

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:	Pakistan
Request title:	Please reflect the objective of the technical assistance in the title (maximum 200 characters). Development of Gender-responsive Energy sector
NDE	Dr. Saima Shafique, Director, Ministry of Climate Change, saimashafique76@hotmail.com
Request Applicant:	Please add name of organisation, contact person, position, email and address of the organisation requesting assistance from the CTCN.

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.

Pakistan is one of the lowest contributors to global climate change but has consistently ranked in the top ten most vulnerable countries to climate change.¹ The impacts of climate change extend to labour productivity and employment around the world. The International Labour Organization states that by 2030, the warming climate will lead to a loss of 80 million full time jobs with an economic loss amounting to \$2.4 trillion². In Pakistan too, climate change impacts labour productivity and sustainable livelihoods. Climatic events trigger human displacement, negatively impact the health of the population, and effect economic growth. To counter these problems in an already struggling economy, there needs to be more sustainable solutions for a circular and sustainable growth but also potential to further minimize Pakistan's GHG emissions. The fact that Pakistan is one of the youngest countries in the world is an added advantage that can be capitalized. The Pakistan National Human Development Report states that 68 per cent of the population is below 30 years and 27 per cent is between the ages of 15 and 29.³ This youth bulge can be used to encourage young generation the opportunity for personal growth and the social, political, and economic uplift within the country, particularly within the energy sector. Climate change will impact the energy sector due to extreme weather events such as flooding, storm surges, and drought that will affect energy sources, and the supply and distribution infrastructure.

The energy sector is the major contributor to climate change through its high GHG emissions and is also sensitive to its impacts. With the rising population, economic growth, and changing patterns of consumption such as rising demand for cooling in the summer months has increased energy demand and consequently increase GHG emissions from the energy sector in Pakistan. Within this, women are more impacted because environment-related problems and hindrances which lead to more barriers in economic advancement. Initiatives to rectify these inequalities that women face are hindered by social and cultural norms that exclude women from the public sphere, coupled with the inherent sexism in the workforce. This is made worse by the exclusion of women from climate change decision-making and planning.

One way to curtail these impacts is to move towards a green economy model, which is linked strongly with new forms of employment in sectors based on sustainable resource management. With more green growth, better sustainability practices are developed and lead to the introduction of green jobs. Green jobs, which are linked to green growth, are those jobs that contribute to environmental sustainability. Specifically, this includes jobs that help to protect ecosystems and biodiversity, reduce energy, materials, and water consumption through high efficiency strategies, and minimize or altogether avoid generation of all forms of waste and pollution.⁴

The overall objective of the technical assistance sought is to encourage green entrepreneurial spirit in Pakistan, with a specific focus on clean and renewable energy and its potential cobenefits. This will involve capacity building, formulating course outlines on how green entrepreneurship can be successful, training young boys and girls, and educating them about the green economy, which expands across clean energy, tourism, disaster mitigation mechanisms. This will require recruitment of trainers, assembling capacity building mechanisms, and developing a technological reporting mechanism that will allow the Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC) to track developments of this initiative and allow it to build up and increase scalability. This request is for collaboration between CTCN (for mainstreaming climate resilience) and Pakistan's Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC).

¹ Eckstein, D., Künzel, V. and Schäfer, L. (2021). Global Climate Risk Index. Who Suffers Most from Extreme Weather Events? Weather-Related Los Events 2019 and 2000-2019. Briefing paper. GermanWatch e.V.

² Increase in heat stress predicted to bring productivity loss equivalent to 80 million jobs, ILO. 2019

³ Ahmad, S. (2018). Unleashing the potential of a young Pakistan. UNDP. [Online] Available at: hdr.undp.org/en/content/unleashing-potential-young-pakistan

⁴ UNEP (2021). Pakistan's Ten Billion Tree Tsunami. [Online] Available at: <https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/story/pakistans-ten-billion-tree-tsunami>.

