CTCN
CLIMATE TECHNOLOGY CENTRE & NETWORK

Instructions to lead Implementers for drafting the x Technical Assistance Closure and Data Collection Report

Objective of the technical assistance (TA) Closure Report and Data Collection Report:

- To communicate publicly in one synthesis document a summary of progress made and lessons learned under the technical assistance (TA) towards the anticipated impact (main template).
- Compile TA-specific information required for internal use in donor and UN reporting (annex 1).

Steps for completing the TA Closure report:

1. The lead TA implementer drafts the report at the end of the assignment as a final deliverable /product. The TA Closure report will capture all activities conducted under the TA hence it is expected that duplication of information will occur from earlier documents. Please copy and summarise relevant material from previous TA outputs/deliverables and the Response Plan, as relevant.
2. A CTCN Manager will review and revise the report before final approval by the CTCN Director.

Important note on public and internal use of the closure report:
Once approved by the CTCN Director, the TA Closure and Data Collection Report will be a public document available on the CTCN website. Annex 1 is for internal use only and will not be publicly available.

Closure and Data Collection Report for CTCN Technical Assistance

1. Basic information

Title of response plan	Technical Assistance to Solomon Waters for Energy Efficiency and Self Generation Plan
Country / countries	Solomon Islands
NDE focal point and organisation	Mr. Hudson Kauhiona Director of climate change Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology Email: hkhiona@gmail.com P O Box 21, Honiara, Solomon Islands
Proponent focal point and organisation	Mr Ian Gooden General manager Solomon Islands Water Authority Email: IGooden@solomonwater.com.sb P O Box 1407, Honiara, Solomon Islands
Sector(s) addressed	Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, Municipalities (Pump stations)
Technologies supported	Mitigation: EE pump, EE lighting, Solar PV, VFD for pumps, EE motor, Energy monitoring system
Implementation period and total duration	Start: February 2019; End: March 2020 Duration: 13 months
Total budget for implementation	USD 147,700
Designer of the response plan	Solomon Islands Water Authority
Implementer of response plan	PricewaterhouseCoopers Private Limited, India (PwC India)

2. Summary of all activities, outputs and products that contribute to the expected impact of the technical assistance.

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	• Report on the list of EE and renewable energy (SGO) options identified with potential energy savings and GHG reductions detailing the underlying data collected of the 7 pump stations of SW along with energy audit and assessment conducted for EE and RE options • 2-day training programme on energy efficiency and self-generation options for municipal pump stations. The training programme covered the following: ▪ Energy performance assessment ▪ Best operating and maintenance practices ▪ Renewable resource assessment and potential estimation ▪ Financial feasibility and financing options ▪ Measurement and verification • Hands-on-training on conducting detailed feasibility assessment • 7 reports on detailed feasibility of energy efficiency and self-generation options for pump stations[1] • Operational manual on energy management for the pump stations at SW • Report on Gender co-benefits of technical assistance • M&E sheet to access impact of technical assistance post implementation
Partners organisations	• Solomon Islands Water Authority • Solomon Islands Electricity Authority • Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology
Beneficiaries	• 13 participants attended the classroom training: 12 from SW and 1 from NDE • 12 participants attended the Hands-on-training, all were from SW • 7 pump stations: Detailed feasibility reports on energy efficiency and self-generation options • Financial strengthening of Solomon Water through savings made from energy cost • Enable Solomon Water to supply at affordable cost, as a result of energy cost reduction. • Government of Solomon Islands: Key findings from TA for policymakers
Methodologies applied to produce outputs and products	Specific methodologies were developed for unit selection, training programme and detailed energy and water audit. The same is attached separately as - Section 4.
Deviations	A delay of 1 month was caused in the execution of the project because of national elections in Solomon Islands during the month of April 2019.
Achieved or anticipated gender benefits from the TA	The participation of women was promoted throughout the TA. Training workshop and hands-on-training was well attended by women candidate (Male to Female ratio was 12:1). The report on gender co-benefits recommended to enable an overall strengthening of gender integration and drive gender

[1] Tulagi and Kongulai pump stations were going for complete revamp under the Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (UWSSSP) funded by ADB. Hence, Solomon Water requested to swap these 2 pump stations with Borderline and Titinge pump stations. A formal request through NDE was submitted to CTCN and project activities were carried at Borderline and Titinge pump stations instead of Tulagi and Kongulai.

