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	**Market assessment in the application of climate technologies in the agriculture sector for rural development in Cambodia**
Technical assistance reference number	**2023000005**
Country / countries	**Kingdom of Cambodia**
NDE organisation	*Ministry of Environment of the Kingdom of Cambodia*
NDE focal point	*Mr. OU Chanthearith, Director of the Department of Science and Technology of the General Directorate of Policy and Strategy, Ministry of Environment of the Kingdom of Cambodia* *3rd floor, Morodok Techo Building, Lot 503, Tonle Bassac, Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia*
NDE contact information	*ou.chanthearith@moe.gov.kh;* *chanthearithdst2023@gmail.com*
Proponent focal point and organisation	*H.E. SUM Thy, Acting Director General of the General Directorate of Policy and Strategy, Ministry of Environment of the Kingdom of Cambodia (sum.thy@moe.gov.kh; sumthy@yahoo.com; cceap@online.com.kh)*

	Morodok Techo Building, Lot 503, Sangkat Tonle Bassac, Khan Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Designer of the response plan	*Sandra Adeyemi Freitas, CEO, Sustainable Solutions for Africa (SSA), sandra.freitas@ssa.tg, 61 Rue de la Fraternité (195), Agbalepedogan Lomé - Togo 08 BP 81 555*
Implementer(s) of technical assistance	*Sustainable Solutions for Africa (SSA) and local consultants – experts*
Beneficiaries	*Ministry of Environment of the Kingdom of Cambodia*
Sector(s) addressed	*Agriculture* *Water*
Technologies supported	The program encompasses mitigation and adaptation technologies aligned with the updated NDCs: 1) Harvesting and post-harvesting techniques, agro-food processing incl. solar cooling, food product saving and packaging, 2) Bio-digester and biochar production, manure management, and compost-making, 3) Water management for improved crop production, improved quality-safety (incl. solar water pumping, hydroponics, and rainwater harvesting system).
Implementation start date	August 1, 2023
Implementation end date	June 30, 2024
Total budget for implementation	98,900 USD
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 Response Plan, implementation planning and communication documents** This output was achieved through activities: Activity 1.1 - Development of the Response Plan Activity 1.2 - Development of the Implementation Plan Activity 1.3 - Design of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan Activity 1.4 - Drafting initial version of the Impact Description Activity 1.5 - Completing the Closure and Data Collection Report Deliverables: 1.1. Response Plan - by 31 August 2023 1.2. Implementation Plan - by 30 September 2023 1.3. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan by 30 September 2023 1.4. Impact Description initial version by 30 September 2023 and final version by 30 June 2024 1.5. Closure and Data Collection Report by 30 June 2024 Output 2 – Comprehensive knowledge of climate technologies for adaptation and mitigation, operational considerations, business models, governance, and regulatory and policy frameworks Activity 2.1 - A 2-day Kick-off workshop Activity 2.2 - Estimate the potential of savings in GHG emissions and adaptation impact. Activity 2.3 - Investigate business models, governance and regulatory and policy frameworks in Cambodia. Activity 2.4 - Conduct cost analysis.

	Activity 2.5 - Create an inception report for rural development, including the agriculture and water sectors and the application of climate technologies. Deliverables 2.1. Workshop report - by 31 January 2024 2.1. Inception report - by 31 January 2024 Output 3 – Understanding of the capabilities and limitations of climate technologies in the water and agriculture sectors that would lead to assessing challenges associated with its implementation and finding solutions to integrate project outcomes to a GCF Concept Note Activity 3.1 - Analyse the application of climate technologies to the agriculture and water sector for rural development. Activity 3.2 - Draft a synthesis report including the identification of technologies, benefits, challenges, solutions and project pipeline. Deliverables 3.1. Synthesis report - by 30 June 2024 Output 4 – Understanding of the financial limitations to piloting, adoption and expansion of the technologies with references to existing applications and case studies Activity 4.1 - Consolidate best practices with demonstrated examples, tools, methods, implementation challenges and costs on the application of technologies. Activity 4.2 - Provide policy and action recommendations. Activity 4.3 - Financial instruments consultation workshop Activity 4.4 - Provide suggestions on applying the project outcomes to a GCF Concept Note. Activity 4.5 - Draft a final report Deliverables 4.1. Workshop report - 31 May 2024 4.2. Final report - 30 June 2024
Methodologies applied to produce outputs and products	The primary methods of data collection included workshops with surveys, consultations with key proponents. farmers interview, document reviews. These methods ensured that the project's goals, such as building capacity, enhancing market access, and creating enabling environments, were met effectively. Throughout the project, the approach emphasized the importance of stakeholder engagement and the use of both quantitative and qualitative data to measure progress and outcomes. Challenges include aligning stakeholder expectations, estimating climate impacts accurately, and ensuring comprehensive participation in workshops and surveys. By addressing these challenges, the project aims to support the adoption of CSTs, contributing to Cambodia's broader climate resilience and sustainable development goals.

