for KE and SE GoK/GoS (Energy Ministry) data and reporting on Energy access.	886,8739 households KE: 650715,54296 households (hh) (3,252,709577,980 individuals, of these 1,657,026822,705 female) and SE: 163,310 hh (1,925,304 individuals, of these 971,009 female) <sup>2</sup>	0.304 mln households additional to baseline KE: 0.23 mln households (1.152 mln individuals, of these 0.565 mln females) and SE: 0.073 mln households (0.754 mln individuals, of these 0.373 mln females)	1.911 mln households additional to the baseline. Of these: KE: 1.595 mln households (7.978 mln individuals, of these 3.911 mln females) SE: 0.315 mln households (3.251 mln individuals, of these 1.609 mln females)	Baseline data for 2019 can only be reliably assessed at project initiation. Additional access for households will be determined based on EnDev monitoring data, considering stove stacking, meaning 2 ICS needed per household in Senegal and 1.1 ICS to satisfy daily cooking needs in Kenya. The monitoring data is verified by the NDA and government monitoring reports. These results will be compared to SEforALL reports as they become available. Number of individuals estimated by average household size. Gender disaggregation based on national statistical information.
<b>Project/programme outputs</b>	<b>Outputs that contribute to outcomes</b>					

<sup>2</sup> The baseline was updated to 2020 in the APR 2021 to be in line with the baseline of indicator 1.1/1.2. the annual stoves sales and to further reflect the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on the ICS market.

1. The market for climate-friendly cookstoves in Kenya is accelerated	<b>I 1.1 Annual volume of ICS sales contributing to achievement of NDC targets</b>	EnDev monitoring system	149,261 <sup>3</sup>	443,904	1,116,000	The increase of annual ICS sales is the measure for market acceleration
	<b>I 1.2 Change in the level of producer productivity</b>	EnDev monitoring	Level 1 = 87 producers Level 2 = 26 producer Level 3 = 2 producers <sup>4</sup>	Level 1 = 68 producers Level 2 = 60 producer Level 3 = 2 producers	Level 1 = 40 producers Level 2 = 70 producer Level 3 = 20 producers	The change in level of production shows the increasing professionalization of the sector that will support ODA-independent growth
	<b>I 1.3 Number of producers with access to finance</b>	EnDev monitoring	0	0	8	The combination of increased sales and improved financial knowledge of business class producers combined with increased knowledge of the ICS sector in financial institution allows the companies to develop bankable investment plans that will be accepted.
	<b>I 1.4 Percent change in knowledge, awareness, and positive perception of ICS benefits</b>	Random sample survey in regions with	TBD <sup>5</sup>	>30%	>60%	If potential clients know the benefits of using an ICS, they are more inclined to buy an ICS. Both men and women are decision makers for buying stoves. Men are more often the ones who pay for the stoves. Having both genders aware of the benefits

<sup>3</sup> The baseline was adapted due to Covid-19 effects on the ICS market. This was communicated to the GCF in terms of the APR 2020.

<sup>4</sup> The baseline was adapted due to Covid-19 effects on the ICS market. Level 1 = Artisanal production < 1,000 ICS/month; Level 3 = Business class production at least 1,000 ICS/month

<sup>5</sup> Baseline is in process and will be finalized in Q1/2022

		ICS market expansion				will increase the number of customers
	<b>I 1.5 Extent of integration of ICS in policies, plans and implementation</b>	National and county action plans and budgets	All counties = 0	8 counties = 1 2 counties = 2	10 counties = 2	GoK and the devolved county governments learn about ICS, integrate ICS into their plans and policies and allocate budget for it
2. The market for climate-friendly cookstoves in Senegal is accelerate	<b>2.1 Annual volume of the ICS sales (number of ICS) contributing to achievement of NDC target</b>	EnDev monitoring	137,339 <sup>6</sup>	307.520	586,000	The increase of annual ICS sales is the measure for market acceleration
	<b>2.2 Change in the level of producer productivity</b>	EnDev monitoring system	Level 1= 183 producer Level 2 = 20 producer Level 3 = 2 producer <sup>7</sup>	Level 1 = 181 producers Level 2 = 72 producer Level 3 = 3 producers	Level 1 = 171 producers Level 2 = 69 producer Level 3 = 16 producers	The change in level of production shows the increasing professionalization of the sector that will support ODA-independent growth.
	<b>2.3 Number of producers with access to finance</b>	EnDev monitoring	1	1	6	The combination of increased sales and improved financial knowledge of business class producers combined with increased knowledge of the ICS sector in financial institution

<sup>6</sup> The baseline was adapted due to Covid-19 effects on the ICS market. This was communicated to the GCF in terms of the APR 2020.

