

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	Piloting a reliable solar powered drying facility for mopane worms in the Gwanda rural District of Zimbabwe
Technical assistance reference number	[SSFA/2024/ 7668]
Country / countries	Zimbabwe
NDE organisation	Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife
NDE focal point	Munashe Mukonoweshuro
NDE contact information	munamuko@gmail.com
Proponent focal point and organisation	Mr Kudakwashe Pedzisai Off & Tie Grid Solar Company, kypdpedzie@gmail.com . Mr Sosten Ziuku, Ministry of Energy and Power Development, sostenziuku@gmail.com
Designer of the response plan	CTCN
Implementer(s) of technical assistance	Rural Electrification Fund
Beneficiaries	<u>Ijilifalethu, ward 13 Community</u>
Sector(s) addressed	<i>Renewable Energy, forestry , and agriculture</i>

Technologies supported	<i>Solar dryer, minimize food waste</i>
Implementation start date	<i>(15/9/2025)</i>
Implementation end date	<i>(15/9/2025)</i>
Total budget for implementation	<u><i>USD 185,000</i></u>
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	1. Implementation plan 2. Monitoring and evaluation plan 3. Impact statement (initial version) 4. EC Result Tracker (initial version) 5. Gender profile 6. Literature review report Data collection tools 7. Questionnaires, one to one bilateral interviews 8. Infrastructure assessment report 9. Deforestation hot spots mapping 10. Baseline gender assessment report and Gender Action plan. 11. Risk Analysis and Mitigation Plan 12. List of mapped project stakeholders disaggregated by type of roles 13. List of Stakeholder working group disaggregated by gender 14. Minutes of the inception meeting including a list of participants disaggregated by gender and resource used for the presentation. 15. Conflict Analysis Report 16. Benchmarking of existing drying systems for mopane worms or similar food document 17. Characteristics of the mopane worms document 18. Architectural design of the drying facility of mopane worms 19. Report on demonstration workshop, participants attendance records. 20. Cost analysis and Business model document 21. List of participants (trainees) disaggregated by gender. 22. Training manuals/resources 23. Countersigned Mutual Accountability Agreement (MAA) 24. ToT report, participants attendance records 25. Construction/set-up of drying system at project location 26. Report on hands-on training on drying system to the beneficiary community, attendance records. 27. Sustainable harvesting plan document 28. Report of the workshop on conflict prevention and peaceful co-existence, attendance records. 29. Roadmap of scaling the drying system beyond the pilot location document 30. Endline assessment report 31. Impact statement (Final version) 32. EC fund tracker (closure) 33. Technical assistance closure report
Methodologies applied to produce outputs and products	<u><i>Instruction:</i></u> 1. Surveys 2. Interviews 3. Focus group discussions 5. Observations 6. Records 7. trainings 8. workshops 9. secondary data review 10. Questionnaires 11. structured interview
Reference to knowledge resources	<i>n/a</i>
Deviations	<u><i>n/a</i></u>
Anticipated follow-up activities and next steps	<u><i>Instruction: Please describe planned follow-up activities after completion of technical assistance, including</i></u>

	information on involved stakeholders and anticipated timelines. Ongoing Mentorship: The project team will provide continuous mentorship to the newly trained community trainers. This includes regular check-ins and on-demand support to help them effectively transfer knowledge and address any challenges that arise during the initial use of the facility. Performance Monitoring: Conduct regular monitoring of the drying facility's performance. This involves tracking key metrics such as: Operational Efficiency, Product Quality, and Financial Metrics. Community Feedback Loop: Establish a formal mechanism for community members to provide feedback on the facility's operation. This could be a suggestion box or a designated representative who reports to the management committee. Business Model Refinement: Based on the performance data collected in the pilot, the community and project team will jointly review and refine the business model. This may include adjusting pricing, exploring new markets, or diversifying the range of products dried. Market Expansion: To establish formal contracts with buyers, ensuring a stable and predictable market for their products. Replication Strategy: Document the project as a case study to be shared with other communities, providing a blueprint for replicating the solar drying facility model in other regions
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2. Lessons learned

