

Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Plan and Impact Statement Form

Objective of the M&E Plan and Impact Statement:

- The M&E Plan and Impact Statement must be designed based on the Technical Assistance Response Plan and must enable the Implementer to complete the Closure Report at the end of the assistance.

Process for filling in the form:

- The Implementer must identify relevant quantitative and qualitative indicators as specified in the Closure Report. A sub-set of indicators to monitor and assess must be chosen among these.
- The Implementer may also identify other specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound indicators suitable to monitor Activities, Outputs and anticipated Outcomes from the technical assistance and add to the M&E Plan and Impact Statement.
- During implementation of the TA or FTA, the Implementer must collect all relevant data as described in the Monitoring & Evaluation Plan. Aggregated data on selected indicators as well as an updated version of the Impact Statement will be presented in the Closure Report at the end of the assistance.

| Basic Information | |
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| Title of response plan | Enhance the resilience of Suriname's water supply system by modelling drought risks and developing a roadmap of prioritized alternatives for aquifer recharge |
| Technical assistance reference number | AF-2021000199/2023000037 |
| Country/ countries | Suriname |
| NDE focal point and organisation | <p>Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment of the Republic of Suriname, Mr. Ritesh Sardjoe Director, Directorate for the Environment of the Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment ritesh.sardjoe@gov.sr Prins Hendrikstraat 22 Paramaribo, Suriname National Institute for Environment & Development (NIMOS) Mr. Cedric Nelom Acting Director cnelom@nimos.org</p> |

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| Sector(s) addressed | Water supply |
| Technologies supported | 1. Geo hydrology 2. Water treatment 3. Aquifer recharge |
| Implementation period and total duration | Period: 13th September 2024 until 13th December 2025 Duration: 15 months |
| Total budget for implementation | USD 193,000 |
| Designer of the response plan | UNFCCC Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) |
| Implementer of response plan | Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (ROM) |

| (A) Outputs and Activities as described in the Response Plan | (B) Indicator | (C) Expected results | (D) Method and frequency for data collection | (F) Comments |
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| Add title from the Response Plan (e.g. CTCN planning and monitoring documents) Output 1: Map Stakeholders and establish a stakeholder working group | <i>Select relevant indicators from the Closure Report (at least one core indicator, section B). You may also define additional relevant indicators to be added.</i> | <i>Add the expected quantitative or qualitative target/value of the indicator (e.g. number of studies, policy recommendations, etc.).</i> | <i>Describe the expected method and frequency for data collection (e.g. survey, head count at a training workshop, application of a standard methodology etc.)</i> | <i>Describe any assumptions made or anticipated challenges for collecting quantitative and qualitative data</i> |

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| <p>Activity 1.1 Map Stakeholders</p> <p>The activity will identify relevant stakeholders among government institutions at national and community levels, professionals in the agriculture and tourism sectors, experts in water management and use, in climatology, meteorology, early warning services, representatives of farmers, as well as women and youth. The identification of main stakeholders will be supported by the NDE and NDA. The final groups of relevant stakeholders will be presented in a report in which each actor will be linked to its sector of expertise, person of contact and contact details.</p> | <p>Stakeholders group candidates identified, have been contacted and formally invited by an official e-mail from the Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment to participate and/or to fill in a representative in the Stakeholder Working Group.</p> <p>Candidates identified are among other from the Ministry of Natural Resources (Department of Water), SWM, the Water Platform of Suriname, Private Groundwater user(s) and a grass root organization representing small business gender and women entrepreneurs in the agriculture and agro-processing sector etc.</p> <p>After Stakeholder Working Group (SWG) Workshop 01 LVV and Staatsolie invited also to join the SWG</p> | <p>Ownership gained and adapted by relevant stakeholders and/or sectors</p> | <p>Relevant existing Water Platform group approached from which representatives were invited to join the SWG and other relevant key-stakeholders were added (in progress; as per invitation) as where deemed necessary to complete the SWG (50% / 50% Gender).</p> <p>These stakeholders are encouraged to fully integrate and fully participate providing crucial information and valuable insights from their stand of view and data, expertise and experience gained.</p> <p>A Pool of Experts and Resource Persons formed as a support for the SWG, already fully participated in the first SWG Workshop 05/12/24.</p> <p>Data will be shared in a Win-Win matter on a two way basis, necessary to reach the goals of the project i.e. high quality analyses and results (pending).</p> | <p>The process started asap with good results with the commitment of key-stakeholders. The target to have the SWG installed by end of November - beginning of December on the First Mandatory Stakeholders Working Group Workshop, has been fully reached.</p> <p>The first Stakeholders Working Group Workshop was held on December 5th 2024 and it was as success!.</p> |
| <p>Activity 1.2 Establish a stakeholder working group.</p> <p>Of the stakeholders identified in Activity 1.1, a restrictive working group (up to 10 persons) will be created. The stakeholder working</p> | <p>Stakeholders group is formed and contacted ... (see Activity 1.1.)</p> | <p>Ownership gained at relevant stakeholders (see Activity 1.1.)</p> | <p>SWG officially installed at the first SWG Workshop dd 05/12/24</p> | <p>Suggestions and insights of the SWG Workshop # 01 incl. the Pool of Experts who were fully supportive and involved, noted and reported in the</p> |

