Technical Assistance Closure Report Template

Objective of the technical assistance (TA) Closure Report:

- To communicate publicly in one document a summary of progress made and lessons learned during the TA towards the anticipated impact (sections 1-4).
- To document qualitative and quantitative data collected during TA, for use in donor and UN reporting (Annex 1).

Steps for completing the TA closure report:

1. The lead TA implementer submits the closure report at the end of the technical assistance as a final deliverable. The TA closure report will capture outputs, outcomes and impacts of all activities conducted under the TA. 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 closure report before final approval by the CTCN Deputy Director.

Important note on public and internal use of the closure report:
Once approved by the CTCN Deputy Director, the TA closure report will be a public document available on the CTCN website www.ctc-n.org. Selected content will be used for targeted communication activities. Annex 2 is for internal use only and will not be publicly available.

Closure Report for CTCN Technical Assistance

1. Basic information

Title of response plan	**Flood and drought damage prevention with SLAMDAM**
Technical assistance reference number	**3100004749**
Country / countries	**Burundi**
NDE organisation	**Counselor at the Director's office of the Environment and Climate Change** **Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock**
NDE focal point	**Mr. Liévin Ndayizeye**
NDE contact information	*ndayizeyelievin@yahoo.com*
Proponent focal point and organisation	*Alexis Nikiza, APRN/BEPB, nikiza07@yahoo.fr*
Designer of the response plan	*Omar Saleh, Zephyr Consulting, omar.saleh@zephyr-group.co*
Implementer(s) of technical assistance	• *Zephyr Consulting* • *APRN/BEPB* • *Nelen & Schuurmans*
Beneficiaries	• *Smallholder farmers* • *Pastoralists* • *Community members* • *In particular vulnerable groups including women, children and poorer segment of society*

	• *Local government*
Sector(s) addressed	• *Riverine flood protection* • *Water* • *Early Warning and Environmental Assessment* • *Agriculture and Forestry* • *Adaptation Planning*
Technologies supported	• *Flood hazard mapping* • *Flood forecasting system* • *Disaster preparedness plans* • *Floodplain zoning* *Suggestion:* • *Water-filled flood barriers against flooding*
Implementation start date	*08/10/2021*
Implementation end date	*31/05/2022*
Total budget for implementation	*Grant: USD 214.950* *Co-finance: USD 150.000*
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	*The delivered outputs include* *Output 1.1.1: Physical and natural assets made more resilient to climate induced flooding* *Output 1.1.2: Livelihoods and sources of income of vulnerable populations diversified and strengthened* *Output 1.1.3: The number of people who are warned in advance of climatic induced floods and drought grows and the warning consistency and reliability is increased* *Output 1.1.4: Vulnerable natural ecosystems strengthened in response to climate change impacts* *Output 2.1.1: Active, skilled and materialised local flood and drought response team* *Output 2.1.2: Number of people trained and informed regarding climate change impacts and appropriate adaptation responses* *Reference is made to the log frame*
Methodologies applied to produce outputs and products	• *Cost benefits analysis surveys and structured interviews with key stakeholders* • *Data-driven cost benefit analysis using state-of-the-art software* • *Adaptation benefits mechanism methodology to measures the impact of adaption measures*
Reference to knowledge resources	*None*
Deviations	• *More focus on drought prevention using water stored in the flood barrier for irrigation purposes.* • *Focus was on protection of agricultural land rather than assets/infrastructure.* • *We installed also a storage facility even though this wasn't in scope.*
Anticipated follow-up activities and next steps	• *The project will scale-up its innovative solutions in Burundi and is therefore developing a Concept Note*

	for a grant by the Adaptation Fund. The follow-up programme shall have a broader scope in terms of covered region and the solutions offered. • *As part of the scale-up programme, we shall conduct a feasibility study how and where to scale up using which kind of solutions to enhance resilience to floods and drought.* • *Dissemination of the results of the TA to different stakeholder groups in Burundi. We need to follow through with the communication plan.* • *Setting up a monitoring and evaluation team to continue monitoring the impact and effectiveness of the mobile flood barrier. The outcome might lead to follow-up actions such as increasing the length of the barrier.*

