CTCN
CLIMATE TECHNOLOGY CENTRE & NETWORK

CTCN Technical Assistance
Request Submission Form

Guidelines:

- This Request Submission Form should be completed by the organisation requesting technical assistance from the Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN) in collaboration with the National Designated Entity (NDE) of the country in question
- The Form must be signed by the NDE. Please see updated contact list of NDEs here: http://unfccc.int/ttclear/support/national-designated-entity.html
- The Form can be submitted as a Word file containing a digital signature or as a signed and scanned PDF file in combination with an un-signed Word file
- For requests submitted by multiple countries, all the NDEs of the respective countries shall sign identical Forms before official submission to the CTCN
- NDEs have the opportunity to submit CTCN requests in collaboration with National Designated Authorities (NDAs) for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) if targeting the GCF Readiness Programme.

Requesting country or countries:	Jordan
Request title:	Please reflect the objective of the technical assistance in the title (maximum 200 characters). The Clean Environment Company Feasibility Study and Technological Solutions for the Upgrade of Amman's Dirty MRF into An Integrated Solid Waste Management System
NDE	Jordan Ministry of Environment Ms. Sara Qais Al Haleeq, Head of Adaptation, Climate Change Directorate sara_alhaleeq@hotmail.com Address: King Faisal Bin Abd Al Aziz St. 83, Um Uthaina Amman, Jordan 11941
Request Applicant:	Name of organization: Clean Environment Company Contact person; Dina Haddad Position: General Manager Email: dinahaddad@budgetjordan.jo / info@tadweerjo.com Address: P.O. Box 940415 248 Mecca Street, Amman, Jordan 11194 Jordan

Climate objective:

- ☐ Adaptation to climate change
- ☐ Mitigation of climate change
- ☒ Combination of adaptation and mitigation of climate change

Geographical scope:

- ☐ Community level
- ☒ Sub-national
- ☐ National
- ☐ Multi-country

If the request is at a sub-national or multi-country level, please describe specific geographical areas (provinces, states, countries, regions, etc.).
The project is located 50km east of the capital city, in the Ghabawi area, directly opposite the largest final disposal landfill site in the Kingdom. the "Ghabawi Solid Waste Landfill". The project serves the Greater Amman Municipality

(GAM) which covers Amman, the largest and capital of Jordan and nearby cities of Zarqa and Rusifieh, whereby 40% of Jordan's population resides and accounts for 50% of the country's total solid waste.

Problem statement related to climate change (up to one page):

This section should answer the question "what is the problem?" Please summarise the problem related to climate change and/or the negative impacts of climate change in the country that the request aims to address.

Jordan is one of four most water scarce countries in the world. This scarcity impacts every aspect of life within the country and is its greatest challenge to economic growth and development. Climate change is acting as a threat multiplier aggravating existing water vulnerability and availability due to decreased precipitation and higher rates of evaporation, as a result of increased temperature. It is also anticipated to increase the intensity of droughts in the country and the occurrence of flood events.

Although Jordan's contribution to GHGs is equivalent to less than 28 million tons of CO2eq (2006 Third National Communication), and is minimal in absolute terms, it has a ranking of 81 out of 181 countries in the ND-GAIN index for climate vulnerability and recognizes that the potential for mitigation and adaptation is large. The solid waste sector is a major contributor to GHG emissions and accounts for 12.5% of the total GHG emissions of the country. The sector has also been isolated as one of the main contaminators of Jordan's scarce groundwater resources.

The current SWM system, with a network of landfill sites, dumpsites and transfer stations, has very few environmental controls. Lack of funding, high operating costs and the general lack of adequate sorting and recycling facilities at SW plants has resulted in waste being routinely dumped in unlined cells adjacent to old dumping sites which contain methane-producing material. Poor SWM can cause surface water contamination, contribute to soil contamination, air pollution and leachate – a liquid mix of chemicals that form as water is filtered through a contaminated area and could be hazardous if entering the soil, surface water or groundwater.