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| <p>group shall maintain a gender balance and an adequate representation of vulnerable groups. It will provide a technical overview and high-level guidance at each stage of technical assistance development. The members of the restrictive working group should have the capacity to make sound decisions on some key aspects of the technical assistance. The composition of the stakeholder working group will be summarized in a report, disaggregated by gender.</p> | | | | <p>Minutes of Meeting.</p> |
| <p>Activity 1.3 Conduct an inception meeting Once the stakeholder working group is created, an inception meeting will be held in presence of the stakeholder working group and of the team leader. It is expected that this meeting will be held in person in Suriname. The objective of this inception meeting is to introduce the team of experts, the goals, milestones, anticipated deliverables, and the role of the stakeholder working group. Results of the inception meeting will be fed into</p> | <p>Invitations were prepared and send to candidates to join the SWG. Inception Meeting was held (See Activity 1.1.)</p> | <p>Stakeholders accepted the invitation. The meeting is held on 5th December (See Activity 1.1.)</p> | <p>See invitation letter and list of attendees (Attached)</p> | <p>1st SWG Workshop successful</p> |

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| <p>the implementation plan elaborated under Activity i of the Mandatory Output.</p> | | | | |
| <p>Output 2: Assess drought risk and water resources in Suriname</p> | <p>Started/ in progress. Depending also strongly on Data received as per request</p> | | | |
| <p>Activity 2.1 Assess drought risk in Suriname and generate GIS risks maps. In times of drought, groundwater recharge rates decrease, affecting available water resources. The frequency of drought is not well documented. It is recommended that water harvesting, and storage be monitored. There is no telemetry system or technology for remote collection and monitoring to support data management. Access to data is a challenge due to lack of resources and equipment. Drought events are one of the most frequent types of disasters in Suriname. Well-conducted drought risk and hazard assessments can provide valuable support for a range of decisions, such as overall land use planning, infrastructure design, and emergency response preparedness. Proper</p> | <p>List of required data has been provided to the client and consultants started collecting data, which are available.</p> | <p>Enough data collected to ensure smooth and timely progress of the project</p> | <p>See list of collected data. Key stakeholders contacted specifically to encourage them to provide necessary data. NH was contacted also by mail in the second week of December. OW – incl. MDS (Meteorological Service) en WLA (Hydrological Service) contacted by mail in second week of December and visited in the 3rd week of December.</p> | <p>Delay in receiving requested data. Pending</p> |