	mainstreaming within SW and deliver the same externally, considering the country perspective and add value to the nature of ongoing and future initiatives.
Achieved or anticipated co-benefits from the TA	• Improve the efficiency level of pumping system in Solomon Water • Other benefits include the improved occupational health and safety due to improved housekeeping of pump stations • The project will ensure increased profitability of Solomon Waters • Solomon Waters can use these savings/profits to service the currently un-serviced regions of Solomon Islands • 326 $tCO_{2\text{-}e}$ annual GHG emission reduction potential identified. The estimated emissions reduction over lifetime of the suggested EE improvements is 3260 $tCO_{2\text{-}e}$ • The estimated emissions reduction over lifetime of the suggested SGO options is 4710 $tCO_{2\text{-}e}$ • Tender documents prepared in ADB small works package format. Solomon Water can leverage financing through ADB for the procurement of efficient equipment and products •
Anticipated follow up activities and next steps	• Publication and dissemination of findings of the TA in the media • Publication and dissemination of operational manual on energy efficiency and renewable energy for municipal pump stations • Procurement of EE equipment and products • Monitoring and Evaluation of implemented energy efficiency recommendations • Identification of supply side renewable energy recommendations • Capacity building programmes to generate awareness among the government agencies at Solomon Islands • Information from the TA will also assist in informing policy makers, standards bodies and regulators on form comprehensive policy to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy.

3. Lessons learnt

	Lessons learnt	**Recommendations**
Lessons learnt for this TA. Describe essential factors contributing to successful implementation, as well as specific challenges. Recommendations include considerations on what would need to be in place for increasing success of similar efforts (i.e. regulatory, legal, stakeholders, communication, etc.)	Full support and Involvement of project proponent is of prime importance for successful TA. Under the TA, we worked with Solomon Water but linkages with other relevant ministries and organizations was limited. Involvement of key ministries for communication is pivotal.	Continue to engage with the project proponent and foster dialogue between NDE and proponent. But, at the same time ensure that the beneficiaries are not just limited to proponent. Ensure active participation of relevant ministries/departments for not only assisting execution of TA but also to ensure larger impact of the TA.
Lessons learnt related to climate technology transfer Describe opportunities, challenges and barriers for the use and deployment of the technology or technologies supported by the TA. The objective is to	Capacity building and awareness generation is necessary on energy efficiency (EE) and renewable energy (RE). Under the TA there was one 2-day training programme to impart knowledge on EE and RE.	The participants of training programme requested more training programmes with much deeper coverage of specific topics i.e. a longer training programme (~5 days) focussing on specific topics such as EE financial analysis, EE

identify specific success factors for technology transfer	Small islands countries such as Solomon Islands the limiting to deliverables to just project proponent limits the larger impact the TA can create.	procurement. There is potential for follow-up TA with focus on capacity building and awareness generation on EE/RE and on EE procurement. It could be targeted towards Government agencies and private separately. One follow-up potential TA is on capacity buildings of various ministries and departments involved on EE and RE aspects. Second follow-up potential TA is on development of EE procurement guidelines for either only Solomon Water or Government of Solomon Islands to enable them to procure equipment on basis of life-cycle cost, rather than just on the initial capital cost. Third follow-up potential TA is a study of present electricity regulations, energy guidelines and grid code to support propose policy and regulatory interventions for solar rooftop deployment (the 185 kWp identified under this TA can act as a first demonstration project under the study). In such small island countries, final component of TA could be presenting findings to government agencies in form of a capacity building workshop. The purpose of this is to entice interest in policymakers to bring about change in policies and regulations to assist implementation beyond TA.
Lessons learnt related the CTCN process for TA	The liaison officer from CTCN has been supportive throughout the TA.	CTCN should continue to offer professional assistance during the TA. CTCN can disseminate the findings of this TA in pacific region countries. The TA will not only benefit pacific nations through capacity building but also entice interest to request for similar TAs for their countries.

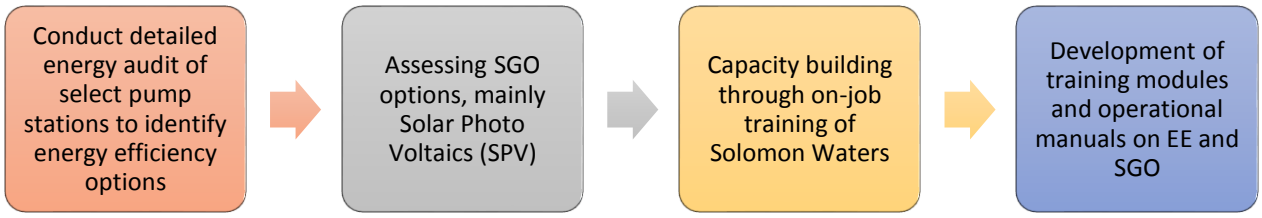
4. Illustration of the TA and photos

For communication purposes, please provide 2-4 Power Point slides with illustrations or charts showing the TA process, applied methodology, activities, outputs and achieved

results. The illustrations must be copied into the TA Closure report but must also be delivered as power point files. Also, please provide at least five high-resolution pictures in jpg format, capturing technical assistance. The pictures should illustrate how the TA has impacted the lives of the beneficiaries in particular and the communities in general.