Reference to knowledge resources	1. Technology and NDCs: Stimulating the Uptake of Technologies in Support of NDC Implementation Relevant to Output 2 and Output 3: This publication outlines the critical interplay of technology in NDCs, spotlighting technological needs and challenges. By presenting success stories from different regions, it aids in gaining a comprehensive understanding of climate technologies for adaptation and mitigation, along with the challenges of their implementation. 2. Summary for policymakers: Good practices and lessons learned on the setup and implementation of National Systems of Innovation Relevant to Output 1, Output 2, and Output 4: Designed for policymakers, this summary offers insights into strengthening National Systems of Innovation in climate action. Its two-step approach to analyzing NSIs and the recommendations provided can guide the development of response plans, offer insight into governance and regulatory frameworks, and help address financial constraints related to technology adoption. These resources serve as foundational pillars for the program's outcomes, ensuring a knowledge-driven approach to achieve Cambodia's climate resilience and sustainable development goals.
Deviations	NA
Anticipated follow-up activities and next steps	Based on the roadmap plan, the following follow-up actions are recommended to build upon the CTCN technical assistance and effectively support hard-to-reach farmers in Cambodia: • Development and Submission of a Concept Note: Collaborate with development agencies and financial institutions to finalize and submit a comprehensive concept note to providers of Climate Finance, like the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Adaptation Fund (AF), along with other partners for co-finance.

2. Lessons learned

	Lessons learned	**Recommendations**
Lessons learned from the CTCN TA process	*1. - Effective stakeholder engagement and coordination were crucial but challenging. There was a need to align various stakeholders in level of awareness about CST, climate risks, benefits of CST adoption, ongoing programs and gaps in TA, including government representatives bodies, private sector entities, financial institutions, which required*	*To enhance stakeholder engagement and coordination in future TA processes, it is essential to implement a comprehensive stakeholder engagement strategy that includes the following steps:* *- Conduct pre-engagement assessments.* *- Develop a clear communication protocol in line with local requirements.*

	significant time and resources. Also, local protocol for communication with authority representatives led to delays. Lastly, change of the NDE delayed kick-off workshop.	*- Facilitate early and ongoing stakeholder workshops for raising awareness in a virtual format to reduce cost and accelerate raising awareness.* *- Allocate resources for stakeholder coordination throughout the project lifecycle.* *- Dissemination of reports and best practices before interactive consultation.*
Lessons learned related to climate technology transfer	*1. Key barriers to CST adoption included financial constraints, lack of technical know-how, and limited access to information and resources. Farmers, particularly in hard-to-reach areas, were hesitant to adopt new technologies due to high upfront costs and uncertain economic returns.* *2. Building local capacities for technology use and maintenance emerged as a critical factor for the sustainability of climate technology adoption. Engaging farmers for the study gave more insight to the challenges and opportunities for CST adoption.*	*To mitigate these barriers, it is essential to develop targeted financial products such as microloans or concessional funding tailored to the needs of smallholder farmers. Building capacity through ongoing training and demonstrations can also help overcome hesitancy by providing clear examples of the benefits of technology adoption.* *To ensure the sustainability of CST adoption, it is crucial to focus on early engagement of farmers to identify their needs and building local capacities for technology use and maintenance. The following steps are recommended to address this:* *- Hold consultations with farmers and local communities at early stage to leverage local knowledge and insights for project development* *- Develop comprehensive training programs for farmers* *- Create local support networks and establish partnerships with local communities and institutions* *Incorporate feedback mechanisms*