2. Lessons learned

	Lessons learned	**Recommendations**
Lessons learned from the CTCN TA process	*Key lessons learned are:* • *Guidance by CTCN on adherence to workplan helped the project team stay on course. Support was helpful and quick.* • *Interaction with CTCN members was very respectful and collaborative.* • *The development of products in the form of clearly timed deliverables contributed to a better production sequence.* • *The times established in the terms of reference were very demanding (the computational cost was one of the key variables).*	*Recommendations include* • *Perhaps it would be good to disseminate a one-pager describing the CTCN mission and process to stakeholder groups including the project team.* • *It might be good to setup periodical meetings between the project manager and CTCN to discuss progress.*
Lessons learned related to climate technology transfer	*Key lessons learned are:* • *The local partner, Alexis Nikiza, was able to communicate well with local stakeholders and make sure everyone was aligned and provided input.* • *Seeing as we didn't hold multidisciplinary field visits early-stage, it took a long time*	*Key recommendations include* • *Include someone in the project organisation who knows and is respected by the beneficiaries (local communities).* • *Field visits have to be conducted with different project team members at the beginning of the project, rather than at a later stage.*

	and a lot of effort to find the right location to deploy the flood barrier. • *There was no storage facility to store the flood barrier once it is dismantled. The development of a storage facility was not in scope.* • *The internet connection was less than optimal during, which impacted the effectiveness of the meetings.* • *It was unclear when a mobile flood barrier unit is full. This led to damage to one unit.* • *Steering committee wasn't planned consequently. This wasn't a big issues seeing as there were open communication lines with various stakeholder groups. However, it would be better to formalize steering committee decisions.*	• *Ensure that it is clear what is in scope and out of scope of the project. Possibly have everyone sign a document that the agree with the project plan.* • *Find out whether the access to a proper internet connection can be improved in Burundi. Possibly by providing a different router or setting up a meeting area in a hotel that has a better internet connection. Alternatively, fly more frequently to Burundi for face-to-face meetings.* • *Ensure attendance of project team mem* • *Make clear markings on the mobile flood barrier indicating when it's full.* • *Schedule steering committee meetings from the start for the entire period.*

3. Illustration of the TA and photos

For communication purposes, please provide 2-4 Power Point slides, including illustrations or charts, describing barriers, opportunities, 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.

4. Impact Statement

The information in the table below will be used to communicate results and anticipated impacts of this technical assistance publicly. Please copy information from impact statement developed in the M&E Plan and update as relevant.

Challenge	*Burundi is a small, landlocked country with the potential of producing an abundant amount of crops and livestock products, but climate change-induced flood and drought risks led a production loss and increased damages to people, assets and the environment. As it stands, the country doesn't have the right resources and capacities to enhance resilience to these*

	climate risks. The loss in production of food products and the destruction caused by flooding results in an increase in food and water insecurity as well as an increase in poverty. *The key objective of this TA is to adapt to climate change by enhancing resilience and reducing vulnerabilities to climate change-induced floods and drought in Burundi through the implementation of an innovative water-filled flood barrier.*
CTCN Assistance	*The project took the following steps to implement the TA:* • *Collect and synthesize hydraulic and area data.* • *Develop hydrological model and flood scenarios and flood and drought risk assessment.* • *Manufacture and ship the mobile flood barrier and accessories.* • *Deploy SLAMDAM during flood situation and used stored water in the flood barrier for irrigation purposes during dry season.*
Anticipated impact	***Problem*** *The visible and measurable effects of climate change across Burundi have become more apparent over the last two decades. There is a direct linkage between climate change effects on floods and droughts and food security and water availability. The country lacks financial means, effective solutions and capacities to strengthen resilience to floods and drought.* ***Solution*** • *The proposed solution is to demonstrate SLAMDAM as an effective solution to prevent damages from flooding and drought by deploying the technology in Bubanza in Burundi when there is a real-life threat of flooding.* • *The technology will also be used to store water that can be reused at a later time or a different location.* ***Key deliverables*** • *Flood and drought risk assessment*

