



Climate & Development  
Knowledge Network

# Technical assistance

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## Year 2 project selection criteria (2011-12)

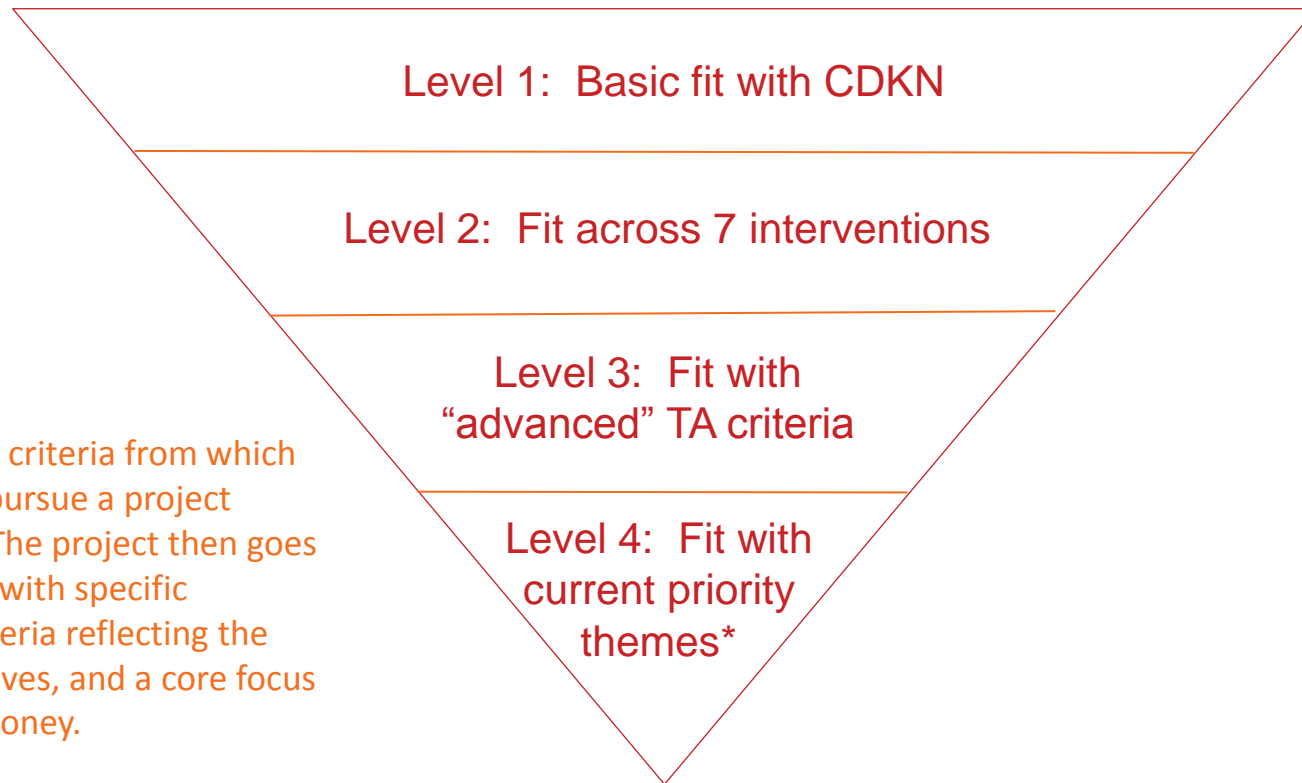
**Technical Assistance | March 2011**

[www.cdkn.org](http://www.cdkn.org)

# Overview

Technical Assistance projects are demand-led.

In Year 1, we began with some basic selection criteria that helped focus and shape our approach, but still with a very open scope. For Year 2, we have narrowed down our selection criteria further, with a cluster around some key global, demand-led themes. We currently now have 4 Levels of nested criteria, shown here. No formal scoring mechanism is used, but these criteria form the basis of discussion between Region and Output during engagement and scoping phases.



NB: These are criteria from which we decide to pursue a project opportunity. The project then goes out to tender, with specific evaluation criteria reflecting the project objectives, and a core focus on value for money.