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.

About 26% of Pakistan’s population (56 million people) lacks access to electricity and 51% (110 million) lacks access to clean cooking facilities. The energy sector faces critical challenges of centralised governance, intermittency of supply and limited share of renewables (5%). Lack of an integrated energy policy results in a disconnect between top-down regulation of (on-grid) urban electrification and bottom-up (off-grid) rural initiatives that remain limited and unregulated. Hence, issues of affordability, reliability and sustainability persist. Further, Pakistan ranked 151 out of 153 countries on the Global Gender Gap Index Report 2020, with its Human Development Index 25% lower for women compared to men. Although gender is prioritised in the National Policy for Development and Empowerment of Women (2002), Gender Reform Action Plan (2005), and Vision 2025, significant gaps persist in Pakistan’s SDG National Framework, including lack of baseline data, clear intervention targets, and attention to intersections between SDG5 (gender equality) and SDG7 (energy access).

Specific technology⁵ 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).

- 1) **There is a lack of resources** available for gender minorities and youth to develop and quickly understand new technologies. Important trainings need to take place to educate communities about how energy efficient technologies can be used, as this poses a huge problem.
- 2) **Lack of capacities:** there are no tool kits or specific education material available to train oneself in the energy sector and procuring relevant practical knowledge and skills.
- 3) **Women are excluded from decision-making related to climate change:** across the board, women and other gender minorities are excluded from decision making bodies and policy making platforms related to climate change and energy. This is because they are seen largely as untrained, a systemic problem where women have less access to learning about energy and sustainable practices. Thus, their institutional marginalization in these bodies becomes a problem in piloting and spreading climate technologies.

⁵ “**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)

- 4) **Institutional gaps:** there is little capacity present to replicate energy reducing mechanisms, such as solar powered lamps, in the country. Thus, this becomes a problem because trainings are not enough when mechanisms to replicate energy efficient technologies is not available.
- 5) **Lack of awareness and knowledge of the public:** There is a lack of awareness and information about climate change, its impacts, and how people's choices may contribute to or help address the problem. For instance, there is no consumer behaviour change efforts on how important energy efficiency is to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate climate change. There needs to be more mechanisms that allow communities to understand and adapt accordingly.
- 6) **Lack of financial institutions:** while there might be many communities, and women in particular, that are interested in investing, adapting and learning about energy, there is a lack of financial means to achieve this. There is a lack of material on educating and communicating how local investment can take place for green entrepreneurs and the financial and insurance institutional available. This is also because of a lack of these financial institutions in many parts of the countries, especially those that are more rural.
- 7) **Lack of interest in stakeholders:** there is a lack of interest in relevant stakeholders to have more gender and climate inclusive technologies. This can be attributed to norms around gender roles in society, as well as the hesitance to include women when they do not possess the appropriate skills to be engaged fully in the sector.
- 8) **Lack of gender disaggregated data:** Policy/regulatory bodies and energy utilities/suppliers lack sufficient fieldworkers and rely on national surveys for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of energy consumption that lack gender disaggregated data to inform gender-sensitive energy policy.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Renewable energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transport | <input type="checkbox"/> Waste management | | |

Please add other relevant sectors:

Cross-sectoral enablers and approaches:

Please indicate the main cross-sectoral enablers and approaches

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communication and awareness | <input type="checkbox"/> Economics and financial decision-making | <input type="checkbox"/> Governance and planning | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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.

Anticipated Products and Activities to be Performed and Delivered by the Technical Assistance

The anticipated activities will take place in 12 months. There will be between 6 and 7 sites identified (one site in each province and associated areas in Pakistan) and the activities implemented there.