The volume of municipal solid waste has drastically increased in the last decade as a result of rapid population growth due to the influx of refugees, industrial development, and new consumption patterns. According to an EU report, as of 2017 Jordan generates an estimated 2.7 million tons of municipal solid waste (MSW) per year. It is estimated to reach 5.2 million tons by 2034. 50% of the waste is generated in the capital Amman, where 40% of the population resides.

While collection rates reach 90% in urban areas and 70% in rural areas, the disposal of waste is problematic and inefficient. Most solid waste ends up in either 2 of Jordan's only sanitary landfills or in one of Jordan's 17 dumpsites which are not properly designed or operated, demonstrated by their lack of: proper lining; leachate collection system; and a Landfill Gas Management System. These poorly designed landfills and the common practices of voluntary burning or aerobic decomposition of waste in open dump sites pose significant environmental and public health impacts and risks as it is a major source of air, land and water pollution.

As for recycling, an estimated 6% - 10 % of Jordan's solid waste is currently being recycled. Most existing recycling and waste picking activities are informal, small in scale and limited to community-based organizations (CBOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). There are no efficient, large-scale, municipal-lead solid waste sorting practices or recycling systems in place throughout Jordan. The recycling sector in Jordan faces tough competition, internally, mainly due to the recent rise in electricity prices; and in the international market, with raw virgin materials and imported recycled products being a viable substitute, readily available and affordable.

In addition, around 50% of waste in Jordan is organic. Even with the present energy crisis, and emergence of new technologies there is a lack of waste to energy projects that could tackle both issues. As described by the government in its National Solid Waste Policy, the entire sector is "old, inefficient, costly and environmentally unstable." Given

Jordan's macroeconomic situation plagued with annual budget deficits and a public debt amounting to 95% of GDP, the government has very limited resources to invest in major infrastructure projects and the sector. It is therefore, actively pursuing public private partnerships to develop the waste management sector amongst others.

The Clean Environment Company is the first registered and licensed private sector Dirty Material Recovery Facility in Jordan. It manages and operates the Al Tadweer facility next to Al Ghabawi landfill - the largest final disposal site and engineered sanitary landfill in the Kingdom. It has a PPP agreement with GAM to operate the 600-1000 tn/day capacity facility - which is able to cover 25% of GAM's waste generation per day. As part of its strategic development, Clean Energy Company it is looking to invest in an integrated waste management system for Al Tadweer, as a pilot project within Amman, to improve sorting and recycling capabilities, and potentially waste-energy. Through implementation of such a project it will support Jordan in implementing both its National Solid Waste Management Strategy, its National Climate Change Policy, and National Green Growth Plan.

Past and on-going efforts to address the problem (up to half a page):

This section should answer the question "what has been done or is currently being done to address the problem?" Please describe past and on-going processes, projects or initiatives implemented in the country or region to tackle the climate problem as described above.

The Government of Jordan has developed the National Climate Change Policy and a National Solid Waste Management Strategy to transform existing municipal waste management practices into an integrated waste management system in an effort to mitigate the environmental and health risks it generates.

According to a mapping of all ongoing projects within the waste management sector conducted by the Federation of Canadian Municipalities and the GIZ, the government is receiving support on numerous projects from multiple donors and development agencies. Some of these projects are technical and include funding specialized equipment to improve waste collection, transfer, and disposal; developing a computerized and web-enabled National Monitoring Information System for waste management; and instilling a landfill gas system at Al Ghabawi.

