CTCN Technical Assistance
Request Submission Form

Requesting country or countries:	El Salvador
Request title:	Preparation of GCF Project Preparation Facility (PPF) for the Project "Establishment of Integrated Platform for Hurricane monitoring and forecasting"
NDE	• Organization: Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (MARN) • Individual: Jessica Laguardia • Position: Head of Unidad Técnica de Despacho (UTD) • Email: jlaguardia@ambiente.gob.sv • Address: Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales. Kilómetro 5½ Carretera a Santa Tecla, Calle y Colonia Las Mercedes, edificio MARN, San Salvador. El Salvador. Centroamérica.
Request Applicant:	• Organization: Ministerio De Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (MARN) • Individual: Jacqueline Rivera • Position: Director of Observatorio de Amenazas y Recursos Naturales (DOA) • Email: jacquelinerivera@ambiente.gob.sv • Address: Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales. Kilómetro 5½ Carretera a Santa Tecla, Calle y Colonia Las Mercedes, edificio MARN, San Salvador. El Salvador. Centroamérica.

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):

El Salvador ranks among the countries most exposed to the impacts of climate change, particularly due to the increasing frequency and intensity of tropical cyclones (TC)[1], extreme rainfall events, and associated flooding and landslides.

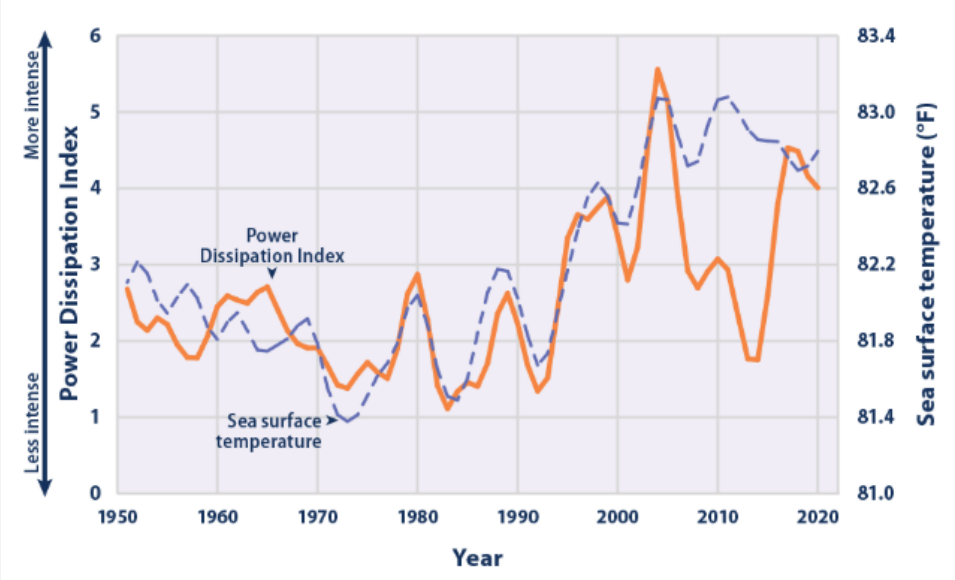
According to the Global Climate Risk Index 2021, El Salvador has repeatedly been listed as one of the most climate-vulnerable nations globally, with substantial human and economic losses following each major event. Hurricanes and tropical storms are among the key factors contributing to this vulnerability, causing recurring damage to lives, infrastructure, and livelihoods.

Climate change is projected to further exacerbate these threats. Rising sea surface temperatures contribute to stronger hurricanes in the Eastern Pacific and Caribbean, many of which directly or indirectly affect El

[1] Since **Tropical cyclone** is a general scientific term for rotating storm systems over warm ocean waters. **Tropical storm** refers to a moderate-level storm with wind speeds between 63–118 km/h. **Hurricane** is the regional term used in the Atlantic and Eastern Pacific for strong tropical cyclones with wind speeds over 119 km/h. In this document, the term **"hurricane"** will be used, as it is the common term in El Salvador.

Salvador.[2] Events such as Tropical Storm Amanda (2020), Hurricane Julia (2022), and Tropical Storm Bonnie (2023) have led to extensive damages in rural and urban areas alike, displacing populations, damaging infrastructure, and disrupting livelihoods, particularly among the poorest and most vulnerable communities.