The following activities and products will be delivered by the technical assistance:

Gender inclusive Policy support and development

- **Support review of energy relevant policies:** Pakistan is due for a review in energy policies, and the technical assistance needed will be the support of energy policies, strategies and action plans. This needs to be done with a gender-responsive and gender-sensitive lens. In order to do this, there will also be recruitment of women in the sector for the purposes of this review, thus ensuring the gap of women in important policy making positions is overcome. The overall aim of this is to ensure that the energy sector has a strong plan of action for resilience to climate change.

Capacity Building

- **Support capacity building:** as highlighted above, there is lack of capacity building when it comes to information and training. Capacity building can be built through training workshops and development of toolkits and educational materials. It is also important to engage energy sector policy makers, regulators, and operators and ensure that the policies they propose are gender-responsive and have a climate risk management element, which focuses on expanding energy access. Capacity building activities should be implemented to support public and private organizations in accessing climate finance for gender-responsive, energy infrastructure development. There needs to be greater information materials to educate and communicate how local investment can take place for green entrepreneurs and the financial and insurance institutional available. Greater capacity and information to provide financial instruments for climate risk reduction.
- **Gender audits in the energy sector:** hand in hand with policy support and development, there needs to be an in-depth gender audit which needs to take place in the energy sector. It needs to look at how inclusive energy programmes and projects are in selected sector, how gender

inclusive they are, to what extent it has climate adaptation within it, and what gaps exist in the current system. The past engagement of Pakistan with CTCN TA on National Certification Scheme for Energy Auditors in Pakistan will guide the gender audit where textile sector was reported as a sector with maximum women employment and lending further support for enhanced women participation. This will allow to build upon capacity building efforts and formulate a more targeted policy in the future and contribute to larger national commitments.

Knowledge management, awareness and advocacy

- Knowledge exchange: there needs to be more research done on how other countries are implementing gender responsive and gender sensitive energy policies and what are the best practices. This will allow effective and efficient policy lessons to be learnt and replicated and transformed in climate-friendly technologies and strategies for mitigation and adaptation. Relevant actors may include energy industry, governments, NGOs, academia and research institutions. By having information around climate change and engaging with important stakeholders, there can be important knowledge management, awareness and subsequent advocacy around energy, gender and climate change.

Investment promotion and business development

- **Develop gender-responsive project screening tools:** Development of screening tools that ensure that gender considerations and climate concerns are included in the planning and design of energy projects. This can be in the form of toolkits, training materials, and community feedback platforms that allow them to share needs and obstacles which can then be used.
- Building of a technological reporting mechanism, similar to a dashboard, that the Ministry of Climate Change and relevant ministries will have access to. This will include the design of a monitoring, and reporting framework including reporting module, with baseline established focused on gender mainstreaming in the energy sector, or even more focused on the textile sector. This will help to develop a screening tool to identify key areas where development needs to be done and ensure gender inclusion. This will help to ensure that gender considerations and climate concerns are included in the planning and design of green economy projects and policies.

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.

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.

Research that has been conducted globally has shown that women are more attracted to opportunities as entrepreneurs in sustainable fields, especially away from conventional industries because there has been a mass campaign that has encouraged women to enter more sustainable jobs as they have better

opportunities to progress in the green industry.⁶ Pakistan stands near the bottom of women's participation in the workforce. This lack of participation is at the root of many of the demographic and economic constraints that Pakistan faces. It is in that context that the World Bank, in its Pakistan@100 initiative, has identified inclusive growth as one of the key factors to the country's successful transition to an upper-middle income country by 2047. Pakistan's inclusive growth targets require women's participation in the workforce to rise from a current 26 per cent to 45 per cent. Women's participation rate has almost doubled in 22 years (1992-2014) but the increase isn't happening fast enough, especially when it comes to the youth. With these activities, there will be a benefit for women economically as they will be trained and made aware of the benefits of green jobs.