	• *Mobile flood barrier suitable for the pilot location* • *Well-trained flood response team and community* • *Successful demonstration of SLAMDAM* • *Various Reports (Inception, progress, closure etc.)* • *M&E plan and report* • *Roadmap to scale-up SLAMDAM across Burundi* ***Key benefits / predefined indicators:*** • *Protected land from flooding: SLAMDAM is preventing agricultural land from being flooded.* • *Protected crops: Crops fields are protected from flooding.* • *Improved level of flood resilience: The overall resilience to flooding has increased in the Mpanda Commune.* • *Trained people: Local stakeholder groups like the farmers and local community have been trained on how to use SLAMDAM to prevent damages caused by flooding and drought.* • *Improved level of climate risk awareness: There is an increase awareness on the risks of climate change and the need to implement climate resilient measures. The Mpanda Commune already came up with ideas how to use SLAMDAM more frequently.* • *Improved flood response process: There is an improved flood response process to ensure people are warned in a timely fashion.*
Co-benefits: Achieved or anticipated co-benefits from the TA	*Co-benefits of climate change adaptation in the context of this TA are the positive benefits related to the prevention of flood and drought risks.* ***Co-benefits*** • *Leverage co-benefits between **gender and class equality** and climate action for sustainable development.*

	• *Improved **resource efficiency** such as food, water, or energy.* • *A shift to more **sustainable behaviours** by creating more climate awareness amongst stakeholders including farmers and community members.* • ***Jobs creation** through increase of food production and water security..* • *Implementing flood and drought adaptation actions leads to both cost savings and improvement **in public health**.*
Gender aspects of the TA	*The project organisation of the TA had a gender expert who is experienced in gender-related issues in Burundi. She has developed a gender strategy outlining how the interest of women are warranted with the implementation of the TA. The inclusion of the gender perspective in the monitoring and evaluation framework of the TA (based the input of the gender expert). The actual deployment of the flood barrier requires involvement of men due to the strength required to carry/transport the actual barrier. Women are positioned in leading/organizing positions to ensure their interests are taken to heart when deploying the new technology. The impact on women will be monitored by the monitoring and evaluation team/expert who is also a woman.*
Anticipated contribution to NDC	*The project is well-aligned with the priorities of Burundi's NDC.* ***Climate risk adaptation and management.*** • *A water harvesting structure has been implemented to harness water upstream to enhance water security.* • *Flood events will be prevented using a mobile flood barrier to protect ecosystems.* • *Capacity building of institutions and the populations have been held to develop resilience to climate change in the water sector.* • *A monitoring and evaluation and system and tool have been implemented.*

	Capacity-building, knowledge management and communication. • *Weather data has been collected, enriched and disseminated.* • *Monitoring and evaluation activities will be embedded to keep track of the damages caused by floods and drought.*
The narrative story	***Background / context*** *The visible and measurable effects of climate change across Burundi have become more apparent over the last two decades. There is a direct linkage between climate change effects on floods and droughts and food security and water availability. The country lacks financial means, effective solutions and capacities to strengthen resilience to floods and drought.* ***Barriers for climate resilience*** • *The population belongs to the poorest segment in the society and does not have the capacity or the means to invest in infrastructural improvements for flood and drought prevention.* • *The people are not environmentally conscious.* • *Furthermore, the buildings and roads are not constructed to be flood resilient.* • *The local government does not have the capacity and resources to address the problems.* • *The environmental degradation and the propensity for flooding in the area has exacerbated the flooding situation.* ***Solution*** *The solution was to demonstrate the SLAMDAM-technology as an effective flood barrier to mitigate the risk of flooding and drought at the Mpanda Commune in Bubanza, Burundi. The effectiveness will be demonstrated by deploying the mobile barrier when there is a real-life threat of flooding. The water-filled flood barrier will also be used to store water that can be used at times of drought. Flood and drought risk analyses were conducted using state-of-the-art software to identify risks and to determine how best to manage*