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| <p>risk estimation is challenging and requires careful consideration of several factors, including water table properties such as size, topography and land use, the types, and characteristics of drought events the region, and the number, location and types of buildings and other assets that could be damaged. This drought risk assessment will provide clarification on, among other things:</p> <p>1. Risk Identification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of drought: meteorological – precipitation below average or hydrological drought with low river flows for example, environmental drought (combination of above). • Categorization of the drought by their probability and intensity • Definition of hazard levels (1 to 5 for example) with different ranges of drought: change in land use, change in land cover, water demand and use. • Demographics data of the Suriname <p>2. Risk analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of Drought Hazard | | | | |
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| <p>Maps through satellite-based imagery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classification of the zones by land use codes, categories (crop field, forest, wasteland for example) and definition of land use data (grassland, buildings, road and else). • Definition of drought vulnerability and development of indexes to define vulnerability. • Exposure analysis of economic assets and activities endangered by the drought. • Adaptative capacity of Suriname (is there any systems in place such as disaster prevention, early warning system, spatial planning for example?) and sensibility (ratio of population of young children below 15 of older people over 65, poverty level, female to male ratio etc) to drought. • Define levels of future potential exposure and sensibility to drought. • Generate climate risks maps with possible future exposure and sensibility to drought. <p>3. Risk Evaluation:</p> | | | | |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimation of drought risk level by region • Identification of hot spots in Suriname (high exposure, high sensibility, low adaptative capacity). • Selection of up to 5 sites in which the mapping of water resources including groundwater through 3D aquifer mapping based on resistivity and high density induced polarization by use of mobile equipment could be done. <p>Organise a meeting with the Stakeholder working group to discuss the 5 sites and prioritize them.</p> <p>Organize a meeting with the selected area to inform the relevant stakeholders of the initiative and receive their approval.</p> | | | | |
| <p>Activity 2.2 Map the total water resources including groundwater through 3D aquifer mapping based on resistivity and high density induced polarization by use of mobile equipment in 1 location of Suriname.</p> <p>In this activity, the implementer will be requested to map water resources of Suriname, including the</p> | <p>Depending on activity 2.1</p> | <p>Depending on activity 2.1</p> | <p>Depending on activity 2.1</p> | <p>Pending</p> |

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| <p>groundwater. It is expected that these results will be achieved based on resistivity and high density induced polarization mapping, by use of mobile equipment which provide 3D maps of aquifers. This mapping will assist the government in estimating the quantity and quality of ground water and assess the sustainable level of ground extraction. This activity will be done in one location selected under the activity 2.1, in the presence of the international relevant team of experts. The results of the 3D aquifer mapping will be explained in a detailed report including the process that was used to generate the 3D aquifer mapping, the presentation of the maps with their key explanations, as well as some conclusions that could be taken based on these results.</p> | | | | |
| <p>Activity 2.3 Estimate the water balance in Suriname. The implementer will access data available related to water consumption in the country, all sectors included, and will calculate, based on the</p> | <p>Depending on activity 2.2</p> | <p>Depending on activity 2.2</p> | <p>Depending on activity 2.2</p> | <p>Pending</p> |

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| <p>results of the previous activity, the current water balance. The results of this activity will be described in a clear, concise, and visual report.</p> | | | | |
| <p>Activity 2.4 Identify water conservation measures and recommend technologies to save water in the high consuming water sectors.</p> <p>Based on the consumption data analysed in the activity 2.3, the implementer will provide some recommendations on water conservation measures and technologies that could be used to save water in the high consuming sectors. These measures will be presented in action/technology fact sheets, that will include the sector of activity concerned, title of the measure, short description of the measures, as well as its implementation/ operation and maintenance costs within the context of Suriname and possible sources of financing. Each action sheet should also provide information about the impact that each action could have on the vulnerability</p> | <p>Depending on activity 2.3</p> | <p>Depending on activity 2.3</p> | <p>Depending on activity 2.3</p> | <p>Pending</p> |

