Technical Assistance Closure Report

Technical guidance and support to conduct a technology needs assessment and technology action plan for Equatorial Guinea (2020-2022)

Deliverable 1.1. (iv)

1. Basic information

Title of response plan	**Technical guidance and support to conduct a technology needs assessment and technology action plan for Equatorial Guinea**
Technical assistance reference number	**2019000052**
Country / countries	**Equatorial Guinea**
NDE organisation	**MAGBMA**
NDE focal point	**Gabriel Ngua Ayecaba, General Director of Environment Conservation. Ministry of Fisheries and Environment.**
NDE contact information	gnguaayecaba@gmail.com
Proponent focal point and organisation	Gabriel Ngua Ayecaba, MAGBMA
Designer of the response plan	UNEP DTU Partnership
Implementer(s) of technical assistance	UNIDO (OIKO & INCOMA)
Beneficiaries	Government of EG and MAGBMA
Sector(s) addressed	Energy efficiency, Renewable energy, Waste Management, Forestry, Agriculture.
Technologies supported	Microgrid, Grid integration for renewables, Municipal solid waste, Sustainable Forest management, urban agriculture.
Implementation start date	(01/09/2020)
Implementation end date	(01/10/2022)
Total budget for implementation	USD 226,440
Description of delivered outputs and products as well as the activities undertaken to achieve them. In doing so, review the log frame of the original response plan and refer to it as appropriate	Outcome 1: Institutional capacity and coordination mechanism in place to govern and coordinate climate action and finance Sub-outcome 1: Effective coordination mechanism between NDA and NDE for the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism and other climate finance focal points Activity 1.1. Development of planning and communication documents D.1.1. (i): Detailed work plan D.1.1. (ii): Monitoring and evaluation plan D. 1.1 (iii): Impact description D. 1.1. (iv): CTCN Closure and Data Collection report D 1 1 (v): GCF progress interim report Activity 1.2. Conduct a Stakeholder's analysis D 1.2. (i). Stakeholder mapping report Activity 1.3. Support the Establishment of a TNA Committee D.1.3. (i). Official government circular establishing the national TNA committee

	D. 1.3. (ii). TNA Constitution document informing on the work of the TNA Committee D 1.3. (iii). Report of the training conducted Activity 1.4.: Development and endorsement of TNA Committee D.1.4. (i) TNA Committee Work plan D 1.4. (ii-ix): Reports on the Committee's meetings Outcome 2: Country Programming process Outcome 2.1. Technology solutions identified and Prioritized in accordance with national strategies and plans Activity 2. Prioritization of technologies and relevant action for increased access to finance A2.1 Pre-selection of sub-sectors for the fulfilment of Equatorial Guinea's TNA D 2.1.(i): Report on TNA-TAP on alignment with CP and national plans D 2.1. (ii): Report on analysis of sectorial priorities expressed in national documents D 2.1. (iii): Report describing the methodology utilized for sector and subsector selection and prioritization D 2.1 (iv): Meetings minutes Activity 2.2. Assess, prioritize, and validate key technologies D 2.2. (i): Up to 10 technology fact sheets per sector D 2.2 (ii): Report detailing the set of criteria for MCA exercise. D 2.2 (iii): Workshops reports D 2.2 (iv): Final reports including a mitigation TNA report and an adaptation TNA report D 2.2. (v): Database in most suitable format Activity 2.3. Development of a TAP per sector and/or sub-sector D 2.2 (i): Report and executive summary of each TAP for each of the priority technologies in compliance with the TNA. The TAP was developed for the Energy, Waste and Forestry and Agriculture sectors. It includes two project ideas per sector focusing on reduction of emissions due to electricity production and use, improvement of solid waste management by improving waste collection and managements and fostering waste separation at the source, promoting peri-urban agriculture, and implementing sustainable forest management. Sub-outcome 2.2. Stakeholder engagement in consultative process Activity .2.4. National consultation to ensure national ownership and technology deployment D 2.4 (i): Workshop report D 2.4 (ii): Concept note from TAP D 2.4 (iii): Terms of reference to be shared with GCF, training material and tools Activity 2.5. Support the implementation of the TAP with communications, guidance, and training D 2.5 (i): Policy briefs and market-use cases for the selected technologies