Objectives of the assignment

The objective of the technical assistance is to support the planning and implementation of Energy Efficiency (EE) measures and Self-Generation Options (SGO) through renewable energy to reduce the reliance of Solomon Water on fossil fuel for energy requirements The assistance would lead to preparation of detailed feasibility reports covering technical and economic feasibility for EE and SGO options as well as support for selection of equipment and system by preparing tender specifications for procurement of energy efficient equipment/systems and implementation by Solomon Water.

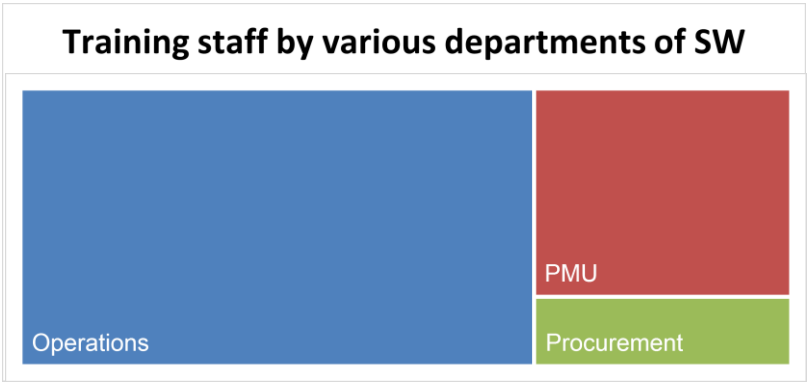


Applied methodology

1. Preparation of implementation plan and communication documents	• Creation of Response plan • Creation of Monitoring and Evaluation plan • A two-page CTCN Impact Description • Filling the Closure and data collection template
2. Assessment of EE and Renewable Energy options	• Collection of historical data • Conducting detailed energy audit of pumping stations and any other relevant energy consumption points • Broad assessment of the feasibility of various energy efficiency and renewable energy options • Meeting with key stakeholders to verify data and findings and develop a short list of EE and renewable energy (SGO) options
3. Detailed assessments of shortlisted EE and SGO options for Solomon Water	• Detailed feasibility report on short-listed EE and renewable energy (SGO) options • Report on funding requirements and financing options • Preparation of tender documents for EE and RE options
4. Capacity building through on-job training of Solomon Waters on the EE and RE measures implemented	• Development of training modules to facilitate the training and exchange of information and monitoring & evaluation templates to capture data for performance assessment • Operational Manuals for EE and renewable energy maintenance and templates of transaction documents to cater to the expansion needs of Solomon Water • Identification of gender co-benefits of the project • Monitoring and evaluation of the outcomes and impacts

Training Participants

The 2-day training programme was conducted at SW for their staff from different departments. The following infographic depicts the same.