[North Atlantic Tropical Cyclone (TC) Activity According to the Power Dissipation Index (1949-2022)]



Underlying socio-economic conditions—such as overcrowded housing, insecure land tenure, and limited access to social protection—further compound the impacts of these events, particularly among poor and marginalized communities.[3]

For instance, Tropical Storms Amanda and Cristobal in 2020 caused an estimated $2.9 billion in damages and losses, severely affecting key sectors such as housing, transport, tourism, agriculture, and social services. These impacts highlight El Salvador's multidimensional vulnerability to climate-related disasters.[4] Such vulnerabilities heighten the urgency of providing timely and accurate early warnings to reduce loss of life and property.

[2] EPA (United States Environmental Protection Agency), 2025, Climate Change indicators: Tropical Cyclone Activity(https://www.epa.gov/climate-indicators/climate-change-indicators-tropical-cyclone-activity#ref7)

[3] OCHA, 2023, Humanitarian Needs Assessment

[4] UNDP& Government of El Salvador, 2022, Contributions of the PDNA and DRF to post-disaster recovery

[Damage and losses from tropical storms Amanda and Cristobal during Covid (up to July 2020)]

Sector	Damage	Public	Private	Losses	Public	Private
Social	**72.17**	**13.56**	**58.6**	**44.26**	**21.34**	**22.92**
Health	5.97	5.97	-	12.52	12.52	-
Education	5.63	5.63	-	3.1	3.05	0.05
Housing	58.6	-	58.6	4.49	4.05	0.44
Culture	1.96	1.96	-	24.15	1.72	22.43
Productive	**13.01**	**2.52**	**10.48**	**202.66**	**-**	**202.66**
Agricultural and livestock	8.43	0.16	8.27	44.5	-	44.5
Tourism	4.57	2.36	2.21	158.17	158.17	
Infrastructure	**21.53**	**21.15**	**0.39**	**7.74**	**1.69**	**6.05**
Transport	19.27	19.27	3.94	1.25	2.69	
Energy	0.39	-	0.39	3.8	0.44	3.36
Water and sanitation	1.87	1.87	-			
Total	**106.71**	**37.23**	**69.47**	**254.66**	**23.03**	**231.63**

Despite its high-risk profile, El Salvador lacks an integrated, real-time forecasting and early warning system tailored for hurricanes. The current national framework relies heavily on external data from NOAA and other international sources, processed manually by national forecasters using non-integrated systems and general-purpose tools. This fragmentation significantly limits the lead time, precision, and operational efficiency of forecasts and hampers effective early warning dissemination.

Given these challenges, there is an urgent need to significantly strengthen El Salvador's forecasting infrastructure and institutional capacity by establishing a localized, robust, integrated platform for hurricane monitoring and forecasting. This platform is essential to improve the accuracy, lead time, and effectiveness of early warnings, enabling timely decision-making and disaster risk reduction in the face of intensifying climate threats.

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

Several ongoing and planned initiatives in El Salvador seek to address climate-related risks, particularly those associated with extreme weather events including hurricanes, floods and landslides. Key relevant initiatives include;

- The National Climate Change Plan: it includes adaptation and mitigation actions to reduce vulnerabilities and GEI.
- El Salvador's NDC (2021 update): it identifies strengthening meteorological infrastructure and disaster preparedness as national adaptation priorities.
- El Salvador's NDC 3.0 (in preparation): it includes Early Warning Systems as a national adaptation action.
- The Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and Disaster Recovery Framework (DRF) conducted after Tropical Storm Amanda and Cristobal (2020): it recommended the institutionalization of disaster risk financing, early warning systems, and localized forecasting.

In addition, the **DOA (Dirección General de Observatorio de Amenazas y Recursos Naturales)** under MARN has made substantial efforts to improve operational forecasting capacities using publicly available global resources and in-house developed systems. Specifically:

- DOA forecasters currently make use of multiple **open-source data and models** such as NOAA hurricane bulletins, ECMWF model outputs, and satellite products from GOES and GEONETCast for hurricane tracking.

- DOA analysts manually process synoptic charts and hurricane bulletins through MS Office, Special report etc, and cross-referencing them with GIS-based visualization platforms to support internal workflows and public bulletins.