<sup>7</sup> The baseline was adapted due to Covid-19 effects on the ICS market. It is projected that another nine of the supported professional producers will reach business class sales level only shortly after the end of the GCF project (in 2025/26) to make it 25 business class producers and only 60 professional producers. Level 1 = Artisanal production < 1,000 ICS/month; Level 3 = Business class production at least 1,000 ICS/month.

						allows the companies to develop bankable investment plans that will be accepted.
	<b>2.4 Percent change in knowledge, awareness, and positive perception of ICS benefits</b>	Random sample surveys in regions with ICS market expansion	TBD <sup>8</sup>	> 20%	> 50%	If potential clients know the benefits of using an ICS, they are more inclined to buy an ICS. Both men and women are decision makers for buying stoves. Men are more often the ones who pay for the stoves. Having both genders aware of the benefits will increase the number of customers.
	<b>2.5 Number of stakeholders working in the ICS sector in Senegal inside and outside of GCF project</b>	Stakeholder meetings, GoS reports on ICS sector	TBD <sup>9</sup>	Inside: 8 Outside: 3	Inside: 20 Outside: 10	The more stakeholders are working in the ICS sector, the easier it is for clients and ICS producers to access information and to lobby for a better market environment.
3. Improved knowledge on climate-friendly cooking solutions and their	<b>3.1. The learning experiences of the project are documented in</b>	This indicator should evaluate the generation of globally applicable knowledge related to the design and implementati	0	1 knowledge product	3 knowledge products and a guide concerning replication are created.	Knowledge products are printed/published and disseminated

<sup>8</sup> Baseline is in process and will be finalized in Q1/2022

<sup>9</sup> Baseline is in process and will be finalized in Q1/2022

<p>contribution to NDCs</p>	<p><b>knowledge products.</b></p>	<p>on approach of market transformation strategies and programs for climate-friendly cooking sectors and their contribution to climate change mitigation.</p>				
<p>3. Improved knowledge on climate-friendly cooking solutions and their contribution to NDCs</p>	<p><b>3.2 Extent of adaption and replication of project lessons learnt and knowledge products in other countries</b></p>	<p>Countries requesting knowledge products, other climate project proposals submitted to donors</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>2 countries with score 1</p>	<p>5 countries with score 1, thereof 2 countries with score 2 and 1 country with score 3</p>	<p>Experiences made and lessons learnt in the project are documented. These are made available as knowledge products for other parties, like national governments, development organisations etc., and applied in interventions as well as replicated in future project proposals.</p>

Activities	Description	Actions	Measurement/Deliverables	Evidence
<b>Output 1: Accelerating Market Development for Climate-friendly Cookstoves in Kenya</b>				
<b>Sub-Component 1.1: Strengthening the ICS Supply and Delivery Chain</b>				
1.1.1 Professionalization of ICS production	<p>The activity improves the production processes and quality of ICS and ceramic liners. Producers in the artisanal and professional producer category to facilitate their business expansion and thus moving up into the professional and business class respectively. It also establishes 20 new production centres in new regions. This increases the number of artisanal, professional and business class producers and leads to additional production of quality stoves. To do so, the project provides “professionalization kits” (investment support for tools, equipment, machines and construction / capacity building) via a performance-based grant mechanism to producers and facilitates stove quality assurance by stove testing, national standards and branding.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Needs assessment of all production centres</li> <li>Procurement and provision of professionalization Kits and investment packages (e.g. mechanisation, equipping, and tooling) for expansion of production centres (= initial/ start up investments</li> <li>Provision of performance based incentives: professionalization kits and investment packages (e.g. marketing, business development and transport means) (= further follow up performance based investments)</li> <li>Technical training on operation of machines accompanying mechanisation &amp; equipping</li> <li>Capacity building and training of stove production centres on production process (to improve technology, materials, production processes, health &amp; safety at work space, work flow, quality control, and ESMP), including dedicated trainings for women</li> <li>Provision of entrepreneurship/ business management training (under consideration of specific</li> </ul>	<p>Mid term (2 yr):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initial/ start up investments provided to app. 100 stove producers</li> <li>20 new stove production centres at artisanal and professional level established</li> </ul> <p>Final:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Performance based investments provided to app. 80 producers</li> <li>At least 90 producers participate in the entrepreneurship/business management training</li> <li>At least 18 professional class producers moved to business class level (&gt; 1,000 ICS/month)</li> <li>At least 52 artisanal class producers moved to professional level (&gt; 100 ICS/month)</li> <li>100% of the business class producers and 50% of the professional class producers meeting the KEBS stove quality standard.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grant mechanism monitoring system</li> <li>Sales number reporting system</li> </ul>

