

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	Assessment of the current status of the circular economy in the waste sector for developing a waste stream specific roadmap in Zimbabwe
Technical assistance reference number	202000023
Country / countries	Zimbabwe
NDE organisation	Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry
NDE focal point	Ms. Munashe E.S. Mukonoweshuro
NDE contact information	munamuko@gmail.com
Proponent focal point and organisation	Mr. Chamu Gora, Kwekwe Polytechnic, chamugora.cg@gmail.com
Designer of the response plan	Valentin Rudloff, CTCN, Valentin Rudloff, valentin.rudloff@un.org
Implementer(s) of technical assistance	TNO Netherlands, SIB_KEPSA, Nairobi, Kenya, local consultants Andrew Chinyepe, Chandirekera Mutubuki-Makuyana (both from Harare, Zimbabwe)
Beneficiaries	

Sector(s) addressed	Waste Management
Technologies supported	Municipal waste identification Prioritization and ranking of waste streams Waste collection and separation Conversion technologies for organic waste (biogas, compost)
Implementation start date	(01/02/2021)
Implementation end date	(31/04/2022)
Total budget for implementation	USD 243,950
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	Output 1 : Development of implementation plan and communication documents Output 2 : Analysis of existing circular economy initiatives and key players in Zimbabwe Output 3 : Identification of the perceived value of the circular economy and of the benefits, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges in Zimbabwe's waste sector Output 4 : Circularity analysis of one prioritized waste stream Output 5: Development of a circular economy roadmap and identification of a potential circularity pilot project
Methodologies applied to produce outputs and products	Stakeholder mapping, questionnaires and interviews, data gathering and analysis, SWOT analysis, structured interviews with key stakeholders, roadmap development, conceptualization of pilot concept
Reference to knowledge resources	The UNFCCC TEC documents were reviewed but no direct use was made of TEC knowledge products <i>Link to TEC knowledge database:</i> https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/documents.html
Deviations	No major deviations, except a one month later delivery of results and final reports
Anticipated follow-up activities and next steps	<i>Instruction: Please describe planned follow-up activities after completion of technical assistance, including information on involved stakeholders and anticipated timelines.</i> The Ownership of the project results is with NDE, Ms. Munashe E.S. Mukonoweshuro, Ministry of Environment. The anticipated timeline of the proposed pilot concept is 1-3 years. Key stakeholders have been identified.

	<p>With these key stakeholders, a Technical Committee was formed and a number of meetings were conducted as preparation of the final stakeholder meeting. These key stakeholders include : Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality; Ministry of Energy and Power Development, Harare City Council, Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development, ZIM Earthworm Farms, Onyx Earth Biogas.</p> <p>Anticipated follow-up activities will have to be initiated by this Technical Committee.</p> <p>The pilot concept that has been selected as appropriate in the Zimbabwe context was conversion of organic household waste, after collection and separation, into compost/fertiliser product.</p>
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2. Lessons learned

	Lessons learned	Recommendations
Lessons learned from the CTCN TA process	<p>The TA process was well prepared, however implementation on the ground was challenged by sometimes bad communication means, COVID restrictions. As a consequence, data gathering on the ground was a challenge that took more time to complete than anticipated.</p> <p>Interaction with the CTCN Secretariat was smooth and usually quick</p>	<p>Recommendations include :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitating the data gathering (interviews, questionnaires, workshops) from stakeholders should be given more priority early in the process. Earlier preparation of the stakeholder interaction process, including smooth facilitation (e.g. remuneration of travel costs, time) <p>Arrange regular interaction with the CTCN secretariat and CTCN officers, invite them to relevant (online) meetings</p>
Lessons learned related to climate technology transfer	<p>Lessons learned include: A thorough stakeholder mapping at an early stage is important to analyse which stakeholders are critical for the technology transfer and implementation</p>	<p>Recommendations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain clearly the different steps in the implementation process and define the key stakeholders in that process Identify the opportunities for over-coming barriers Define ownership of the implementation process

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.