Pictures of classroom training programme

Pictures of Hands-on-training

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Pictures of field visit

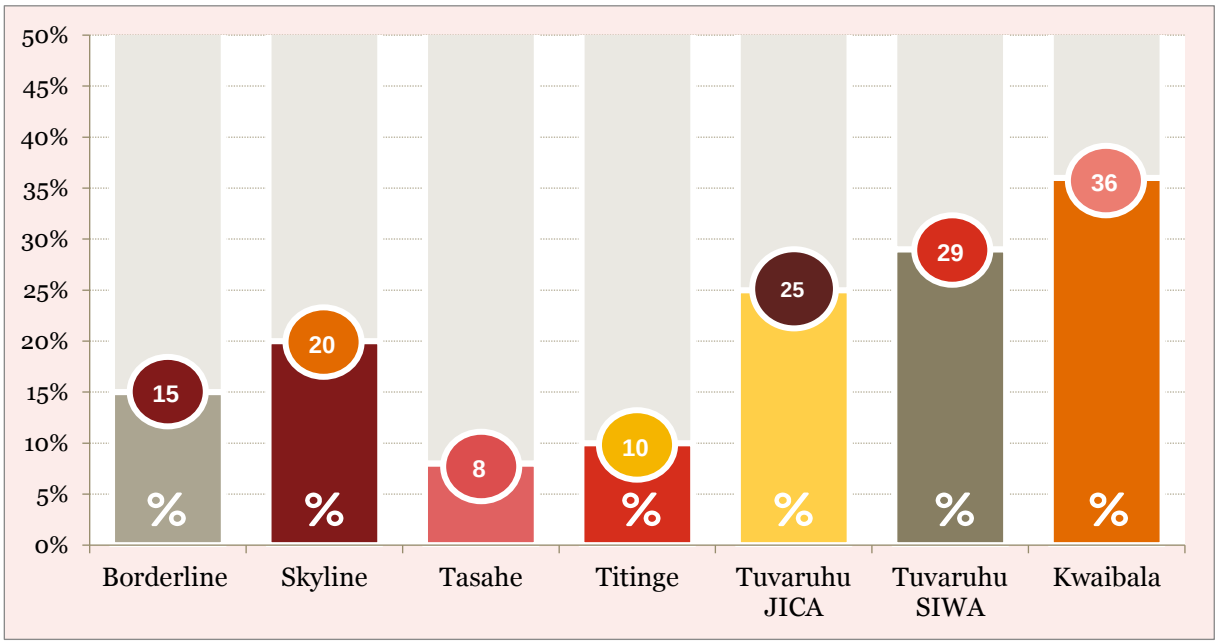








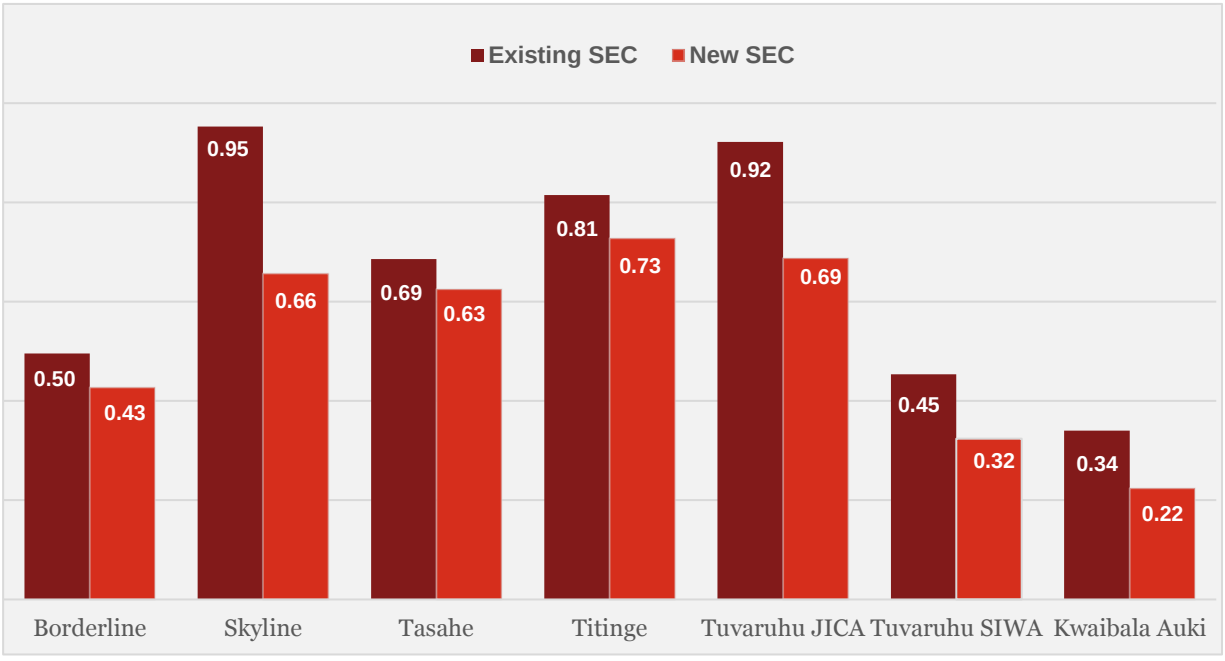
Results of TA



Lifetime energy saving identified: 4670 MWh of electricity
Lifetime GHG reduction potential: 3260 $tCO_{2\text{-}e}$ (EE Interventions)
Lifetime GHG reduction potential: 4710 $tCO_{2\text{-}e}$ per year (SGO Options)