	D 25 (ii): Report on dissemination strategy D 2.5. (iii): Training materials for the regional workshops D 2.5 (iv): Workshop reports Outcome 3. Climate finance strategies strengthened, private sector mobilized, and project pipeline enhanced Sub-outcome 3: Private sector engagement Activity .3.1. Enhancing SME capacity and enabling environment through innovative new business identification training programme D 3.1 (i): Workshop report
Methodologies applied to produce outputs and products	- Desk research and analysis of relevant country policies and documents - Stakeholder Mapping to identify key stakeholders - Multi-criteria analysis for selection and prioritizing key technologies - Surveys to the Committee members - Interviews to key stakeholders - Workshops strengthening stakeholders' engagement - Barriers and enablers analysis to assess prioritized technologies - Cost-benefit analysis to assess to financial and non-financial cost and socio-economic and environmental benefits of prioritized technologies
Reference to knowledge resources	Throughout the project, the TNA Step by Step guidebook has been used as reference. Link: https://unepccc.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/tna-stepbystep-guidebook-feb2019.pdf During the project, different country Final Mitigation and Adaptation reports and TNA reports has been reviewed, taking into consideration regional perspective (Africa) and language (Latin America). Link for country reports: https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tna/reports.html
Deviations	As agreed with CTCN Project Manager, and due to the project implementation local characteristics, Deliverable 2.4 (i) Workshop report was replaced by interviews with representatives of ministry of Energy and Industry, Ministry of Mines and Hydrocarbons, General direction of Forests, General Direction of Agriculture and General direction of waste management. As agreed with CTCN Project Manager, and due to the project implementation local characteristics, Deliverable 2.4 (ii) Concept Note has been submitted in Spanish, so the local stakeholders could review it. As agreed with CTCN Project Manager, and due to the project implementation local characteristics, Deliverable 3.1 (i) Workshop report was replaced by a report of interviews with representatives of the private sector.
Anticipated follow-up activities and next steps	- Follow-up and formal submission of funding proposal drafted with support from the CTCN based on the delivered Concept Note and ToRs. Timeline: January – July 2023. Stakeholders involved: NDE

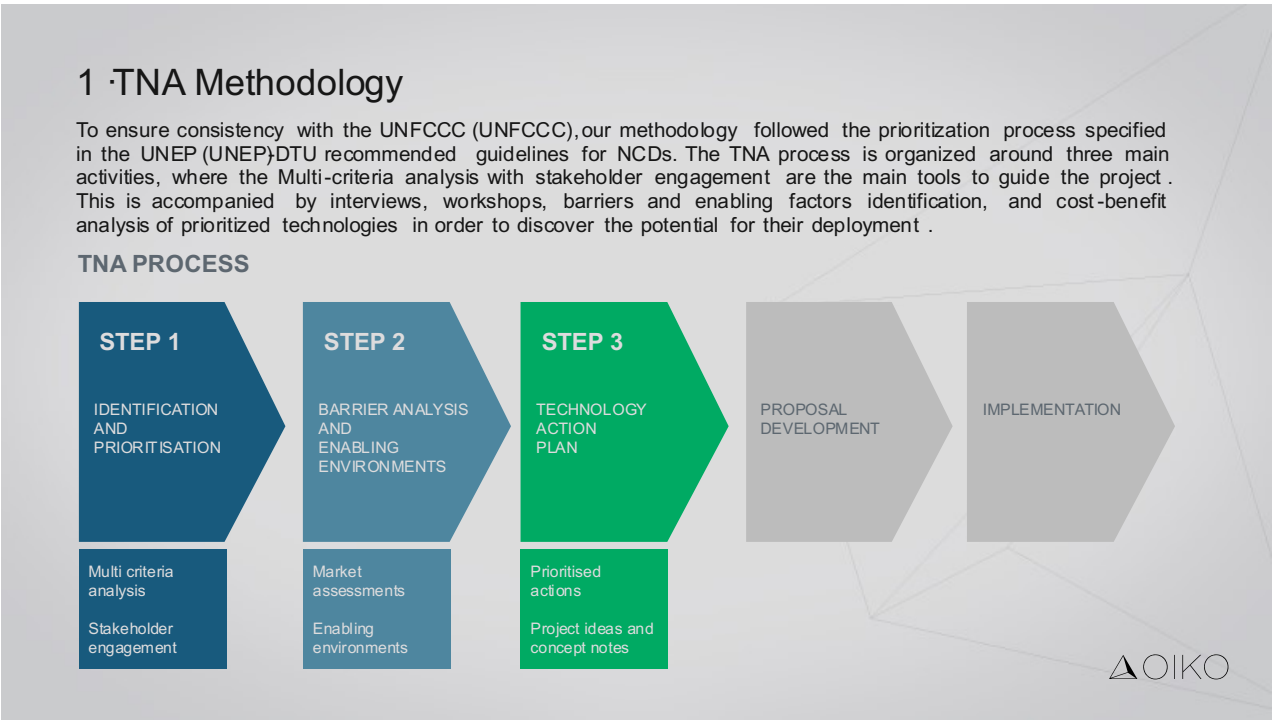
	- Based on the proposed dissemination strategy, dissemination of conclusions of the TAP is expected. Timeline: January – July 2023. Stakeholders involved: NDE - It is anticipated that not only the project selected for the concept note will be further submitted for funding proposal. There is a strong interest also in the projects related to waste management and energy that will be also subject of work for future submission drafted with support from the CTCN. July – December 2023. Stakeholders involved: NDE