Figure 1. Visit waste collection centre in Harare, biowaste section



Figure 2. Stakeholder meeting Harare, April 2022



Figure 3. Waste dump site in Harare



Operationalizing the Roadmap

IMPLEMENTATION PER 2022 – DISCUSSION IN KEY ACTIONS

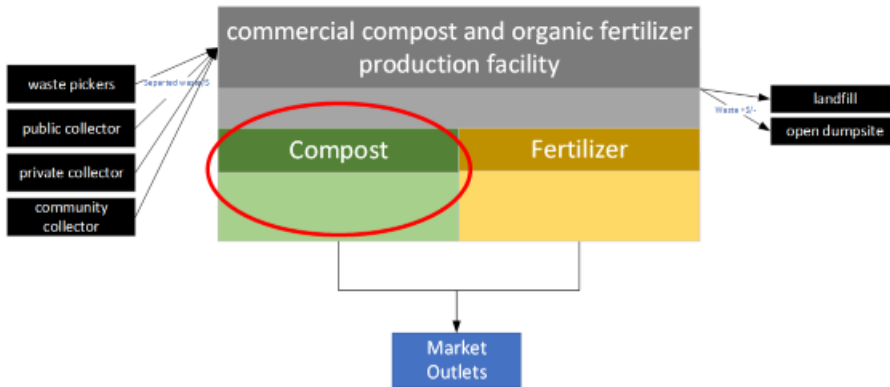
- Project finished from May
- To start with implementation of the interventions from the roadmap in 2022;
- (1) who is/ are in the lead and coordinating?
- (2) what need to be the first key actions?
- (3) what can I/ my organization do?

Agreement on 1 and 2



Description pilot concept

ACTOR RELATIONS



TNO innovation
For life



A phased approach

THREE STEPS TO SCALE-UP





BUSINESS MODEL AND FINANCIAL PLAN

RESULTS FINANCIAL PLAN

PHASE 1:

- Scale is essential for financial viability. A pilot which processes 3500 tonne per year into compost, which is 9,5 tonnes per day is barely viable in terms of OPEX, definitely not in CAPEX. However, 3500 tonnes per year is already 2,5% of the total waste in Harare, thus more seems difficult.
- CAPEX viability is difficult, due to investment costs and low margins on compost. Work with financial incentives to reduce CAPEX, and with donor funding for CAPEX, or partner with existing organizations that have equipment and land
- OPEX viability is difficult due to the costs of buying back organics and the low margins on compost. Could be mitigated with tax reduction or subsidy schemes.

PHASE 2:

- Scale is also essential for the financial viability of organic fertilizer production. With the aforementioned volumes, financial viability is realistic: revenue streams can cover OPEX costs.
- CAPEX investment costs are quite high, due to investment in more advanced equipment needed for fertilizer production in comparison to compost.
- OPEX cost addition for phase 2 is relatively low, while revenues increase greatly due to the value increase of the final product

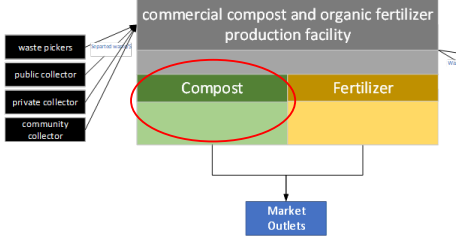
4. Impact Statement

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.

<p>Challenge</p>	<p>Zimbabwe is experiencing substantial growth in the population and the economy. The World Bank projects the economy is set to rebound by 2.9% (2021), indicating a quick economic recovery after COVID-19. This growth provides benefits and significant challenges in managing the ever-increasing amounts of waste. Currently, less than 48% of the solid waste generated in the country is collected, while the remainder is generally dumped illegally or disposed of by open burning</p> <p>Hence, Zimbabwe has to address the challenges of waste and resource loss and to take dedicated steps toward a more circular economy</p>
<p>CTCN Assistance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) was engaged through the Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry and Kwekwe Polytechnic to provide technical assistance in the 'Assessment of the current status of the circular economy in the waste sector for developing a

waste stream specific roadmap in Zimbabwe' project.