		<p>training needs for women)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular stove testing to monitor performance at laboratory, production centres and households by DEKUT and SERC under supervision of KIRDI</li> <li>• Support producers via technical training, testing and quality control to achieve Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) quality standard (stamp/sticker mark of quality and QR code for verification)</li> <li>• Provision marketing training to producers to develop strong brands (name/logo, etc. on basis of KEBS mark)</li> </ul>		
<p>1.1.2 Expansion of distribution and retail chains</p>	<p>The activity expands (into new markets/regions) and improves the (existing) distribution and retail chains (via producers, wholesalers, market traders, last mile entrepreneurs (LMEs), women groups, NGOs). This ensures that produced stoves will actually be distributed and sold to new consumer groups / households to reach the envisaged annual sales figures at the end of the project. To do so, the project provides a) support LME by providing distribution equipment and assets and b) trainings to the various new and existing actors in the distribution and retail chain.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of distribution kit investments, including distribution, marketing and transportation assets and materials for LMEs (e.g. flyers, advertisement materials, shelf, large umbrella, mobile pavilion) on performance basis.</li> <li>• Provision of training of Trainers (for individual trainers and formal training institutions (youth polytechnics and Vocational Training Centres (VTC)) on ICS technologies</li> <li>• Recruitment, induction and technical training of distributors in new areas, with special attention to women’s groups</li> <li>• Provision of entrepreneurship trainings for new and existing LMEs (specific entrepreneurship/business training for women)</li> <li>• Support of marketing initiatives (market activation, branding and promotional events) for producers and distributors (upfront support),</li> </ul>	<p>Mid term (2 yr)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution kit investments provided to at least 2000 existing LMEs and women groups</li> </ul> <p>Final:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• App. 2,000 additional LMEs trained in distribution and retail chain</li> <li>• Distribution kit investments provided to at least 2000 additional LMEs and women groups</li> <li>• App. 4,000 LMEs trained on entrepreneurship and marketing</li> <li>• At least 15 new counties covered with distribution and retail networks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grant mechanism monitoring system</li> <li>• Progress reports</li> <li>• Sales figures reporting</li> </ul>

		marketing and promotional activities		
<p>1.1.3 Facilitating access to market-based finance for business class producers</p>	<p>The activity facilitates the access to market-based finance for business class producers of ICS. This ensures that future growth of businesses (and therefore of the market) is sustained beyond ODA-support via commercial financing to market-conditions. To do so, the project provides capacity development support to SACCOs, creates linkages between entrepreneurs and finance institutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensitisation of financial intermediaries (FIs, MFIs, SACCOs, Government Enterprise Funds, ...) on business and investment opportunities in the ICS sector</li> <li>• Support of establishment of Savings and Credit Cooperative Organisations (SACCOs) for ICS related businesses (or integration of ICS businesses in existing SACCOs) to facilitate access to financing</li> <li>• Promotion of development and access of alternative credit facilities for stove businesses (e.g. lease, hire purchase or rent-to-own models for equipment)</li> <li>• Facilitation of the integration of ICS financing into existing government funding platforms for business class entrepreneurs (e.g. Biashara Fund, Women Fund, Youth Enterprise Fund, Uwezo Fund, Kenya Industrial Estates, etc.)</li> <li>• Stimulation and development of alternative financing and credit models for business class producers and distributors for investment capital and working capital</li> <li>• Provision of financial literacy and financial management trainings in collaboration with financial institutions for business class enterprises as well as training on formal registration and ESMP implementation, under consideration of specific training needs of women</li> <li>• Training on requirements of the finance sector for investment</li> </ul>	<p>Mid term (2 yr): n/a</p> <p>Final:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trainings on financial literacy and financial management for app 20 business class producers</li> <li>• At least 10 FIs, MFIs, SACCOs or alternative investors etc. have shown interest in the ICS market and at least 5 of them have developed financing opportunities for ICS</li> <li>• At least 10 of business class producers with developed bankable investment application documents</li> <li>• Approx. 8 financing agreements signed by business class producers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultant</li> <li>• Meeting facilities</li> <li>• Project staff and transport</li> </ul>