3. Illustration of the TA and photos

This TA process included two comprehensive workshops that provided training on the benefits of CSTs and explored climate financial solutions available to farmers and other stakeholders. Through these workshops, participants completed surveys that helped identify key barriers to CST adoption and financial access. These surveys also highlighted potential solutions to overcome these barriers, focusing on practical activities and outputs that align with Cambodia's NDC goals for rural development. The workshops facilitated knowledge

exchange and capacity-building, enabling stakeholders to better understand and engage with CST benefits and financial mechanisms. The outcomes of these workshops have been instrumental in shaping targeted strategies and actions to promote sustainable development and climate resilience in rural communities, encompassed in an example of a theory of change diagram:

Figure 1. Example of a Theory of change for a future concept note

Goal	Promote adoption of CST by hard-to-reach small-hold farmers for rural development in support of Cambodia NDCs through linking supply chain and access to tailored financing through capacity building, fiscal incentives, and new finance products					
Outcomes	Adaptation: Improved water management, reduced vulnerability to climate impacts, enhanced food security through adoption of CST			Mitigation: Reduced GHG emissions through CST adoption, increased carbon sequestration through adoption of CST		
	TA: Strengthened institutional capacity, improved policy frameworks, increased financial literacy					
Co-benefits	Gender (SDG 5)	Improve income (SDG 1)	Food security (SDG 2)	Water management (SDG 6)	Access to energy (SDG 7)	Resilient infra (SDG 9)
Outputs	Adoption of CST promoted	Access to tailored financial instruments	Improved infrastructure	Enhanced market access	Institutional capacity created	Increased awareness
Activities	Supply chain made accessible, ensuring market linkage for CST products	Developing microfinance and start-up capital for CST adoption	Implementing early warning systems, Investing in infra, supply chains, post-harvest centers	Market linkage enhancement	Policy development and advocacy	Capacity building workshops, access to digital platforms
Barriers and risks	Reluctance to take risks in adopting CSTs by farmers due to a lack of proof of concept. The private sector is hesitant to invest in hard-to-reach areas due to high admin costs and a lack of scale.	High upfront cost, high risk of taking debt for agri-production, limited access to finance, lack of collateral and financial literacy	Inadequate early warning systems	Supply chain and market access barriers	Lack of special fiscal solutions to support of hard-to-reach farmers	Limited awareness

The objective of the workshop consultations was to reveal technologies that lack TA and access to climate finance, support by research institutions or existing programs with

development partners. The Table 1 demonstrate level of support required to each CST technology giving highest support to harvest and post-harvest technics agro-food processing incl. solar cooling, food product saving and packaging.

Table 1. Climate technology areas that require technical assistance and climate funding for rural development in Cambodia

Climate technology areas supporting NDCs' goals	% of participants endorsing TA for the NDCs technology
1. Development of Rice crops for increase production, improved quality-safety	65%
2. Development of Horticulture and industrial crops, drought and pest-resistant crop varieties and crop management	82%
3. Harvesting and post-harvesting techniques, agro-food processing incl. solar cooling, food product saving and packaging	94%
4. Bio-digester and biochar production, manure management, and compost-making	53%
5. Water management for improved crop production, improved quality-safety (incl. solar water pumping, hydroponics, and rainwater harvesting system)	76%
6. Agricultural land management techniques	65%

One of the barriers to CST adoption is lack of awareness about the benefits of CST and access to knowledge, while the survey conducted during this TA revealed that the following channels can facilitate proliferation of knowledge about CST benefits:

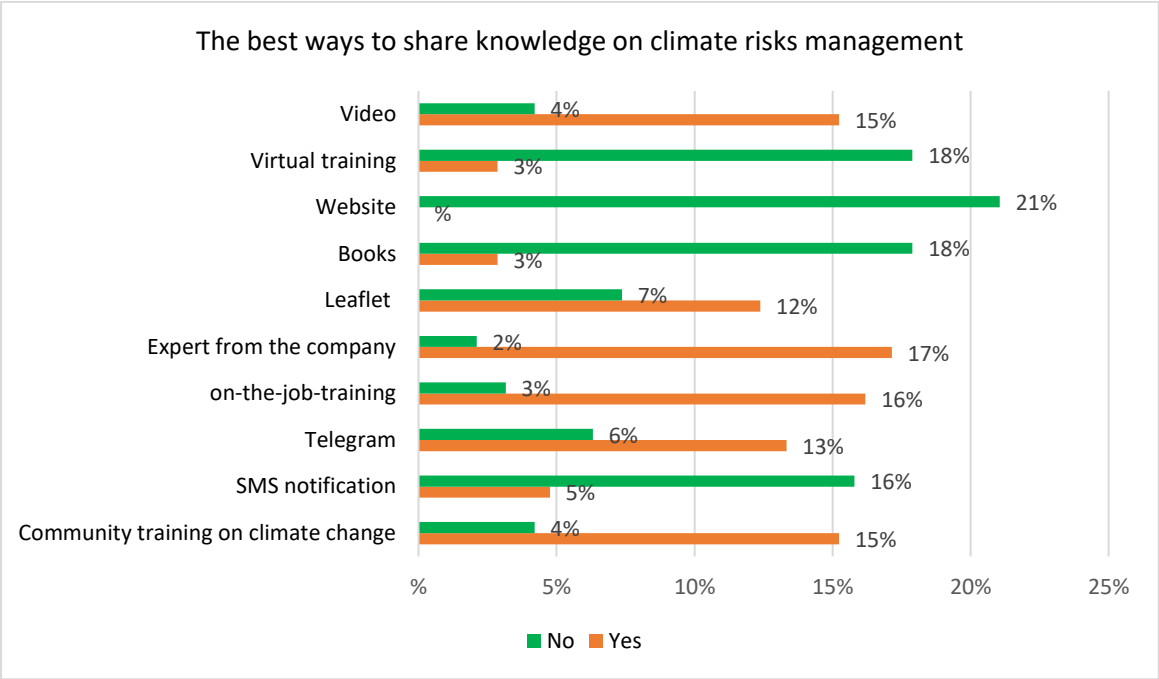

Figure 1. Best ways to share knowledge on climate risk management.

Source: household survey, 2024

Pictures from the stakeholder engagement during the TA

Picture 1. Group photo from the opening session at the Kick-off Workshop on Market Assessment of Climate Technologies for Rural Development in Cambodia
18-19 December 2023, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Picture 2. Group photo from the opening session at the Consultation Workshop on Innovative Financial Instruments for Climate Technology Adoption in Rural Cambodia
Date: 13th May 2024, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Picture 3. Panel discussion during the Consultation Workshop on Innovative Financial Instruments for Climate Technology Adoption in Rural Cambodia
Date: 13th May 2024, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

4. Impact Statement

The information in the table below will be used to communicate results and anticipated impacts of this technical assistance publicly. Please copy information from impact statement developed in the M&E Plan and update as relevant.

Challenge	In Cambodia, the adoption of climate-smart technologies in rural areas is impeded by several key challenges that affect agricultural efficiency and climate resilience. There is limited awareness and understanding of green technologies among farmers and rural communities, which is exacerbated by high initial costs and a lack

	of access to suitable and affordable financing options. Many farmers are hesitant to adopt new technologies due to the perceived risks and financial burden without adequate financial support. While government endorsement and policy frameworks could significantly enhance the adoption of these technologies, there is a need for stronger integration of climate technologies into local governance and development plans. Additionally, limited technical capacity and infrastructure further restrict the effective implementation and scaling up of climate-resilient agricultural practices. Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive approach that includes targeted financial mechanisms, capacity building, and community engagement to promote sustainable and resilient rural development in Cambodia.
CTCN Assistance	1. Identify and prioritize climate technologies suitable for Cambodia's agriculture sector to support rural development and align with Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), fostering technology adoption through stakeholder networks. 2. Draft an inception report evaluating the landscape of climate technologies in rural development, identifying gaps and opportunities for implementation. 3. Publish a synthesis report that examines the application of climate technologies in agriculture and water management, highlights barriers, and proposes strategies for scaling up their use. Assess financial barriers and explore financing options for the deployment and expansion of climate technologies, leveraging existing applications and case studies to enhance financing access
Anticipated impact	• Strengthened collaboration and knowledge sharing The CTCN project successfully fostered collaboration among diverse stakeholders, including government agencies, private sector entities, NGOs, and community organizations. Through workshops and consultations, which engaged 43 participants, the project enhanced stakeholder engagement and deepened understanding of climate technologies, building a solid foundation for ongoing dialogue and cooperation on sustainable agricultural practices in Cambodia. Notably, 35% of the participants were women, highlighting the project's commitment to gender inclusivity in climate action initiatives. • Promotion and adoption of climate-resilient technologies The project prioritized promoting climate-resilient technologies tailored to Cambodia's agriculture and water management needs. It successfully identified and assessed a range of feasible technologies, such as solar cooling, bio-digesters, and drought-resistant crops, which are crucial for enhancing productivity and minimizing environmental impacts. These technologies were aligned with Cambodia's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), supporting the country's climate goals.