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| <p>identified in Activity 2.1, as well as an entity responsible for its implementation, if it is a mitigation / adaptation or mix action, some monitoring and evaluation indicators, the time horizon for the implementation of the action, and more component if relevant.</p> | | | | |
| <p>Activity 2.5: Organize a meeting with the stakeholder working group to summarize the results of outcome 2. A half day meeting will be organized to present the results of the outcome 2 to the stakeholder working group. The meeting will be held virtually.</p> | <p>Depending on activity 2.1 till 2.4</p> | <p>Depending on activity 2.1 till 2.4</p> | <p>Depending on activity 2.1 till 2.4</p> | <p>Pending</p> |
| <p>Output 3: Design a fully integrated system that will enable Suriname to recharge its aquifer in time of drought in a sustainable, clean, and safe manner.</p> | | | | |
| <p>Activity 3.1 Select best technology to manage aquifers and recharge of groundwater in the context of Suriname. The implementer will</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map the aquifers suitable for recharge. • Identify and prioritize applicable methods of recharge in Suriname. | <p>Depending on outcome 2</p> | <p>Depending on outcome 2</p> | <p>Depending on activity outcome 2</p> | <p>Pending</p> |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and select the most suitable water sources for recharge. • Identify applicable methods to reduce the costs of transporting and storing water, as well as losses associated with evaporation during the recharge process. • Evaluate and select water pre-treatment technologies before recharge. <p>The results of this analysis will be summarized in technology fact sheets, that will present the name of the technology (percolation tank, ditch, overirrigation,), the kind of technology (direct or indirect technology) the type of recharge which is analysed (surface, sub-surface of a combination of both). For each identified technology, the implementer will analyse its feasibility and applicability in Suriname. The results of this step will be presented in a matrix or in a table where applicable technology and notapplicable technologies will be clearly identified. The implementer will then propose criteria for the prioritization of the applicable technologies. These</p> | | | | |
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| <p>criteria will be clearly detailed in the report and the results of the application of these criteria will provide a preliminary list of suitable technologies.</p> <p>From this list, the implementer will identify the most suitable technologies (minimum 1 and up to 3) that could be deployed in Suriname to manage its ground water and recharge its aquifers in time of droughts. The results of this selection will be clearly explained in the report.</p> | | | | |
| <p>Activity 3.2 Evaluate and select the pre-treatment technologies to be used before the recharge.</p> <p>Based on the technologies identified as suitable during the activity 3.1, the implementer will analyse the technologies that should be used to treat the water before it is recharged into the aquifer.</p> <p>The process will be including a benchmark of existing pre-treatment technology compatible with the technology selected to recharge the aquifers (Activity 3.1), an analysis</p> | <p>Depending on activity 3.1</p> | <p>Depending on activity 3.1</p> | <p>Depending on activity 3.1</p> | <p>Pending</p> |

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| <p>of the applicability of these technologies in the context of Suriname, a preliminary prioritization of the most suitable pre-treatment technology for the context of Suriname and compatible with technologies of aquifer recharge selected in 3.1. The results of this benchmarking and prioritization process will be described in a report.</p> | | | | |
| <p>Activity 3.3 Organize a meeting with the SWG to select and validate the technologies. A half day meeting will be organized with the SWG to select the technologies that should be used for the design of the system that will support Suriname in managing its water resources through the recharge of its aquifers in time of drought. At the end of the meeting, one technology for the recharge of the aquifer and one technology for the pre-treatment of the water that will be recharged to the ground water will be selected in a consensual manner.</p> | <p>Depending on activity 3.2</p> | <p>Depending on activity 3.2</p> | <p>Depending on activity activity 3.2</p> | <p>Pending</p> |
| <p>Activity 3.4: Design the full system that will enable Suriname to</p> | <p>Depending on activity 3.3</p> | <p>Depending on activity 3.3</p> | <p>Depending on activity activity 3.3</p> | <p>Pending</p> |

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| <p>manage the water resources in a sustainable way.</p> <p>Based on the results of the previous activity, the implementer will design the full system that would enable Suriname to better manage its resources of water and recharge its aquifer in a safe and sustainable manner during time of drought. The design of this system should be exhaustive.</p> | | | | |
| <p>Activity 3.5: Establish a costs analysis of the implementation, operation, and maintenance of such system for Suriname.</p> <p>Based on the design made in Activity 3.3, the implementer will analyse the cost of the development, implementation, operation, and maintenance of such a system should it be implemented at the scale of Suriname</p> | <p>Depending on activity 3.4</p> | <p>Depending on activity 3.4</p> | <p>Depending on activity activity 3.4</p> | <p>Pending</p> |
| <p>Activity 3.6: Benchmark financing sources that could be used to leverage the project and implement a pilot.</p> <p>The implementer will analyse the possible source of financing that could be used to implement a pilot project and scale-up the project. These</p> | <p>Depending on activity 3.5</p> | <p>Depending on activity 3.5</p> | <p>Depending on activity activity 3.5</p> | <p>Pending</p> |

