

GOVERNMENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF VANUATU MINISTRY
OF CLIMATE CHANGE
ADAPTATION, METEOROLOGY,
GEO-HAZARDS, ENVIRONMENT &
ENERGY & NDMO
PMB 9074, PORT VILA
VANUATU



GOUVERNEMENT DE LA
RÉPUBLIQUE DE VANUATU
MINISTÈRE DE L'ADAPTATION AU
CHANGEMENT CLIMATIQUE, LA
MÉTÉOROLOGIE, LES RISQUES
GÉOLOGIQUES, ENVIRONNEMENT &
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SPR 9074, PORT-VILA, VANUATU

TEL : (678) 22068

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Ref: PV/MoCCA/DoE/PCREEE-PROJ/1. B.5

28 April 2021

The Climate Technology Centre and Network ("CTCN")
UN City, Marmorvej 51
2100 Copenhagen, Denmark
Email: ctcn@un.org

Re: Request for Assistance for Enhancing Vanuatu's Market to Energy Efficient Appliances Project

As the duly authorised National Designated Entity (NDE) for Vanuatu, I am pleased to submit for your consideration and feedback our request for the above-named project.

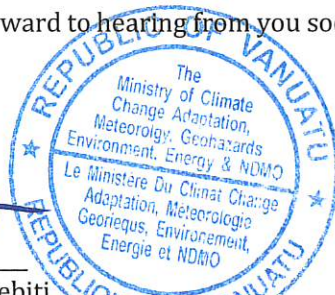
Enclosed with this letter is the completed & signed CTCN Technical Assistance Request Submission Form.

Kindly note that this request has been developed with the assistance of the South Pacific Community (SPC).

We look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

Esline Garaebiti
Vanuatu National Designated Entity (NDE)
Director General
Ministry of Climate Change



Cc: File

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:	Vanuatu
Request title:	Enhancing Vanuatu's market to energy efficient appliances
NDE:	Mrs Esline Garaebiti, Director General, Ministry of Climate Change, Government of Vanuatu, email: gesline@vanuatu.gov.vu ; Tel: +678 22068
Request Applicant:	Mr Antony Garae, Director, Department of Energy, Ministry of Climate Change, Government of Vanuatu, email: gantony@vanuatu.gov.vu ; Tel: +678 25201

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.).

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.

Vanuatu is strongly affected by and extremely vulnerable to climate change. Considering a wide range of natural hazards, Vanuatu ranked first out of 171 countries in the World Risk Index 2017 indicating their high susceptibility towards natural hazards.

Vanuatu has submitted ambitious mitigation actions as part of their NDC of which energy is a key sector (adoption of a 100% renewable energy target for electricity generation by 2030). Achieving Vanuatu's mitigation targets requires energy efficiency measures to be pursued to enable 15% savings in the energy sector. Such measures include accelerating the uptake and use of energy efficient appliances and increase the share of efficient appliance users. Vanuatu's Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy 2016-2030 identifies low carbon development as one of the six strategic priorities to achieve resilient development. Vanuatu's GCF Country Programme identified that the major source of CO₂ emissions was in the energy sector and it recognised that one of the mitigation measures in their NDC is the implementation of energy efficiency measures across all sectors to enable 15% savings in the energy sector. Under the environment goals and objectives of the National Sustainable Development Plan (2016 – 2030) it highlights as one of the objectives the promotion of renewable sources of energy and efficient use of energy. However progress towards achieving such measures requires effective policies, relevant legislation, information-based planning, and private sector participation, amongst others, to facilitate activities towards meeting the national energy targets.

Vanuatu has no manufacturing industry of its own, and all capital equipment for energy supply and consumption are imported, as well as the fossil fuels used in generation (almost all of which is diesel). Historically, the end-use equipment imported to Vanuatu has been of medium to low energy-efficiency, because it had no way of identifying more energy-efficient products or controlling the import of inefficient ones.