- The team of consultants led by the research institute TNO, from the Netherlands, has been working on the assessment of the current waste management situation, the identification of potential routes for improving the waste system from a circular economy perspective, the assessment of the organic waste management system in particular, and currently the translation of the insights from the first activities into a national roadmap for the improvement of the organic waste system as well as the conceptualization of a pilot project for organic waste.
- The roadmap for Zimbabwe is based on four pillars of enhancing the institutional framework, promoting constructive collaboration, increasing knowledge and awareness and improving the physical infrastructure. Within each pillar, interventions and action points are defined on the short, medium and in some cases long term. Additionally, it is identified for the interventions whom the lead actors are to further take up responsibility of the execution of the intervention. The interventions are supported by more detailed sub-interventions, however operationalization and quantification of the roadmap is beyond the scope of this project and is suggested as a follow-up activity.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This pilot concept is focused on conversion of household organic waste into compost/fertilizer : <p>Description pilot concept ACTOR RELATIONS</p> 
<p>Anticipated impact</p>	<p>The 2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG’s) highlight the mismanagement of solid waste and sewage as a major challenge that threatens the environment and health in Zimbabwe. SDG 12 states that there is need for sustainable consumption and production patterns through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse. According to a study carried out by Practical Action Southern Africa, Zimbabwe generates approximately 2.5million tonnes of waste annually. These figures are projected to increase as industrialization, urbanization and economic development in the nation rises.</p> <p>For this reason, this CTCN intervention is timely and links to SDG 12.</p>
<p>Co-benefits: Achieved or anticipated co-benefits from the TA</p>	<p>The pilot implementation includes a solid network of organic waste collection.</p> <p>The pilot implementation also will generate a market for compost products, for this the Ministry of Agriculture is an essential partner.</p> <p>The pilot will generate jobs on the side of collection and separation</p>
<p>Gender aspects of the TA</p>	<p>The gender aspects of this TA was evaluated in Output 2. We conclude that the waste management sector in Zimbabwe is largely silent in terms of gender issues. More diversity in workforce will be helpful in implementation</p>

<p>Anticipated contribution to NDC</p>	<p>The current TA will not have a contribution to the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) of Zimbabwe. Implementation of the pilot concept in Zimbabwe will have a small contribution to the NDC of Zimbabwe. However, when this pilot will result in scale up or multiplication, the concept may contribute significantly (min. 10 %). (Resource Efficiency: Potential and Economic Implications, IRP, 2017).</p>
<p>The narrative story</p>	<p>Zimbabwe is currently far from having a well-developed and sustainable waste management system. This is problematic as the country is already generating 2.5 million tonnes of waste annually. Although the rate is lower than the Sub-Saharan Africa average waste generation rate of 0.46 kg per capita per day, these numbers for Zimbabwe are expected to nearly triple by 2050 due to the country's fast growth. Compared to some neighbouring countries, the collection percentage is relatively high at 48 percent. However, these numbers still show that more than half of the waste is not collected and managed properly. Moreover, these numbers largely reflect collection in high-income areas. In low-income, high density areas, waste services are much less frequent and well-organized, and many people do not have the financial capacity to participate. In rural areas, there is no waste collection at all despite income level, thus everything is processed on-site. Waste that is collected (from urban areas) is barely collected separately. Local authorities are not able to collect separately due to a lack of capacity and necessary infrastructure. Only some private players allow for separate collection or facilitate after-collection waste separation through aggregation and subsequent handpicking at Waste Transfer Centres. However, this is negligible compared to the amount of waste that is collected unseparated. Thus, most of the waste collected is brought to one of the waste dumps in the country. Zimbabwe currently only has one engineered, lined landfill situated in Bulawayo. The rest are all uncontrolled open dumps (each city at least has one), causing environmental degradation and</p>