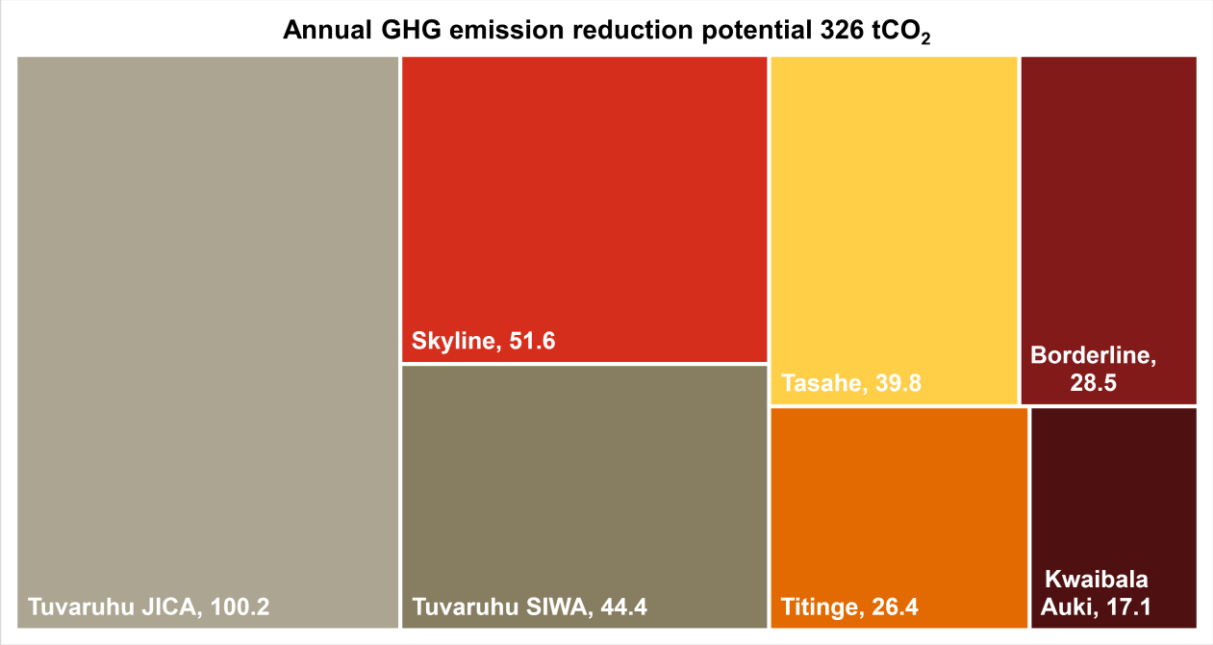
Change in specific energy consumption

After implementing the energy efficiency measures there is a reduction of 18.7% over the existing SEC.

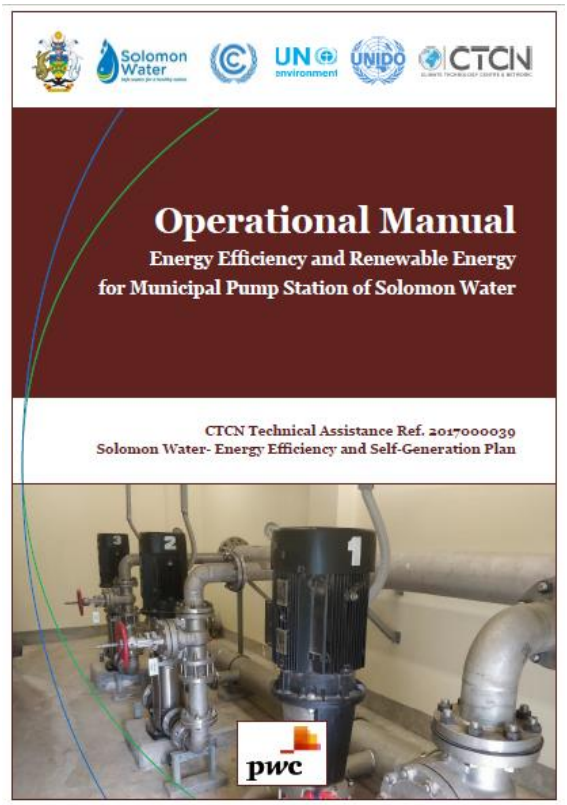


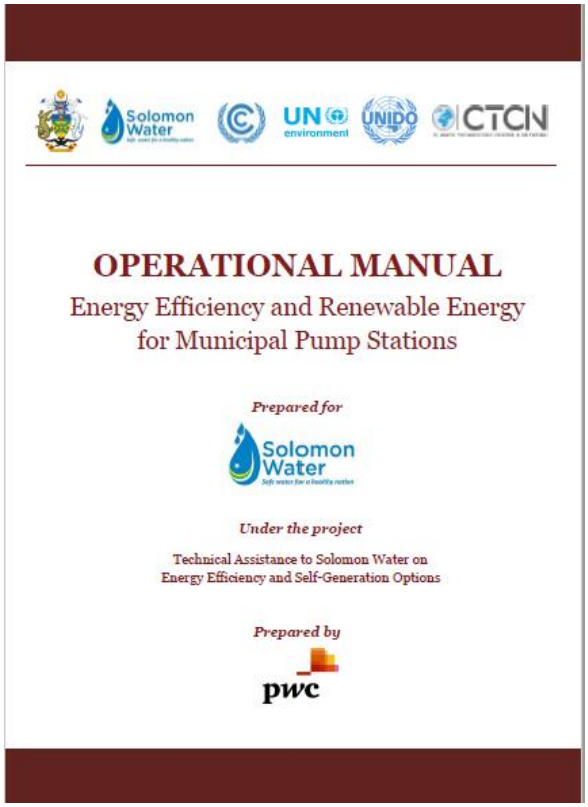
Total GHG saving potential

The expected annual reduction in the GHG emissions after implementation of the EE recommendations is about 326 tonne of CO2**.**