Other projects are focused on adaptation and socio-economic benefits such as generating decent jobs in the sector to improve the well-being and health of those working within it; reducing barriers to entry for enterprise development for women and youth; and public awareness campaigns and community outreach to improve behaviors. A few projects are geared towards improving the governance of the sector. Finally, one project focuses on establishing conditions for a climate friendly circular economy in Amman, mainly presorting at the source. It is evident that the bulk of projects are directed in two streams. The first is providing technical assistance to host communities as a swift response to the refugee crisis. The second is to expand and rehabilitate Jordan's two biggest landfills Al Ghabawi in Amman and Al Ekaider landfill in Irbid in the north of Jordan. Whereby, at Al Ghabawi landfill a project is underway to expand the landfill as an extension to a previous rehabilitation program, by building nine new sanitary cells by 2027 and an LFG recovery system. At Al Ekaider landfill construction of new sanitary cells, transfer stations and sorting facilities has been completed.

Although the "reduce-reuse-recycle" approach is a basic guideline in Jordan's National SWM Strategy very few steps have been made towards the reduction or reuse of municipal solid waste. The current activities taking place on the 3R approach are led by either small size companies, or the informal sector which consists of waste-pickers practicing waste sorting and re-use.

In this context, it is evident that significant investments for integrated municipal waste management facilities should focus on recycling and MRF upgrades to help achieve mid and long-term goals for recycling and materials' recovery, as well as for the reduction of bio-waste ending-up to landfills, as set by the new National Waste Management

Strategy[1]. However there is currently very limited dialogue and incentives focused on integrating the private sector as a key player in the sector and this is something we wish to address with the implementation of the proposed project to support implementation of the framework.

Specific technology2 barriers (up to one page):

This section should answer the questions "what are the technology barriers that hinder national efforts described above" and "how will the CTCN technical assistance complement these efforts?" Building upon the problem statement and taking into consideration the existing efforts described above, please describe the specific technology barriers encountered by the requesting applicant to identify, assess or deploy climate technology(ies) in an effort to address the problem statement. The described barriers should be within the scope of the requested CTCN technical assistance (described in the section below).

Tadweer is the first official Dirty Material Recovery Facility in Jordan that has a PPP agreement with GAM to receive up to 1000tn/day of municipal solid waste per day. The facility is located next to Al Ghabawi landfill which one of the few engineered sanitary landfills in Jordan that currently receives up to 4,000 tons of municipal solid waste per day from Amman and the neighboring cities of Zarqa and Ruseifeh. Amman has approximately 5 million residents, including over 500,000 Syrian refugees, and the population is placing unprecedented strain on the city's municipal infrastructure.

Working at full capacity Tadweer should be able to cover 25% of the municipal solid waste received at the landfill. However, at the moment, the facility can only operate 200 tons/day a fifth of its maximum contracted capacity. This is due to a number of reasons; firstly, equipment and machinery are outdated, and conveyor belts have lots of downtime. Secondly, quality of mixed waste received by GAM requires manual sorting before being transferred to the conveyor belts and this requires a lot of time and cost on the operation, and lastly, the lack of specialized expertise in the field makes it difficult to take strategic decisions on new technologies to rehabilitate the existing facility, and find technological solutions to handle the rejected waste which ends up going back to the landfill.

Most of the equipment and machinery within the facility have been locally built. There are two major conveyor belts, where the sorting takes place, and a newly in-house built conveyor belt for double sorting. For its post processing production, Tadweer has 5 shredders for plastic shredding with a total capacity of 5tons/day, an in-house built 3ton/day capacity washing treatment area to further treat the shredded plastic in aims to improve product value for sales.

Tadweer currently employs 70 sorters through the International Labor Organization most of whom are Syrian refugees. The operation includes pre-manual sorting before transferring the waste onto the conveyor belts. This is due to the quality of waste received and the continuous stoppage on the conveyor belts.

With a major sales problem due to a non-regulated recyclable market and the novelty of the business in Jordan, along with high operating costs, the facility is facing great financial losses. To deal with this and to avoid shutting down the facility, Clean Environment Company is looking at ways to turn the business around into an operationally and financially sustainable business by upgrading to an integrated solid waste management solution company. By rehabilitating the facility to a highly equipped one with the appropriate sorting lines, post process treatment options,

[1] Section 2.1 - The Waste Management Framework Law No. (16)/2020: "Encouraging the involvement of the private sector through the investing in the waste management activities."