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| sources of financing will include the financial mechanisms (GEF, GCF, Adaptation Fund) but as well multilateral funds, and national resources. | | | | |
| <p>Activity 3.7 Organize a two-days' workshop with the stakeholder working group and stakeholders mapped in Activity 2.1.</p> <p>A full day on-site workshop in Suriname will be organized for the SWG and another full day workshop will be organized for the stakeholders mapped during activity 2.1. During the first day, the implementer will describe and explain the results achieved during the outcome 3. During the second day, the implementer will present the architecture of the Aquifer Recharge System designed under outcome 3.</p> | Depending on outcome 2 & 3 | Depending on outcome 2 & 3 | Depending on outcome 2 & 3 | Pending |

Note: The Response Plan may contain information useful for the section below. The information in the table below will be used by the CTCN for public communication of the achieved and expected results of the Technical Assistance through the CTCN website www.ctc-n.org and other communication channels. See for example: https://www.ctc-n.org/sites/www.ctc-n.org/files/benin_a_ag_forestry.final_.pdf

| Impact Statement | |
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| Challenge | <p>Approximately 500 characters with space</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Qualitative data and information not available on time (delay occurred) Stakeholders group formation takes longer than expected Lack of familiarity with the templates |
| CTCN assistance | <p>2 to 4 bullet points. Approximately 450 characters with space</p> <p>Ramiro Salinas is asked for guidance and assistance, which he willingly proposed and accepted. Guidance has been successfully received</p> |

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| Anticipated impact | <p><i>2 to 4 bullet points. Approximately 250 characters with spaces. Include at least one of the core impact indicators from the Closure Report.</i></p> <p>Enough data collected and qualitatively enough to support insights study and analysis.</p> |
| Anticipated co-benefits from the TA | <p><i>Instruction: Please indicate expected co-benefits as described in the response plan and in the relevant deliverables</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Experience with working with CTCN 2. Systematic approach according to CTCN procedures adapted |
| Gender aspects of the TA | <p><i>Instruction: Please indicate if technical assistance will be supported by a gender analysis. Describe expected gender benefits as described in the response plan and in the relevant deliverables</i></p> <p>Female members of the project team and stakeholders equally valued, participated and involved during all activities of the project; contributions are of equally high quality and impact.</p> |
| Anticipated contribution to NDC | <p><i>2 to 4 bullet points. Approximately 350 characters with spaces.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity building 2. Transfer of knowledge and experience |
| The narrative story | <p><i>Approximately 1200 characters with spaces</i></p> <p><i>Please provide a brief description of the background and context for the technical assistance. Describe the main problems and barriers for climate change mitigation and/or adaptation in terms of climate technologies that the CTCN technical assistance will address.</i></p> <p>Background and context:</p> <p>The water supply in Greater Paramaribo, the most populated area in Suriname, relies almost entirely on groundwater extraction, which represents about 85% of the overall groundwater exploitation in the country. The most important and most exploited freshwater aquifers are the A Sand aquifer, the Coesewijne aquifer, and the Zanderij aquifer. Several other aquifers are deemed not to be suitable for exploitation because of their size, their depth of the water table and the potential high levels of salinity. Therefore, one of the major difficulties in providing an appropriate and sustainable supply of potable water from groundwater resources is the uncertainty with respect to the safe yield of suitable aquifers for water supply.</p> <p>Considering the extent of saline intrusion in surface waters along the coast, water supply for the coastal areas will continue to be met in its majority by groundwater. To protect and guarantee a reliable and affordable provision of potable water from groundwater resources, and to support the planning of future water supply development and improvement projects, the Government of Suriname requested to conduct a comprehensive drought assessment and a detailed analysis of aquifer recharge solutions.</p> <p>Problem statement:</p> <p>The water supply in Greater Paramaribo, the most populated area in Suriname, relies almost entirely on groundwater extraction, which represents about 85% of the overall groundwater exploitation in the country. The most important and most exploited freshwater aquifers are the A Sand aquifer, the Coesewijne aquifer, and the Zanderij aquifer. Several other aquifers are deemed not to be suitable for exploitation because of their size, their depth of the water table and the potential high levels of salinity. Therefore, one of the major difficulties in providing an appropriate and sustainable supply of potable water from groundwater resources</p> |