	these risks using the innovative flood barrier. ***Overcoming barriers*** *With the TA we ensure direct impact to reduce damage from flooding and drought on the local level. At the same time, we configure and test a scalable solution that will be ready for implementation on the regional/national scale. To overcome the barriers the TA will include the following elements in scope:* • *SLAMDAM will be used to prevent damage from flooding and to store water for later usage when there is drought* • *Demonstration when there is a real-life threat of flooding* • *Thorough flood risk assessment including development of flood risk maps and scenarios* • *Capacity building related to climate change and SLAMDAM* • *Plan to scale up SLAMDAM across Burundi*
Contribution to SDGs A complete list of SDGs and their targets is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/register/	*Implementation of SLAMDAM has an impact of the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):* • ***SDG 5. Gender equality:*** *Flood and drought impact women disproportionately and will therefore benefit more compared to men. We will also ensure women are involved in climate resilient activities. This impact on women will be monitored through a M&E Framework.* • ***SDG 6. Clean water and sanitation:*** *The project ensures availability and sustainable management of water by storing excess flood water and using it during dry season.* • ***SDG 8. Decent work and Economic Growth:*** *The project promotes sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all by*

	enhancing production of crops and livestock products. • ***SDG 11. Sustainable cities and communities:*** *The project makes the Mpanda Commune more inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable by protecting the area from floods and drought. Livelihoods will improve especially for vulnerable groups.* • ***SDG 13. Climate Action:*** *The TA helps Burundi take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts in the water sector with a distinct focus on floods and drought. The innovative water-filled flood barrier helps enhance resilience to floods and drought therewith improving food and water security.*

Annex 1 Technical assistance data collection

Please add quantitative and qualitative values for the indicators selected in the M&E plan and monitored throughout the technical assistance in the tables below. Indicators which have been monitored in addition to the proposed indicators below may be added at the end of table A. Non-relevant indicators should be left blank.

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	*13*	*The events included workshops, training sessions, interviews/survey, promotional activities.*
Number of participants in events organized by proponents and implementing partners	*3 events w. 25 participants* *4 evets w. 15 participants* *6 events w. 10 participants*	*The events include capacity building sessions / workshops, stakeholder meetings and demonstrations.*
a) Number of men	*3 events w. 20 participants* *4 evets w. 10 participants* *6 events w. 6 participants*	*Burundi*
b) Number of women	*3 events w. 10 participants* *4 evets w. 5 participants* *6 events w. 4 participants*	
Number of climate technology RD&D related events	*6*	*Demonstrations to various groups to showcase the workings of the solutions and simultaneously train stakeholder groups*
Number of participants in climate technology RD&D events	*Events of 25 and 15 participants*	
a) Number of men	*Of whom 20 and 10 men*	