	Lessons learned	Recommendations
Lessons learned from the CTCN TA process	A well-coordinated approach between the CTCN staff, IP, Proponent and the community contributed to a successful implementation of this TA	One key recommendation to improve the CTCN Technical Assistance (TA) process is to enhance disbursement schedules . Instead of waiting for batch payments, a one-time, upfront disbursement could significantly improve the efficiency and speed of the TA process. This would reduce administrative delays and allow for a smoother implementation of projects.
Lessons learned related to climate technology transfer	The technical assistance (TA) for the solar-powered drying facility in Gwanda provided valuable insights into the specific success factors for effective technology transfer in rural communities.	Recommendations include Risk mitigation and sensitization workshops we conducted

	Lessons Learned (Success Factors for Technology Transfer) Community-Led Governance is Critical: <i>The establishment of a community-led management committee ("Ilifaletu") was a crucial step in ensuring local ownership and sustainability of the project. This structure minimizes dependence on external partners and ensures decisions are made by those who will be most affected by the outcomes.</i> Tailored, Hands-on Training: <i>The success of the project hinged on a phased training approach. The "Training of Trainers" (ToT) model, which empowered 40 community members to become local experts, proved highly effective for knowledge replication. Furthermore, hands-on sessions that demonstrated the technology's versatility for a range of food products (e.g., vegetables and fruits) were key to expanding its perceived value beyond a single commodity like mopane worms.</i> Integration of Conflict Prevention: <i>Addressing potential conflicts early, through a dedicated conflict analysis report and sensitization workshops, was a vital success factor. By openly discussing</i>	
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	issues like political partisanship, price wars, and corruption, the project-built trust and a framework for equitable management. Opportunities Market Diversification and Value Addition: The solar drying technology creates an opportunity for the community to move beyond sun-dried produce to a higher-value, higher-quality product that can access formal markets like supermarkets. This also opens the door for product diversification, such as creating mopane worm flour, which can be sold at a premium. Year-Round Income and Food Security: The technology's ability to dry a variety of food items, from mopane worms to vegetables and fruits, presents an opportunity for the community to generate income and preserve food throughout the year, not just during the mopane worm harvesting season. This directly improves food security and economic resilience. Replication and Scalability: The community-led model and robust training program provide a blueprint for replicating the project in other regions facing similar climate challenges. The trained community members	
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	<i>can serve as consultants or trainers for future projects.</i>	
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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	Approx. 500 characters with spaces
CTCN Assistance	2 to 4 bullet points. Approximately 450 characters with spaces
Anticipated impact	<i>Problem statement.</i> <i>Zimbabwe faces a challenge in sustainably harvesting and processing mopane worms, a key protein source. Traditional drying methods using firewood contribute to deforestation, exacerbating fuel shortages. The increasing demand for mopane worms coupled with dwindling firewood resources threatens the sustainability of this vital food source and economic activity. In addition, most crops are seasonal as are other sources of food e.g., Mopani worms and fruits, as such appropriate preservation during and immediate post-harvesting time is vital in maintaining the relevant balance between food supply and population growth.</i> <i>Desired Impacts:</i> <i>I. Climate Resilience: Support the community to fight against deforestation.</i> <i>I. Resource Efficiency: solar drying systems use significantly less energy (solar instead of wood) and time compared to traditional drying.</i> <i>III. Community Engagement: Through fostering community engagement and cooperation through shared responsibility for managing drying systems. This can strengthen social bonds and collective efforts in addressing food security challenges.</i>