In Vanuatu, the urban household appliance and energy use survey in 2013¹ indicated that in Port Vila, 43% of households have refrigerators with very few have energy efficiency labels. About a fifth of refrigerators and freezers have leaking or poorly fitting door seals. Replacing these refrigerators and freezers should result in considerably less electricity use for cooling. There were fewer residential aircons. 46% of households use Compact Fluorescent Lights (CFL), 39% use linear Fluorescent Tube Lights (FTL) and 12% Incandescent Lights (ILs). Many CFLs are low-quality lights likely to have a limited lifetime. 70% of the FTLs are the old fat T12 type, which are inefficient and are suitable for cost-effective replacement, especially when used outdoors for night-time security lighting. All incandescent lights would also be suitable for replacement with good quality CFLs or FTLs. In Luganville, 28% of households have refrigerators (compared to 43% in Port Vila). Very few have energy efficiency labels. As in Port Vila, about a fifth of refrigerators in Luganville have leaking or poorly fitting door seals, which should be replaced to improve energy efficiency. 47% of households use CFLs, 41% are FTLs, and 11% are incandescent lights. 61% of FTLs in the surveyed households are the old, inefficient T12s. As in Port Vila, these are suitable for cost-effective replacement. Household penetration of efficient refrigerators, freezers and air conditioners remain low in Vanuatu.

Energy audits for buildings has been conducted on an ad-hoc basis and there is no guidelines that warrants building owners especially high energy demand buildings to be energy efficient. The residential electricity consumption is expected to more than triple in the coming 15 years, and residential demand is expected to remain highly concentrated in Port Vila. For the commercial and industrial customers across the country, electricity consumption is likely to nearly double in the coming 15 years. For the public sector the number of public sector customers will increase by more than 150%.²

¹ Urban Household Appliance & Energy Use Survey: Port Vila & Luganville, Vanuatu 2013, IIEC et al

² Vanuatu Energy Demand Projections: Business As Usual Scenario 2016, GGGI

Vanuatu has implemented an appliance energy labelling and standards programme since 2017 for refrigerators, freezers, air conditioning units and lighting products. However the impact of the programme to the nation has not been quantified as there was no impact evaluation done.

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.

A 2011 SPC study on the cost-benefit analysis³ of appliance labelling and standards for Vanuatu estimated the following benefits: (i) A national saving of about 3,030,000 litres per year in diesel fuel by 2020 (with a value of between USD 2,340,000 and 2,810,000 per year, depending on oil prices); (ii) A reduction in emissions of about 8,300 tonnes CO₂-e per year by 2020; (iii) Net savings to households of between 9,750 and 10,000 Vatu per year by 2020, rising to nearly 30,000 Vatu per year by 2028 (even after allowing for possible increases in appliance costs, should they occur).

Under the scope of the Australian Government funded Pacific Appliance Labelling and Standards (PALS) Project (2012 - June 2019), the Pacific Community (SPC) assisted several Pacific Island countries including Vanuatu to:

- a) develop national energy efficiency legislation and regulation on minimum energy performance standards and energy labelling;
- b) establish the administrative structure or processes for the key agencies involved to be clear on their responsibilities and resources to undertake activities such as inspection of products at point of import and sale, maintaining a register of products and working with retailers;
- c) build the capacities of governments and retailers to implement the requirements of the appliance standards and energy labelling laws; and
- d) carry out public awareness activities on energy labelling and standards.

With the assistance of the SPC Pacific Appliance Labelling and Standards (PALS) Project (2012 – June 2019), Vanuatu adopted legislation on labelling and standards. Previously, Vanuatu had no mechanism in place of identifying more energy-efficient products or restricting the import of inefficient products. The law ensures that household refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners and lighting products that meet Australian and New Zealand standards such as AS/NZS 4474.2:2009, AS/NZS 4474.1:2007, AS/NZS 3823.2:2013, and AS/NZS 3823.1.1:2012 are imported and used in their countries. Vanuatu adopted their labelling and standards law in March 2017 and its subsidiary regulation in September 2017. The actual implementation or enforcement of the laws in Vanuatu is about three years.