	• Capacity building and training Initiatives Comprehensive training sessions were conducted, targeting local communities, policymakers, and practitioners. These efforts improved technical skills and raised awareness about the practical adoption of climate-smart practices. The project emphasized education and training programs, enhancing local capacities to understand, adopt, and benefit from these technologies. Women's participation in these training sessions also played a significant role in empowering female stakeholders in the climate technology sector. • Developed a scalable resilience framework / road map The project formulated a strategic framework to enhance climate resilience in rural areas, identifying policy gaps and aligning efforts with potential funding opportunities, such as the Green Climate Fund. This blueprint provides a foundation for future interventions, ensuring scalable and sustainable impacts. It also facilitated discussions on innovative financial mechanisms, such as public-private partnerships and microfinance institutions, to support the adoption and scaling of these technologies. Guidance for financial barriers and technology expansion The project evaluated financial barriers and explored financing options for the deployment and expansion of climate technologies. By leveraging existing applications and case studies, the project identified opportunities to unlock financing potential, including the use of innovative financial instruments and policy recommendations to enhance agricultural practices and resilience against climate change.
Co-benefits: Achieved or anticipated co-benefits from the TA	The program implementation will co-tail a number of co-benefits: • Stakeholder alignment and collaboration The program fostered alignment among diverse stakeholders, including government bodies, private sector entities, NGOs, and community organizations, through a series of workshops and consultations. This engagement ensured that all key players shared common objectives and could collaborate more effectively, leading to improved resource sharing, knowledge exchange, and coordination in future climate resilience initiatives. • Knowledge capital development The program's comprehensive reports, workshops, and evaluations generated substantial knowledge capital that serves as a valuable reference for future projects. This knowledge base not only supports ongoing efforts in Cambodia but also provides a model for similar initiatives in other countries facing comparable climate and agricultural challenges. The insights gained can be leveraged to improve technology adoption, policy

	formulation, and community engagement in climate-smart practices.
Gender aspects of the TA	The CTCN technical assistance emphasizes gender equality and inclusivity. The gender-responsive approach ensures equitable opportunities for both genders in climate technologies within Cambodia's agriculture and water sectors. Gender aspects are highlighted through: 1. Policymaking: Advocacy efforts focused on developing policies that address the specific needs and challenges faced by women in agriculture and water sectors, promoting equitable access to climate technologies. 2. Knowledge dissemination: The program highlighted the gender-related benefits of climate technologies, emphasizing the importance of women's access to information, training, and resources to enhance their participation in climate-resilient practices. 3. Equal participation: The TA ensured balanced representation of women in all project activities, including workshops, training sessions, and decision-making forums. Special emphasis was placed on engaging women-led businesses and organizations to strengthen their involvement in climate technology initiatives. Co-benefits: The development of the GCF Concept Note prioritized creating green job and business opportunities for women as a key impact indicator, reinforcing gender equality and economic empowerment in climate resilience strategies.
Anticipated contribution to NDC	The CTCN's technical assistance supports mitigation projects/activities and adaptation actions embedded in Cambodia's updated NDC that revealed significant demand but lack in TA and access to financing through existing programs, in particular: • Advanced harvesting and post-harvest technologies, including solar cooling and food preservation, were promoted to reduce spoilage and improve efficiency. • Implementation of bio-digesters and compost-making to manage waste and reduce methane emissions. • Enhanced water management practices, including solar water pumping and rainwater harvesting, to support sustainable agriculture
The narrative story	Cambodia, with its agricultural vitality, faces escalating challenges due to climate change, particularly in rural areas where