To further improve its monitoring and forecasting infrastructure and institutional capabilities, DOA is currently developing a project to establish a robust, integrated platform for monitoring and forecasting hurricane.

- As part of this effort, DOA is engaged in a **pre-feasibility study supported by the Korean government**, in collaboration with the **Korea Meteorological Institute (KMI)** and conducted by **GI E&S**, a Korean company specializing in meteorological technology solutions.
- It was developed collaboratively by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) of El Salvador through its designated entity, initiated by the Letter of Intent (LOI) from the Minister.
- The Korean technical team has conducted institutional diagnostics, reviewed existing systems and provided strategic guidance for the design of the proposed platform.
- Additionally, DOA has actively **engaged key stakeholders**—including the **CTCN**, the **Embassy of El Salvador in Korea**, and **ESCO (**Agencia de El Salvador para la Cooperación Internacional**)**—to ensure that the project is aligned with national priorities and developed through an inclusive, well-coordinated process.

Specific technology[5] barriers (up to one page):

Despite the efforts of MARN and the DOA to strengthen forecasting capacities using open-source tools, in-house systems, and manual workflows, several critical technological barriers hinder El Salvador's ability to establish a robust, real-time Tropical Cyclones (TC) –Hurricanes and Tropical Storms– monitoring and forecasting platform. These barriers are as follows:

1. **Lack of an Integrated and Automated Forecasting system**
   Currently, the generation of weather forecasts and hurricane bulletins is highly manual and fragmented. The forecasting team at DOA relies on multiple disparate tools and data sources – such as ECMWF outputs, NOAA bulletins, and WRF model outputs– which are not integrated into a single, streamlined platform. This results in delayed analysis, inefficiencies in forecast generation, and limited capacity for rapid response during hurricane events.

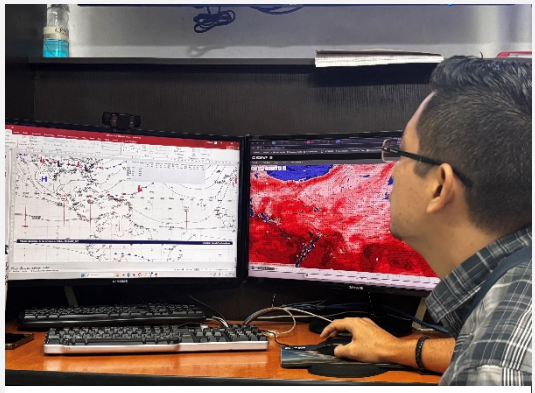
2. **Limited Data Assimilation and Model Customization**
   While the WRF model is in use, it is currently implemented without data assimilation, limiting the accuracy of numerical forecasts. There is no systematic integration of locally observed data into the hurricane forecasting workflows.

3. **Absence of a Centralized Meteorological Data Infrastructure**
   Meteorological forecasting data is stored in a file-based system with limited archiving and unstable raw file reception. There is no centralized database management system for meteorological data, and ICT capacity is insufficient to support large-scale data processing, and storage. Also, there is no long-term archiving of satellite images and NOAA images are accessed through GEONETCast and the data is analysed using tools like SHOWCast and McIDAS-V, which is temporary and limited.

4. **Lack of Timely Information Transfer System to Civil Protection**
   The current system lacks an automated interface between DOA (forecasters) and the national civil protection authorities. This results in manual transfer of risk information and time lags in alert dissemination to vulnerable populations, undermining the effectiveness of early warning systems.

[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)*

[Lack of hardware for data processing]



[Manual analysis and monitroing of TC]

5. **Result: Inefficiency and Inaccuracy, Delay in Early Warning**
The problems indicated result in inefficient and inaccurate monitoring and forecasting on hurricanes and tropical storms. El Salvador's current forecasting system is fragmented and heavily manual, causing inefficiencies and delayed analysis. The lack of data integration, centralized infrastructure, and automated communication with civil protection authorities limits the accuracy and timeliness of early warnings. As a result, populations face greater risk from hurricanes and tropical storms due to reduced preparedness and response time.