The Department of Energy since 2019 has been conducting energy audits in government owned buildings and institutions. Audits have been completed for Vila Central Hospital (VCH), Northern District Hospital (NDH) in Santo, Lenakel Hospital in Tanna, Vanuatu institute of public administration and management in Vila; Santo Correctional Services, Vanuatu Agriculture College in Santo to name a few. VCH and NDH in Santo have implemented the recommendations at their own costs and had reductions in electricity consumption by 20-50% monthly. In the NDH, reduction in monthly electricity bill from VUV1,000,000 to VUV500,000 was realised. Targets are to audit 3 buildings in a year as indicated in the Vanuatu National Energy Road Map.

³ The costs and benefits of introducing standards and labels for electrical appliances in Pacific Island countries 2011, SPC

Specific technology⁴ 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).

The appliance energy labelling and standards programme as well as the energy audit programme are fairly new in their implementation and are challenged by the following barriers:

Financial means - Currently there are no loan facilities or subsidies and no incentives for consumers to be able to purchase regulated energy efficient refrigerators, freezers and aircons making it difficult for ordinary households to buy these appliances.

Technical Barriers – there are limited skilled capacities to: conduct technical assessments on the national impacts of energy labelling and standards; and develop energy audit requirements and guidelines appropriate for the country.

The CTCN support is needed to:

- (i) fund the technical market assessment on the effectiveness and impacts of appliance energy labelling and standards and the inclusion of new appliances and equipment to be regulated
- (ii) fund a feasibility study (including technical, social, economic, financial and environmental criteria) of possible national financial mechanisms such as subsidies and loans and design the appropriate financial mechanism(s) for financing energy efficient appliances.
- (iii) fund the development of energy audit requirements or criteria for auditing buildings specifically for government owned buildings, institutions, commercial buildings and households.

Sectors:

Please indicate the main sectors related to the request:

- | | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal zones | <input type="checkbox"/> Early Warning and Environmental Assessment | <input type="checkbox"/> Human Health | <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure and Urban planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Marine and Fisheries | <input type="checkbox"/> Water | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Carbon fixation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy Efficiency | <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Renewable energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transport | <input type="checkbox"/> Waste management | | |

Please add other relevant sectors:

⁴ “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)



Cross-sectoral enablers and approaches:

Please indicate the main cross-sectoral enablers and approaches

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communication and awareness | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Economics and financial decision-making | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Governance and planning | <input type="checkbox"/> Community based |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disaster risk reduction | <input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystems and biodiversity | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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.

The technical assistance is to provide the much-needed information and address the identified gaps or barriers that would assist Vanuatu in pursuing its energy efficiency efforts to another level.

Overall Objective

The overall objectives of this technical assistance is to reduce GHG emissions through promoting energy efficiency in Vanuatu's appliance/equipment and building sectors.

The specific objectives are to:

- Conduct a detailed technical market assessment on the effectiveness and impacts of existing appliance energy labelling and standards in Vanuatu and propose new appliances and equipment to be regulated
- Undertake a feasibility study (including technical, social, economic, financial and environmental criteria) of possible national financial mechanisms such as subsidies and loans and design the appropriate financial mechanism(s) for financing energy efficient appliances.
- Develop energy audit requirements/criteria for auditing buildings specifically for government owned buildings, institutions, commercial buildings, and households to be used by the Energy Office.

Anticipated groups of activities to be performed by the technical assistance

[1] Technical market assessment

- Consult with a range of representative stakeholders on their views in relation to the appliance energy labelling and standards program since its inception in 2017. In particular, to focus on stakeholders perceptions of the effectiveness and usefulness of the program and to identify any specific challenges and drawbacks associated with the program;
- Review the existing appliance energy labelling legislation, regulation and regulatory procedures and highlight any deficiencies or obstacles with suggestions for improvements to ensure more effective implementation and enforcement;
- Review the administration of the program and the related costs;



- Provide recommendations on developing a plan for monitoring and market surveillance;
- Analyse the available data to gauge the level of compliance and identify areas where compliance could be improved;
- Propose new appliances and equipment to be regulated to expand the appliance coverage of regulated appliances;
- Provide an estimate of the impact of the program in terms of increases in the energy efficiency of the regulated appliances (refrigerators, freezers, aircons, and lights) sold in Vanuatu;
- Determine the extent of program efficiency - the impact on national fuel bill, price impacts and household electricity savings.