		<p>application (quality and completeness of documents)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advisory on development of a complete business and finance plan for third party investments in the expansion of business class producers (&gt; 3,000 ICS per month)</li> <li>• Linking (M)FI and business class ICS producers</li> </ul>		
<b>Sub-Component 1.2: Enhancing Consumer Demand and ICS Market Environment</b>				
1.2.1 Awareness raising of consumers	<p>Awareness is key for behavioural change in this very traditional sector. Demand for ICS is likely to be influenced by better understanding of the risks of traditional ways of cooking, like respiratory health, safety, convenience etc. Awareness campaigns with nation-wide outreach as well as local individual events shall sensitise and bring behavioural change messages across. Different partners and networks are involved in order to mainstream and increase efficiency and outreach.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of behavioural change messages and awareness campaigns</li> <li>• Capacity building of existing awareness creation networks (Community Health Workers, Agricultural Field Extension Officers, Community Forest Associations, Water Resources Users Associations, Community Based Organisations, Women’s groups and media, etc.)</li> <li>• Implementation of national level awareness campaigns on ICS (public and private media)</li> <li>• Implementation of community level awareness and consumer education campaigns on ICS (trigger behaviour change with role plays, street theatres, roadshows etc.)</li> <li>• Development and piloting of solutions for clean kitchens and awareness-raising on improved kitchen designs and clean cooking environments</li> </ul>	<p>Mid term (2 yr):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• App. 200 small community level awareness events are implemented</li> </ul> <p>Final:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 5 national level awareness campaigns are implemented</li> <li>• Menu of options for solutions for clean kitchens is developed and piloted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• project records about events</li> <li>• partner (networks, government, energy centres ) records about events</li> </ul>
1.2.2 Creation of enabling market environment (sector	<p>A regulatory framework, including national standards, testing capacity, a functioning sector association, sector data and sector support at county</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advisory to Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC) for finalisation and implementation of ICS regulations, under consideration of project experiences with gender sensitive</li> </ul>	<p>Mid term (2 yr):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National quality label is available</li> <li>• At least 3 stove testing centres have capacity and equipment for stove</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy Regulatory Commission</li> <li>• Kenya</li> </ul>

<p>coordination, regulative framework, quality standards and stove testing)</p>	<p>level, provide an enabling environment for the stove businesses in Kenya. Various institutions are involved in building this enabling environment from the national down to the county level. In order to avail long-term cooking energy capacity building and training, curricula are developed. The activities aim for supporting the development as well as the implementation of this enabling environment</p>	<p>approaches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advisory to Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) in finalisation and implementation of ICS Standards under consultation with women’s groups and users</li> <li>• Development of a national quality label (generic), based on KEBS standard for technical requirements combined with awareness creation</li> <li>• Enhancement of stove testing capacity in existing testing centres (KIRDI) and establishment of new stove testing centres (e.g. at SERC and DEKUT)</li> <li>• Strengthening of Clean Cookstove Association of Kenya (CCAK) and its associates by sector coordination, business planning, lobbying and advocacy</li> <li>• Support of sector data collection and knowledge management</li> <li>• Capacity development for county governments to include clean cooking measures into their county plans and budgets, including sharing of project gender experience</li> <li>• Institutionalisation of stove training and awareness creation by development of training content (curricula) for cooking energy capacitation at youth polytechnics as well as at vocational training centres, targeting female and male students equally.</li> </ul>	<p>testing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CCAK action agenda is developed</li> <li>• ICS regulation is published and implemented</li> <li>• Kenya ICS standard is published and implemented</li> </ul> <p>Final:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data collection and knowledge management system for the sector is established and managed by CCAK or MoE</li> <li>• At least 10 county governments have included clean cooking measures into their county plans and budgets raining content (curricula) for cooking energy capacitation at youth polytechnics as well as at vocational training centres developed</li> </ul>	<p>Bureau of Standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DEKUT, SERC and KIRDI testing reports</li> <li>• Data collection and monitoring system for the sector</li> <li>• county plans and budgets</li> <li>• business plan of CCAK and lobbying events by CCAK youth polytechnics as well as vocational training centres</li> </ul>
<p><b>Sub-Component 1.3: ICS Market Monitoring and Impact Evaluation</b></p>				
<p>1.3.1 Monitoring,</p>	<p>MRV is delivering reliable results for GCF. The</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of a common monitoring and reporting platform together with</li> </ul>	<p>Mid term (2 yr):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One common monitoring and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MoE and MoEF</li> </ul>