Sectors:

Please indicate the main sectors related to the request:

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

Please add other relevant sectors:

Cross-sectoral enablers and approaches:

Please indicate the main cross-sectoral enablers and approaches

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

Technical assistance requested (up to one page):

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

- **Overall Objective**
  - To support identifying and planning an effective, integrated platform for hurricane monitoring and forecasting, based on a comprehensive technical and institutional assessment.
  - To develop a strategic implementation roadmap to design the GCF full project for the establishment of the infrastructure, the integrated platform for hurricane monitoring and forecasting, tailored to the current and future institutional structure and operational context of MARN.
  - To better understand advanced forecasting practices and to strengthen the capacity of MARN and relevant stakeholders through capacity building trainings.
  - To prepare a GCF Project Preparation Facility (PPF) proposal, grounded in technical feasibility, institutional relevance, and cost-effectiveness of the recommended system.
  - Ultimately, to scale up the project to GCF full Project, considering the component of integrated platform for hurricane monitoring and forecasting, and also with the component of other activities to address the problem of the current status of hurricane monitoring and forecasting.

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

1. **Strategic Assessment and System Design for Hurricane Monitoring and Forecasting**
   - Activity 1.1 Needs Assessment and Institutional Gap Analysis

   A comprehensive assessment will be conducted to identify gaps for better hurricane monitoring and forecasting in institutional workflows, technical capacities, data infrastructure, and human resources within MARN, particularly the Observatorio de Amenazas y Recursos Naturales (DOA).

   - Activity 1.2 Technical Assessment of Integrated Platform for Hurricane Monitoring and Forecasting

   This activity involves a detailed technical evaluation of system architecture, data flows, monitoring and forecasting tools, and ICT needs required for real-time monitoring, data assimilation, and early warning dissemination. The assessment will also review interoperability with regional and global data sources (e.g., NOAA, ECMWF, GEONETCast).

   - Activity 1.3 Development of Strategy for the Integrate Platform for Hurricane Monitoring and Forecasting Establishment

   Based on the assessments above, a strategic roadmap will be developed to guide the implementation of the Integrated Platform for Hurricane Monitoring and Forecasting. This roadmap will include system specifications, phased deployment options, institutional roles, risk management, and cost estimates, serving as the foundation for GCF PPF.

2. **Capacity Building for Identification of Intervention**
   - Activity 2.1 Invitational Training to Korea to learn TOS Applications

   Forecasters and relevant stakeholders in MARN learn and observe how the Typhoon Operational System(TOS) works in institutions of KMA (Korea Meteorological Administration), in real operational forecasting workflows.

   - Activity 2.2 Workshops for Enhanced Monitoring and Forecasting of Hurricanes

   Targeted capacity-building local workshops will be conducted to build technical skills among forecasters, ICT staff, and decision-makers.

3. **GCF PPF Proposal Package Development**
   - Activity 3.1 Stakeholder Meetings for GCF PPF Proposal Preparation

   A series of consultative meetings will be held with national and international stakeholders to develop the GCF PPF Proposal. These meetings will validate the implementation strategy and prioritize investment needs.

- Activity 3.2 GCF PPF Proposal Preparation and Submission
  The final activity will involve drafting and submitting the full PPF proposal package, including technical, institutional, and financial components. The proposal will detail the necessary steps to establish the integrated platform for hurricane monitoring and forecasting, and support broader project preparation activities aligned with GCF requirements.

- **Anticipated products to be delivered by the technical assistance.**
  - Assessment Reports and Roadmap
  - Training/Workshop Reports
  - Project Preparation Factility(PPF) Proposal Package

[Summary of the Activities and Outputs]

Activity	Sub-Activities	Outputs
1. Strategic Assessment and System Design for Hurricane Monitoring and Forecasting	1.1 Needs Assessment and Institutional Gap Analysis 1.2 Technical Assessment of Integrated Platform for Hurricane Monitoring and Forecasting 1.3 Development of Strategy for the Integrate Platform for Hurricane Monitoring and Forecasting Establishment	1.1 Needs Assessment Report 1.2 Technical Assessment Report 1.3 Strategic Roadmap
2. Capacity Building for Identification of Intervention	2.1 Invitational Training to Korea to learn TOS Applications 2.2 Workshops for Enhanced Monitoring and Forecasting of Hurricanes	2.1 Invitational Training Report 2.2 Workshop Report
3. GCF PPF Proposal Package Development	3.1 Stakeholder Meetings for GCF PPF Proposal Preparation 3.2 GCF PPF Proposal Preparation and Submission	3.1 GCF PPF preparation report 3.2 Complete GCF PPF Proposal Package

Expected timeframe:

12 Months

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

The proposed technical assistance offers a range of cross-cutting co-benefits that extend beyond the immediate technological outputs. These benefits will contribute to a more inclusive, resilient, and sustainable climate adaptation system in El Salvador.