Manual on EE and RE for Municipal Pumps stations for Solomon Water





5. Information for TA impact description

The information in the table below will be used to produce the CTCN TA Impact Description. The TA Impact description is a 2-page summary document for communication purposes. Please copy information from sections above and technical delivery reports as required.

Challenge: Approx. 500 characters with spaces	Solomon Islands is facing challenges to manage its expenses towards energy consumption. The expense towards energy consumption for SW were more than 35% in year 2013-14. SW accounts for 10% of countries energy consumption. The main source of electricity generation in the island is fossil fuel and the increase in fuel cost directly affects the operation cost and GHG footprint of SW. Solomon Islands needed to identify viable and sustainable options to reduce use of energy.
CTCN Assistance: 2 to 4 bullet points. Approximately 450 characters with spaces	The CTCN technical assistance is aimed at addressing the barriers mentioned above. It envisages to provide: 1. Detailed feasibility study of the 7 pump stations at SW for EE and SG options 2. Capacity building and awareness generation on EE and SG options 3. Development of training modules and operational manuals on EE and SGO
Anticipated impact: 2 to 4 bullet points to summarise anticipated impact. Approximately 250 characters with spaces. As a minimum, please include one of the following: i) Quantity of greenhouse gas emissions reduced, avoided or sequestered; or ii) Number of people with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change.[2]	• Increased capacity of pump stations through EE options, SGO options • Financial strengthening of Solomon Water through savings made from energy cost • Enable Solomon Water to supply at affordable cost, as a result of energy cost reduction. • Created energy efficiency investment pipeline of US$ 232,378 with a potential lifetime monetary savings of US$3.2 million. • Identified solar rooftop potential for SW of 185 kW_p • Identified lifetime GHG mitigation potential through EE interventions 3260 tCO_{2e} • Identified lifetime GHG mitigation potential through SGO options 4710 tCO_{2e}
Linkages and contribution to NDC: 2 to 4 bullet points. Approximately 350 characters with spaces	The TA contributes to Solomon Islands NDC's mitigation target by: • Identifying low carbon technology options, retrofits and best operating practices for pumping sectors • Building capacity and generating awareness government agencies

[2] Refer the detailed feasibility reports and summary and financial options report for details.

The narrative story: Approximately 1200 characters with spaces	Solomon Island use fossil fuels for their energy generation. SW which accounts for 10% of the total energy consumption has several inefficiencies such as limited capacities, inhibited investments in new technologies and lack of compliance with latest energy management systems. NDE sought technical assistance through CTCN to address these barriers. In response to TA request, CTCN collaborated with NDE, Government of Solomon Islands to execute the TA through PricewaterhouseCoopers India. Detailed feasibility study was conducted in 7 pump stations of SW. It identified recommendations to reduce specific energy by 18.7%, with equivalent GHG mitigation potential 326 t CO_2 equivalent per year. 2-day training programme aimed to build capacity & generate awareness on EE, RE and Measurement &Verification. 13 candidates attended the training (12 from SW and 1 from NDE). Hands-on-training followed it, wherein all SW candidates were trained. A report on gender co – benefits for SW was prepared. Operational manual on EE and SGO for municipal pumps was developed to assist SW to build on the learnings from the TA and assist them in implementation.
Contribution to SDGs: Always include contribution to SDG 13, and to the extent possible, please include contribution to 2 other SDGs, describing the contribution with a few sentence for each SDGs concerned. A complete list of SDGs and their targets is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/register/	**SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation** TA provided training and enhanced capacity of SW to serve un-serviced regions in Solomon Islands with water and sanitation. **SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy** TA provided training and build capacity on energy efficiency and self-generation options and renewable potential assessment of 7 pump stations at SW to identify a cumulative solar potential of 185 kW_p. **SDG 13: Climate Change** TA strengthened the mitigation capacity and identified annual energy saving of 467 MWh of electricity, leading to 326 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent GHG mitigation potential in SW.