b) Number of women	*Of whom 10 and 5 men*	
Number of training organized by proponents and implementing partners	*8*	*Note that there is a slight overlap with RD&D related events.* • *Climate change workshops* • *SLAMDAM training sessions*
Number of participants in trainings organized by proponents and implementing partners	*Events of 30 and 15 participants*	
a) Number of men	*Of whom 20 and 10 men*	
b) Number of women	*Of whom 10 and 5 men*	
Total number of institutions trained	*4*	
a) Governmental (national or subnational)	**3**	*Ministry of environment* *Local and regional government (incl. municipality)* *Hydrological department* *The Embassy of The Netherlands*
b) Private sector (bank, corporation, etc.)	**1**	*Burundi Youth Bank* (Local shop owners and farmers are not included)
c) Nongovernmental (NGO, University, etc.)	**2**	NGOs
Percentage of participants reporting satisfaction with CTCN training (from CTCN training feedback form)	**90%**	*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)	**90%**	*Increased knowledge, capacity and/or understanding= 4+ on 5-pt scale*
a) Percentage of men	**65%**	
b) Percentage of women	**35%**	
Total number of deliverables produced during the assistance (excluding mission, progress and internal reports)	*26*	
a) Number of communication materials, including news releases, newsletters, articles, presentations, social media postings, etc.	**20**	• *News articles* • *Presentations* • *Social media posts* • *StoryMap*
b) Number of tools and technical documents strengthened, revised or developed	**5**	• *Training Manual* • *M&E framework* • *Technical SLAMDAM documentation*
c) Number of other information materials strengthened, revised or created (For example training and workshop reports, Power Points, exercise docs etc.)	**5**	• *Procedure and process descriptions* • *Training reports* • *PowerPoint presentations / pitch deck*
Total number of policies, strategies, plans, laws, agreements or regulations supported by the assistance	*10*	• *Paris Agreement (Article 6, paragraph 8)* • *M&E framework*

		• *Technical SLAMDAM documentation* • *The Sustainable Development Goals.* • *The Adaptation and Climate Finance goals of the Paris Agreement.* • *The UNFCCC long-term finance goal.* • *Burundi's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)* • *Le Plan d'Actions National d'Adaptation au changement climatique (PANA, 2007)*
a) Adaptation related	**10**	*See above*
b) Mitigation related	**0**	**Focus is on adaptation**
c) Both adaptation- and mitigation related	**0**	**Focus is on adaptation**
Anticipated number of policies, strategies, plans, laws, agreements or regulations proposed, adopted or implemented as a result of the TA	*8*	
a) Adaptation related	**8**	*TA is aligned with priorities of the following strategies/plans/policies:* • *National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA)* • *National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan* • *Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)* • *Burundi national development plan NDP Burundi 2018-2027* • *Third national communication on climate change (TNCCC)* • *National Strategy and Action Plan to Combat Soil Degradation 2011-2016* • *National Water Strategy 2011 – 2020* • *National Agriculture Strategy 2018-2027*
b) Mitigation related	**0**	
c) Both adaptation- and mitigation related	**0**	
Anticipated number of technologies transferred or deployed as a result of CTCN support	*1*	*The innovative adaptation technology is a water-filled flood barrier called SLAMDAM.* *It is an advanced system comparable with CTCN Taxonomy category:*

		"Sandbags against flooding". *It is a different technology; however the taxonomy doesn't have a better description yet. Sandbags serve a similar purpose as SLAMDAM albeit being a conventional technology.*
Anticipated number of collaborations facilitated or enabled as a result of technical assistance	*List total number here*	
a) Number of South-South collaborations	**0**	
b) Number of RD&D collaborations	**0**	
c) Number of private sector collaborations	**0**	
Number of countries with strengthened National System of Innovation as a result of CTCN support	**1**	*Burundi*
Insert any additional indicators here	**Reference is made to the logframe**	

B. Core impact indicators

Please fill in the tables for anticipated impacts of the CTCN assistance. Every technical assistance should contribute to at least one of the indicators below. For guidance on how to report on core indicators see the 'M&E Guidance Document for TA Implementers'.

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) Identify expected post-TA activities, associated effects and assess boundary for quantification of GHG emission reductions	*N.a. – project is focused on climate adaptaion rather than CO2 reduction*	
Baseline emissions Describe baseline scenario, baseline	*N.a. – project is focused on climate adaptaion rather than CO2 reduction*	

candidates, emission factors and emissions calculated		
Methodology Explain the method or process of verifying the indicator and how data was gathered	*N.a. – project is focused on climate adaptaion rather than CO2 reduction*	
Assumptions Describe assumptions made during calculation and quantification of GHG reductions	*N.a. – project is focused on climate adaptaion rather than CO2 reduction*	