\* Change over time based on demand & fit with global priorities. Also regional variations in emphasis

# Level 1: Basic criteria

- **Project is for an eligible / priority country (see regional strategies) and client**
- **Project is at the interface between evidence and policy-making**
- **Project is at the interface between climate change and development**
- **Project is demand-led**
- **Project is a reasonable size and scope given our available budget and is likely to be value for money**
- **Project falls within one of the TA service areas**

Published TA service areas:

- Strengthening the institutional and policy framework
- Climate change impacts and adaptation information for decision-making
- Adaptation strategy advice and economic analysis
- Implications of carbon markets and greenhouse gas (GHG) regulations
- Scaling up low carbon energy and technology solutions
- Developing forestry, biodiversity and land-use strategies and programmes
- Accessing and leveraging climate financing

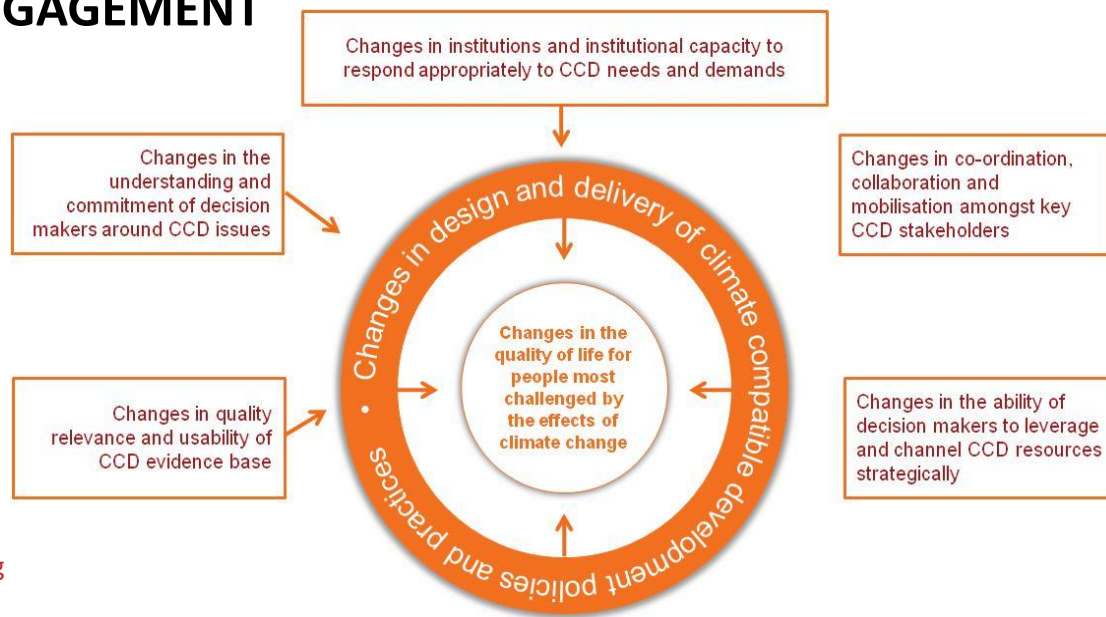


# Level 2: Fit with CDKN's 7 areas of intervention on climate compatible development

Project is at one or several of these stages of the policy process, at the national, regional or sub-national level:

1. Defining the **VISION** and **FRAMEWORK**
2. Developing the underlying **EVIDENCE BASE**
3. **DESIGNING STRATEGIES** for climate compatible development
4. Addressing **INSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENTS**
5. Developing an **INVESTMENT PLAN** and **FINANCING OPTIONS**
6. **IMPLEMENTING** and **MONITORING**
7. Supporting **INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT**

How does the project result in impact as defined in the CDKN Theory of Change?



# Level 3: “Advanced” TA criteria

## **Demand-driven:**

To progress:

- We need a clear request from government or other organisation
- We need to be sure the project would not otherwise be implemented
- We can help articulate and scope the request and detailed terms of reference

## **Strategic alignment:**

We prefer projects that:

- Bring in services beyond TA
- Integrate climate change into development strategy processes
- Enhance local knowledge base to inform policymaking
- Improve coordination
- Increase institutional capacity

## **Degree of buy-in and capacity-building:**

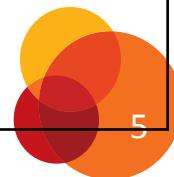
We prefer projects that:

- Involve stakeholder-rich processes that build capacity and buy-in
- Are owned and delivered in the appropriate geographical, cultural and political context
- Build on existing efforts & best practice
- Prioritise capacity-building in institutions or agents that have the greatest ability to influence policy

## **Commitment to knowledge sharing:**

We prefer projects that:

- Improve access to reliable CCD knowledge
- Share lessons and successes wider than in just any single country or region
- Broker information exchange at all levels, between all stakeholders



# Level 4: Priority themes for Year 2

Described in detail in the Year 2 Business Plan (2011-12):

## 1. Climate compatible development strategies and plans

- Focus on mainstreaming into decision-making
- National level (end-to-end processes and specific activities)
- Regional level
- Sectoral level
- Comparative analyses and brokering role

## 2. Vulnerability assessments

## 3. Emerging policy areas

- Terrestrial carbon and land use
- Water security

## 4. Climate finance

- Access to and absorptive capacity for climate finance

## 5. Role of the private sector