[2] *"**any equipment, techniques, practical knowledge and skills** needed for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to climate change" (Special Report on Technology Transfer, IPCC, 2000)*

introducing viable technological solutions for the rejected waste, will allow the business to become both financially and environmentally sustainable.

The general barriers as described above are due to the sector being premature, and the lack of previous recycling facilities, where benchmarks and expertise knowledge can be shared. In addition, the lack of technical specialists in integrated solid waste management service solutions in Jordan exacerbates the issues.

Sectors:

Please indicate the main sectors related to the request:

☐ Coastal zones	☐ Early Warning and Environmental Assessment	☒ Human Health	☒ Infrastructure and Urban planning
☐ Marine and Fisheries	☒ Water	☐ Agriculture	☐ Carbon fixation
☒ Energy Efficiency	☐ Forestry	☒ Industry	☒ Renewable energy
☐ Transport	☒ Waste management		

Please add other relevant sectors:

Cross-sectoral enablers and approaches:

Please indicate the main cross-sectoral enablers and approaches

☒ Communication and awareness	☒ Economics and financial decision-making	☒ Governance and planning	☒ Community based
☐ Disaster risk reduction	☒ Ecosystems and biodiversity	☒ Gender	

Technical assistance requested (up to one page):

Founded on the problem statement, past/on-going efforts and technology barriers, please describe the requested technical assistance. The technical assistance should clearly contribute to mitigation or adaptation to climate change as described in the problem statement and contribute to overcome the specific technology barriers.

Within a clearly defined scope, the description of technical assistance should be structured into the following:

- Overall objective
- Anticipated groups of activities to be performed by the technical assistance

- Anticipated products to be delivered by the technical assistance.

Please note that the CTCN facilitates technical assistance and is not a project financing mechanism.

Overall Objectives: The overall objective of this proposal is to prepare an in-depth feasibility study including a budget and implementation plan which will be the basis for a concept note and full funding proposal for the Clean Environment Company solid waste management facility. The outcomes of the project are to support the implementation of the National Solid Waste Management Strategy of Jordan, promote a circular and green economy, and ensure the financial viability and sustainability of the existing business. The studies will provide a recommendation to rehabilitate and scale up the current Dirty Material Recovery Facility in Amman, introduce technological solutions for the rejected waste (e.g. composting) decreasing the amount of rejected waste sent to landfills and dumpsites, as well as introduce recycling collection and clean MRF services in Amman.

The three main outputs of the technical assistance request are:
1. Pre-feasibility study for the rehabilitation of existing Dirty Material Recovery
2. Pre-feasibility of an enclosed system- gasification plant for the rejected material feedstock
3. Business development plan for the establishment of commercial and residential recycling services.

Output One: Preparatory activities for pre-feasibility study for rehabilitation of the Dirty MRF

1. Waste characterization study to be the baseline for the below activities
2. Risk assessment and recommendations of current design and layout of the municipal solid waste sorting and treatment facility to increase capacity at minimum from 200ton/day to 1000ton/day
   2.1 Associated capital expenditures and operational costs to implement design and layout recommendations
3. Revise current contract agreement between the facility and Greater Amman Municipality and provide recommendations on contract development to help the project and facility become sustainable
4. Detailed cost analysis of the current business model and scenarios for rehabilitation to Clean MRF
   4.1 Include financial agreement options between the facility, municipality and private waste collection companies
   4.2 Recommendations for sustainable financing/licensing agreement based on international standards, best practices, and the most recent estimates of waste collection activities by the facility

Output Two: Preparatory activities for pre-feasibility for technological solutions for rejected waste disposal.

A current enclosed system gasification option is being explored and further studies are required to determine the most viable option for rejected waste. Access to preparatory funding, the activities below will provide a solution to decrease levels of rejected waste sent back to the landfills and dumpsites in Jordan.