2. Lessons learned

	Lessons learned	**Recommendations**
Lessons learned from the CTCN TA process	The poor connectivity of the country made it difficult to communicate with the members of the TNA Committee and local experts. It must be taken into consideration that the estimated Level of Effort of each expert can change during the project implementation, due to the sectors and technology prioritization. As some sectors are prioritized and some not, the overall workload can be different as expected during the project formulation.	- Include one or two satellite telephone connection packages in the budget to improve communication. - Including intercultural support during the process could also support the dynamics of the communication as well as the field activities since local and international team members have different access to information, training, and connectivity. The Project Implementor should be flexible to adjust the tasks to the team, according to the development of the project and the sector prioritized.
Lessons learned related to climate technology transfer	The importance of individual communication with every stakeholder is to be remarked. Despite the workshops as a strategic tool to foster networking among participants, the individual interviews allowed deep exchange of information and integration of experience and knowledge on internal institutional challenges or specific cases and opportunities. This exchange allowed the production of specifically targeted project ideas that would generate tangible changes. Based on this potential, the proposal with a broadest impact assumed was selected for a Concept Note. Stakeholders of the private sector had presented a view of the country that points to the	A mentoring activity that follows the final training and capacity building on how to elaborate proposals for international donors, as CTCN and GCF, was a common interest mentioned by several participants that indicated that there is not much experience in the ministries on this. Therefore, the local capacity would be built, in order to rely less on foreign support for project formulation.

	difficulty of developing small scale industries. This is one of the key causes of the weakness of the agricultural sector. On the other hand, the extensive presence of the state could be used as a tool to facilitate the implementation of programmes of sustainability that are difficult to imagine in countries where actions are entirely depending on the private sector.	

3. Illustration of the TA



CTCN
CLIMATE TECHNOLOGY CENTRE & NETWORK

2 · Activities conducted and Outputs achieved

Outcome 1

Institutional capacity and coordination mechanism in place to govern and coordinate climate action and finance

Output 1.1

Effective coordination mechanism between NDA and National Designated Entity (NDE) for the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism and other climate finance focal points

Activities 1.1 · 1.2. · 1.3. · 1.4

Institutionalization of a coordination mechanism for the implementation of the TNA

Outcome 2

Country Programming process

Output 2.1

Technology solutions identified and prioritized in accordance with national strategies and plans

Activities 2.1 · 2.2. · 2.3

Prioritization of technologies and relevant action for increased access to finance

Output 2.2

Stakeholder engagement consultative processes

Activity 2.4

National Consultation workshop to ensure national ownership and technology deployment