	<i>V. Economic Growth: the use of drying facility could stimulate economic growth at the community level, generating income and employment opportunities.</i> <i>V. Environmental Sustainability: By reducing the need for firewood contribute to more environmentally sustainable agricultural practices.</i> <i>vi. Knowledge transfer: through training on the use of the technology for at least 120 direct beneficiaries which includes Mopane worm harvesters, and 400 community members as indirect.</i> <i>vii. Community ownership and self-sufficiency in a sustainable business model. The TA process is designed to transition the project from external support to local management, ensuring long-term viability. This will lead to improved food security, economic empowerment, and climate change resilience within the community.</i> <i>Describe how the TA is expected to lead to the desired impact. Include description of stakeholders,</i> <i>1. CTCN (Climate Technology Centre and Network): The funding and oversight body providing the technical assistance.</i> <i>2. Rural Electrification Fund: The IP responsible for the providing project oversight including infrastructure support, training stakeholder engagement and collaboration.</i> <i>3. NDE</i> <i>Provide any necessary support to IP in the implementation of the technical assistance. Be the facilitator between climate change agencies, policies, and procedures that will support the implementation of the TA. Participate in activities related to the TA, such as workshops, steering committee meetings, etc.</i> <i>4. Off & Tie Grid Solar Company: The local partner responsible for on-the-ground coordination and community engagement. The technical partner responsible for installing the solar drying facility and providing hands-on training in collaboration with the IP.</i> <i>5. Government Ministries/Agencies: Ministry of Energy: Provides regulatory support and guidance on energy policies. ZERA (Zimbabwe Energy Regulatory Authority): Provides expertise on energy technology and policy, including the</i>
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	<i>possibility of net metering and alternative solar solutions.</i> <i>Forestry commission: data and research input</i> <i>Gwanda Rural District Council: Project enablers, bylaws regulators, action planning and operationalization</i> <i>Environmental Management Agency: regulatory compliance, data and research input.</i> <i>6. Academic/Research Institution: Harare Institute of Technology and National University of Science and Technology for data input, research and development of the proposed technology.</i> <i>7. Community Beneficiaries: The local residents of Ward 13 in Gwanda, including Mopane worm harvesters, women's groups, and youth, who will own and operate the facility.</i> <i>8. Etiquette Consultancy: Gender analysis to assess both the baseline socio-economic conditions and gender dynamics within the Mopane worm value chain and to inform future interventions that address the existing disparities.</i> <i>deliverables and timelines.</i> <i>Phase 1: Project Kick-off and Technical Implementation (Month 1-2)</i> • <i>Deliverables:</i> ○ <i>Implementation plan</i> ○ <i>Monitoring and evaluation plan</i> ○ <i>Impact statement (initial version)</i> ○ <i>EC Result Tracker (initial version)</i> <i>Phase 2: Desk review, stakeholders mapping, engagement and workshops (Month 3-5)</i> • <i>Deliverables:</i> ○ <i>Gender profile Literature review report</i>
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	○ <i>Data collection tools</i> <i>Questionnaires, one to one bilateral interviews</i> ○ <i>Infrastructure assessment report</i> ○ <i>Deforestation hot spots mapping</i> ○ <i>Baseline gender assessment report and Gender Action plan.</i> ○ <i>Risk Analysis and Mitigation Plan</i> ○ <i>List of mapped project stakeholders disaggregated by type of roles</i> ○ <i>List of Stakeholder working group disaggregated by gender</i> ○ <i>Minutes of the inception meeting including a list of participants disaggregated by gender and resource used for the presentation.</i> ○ <i>Conflict Analysis Report</i> <i>Phase 3: Architectural design, desk review and workshop (Month 6-8)</i> ● <i>Deliverables:</i> ○ <i>Benchmarking of existing drying systems for mopane worms or similar food document</i> ○ <i>Characteristics of the mopane worms document</i> ○ <i>Architectural design of the drying facility of mopane worms</i>
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	○ <i>Report on demonstration workshop, participants attendance records.</i> ○ <i>Cost analysis and Business model document</i> <i>Phase 3: Set-up demonstration, training and workshop (Month 9-12)</i> • <i>Deliverables:</i> ○ <i>List of participants (trainees) disaggregated by gender.</i> ○ <i>Training manuals/resources</i> ○ <i>Countersigned Mutual Accountability Agreement (MAA)</i> ○ <i>ToT report, participants attendance records</i> ○ <i>Construction/set-up of drying system at project location</i> ○ <i>Report on hands-on training on drying system to the beneficiary community, attendance records.</i> ○ <i>Sustainable harvesting plan document</i> ○ <i>Report of the workshop on conflict prevention and peaceful co-existence, attendance records.</i> ○ <i>Roadmap of scaling the drying system beyond the pilot location document</i> ○ <i>Endline assessment report</i>
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	○ <i>Impact statement (Final version)</i> ○ <i>EC fund tracker (closure)</i> ○ <i>Technical assistance closure report</i> Core impact indicators: <i>Anticipated increased economic, health, well-being, infrastructure and built environment, and ecosystems resilience to climate change impacts as a result of technical assistance.</i>
Co-benefits: Achieved or anticipated co-benefits from the TA	<i>1. Climate Resilience: Support the community to fight against deforestation.</i> <i>2. Resource Efficiency: solar drying systems use significantly less energy (solar instead of wood) and time compared to traditional drying.</i> <i>3. Community Engagement: The project will foster community engagement and cooperation through shared responsibility for managing drying systems. This can strengthen social bonds and collective efforts in addressing food security challenges.</i> <i>4. Economic Growth: the use of drying facility could stimulate economic growth at the community level, generating income and employment opportunities.</i> <i>5. Environmental Sustainability: By reducing the need for firewood contribute to more environmentally sustainable agricultural practices.</i> <i>6. Knowledge transfer: through training on the use of the technology for at least 120 direct beneficiaries which includes Mopane worm harvesters, and 400 community members as indirect.</i> <i>7. Community ownership and self-sufficiency in a sustainable business model. The TA process is designed to transition the project from external support to local management, ensuring long-term viability. This will lead to improved food security, economic empowerment, and climate change resilience within the community.</i>
Gender aspects of the TA	<i>Yes the technical assistance was supported by a gender analysis specialist, Etiquette Consultancy to assess both the baseline</i>