verification, and validation	monitoring and reporting platform as well as the verification approach build on existing	<p>MoE and MoEF for all Executing Entities and Implementing Partners (including system maintenance over project period) (including gender-sensitive monitoring as defined in the Gender Action Plan and E&amp;S monitoring as defined in the ESMP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Verification of results and reporting</li> </ul>	<p>reporting platform was developed and is used by all Executing Entities (EE) and Implementing Partners</p> <p>Final:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Verification of results and validation of procedures has been implemented according to schedule (5 annual reports by each EE)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• monitoring and reporting platform</li> <li>• verification reports</li> </ul>
1.3.2 Impact Evaluation	The GCF support to the ICS sector in Kenya is based on a number of assumptions regarding potential impacts for the climate, but also on health, gender and other co-benefits. The GCF project will implement studies to verify some of these assumptions complementary to the external evaluation studies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of periodic studies on impacts and co-benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <sup>10</sup>Assessment of actual reductions of wood-fuel- use through the adoption of ICS in households</li> <li>○ Assessment of the quality of the cooking energy systems in all regions of Kenya (CES methodology of EnDev)</li> <li>○ Contribution to the verification of CES proxy indicators</li> <li>○ Assessment of ICS market development based on EnDev scorecard methodology</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Implementation of external evaluations (mid-term and final), including gender surveys</li> </ul>	<p>Mid term (2 yr):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline assessments on ICS markets, CES and impacts are completed</li> </ul> <p>Final:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 3<sup>11</sup> reports on studies of co-benefits and impacts are available.</li> </ul> <p>At least 2 external evaluation reports are available</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultant</li> <li>• Project</li> </ul>
<b>Output 2: Accelerating Market Development for Climate-friendly Cookstoves in Senegal</b>				
<b>Sub-component 2.1 Strengthening ICS supply and delivery chain</b>				
2.1.1 Professionaliz	Artisanal and professional ICS producers currently cannot invest into	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procurement and provision of equipment to artisanal and professional producers</li> </ul>	<p>Mid term (2 yr):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 67 artisanal producers received tranche 1 of the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report of Chambers of Crafts;</li> </ul>

<sup>10</sup> This was adapted since reports on adaptation impacts are no longer included since there is no established international methodology and adaption impacts of the project are minor.

<sup>11</sup> See 13

<p>ation of ICS production</p>	<p>increasing their production because of ‘lack of access to financing’. The GCF project is solving this problem by providing a performance-based grant support to eligible ICS producers. In the framework of a co-financing arrangement, up to 67 ICS producers at artisanal level and up to 25 ICS producers at professional level will be supported to progress to the next higher production level. Eligible artisanal producers receive a fixed set of production assets. Professional producers develop with support of a business consultant an investment plan to reach business class production level. ‘Professionalization of ICS production’ requires also extensive capacity building on production processes, workshop organisation, safety, social standards, environmental management etc. The design of current ICS and production tools have been developed in the 1980s for manual production. A review of</p>	<p>(professionalization kits)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Co-financing via investment packages to workshop building and vehicles.</li> <li>• Technical training for producers of ICS and ceramic inserts on use of new equipment, on work safety etc.</li> <li>• Development of new hand tools for efficient ICS production</li> <li>• Improve workshop organisation for producers of ICS and ceramic inserts</li> <li>• Revision of existing ICS design for faster production</li> <li>• Facilitate basic E&amp;S management of business class producers</li> <li>• EEs monitor E&amp;S issues</li> <li>• Training and coaching for business class producers on economic aspects of their profession</li> <li>• Testing (lab- and field) of new national and international stove designs</li> <li>• Develop and introduce cold ceramics for insert production</li> <li>• Develop, test and promote technical solutions to reduce exposure risks in Senegalese cooking systems</li> </ul>	<p>professionalization kit and the investment package</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• at least 25 professional producer received tranche 1 of the professionalization kit and investment support</li> </ul> <p>Final:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 67 artisanal producers receive tranche 2 of the professionalization kit and investment packages;</li> <li>• At least 25 professional producers receive tranche 2 and 3 of the professionalization support and investment packages;</li> <li>• At least 92 up-graded ICS producers receive training on various topics</li> <li>• Test report on prototypes of better tools for ICS production</li> <li>• Test report and samples of prototype(s) on simplified ICS design (for mass production</li> <li>• Test reports and samples of ICS liners from cold ceramics</li> <li>• Test report and samples of solutions for ‘exposure reduced kitchens’</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GCF project activity monitoring system</li> <li>• Training reports of service providers</li> <li>• Report of service provider and feedback report from ICS producers</li> <li>• Test reports from CERER and the service provider</li> </ul>
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	<p>production processes will release productivity gains. Complementary, there will be opportunities to reduce the exposure risks of domestic cooking with ICS.</p>			
<p>2.1.2 Expansion of distribution and retail chains</p>	<p>The increase of monthly ICS production (see 2.1.1) does not suffice to increase stove use in villages. First of all the ICS producers have to be supported to expand their distribution network to the remote regions of Senegal. The greatest challenge is to ensure that the ICS are reaching the households in the villages. The GCF project is pursuing two main approaches to strengthen the link of the villages with the ICS distribution chain. Young people will be supported to become “Last Mile Entrepreneur”. This concept is working well in Kenya and shall now be introduced to Senegal. More importantly, women groups in 8,000 villages will be mobilised to integrate ICS in their ‘tontine’ group-financing system. They will start buying stoves for themselves before they continue to sell ICS even outside of their group.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procurement and provision of distribution equipment to artisanal producers (together with 2.1.1)</li> <li>• Investment support to professional producers for distribution assets (together with 2.1.1)</li> <li>• Linking ICS producers with distributors of other commercial goods</li> <li>• Facilitate linkage between potential retailers and ICS suppliers</li> <li>• Identification and training of at least 650 retailers (last-mile entrepreneurs)</li> <li>• Provide LMEs with starting kit, marketing materials and performance-based bonus ICS (if applicable)</li> <li>• Establish linkages of LME with ICS suppliers (e.g. market traders)</li> <li>• Provide women-specific training on entrepreneurship/business</li> <li>• Sensitisation of local leadership and government extension workers on ICS (as preparation for next step below)</li> <li>• Sensitisation of women’s groups including cooking demonstrations (as preparation of next step below)</li> <li>• Mobilise women groups in at least 8,000 villages for the promotion of ICS</li> <li>• Facilitating linkage of interested women groups with ICS suppliers;</li> </ul>	<p>Mid term (2 yr):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 650 LMEs receive starter kits</li> <li>• At least 67 artisanal ICS producers receive distribution kit (see 2.1.1); At least 25 professional ICS producers receive professionalization support for distribution (see 2.1.1)</li> <li>• At least 92 producers receive training on marketing;</li> </ul> <p>Final:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 500 LMEs are selling ICS in 2024</li> <li>• Leadership and extension workers of at least 8,000 villages sensitised on ICS (as preparation of next step below)</li> <li>• At least 8,000 women groups sensitised on ICS including cooking demonstration (as preparation of next step below)</li> <li>• At least 6,000 women groups engage in promoting ICS in 2024</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report of Chambers of Crafts ;</li> <li>• GCF project activity monitoring system</li> </ul> <p>Training reports of service providers</p>