- **Inclusive Capacity Building:** Training workshops and site visits will ensure equitable participation of women and men professionals from DOA.
- **Anticipated benefits:** Empowerment of women and men professionals; through training and exposure to forecasting technology, the TA will support the upskilling of women in traditionally male-dominated fields such a meteorology, and disaster risk planning.

Other co-benefits are as follows;

- **Social**: Enhanced protection of vulnerable communities through timely warnings reduces loss of life and displacement. The system will prioritize the inclusion of marginalized populations (e.g., low-income, Indigenous groups).
- **Economic**: Accurate forecasting and early warnings reduce hurricane-related damages to infrastructure, agriculture, and public services, supporting national economic resilience and reducing recovery cost
- **Institutional**: The TA will strengthen inter-agency coordination and build sustainable technical capacity within MARN and other national institutions.
- **Environmental**: By enabling better anticipation of hurricane impacts, the system can help protect biodiversity and reduce damage to coastal and forest ecosystems.

Key stakeholders:

Stakeholders	Role to support the implementation of the technical assistance
National Designated Entity	**Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN)** Lead coordinating institution for the TA; oversee overall implementation; facilitate inter-agency coordination; provide access to national data and personnel; host national consultations and training sessions.
Request Applicant	**Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN)** Especially, Directorate of Observations and Threats (DOA) requested TA for them to empower the capacity of monitoring and forecasting the hurricane, and to establish the integrated platform for the tasks.
Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)	Coordinate the delivery of the technical assistance; mobilize expert organizations; ensure alignment with CTCN procedures and the Paris Agreement's technology framework; provide quality assurance, monitoring, and reporting throughout the implementation.
National Civil Protection Direction	Provide relevant data and cooperate on infrastructure-related early warning dissemination strategies and risk mapping.
Korean Meteorological Administration (KMA)/ Korea Meteorological Institute KMI)	Provide expertise, best practices, and technological knowledge in cyclone forecasting and integrated platforms.
Implementing Institute	Contribute to technical assessment, training programs, and prototype development, with various experience in implementation of the Tropical Cyclone Monitoring and Forecasting Platform in overseas countries.

Alignment with national priorities (up to 2000 characters including spaces):
The proposed technical assistance is strongly aligned with El Salvador's national climate and development priorities as articulated in key strategic documents:

■ **Plan Nacional de Protección Civil, Prevención y Mitigación de Desastres (2025)**
The main objective of the PNPC is to prevent, mitigate, respond to, and recover from disasters of natural and anthropogenic origin, protecting lives, property, and the environment. This mandate is established in the Civil Protection Law (Art. 20) and the Constitution of the Republic, which define the political, administrative, and technical strategies to be implemented for disaster risk reduction in El Salvador. The

PNPC promotes a culture of prevention and resilience, inter-institutional coordination, and community participation to reduce vulnerability and strengthen disaster response. The PNPC also incorporates international commitments such as the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework 2015–2030, and the Central American Policy for Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management (PCGIR-SICA).

■ **Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), (December 2021)**
El Salvador's updated NDC emphasizes the urgent need to strengthen climate risk management systems, particularly through improved early warning capacity. Under **Adaptation Objective 2: Infrastructure and Services**, the NDC commits to: "Implement integrated multi-hazard early warning systems for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, strengthening technical and institutional capacity."(NDC, 2021)
This proposed technical assistance directly contributes to that objective by establishing a robust, ICT-based, localized platform for **hurricane monitoring and forecasting**, enhancing El Salvador's ability to provide timely, accurate, and actionable early warnings to its most vulnerable populations.

■ **Nationally Determined Contribution NDC 3.0 (in preparation)**
Based on the statements of the United Nations Secretary-General in 2022, the Early Warning for All (EW4All) initiative was proposed, which aims to ensure universal protection against hazardous hydrometeorological, climatological, and related environmental events through multi-hazard early warning systems, anticipatory actions, and resilience efforts by 2027.