	<i>socio-economic conditions and gender dynamics within the Mopane worm value chain and to inform future interventions that address the existing disparities.</i> <i>Describe gender aspects identified and additional considerations taken to mainstream gender (e.g. equal participation in trainings, gathering of gender-disaggregated data, etc.).</i> <i>During the implementation of the solar-powered drying facility in Garanyemba ward 13, Gwanda, several gender aspects were identified, and additional considerations were taken to mainstream gender throughout the project. The primary goal was to ensure the project did not reinforce existing gender inequalities but instead empowered women and promoted equitable participation.</i> <i>Identified Gender Aspects</i> • <i>Women as Primary Harvesters:</i> • <i>Limited Access to Technology:</i> • <i>Time Poverty:</i> • <i>Decision-Making:</i> • <i>Potential for Conflict:</i> <i>Additional Considerations for Gender Mainstreaming</i> <i>To address these aspects and ensure gender equality, the following measures were integrated into the project design and implementation:</i> • <i>Equal Participation in Training: The project ensured that training cohorts were balanced, with specific targets for women's representation. The training of trainers (ToT) program successfully trained 120 community members, including representatives from women's groups, to ensure knowledge transfer was inclusive.</i> • <i>Hands-on, Inclusive Training: The hands-on training for the wider</i>
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	community (120 beneficiaries) was designed to be accessible to everyone, regardless of prior technical knowledge. • <i>Gender-Disaggregated Data:</i> The project collected and analyzed gender-disaggregated data at every stage. This included information on participation in workshops, training outcomes, and usage of the facility to ensure equitable access and benefits were being realized. • <i>Empowering Women in Leadership:</i> The project actively promoted women's involvement in the newly formed Mopane Worm Management Committee ("Ilifaletu"). This committee, which governs the facility, includes women representatives to ensure their voices are heard in all decisions, from facility access policies to financial management. • <i>Benefit Sharing:</i> The business model includes a benefit-sharing mechanism where a portion of the revenue is invested back into a community development fund. • <i>Conflict Prevention:</i> The sensitization workshops specifically addressed the potential for gender-based conflicts over resources and technology, and a clear escalation path for dispute resolution was established.
Anticipated contribution to NDC	1. Zimbabwe's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under Adaptation measure 1 promotes gender-sensitive climate-smart agriculture technologies, including sustainable mechanization, agro ecology, renewable energy, and agro-forestry. 2. The National Adaptation plan seeks to enhance resilience to the impacts of climate change, recognizing the vulnerability of the country while mainstreaming climate change in all socioeconomic sectors underpinning the economy.