Activity 2.5

Support the implementation of the Technology Action Plan with communications, guidance and training

Outcome 3

Climate finance strategies strengthened, private sector mobilized, and project pipeline enhanced

Output 3.1

Private sector engagement

Activity 3.1

Enhancing SME capacity and enabling environment through innovative new business identification training programme

AOIKO

3 · Barriers and Opportunities

Barriers

- Travel restriction for field missions and stakeholder engagement between 2020/2021, combined with communication barriers experienced due to lack of reliable internet connection.
- Lack of local capacity to absorb some of the proposed technologies and need for extensive capacity building programmes in different areas and all the prioritized sectors.
- Lack of private sector capacity to support small scale industries.
- Non-compliance and lack of legislation supporting adaptation and mitigation measures.

Opportunities

- The extensive presence of the state could be used as a tool to facilitate the implementation of programmes of sustainability.
- The TNA and TAP will open a door for new fundings, capacity building and projects implementation.
- The collaborative efforts of NDA and NDE will support the implementation of new project to strengthen adaptation and mitigation efforts.

AOIKO

4. Impact Statement

Challenge	Equatorial Guinea is already experiencing the effects of climate change in the country, with more frequent storms and floods, drier springs and higher temperatures. In the **Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC)** Equatorial Guinea explains how to reduce the carbon footprint of its development without slowing its growth, considering that some of its main economic sectors are important sources of GHG emissions: energy, biomass, extractive industries, change of land use and forestry, transport, incineration of municipal waste and agriculture. The technical assistance to Equatorial Guinea that developed Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) and an Action Plan, will allow the country to implement its climate targets using the most appropriate technologies for the forestry, agriculture, waste and energy sectors.
CTCN Assistance	- Development of a comprehensive Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) and a Technology Action Plan (TAP) - Categorization and prioritization of technologies that will comply with the Equatorial Guinean NDC and other strategies. - Prioritization of one technology for a Concept Note and Terms of Reference to further support Equatorial Guinea's mitigation and adaptation efforts.
Anticipated impact	- Measures implemented across the prioritized sectors that will drive climate resilient and low carbon growth in Equatorial Guinea. - Institutional capacity and coordination mechanisms in place to coordinate climate action: 1-Over 15 participants from government institutions participated in the process and will enhance future mitigation and adaptation efforts of the country. 2- Increased interaction across government agencies. 3-Enhanced dialog between the private sector and governmental agencies. - Anticipated metric tons of CO_2 equivalent (CO_2e) emissions reduced or avoided as a result of the CTCN TA, as a result of project implementation formulated in the Concept Note.

Co-benefits: Achieved or anticipated co-benefits from the TA	1-Implementation of the formulated projects in the TAP will improve and foster internal economy and jobs creation. 2-Implementation of project on waste management and peri-urban agriculture will improve life quality and nutrition of the population. 3-Sustainable Forest management projects will generate creation of local jobs.
Gender aspects of the TA	Each workshop and meeting have gender disaggregated data to evaluate equal gender participation. During workshops, capacity building about gender mainstreaming in the TNA and TAP has been conducted. However, during the TA and the local country context, it has been difficult to conducted deeper gender analysis.
Anticipated contribution to NDC	The updated NDC 2022 aims to reduce 35% emissions by 2030. To cope with this, the TAP focused on technologies for sustainable forest management, improvement of urban waste management and reduction of use of fossil fuels for energy production. The implementation of sustainable forest management will initially cover 50000ha. This action will help to reduce emissions of the sector through carbon sinks.
The narrative story	Equatorial Guinea initiated in 2020 the Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) process to better mitigate and adapt to the challenges of climate change. This process has led to the identification of technologies that the nation should prioritise to combat climate change. The leadership of the MAGBMA authorities has been instrumental in carrying out the TNA process at a time when national and international health conditions made it difficult for activities that required relocation and meetings of experts due to COVID-19. The nation has been preparing the ground for action in the areas of climate change mitigation and adaptation. The announcement of the TNA sought to address adaptation, mitigation, and cross-cutting measures. The creation of the TNA Committee was instrumental in selecting and identifying the industries and technologies that needed to be prioritised. For each technology, barriers for their implementations has been