	<p>leakage of greenhouse gases. This is predominantly due to the high organic nature of the waste in Zimbabwe. On average, waste compositions show around 56% of the waste is organic, mainly from food waste. Plastics follow as the second largest, although much smaller, contributing 13%, followed by paper (10%). The other waste streams included in this project's scope are much smaller (glass 4%, metal 2%). When looking at the activities around recycling and/or other forms of valorisation of the waste streams, it can be concluded that the waste market for any of the six highlighted waste streams is not fully developed in Zimbabwe. Generally, most waste comes from the dumps where waste pickers acquire the valuable components and sell these to waste tp aggregators. Waste aggregators then sell to recyclers or producers. Currently, the best-developed market is for plastics, although most of the collected plastics are only baled and exported, leaving ample room for the development of a domestic market for recycled plastics. The other waste streams show some activity in terms of recycling, for instance, glass mainly refers to the reuse of collected beverage bottles whilst metal is sometimes smelted (mainly steel), but mostly exported or used for artisan practices. Paper is recycled into cardboard and other secondary paper products. The least developed market is for organics, even though the stream is the largest. This is mainly due to the inconvenient nature of the waste, being smelly, heavy and difficult to store and transport. In terms of the underlying policy framework, a key issue not (only) the lack of policies, but challenges in the practical implementation of already existing policies. This is largely due to a lack of funds for setting up an integrated waste management system and very little integration among governmental institutes on integral solid waste management. There is no Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) scheme or other tax incentives that could foster the transition or support the acquisition of the required funds for proper waste management. The hope that further</p>
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	<p>privatization will alleviate the issues currently experienced with waste management underestimates the pivotal role governments play in setting up sound waste management systems, including its financing. It is clear that the current policy framework is not focussed on circularity and that there is great potential for scaling and growing circular activities among the value chains in Zimbabwe. Despite this, it is interesting to see that ‘circular behaviour’ is implicit in lower-income areas (rural areas, high-density areas): goods are used intensely and not discarded easily. While communicating about circular ambitions, recognizing and appreciating such behaviour is worthwhile. The TA in this context is a very timely effort, that also needs follow-up in terms of implementation.</p>
<p>Contribution to SDGs</p> <p>A complete list of SDGs and their targets is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/register/</p>	<p>This TA contributes to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 12, Responsible consumption and production : the need for sustainable consumption and production patterns through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse • SDG 11 Sustainable Cities & Communities : The need for collection and separation of household waste will contribute to sustainable cities and communities. • SDG 13 Climate Action, the TA will initiate pathways for lowering GHG emissions

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 <i>Numerals only; disaggregates must sum to the total</i>	Qualitative description <i>List the various elements corresponding to the quantitative value as well as timelines and responsible institutions</i>
Please note indicators below highlighted as anticipated		
Total number of events organized by proponents and implementing partners	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kick-off meeting (online) • Stakeholder meeting on periodization of waste streams • Stakeholder meeting on technology pathways • Stakeholder meeting on roadmap and pilot concept • TEC meetings (3) • Stakeholder meetings output 2 (3) • Informal one per month meeting with NDE (online, 12)
Number of participants in events organized by proponents and implementing partners	Ca. 150 (in total)	
a) Number of men	70 %	All Zimbabwe
b) Number of women	30 %	All Zimbabwe
Number of climate technology RD&D related events	3	Stakeholder meetings
Number of participants in climate technology RD&D events	80	TEC meetings
a) Number of men	70 %	
b) Number of women	30 %	
Number of training organized by proponents and implementing partners	0	n.a.
Number of participants in trainings organized by proponents and implementing partners	<i>List total number here</i>	
a) Number of men	n.a.	
b) Number of women	n.a.	