There are multiple factors that have globally resulted in women advancing socially, economically and politically. These include lack of information and access to financial, social, physical and human capital. Along with this there are institutional, social, and cultural inequalities, particularly because women are not prioritized or part of policy making and decision-making processes. This is because of internalized sexism that hinders women gaining autonomy. Keeping these obstacles in mind, the green economy model is gender inclusive because it is based on the principle of social justice and targets environmental inequality. Women are unequally impacted by environmental related disasters and using a green economy model helps to rectify gender related differences, especially the level of autonomy they need to react in times of disasters. Given the environmental urgency, women are key stakeholders and have proven time and time again to be game-changers, innovative and quick to think of their feet. This is even more important after the COVID-19 pandemic where they have been impacted severely, from having to adapt and use fewer resources, sacrificing their nutritional needs because of financial restrictions, and suffering from pandemic-related domestic violence. Furthermore, young girls have been deprived of their right to gain access to good education and education because of the financial constraints this health disaster has caused. Thus, it is interesting that SDG 5, Gender Equality, SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities and SDG 13, Climate Action are closely linked and can help to improve the status of women and help them integrate into a green economy.

Thus, the technical assistance will ensure the following:

- Changing expectations around gender roles and responsibilities
- Access to greater resources through information sharing and skills training
More forums to ensure the practical and strategic needs of women are voiced with an increase women's public sector participation in energy-related technical fields and decision-making positions
- Roles and power within decision-making shift in favor of women
- Positive shift in values and norms that give access to opportunities within the sector.
- Achieve widespread understanding of energy and gender considerations at all levels of society
- Ensure that all energy policies, programmes and initiatives, including large energy infrastructures and investments, are non-discriminatory, gender-inclusive, gender-balanced and directed towards addressing inequalities, particularly energy poverty, differentially affecting men and women in the region
- Ensure that women and men have equal opportunities to enter and succeed in energy-related fields in the private sector
- Determine the right scale and scope of intervention through gender disaggregated data on energy access in energy provision programmes and processes to target urban/rural women's specific energy needs (e.g. in home-based working).

⁶ United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). (2021). How can more women power the transition to green industry? [Online] Available at: <https://www.unido.org/news/how-can-more-women-power-transition-green-industry> (Accessed February 5, 2022)

- Developing appropriate M&E techniques for culturally sensitive modes of data collection, e.g. using observation in addition to gender-based surveys and employing women fieldworkers to interact with women end-users.
- Designing, targeting and implementing interventions that are gender-sensitive (e.g. considering impacts of mobility interventions or solar home solutions on women's needs) and that address wider social and economic imbalances (e.g. micro-financing targeted at women).
- Tailored community-based energy solutions: ministries of energy and electric utilities could partner with local small and medium energy enterprises and NGOs to work with off-grid communities. This will provide regulatory oversight for off-grid electrification (e.g. in ensuring minimum efficiency/performance standards for energy technologies) and help overcome institutional biases or contextual oversights (e.g. in ensuring user acceptance and alignment with local cultural practices).

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	Ministry of Climate Change
Request Applicant	
Please add as many stakeholders and lines as required.	Ministry of Climate Change, Ministry of Energy and Power Division, Education Ministry, Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training, Ministry of Planning, Development & Special Initiatives, The Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Water Environment Forum (WEF), Pakistan Green Building Council, Society for the Conservation and Protection of the Environment. Industries (textile)

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.

- Energia. (2021). 'Energy Access and Gender in Pakistan: Policy Brief.'
https://www.energia.org/assets/2021/08/PAKISTAN_Gender-equity-and-energy-access_DEF.pdf
- Eckstein, D., Künzel, V. and Schäfer, L. (2021). Global Climate Risk Index. Who Suffers Most from Extreme Weather Events? Weather-Related Loss Events 2019 and 2000-2019. Briefing paper. GermanWatch e.V.
- Ahmad, S. (2018). Unleashing the potential of a young Pakistan. UNDP. [Online] Available at: hdr.undp.org/en/content/unleashing-potential-young-pakistan

- UNEP (2021). Pakistan's Ten Billion Tree Tsunami. [Online] Available at: <https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/story/pakistans-ten-billion-tree-tsunami>.