	communities are most vulnerable. Despite the country's commitment to a low-carbon and climate-resilient future, several significant barriers hinder the effective adoption of climate technologies. Key challenges include a lack of awareness and understanding of climate-smart technologies among farmers and rural stakeholders, limiting their ability to adopt practices that could enhance resilience and reduce emissions. Financial constraints are also a major hurdle, with high upfront costs for climate technologies deterring investment and adoption, particularly in economically disadvantaged areas. Additionally, there is limited access to appropriate financing mechanisms that could lower these initial costs and provide long-term support for sustainable practices. Local policies often lack the necessary frameworks to promote and support the widespread use of these technologies, further complicating efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change. Moreover, outdated agricultural practices and limited technical capacity persist, preventing effective implementation of new technologies. The compounded effects of climate-induced stressors, such as frequent droughts, erratic rainfall, and shifting climate patterns, exacerbate these challenges, threatening water resources and food security in rural zones. Without targeted support to overcome these barriers, Cambodia's ability to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change remains severely constrained.
Contribution to SDGs	This program will contribute primarily to three SDGs. SDG1 - No Poverty By fostering sustainable agricultural practices and promoting green technologies, the TA can potentially boost rural incomes, reduce vulnerabilities, and play a significant role in poverty eradication. Enhanced agricultural yields and agro-business opportunities can lead to improved livelihoods and economic empowerment for rural communities. SDG2 - Zero hunger By enhancing agricultural efficiency and resilience, the TA combats food scarcity, aiming for sustainable food production, which is integral in ensuring food security. SDG5 - Gender equality The program's emphasis on a gender-inclusive approach ensures equal opportunities for both genders in climate tech adoption, promoting gender equity in agriculture. SDG13 - Climate action The TA will foster a comprehensive understanding of climate technologies for adaptation and mitigation, as well as operational

	considerations, business models, governance, and regulatory and policy frameworks, thereby facilitating informed decision-making and enabling effective climate change actions in the water and agriculture sectors.
Reference to knowledge products	UNFCCC TEC knowledge products are instrumental in this program planning and implementation: 1. Technology and NDCs: Stimulating the Uptake of Technologies in Support of NDC Implementation: Relevant to Output 2 and Output 3: This publication outlines the critical interplay of technology in NDCs, spotlighting technological needs and challenges. By presenting success stories from different regions, it aids in gaining a comprehensive understanding of climate technologies for adaptation and mitigation, along with the challenges of their implementation. 2. Summary for policymakers: Good practices and lessons learned on the setup and implementation of National Systems of Innovation: Relevant to Output 1, Output 2, and Output 4: Designed for policymakers, this summary offers insights into strengthening National Systems of Innovation in climate action. Its two-step approach to analyzing NSIs and the recommendations provided can guide the development of response plans, offer insight into governance and regulatory frameworks, and help address financial constraints related to technology adoption. These resources serve as foundational pillars for the program's outcomes, ensuring a knowledge-driven approach to achieve Cambodia's climate resilience and sustainable development goals.

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 Please note indicators below highlighted as **anticipated**	**Quantitative value** *Numerals only; disaggregates must sum to the total*	**Qualitative description** *List the various elements corresponding to the quantitative value as well as timelines and responsible institutions*
Total number of events organized by proponents and implementing partners	*2*	*1) Kick-off Workshop on Market Assessment of Climate Technologies for Rural Development in Cambodia 18-19 December 2023, Phnom Penh, Cambodia* *2) Consultation Workshop Report on Innovative Financial Instruments for Climate Technology Adoption in Rural Cambodia* *Date: 13th May 2024, Phnom Penh, Cambodia*
Number of participants in events organized by proponents and implementing partners	*94*	*1) 43 pax* *2) 51 pax*
a) Number of men	*59*	*58 – Cambodia* *1 - Togo*
b) Number of women	*35*	*32 – Cambodia* *2 – Togo* *1 – Ukraine*
Number of climate technology RD&D related events		
Number of participants in climate technology RD&D events	*NA*	
a) Number of men		
b) Number of women		
Number of training organized by proponents and implementing partners	*2*	*1) Kick-off Workshop on Market Assessment of Climate Technologies for Rural Development in Cambodia 18-19 December 2023, Phnom Penh, Cambodia*