	3. Zimbabwe's Nationally Determined Contribution Agriculture, under Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) mitigation measure number 15 Table 7 aims to reduce area burned by 500,000 hectares between 2020 and 2025 inclusive
The narrative story	Background and Context The global population, projected to reach 9 billion by 2050, demands innovative food production methods. Edible insects, including mopane worms, offer a sustainable and nutritious protein source. Zimbabwe has a long history of insect consumption, with mopane worms being a staple. Our study reveals that 66.7% of households participate in the mopane worm value chain. Traditionally, mopane worms are dried using firewood, a practice unsustainable due to widespread deforestation and power shortages. The growing demand for firewood exacerbates the issue, necessitating alternative drying methods to ensure food security and environmental sustainability. The CTCN technical assistance for the solar-powered drying facility in Gwanda is set against a backdrop of severe climate change impacts in Zimbabwe's semi-arid regions. The main problems and barriers this project addresses are the increasing climate variability, which directly threatens community livelihoods, and the lack of access to appropriate climate technologies for adaptation and mitigation. The project is located in Gwanda's Garanyemba Ward 13, a rural area heavily dependent on rain-fed agriculture and the harvesting of Mopane worms for socio-economic well-being. The community has already experienced significant challenges from climate change, including reduced rainfall, prolonged droughts, and erratic weather patterns. These conditions have disrupted the Mopane worm life cycle, leading to inconsistent harvests and a decline in a crucial food and income source. The community's traditional methods of drying Mopane worms, which rely on open sun drying, are inefficient and produce a lower-quality product, further limiting their economic potential. Main Problems and Barriers 1. Reliance on Climate-Sensitive Livelihoods

	2. Lack of Access to Appropriate Technology 3. Energy and Emissions 4. Socio-economic Conflicts <i>The CTCN technical assistance for the solar-powered drying facility in Gwanda is set against a backdrop of severe climate change impacts in Zimbabwe's semi-arid regions. The main problems and barriers this project addresses are the increasing climate variability, which directly threatens community livelihoods, and the lack of access to appropriate climate technologies for adaptation and mitigation.</i>
Contribution to SDGs A complete list of SDGs and their targets is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/register/	To <i>SDG 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture. The CTCN TA will have a direct benefit in promoting sustainable agricultural practices by introducing the solar drying technique that will reduce deforestation.</i> <i>SDG 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. The CTCN TA will promote solar drying technique to communities towards ensuring sustainable production of food and animal feeds.</i> <i>SDG 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.</i> <i>13.1 - Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries The CTCN TA will introduce solar drying technique to climate-impact prone communities to promote sustainable agricultural practices thereby mitigating the effect of climate change and ensuring food security.</i> <i>13.2 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning The CTCN TA will train small scale harvesters and processors and community members alike on climate change impact and mitigation strategies.</i>

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	Quantitative value	Qualitative description
Please note indicators below highlighted as anticipated	<i>Numerals only; disaggregates must sum to the total</i>	<i>List the various elements corresponding to the quantitative value as well as timelines and responsible institutions</i>
Total number of events organized by proponents and implementing partners	7	REF 1. Stakeholders mapping and engagement 2. Architectural Design Demonstration workshop REF and Proponent 1. Gender and baseline assessment 2. Technology Risk Assessment 3. Demonstration workshop 4. training on drying system workshops 5. Sensitization workshop
Number of participants in events organized by proponents and implementing partners		
a) Number of men	84	Zimbabwe
b) Number of women	143	
Number of climate technology RD&D related events	2	1. Technology risk assessment 2. Sensitization workshop
Number of participants in climate technology RD&D events	<i>List total number here</i>	
a) Number of men	53	
b) Number of women	36	
Number of training organized by proponents and implementing partners	2	<i>List the title of the training sessions and capacity strengthening activities</i> Solar dryer training 1. Introduction to specification 2. Dryer overview and Components 3. Principle Operation 4. Installation and Set-up 5. Operation and Procedure