[2] Feasibility study

- Review of latest international literature and experience on financial mechanisms for energy efficient appliance loan and subsidy programs;
- Consult amongst stakeholders (financing institutions including retailers offering hire-purchase arrangements, retailers, and consumers) to assess the current financing products, identify local barriers and challenges to financing the regulated products (air conditioning units, refrigerators, freezers, lights) and assess financing institutions' capability to provide or strengthen financing for the regulated products;
- Assess technical, social, economic, financial and environmental criteria of possible national financial mechanisms such as duties, taxes, subsidies and loans to address identified barriers and challenges;
- Select and design the appropriate financial mechanism(s) with stakeholders and agree on an implementation roadmap.

[3] Energy Audit Criteria

- Consult with a range of stakeholders on their views on having an energy audit requirements or criteria such as which buildings to target, who will be responsible for the audits and costs, what is the frequency of audits, trigger prerequisites such as minimum energy consumption level (MWh/yr, GJ/yr, kWh/m²) what standards to use such as ISO 50002:2019, energy auditor requirements (qualifications and certification needed), how the audit results are to be reported, etc;
- Develop technical audit requirements/criteria and processes as basis for energy audits to adhere to.
- Conduct training for energy officers on energy audits including the criteria and processes for energy auditing

[4] Country Missions and Workshops

- Two country missions are envisaged for extensive consultations with key stakeholders through meetings and workshops. Each activity [1] – [3] would require consultations, meetings and workshops to be conducted.

Anticipated products to be delivered by the technical assistance

The following deliverables are expected:

- (1) Inception Report of the assignment
- (2) Final Draft assessment report on the effectiveness and impacts of existing appliance energy labelling and standards in Vanuatu
- (3) Final Draft feasibility study report for financing energy efficient appliances
- (4) Final Draft Energy Audit Criteria
- (5) Consultation and Workshop Reports

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 12 months.

Expected duration of this assignment will be within 12 months

Activity 1 Technical market assessment – 4 months

Activity 2 Feasibility study – 3 months

Activity 3 Energy Audit Requirements – 3 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>

The gender and other co-benefits for this TA are as follows:

- The market assessment will include consultations with the different gender groups including the marginalized ones as they are all consumers of energy efficient appliances and the assessment report should also highlight the perceptions and how the project impacts the different gender groups
- The financial mechanisms to be established as part of the feasibility study will result in financial and economic benefits through the use of energy efficient appliances.

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 – Director General, Ministry of Climate Change	Provide overall advice and oversight of the TA
Request Applicant – Department of Energy	Provide coordination role and support
National Green Energy Fund (NGEF)	NGEF is an independent public entity that consolidates existing financial resources including attracting and channelling new funding sources for sustainable electricity access and efficient use of energy in Vanuatu's off-grid areas. NGEF's role is to provide technical advice in the establishment of financial mechanisms for loans and subsidies for energy efficient appliances
Pacific Community Georesources and Energy Programme (SPC)	Provide technical advice and support to the NDE and the Request Applicant
Vanuatu Banks – National Bank of Vanuatu, ANZ Bank, BSP	Provide technical advice in the feasibility study of appropriate financial mechanism(s) for financing energy efficient appliances
Vanuatu Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Provide coordination role with importers and traders of energy efficient appliances
Department of Public Works/Municipal Councils?	Provide coordination role with public and commercial building owners