1. Feedstock and baseline confirmation
2. Preliminary designs of rejected waste options and the associated detailed costing of all technical elements, capital expenditures and operational costs
   2.1 Identification, assessment, and recommendation of rejected waste diversion technical interventions or solutions
   2.2 - comparative assessment of the above from an environmental and social impact perspective

Output Three: Preparatory activities for business development plan for introducing recycling collection services through clean MRF facility

1. Preliminary study for introducing recyclable waste collection services with the required structure, equipment and business model and the associated detailed costing of all technical elements, capital expenditures and operational costs
2. Market analysis to understand uptake markets (both local and international) and strategic recommendations to increase the volume of clean recyclable waste collection and demand for clean waste

For all three outputs anticipated products to be delivered by the technical assistance are as follows.

-Baseline study on Dirty MRF GHG emissions
-Pre-feasibility study for Dirty MRF facility rehabilitation to or / and development of a Clean MRF
- Project Implementation Plan and Budget implementation for Clean MRF
- Comparative pre-feasibility study for technological solutions for rejected waste
- Budget for implementation of the technological solutions for rejected waste
- Business Development Plan for Commercial and Residential Recycling Services
- Market Analysis for clean waste uptake
- Project Implementation Plan and Budget for Recycling Services

Expected timeframe:

Please indicate the expected duration period for the requested technical assistance. Please note CTCN technical assistance is limited to a maximum duration of 18 months.

8 to 12 months

Anticipated gender and other co-benefits from the technical assistance:

Please describe the activities with gender linkages as well as the anticipated gender and other co-benefits (e.g. biodiversity, economic, social, cultural, etc.) that are likely to be generated as a result of the technical assistance. For more information you can find guidelines on the CTCN's website here:
https://www.ctc-n.org/technologies/ctcn-gender-mainstreaming-tool-response-plan-development
Further reading on gender can be found on the CTCN website here:
https://www.ctc-n.org/technology-sectors/gender

Unemployment is a chronic problem in Jordan and has reached 19%. The youth unemployment rate stands at a staggering 37.2%, which is among the highest globally. It is even higher amongst women, where female labor force participation rate is only 14%, one of the lowest employment rates for women worldwide. The waste management sector offers great potential to employ both young men and women.

Currently, there are around 5,000 waste pickers in the country, mostly Jordanians, either scavenging in cities or working formally and informally in dumpsites. No figure is available on the participation of children although the phenomenon is known. One fourth of waste pickers working formally on dumpsites are women. Syrians refugees have entered the value chain at different levels in search for income opportunities, leading to an increase in the number of informal recyclers and an intensifying competition.

Nevertheless, waste pickers have low and vulnerable incomes, and lack legal protection, health coverage and social security. They are considered casual day workers and thus do not receive any social security coverage from their work, nor any other form of benefits other than minimal pay per working days.

While initially reliant on middlemen to secure waste sorters at the facility, it was quickly realized that middlemen subjected sorters to a poor working environment as described above. Therefore, the company started collaborating with the International Labor Organization on employee recruitment and gradually moved away from outsourcing personnel. Through the ILO the company conducted a full Environmental Health Safety and Security risk assessment and gap analysis and prepared an action plan depending on priority and civil defense approval. It also recruited 70 sorters, 80% of whom are Syrian refugees. It instituted a salary scheme well above the minimum wage, installed Health and Safety Systems, provided protective equipment; gloves and protective gear for all staff for basic safety requirements. It also developed employee welfare infrastructure; such as a clean communal hall, showers, and locker rooms away from the sorting facility.

The company is currently working on developing an incentive system directly linked to quality and sales of end products to help retain and motivate its staff, provide Social Security, frequent medical tests and Health Insurance once employees have completed probation period, and develop an on-site clinic and nurse for emergencies.

All of these measures greatly improve the socio-economic situation of the employees at the company and as the company expands it is expected to increase its employment of vulnerable segments of society and extend them decent and secure working conditions.