		5. Cleaning and maintenance 6. Troubleshooting guidance Power generation basics 1. Display Dashboard settings and Home page 2. System flow page 3. Load management 4. Turn on and shut up procedure
Number of participants in trainings organized by proponents and implementing partners	93	
a) Number of men	29	
b) Number of women	64	
Total number of institutions trained	<i>List total number here</i>	
a) Governmental (national or subnational)		<i>List the name of organisations trained here</i>
b) Private sector (bank, corporation, etc.)		<i>List the name of organisations trained here</i>
c) Nongovernmental (NGO, University, etc.)		<i>List the name of organisations trained here</i>
Percentage of participants reporting satisfaction with CTCN training (from CTCN training feedback form)	4+	<i>Satisfied= 4+ on 5-pt scale</i>
Percentage of participants reporting increased knowledge, capacity and/or understanding as a result of CTCN training (from CTCN training feedback form)	4+	<i>Increased knowledge, capacity and/or understanding= 4+ on 5-pt scale</i>
a) Percentage of men	63	
b) Percentage of women	37	
Total number of deliverables produced during the assistance (excluding mission, progress and internal reports)	28	
a) Number of communication materials, including news releases, newsletters, articles, presentations, social media postings, etc.		<i>List the name of the documents</i>
b) Number of tools and technical documents strengthened, revised or developed		<i>List the name of the documents</i>
c) Number of other information materials strengthened, revised or created (For example training and workshop reports, Power Points, exercise docs etc.)	7	1. Baseline gender assessment report and Gender Action plan. 2. Report on Architectural design demonstration workshop 3. Report on training of the trainee 4. Training manuals 5. Report on drying demonstration 6. Risk analysis report 7. Sensitization and peace coexistence report
Total number of policies, strategies, plans, laws, agreements or regulations supported by the assistance	6	
a) Adaptation related	2	Plan: 1. Roadmap to scaling, replication and adaptation of the technology. Policies Supported: 1. National Adaptation plans

b) Mitigation related	2	Policy Supported: 1. National climate change and mitigation response strategy 2. Zimbabwe Long-term Low Greenhouse Gas Emission Development Strategy (2020-2050)
c) Both adaptation- and mitigation related	2	Policy Supported: 1. Zimbabwe Renewable Energy Policy 2. Zimbabwe Forestry Policy
Anticipated number of policies, strategies, plans, laws, agreements or regulations proposed, adopted or implemented as a result of the TA	2	
a) Adaptation related		List the type of documents anticipated to be proposed, adopted or implemented
b) Mitigation related	1	Sustainable Harvesting Plan Adopted
c) Both adaptation- and mitigation related		List the type of documents anticipated to be proposed, adopted or implemented
Anticipated number of technologies transferred or deployed as a result of CTCN support	1	Solar dryer
Anticipated number of collaborations facilitated or enabled as a result of technical assistance	6	
a) Number of South-South collaborations		List the names of the organisations (excluding the CTCN or TA implementers)
b) Number of RD&D collaborations	2	Harare Institute of Technology (HIT) National University of Science and Technology (NUST)
c) Number of private sector collaborations	4	1. FBC Bank 2. Continental Wires Pvt. Ltd 3. Steel Towers Engineering Pvt. Ltd. 4. Stainford Ventures PL ECP M & C Engineering Co
Number of countries with strengthened National System of Innovation as a result of CTCN support		List names of countries
Insert any additional indicators here		