Reference document (please include date of document)	Extract (please include chapter, page number, etc.).
Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 2021	Pakistan's NDC are aligned with long-term decarbonization pathways, and achieving a climate resilient society. as Pakistan is also gearing up to enter next round of NDC implementation, it sets the perfect time for Pakistan to mobilize support that enhances green jobs and mainstreams gender in planned interventions. In addition, the NDC has a separate chapter on Gender and youth that focuses on the commitments to enhance their participation in future green economy.
Technology Needs Assessment For Climate Change Adaptation 2017	The TNA expanded on two sectors of the economy most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, water and agriculture. The assessment clearly identifies limited human skills and training to maintain technologies at local level as one of the barrier to adaptation and suggests actions for strengthening skilled labour force.
National Climate Change Policy 2021	<p>Pakistan's National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) has actions on indigenous capacity building where Pakistan commits to 20 actions to enhance local green skills through trainings, information sharing, international expert engagement, updated formal curriculum, and strengthening research and development.</p> <p>NCCP also states, "Pakistan fully recognizes that women are powerful agents of change". It is therefore "vital to ensure participation of women and female gender experts in all policies, initiatives and decisions relating to climate change". To address the gender aspects of vulnerability from climate change, the NCCP committed to undertake certain Policy Measures "in collaboration with other relevant entities".</p>
National Adaptation Plan (ongoing)	Pakistan in 2021 has started the process of developing an over-arching and viable national adaptation plan for boosting the countries climate resilience. The plan will build on existing adaptation efforts in Pakistan like the Ten Billion Trees Tsunami Plantation Program, the Ecosystem Restoration Fund, and the Recharge Pakistan initiative, etc. and specific objectives highlight "The development and enhancement of the 'country's capacity' to coordinate and promote climate change adaptation (CCA) at systemic, institutional and individual levels; and help poor and climate vulnerable communities in adapting to and building resilience to adverse impacts of climate change".
Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions	
Add others here as relevant	Pakistan has ratified 36 International Labor Conventions since its inception. Such as the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87), Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 6), Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention, 1983 (No. 159) etc. including some that are

particularly important for gender equality Equal Remuneration Convention (1951) and the Discrimination Convention (1958) that calls for non-discriminatory wages, vocational trainings, and access to employment for women, irrespective of any occupation and terms of reference (Khan, 2017). Pakistan joined the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1996, with a commitment to end all discriminatory practices against women with respect to employment

Pakistan is a signatory to all Rio Conventions and various other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), conventions and protocols.⁷ . Moreover, Pakistan has endorsed multiple climate change related protocols such as the Kyoto Protocol, Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, and the Paris Agreement.

In terms of gender, the Rio Conventions (CBD, UNCCD, UNFCCC) as well as the UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction and others recognize and highlight the importance of gender sensitive approaches and integrating gender neutral frameworks and policies in various institutional, cultural, economic, and environmental systems. Pakistan's gender related commitments stem from these global commitments as well as several national legislations and policies. Pakistan is however included among the countries that follow the 'dualist theory' where provisions of international conventions cannot be invoked in the domestic courts without a national law⁸.

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.

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.

⁷ In terms of biodiversity and forestry, Pakistan has ratified International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species.

⁸ The Muslim Families Law Ordinance (1961), National Policy for Development and Empowerment of Women (2002) and The Women's Protection Bill (2006) provide as contractual protection in marriage and relief against institutional injustices to women (Commission, 2007). Prevention of Anti-Women Practices Act (2011) and Punjab Women Development Policy (2018), amongst many other acts and policies, cover and protect the basic human rights of women in Pakistan.

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

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 Mechanisms⁹.

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:

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:

⁹ Please see:

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

NDE name: Dr. Saima Shafique

Date: 10.09.2022

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.