	analysed, and enabling factors recommended.
Contribution to SDGs A complete list of SDGs and their targets is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/register/	SDG 7 - Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all: the TNA and TAP will contribute to facilitating access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy in Equatorial Guinea. SDG 13 - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts: The TNA and TAP will improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation and adaptation in Equatorial Guinea, by identifying and selecting technologies that will address the barriers to climate change adaptation and mitigation. Moreover, it will promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management, through capacity building and training to relevant stakeholders in the priority sectors for climate adaptation and mitigation. SDG 15 - Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss: The TA will provide advice and analysis to promote the sustainable management of Equatorial Guinea's ecosystems as well as a land use change through the selected technologies.

Annex 1 Technical assistance data collection

A. Output and outcome indicators

Indicator Please note indicators below highlighted as **anticipated**	**Quantitative value** *Numerals only; disaggregates must sum to the total*	**Qualitative description** *List the various elements corresponding to the quantitative value as well as timelines and responsible institutions*
Total number of events organized by proponents and implementing partners	16	INCOMA (3 events) National experts -INCOMA (6 events) OIKO (6 events) INCOMA OIKO (1 event) Activities conducted between 2020-2022.
Number of participants in events organized by proponents and implementing partners	107	Participants: INCOMA, OIKO, NDE, Committee members, key stakeholders.
a) Number of men	99	Participants: INCOMA, OIKO, NDE, Committee members, key stakeholders.
b) Number of women	8	Participants: INCOMA, OIKO, NDE, Committee members, key stakeholders.
Number of climate technology RD&D related events	-	
Number of participants in climate technology RD&D events	-	
a) Number of men	-	
b) Number of women	-	
Number of trainings organized by proponents and implementing partners	2	Activity 1.2. (iii): Capacity building on TNA . Activity 2.5. (iii): Capacity building training for development and application of prioritized technologies.
Number of participants in trainings organized by proponents and implementing partners	27	Participants: INCOMA, OIKO, NDE, Committee members, key stakeholders.
a) Number of men	25	Participants: INCOMA, OIKO, NDE, Committee members, key stakeholders.
b) Number of women	2	
Total number of institutions trained	20	
a) Governmental (national or subnational)	7	Ministerio Interior Minsiterio Ind. Y Energía Ministerio de pesca MAGBMA

		UNGE ENPIGE Ayuntamiento Malabo INDEFOR
b) Private sector (bank, corporation, etc.)	11	RYESA Martinez Hnos CAMASA CADICSA Chevron Total Energies GITGE Cronos Airlines SONAPESCA Arab Contractors Tradex
c) Nongovernmental (NGO, University, etc.)	2	AgricoJardin ANDGE
Percentage of participants reporting satisfaction with CTCN training (from CTCN training feedback form)	Not implemented	*Satisfied= 4+ on 5-pt scale*
Percentage of participants reporting increased knowledge, capacity and/or understanding as a result of CTCN training (from CTCN training feedback form)	Not implemented	*Increased knowledge, capacity and/or understanding= 4+ on 5-pt scale*
a) Percentage of men		
b) Percentage of women		
Total number of deliverables produced during the assistance (excluding mission, progress and internal reports)	21	D.1.1. (i): Detailed work plan D.1.1. (ii): Monitoring and evaluation plan D. 1.1 (iii): Impact description D 1.2. (i). Stakeholder mapping report D.1.3. (i). Official government circular establishing the national TNA committee D. 1.3. (ii). TNA Constitution document informing on the work of the TNA Committee D.1.4. (i) TNA Committee Work plan D 2.1.(i): Report on TNA-TAP on alignment with CP and national plans D 2.1. (ii): Report on analysis of sectorial priorities expressed in national documents D 2.1. (iii): Report describing the methodology utilized for sector and subsector selection and prioritization D 2.2. (i): Up to 10 technology fact sheets per sector D 2.2 (ii): Report detailing the set of criteria for MCA exercise. D 2.2 (iii): Workshops reports D 2.2 (iv): Final reports including a mitigation TNA report and an adaptation TNA report