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 CO₂ equivalent (CO₂e) emissions reduced or avoided as a result of CTCN TA
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	<i>Please add your calculations in word or excel format as an Annex to this Closure Report, where applicable.</i>	
	Anticipated metric tons of CO ₂ e reduced or avoided as a result of the TA on annual basis	Anticipated metric tons of CO ₂ e reduced or avoided as a result of the TA in total
Quantitative value (emissions reductions)	<i>Total number (numerals only, no rounding or abbreviations)</i>	<i>Total number (numerals only, no rounding or abbreviations)</i>
Unit	tCO ₂ e	tCO ₂ e
GHG assessment boundary (project emissions) Identify expected post-TA activities, associated effects and assess boundary for quantification of GHG emission reductions		
Baseline emissions Describe baseline scenario, baseline candidates, emission factors and emissions calculated		
Methodology Explain the method or process of verifying the indicator and how data was gathered		
Assumptions Describe assumptions made during calculation and quantification of GHG reductions		

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 <i>Please provide a qualitative description of the anticipated impacts on the categories below</i>
Infrastructure and built environment Anticipated increased infrastructure resilience (avoided/mitigated climate induced damages and strengthened physical assets)	
Ecosystems and biodiversity	1. Community-Based Conservation by reducing dependence on natural resources and encouraging sustainable practices.

Anticipated increased ecosystem resilience (areas with increased resistance to climate-induced disturbances and with improved recovery rates)	Involvement of local communities in the project, will empower them to take ownership of their natural resources and implement conservation measures. Improved livelihoods will reduce incentives for illegal activities that harm ecosystems, such as illegal logging. 2. Proper management of the drying facility will help to regulate the harvesting of mopane worms, preventing overexploitation and ensuring that populations can recover. Improved agricultural practices by incentivizing farmers to adopt more sustainable agricultural practices, such as agroforestry to enhance ecosystem resilience. 3. Reducing pressure on the use of firewood, will contribute to the protection of the Mopane worm and its ecosystem. 4. Reducing deforestation will allow forestry regeneration improving carbon Sequestration capacities.
Economic Anticipated increased economic resilience (e.g. less reliance on vulnerable economic sectors or diversification of livelihood)	1. Improved food security by providing a source of nutritious food for local communities. 2. The project will help to reduce poverty rates through income diversification providing new economic opportunities for rural households.
Health and wellbeing Anticipated increased health and wellbeing of target group (e.g. improved basic health, water and food security)	1. Mopane worms are a rich source of protein and other essential nutrients. The project will contribute to improved nutrition and health outcomes, particularly among vulnerable populations. 2. Increased Food Security: the project will enhance food security by providing a reliable source of food for local communities, especially during times of scarcity. 3. The facility may require the construction of new water infrastructure, such as wells or pipelines, which can improve access to clean water for local residents. 4. Increased income and improved food security will help to reduce poverty and improve overall well-being. 5. The project will stimulate community development by creating jobs Improving infrastructure, and enhancing access to essential services.

Core indicator 3	Anticipated number of direct and indirect beneficiaries as a result of the TA	
	Quantitative value	Means of verification
Total beneficiaries	<i>Total number</i>	
Number of adaptation beneficiaries		<i>Describe calculation methods and assumptions made</i>
Number of mitigation beneficiaries		<i>Describe calculation methods and assumptions made</i>
Number of adaptation-and mitigation beneficiaries		<i>Describe calculation methods and assumptions made</i>

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 <i>List the institutions, timelines, and description or title of the investment</i>	Methods <i>Describe methods used for quantification of funds leveraged</i>
Total funding	<i>Total number in USD (numerals only, no rounding or abbreviations)</i>	<i>Total number in USD (numerals only, no rounding or abbreviations)</i>		
Anticipated amount of public funding mobilised from national/domestic sources				
Anticipated amount of public funding mobilised from international/ regional sources				
Anticipated amount of private funding mobilised from national/domestic sources				
Anticipated amount of private funds mobilised from international/regional sources				

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.