<p>2.1.3 Facilitating access to market-based finance for business class producers</p>	<p>The access to market-based finance for business class producers of ICS ensures that future growth of businesses (and therefore of the market) is sustained beyond ODA-support via commercial financing at market-conditions.</p>	<p>Preparation of finance sector for support of ICS producers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare generic IRR calculation on expansion investment for large business class level (&gt; 3,000 ICS per month)</li> <li>• Prepare individual business case description of business class producer</li> <li>• Sensitisation of (M)FIs on business and investment opportunities in the ICS sector</li> </ul> <p>Preparation of business class producers for support of finance sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training on requirements of the finance sector for loan application</li> <li>• Training on the 'language' of the finance sector</li> <li>• Development of a finance-ready business plan for expansion to the 'large business class' (&gt; 3,000 ICS per month)</li> </ul> <p>Linking (M)FI and business class ICS producers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate meeting between business class ICS producers and (M)FIs</li> <li>• Facilitate field visits for (M)FI staff to business class producer workshops and ICS distributors</li> </ul>	<p>Mid term (2 yr): n/a</p> <p>Final:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generic IRR document for the transition to large business class</li> <li>• At least 25 business case descriptions</li> <li>• Report on (m)FI sensitisation on ICS business opportunities</li> <li>• At least 25 business class producers trained on finance issues</li> <li>• At least 25 business class producers possess bankable loan application documents</li> <li>• Handbook for performance-based mechanism for incentive</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report of service provider</li> <li>• Reports of GCF project field staff</li> </ul>
<p><b>Sub-Component 2.2: Enhancing Consumer Demand and ICS Market Environment</b></p>				
<p>2.2.1 Awareness-raising of consumers</p>	<p>Boosting of ICS production and distribution alone does not increase ICS use in households. The GCF project has to ensure that households buy ICS and integrate them into their</p>	<p><u>Preparation of campaigns:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mainstreaming of awareness- raising concept into implementation partners</li> <li>• Inclusion of exposure messages into the awareness campaigns of the EE</li> <li>• Consultation with different target groups (women, men, servants, etc.)</li> </ul>	<p>Mid term (2 yr):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report on gender included in the campaigns and messages (field research)</li> <li>• Baseline surveys on gender and socio-economic situation of new intervention zones;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports of service providers</li> <li>• Reports of EE field staff</li> <li>• Contracts</li> </ul>