		D 2.2. (v): Database in most suitable format D 2.2 (i): Report and executive summary of each TAP for each of the priority technologies in compliance with the TNA. D 2.4 (ii): Concept note from TAP D 2.4 (iii): Terms of reference to be shared with GCF, training material and tools, guidance, and training D 2.5 (i): Policy briefs and market-use cases for the selected technologies D 25 (ii): Report on dissemination strategy
a) Number of communication materials, including news releases, newsletters, articles, presentations, social media postings, etc.	1	Linked-In post after OIKO's first mission in EQ.
b) Number of tools and technical documents strengthened, revised or developed	1	Terms of Reference for Sustainable Forest Management in EQ
c) Number of other information materials strengthened, revised or created (For example training and workshop reports, Power Points, exercise docs etc.)	20	D 1.3. (iii). Report of the training conducted D 1.4. (ii-ix): Reports on the Committee's meetings (8) 7 Power point presentations for capacity building during activities 1.2. (iii): Capacity building on TNA and 2.5. (iii): Capacity building training for development and application of prioritized technologies. D 2.1 (iv): Meetings minutes D 2.5 (iii): Workshop report D 2.5. (iii): Training materials for the regional workshops D 2.5 (iv): Workshop reports D 3.1 (i): Workshop report
Total number of policies, strategies, plans, laws, agreements or regulations supported by the assistance	3	Technology Action Plans for the Energy sector, AFOLU sector and Waste sector.
a) Adaptation related	1	Final TNA Adaptation Report: D 2.2 (iv): Final reports including a mitigation TNA report and an adaptation TNA report
b) Mitigation related	4	Final TNA Mitigation Report: D 2.2 (iv): Final reports including a mitigation TNA report and an adaptation TNA report D 2.2 (i): Report and executive summary of each TAP for each of the priority technologies in compliance with the TNA: Technology Action Plan for Energy Sector

		Technology Action Plan for AFOLU Technology Action Plan for Waste Sector
c) Both adaptation- and mitigation related	1	Technology Action Plan for AFOLU
Anticipated number of policies, strategies, plans, laws, agreements or regulations proposed, adopted or implemented as a result of the TA	1	Technology Action Plan for AFOLU sector
a) Adaptation related	N/A	
b) Mitigation related	1	Technology Action Plan for AFOLU sector
c) Both adaptation- and mitigation related	1	Technology Action Plan for AFOLU sector
Anticipated number of technologies transferred or deployed as a result of CTCN support	*NA*	*Instruction: List the type of technologies supported by this assistance. Technologies must be identified from the CTCN taxonomy of climate sectors and technologies (download in pdf format and choose from column C): https://www.ctc-n.org/resources/ctcn-taxonomy*
Anticipated number of collaborations facilitated or enabled as a result of technical assistance	6	
a) Number of South-South collaborations	2	Kairos Climate Change Climate Change Atelier
b) Number of RD&D collaborations	N/A	
c) Number of private sector collaborations	3	CAMASA CADICSA Agricojardin Nitonpo
Number of countries with strengthened National System of Innovation as a result of CTCN support	1	Equatorial Guinea
Insert any additional indicators here		

B. Core impact indicators

Core indicator 1	**Anticipated metric tons of CO_2 equivalent (CO_2e) emissions reduced or avoided as a result of CTCN TA** *Please add your calculations in word or excel format as an Annex to this Closure Report, where applicable.*	
	Anticipated metric tons of CO_2e reduced or avoided as a result of the TA **on annual basis**	Anticipated metric tons of CO_2e reduced or avoided as a result of the TA **in total**
Quantitative value *(emissions reductions)*	*Total number (numerals only, no rounding or abbreviations)*	*Total number (numerals only, no rounding or abbreviations)*
Unit	tCO_2e	tCO_2e
GHG assessment boundary (project emissions)	GHG should reduce approximately for 14% of the total emission of the sector that were estimated to be approximately	GHG should reduce approximately for 14% of the total emission of the sector.