UNELCO	Provide support in the electricity consumption of major energy users
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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.	
Reference document (please include date of document)	Extract (please include chapter, page number, etc.).
Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 2016	Direct alignment and contribution to NDC implementation is required for all CTCN technical assistances. Please include a direct reference to the INDC/NDC document (chapter, page number, etc.). Vanuatu has a target of 100% renewable energy electricity generation by 2030. Achieving Vanuatu's mitigation targets requires energy efficiency measures to be pursued to enable 15% savings in the energy sector. (pg 4 NDC)
Technology Needs Assessment (TNA)	The NDC highlighted the need for a TNA to assist in implementing a country driven process for identifying and analysing the priority technology needs for mitigating and adapting to climate change. However the TNA is yet to be completed.
National Adaptation Plans	NA
Updated Vanuatu National Energy Road Map 2016 – 2030	The updated NERM priorities include accessible energy, affordable energy, secure and reliable energy, sustainable energy and green growth (pg 14). Under Sustainable Energy (pg 20-21): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It recognises that renewable energy and energy efficiency are equally important ways to achieve the NERM's vision • Energy efficiency can be a cost-effective way to meet energy demand while reducing the environmental and social impacts, and cost, of energy infrastructure and use • The greatest immediate potential for energy efficiency improvements is in cooking and drying, transport, and electricity use in buildings
National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP) 2016 - 2030	The NSDP has three pillars: society, environment, and economy pillar (pg 9). The environment pillar (pg 13) seeks to ensure a pristine natural environment on land and at sea that continues to serve our food, cultural, economic and ecological needs, and enhance resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change and natural disasters. Some of the policy objectives under this pillar are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENV 2.1 Increase access to knowledge, expertise and technology to enact our blue-green growth strategies • ENV 2.3 Promote renewable sources of energy and promote efficient energy use
Vanuatu Country Programme for GCF 2018	The Country Programme (CP) in Table 13 Results Logical Framework to monitor and evaluate its CP highlighted as part of scaling up mitigation the following (pg 66): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcome 4: Resilient communities with access to clean energy and energy efficient technology as inclusive businesses



- Output 4.1: Scaling up RE and EE solutions and businesses to improve energy access and to decouple energy consumption with productivity and outputs

Pipeline B projects include promotion of energy efficient appliances, lighting and equipment, promotion of green building design and certification for the public and private sector (pg 95)

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.

The Department of Energy provided the initial ideas about the request and worked closely with the Pacific Community in developing the request. The Vanuatu NDE is aware of and supports this request. The Director of Energy is fully aware and supportive of this proposal.

The proposal will be submitted to the National Designated Entity which is the Director General of the Ministry of Climate Change and to the National Advisory Board on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (NAB). The NAB is Vanuatu's supreme policy making and advisory body for all disaster risk reduction and climate change programs and activities. The NAB provides the final recommendations to the NDE for final approval of the proposal. The members of the NAB are senior-level representatives from sectoral government agencies, CSOs and technical advisors:

- Vanuatu Meteorology and Geohazards Department
- Department of Energy
- National Disaster Management Office
- Department of Climate Change
- Department of Environment
- Department of Fisheries
- Department of Forestry
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Water
- Department of Livestock
- Department of Public Works
- Department of Foreign Affairs
- Department of Trades
- Vanuatu Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- Vanuatu Association of Non-Government Organisation

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.

Refer to Reference Documents mentioned above under Alignment with National Priorities section

- Please indicate if this request has been developed with the support of the CTCN Request

N/A

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 Mechanisms⁵.

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.

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

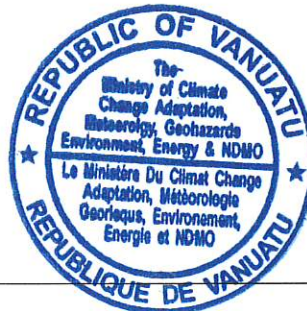
Initial engagement: The GCF NDA of the requesting country has been engaged in the design of this request and the NDA will be involved in the further process leading to an official agreement for accessing GCF readiness support.

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: Mrs Esline Garaebiti

Date: 28/04/21

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.


⁵ Please see:

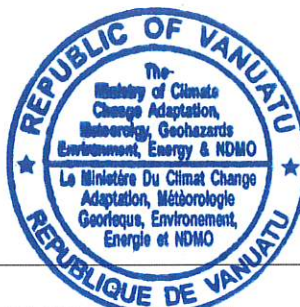
https://unfccc.int/files/meetings/marrakech_nov_2016/application/pdf/auv_cop22_i8b_tm_fm.pdf

Signature:

NDE name: Mrs Esline Garaebiti

Date: 28/04/21

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.