As for gender, the company is currently headed by a female chairperson. Furthermore, its HR manager and Systems and Procedures Manager are both female. It is also working on developing policies to increase female employment to reach 10% within the near future. Furthermore, as some donor organizations are working with women to establish enterprises in the sector, the company will map these enterprises and explore avenues for collaboration.

Key stakeholders:

Please list the stakeholders who will be involved in the implementation of the requested CTCN technical assistance and describe their role during the implementation (for example, government agencies and ministries, academic institutions and universities, private sector, community organizations, civil society, etc.).

Stakeholders	Role to support the implementation of the technical assistance
National Designated Entity	No-objection, alignment with national strategy, consultant evaluation support
Request Applicant	Overall implementation, historical data, consultant evaluation support, monitoring & evaluation of final deliverables
GAM	Licensing of Applicant, historical data, alignment with GAM strategy and recommendations from deliverables
Intl Donors	Provide additional baseline data from current projects or pilots in SWM

Alignment with national priorities (up to 2000 characters including spaces):

Please describe how the technical assistance is consistent with national climate priorities such as: Nationally Determined Contribution, national development plans, poverty reduction plans, technology needs assessments, Low Emission Development Strategies, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions, Technology Action Plans, National Adaptation Plans, sectorial strategies and plans, etc.

Jordan has committed a nationally determined contribution of a 14% reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. The government and people of Amman are central to this national commitment. The city houses roughly 40% of the country's inhabitants and is the economic engine of the country. According to national level projections, the national greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in 2020 will be roughly 38 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e). According to CURB (Climate Action for Urban Sustainability) projections, Amman's scenario indicates roughly 11 million tons of CO2e emissions in 2020, slightly less than a third of national emissions.

The NDC Action Plan is aligned with national policies and strategies, particularly the National Climate Change Policy and the National Green Growth Plan for Jordan, that outline priority areas in mitigation, adaptation, and cross cutting sectors to transition to a low carbon and climate resilient economy.

As part of Jordan's mitigation contribution and actions in the waste management sector, it aims to develop a system for sorting, re-using and recycling to reduce percentage of solid waste that is disposed of in landfills from 80% to 60% in 2025 and increasing percentage of treated and reused solid waste from 20% to 40% in 2025.

Improving the way Amman sorts, collects and disposes of waste will reduce air pollution from waste transportation and waste processing sites. By enhancing and developing the Al Tadweer facility into up taking 25% of currently untreated waste, exploring environmental technological solutions for rejected waste, which would end up in the landfill, and introducing a clean MRF and collection services will play a major role in helping Amman and Jordan reach the specific targets and NDCs for the solid waste management sector.

Reference document (please include date of document)	**Extract** (please include chapter, page number, etc.).
Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)	Pg. 11 (mitigation contribution of waste sector action plan)
Technology Needs Assessment	NA
National Adaptation Plans	NA
Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions	NA
National Green Growth Plan (2017)	Pg. 16, Pg. 45 – 47, Pg. 71, Pg. 80, Pg. 108
National Solid Waste Mgmt. Strategy	• Section 1: Introduction Pg. 22 – 44 • Section 3: MSWM Legal & regulatory Framework Pg. 44 – 84 • Section 5: Identification of MSW Pg. 138 – 160 • Section 6: Financial Analysis of Existing MSWM System Pg. 176 – 182 • Section 7: introduction of existing public awareness and education programs on MSW, Pg. 252 – 253 • Section 9: Existing Public Private Partnerships in MSWM, Pg. 303 - 308
National Climate Change Policy	Pg. 10, Pg. 12, Pg. 20,

Development of the request (up to 2000 characters including spaces):

Please describe how the request was developed at the national level and the process used by the NDE to approve the request before submitting it (who initiated the process, who were the stakeholders involved and what were

their roles?) and describe any consultations or other meetings that took place to develop and select this request, etc.