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)	**Agriculture, people and the environment are protected from damages caused by climate change-induced flooding and drought. The mobile flood barrier safeguards the population and agricultural land from rising water levels and drought events.**
Ecosystems and biodiversity Anticipated increased ecosystem resilience (areas with increased resistance to climate-induced disturbances and with improved recovery rates)	**Climate change-induced floods and drought disrupt and damage ecosystems and biodiversity. The pilot location in particular has a lot of biodiversity that is impacted every year due to flooding. The mobile flood barrier prevents or limits damages to ecosystems and biodiversity caused by rising water levels and drought.**
Economic Anticipated increased economic resilience (e.g. less reliance on vulnerable economic sectors or diversification of livelihood)	**Flooding and drought disrupt the economy by damaging businesses, agriculture, infrastructure and the population. Agriculture at the pilot location is damaged due to flooding and drought. Subsequently, less crops are grown therewith missing economical opportunities. The mobile flood barrier protects agriculture, businesses and infrastructure from rising water levels and drought by storing flood water for later usage. Businesses can continue uninterrupted and more crops can be grown.**
Health and wellbeing Anticipated increased health and wellbeing of target group (e.g. improved basic health, water and food security)	**Food and water security will improve seeing as more crops can be grown by protecting agriculture from flooding and drought using the water-filled flood barrier. Flooding can also lead to waterborne diseases, which is prevent with the mobile flood barrier. The flood barrier will also prevent injuries and even deaths caused by flooding.**

Core indicator 3	**Anticipated number of direct and indirect beneficiaries as a result of the TA**

	Quantitative value	Means of verification
Total beneficiaries	*25.000*	
Number of adaptation beneficiaries	25.000 indirectly (population of Mpanda commune in Bubanza) 2.000 directly Farmers, and community members in flood prone areas	*Assumptions:* • At least indirectly, the entire population of the Mpanda commune. The flood barrier prevents damage to infrastructure and agriculture leading to increase in crops production and therewith improvement of food security and economy that benefits the entire population. • There are also direct beneficiaries such as farmers and people whose houses would be flooded as with past flood events. Or people who would get injured or even die. *How calculated:* • Mainly through surveys by the local partner. There is also innovative software that calculates and visualises the flood damages to people and assets. It also calculates and visualises the benefits from flood resilient measures.
Number of mitigation beneficiaries	0	*The project is focused on climate change adaptation using a mobile flood barrier and not CO2 reduction*
Number of adaptation-and mitigation beneficiaries	0	*The project is focused on climate change adaptation using a mobile flood barrier and not CO2 reduction*

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	**0**	**1 MIO**	**Burundi isn't the most prosperous country and we therefore expect more outside funding.**	**Estimation that there are 4 high-priority**

national/domestic sources			**There might be a few high-priority locations where the government wants to put in their own funding.**	**locations where the government wants to scale-up with their own means**
Anticipated amount of public funding mobilised from international/ regional sources	**0**	**10 MIO**	**Currently writing a concept note to be submitted with the Adaptation Fund for a budget of USD 5 MIO. A grant from the government of The Netherlands provides a budget in-kind i.e. also USD 5 MIO.** **At the time of writing, we are preparing a concept note to submitted December 2022.**	**This is based on budgets available. E.g. the Adaptation Fund has 5 MIO available for national projects. It is realistic that we can have several projects funded from different donors.**
Anticipated amount of private funding mobilised from national/domestic sources	**0**	**1 MIO**	**Even though we always strive for private sector engagement, there is little industry available to support such projects. There are however Powerplants and insurance companies we aim to invest in the solutions.**	**We will ask the private sector to invest in-kind with the national government to manage the risk of floods.**
Anticipated amount of private funds mobilised from international/regional sources	**0**	**To be determined**	**This is something we need to explore but we anticipate limited resources. Possible foreign companies that have invested in the country.**	**We need to explore this further.**

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.