		2) Consultation Workshop Report on Innovative Financial Instruments for Climate Technology Adoption in Rural Cambodia *Date: 13th May 2024, Phnom Penh, Cambodia*
Number of participants in trainings organized by proponents and implementing partners	*94*	*1) 43 pax* *2) 51 pax*
a) Number of men	*59*	*58 – Cambodia* *1 - Togo*
b) Number of women	*35*	*32 – Cambodia* *2 – Togo* *1 – Ukraine*
Total number of institutions trained	*List total number here*	
a) Governmental (national or subnational)	**6**	*- Ministry of Environment* - ARDB (Agriculture and Rural Development Bank) - NCDDS - Ministry of Economy and Finance Institute of Technology of Cambodia - Royal Academy of Cambodia(RAC) - Royal University of Agriculture
b) Private sector (bank, corporation, etc.)	**12**	- ACLEDA Bank Plc. - Amret plc - AMK Microfinance - FTB - Wing Bank - Solar green energy (Cambodia) - Heifer - CCA4CS - AMK - Harvest III - Amret plc - Chalatex
c) Nongovernmental (NGO, University, etc.)	**6**	*- GIZ* *- UNIDO* *- UNITAR* - The NGO Forum of Cambodia - FAEC - Environmental Education and Recycling Organization (COMPOSTED)
Percentage of participants reporting satisfaction with CTCN training (from CTCN training feedback form)	**94%**	*Satisfied= 4+ on 5-pt scale*
Percentage of participants reporting increased knowledge, capacity and/or understanding as a result of CTCN training (from CTCN training feedback form)	**94%**	*Increased knowledge, capacity and/or understanding= 4+ on 5-pt scale*
a) Percentage of men	**59%**	

b) Percentage of women	**35%**	
Total number of deliverables produced during the assistance (excluding mission, progress and internal reports)	*NA*	
a) Number of communication materials, including news releases, newsletters, articles, presentations, social media postings, etc.		*List the name of the documents*
b) Number of tools and technical documents strengthened, revised or developed	**2**	*1) Synthesis report,* *2) Final Report for the CTCN Project: Market Assessment of Climate Technologies for Rural Development*
c) Number of other information materials strengthened, revised or created (For example training and workshop reports, Power Points, exercise docs etc.)	**2**	*1) Kick-of Workshop Report,* *2) Workshop Report on financial solutions*
Total number of policies, strategies, plans, laws, agreements or regulations supported by the assistance	*NA*	
a) Adaptation related		*List the type and name of documents supported*
b) Mitigation related		*List the type and name of documents supported*
c) Both adaptation- and mitigation related		*List the type and name of documents supported*
Anticipated number of policies, strategies, plans, laws, agreements or regulations proposed, adopted or implemented as a result of the TA	*NA*	
a) Adaptation related		*List the type of documents anticipated to be proposed, adopted or implemented*
b) Mitigation related		*List the type of documents anticipated to be proposed, adopted or implemented*
c) Both adaptation- and mitigation related		*List the type of documents anticipated to be proposed, adopted or implemented*
Anticipated number of technologies transferred or deployed as a result of CTCN support	*At least 6*	*<u>Instruction</u>: List the type of technologies supported by this assistance. Technologies must be identified from the CTCN taxonomy of climate sectors and technologies (download in pdf format and choose from column C): https://www.ctc-n.org/resources/ctcn-taxonomy* 1) Improvement of Agri-food processes 2) Conservation tillage 3) Irrigation 4) Biochar 5) Cover crop technology

		6) Manure coverage
Anticipated number of collaborations facilitated or enabled as a result of technical assistance	*NA*	
a) Number of South-South collaborations		*List the names of the organisations (excluding the CTCN or TA implementers)*
b) Number of RD&D collaborations		*List the names of the organisations (excluding the CTCN or TA implementers)*
c) Number of private sector collaborations		*List the names of the organisations (excluding the CTCN or TA implementers)*
Number of countries with strengthened National System of Innovation as a result of CTCN support		*List names of countries*
Insert any additional indicators here		

B. Core impact indicators

Please fill in the tables for anticipated impacts of the CTCN assistance. Every technical assistance should contribute to at least one of the indicators below. For guidance on how to report on core indicators see the 'M&E Guidance Document for TA Implementers'.