Note: Please see example of a TA Impact Description at the following link: https://www.ctc-n.org/sites/www.ctc-n.org/files/benin_a_ag_forestry.final_.pdf

Annex 1 (for internal use in donor and UN reporting)

A. Standardised CTCN performance indicators for donor and UN internal reporting
Please add quantitative values for indicators relevant to the particular TA in the list below. Non-relevant indicators should be left blank. Please only fill in the table for activities and outputs conducted or produced directly by the CTCN assistance.

CTCN standardised performance indicators	**Quantitative value**	**Qualitative description** *List the various elements corresponding to the quantitative value*
1. Overview		
Number of active person-days (not full duration) of technical assistance provided to counterparts or stakeholders by international experts and consultants	**205**	PwC India PwC Fiji Frank Pool (Individual Consultant)
Number of active person-days (not full duration) of technical assistance provided to counterparts or stakeholders by national experts and consultants	**0**	
Number of for external communication and outreach activities conducted to showcase the assistance (news release, newsletters, articles on website, etc.)	**02**	1. The details of TA/training were covered in CTCN website and twitter handle: https://www.ctc-n.org/technical-assistance/projects/solomon-water-energy-efficiency-and-self-generation-plan 2. 2019 CTCN Progress Report
2. Events (other than trainings) held as part of the assistance		
Number of international and multi-country (at regional or sub-regional level) technology and knowledge sharing events	**0**	
Number of participants in the events above	**0**	
Number of national technology and knowledge sharing events	**0**	
Number of participants in the events above	**0**	
Number of public-private events related to technologies	**0**	
Number of participants in the events above	**0**	
3. Training and capacity building activities conducted during the assistance[3]		
Number of training sessions and capacity strengthening activities	**09**	**One** 2-day Training and capacity building activity **One** hands on job training along with training **7** on the job training during detailed feasibility study
Number of people who received the training	**13**	13 people trained in 2-day training programme, out of which, 12 people attended Hands-on-training
Number of men	**12**	

[3] The training feedback analysis is included in the final report of the TA

Number of women	**01**	The training was intended for engineering, operations and procurement department of Solomon Water. There are no women in these departments. Only women who took part was from finance department.
Total number of organisations trained		
Number of research organisations, laboratories and universities		
Number of private companies		
Number of cities and local government		
Number of communities		
Number of ministries	**02**	Solomon Islands Water Authority (Minister of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification) NDE (Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology)
Number of specialised governmental institutions		
Number of non-profit organisations		
Level of satisfaction of participants after the training (from training feedback form). Categories include: From very satisfied, satisfied, partly not satisfied, not satisfied at all	**Very Satisfied**	Feedback collected and submitted
Percentage of participants that increased their capacities thanks to the training (from training feedback form). Categories include: Significantly, very, moderately, to none.	**Significantly**	80% rated the training EXCELLENT 20% rated the training GOOD 0% rated the training AVERAGE and POOR
Percentage of men	**100%**	Based on feedback received, all candidates stated their capacities increased in one aspect or the other
Percentage of women	**100%**	Based on feedback received, all candidates stated their capacities increased in one aspect or the other
4. Tools, technical reports and information material supported by the assistance		
Total number of tools, technical reports and information material supported by the assistance (excluding mission, progress and internal reports)	**25**	04 - Progress reports 09 - Training modules 07 – Detailed feasibility reports 01 - Key findings presentation 01 – Tender document 01 - Manual on EE and SGO 01 – Gender report 01 – M&E Impact sheet
Number of tools strengthened, revised or developed	**N/A**	
Number of technical reports strengthened, revised or created	**07**	7 – Detailed feasibility reports
Number of other information materials strengthened, revised or created	**18**	09 - Training modules 01 - TA findings presentation 01 – Tender document 01 - Manual on energy and water management 01 – Gender report 01 – M&E Impact sheet

		04 - Progress reports (consisting of Detailed work plan, applied methodology for TA, minutes of inception meeting, Monitoring and evaluation plan, CTCN impact description and closure and data collection report)
5. Policies, laws and regulations supported by the assistance		
Number of policies, strategies, and plans drafted addressing climate change adaptation		
Number of policies, strategies, and plans drafted addressing climate change mitigation		
Number of documents developed to inform other policies, strategies, and plans on climate change adaptation (sectoral strategies, national development plans, etc.)		
Number of documents developed to inform other policies, strategies, and plans on climate change mitigation (sectoral strategies, national development plans, etc.)		
Number of laws, agreements, or regulations drafted addressing climate change adaptation		
Number of laws, agreements, or regulations drafted addressing climate change mitigation		
Number of documents developed to inform laws, agreements, or regulations on climate change adaptation		
Number of documents developed to inform laws, agreements, or regulations on climate change mitigation		
6. Institutional strengthening supported by the assistance		
Number of institutional arrangements in place to coordinate near and long-term national adaptation plans (NAPs)		
Number of organisations with increased technical capacity to advance near and long term national adaptation plans (NAPs) which integrate EbA		
Number of organisations with increase awareness and knowledge among countries to better own and drive national adaptation planning processes		
7. Partnerships and cooperation		
Number of private companies directly engaged in the assistance (that partnered with the proponent, the beneficiaries or the CTCN to implement the assistance)	**0**	
Number of South-South collaboration enabled during or through the assistance, when stakeholders from other countries were involved in the assistance	**0**	
Number of North-South collaboration enabled during or through the assistance, when	**0**	