As a first mover private sector in this field in Jordan, and in our search to find the right technical experts and avenues for funding for the development of this project, we initiated a meeting with the NDE seeking technical support and understanding the funding opportunities that can help turnaround this business into a sustainable and long term project, and at the same time serve the greater good of Jordan in being part of NDC contribution.

After several meetings with the Director and other technical experts in the Ministry of Environment, the CTCN Technical assistance seemed to be the best solution to our current scenario to provide the needed studies to conduct a CBA on the projects bankability and be the basis for the development options of this project

Background documents and other information relevant for the request:

Please list all relevant documents that will help the CTCN analyse the context of the request and national priorities. Please note that all documents listed/provided should be mentioned in this request in the relevant section(s), and that their linkages with the request should be clearly indicated. For each document, please provide web-links (if available) or attach to the submission form. Please add any other relevant information as required.

- National Determined Contribution (Jordan INDCs) Plan, Pg. 11 (mitigation contribution of waste sector action plan). Document Attached
- National Green Growth Plan, Pg. 16, Pg. 45 – 47, Pg. 71, Pg. 80, Pg. 108. Document Attached.
- National Climate Change Policy; Pg. 10, Pg. 12, Pg. 20,
- National Solid Waste Management Strategy;
- Section 1: Introduction Pg. 22 – 44
- Section 3: MSWM Legal & regulatory Framework Pg. 44 – 84
- Section 5: Identification of MSW Pg. 138 – 160
- Section 6: Financial Analysis of Existing MSWM System Pg. 176 – 182
  Section 7: introduction of existing public awareness and education programs on MSW, Pg. 252 – 253Section 9: Existing Public Private Partnerships in MSWM, Pg. 303 - 308

Please indicate if this request has been developed with the support of the CTCN Request Incubator. No

OPTIONAL: Linkages to Green Climate Fund Readiness and Preparatory Support

The CTCN is collaborating with the GCF in order to facilitate access to environmentally sound technologies that address climate change and its effects, including through the provision of readiness and preparatory support delivered directly to countries through their GCF NDA. These actions are in line with the guidance of the GCF Board (Decision B.14/02) and the UNFCCC, particularly paragraphs 4 and 7 of 14/CP.22 that addresses Linkages between the Technology and the Financial Mechanisms[3].

The CTCN is therefore implementing some of its technical assistance using GCF readiness funds accessed via the country's NDA. Any application for GCF support, including the amount of support provided, is subject to the terms and conditions of the GCF and should be developed in conjunction with the NDA.

[3] Please see:
https://unfccc.int/files/meetings/marrakech_nov_2016/application/pdf/auv_cop22_i8b_tm_fm.pdf

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Please indicate whether this request has been identified as preliminarily eligible by the NDA to be considered for readiness support from the GCF.

☒ Initial engagement: The GCF NDA of the requesting country has been engaged in the design of this request and the NDA will be involved in the further process leading to an official agreement for accessing GCF readiness support.

☐ Advanced engagement (preferred): The GCF NDA of the requesting country has been directly involved in the design of this request and is a co-signer of this request, the signature indicating provisional agreement to use readiness national funds to support the implementation of the technical assistance.

NDA name:

Date:

Signature:

Monitoring and impact of the assistance:

By signing this request, I affirm that processes are in place in the country to monitor and evaluate the technical assistance provided by the CTCN. I understand that these processes will be explicitly identified in the CTCN Response Plan and that they will be used in the country to monitor the implementation of the technical assistance following standard CTCN procedures.
I understand that, after the completion of the requested assistance, I shall support CTCN efforts to measure the success and effects of the support provided, including its short, medium and long-term impacts in the country.

Signature:

NDE name: Sara Qais AL Haleeq

Date: 23/9/2020

Signature:

THE COMPLETED FORM SHALL BE SENT TO THE CTCN@UNEP.ORG

The CTCN is available to answer all questions and provide guidance on the application process.