Core indicator 1	**Anticipated metric tons of CO_2 equivalent (CO_2e) emissions reduced or avoided as a result of CTCN TA** *Please add your calculations in word or excel format as an Annex to this Closure Report, where applicable.*	
	Anticipated metric tons of CO_2e reduced or avoided as a result of the TA **on annual basis**	Anticipated metric tons of CO_2e reduced or avoided as a result of the TA **in total**
Quantitative value *(emissions reductions)*	*Total number (numerals only, no rounding or abbreviations)*	*Total number (numerals only, no rounding or abbreviations)*
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		
Baseline emissions Describe baseline scenario, baseline		

candidates, emission factors and emissions calculated		
Methodology Explain the method or process of verifying the indicator and how data was gathered		
Assumptions Describe assumptions made during calculation and quantification of GHG reductions		

Core indicator 2	**Anticipated increased economic, health, well-being, infrastructure and built environment, and ecosystems resilience to climate change impacts as a result of technical assistance** *Please provide a **qualitative** description of the anticipated impacts on the categories below*
Infrastructure and built environment Anticipated increased infrastructure resilience (avoided/mitigated climate induced damages and strengthened physical assets)	
Ecosystems and biodiversity Anticipated increased ecosystem resilience (areas with increased resistance to climate-induced disturbances and with improved recovery rates)	
Economic Anticipated increased economic resilience (e.g. less reliance on vulnerable economic sectors or diversification of livelihood)	
Health and wellbeing Anticipated increased health and wellbeing of target group (e.g. improved basic health, water and food security)	

Core indicator 3	**Anticipated number of direct and indirect beneficiaries as a result of the TA**	
	Quantitative value	**Means of verification**
Total beneficiaries	*Total number*	

Number of adaptation beneficiaries		*Describe calculation methods and assumptions made*
Number of mitigation beneficiaries		*Describe calculation methods and assumptions made*
Number of adaptation-and mitigation beneficiaries	94	*Describe calculation methods and assumptions made* The anticipated number of beneficiaries from the TA on climate technologies in agriculture for rural development has been calculated based on participation records from two key workshops and associated side meetings. These workshops, held on 18-19 December 2023 and 13 May 2024, involved direct interaction with participants registered for the events. The method of counting participants included: In-person participants: Registration data from both workshops was collected at the venue. Virtual participants: Zoom login records were used to account for virtual attendance. Side meetings: Participation in side meetings with the NDE and other government representatives was documented separately. The total number of beneficiaries from these events is 94, comprising 59 men and 35 women. This breakdown is based on the demographic data provided at registration. The assumption made here is that all registered participants attended and benefited from the workshops and meetings, either in-person or virtually, without significant attrition or duplication in attendance counts. Additionally, this count reflects only those directly trained during these events. Broader indirect impacts, such as knowledge sharing or subsequent applications of the training in participants' communities or organizations, are not included in this number but are expected to extend the reach of the TA beyond the reported figures.

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** *List the institutions, timelines, and description or title of the investment*	**Methods** *Describe methods used for quantification of funds leveraged*
Total funding	*Total number in USD (numerals*	*Total number in USD (numerals only, no*		

	only, no rounding or abbreviations)	*rounding or abbreviations)*		
Anticipated amount of public funding mobilised from national/domestic sources				
Anticipated amount of public funding mobilised from international/ regional sources				
Anticipated amount of private funding mobilised from national/domestic sources				
Anticipated amount of private funds mobilised from international/regional sources				

Annex 2 (for internal use – to be filled in by the CTCN)

CTCN evaluation

This section will be completed by the relevant CTCN Technology Manager.

- Evaluation of the timeliness of the TA implementation as measured against the timeline included in the response plan;
- Evaluation of TA quality as defined in the response plan;
- Overall performance of the Implementers;
- Overall engagement of the NDE and Proponent;
- Lessons learned on the CTCN process and steps taken by the CTCN to improve.