<sup>12</sup> Results-based Finance (RBF) interventions are no longer part of the projects design since the approach had been declined by the GCF before the final approval of the funding

	<p>cooking energy system. In eight regions, EnDev has done this successfully for the urban areas. Under GCF, the population in the six regions in the South and East as well as the rural areas throughout Senegal have to be mobilised. Massive awareness campaigns have to be prepared and implemented at grass root level as EnDev-experiences in Senegal have shown that behavioural change of rural population is best achieved through direct face to face interaction. Complementary, mass media such as local and national radio and national TV will be used as well</p>	<p>on inclusion of gender needs in campaigns and messages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess Baseline socio-economic and gender situation in new regions (based on existing or new survey data)</li> </ul> <p><u>Implementation of grass root awareness activities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Sensitisation of local leadership and government extension workers on ICS (see under 2.1.2)</i></li> <li><i>Sensitisation of women’s groups including cooking demonstrations (see under 2.1.2)</i></li> <li>Caravan events with music and theatre performances in (peri-urban) areas</li> <li>Animation event on weekly markets of rural areas</li> </ul> <p><u>Implementation of national and regional media campaigns</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advertising of ICS in national media (TV, radio)</li> <li>Advertising of ICS in regional and local media (radio)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leadership and extension workers of at least 8,000 villages sensitised on ICS (see under 2.1.2)</li> <li>At least 8,000 women groups sensitised on ICS including cooking demonstration (see under 2.1.2)</li> </ul> <p>Final:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>450 caravan events with theatre performances</li> <li>1,300 animation events on rural markets</li> <li>1,000 spot-emission-months in local radios</li> <li>72 spot-emission-months in national radio</li> <li>6 spot-emission-months in national TV</li> </ul>	<p>with radios and TV stations</p>
<p>2.2.2 Creation of enabling market environment for ICS</p>	<p>Very few actors are currently active in the ICS sector of Senegal. This applies both for the national level as well as for the regions of Senegal. The coordination is mainly required for the compilation of the annual progress report for the national ICS sector at ministry level. Achieving the NDC targets requires a stronger support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inform ministries about all interventions, regularly and on demand</li> <li>Implement meetings of stakeholders in the sector including forest management</li> <li>Implement study on the fuel consumption in the ‘household cooking sector’ of Senegal</li> <li>Develop investment plan for the domestic energy strategy</li> <li>Facilitate the better placement of the</li> </ul>	<p>Mid term (2 yr):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relevant Ministry staff (energy; environment) are well informed about GCF project.</li> </ul> <p>Final:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National ICS stakeholder outside the GCF implementation partners are informed about GCF project;</li> <li>National ICS stakeholders have well adopted the ‘Annual Stovecamp’ as an event for national exchange on</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reports of meetings and field visits</li> <li>Minutes of GCF Project Advisory Board meetings</li> <li>Reports of</li> </ul>

	<p>and coordination of a much larger group of stakeholders. Within the GCF project, organisations at local (e.g. NGOs) and national level (e.g. INGOs, projects, research) will be actively integrated and motivated to engage in the ICS sector. Some of them will be contracted as service providers, but others engage because of synergies or interest. Important implementation knowledge will be shared to build capacities in the country (mainly through an annual stove camp). Ministries will be supported to follow field implementation (site visits) and to build capacities (training of staff).</p>	<p>investment plan for the Household Energy Strategy in the donor community of Senegal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field visits and trainings of ministry staff for the management of the sector</li> <li>• Implement annual stove camp for all stakeholders of the sector in Senegal</li> <li>• Sharing knowledge on project gender mainstreaming experience with national and regional level institutions</li> <li>• Strengthening the monitoring of NDC targets for the cooking sector.</li> <li>• Identification and integration of new partners and service providers to the GCF project</li> <li>• Regular meetings of all GCF project implementation partners and service providers</li> </ul>	<p>innovation in the ICS sector</p>	<p>stakeholder meetings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feedback survey on GCF project with ministries and national stakeholders</li> <li>• Reports of coordination meetings</li> <li>• EnDev project report</li> <li>• Reports of 'Annual Stovecamp'</li> </ul>
<p><b>Sub-Component 2.3: ICS Market Monitoring and Impact Evaluation</b></p>				
<p>2.3.1 Monitoring, verification, and validation</p>	<p>In the GCF project, a number of EEs will work together who most of them have no experience in monitoring stove production, distribution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a monitoring and reporting platform for all Executing Entities and Implementing Partners</li> <li>• Verification of results and reporting</li> <li>• Validation of proper application of monitoring procedures</li> </ul>	<p>Mid term (2 yr):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring system for GCF project is established and utilised according to regulation;</li> </ul> <p>Final:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring reports</li> <li>• Verification and validation reports</li> </ul>