stakeholders from other countries were involved in the assistance		
Number of Triangular collaboration enabled during or through the assistance, when stakeholders from other countries were involved in the assistance	**0**	

B. Indicators of anticipated impacts that may occur after the TA is completed

CTCN standardised performance indicators	**Quantitative value** Insert the request value and unit	**Content** List the elements included in the number provided	**Expected timeline** Indicate when the indicator and value are expected to be achieved	**Responsible institution** Indicate the institution(s) that will play leading role in enabling the indicators and anticipated values to be achieved
16. Anticipated finance mobilised				
a) Anticipated amount of public/donor investment mobilised (in USD) from the beneficiary country for climate change activities as a result of the TA				
b) Anticipated amount of public/donor investment mobilized (in USD) from international and regional sources for climate change activities as a result of the TA	USD 232,378 EE investment pipeline identified[4]	Energy saving recommendations identified	FY 2021	
c) Anticipated amount of private investment mobilised (in USD) from the beneficiary country for climate change activities as a result of the TA				
d) Anticipated amount of private investment mobilised (in USD) from international and regional sources for climate change activities as a result of the TA				
17. Policies				
a) Anticipated number of policies, strategies, plans, addressing climate change mitigation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of the TA				
Anticipated number of policies, strategies, plans, addressing climate change adaptation officially proposed, adopted, or				

[4] Refer the detailed feasibility reports and summary and financial options report for details.

implemented as a result of the TA.				
b) Anticipated number of laws, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change mitigation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of the TA.				
Anticipated number of laws, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change adaptation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of the TA.				
c) Anticipated laws, policies, regulations, strategies and plans where climate change mitigation will be mainstreamed as a result of the TA				
Anticipated laws, policies, regulations, strategies and plans where climate change adaptation will be mainstreamed as a result of the TA				
18. Anticipated number of public-private partnerships created	01	Tender document for installing EE measures will have private sector engagement in supply, installation and commissioning		
19. Anticipated twinning arrangements created as a result of the TA				
20. Anticipated number of technology projects prepared and implemented to support action on low emission and climate-resilient development	18	Identified Energy conservation measures, includes low carbon technology, retrofits and operating practice improvement	FY 2021	• Pump stations at SW • Donor agencies: Government of Solomon Islands
21. Anticipated number of strengthened National Systems of Innovation and technology innovation centres in recipient country				

22. Anticipated Clean Energy Generation Capacity Clean supported by the TA that has achieved financial closure				
23. Anticipated and projected GHG reductions. Quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, measured in metric tons of CO_{2-e}, anticipated to be reduced or sequestered as a result of projects supported by the TA	Lifetime emission reduction: • 3260 tonnes of CO_{2-e} through EE interventions and • 4710 tonnes of CO_{2-e} through SGO options	Energy conservation measures SGO options	FY 2021	• Pump stations at SW • Donor agencies: Government of Solomon Islands
24. Anticipated clean energy generation capacity supported by the TA that has achieved financial closure	185 kWp cumulative solar rooftop potential identified	Spread across 6 pump stations[5]	FY 2021	• Pump stations at SW • Donor agencies: Government of Solomon Islands
25. Anticipated and projected greenhouse gas emissions reduced or avoided through 2030, in metric tons of CO_{2-e}, from adopted laws, policies, regulations, or technologies related to clean energy/sustainable landscapes as a result of the TA				
26. Anticipated number of people improving their livelihood as co-benefits as a result of the TA				
27. Anticipated technology types effectively deployed in the country				
28. Anticipated UNFCCC processes implemented as a result of the TA (NAMA, NAPA, NDC, etc.)				
29. Anticipated Technology Needs Assessments (TNA) and technology Action Plans (TAP) as a result of the TA				
30. Anticipated cooperative research, development and demonstration programmes within and between developed and developing country Parties facilitated as a result of the TA				
31. Anticipated improved climate change observation systems and related information management in developing country Parties.				

[5] Refer the detailed feasibility reports and summary and financial options report for details.

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.