■ **Agenda Digital 2020–2030**
Led by the Secretariat of Innovation, this agenda includes Objective 2.5.4: "Promoting the application of new technologies through national and international cooperation." The proposed ICT-based integrated platform for hurricane monitoring and forecasting directly contributes to this objective by introducing advanced forecasting systems, real-time data analytics, and smart alert mechanisms—fostering technological innovation and improving national preparedness.

Reference document (please include date of document)	**Extract** (please include chapter, page number, etc.).
Plan Nacional de Protección Civil, Prevención y Mitigación de Desastres	Resumen (p. 3, Plan Nacional de Protección Civil, Prevención y Mitigación de Desastres, 2025)
Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)	Direct alignment and contribution to NDC implementation is required for all CTCN technical assistances. Please include a direct reference to the INDC/NDC document (chapter, page number, etc.). **Adaptation Objective 2: Infrastructure and Services** includes a specific commitment to: *"Implementar sistemas de alerta temprana multiamenazas integrados para la reducción del riesgo de desastres y adaptación al cambio climático, fortaleciendo la capacidad técnica e institucional"* *(p. 63, El Salvador NDC - Updated Dec. 2021*).
Technology Needs Assessment	N/A
National Adaptation Plans	The consultation mechanisms for the development of the National Adaptation Plan are currently being initiated.
Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions	N/A
Add others here as relevant	N/A

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

This Technical Assistance (TA) request was developed collaboratively by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) of El Salvador through its designated entity, initiated by the Letter of Intent (LOI) from the Minister. Especially it was developed with technical support from a Korea-based climate technology firm, and consultation with national stakeholders and international partners. The need for this TA emerged from El Salvador's high exposure to hurricanes and the limitations of its current forecasting and early warning systems to it, as confirmed by national vulnerability assessments and post-disaster recovery studies.

The process began in mid-2024 when MARN-both the requesting organization and serving as the National Designated Entity (NDE) to the CTCN-identified the need for an integrated hurricane monitoring and forecasting system. The request development was prepared by:

- A **joint field assessment** conducted in San Salvador, involving the Directorate of Observations and Threats (DOA), the Technology management ICT and International Cooperation of MARN.
- A **pre-feasibility study <2025 Korea Advanced Meteorological Technology Export Support Project>** led by Korean experts from Korea Meteorological Institute (KMI) and GI E&S, with in-depth review of institutional workflows, forecasting tools, data systems, and response protocols;
- **Stakeholder workshops and meetings**, including with CABEI (as potential GCF delivery partner), the Korean Meteorological Administration (KMA), the Embassy of El Salvador in Korea, and the CTCN Asia-Pacific liaison, Latin America and Caribbean liaison

As the National Designated Entity, MARN will maintain close coordination with CTCN throughout the implementation process to monitor progress, ensure alignment with national priorities, and report on the support provided.

Background documents and other information relevant for the request:

1. German Watch, 2021, Global Climate Risk Index
2. EPA(United States Environmental Protection Agency), 2025, Climate Change indicators: Tropical Cyclone Activity(https://www.epa.gov/climate-indicators/climate-change-indicators-tropical-cyclone-activity#ref7)
3. UNDP& Government of El Salvador, 2022, Contributions of the PDNA and DRF to post-disaster recovery
4. OCHA, 2023, Humanitarian Needs Overview
5. Plan Nacional de Protección Civil (PNPC) 2025
6. Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), 2021

OPTIONAL: Linkages to Green Climate Fund Readiness and Preparatory Support

The CTCN is collaborating with the GCF in order to facilitate access to environmentally sound technologies that address climate change and its effects, including through the provision of readiness and preparatory support delivered directly to countries through their GCF NDA. These actions are in line with the guidance of the GCF Board (Decision B.14/02) and the UNFCCC, particularly paragraphs 4 and 7 of 14/CP.22 that addresses Linkages between the Technology and the Financial Mechanisms[6].

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.

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

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: Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales

Date: 25 de septiembre de 2025

Monitoring and impact of the assistance:

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

Signature:

NDE name:	Jacqueline Yamileth Rivera Ayala
Date:	25 de septiembre de 2025
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.