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| | <p>is the uncertainty with respect to the safe yield of suitable aquifers for water supply.</p> <p>The 2011 Suriname Water Supply Master Plan, financed through ATN/SF-11374-SU, identified clear signs of saline intrusion in the northern stations of the Grater Paramaribo area (A Sand and Coesewijne). The assessment revealed that the available groundwater yield in the Greater Paramaribo Area is conservatively estimated at 12,500m³/h for the next 15 years. However, after that length of time, this yield will have to be drastically reduced because of a salinity increase due to heavily exploitation of the A-Sand and Coesewijne aquifers, which are not recharged with new and fresh water as they are confined aquifers. In the long term, increases in the level of salinity intrusion will limit the yield of several fields.</p> <p>Considering the extent of saline intrusion in surface waters along the coast, water supply for the coastal areas will continue to be met in its majority by groundwater. In order to protect and guarantee a reliable and affordable provision of potable water from groundwater resources, and to support the planning of future water supply development and improvement projects, the Government of Suriname requested to conduct a comprehensive dedicated hydrogeological study to evaluate the real groundwater level of the most vulnerable aquifers to evaluate their potential for supplying the total yield that would be required passed the period of 15 years.</p> <p>The objective of this Technical Assistance (TA) is to contribute to the provision of sustainable water services to the population of Suriname, through: (i) the assessment of the potential and groundwater level of the Costal aquifer in Suriname; and (ii) the identification of suitable aquifer recharge solutions.</p> |
| <p>Contribution to SDGs</p> | <p><i>To the extent possible, please describe contribution to approximately 3 SDGs, including SDG13, with a few sentences for each SDGs concerned. A complete list of SDGs and their targets is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/register/.</i></p> <p>1. SDG: End poverty in all its forms everywhere Direct contribution from CTCN TA: The Technical Assistance will map drought risks through GIS and design an aquifer mapping architecture that will therefore support food security and increase the income of rural communities.</p> <p>2. SDG: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture Direct contribution from CTCN TA: The TA will assess the vulnerability of the country define the water balance and identify the most suitable technologies to manage the water resources and recharge the groundwater in times of drought.</p> <p>3. SDG: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts Direct contribution from CTCN TA: The system will consist of various aspects that will be useful for planning and conservation of water resources in a small island of the pacific.</p> <p>3.1 SDG: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries Direct contribution from CTCN TA: This climate technology will help Suriname to become more resilient to the effects of climate change</p> <p>3.2 SDG: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning</p> <p>3.3 SDG: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning</p> |

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| | <p>Direct contribution from CTCN TA: The project includes numerous workshops, meetings and 46 months of testing of the drought prediction model.</p> <p>3.4 SDG: Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible</p> <p>3.5 SDG: Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth, and local and marginalized communities</p> <p>Direct contribution from CTCN TA: The drought prediction system is a planning tool.</p> |
| Reference to knowledge products | <p><i>Please indicate if any UNFCCC Technology Executive Committee (TEC) knowledge products (publications, briefs, tools etc.) were used in the development of the TA request and/or are envisaged to be used during implementation of the technical assistance.</i></p> <p><i>Link to TEC knowledge database: https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/documents.html</i></p> <p><i>Which knowledge products do you envisage to use? Please list</i></p> <p>Pending</p> |