Total number of institutions trained	List total number here n.a.	
a) Governmental (national or subnational)	n.a.	<i>List the name of organisations trained here</i>
b) Private sector (bank, corporation, etc.)	n.a.	<i>List the name of organisations trained here</i>
c) Nongovernmental (NGO, University, etc.)	n.a.	<i>List the name of organisations trained here</i>
Percentage of participants reporting satisfaction with CTCN training (from CTCN training feedback form)	n.a.	<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)	n.a.	<i>Increased knowledge, capacity and/or understanding= 4+ on 5-pt scale</i>
a) Percentage of men	n.a.	
b) Percentage of women	n.a.	
Total number of deliverables produced during the assistance (excluding mission, progress and internal reports)	8	
a) Number of communication materials, including news releases, newsletters, articles, presentations, social media postings, etc.	3	ASSESSMENT OF THE CURRENT STATUS OF THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY IN THE WASTE SECTOR FOR DEVELOPING A WASTE STREAM SPECIFIC ROADMAP IN ZIMBABWE 2022 FACT SHEET
b) Number of tools and technical documents strengthened, revised or developed	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final report Output 2 (Baseline assessment and analysis of existing circular economy initiatives and key players in Zimbabwe) • Output 3 (Identification of the perceived value of the circular economy and of benefits, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges in Zimbabwe's waste sector) • Output 4 (Circularity analysis of the

		<p>prioritized waste stream)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output 5 (National Roadmap for a circular economy in organic waste management)
c) Number of other information materials strengthened, revised or created (For example training and workshop reports, Power Points, exercise docs etc.)	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation Output 3 (SWOT analysis waste streams) • Presentation output 4 (technology pathways) • Presentation output 5 (roadmap)
Total number of policies, strategies, plans, laws, agreements or regulations supported by the assistance	7	See report Output 2, chapter 4
a) Adaptation related		<i>List the type and name of documents supported</i>
b) Mitigation related	4	<i>National Climate Change Policy , Environment management act, Low Emission Development Strategy</i>
c) Both adaptation- and mitigation related	3	<i>National Climate Response Strategy</i>
Anticipated number of policies, strategies, plans, laws, agreements or regulations proposed, adopted or implemented as a result of the TA	<i>List total number here</i> 1	
a) Adaptation related	0	<i>List the type of documents anticipated to be proposed, adopted or implemented</i>
b) Mitigation related	1	Roadmap for organic waste stream
c) Both adaptation- and mitigation related	0	<i>List the type of documents anticipated to be proposed, adopted or implemented</i>
Anticipated number of technologies transferred or deployed as a result of CTCN support	1 (organic household waste to compost/fertilizer)	<i>Instruction: List the type of technologies supported by this assistance. Technologies must be identified from the CTCN taxonomy of climate sectors and</i>

		<i>technologies (download in pdf format and choose from column C): https://www.ctcn.org/resources/ctcn-taxonomy</i>
Anticipated number of collaborations facilitated or enabled as a result of technical assistance	<i>List total number here</i>	
a) Number of South-South collaborations	0	<i>List the names of the organisations (excluding the CTCN or TA implementers)</i>
b) Number of RD&D collaborations	1	<i>List the names of the organisations (excluding the CTCN or TA implementers)</i>
c) Number of private sector collaborations	0	<i>List the names of the organisations (excluding the CTCN or TA implementers)</i>
Number of countries with strengthened National System of Innovation as a result of CTCN support	1	1 (Zimbabwe)
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	
	<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 (In case the TA is implemented)	Anticipated metric tons of CO ₂ e reduced or avoided as a result of the TA in total
Quantitative value (<i>emissions reductions</i>)	<i>Total number (numerals only, no rounding or abbreviations)</i> 41 kg CO₂/ton¹ of waste, pilot 3,500 ton/yr., Total emission reduction	<i>Total number (numerals only, no rounding or abbreviations)</i> Take 5 year pilot period resulting in 5*143,5= 717,5 tCO₂eq

¹ Sarah L. Nordahl et al, Environ. Sci. Technol. 2020, 54, 9200-9209

	3,500*41 kg= 143,500 kgCO_{2e} /yr = 143,5 tCO₂/yr	
Unit	tCO _{2e}	tCO _{2e}
GHG assessment boundary (project emissions) Identify expected post-TA activities, associated effects and assess boundary for quantification of GHG emission reductions	The GHG calculation is based on reference data from literature and on sizing of the pilot unit	
Baseline emissions Describe baseline scenario, baseline candidates, emission factors and emissions calculated	The base line emission scenario is based on current practice landfilling organic household waste	
Methodology Explain the method or process of verifying the indicator and how data was gathered	The data is based on the design of the biomass to compost unit and is based on emission data as reported in reference p. 12.	
Assumptions Describe assumptions made during calculation and quantification of GHG reductions	The data should be considered as indicative, more precise calculations can be made once the design of the composting unit is made and also the energy requirements of collection and separation are included.	