	and sales. A joint monitoring and reporting platform has to be developed implemented. Furthermore, the proper application of the monitoring system and the correctness of the monitoring reports has to be validated and reported results have to be verified in the field to ensure reliable data reporting to the NDA (NDC monitoring) and GCF.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Verification of results and validation of procedures has been implemented according to schedule (3 annual reports)</li> </ul>	
2.3.2 Impact Evaluation	The GCF support to the ICS sector in Senegal is based on a number of assumption regarding potential impacts for the climate, but also on health, gender and other co-benefits. The GCF project will implement studies to verify some of these assumptions complementary to the external evaluation studies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <sup>13</sup>Assessment of 'total wood-fuel use reductions' in ICS user households</li> <li>• Quality-assessment of the cooking energy systems in all regions of Senegal (CES methodology of EnDev)</li> <li>• Verification of CES proxy indicators</li> <li>• Assessment of ICS market development (EnDev methodology)</li> <li>• External evaluation (mid-term and final) including gender surveys</li> </ul>	<p>Mid term (2 yr):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline assessments on ICS markets, CES and impacts are completed</li> </ul> <p>Final:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3<sup>14</sup> reports of impact studies are available</li> <li>• 2 external evaluation reports are available</li> </ul>	Reports of service providers
<b>Output 3: Improved knowledge on climate-friendly cooking solutions and their contribution to NDCs</b>				
3.1 Collection and codification of knowledge on ICS market development	The project has high potential to generate globally applicable knowledge related to the design and implementation approach of market transformation strategies and programs for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compilation of data from Kenya and Senegal ICS market studies, surveys and other analyses to assess the effectiveness of the project strategy</li> <li>• Analysis of data in order to identify lessons learnt and best practices, including gender aspects;</li> </ul>	<p>Mid term (2 yr):</p> <p>n/a</p> <p>Final:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lessons learnt and best practice report</li> <li>• At least 3 knowledge products</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project</li> <li>• Strategic partners</li> </ul>

<sup>13</sup> This was adapted since reports on adaptation impacts are no longer included since there is no established international methodology and adaption impacts of the project are minor.

<sup>14</sup> See 16

<p>from Kenya and Senegal</p>	<p>climate-friendly cooking sectors and their contribution to climate change mitigation. This knowledge, which will be captured and evaluated, shall be compiled in knowledge products. These knowledge products and their replication will be developed in exchange with strategic partners of the project.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Joint assessment of lessons learnt and best practice with strategic partners like the World Bank or Clean Cooking Alliance (CCA)</li> <li>• Development of knowledge products on the basis of best practice in delivering climate benefits</li> <li>• Preparation of a standardised guidance on their replication (e.g.How-to Guide).</li> </ul>	<p>developed Guide for replication</p>	
<p>3.2 Facilitating knowledge sharing</p>	<p>The objective of this component is to adapt, replicate and apply generated knowledge products in other developing countries. To do so, the project facilitates knowledge sharing among existing global and national ICS sector stakeholders, as well as new national and international partners. These shall be enabled to scale up experiences and approaches of the project activities in the targeted countries and other countries with similar market conditions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of relevant international and national ICS sector partners and stakeholders</li> <li>• Conduction of consultations on ideal knowledge sharing modalities/platforms</li> <li>• Development and implementation of knowledge sharing strategy and action plan jointly with strategic partners</li> <li>• Share knowledge on gender mainstreaming</li> <li>• Presentation and discussion of knowledge products and platforms at relevant regional or international events on related topics (climate, energy, health)</li> <li>• Promotion and advisory on knowledge products and their application in other developing countries</li> </ul>	<p>Mid term (2 yr):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ICS sector partners and stakeholder mapping</li> </ul> <p>Final:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports on consultations on knowledge sharing modalities/platforms</li> <li>• Knowledge sharing strategy and action plan</li> <li>• Knowledge products and platforms presented at least 3 regional and international events</li> <li>• At least 5 countries request knowledge products</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategic partners</li> <li>• Web platform Agenda and documentation of regional and international events</li> </ul>

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