Identify expected post-TA activities, associated effects and assess boundary for quantification of GHG emission reductions	10000Gg/year given the expected recuperation of 500km2 of forest in good management. This would represent 1400Gg/year of CO2 emissions reduction after three years of implementation of the proposed plan.	
Baseline emissions Describe baseline scenario, baseline candidates, emission factors and emissions calculated	Emission /km2 per year.	Scenario of 5 years for project implementation.
Methodology Explain the method or process of verifying the indicator and how data was gathered	The country loses over 20% forest coverage. This area accounts for the emissions in the sector. In consequence we can estimate the emission /km2 per year.	Since the project aims to implement sustainable forest management over 500km2, we can estimate the amount of CO2 it can be stored in this area.
Assumptions Describe assumptions made during calculation and quantification of GHG reductions	Lost forest area 3562,47km2 responsible for 10000 Gg/year CO2 emission (total emissions of the sector). 500km2 represents 14.03% of forest to be restored. In consequence about 14% of emissions would be cut.	

Core indicator 2	**Anticipated increased economic, health, well-being, infrastructure and built environment, and ecosystems resilience to climate change impacts as a result of technical assistance** *Please provide a **qualitative** description of the anticipated impacts on the categories below*
Infrastructure and built environment Anticipated increased infrastructure resilience (avoided/mitigated climate induced damages and strengthened physical assets)	N/A
Ecosystems and biodiversity Anticipated increased ecosystem resilience (areas with increased resistance to climate-induced disturbances and with improved recovery rates)	500km2 of forest managed through sustainable forest management principles and international certifications.
Economic Anticipated increased economic resilience (e.g. less reliance on vulnerable economic sectors or diversification of livelihood)	The improved access to international markets and higher price of certified wood will increase the resilience of the industry to international market fluctuations and should also ensure a stable productivity. Furthermore, the local availability of certified raw materials opens the possibilities to the development of a national transformation industry that can include multiple products from paper up to furniture and construction materials.

Health and wellbeing Anticipated increased health and wellbeing of target group (e.g. improved basic health, water and food security)	N/A

Core indicator 3	**Anticipated number of direct and indirect beneficiaries as a result of the TA**	
	Quantitative value	**Means of verification**
Total beneficiaries	50000	
Number of adaptation beneficiaries	N/A	
Number of mitigation beneficiaries	Over 50000	Sustainable forestry activities will be implemented in the east part of the country. Five areas will be selected to implement the project. Depending on the selected areas, if it is implemented near the largest cities of the west, the benefit will touch directly or indirectly the entire population of the regions. Considering the population size of the following cities we estimated the number of beneficiaries as follows: Ebebiyin 24831, Aconibe 11192, Añisoc 10191, Mongomo6393, Mikomiseng 5813.
Number of adaptation-and mitigation beneficiaries	N/A	

Core indicator 4	**Anticipated amount of funding/investment leveraged (USD) as a result of TA (disaggregated by public, private, national, and international sources, as well as between anticipated/confirmed funding)**			
	Quantitative value confirmed *in USD*	**Quantitative value anticipated** *in USD*	**Qualitative description** *List the institutions, timelines, and description or title of the investment*	**Methods** *Describe methods used for quantification of funds leveraged*
Total funding	*Total number in USD (numerals only, no rounding or abbreviations)*	*Total number in USD (numerals only, no rounding or abbreviations)*		
Anticipated amount of public funding mobilised from national/domestic sources				

Anticipated amount of public funding mobilised from international/ regional sources	-	-		
Anticipated amount of private funding mobilised from national/domestic sources	-	-		
Anticipated amount of private funds mobilised from international/regional sources	1,092,000 US$	1,092,000 US$	Support of international funding agencies will be requested by NDE to provide help in the investment in the project (such as GCF funds). The project timeline is for 5 years.	Estimations calculated in the Concept Note.

Annex 2 (for internal use – to be filled in by the CTCN)

CTCN evaluation

This section will be completed by the relevant CTCN Technology Manager.

- Evaluation of the timeliness of the TA implementation as measured against the timeline included in the response plan;
- Evaluation of TA quality as defined in the response plan;
- Overall performance of the Implementers;
- Overall engagement of the NDE and Proponent;
- Lessons learned on the CTCN process and steps taken by the CTCN to improve.