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)	The system of collection, separation and conversion of household biowaste will result in less landfill, and this will have impact on infrastructure and built environment
Ecosystems and biodiversity Anticipated increased ecosystem resilience (areas with increased resistance to climate-induced disturbances and with improved recovery rates)	Impact on ecosystems and biodiversity was not investigated as part of the TA, yet we expect that TA will be beneficial for ecosystem resilience

<p>Economic Anticipated increased economic resilience (e.g. less reliance on vulnerable economic sectors or diversification of livelihood)</p>	<p>The proposed TA follow-up will create some extra jobs in collection/separation, but also in selling product compost to market.</p>
<p>Health and wellbeing Anticipated increased health and wellbeing of target group (e.g. improved basic health, water and food security)</p>	<p>The system will have a moderate positive impact on health and wellbeing, due to less organic waste and better regulation of this waste stream.</p>

Core indicator 3	Anticipated number of direct and indirect beneficiaries as a result of the TA	
	Quantitative value	Means of verification
Total beneficiaries	<p><i>Total number</i></p> <p>2 900 000</p>	<p>Zimbabwe has estimated population of 14.86 million people, approximately 4.8mio of them live in urban areas (32%). The project is mostly likely to benefit urban households, business players in the household waste and particular those in organic waste stream.</p>
Number of adaptation beneficiaries	<p>1 420 000</p>	<p><i>Describe calculation methods and assumptions made</i> We assume that initiatives will be in some large cities such as Harare, Bulawayo, Mutare and Gweru, affecting some 30 % of city inhabitants and more than 50% of them women. Sources of verification: Local authorities' household waste collection data base. Small holder organic farmers forum. Organic fertiliser companies/composters and organic fertilizer suppliers and customers registers.</p>
Number of mitigation beneficiaries	<p>1 480 000</p>	<p><i>Describe calculation methods and assumptions made</i> Composting organic waste will contribute towards Zimbabwe's 0.45% GHG reduction target from the waste sector². Benefits include health and environmental impacts, resource efficiency and sustainability of ecosystems. Immediate beneficiaries are companies and players in the organic waste value chain. Means of verification include organic fertiliser companies/composters and organic fertilizer suppliers and customers registers. Households will benefit from clean environment. We assume that these mitigation effects will reach 10% of the population in Zimbabwe</p>
Number of adaptation-and mitigation beneficiaries		<p><i>Describe calculation methods and assumptions made</i></p>

² Zimbabwe Revised Nationally Determined Contribution, 2021

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> 4,5 Mio USD	Design, construction and operation of pilot for organic household waste to compost	Capital budgeting of items needed for pilot, plus operator
Anticipated amount of public funding mobilised from national/domestic sources		2,0 Mio USD	Local Authorities, national government	Investments by Local Authorities in waste collection on centre monitoring, data collection & supervision, and other overseeing activities including allocation of land Funds for policy development
Anticipated amount of public funding mobilised from international/ regional sources		1 Mio USD	International Development Organisations ; Climate Change Funds ; Funds for Women's Economic Empowerment ; Capacity development funds	Viability gap funding Women's economic empowerment funding Youths funds Funds for databases Funds for value chain development, capacity development, institutional development and leveraging

				Local Authorities initiatives
Anticipated amount of private funding mobilised from national/domestic sources		1,0 Mio USD	Private Waste Collection Companies, Private Agriculture Companies , Women and youth enterprises , Financial Institutions	Investments into collection equipment by private companies, Mandatory or voluntary Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) initiatives, Investments into branching with organic fertiliser production by chemical fertiliser producing companies , Investments from women and youth entrepreneurs Finance from financial institutions (e.g. World Bank)
Anticipated amount of private funds mobilised from international/regional sources		0,5 Mio USD	Through partnerships with PFAN, AECF, EEP	

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.